Parisian Sample Robes and Garnitures on sale at Murphy's to-morrow. See page six.

DAILY WITNESS

FINE AND COLD

Vol. LI., No. 282. MONTREAL, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1910. PRICE ONE CENT.

LORD MILNER DECLARES UNIONISTS WILL NEVER SUBMIT TO SINGLE CHAMBER

Both Parties Doubtful of Results in To-day's Polling, Which is Expected to Prove Indication of General Outcome.

TALK OF FIGHTING AND BLOODSHED DESCRIBED AS 'RUBBISH'

Mr. John Burns Calls Mr. Balfour 'Fiscal Chameleon'—Austen Chamberlain to Resign if People Reject Tariff Reform—'Socialists Better Than Tariff Quacks,' Says Lord Morley.

SPECIAL CABLE.

By joint arrangement of the Montreal 'Witness' and the Toronto 'Star.'
(Copyrighted at the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.)

London, Dec. 3.—In the polling to-day the most significant contests are in Manchester and Salford, adjoining, where, altogether, nine constituencies are voting, and the old saying, 'What Lancashire thinks to-day England thinks to-morrow,' has been illustratrted many times.

In the landslide of 1906 Manchester in the first day's polling showed the way.

Should Mr. Bonar Law and the two or three other Unionists be successful, it will not only be the index of a Unionist victory, but it may directly influence subsequent contests.

Ipswich is also regarded as an index constituency. London, Birmingham and Bristol speak only for themselves, though the defeat of Mr. T. J. Macnamara in Camberwell North, or Mr. C. F. G. Masterman in West Ham North, would be a blow to Government prestige. Mr. Macnamara is said to be in danger, in spite of his majority in the January election of 1,082.

The fashion to say that there is no election issue so clear as in this is in a sense true, but it is also true that every candidate continues to discuss every subject if he thinks it will bring him a single vote.

There is much less thundering about the Lords than a Canadian might expect, and the 'tyranny of the Second Chamber' would seem to be an unsurpassable subject for a democratic spellbinder.

But for the most part the speeches are moderate. There is apparent no burning indignation about injustice and wrong, and perhaps the concessions already offered by the Lords themselves, including the abandonment of the hereditary principle, has contributed to this result.

It is also likely that it represents an acknowledgment on the part of the Liberal leaders to the innate conservatism of John Bull, as Socialism to him is a bugaboo, and at the first symptom of intemperance in language on the part of Liberal speakers their words are pounced upon with a cry of treason.

Many Unionist papers are making their appeal to what they call the moderate man. One is flaunting the motto: 'Is it reform or revolution?'

Unionist papers profess disgust with Lord Morley to-day because last night he supported Mr. Snowdon, a Socialist.

Daily lists are printed of Liberals who will vote Unionist because of the alleged revolutionary tendencies of the Government. It is likely, therefore, that the Liberals have been as forceful on the Lords' issue as they dared.

The same temperament which makes John Bull shy at tariff reform makes him cautious about other radical changes, yet with the unique combination of conservatism and progressiveness he adopts real reform quicker than any other nation on earth. It is not impossible to find Radicals who favor land reform and Lords' reform, and also tariff reform, but when it comes, it must come decently and in order.

Last night Mr. Winston Churchill held a meeting at Manchester, while at Grimsby, on the other side of England, which polls to-day, Mr. Balfour addressed ten thousand in support of Sir George Doughty, who visited Canada last summer.

After the Manchester meeting Mr. Churchill, by special train, raced across England to Grimsby and addressed a counter demonstration for an hour, motor cars bearing Mr. Balfour's speech meeting him on the way.

Practically every man of standing on both sides spoke somewhere yesterday.

Mr. I. Allen Baker, a Canadian, is the Liberal candidate in Finsbury, and is having a hard fight. Mr. John Burns gave him a meeting yesterday.

No prediction of Mr. Joseph Martin's defeat is heard now. The Unionists complain that their meetings are attended by organized mobs of Martin supporters, who break into songs and uproar at given signals.

Lieut. Carlyon Bellaires, who was recently in Canada, is the Unionist candidate in West Salford.

There is a big fight on the navy question in Portsmouth, where Lord Charles Beresford is opposed by Mr. Hemmerde, a leading Liberal navy authority, who was despatched specially to the constituency by Mr. Asquith.

What is known as the 'church vote' is reported to be more quiescent than for a long time. Education is out of politics. Home Rule stirs up the churches somewhat, but Home Rule, meaning Rome rule, is regarded as a dangerous cry to raise.

Replying to the dollar domination cry, the 'Daily Chronicle' to-day features the names of the following contributories: Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Sir Lomer Gouin, the Hon. Walter Scott, Premier of Saskatchewan; the Hon. Richard McBride, Premier of British Columbia; the Hon. J. J. Foy, Attorney-General for Ontario; the Hon. Charles Murphy, Secretary of State for Canada; the Hon. C. R. Devlin, Minister of Colonization for Quebec; Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, Sir Edmund Walker, and Messrs. Marshall and Maclean.

J. R. BONE.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, Dec. 3.—Mr. A. A. Haworth, the Liberal who was elected in South Manchester yesterday owing to an error on the part of Mr. Glazebrook, the candidate, in the filing of his nomination papers, has offered to resign his seat at the earliest opportunity if Mr. Glazebrook desires.

Mr. Augustine Birrell, at Bristol last night, said, talking about bloodshed was all rubbish.

Lord Morley at Blackburn, spoke in support of the Liberal and Socialist candidates. While he was no Socialist, he said, it was safer to trust Socialists than Tory social reform quacks.

Mr. Churchill, at Glasgow, replying to Mr. Balfour, took as his text, 'give up the veto,' wherewith he made an effective play.

Mr. Balfour addressed 12,000, while Mr. Churchill had a crowd of 8,000.

MR. BURNS' VIEW
OF TARIFF PROMISE.

Mr. John Burns, in Finsbury, said Chamberlain says 'tariff reform at once'; Mr. Bonar Law 'soon,' and Mr. Balfour 'some time.' Mr. Harold Cox and Lord Cromer 'never, or hardly ever.' Mr. Balfour, he said, was a fiscal chameleon, who picks up passing color from a changing political plank. He is a political vicar of Bray, or what in engineering is called a universal socket.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain, at Darlington, said: 'If you put a Unionist Government in power they will frame their scheme of tariff reform, and if you don't like it you can say 'no,' and if I am a member of that government it will be a signal for my resignation.'

The Duke of Marlborough, at Stockport, said the House of Lords had been treated by the Radical party in a way that no one would treat a committee of a local dog show.

Lord Milner, at West Islington, said the Second Chamber ought to be conservative in tenor, but not preponderantly Conservative in a strictly party sense. That concession, he said, the Unionists were prepared to make, but they will die in the last ditch before they put up with a single chamber government.

The few days of discussion in the general election campaign leaves it clear that the Liberals as a party will have none of a referendum on tariff reform. All the Liberal leaders, from Mr. Asquith and Lord Morley down, in their public speeches since the pronouncement of Mr. Balfour leader of the Opposition's willingness to leave a tariff reform to a referendum, have frankly deprecated the referendum as being unsuited to Great Britain and as tending to destroy the responsibility of representative institutions.

However, further familiarity with the subject has had the effect of uniting the Unionist party and press in its favor.

Sir Edward Grey, the Foreign Minister, in a speech at Berwick, said:

'There is nothing in Mr. John Redmond's Home Rule proposals which is not in full force in the Canadian provinces.'

REFERENDUM
IS BIG PROJECT.

Mr. Birrell, criticising the referendum proposals in a speech at Bristol, said that it would have to be accompanied by universal suffrage. Were the Tories, he asked, prepared to submit to a referendum the questions of navy and army expenditure, conscription, capital punishment, the nationalization of railways and the budget?

Mr. John Burns, in an address at Finsbury, expressed the belief that Mr. Balfour is a cunning old freetrader at heart.

Last night Mr. Balfour spoke at Grimsby and was followed by Mr. Churchill, who travelled a hundred miles on a special train, studying a hurried transcript of the Unionist leader's speech handed him en route. He replied to its points seriatim at midnight in Grimsby and Northwest Manchester, points of great interest, for the Liberals will be greatly pleased if they down the doughty Bonar Law.

Mr. Balfour, in his speech, made a studied appeal to the moderate men, whom he thought were 'coming over to us,' because of Mr. John Redmond's domination. He was accused of destroying the parliamentary system by introducing a referendum. The destroyers were the government, as they wished to destroy the power of the second chamber and gag debate in the first.

About Home Rule Mr. Balfour was passionate. Home Rule never figured in radical election addresses, was never explained in their speeches. None knew what was meant by Home Rule, yet if returned the government would claim a mandate for Home Rule. It would be an outrage. 'Are we, alone among all nations of the world, the authors and fathers of constitutional freedom and democratic liberty, to cut our throats in the face of the whole world—(cries of 'No')—and amit the bankruptcy of ree institutions? You talk of Bedlam, of dodges; you talk of destroying parliamentary institutions. It appears to me the wild men who at this moment are in control, but who I hope will not long control the affairs of this country, are in a fair way to destroy all that is valuable and essential in both our parliamentary system and our constitution.' (Cheers.) He then made an appeal for support for the sober reforms of the Lords proposed by the Unionists.

LLOYD GEORGE'S
WITTICISMS.

Mr. Lloyd George, at Ipswich, said: 'What is going on is a kind of Dutch auction with the House of Lords. They first put it up and said: "Will you buy us at our own price?" The people replied: "Not likely." Then they came down and said, "Will you buy us as reformed characters?"—(Laughter.)—"half peers, half something else, a kind of shandygaff institution." (Great laughter.) Then they said, "Will you take us at any price?" (Laughter.) No bid. (Great laughter.) Next they say, "Will you buy us at the price of a referendum?" We reply, "Much too expensive." They say, "Then we will give you tariff reform." We answer, "Thank you for nothing." (More laughter.) So if you go in and return Liberal members here to-morrow your example will be followed and you will get the House of Lords cheap.'

FAVORS HOME RULE
REFERENDUM.

In a speech at Walsall yesterday, Mr. John Redmond, the Irish leader, said the Irish party were willing and anxious that the principle of Home Rule be submitted to a referendum of the British people.

FOR IRISH
FUND.

Boston, Dec. 3.—On the eve of the British elections, the United Irish League of America, through its treasurer, Mr. Thomas B. Fitzpatrick, of this city, has forwarded to the Irish National party another remittance of $10,000. This makes a total sent during the past six weeks of $60,000.

FIGHTS CITY TAX

Ontario Fire Insurance Co. Summoned in Important Test Case.

The fight of the Ontario Fire Insurance Company not to pay the city tax was continued in the Recorder's Court yesterday when several insurance brokers had been subpoenaed to appear and bring their books.

Mr. Gaudet, representing the defendants, claimed that there were several companies doing business in the city during 1909 who had not paid taxes and called many witnesses to prove his point. Mr. Recorder Weir, however, had to protest several times on the evidence which was being obtained.

'The fact that a witness says he did business with a company would be a dangerous precedent to pursue if it was accepted as evidence that the company did business in the city. Produce the accredited agent of the company in Montreal, and let him produce his books. That will be evidence. It is the companies who are doing business we want to know, not the brokers.'

Counsel asked if it would be evidence if the policy upon which premiums had been paid was produced, and the Recorder suggested it should be exhibited.

Mr. Willis, of Messrs. Willis & Faber, kept the court in merriment by his skilful parrying of Mr. Gaudet's questions relative to his business.

Many of his powerful competitors were in court, he said, who had been anxiously trying to get that information for years. Although the competitors shook their heads, shocked at the suggestion that they desired such information, the court supported Mr. Willis.

The court was crowded with lawyers and insurance men, all of whom watched and appreciated every move between the two sides with considerable interest. The case was adjourned until Monday.

REPORTS ON HAGUE AWARD

Hon. A. B. Aylesworth Declares Decision Was Triumph for Arbitration.

HUDSON'S BAY RIGHTS.

Minister of Justice States Canada's Position is Clearly Defined.

Ottawa, Dec. 3.—The feature of yesterday's sitting of the Commons was a masterly review by the Hon. A. B. Aylesworth of the proceedings and result of the hearing by the Hague tribunal of the fisheries dispute. The statement was the concluding incident in connection with the debate of the address, which was appropriately closed with a fine tribute to the late King Edward by the Minister of Justice. When Mr. Aylesworth concluded, the address was adopted. Sir Wilfrid introduced the formal motion in reference to supply, and laid the estimates for the next fiscal year on the table.

Mr. Aylesworth first sketched the history of the fisheries' dispute, and touching on the result declared that it was a victory for peace and for the principles of arbitration. Mr. Aylesworth laid particular stress upon the importance of the decision, particularly in regard to the bays on the coasts. It was inevitable, Mr. Aylesworth said, that in a world wide empire individual interests must at times suffer. In the fisheries' case the British statesmen had safeguarded the Canadian interests in the best possible manner.

As long as 1845, Mr. Aylesworth said the sovereignty over the Bay of Fundy had been given away, and it did not come within the review of the tribunal, but in respect to the other bays the British claims had been fully justified. The minister said that Canada was greatly indebted to Sir William Robson for his services before the tribunal, more particularly in respect to Hudson's Bay. Mr. Aylesworth, in pointing out that the position internationally of Hudson's Bay was excluded from the deliberations, said that he could without impropriety say it was deliberately and designedly excluded. He thought when in Washington at the time the submission arbitration was arranged, that it was not in the interests of Canada that any question in regard to Hudson Bay should be considered. There is in the statute books the express statement that the waters of Hudson Bay are territorial waters.

DO YOU APPRECIATE THE RIGHT OF FRANCHISE?

It Will Likely be Your Own Fault if You Do Not Get on the Voters' List Next Week.

There are only seventeen more days, including Sundays, in which Montreal citizens who possess the required qualifications, but do not enjoy the franchise, may have their names inscribed on the voters' lists. There may be a by-election in any of the thirty-one wards of the city at any time before the next regular election of Feb. 1, 1912. The Federal elections may be brought on before the next revision of the lists, and a by-election in a local or Dominion constituency may occur unexpectedly at any time. Therefor, young mn, take notice!

YOU CAN HAVE A VOTE.

If you are a British subject, a male, twenty-one years of age, and not disqualified by special provisions of the election law; and:

If you are the owner or occupant in good faith of real property, estimated according to the valuation roll in force, at a sum of at least three hundred dollars in real value in Montreal; or,

If you are a tenant in good faith, under similar property conditions; or,

If you are a teacher, teaching in an institution under the control of school commissioners or trustees; or,

If you are a retired farmer or proprietor (annuitant) receiving ret in money or effects of a value of at least one hundred dollars. The name of such electors must be entered in the locality in which they reside; or,

If you are a farmer's son, and have been working for at least one year on your father's farm, if such farm is of sufficient value, if divided equally between father and sons as co-partners, to qualify both as electors under this heading, or if you have been working on your mother's farm for the same time. If there are more sons than one, they shall all be entered in so far as the value of the property permits, the oldest being entered first. These provisions equally apply in cases in which the father or the mother have farms in several municipalities.

If you are a proprietor's son, residing with your father, under conditions stated above. Sons of renting farmers have similar franchise rights. Temporary absence from the farm, for a period not exceeding six months, or as a student, shall not deprive a son of his franchise rights;

If you are a priest, minister or missionary of any religious denomination, and domiciled for upwards of two months in the place, for which the list is made;

If you are domiciled in the electoral district and draw, from your annual salary or wages, or from the interest on any investment, or from the business firm in which you have an interest, a revenue of at least $300 per annum, or work in a factory and draw from such work at least $300 per annum.

Whenever two or more persons are joint owners, joint tenants or joint occupants of any real estate valued at an amount sufficient for the share of each to confer upon him the electoral suffrage, each of such persons is deemed to be an elector in conformity with this act, and shall be entered upon the list of electors.

MOST IMPORTANT POINTS.

Young men over twenty-one years of age living with their parents, but not entered in the city assessors' books as having an interest in any real property, must apply for registration at every revision.

It is not sufficient that a person had the right to vote at the last election. Unless a citizen is a real estate owner or pays water rates or business tax, his name will be omitted from the new lists made out from the municipal roll. Consequently, it is necessary to register again to ensure one's name being on the lists under preparation.

Persons residing outside the city limits cannot be entered on the lists for the city, but must register in their own municipality, UNLESS PAYING RENT OR OWNING PROPERTY IN THE CITY AS WELL.

Elderly gentlemen, retired from business and residing with a member of their family, if not on the civic tax roll, should apply to have their names inscribed on the voters' lists on other grounds.

Partners in business, but not having an interest in the premises occupied by the business, must see that their names are entered on the lists on personal qualifications.

All persons entered on the municipal voters' lists are transcribed into the provincial lists; persons who may be disqualified on the municipal roll for not paying their water tax, are not disqualified for the provincial or federal lists on that account. The federal list is the same as the provincial, except for government employees and contractors, and a few others, who are disqualified through being appointees of the government.

The office of the city assessors is headquarters for registering and obtaining information on the subject of qualifications. Other offices will be opened shortly. Registration will close on Dec. 20.

LICENSE COMMISSIONERS AGREE WITH MR. ROBERTS

They Think Their Jurisdiction Should be Extended, and that They Should Have Power to Cancel Licenses at any Time.

Referring to the suggestion of Mr. John H. Roberts, secretary of the Dominion Alliance, that the power of the License Commissioners might be changed to embrace the whole of the Island of Montreal, and that all infractions of the license law should be brought before the commissioners, Judge Choquet said yesterday: 'The law as it stands at present gives us no authority as license commissioners to cancel a license from the 1st of May to the 1st of May, and as soon as a licensee has obtained his certificate he is sure the commissioners have no further power over him until he makes his next application. He may be convicted by law by a judge, but the judge is seldom a member of the commission. It seems to me, therefore, that if the responsibility for dealing with infractions of the license law could be left to the commissioners they would then have the power to cancel licenses during the whole year, and not have to wait until December to do it. The law should also allow the police to examine every hotel and restaurant and report three and four times a year. At present these police reports are very unsatisfactory, because reports are not made till the application is filed when, naturally, the applicant is on his best behavior. The commissioners should have the granting of licenses to clubs, and I also think that they should have power over the whole island.'

Judge Bazin considered that if all cases were brought before the commissioners they would be able to give them better attention. 'For instance,' he said, 'If they come before the other magistrates they give an ex parte judgment, imposing a fine with costs. In my opinion whenever a magistrate has such a case he should report it to the commissioners before passing judgment. The idea is a good one that the commissioners should directly handle every case of infraction, but I do not think the legislature would pass it. In Montreal all the commissioners are magistrates, but in the other parts of the province this is not the case, so that such a law would be difficult in practice.

'The Recorder and the police magistrates,' said Mr. Recorder Weir, 'have jurisdiction for special infractions of the general law, and I am of the opinion that that jurisdiction should be continued, but the discretion of the license commissioners to withdraw licenses should also be continuous.'

The boundaries of the city of Montreal,' he continued, 'are, of course, artificial, and it would be a very imperfect condition of affairs if the law were strict in Montreal and not in its neighboring municipalities. The argument, therefore, of a complete and uniform administration is very fair, but it is doubtful if such important places as our neighboring municipalities would agree to such a change. Westmount and Outremont, for example, would probably feel safer under the present policy than subject to what a commission might wish to do. The question is not without its difficulties, and requires careful consideration.

'A good deal also,' he concluded, 'would depend upon the commissioners; the present ones may be satisfactory, but that is no guarantee for later years. Personally, I do not expect to be a commissioner for many years longer.'

MAYOR ALLEN AND THE M.S.R.

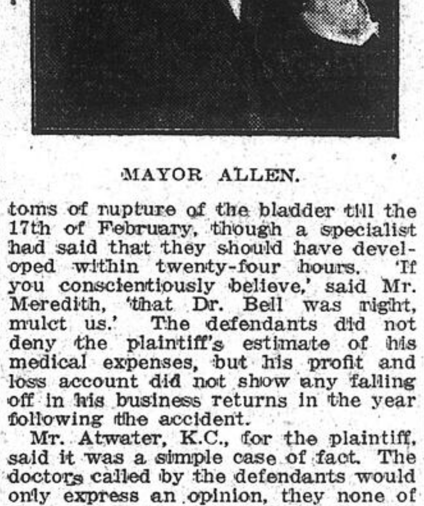
Jury Award $5,500 Damages After Deliberating Over an Hour.

DOCTORS DIFFER.

Mr. Justice Greenshields Refused to Reserve Judgment for Court of Review.

The case of Mr. Joseph Allen, Mayor of Verdun, against the Montreal Street Railway Company came to a close yesterday afternoon. The last witnesses were Doctors Garrow, Elder, Archibald and Von Eberts, called for the defendants. Dr. Elder said that if the abscess had been caused by the accident the symptoms would have appeared within twenty-four hours.

Mr. Meredith addressed the jury for the defendant company. He said he had every sympathy with Mr. Allen, but could not advise the Street Railway to pay him money out of the shareholders' pockets for injuries for which they were not responsible. The five eminent experts who testified for the defendants based their evidence on the facts as stated by the doctors of the plaintiff. The accident took place in January, but there were no symptoms of rupture of the bladder till the 17th of February, though a specialist had said that they should have developed within twenty-four hours. 'If you conscientiously believe,' said Mr. Meredith, 'that Dr. Bell was right, mulct us.' The defendants did not deny the plaintiff's estimate of his medical expenses, but his profit and loss account did not show any falling off in his business returns in the year following the accident.



MAYOR ALLEN.

Mr. Atwater, K.C., for the plaintiff, said it was a simple case of fact. The doctors called by the defendants would only express an opinion, they none of them would swear that Dr. Bell might not be right. All they could say was what would probably be the result in a condition of affairs which might possibly have existed in a patient they had never seen in their life. That he did not deny, the patient might have died. After the plaintiff was discharged from the hospital he was perfectly well and improving in his health up to the accident. What would be the effect of a serious accident, in which an elderly gentleman was thrown violently to the ground when even young people suffered injuries? Why should the plaintiff be the only person to suffer no damages?

Mr. Justice Greenshields, in his charge, said the case presented no legal difficulty. Every person capable of discerning right and wrong is responsible for the damage caused by himself, caused either by poritive act, imprudence, or want of skill. They might regard it as settled that the collision was due to the fault of the defendant company. But did that accident bring about the condition in which the plaintiff was? They had to deal with varying expert testimony: Doctors differ and patients die; lawyers differ and clients pay. There were conditions in human anatomy for which no cause could be conclusively assigned. The testimony was not be numbered, but weighed. As far back as the fifth of October, 1906, the plaintiff consulted Dr. Hamilton for an affection of blood in his urine, and subsequently Dr. Hamilton was consulted six or seven times. In July, 1908, plaintiff consulted Dr. Bell, who did not then locate stone in the bladder, which the doctors suspected, but on the eighth of December it was located and removed by Dr. Bell at the Victoria Hospital. On the first of January Dr. Bell said the leakage had disappeared, and on the twelfth the patient was discharged. He was himself the best judge of his condition, and he said from that time till the thirty-first of January he gathered strength. On the twenty-ninth of January he saw Dr. Bell at his office in Dorchester street, because he wished to take a more active part in his business. He was examined and told he might work three hours in the morning, rest three hours, and do another three hours' work. His Lordship saw no indiscretion committed in that time by the plaintiff. Then on the thirtieth of January the plaintiff was submitted to a severe shock, for which the defendant company was admittedly responsible. From that time, the plaintiff said, there was a change in his condition. Dr. Bell said the wrench or jar caused in the accident allowed the escape of urine from the bladder into the tissues, setting up septic poisoning, developing into an abscess. The eminent medical testimony of the defendants said the plaintiff's condition was not due to that jar at all. The law was if a man was suffering from a disease, and by the negligence of another that disease was aggravated, or the recovery from that disease retarded by the negligence of act or tort of the other, then that other was responsible for the damage, just as if the damage had been caused to anybody not suffering from a disease.

The jury retired at 5.15 p.m., and returned with a complete verdict, after being sent back to give a fuller answer to one of the questions, at 6.35 p.m. A unanimous verdict was returned awarding the plaintiff $2,000 for medical expenses, $1,500 for loss of business, bodily pains, etc., $2,000; total, $5,500.

They found that the injuries were due largely to the collision and partly to the plaintiff's condition.

Judgment was entered in the amount entered.

His Lordship refused to reserve judgment for the Court of Review, either on the ground that he had misdirected the jury, or that the evidence was against the verdict.

MR. VICTOR MORIN

Accepts the Candidature in Centre Ward.

An important delegation of electors of Centre ward have presented Mr. Victor Morin with numerous petitions asking him to be a candidate for the aldermanic seat made vacant by the death of Ald. Resther.

As previously intimated, Mr. Victor Morin has finally accepted the nomination.

Mr. Victor Morin is a well-known citizen. He is a member of the board of directors of the Montreal Citizens' Association, president of other public bodies, and he represents the Quebec Foresters on the Supreme Executive Council of the Independent Order of Foresters, in which he holds the high rank of Past Supreme Chief Ranger.

LAYMEN'S OFFICERS.

The following officers were elected at the annual meeting and banquet last night of the Presbyterian section of the Laymen's Missionary Movement: Convener, Mr. Jas. Rodger, vice-convener, Mr. Arthur Walsh; secretary, J. W. Richardson; committee, Messrs. Walter Paul, Robt. Munro, Robt. Henderson, D. A. Budge, A. L. Robertson, W. A. Doig, S. W. Cuthbert, Wm. Beadie, J. H. Shaw, J. A. Hawthorne, R. L. Charlton, H. G. Munro, Wm. Cleland, W. A. Kneeland, and Colin Campbell.

THE ROYAL ENGINEERS.

'The Royal Engineers' was the subject of an address given by Lieut.-Col. T. B. Wood before the Undergraduates' Society in Applied Science at McGill last night. Col. Wood described the work the engineers were called upon to do when on active service. His references to the brilliant engineering work of such Canadians as Sir Percy Girouard and Mr. Joly de Lotbiniere were received with applause.

THE CANADIAN CLUB.

President David Starr Jordan, LL.D., of Leland Stanford University, Berkeley, Cal., will address the Canadian Club on Wednesday on 'The blood of the nation.'

MONTREAL'S
HALF-MILLION.

THE 'DAILY WITNESS'
HALF-CENTURY.

The Commemorative Edition will be issued on SATURDAY NEXT.

The wonderful story of Montreal's Recent Marvellous Development will be told by pen, pencil and camera.

Order extra copies of next Saturday's 'Witness' in advance from your news agent.

ONLY ONE CENT.

ESTIMATES OF YEAR TABLED

Increase in Expenditure of $138,863,200 is Proposed.

NAVY TO COST $3,831,500.

Appropriations for Montreal Barracks and St. Lawrence Channel.

Ottawa, Dec. 3.—The main estimates covering expenditure for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1912, were tabled in the House yesterday in the absence of Mr. Fielding, by Sir Wilfrid Laurier. They provide for an expenditure of $138,863,200, an increase of $6,035,757 over the main estimates for the current fiscal year.

The principal increases are: Public debt, $989,525; Agriculture, $1,039,500; Militia, $592,201; ocean and river service, $303,500; Post Office, $626,080, and Railways and Canals, $630,754. There are a number of decreases, the largest being $348,050 in miscellaneous expenditure. Of the total expenditure $100,674,627 is chargeable to consolidated fund, while $38,183,573 is chargeable to capital account.

The proposed vote for the naval service is $3,831,500, as compared with $3,676,500 for the current year. The increase is represented by a sum of $185,000 to provide for the building and maintenance of wireless stations and $45,000 for the maintenance of tidal stations. These sums were originally voted under the lighthouse and ocean and river services. For the naval service proper three million dollars is provided, being the same amount as for the current year. This sum covers the purchase and maintenance of ships, the upkeep of the dock yards, and the maintenance of training schools.

The Hon. Sidney Fisher's appropriations include a vote of $1,000,000 to cover the cost of taking the census in June next. This accounts for the large increase in the Department of Agriculture estimates.

SEVERAL NEW
APPROPRIATIONS.

The vote for immigration will be $1,066,250, an increase of about $25,000. The chief increases in the amount to be voted for militia and defence are $150,000 for annual drill and $100,000 for clothing. There is a new vote of $50,000 to encourage the cadet movement.

For surveys and construction on the National Transcontinental Railway the sum of $27,000,000 is provided, which is the same as for the current year. Two million dollars is provided for the Quebec bridge. The sum of $20,000 is provided for a monument to be erected to the late King Edward at Ottawa.

There is an increase of $25,000 in the appropriation to cover the cost of the investigation of the economic value of peat bogs, the total being $75,000.

THE QUEBEC
APPROPRIATIONS.

In Quebec public buildings $100,000 is set aside for new barracks at Montreal; $5,000 for addition to postal station 'E,' St. Louis de Mile End; general post-office enlargements, additions, etc., to old building, $140,000; Maisonneuve post-office, $19,000; Montreal eastern postal station, $20,000. At St. Lambert $20,000 will be spent on a public building, and in Westmount $50,000.

Mr. Pugsley has looked after his native province well in piers and breakwaters (harbors and rivers). New Brunswick gets $634,140, and Nova Scotia $847,730. Quebec secures $871,418 for wharves and piers all over the province. Laprairie gets repairs to its wharf to the extent of $3,020. Improvement of navigation in Riviere des Prairies, $30,900; improvements in the Richelieu river, $75,000 ($60,000 was voted last year).

Ontario is down for $1,212,410; Manitoba, $48,000; Saskatchewan and Alberta, $151,231, and British Columbia, $232,600, for harbors and rivers.

Public works (capital, Marine Department) shows $990,000 for St. Lawrence ship channel, an increase of $100,000. To provide for completion and construction of dredging plant for St. Lawrence between Montreal and Father Point, $650,000, an increase of $400,000.

NUMIDIAN IN COLLISION.

Liverpool, Dec. 3.—The Allan liner Numidian collided with the coaster Limbo in the Mersey yesterday afternoon. The Limbo sank, but her crew was saved.

WESTERN ENTHUSIASM AND PROPHECY---G. T. P. AND ITS WORK IN THE WEST.

A Grand Trunk Pacific train of luxuriously furnished cars attached to a monster six wheel engine is standing at the station at Edmonton, Alta. The scene is one of great animation. All kinds and conditions of people are present on the platform. Many are boarding the waiting train, which will soon pull out on its journey across the prairie country to Winnipeg, while officials are hurriedly preparing the baggage express and mail. One hears many languages. Groups of foreigners, from Europe, just arrived, are chatting in their native tongue. Americans and Canadians exchange greetings, while silently looks on the brave Redskin, amazed at the wonderful growth of civilization.

All is hustle. Every person in that eager crowd appears to have some particular duty to perform, or, at least, some business to transact. They present an air of enthusiasm and activity. They talk in glowing terms of the West. They will tell you of its vastness, its natural resources, its boundless wheat and prairie lands, and of its unlimited advantages. They venture to predict the future,—great cities, huge public works, gigantic railways, aggressive banking and commercial houses, to say nothing of the hundreds of millions of bushels of wheat, the innumerable cattle, the unlimited supply of coal. All these are only a few of the features of coming western life.

There is an air of enthusiasm which is contagious to the stranger. It is evident everywhere. The whole west rings with patriotism for the old flag. In national sentiment, and in idea, the people join hands and proclaim Canada. One may ask the question, as the writer has done frequently, while on a visit to the west recently: 'Why are you so optimistic and enthusiastic about this western country? The answer is not long in coming. You have it in the illustrations of these provinces already referred to.

In all this progress, expansion and cultivation, the Grand Trunk Pacific is playing a splendid part. A trip over the line from Edmonton to Winnipeg, and even further west, will convince one of the valuable assistance being rendered the western provinces by the construction of this transcontinental railway. On all sides, the big railroad is helping the settler, the merchant, and the manufacturer. Its representatives are to be found in every corner of the country planning extensions and lending aid and giving advice where most needed. The name, Grand Trunk Pacific, must in future be associated with western growth and development, and to the men of the Grand Trunk System, who have so courageously faced such a gigantic problem, as the building of this great national highway into the farthest and most remote corners of the west, Canada and Canadians owe a debt of gratitude.

The journey from Edmonton to Winnipeg is commenced. A train with every convenience and accommodation, employees, courteous and obliging, a view back to the horizon of amazing beauty—in short, a trip of personal enrichment and delight.

EDMONTON A CITY OF FUTURE.

Every adult of Edmonton lives in the consciousness that before many years he will be a resident of one of the largest of Canadian cities. It is already one of the substantially built cities, notwithstanding its sensational growth.

Besides its beautiful situation, it is the centre of probably the richest district in natural diversified resources of Western Canada. In agriculture, stock farming and dairying the district is second to none; with great timber resources and inexhaustible supplies of coal and crude oil and asphalt in unlimited supply to the north, with other valuable mineral resources, Nature has particularly favored the Edmonton district to support an enormous population.

Edmonton is the gateway for the transportation companies to the four points of the compass. Edmonton is the half-way house on the Grand Trunk Pacific between Winnipeg and Prince Rupert and Vancouver, so that with the extension of that line as well through the enormous fertile areas of the Peace River country, all of Western Alberta and a large portion of the equally fertile and economically rich northern interior of British Columbia will be made subject to the business section of Edmonton.

The extensive yards, workshops and roundhouses of the Grand Trunk Pacific are located at North Edmonton on the main line. The passenger tracks only run through the city of Edmonton, the loop being about seven miles of double track.

The Clover Bar district, a short distance from Edmonton, is famous for its heavy unfailing grain crops. The country being park like sloping to the Saskatchewan Valley is particularly beautiful. The Clover Bar bridge over the North Saskatchewan River is 1,663 feet long and 136 feet above the water, being one of the large brdges of the Grand Trunk Pacific, several of which were necessary in avoiding heavy gradients in crossing the deep ravines so common in the west.

Cooking Lake is the favorite summer resort for Edmonton. Many summer homes nestle in the wooded shores of the lake. The Cooking Lake forest preserve, where building material is procured by the new settlers, is traversed between Ardrossan and Uncas.

Tofield is another new town of much promise, which came into existence two years ago, anticipating the arrival of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, and it is from this point that the branch line to Calgary is being constructed, completion of which is expected early in 1911. Tofield has a substantial appearance, and is the centre of a very rich farming district with all available lands under cultivation. A good quality of lignite coal is mined at this town, the output being sold for local use and shipment at about $1.75 per ton.

A good farming district with all land, not held for speculative purposes, under cultivation. The country is park like in appearance, lightly rolling, clumps of popular and some grass fringed ponds covered with water fowl. For forty miles east of Tofield the track is 'straightaway' and the level varies only four feet. As the remarkable Valley of the Battle River is approached, the country becomes rolling, with a deep coulee to the right.

The Battle River bridge is over a mile long and 186 feet above the river. There are 54 steel girder spans in the structure. A beautiful view is afforded of the river and valley, with numerous farms and ranches on the benches. Another huge bridge over the Battle River has just been completed on the Tofield-Calgary branch, and still another is to be completed on the Biggar-Battleford branch now being built. Continuing along the Battle River Valley for a short distance, the fertile Wainwright district opens out, and to the right immediately before reaching Wainwright station the Buffalo Park is passed. This enclosure is made with a reinforced wire fence, seventy-two miles long and costing in the neighborhood of $75,000 to construct. The area of the Park is about 110,000 acres, and throughout is an ideal range for the 800 buffaloes now there. The rich native grasses furnish ample provision for the herd winter and summer, and proclaim the exceedingly rich nature of the soil in the district.

WAINWRIGHT'S RAPID GROWTH.

Wainwright is two years old, and already shows signs of coming greatness in its substantial buildings, stone sidewalks and gravel streets. It is the first divisional point east of Edmonton, and has the engine house and workshops provided at all divisional points. The small building at the east end of the station platform contains an exhibit of the grains, grasses and vegetables common to this district grown during the past season.

The section of country east of Wainwright still retains a beautiful park-like aspect until the approach to the Eye Hills is heralded by the rough character of the country in places, although the land north and south a few miles away is very rich and level, the railway, however, seeking the direct routh, although more difficult in its transcontinental course, leaving the branch lines to penetrate the more productive territory.

The Eye Hills constitute the boundary between the second and third prairie steppes and having formed the shores of prehistoric Lake Agassiz in its gradual and second recession naturally present a rough appearance. From a point between Vera and Unity, however, the whole scene changes and the celebrated Tramping Lake district is entered. Stretching to the south one hundred and fifty miles, and to the east forty miles, is a level plain with scarcely a shrub or pond to impede the progress of the traction engine and its breaking plows, which comprises possibly the greatest continuous grain growing area of western provinces. In this district winter and spring wheat, oats, flax, and other cereal crops are regular and sure. The four to five feet of black loam of the old lake bottom ensures the greatest fertility to the end of time. The entire district as well as the Goose Lake country further east to Saskatoon is settled almost exclusively by former American farmers.

From Biggar the new branch line to Calgary will be built next year; the line to Battleford and on through the Cut Knife district to Wainwright is already partly constructed.

Biggar is the second divisional point east of Edmonton and is building up rapidly now, that settlers are pouring into the adjacent districts.

At Leney the northern end of the famous Goose Lake district is entered and the section of country through to Saskatoon is one of unbroken fertility and rapid development. The Saskatchewan river bridge over the South Saskatchewan immediately before reaching Saskatoon is another large structure of great solidity. It is 1530 feet long and 71 feet above the river.

SASKATOON, A WONDER.

The city with a record of the most phenomenal growth in the Empire. In 1903 the population was 113, in 1906, 3011, and in 1909, 12,100. The very much alive Board of Trade have had much to do with this result, making their opportunity out of the strategic position occupied by Saskatoon as a distributing centre. There are already ninety wholesale and manufacturing firms represented in Saskatoon, and in the distribution of farming implements the business from this city is the greatest in America.

This section of the country east of Saskatoon continues to be a record holding cereal producing district—flat and open with no impediment to traction engine operation—it is the ideal land sought by the farmers desiring to accumulate wealth quickly, and enjoy it in the nine months of the year in which little or no work is done on the wheat farm.

Watrous is a clean, substantial, progressive, well kept place less than three years old. Graded macadamized streets and stone sidewalks with handsome stores proclaim a coming city. It is the third divisional point east of Edmonton. It is, however, from that most remarkable body of water known now far and wide as Little Manitou Lake, the healing, that Watrous will be brought into prominence and rapid growth. Already cottages at the lake, 2½ miles away, and excellent hotels in the town cater to large numbers of the afflicted. The lake is about fourteen miles long by one-half mile wide, and is a beautiful white water of great density. Sanatoria, a summer school, and other enterprises, are under way ensuring a great and valuable future to this resort.

All of this section of Saskatchewan is open and is very fertile, but its character changes at Quinton to a gently rolling, park country, with numerous lakes, luxuriant grasses, forming an ideal mixed farming country through the Touchwood Hills to Ituna station. It has been christened the Muskoka region of Saskatchewan, and with the continuous panoramic ever changing scenery along the Grand Trunk Pacific the allusion to it as the 'Picturesque Prairie Route' is more than justified by comparison. There is no arid or unsightly country along the entire route.

To the north of the line after passing Punichy appear the buildings of the Jesuit Mission, one of the oldest in the West, and the substantial stone buildings as well as those of Fort Mackenzie of the Hudson's Bay Company, also one of the ancient posts, charmingly situated on picturesque lakes, makes a splendid setting for the agricultural country now being opened up. The country flattens out again at Hubbard and so continues through to the Qu'Appelle, all fertile and filling up rapidly.

MELVILLE HAS A HISTORY.

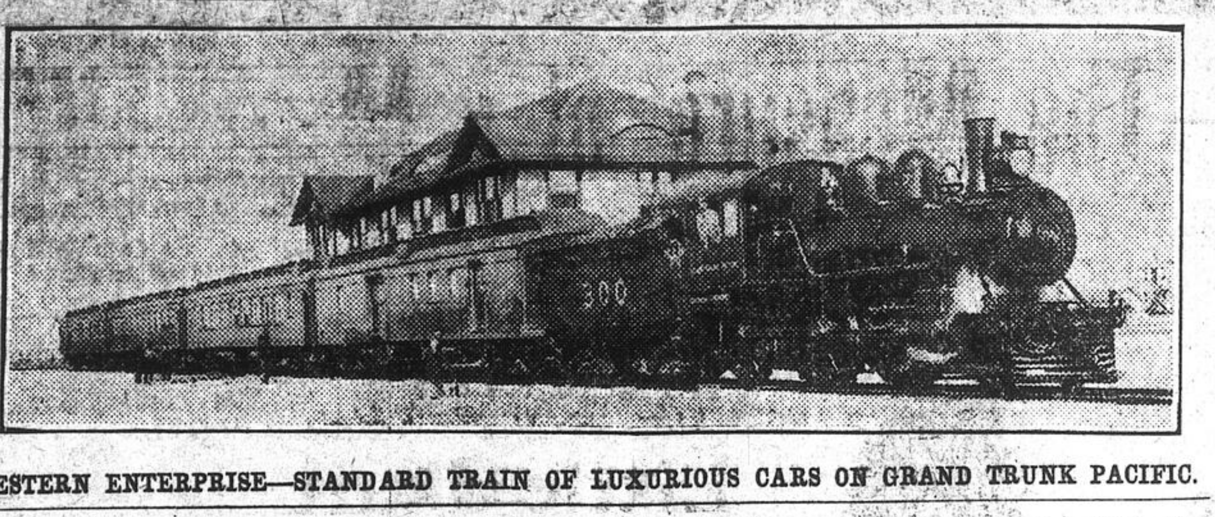
Melville is a town with a history of achievement and prospects in its three years of existence. It is the junction point of the branch to Hudson Bay, 58 miles of which is already constructed through Yorkton and of the branch to North Dakota through Regina, most of the 235 miles of which will be ready for operation this year. In anticipation of the inevitable importance of Melville, extensive railway yards have been constructed, and several wholesale and manufacturing firms have already established branches there.

The beautiful Qu'Appelle Valley opens out at Cut-arm, with fertile plains on both sides, and a romantic history in every part of it, for it is here that much Indian legendary lore clusters, and besides the country was the scene of much warfare and stubborn conflict in the rebellions that resulted from the settlement of the lands which the nomadic races had always viewed as immune from intrusion.

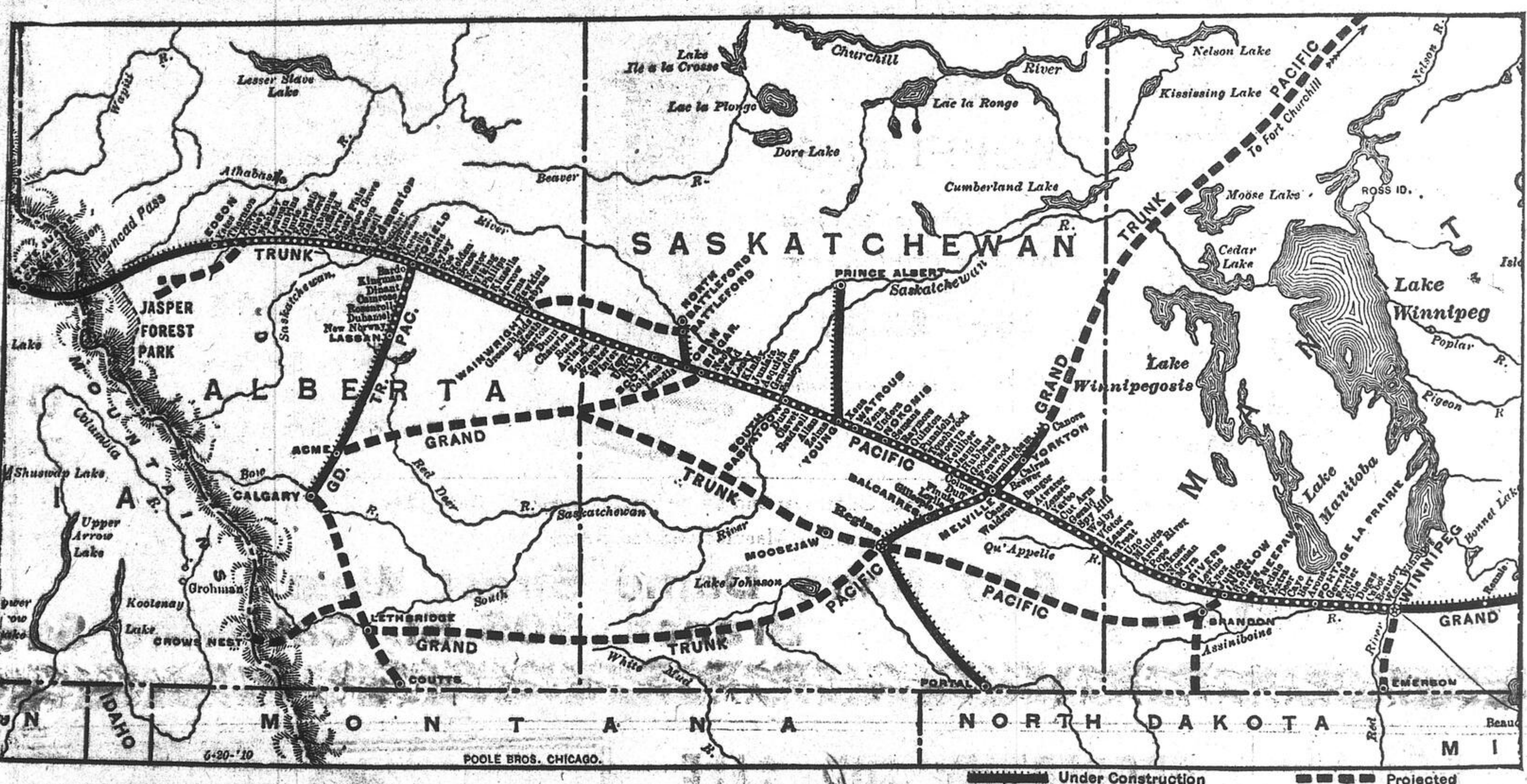
At Lazare village the Qu'Appelle river joins the Assiniboine where the latter is crossed by the railway and then skirted for many miles, the panorama from the train much resembling that of the Dundas valley in Ontario, although more extensive.

On the rise above the Little Saskatchewan river is the fifth divisional point east of Edmonton and the first west of Winnipeg. The celebrated Carberry plains are traversed west of Gregg and at Firdale the shores or edge of the first prairie steppe are in evidence. From Ingelow the branch line to Brandon and southern Manitoba will be constructed. East of Exira the fertile Portage Plains are reached continuing through to the Assiniboine river and east to Portage la Prairie. The latter is a large and progressive town and gives every evidence of future prosperity.

Leaving Portage the rapidly speeding train soon lands its passengers in the beautiful city of Winnipeg. One is almost sorry that he has arrived at his journey's end, for the trip from Edmonton has been one of comfort and education.



WESTERN ENTERPRISE—STANDARD TRAIN OF LUXURIOUS CARS ON GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC.



WESTERN ENTERPRISE—THE GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY LINES RUNNING THROUGH THE PRAIRIE LANDS.

Quebec Railway Co. Has Selected the Line to Follow Out to Montmorency Falls

The shareholders of the Quebec Street Railway have reason to be pleased with the successful manner in which the plans for the line of the Quebec Railway Company from Beauport station to Montmorency were presented before the Board of Railway Commissioners by Mr. E. A. Evans, chief engineer of the company.

At the meeting yesterday between the Railway Commission and the company, which lasted for several hours, it was finally decided that the company's proposals would be sanctioned, and that the southern route would be the one chosen.

ERIE IS DOING WELL.

Erie Railroad October gross decrease is given at $64,296; net decrease $346,517, and for the four months gross increase is $1,227,107, and net increase $492,055.

Paid-up Capital, $6,000,000. Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits, $4,602,157
ESTABLISHED 1864.

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A General Banking Business transacted.
Commercial Letters of Credit
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TO THE INVESTOR WITH LIMITED CAPITAL
Upon request, I will send full particulars of a
5 Per Cent. Real Estate Bond
Carrying a bonus of common stock.
Bonds are in denominations $500 and $100.
Interest payable semi-annually.
F. WILSON FAIRMAN, 232 St. James St., Montreal, Can. Tel. M. 2782.

MR. GUGGENHEIM GIVES REPORT ON AM. SMELTING CO.

New York, Dec. 3.—Mr. Daniel Guggenheim, president, in a statement to American Smelting stockholders, says:

The company is the owner of $17,751,000 par value of a total of $30,000,000 par value of Securities common stock, and guarantees interest of $30,000,000 preferred 'B' stock, making therefore the two companies inter-dependent.

The time has now arrived for American Smelting & Refining Co. to prepare for further development of its business, and plans have been made particularly in respect to the receipts of ores and furnace materials from abroad.

The reduction works in the United States are capable of smelting and refining ores shipped from every quarter of the globe. This company is now in recipt of ores and buillion from Africa, Australia, South America, Spain, Japan, Central America, China and Alaska.

To prepare adequately for the future of this company and to fund debt of the Securities Co., it is deemed advisable that the Securities Co. issue and American Smelting & Refining Co. acquire $15,000,000 6 percent 15-year gold debenture bonds of Securities Co.

Stockholders of Smelters will be given opportunity to subscribe pro rata for the bonds thus convertible. Through expected ultimate conversion of the bonds and operation of the sinking fund, Smelters will receive approximately $15,000,000.

American Smelting & &Refining Co. will increase its stock from $100,000,000 to $115,000,000, all of the increase to be common stock.

Stockholders will vote on proposition of acquisition of $15,000,000 bonds of American Smelters Securities Co. These bonds will be offered pro rata for subscription to preferred and common stockholders of the Smelting Co.

American Smelting and Refining Co. will issue certificates for $15,000,000 increase in common stock, and will set apart or deposit the same in trust, subject to holders of Securities Co. bonds. Books close Dec. 15 and reopen after meeting adjourns.

Additional cash capital to be obtained by American Smelting will, together with present cash capital, make a total of about $27,000,000. Ores and metals in process, with investments, necessary stock, etc., total at least $23,000,000, so that it may be expected that cash assets will equal $50,000,000, and the preferred stock will have its entire face value offset by cash and investment assets.

Common stock will be represented by property account of $86,000,000, to which should be added value of the $17,751,000 par value of the Securities common stock owned.

Bonds remaining in the treasury not retired by the sinking fund will receive interest at 6 percent.

Swift and Company to Increase Their Stock

Swift & Co. will increase its capital stock from $60,000,000 to $75,000,000, through issue of 150,000 new shares.

For this purpose action will be taken by stockholders at the annual meeting to beheld in Chicago on Jan. 5. Books close Dec. 17 and reopen on Jan. 6.

The regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 per share has just been declared on Swift & Co. stock, payable on and after the first Monday in January to stock of record of Dec. 17.

Aemilius Jarvis and Co. Have Good Investments in the Way of Bonds

Messrs. Aemilius Jarvis & Company, of Toronto, in a letter to the 'Witness,' state that they have good bond offers on hand, which they are offering in whole or in part. Following are some of the most attractive investments:—

$37,000 bonds of Province of Ontario, bearing 4 percent interest, payable semi-annually, June 1 and December 1, and maturing June 1, 1939; price, 101.75 and interest.

$25,000 bonds of the Province of New Brunswick, bearing 3 percent interest, payable semi-annually, Jan. 1 and July 1, and maturing Jan. 1, 1938; price 85 and interest.

$25,000 bonds of the Province of British Columbia, bearing 3 1-2 percent interest, payable semi-annually, Jan. 1 and July 1, and maturing July 1, 1937; price 93.25 and interest.

The Province of Ontario bonds are convertible into stock and are exempt from government taxes and succession duties.

THE FLOUR SITUATION.

A feature of the flour trade is the increased demand from foreign buyers for spring wheat grades. Spring patents, bags, $5.60; seconds do, $5.10; strong bakers in bags, $4.90; winter patents, brls., $4.75 to $5; 90 p.c., $4.35 to $4.50; in bags, $2.00 to $2.10; extras, $1.65 to $1.75.

Conditions in Alaska

Mr. W. Y. Williams, with the Granby Consolidated Mining & Smelting Company, has recently returned from Alaska, where he investigated the newly acquired Hidden Creek Copper mines, the operation of which has recently been taken over by the Granby Company.

He reports work well in hand with a reasonable force of men. He was well pleased with conditions, and his report upon the property to be made to the directors will probably be published within a few weeks.

BEST HAY IN DEMAND.

There is a good demand for the better grades, but supplies are light and prices on No. 1 grade being firm at $12 to $12.50 per ton. Extra No. 2 grade is commanding $10.50 to $11.00 per ton, but ordinary No. 2 is not worth more than $9 to $9.50 per ton.

MORE LOCAL OATS.

The market is steady, with sales of No. 2 C. N. at 39c to 39 1-1c; No. 1 extra feed, 38c to 38 1-2c; No. 3 do 38c; No. 1 extra feed, 38c to 38 1-2c. Local No. 2, 38c; No. 3, 37c, and No. 4 36c. A few more local oats are arriving and command steady prices.

NEVADA CONSOLIDATED.

Boston, Dec. 2.—The October production of Nevada Consolidated was 4,980,306 pounds, a decrease from September of 170,902 pounds, or 3.3 percent.

BRANCH BANK CLOSED.

The Greenwood (B.C.) branch of the Bank of British North America closed on Nov. 30.

Investment Securities

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

All offerings carry our recommendation.

Send for our list of investments.

Royal Securities Corporation, Limited
164 St James Street, Montreal
Toronto Quebec Halifax
London, Eng.

WHOLESALERS REPORT TRADE LESS ACTIVE

The past week, following the close of navigation at this port, has been a quiet one in wholesale circles, but withal there is a healthy feeling pervading the wholesale trade. Some houses are preparing to take stock and balance their books, still a few sorting orders have been received for heavy dry goods, but spring orders so far have been very limited.

The principal features in the wholesale grocery trade were a ten cent drop in the price of all grades of refined sugars, while an advance of twenty cents per barrel was noted in the price of rolled oats. Flour is in better demand at the recent decline, and the tone of the market is firmer. There is not so much inquiry for potatoes this week, but the market is firmer, and prices show an advance of 2 1-2 cents per bag.

The butter and cheese trade has quieted down, owing to the close of the export season, our cheese exports show a slight increase over last year, but our butter exports show a decline.

The leather market shows more activity, as manufacturers of boots and shoes are buying more liberally. Remittances and city collections are fair for the season.

There is a little easier feeling in the money market, but the rates remain unchanged at 5 to 5 1-2 percent on call, and 5 1-2 to 6 percent on time loans, says Bradstreets.

Poultry Now Coming

The first full car load of poultry for the season will arrive this week, and as the stock will be of choice quality it will no doubt meet with an active demand. Turkeys are selling at 16c to 18c, geese at 12c to 14c, ducks at 16c to 18c, chickens at 12c to 15c, and fowls at 10c to 12c per pound.

EGG SUPPLIES NOT LARGE.

There is a continued firm feeling in the egg market, but the demand is not so active. Supplies coming to hand are hardly sufficient to meet the requirements of the trade.

Selects quote at 29c to 30c, and straight receipts 30c, with No. 1 stock 25c to 25 1-2c. Straight storage stock 26c.

GOLDFIELD CONSOLIDATED.

Boston, Dec. 2. — President Wingfield, of the Goldfield Consolidated, says: 'The company has $1,000,000 in the treasury, which will always be kept on hand. Things are going along in first class condition, and the future is very encouraging.'

BUSINESS MOVING WELL.

Reports from London, Ont., say a good business is now moving in all seasonable lines. Christmas goors are being shown and the trade promises well. Local factories continue busily engaged. Collections are fair to good. Trade in the district is far.

NEW RAILROAD BONDS.

New York 'American' states that tentative negotiations for the issuance of $150,000,000 new railroad bonds are in process, including New York Central and Union Pacific.

Government
Municipal
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BONDS
Correspondence Invited.
CANADA SECURITIES CORPORATION, Limited
Hon. C. J. Doherty, K.C., M.P., President.
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MONTREAL

INTERESTING REPORT ON THE POTASH TRADE

Robert J. Thompson, consul for the United States, at Hanover, Germany, has prepared a very interesting pamphlet on the potash industry in that country.

In his report Mr. Thompson states that Germany is mining over 6,000,000 tons of potash salts yearly. Exports amount to $35,000,000 annually, and by opening of some 40 more mines, output may increase 100 percent within the next decade. German mines will continue to yield their wealth for hundreds of years to come, probably long after the exhaustion of coal mines. Thus the potash mines are coming to be regarded as one of the country's greatest natural resources.

Millions have been lost in opening unprofitable mines, in speculation, and in overproduction.

The present syndicate owns or controls sixty mines, and it is reported will, within a few years, be operating not less than 100. It has 40 branch offices in Germany and abroad. Sales have been increased about $2,500,000 per year through advertising.

Hanover is the recognized centre of potash district, although most of the mines are south and east in the vicinity of the Hartz mountains.

There are three different kinds or deposits of potash. First the mother salt, or that which did not change after its original crystallization; second, the descendant salts, or those which crystallized themselves directly out of the former; third, post-dume salts, or those which formed still later in consequence of earthquakes and floods.

In 1797 the Prussian government bought the Stasfurt saline works. Shafts were bored and rock sale was found. In 1856 a new colored rock salt was found, an unknown mineral. Its value being unknown it was thrown away as waste salt. Afterwards chemists discovered that these waste salts contained magnesium and potash, and thereupon the chemical industries became interested. Successful experiments were made, and very soon a flourishing chemical industry sprang up at Stassfurt. In mining, potash is not loosened from above, but from below, with blasting work and tunnels running diagonally upward. The ore is thrown into 300 to 1000 meters deep shafts, and from the bottom of the mine hauled up through the main shaft.

On being elevated to the mouth of the mine the potash is despatched directly to the mill, where it is ground and sold as manure salt or to the chemical plants for further reduction.

Heavy Winter Lines are Not Moving Well in Toronto Just Yet

Toronto reports to Bradstreet's say both wholesale and retail trade continues active here. Fall goods are moving well although there has been but little demand for heavy winter lines. Wholesalers are busy sending out shipments, however, and large quantities of all kinds of supplies are moving throughout the country.

Business in holiday goods grows steadily as the season approaches. Local and provincial industries are generally well employed. Factories are busy and indications already point to great activity in building next season. Permits issued last month reached the almost unprecedented amount of $3,000,000. Dry goods houses are busy sending out winter goods and holiday lines. In spring lines a fair business is moving.

The hardware trade is active. Groceries are moving well. Large stocks are being sent to those parts of New Ontario accessible by road only during the winter.

Values of commodities are generally steady. Receipts of produce are large and prices in many lines show an easier tone. Dairy products are firm.

Good Volume of Trade Flows in Winnipeg

Winnipeg reports say the sorting trade in general lines is active and the movement of the holiday lines is much larger than was earlier expected. Christmas goods are pretty well in the hands of retailers and business is opening out nicely.

Prospects for winter business are reported excellent. Business in export flour is showing much more activity. The demand for feeds is heavy and prices are advancing.

Collections are fair to good and bank clearings continus to show increases over those of last year.

STERLING CABLES.

Sterling cables 486.50 to 55; demand 486 to 486.05; 60s, 482 3-8; 90s, at 481 1-8.

Francs, cables, 520 plus 1-32; demand, 5.20 less 1-32; 90s, 523¾ plus 1-32; marks, cables, 95 1-16 plus 1-32; demand, 95 plus 1-64; 90s, 93 7-8 plus 1-32.

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DEBENTURES
to yield from 4% to 5% with absolute security behind them. Write for our Monthly Investment list describing them.
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BOND DEALERS
164 St. James St. - Montreal

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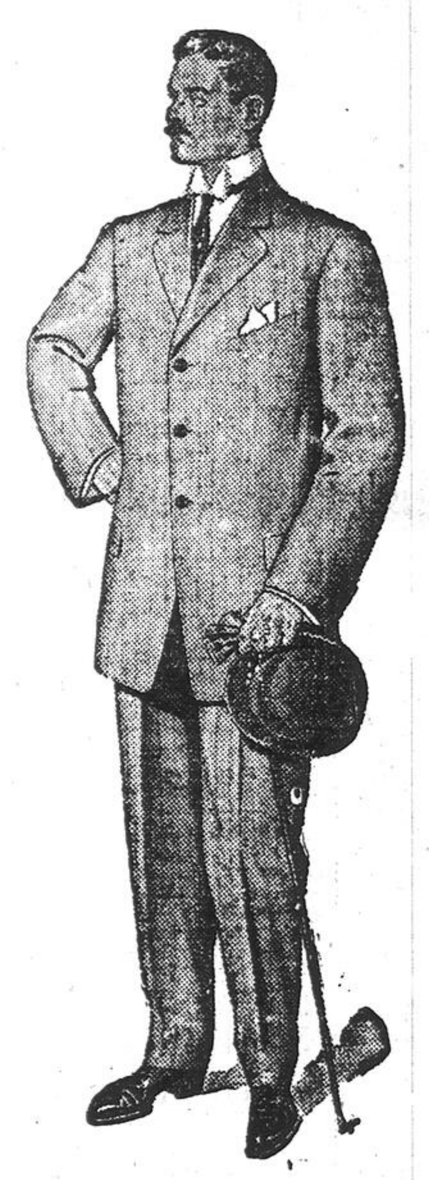
'VARSITY' SUITS—The Measure of a Man—VARSITY' OVERCOATS

You may be very critical in the matter of Clothing, or you may not care much, so long as the clothes please and fit you---in either case it is just as easy to be right as not---you can depend on 'Varsity' styles.



"VARSITY" Sack Suits

Favorites with Young Men always. Correct in Style. Prices range from

$10.00 TO $20.00

KID	75c to $2.50
CAPE	50c to $2.00
DOG SKIN. REINDEER	$2.00 to $5.00

Also Strong Driving Gloves and Mittens, 35c, 50c, 75c and $1.00

Done Up in Separate Boxes for Xmas Gifts.

SILK NECKWEAR

25c TO $1.50

All Colors and Designs.

BOYS'
Little Giant
SUITS and OVERCOATS

Do not forget the Boys. Their Clothing is just as necessary as yours, and should be chosen with like care. Our Boys' Suits and Top Coats range from, for Sizes 26 to 34:—

SUITS	$2.50	to $ 8.50
OVERCOATS	5.00	to 13.50
REEFERS	2.50	to 6.50

Our SPECIAL ORDER DEPARTMENT

FOR BOYS' TAILOR MADE CLOTHING SHOULD INTEREST YOU.

SILK MUFFLERS

in great variety, in Squares or Knitted Styles. Prices range from

25c to $5.00

These form a Most Acceptable Xmas Gift.

Cashmere in Plain and Fancy

Colors	25c to 75c
Worsted Sox	25c to 50c
Heavy Wool Sox	15c to 40c

Embroidered Worsted and Cashmere Sox make Excellent Gifts for Men.

⌘ ⌘ ⌘

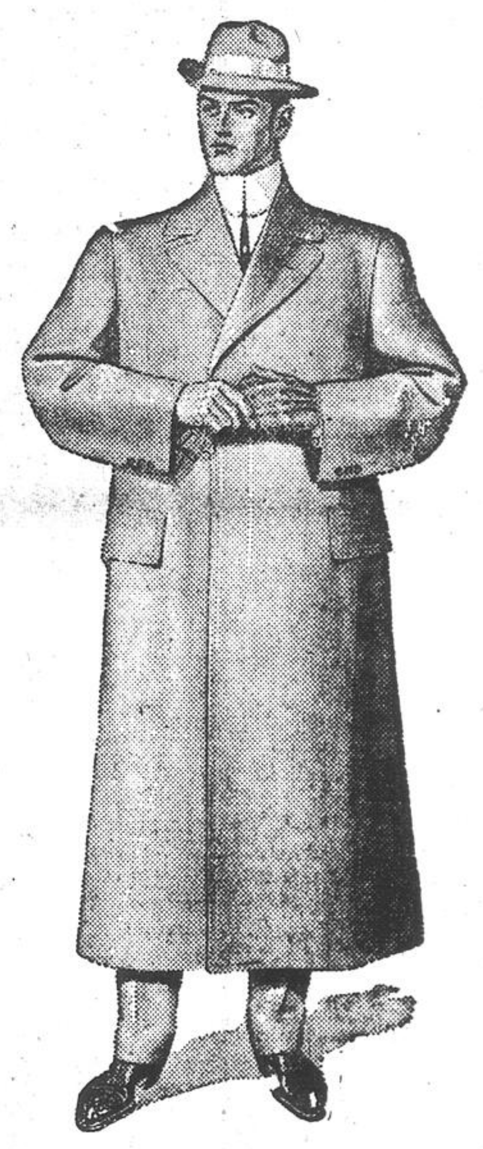
Also Stockings for Boys.

Shirts and Collars and Cuffs

from the Best Makers.

⌘ ⌘ ⌘

Also Work Shirts of Extra Large Sizes.



"VARSITY" Overcoats

are designed to meet the needs of all classes of Young Men 18 to 35 years. Our prices and fabric have won friends innumerable.

$10.00 TO $30.00

With a Very Fine Range at $15.00.

Incidentally, we sell the proper things in Hats, Underwear and all the smaller details of Man's Dress.

"VARSITY" Clothing is Manufactured and Retailed by

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

Don't Fail to Visit
"THE WIGWAM,"

134 Peel Street,

THIS EVENING

GORGEOUS DISPLAY! LOW PRICES!

OPEN UNTIL 10 P.M.

M'GILL DEBATE

Mr. H. F. Angus Wins Reford Cup.

Nine students of McGill took part in an impromptu speaking contest for a silver cup, which was presented by Mrs. R. W. Reford. The cup was won by Mr. H. F. Angus.

The first subject was 'Canada's Political Destiny,' the resolution reading: 'Resolved, that the proper goal of Canada's political development is national independence.' Messrs. Angus, Newcombe, Beckwith, Clearihue, and Murray spoke on this topic; while Messrs. Walsh, McGuire, Burke and Plimsoll discussed the resolution, which stated that 'Compulsory military training for young men in Canada would be in the best interests of the country.'

MILK AND MEASLES.

In his report on the work of the dairy inspectors, Dr. McCarrey, chief food inspector, states that, in his opinion, the epidemic of German measles that visited Montreal this fall originated in a single parish, whence the disease was transmitted to the city through the milk supply.

THE distinction between the genuine **Pianola** and all other piano-playing **devices** is recognized to-day by all musicians and the musically cultured both here and abroad. The Pianola's superior principle of construction, its exclusive expression devices like the **METROSTYLE** and the **THEMODIST**, and its perfectly arranged and enormous repertory, give to it a prestige not shared even in slight degree by any other instrument of the same type.

Demonstrated only at
NORDHEIMER'S LIMITED,
610-612 St. Catherine Street West.

LEVEL CROSSINGS

Railway Commission Says Municipalities Must Pay Share.

The Board of Railway Commissioners yesterday afternoon closed its session in Montreal, and will meet again in Ottawa next week, when the dispute between this city and the Montreal Terminal Railway about the continuance of the works on Moreau and Forsyth streets will be continued. The commission expects to return to Montreal about the 20th of January, when the application of the Grand Trunk Railway to expropriate the ship fever cemetery for a railyard will open at the top of the list. Thoe who expected some excitement in this case yesterday afternoon, when they saw the court full of Irishmen, were disappointed.

The afternoon sitting yesterday was chiefly taken up with applications for level crossings. The commission expressed itself in sympathy with the demands, but insisted that it was not fair to saddle the railway companies with the whole cost; the municipalities ought to pay their share. The C.P.R. was ordered to submit by January 15th next plans for gates and protection of level crossings at Moreau, Duquete, Desery, and St. Germain streets. After the plans were approved, a grant of 20 percent, not to exceed $5,000, would be made from the railway grade crossing fund towards the cost, and the city of Montreal should make a regular contribution to the upkeep of 30 percent.

EXPERTS ON ADULTERATION.

That cases of food adulteration should not go to a jury, but should be tried by a judge and referee, was the opinion expressed by Professor Mohan, of Queen's University, before the Society of Chemical Industry at Cooper's last night. The food standards of the United States Department of Agriculture were the most suitable, the professor declared. Mr. A. M'Gill, Government analyst, favored publicity being given to cases of adulteration, and said it would be well if the newspapers published the details of such cases.

PROPERTIES FOR SALE

FACTORY SITES.

27,000 Feet, North End of City; water, drains, electric light, etc. **25c per foot.**
20,000 Feet, DUROCHER STREET, near C.P.R. Tracks. **16c per foot.**

FLATS.

7 FLATS, RIVARD STREET, near Mount Royal; **$7,700; revenue, $822.00 per year.**
2 FLATS, ESPLANADE AVENUE, stone front, **$3,500. Good revenue.**
3 FLATS, ESPLANADE AVENUE, **$6,200. Good revenue.**

VACANT LOTS.

50 x 104, MANCE STREET and PACIFIC STREET. **25c per foot.**
23 x 81, PARK AVENUE, near Mount Royal, **$1.25 per foot.**
25 x 100, MANCE STREET, near Van Horne, **$750.00.**
50 x 88, PARK AVENUE and BEAUMONT. **25c per foot.**
50 x 110, PARK AVENUE, **30c.**
58 x 92, Corner PARK and OGILVIE AVENUE (Park Avenue Extension), **$550.00.**
100 x 76, ST. ADELE STREET, **$800.00,** or **$200.00 per lot.**

COTTAGE.

FINE SELF-CONTAINED COTTAGE, MANCE STREET, near Fairmount. A SNAP. **$5,200.**

If you are looking for QUICK RETURNS, etc., list your properties with

THE "BUSY BEE" REALTY CO.,

175 VAN HORNE AVENUE, NEAR PARK AVENUE.
Phone ST. LOUIS 3377. **Loans, Insurance and Real Estate.**

PORCUPINE SYNDICATE

LIMITED

Incorporated under the Dominion Companies Act.

Capital, $500,000 - Par value of shares, $10

All Stock reserved for Treasury

A Conservative and Sane Mining Investment

NO PROMOTION STOCK

NO "INSIDERS" CONTROL OF COMPANY

NO "POOLED STOCK"

Write for full description of Syndicate's plans.

Subscriptions now being received at par, $10.00 per share, payable 50% with application and five monthly payments of 10% each.

FINANCIAL AGENTS FOR COMPANY:

A. J. ESTES & COMPANY

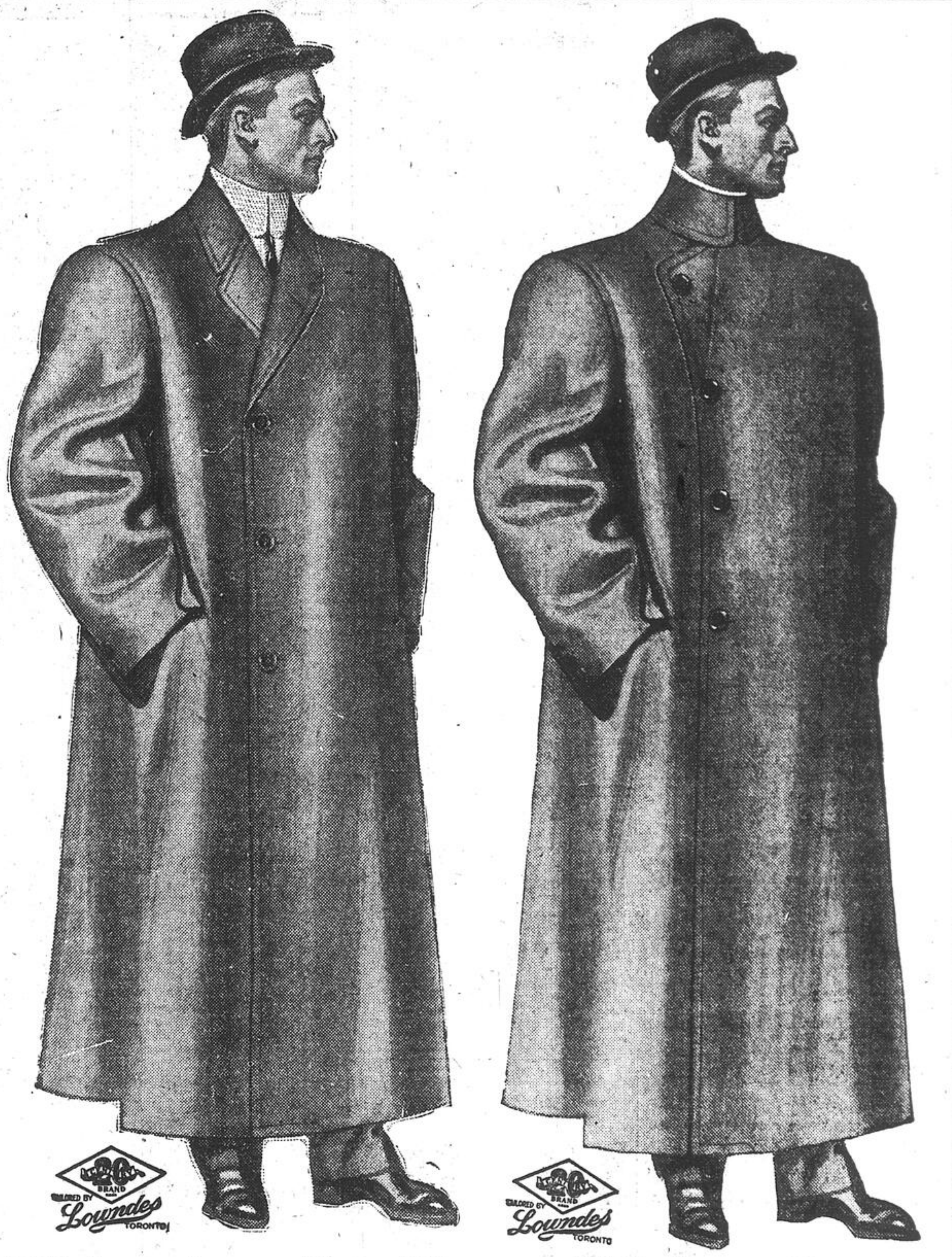
Commercial Union Building, Montreal.

STOCK MARKET

The stock market opened firm this morning, and predictions were in the air that an active day's trading was imminent. Steel Common opened at 60, while Quebec was in big demand at 58 1-2, several substantial sales being made in succession at that figure. The bonds of the same company sold at 83 1-2.

New York, Dec. 3.—The opening in Wall street this morning was very dlull, and in the first fifteen minutes stocks declined fractionally. Evidence of further weakness was noticeable, and it is apparent that the big men are for the time being out of the market.

Sales up to 10.30 o'clock were made in Union Pacific at 169, Southern Pacific at 112 1-2, Reading at 145 1-4, Smelters at 63 5-8, Copper at 63 1-2, and United States, Steel at 73 1-8.



This is the New Muto Coat

Collar does not roll up—it moves up,

Come in and see how it is done. Made in finest imported cloths, beautifully tailored and perfect fitting.

SOLD EXCLUSIVELY IN MONTREAL BY

SAXE'S Corner ST. CATHERINE and ST. LAWRENCE.

Weekly Calendar

Young Men's Christian Association

Dominion Square.
SUNDAY, AT 4 O'CLOCK.
REV. CHAS. A. SYKES, B.D.,
OF TORONTO,
SPEAKS AT THE 4 O'CLOCK MEN'S MEETING, ON
"The Parable of the Empty Life."

ST. JAMES METHODIST CHURCH

EDUCATIONAL ANNIVERSARY.
Rev. WM. SPARLING, B.A., D.D., PASTOR.
11 A.M. .... THE PASTOR.
7 P.M.—STUDENTS' SERVICE. Brief Addresses by Mr. J. Clark Reilly, B.A., Mr. Benjamin Eyre, and the Rev. Dr. Sparling. GOOD MUSIC.
Sunday School, 10 a.m. and 3 p.m. Men's Association, 3 p.m.
The PUBLIC Cordially Invited to all Services.

DOUGLAS METHODIST CHURCH

Corner St. Catherine and Chomedy Streets.
Rev. W. B. YOUNG, B.A., D.D., Pastor.
Morning Service at 11 A.M. .... Rev. E. I. HART, B.A.
SUNDAY SCHOOL AND BIBLE CLASS AT 3 O'CLOCK.
Evening Service at 7 P.M. Subject:—'Influence, a World Power.' The Pastor.
SACRAMENT AT CLOSE OF EVENING SERVICE.
VISITORS HEARTILY WELCOME.

DOMINION SQUARE METHODIST CHURCH

REV. E. I. HART, B.A., Pastor
EDUCATIONAL DAY
PREACHERS:
11 A.M. .... REV. W. B. YOUNG, D.D.
7 P.M. .... REV. PROF. P. L. RICHARDSON, B.A., B.D.
Men's Own, 3 p.m. Rev. Prof. C. E. BLAND, Teacher.
VISITORS ALWAYS WELCOME.

The American Presbyterian Church

Rev. DR JOHNSTON will preach at both services.
EVENING, SECOND SERMON IN STUDENT'S SPECIAL SERIES.
Subject: **"The Pulpit Throne"**

CALVARY CHURCH, Guy Street

Between Dorchester and St. Antoine Sts.
CONGREGATIONAL.

Rev. JOHN J. MARTIN, Ph.D., Pastor.
11 a.m., Mr. J. H. ROBERTS, of the Dominion Alliance, will speak.
7 p.m., DR. MARTIN'S subject will be
"THE COMING KINGDOM"
8.15 p.m., The Lord's Supper.

SONG SERVICE

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

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

EMMANUEL CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH

Drummond St. (above St. Catherine).
Rev. HUGH PEDLEY, B.A., (Pastor)
WILL PREACH AT BOTH SUNDAY SERVICES.
Evening Sermon: **"THE CONVERSION OF A BIGOT"**
The Concluding Sermon in the Series on 'Great Conversions.'
A WELCOME TO ALL.

CRESCENT STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

Corner Dorchester and Crescent Streets.
REV. ROBERT W. DICKIE, B.A., MINISTER.
SERVICES at 11 A.M. and 7 P.M.
EVENING SUBJECT: 'A NIGHT AT SEA.'
Evening Services at Crescent Street are Short, Bright and Popular, with Good Music.
YOU ARE WELCOME.

14th Season Under Patronage of their Excellencies the Governor-General and Lady Grey. 6 Annual Concerts of

Montreal Symphony Orchestra

50 Mus. DR. PERRIN, Conductor

First Concert
PRINCESS THEATRE
Next Friday, at 4,
DEC. 9.

Other Dates—Jan. 13, 27; Feb. 10, 24; and March 10.
Subscription—6 ($1.50) Seats, $6.00.
Sale opens at Box Office Monday at 9.
Regular Prices, 25c to $1.50.

PEARL BENEDICT, Contralto Soloist. MR. VEITCH'S Management.

GRAND RECITAL

HUMOROUS AND DRAMATIC,
—BY—
JESSIE ALEXANDER
Assisted by Miss Minnie Hulbig, Miss Ruth Parker, formerly of Boston; Mr. Freer. Mrs. Frankly Hodgson, Accompanist.
WINDSOR HALL,
DECEMBER 9th, 1910, at 8.15.
Seats, $1.00, 75c and 50c. Plan at Nordheimer's, Limited.

ROYAL CANADIAN ACADEMY

EXHIBITION OF OILS, WATER COLORS, SCULPTURE, &c.

25th November to December 17th,
Daily, 25c. Monday and Thursday Evgs., 10c.
ART GALLERY, 23 Phillips Square.

MEN'S OWN

Calvary Congregational Church.
GUY STREET.
SUNDAY, DECEMBER 4th

Lantern Lecture by the Rev. J. F. EREAUX, illustrative of the Life of the Rev. JOHN G. PATON, the Missionary Hero.
Soloist—Mr. P. E. POTTER.
Last Day for receiving ballots for Committee.

THE FEDERATION OF CHURCHMEN'S ASSOCIATION.

SPECIAL SERVICE FOR MEN

At Christ Church Cathedral
SUNDAY, DEC. 4TH, at 4.15 P M
Preacher:—REV. CANON FRED'K G. SCOTT, M.A., D.C.L., of Quebec, P.Q.

Zion Congregational Church.

Pastor:
REV. FRANK J. DAY, M.A., B.D.
Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.
Evening Subject:—"PEW RENTS AND SOULS."
ALL WELCOME.

TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH.

309 Delorimier Avenue, Mr. J. W. Ede, Pastor.

Dedication of New Edifice. Preacher, the pastor. Rally Day service at 3 p.m. Speakers, Mr. L. H. Packard and Mr. A. E. Tuddenham. Public Worship at 7 p.m. Preacher, the Rev. J. A. Gordon, M.A., D.D. Strangers made welcome.

Irish Protestant Benevolent Socitey.

The Regular Quarterly Meeting of the Irish Protestant Benevolent Society will be held in their Rooms, 43 Belmont Park, on MONDAY next, Dec. 5th, at 8 o'clock p.m.

Your attendance is particularly requested.

C. W. KING,
Hon. Secretary.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

The Annual Meeting will be held on **Monday, Dec. 5th, at 8 p.m.,** to receive report, and for the election of officers for the ensuing year.

E. Mc. QUIRK,
Secretary.

W.C.T.U. CENTRAL UNION

MONDAY, Dec. 5th, 3.30,
ADDRESS, MRS. T. G. WILLIAMS.
Subject—'Echoes from the Glasgow Convention, and a Glimpse of the Inebriate Colony in Duckhurst.'

LOYAL ORANGE ASSOCIATION.

An important meeting of the County Lodge of Montreal will be held on TuesdayEven'ng, December 6th, at 8 o'clock.
ALEX. GEO. ELLIS,
Secretary.

Weekly Calendar

HIS MAJESTY'S Grand Opera

TO-NIGHT { Tales of HOFFMAN In French
Concert at Popular Prices This Afternoon.
Special Engagement
Kathleen Parlow
Violinist

NEXT WEEK:
Monday CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA and PAGLIACCI
Tuesday & Thursday { TALES OF HOFFMAN
Wednesday.. .. ..LA BOHEME
Friday.. .. .. MME. BUTTERFLY
Saturday.. .. ..MANON

The Daily Witness

OFFICES:
CORNER CRAIG AND ST. PETER STREETS.

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

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

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

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

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

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

The last edition of the Daily Witness' is delivered in the city every evening of publication at $4.00 per annum, and 'World Wide' at $2.00 per annum.

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

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

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

N.M. 1 F.Q. 9 **DECEMBER** F.M. 16 L.Q. 23

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SATURDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1910.

In view of a parcel of letters before us of a controversial nature, each one of which challenges reply from other correspondents, it is fair to explain to our readers that that, as a rule, is a bar to insertion, as it seems to give to all and sundry the right to write what they like, wise or unwise, sweet or bitter, and to demand insertion for it on the score of fair play. There are subjects such as the differences between Protestant and Roman Catholic beliefs that can be and have been discussed without limit, without evoking much else but bitterness on each side. Indeed, if one wants to learn how easily zeal for the truth as one sees it turns into animosity, he has only to encourage such controversy. Those who take the right side of important questions often throw themselves open to obvious rejoinder by taking wrong ground or advancing arguments that will not hold. It is not desirable for us to give space to such only to have them effectively knocked down.

The turning back of Mr. George Buskin, a venerable evangelist, at the border of the United States when on his way to visit a daughter in that country, we do not scruple to denounce, whatever may have been the circumstances, as an international discourtesy deserving of the deepest resentment. Such inhospitable conduct on the part of a country is gross and insolent. While saying this we must add that we in Canada have little or nothing to say against such rudeness towards us, for there are people whom we treat in like fashion and with like discredit to ourselves. The distresses through which Mr. Romanes was put some months ago at Ellis Island because he was a consumptive seeking a better climate in Colorado were of a sort to evoke, especially now that he is dead, intense feeling wherever his notable name is known. But while we are indignant let us blush for our own severities.

The 'Anti-Suffrage Review,' the organ of the 'Women's National Anti-Suffrage League,' is admittedly biased, but it has published some figures which it deems incontrovertible. As reported by the 'Spectator': 'The 'League has asked the women electors 'in several constituencies to say by 'postcard whether they do or do not 'desire the parliamentary vote. The 'appeal, it will be seen, is to the very 'class in whose interest the Concilia'tion Bill is framed. We cannot go 'fully into the figures, but may say 'that of those who have so far return'ed answers 9,845 are opposed to wo'man suffrage, and only 2,520 are in 'favor of it. This is surely a very 'significant fact.' However, in another part of the 'Spectator' there is a letter in which Lady Chance is able to cite an exactly contrary result from a canvass of women at Godalming. The 'Spectator' is not willing to accept this at all. It is strongly enlisted against woman suffrage and facts in its favor do not appeal to it. It says: 'We do not dispute the possibility that 'there are several places in which 'there is a majority of women for 'woman suffrage. Lady Chance has 'evidently discovered one of these. But 'that would not affect the main re'sult.' Thus we see how we are all inclined to believe the things that favor our views.

Requests for contributions towards Christmas dinners for the poor, and a Christmas present for grandma, in England, were reminders that Christmas is in the thoughts of many people, and that they are for the most part thinking of others in the connection more than of themselves. While Christmas is no longer a season of inordinate eating and drinking, as described in the 'Pickwick Papers' of Dickens and others of his works, it is still happily the season of goodwill and all the kindlier, more brotherly, feelings of humanity; a time when it is most remembered that Christ fed the hungry and left us the great shining example of love for others, good works, and self-abnegation. But once more Christmas is coming on a Sunday, and the children are asking, 'Shall we celebrate it on 'the Saturday before or the Monday after?' This gives a writer the thought that if we celebrated Christ's birthday as we ought to celebrate it we would have no qualm of conscience to celebrate it on Sunday. No doubt much of the more sacred part of the celebration—the real Christmas celebration—will take place on Sunday. But those parts of the observances which are a relic of primeval saturnalia, which consist in fun and frolic, not unmixed in earlier days with excesses, but not necessarily so, is not adapted to that sacred day. It must be remembered that from the earliest times men have celebrated festively the turn of the year when light begins to conquer darkness. There was nothing more natural or befitting than that the stories of the star and of the shepherds and the rising of the Sun of Righteousness should have associated themselves with such a time.

The Hon. J. E. Caron, the new Minister of Agriculture for Quebec, was approached last spring by a breeders' association, to ask his co-operation in improving the production of sheep and swine in the province. It was set forth that bad as was the condition twenty-five years ago, it had actually deteriorated since then, through the deflection, it was explained, of the farmers' attention to the dairying industries. Still more had our production deteriorated relatively with the neighboring province of Ontario, which had in the same interval greatly increased and improved its products in those lines, through the introduction of superior stock. The breeders invoked the aid of the government in its plans to reverse this state of things. The production, they said, might easily be made ten times what it is, and there ought to be a herd of both animals on every farm. The minister, who is a practical farmer, readily admitted their general reasoning. He declared himself ready to help any plan whose purpose was the public good and not that of the promoters. His plan seems to have been that breeding animals be purchased by experts selected by the breeders with the concurrence of a representative of the department and sold at auction for what they would bring. Including any deficit on this transaction, the travelling and other expenses of the association's experts would be paid by government to the extent in all of $6,000. The farmers' clubs might expend their government grants in buying these animals. Since then 86 sheep and 43 pigs, male and female, have been purchased at the various fairs, chiefly in Ontario, and sold at a total deficit to the department of $1,641, the Dominion department aiding by a grant of $258 for transportation. This is a result so far on which it would appear that all parties are to be congratulated. It is well that all farmers should know of these opportunities.

THE PUBLIC AND THE TAVERN.

According to Mr. Roberts, the license commissioners are in co-operation with the reform movement in the elimination of the taverns. This has not always been so, and the change bespeaks encouragement from government, which in times past has steadily opposed any reduction in the license revenue. If the reform proves a substantial one, not only the commissioners, but the government and the Hon. Mr. Mackenzie, the Provincial Treasurer, will have the congratulations of all good citizens. We note that in renewing licenses, the commissioners are fain to lay the responsibility of their over-tolerance off upon the public. The public are told that the 'granting or refusal of licenses rests with them. The law is a democratic law. If a majority of the electors in a polling sub-division oppose the granting of a license the commissioners have to refuse it. There is another side to this statement. If twenty-five of the electors endorse the application the commissioners regard such endorsement as a mandate from the neighborhood that they are not free to disobey. A case of this sort occurred last week in a locality notably over-supplied with licenses, and where it was obvious that no more were needed. The interested party has a year to collect his twenty-five names. The disinterested parties who would oppose the license have a few days. The failure to get the full quota of names or the successful impugning of any of the names is regarded by the commissioners as additional evidence in favor of granting the license. This is a democratic law with a vengeance, which makes the names of twenty-five admirers of the barroom count for more than perhaps a hundred who want to abate the liquor evil. In any case it is the business of the commissioners to inform themselves as to the character of the place, and as to the need for it. They have at their hand the machinery for so doing, namely, the police and the detective force. The numerous duties of the police are referred to as a reason why the public should be called upon to do their work. The public has, however, been under the impression that the duty in question was their first and most continuous duty from the first day of January to the last night of December.

One of the license commissioners, who has always shown a real desire to reduce the drink evil, reproached the public for not keeping the commissioners informed of the way in which some of the licenses are misused by various forms of law-breaking and disorder. The commissioners, he said, did not and could not know what was going on, but the public did know, and ought to give evidence. Concerning this there remains something to be said, and it is ours to speak for the public. We are glad to be told that information will be welcomed, at least by the license commissioners, as information volunteered by private persons or organized bodies, so far as our observation has gone, has not been welcomed in official quarters. Complaints carried to the police are apt to be met with the careless remark 'Nobody has complained. If you 'bring us the evidence—if you make 'a case—we shall take action.' During the generation past there have been several organizations that have taken upon them the duties which the police were in a far better position to fulfil, that of making cases against lawbreakers. Their experience has at all times been most disheartening. They have been treated as interlopers, interfering with the regular course of justice, and obloquy and innuendo have been heaped upon them from all sides, even, in days gone by—we do not now speak of to-day—from the bench and from the government department. If their cases have failed they have been sneered at by the whole public, and all because they were, out of pure public spirit, undertaking to do what it was the special function of the police to do. We presume that this call upon the public was made in utter despair of the police ever doing their plain duty in the premises. The public may or may not know what is going on even at their own doors, or knowing it, may be entirely without legal evidence of it. The police, we may fairly presume, always know and are in a position in which no private individual is to obtain legal evidence. A later remark seems to narrow the public down to aggrieved persons who have private and personal means of knowing the worst of what is going on in taverns and dens of vice. The information which distressed families can furnish will, we are assured, be respected by the commissioners, and its privacy will be guarded. This is a practical suggestion, though only the persons in question will know how far their representations have amounted to an available case against the place against which they have a grievance.

DRIFTING INTO DANGER.

Mr. Moreton Frewen, who was one of the first, after the 'Witness,' to draw renewed and wide attention to the inevitable depreciation of the world's currency through the redundant production of gold, has written further on the subject. Mills's 'quantity theory' was about the first germ of the now well-proved fact that prices rise or decline, assuming other conditions to be stable, in ratio to the world's supply of gold at any particular time—that is, the less gold available the more goods it will buy, and vice versa. Mr. Frewen, however, calls attention to what he calls 'a new 'phase of the currency question,' but it is one familiar enough to readers of these columns. In the Western world, the prices of perishable commodities (food) are being pushed up by the unexampled increase in our gold supplies; but the great fall in the silver exchanges, especially since 1906, due to the still greater superabundance of silver production, is enabling Asia and cheap Asiatic labor to supply all non-perishable products into which labor enters largely, such as pig-iron, at unprecedentedly low prices. Mr. Frewen asserts that Hankow, for instance, is now delivering pig-iron in whole cargoes, f.o.b., for 16 1-2 taels per ton, which at the present rate of exchange is about two guineas ($10.50). The Canadian present price, which is a cut one through United States competition, is from $17 to $18. At the old rate of exchange, and this is a matter of the most serious concern, 16 1-2 taels would have been £5 10s., or about $27.50. No furnace attended by white labor can approach any such figure of cost of production as two guineas gold. This menace is one which we have long in general terms foretold. Mr. Frewen now believes it to be so great that 'with the exploitation of the great 'Shansi iron and coal field, our West'ern furnaces must close down unless 'exchange greatly advances.' While Cobalt and other mines are adding to the world's silver supply at the rate they are doing, this is far from probable. Mr. Frewen further remarks that the situation is further complicated by the fact that not only can Asia now sell pig iron in Western markets, at prices hitherto inconceivable, but the wages of Western ironworkers must needs advance because of the advance of food prices. And the conclusion is: 'What applies to 'pig-iron will be found to jeopardize 'also such staple industries as cotton, 'jute, leather, and especially all steel 'products. We cannot compete with 'China unless the price of silver rises 'one hundred percent.' This argument that the situation must be rendered worse by the inevitable increase of wages in gold countries is not so cogent as might seem, as it must still more apply to labor in China, where currency is depreciating more rapidly than here. But even supposing that the exchange value of silver should rise, it is hopeless to expect that the West can compete for long with the East, unless the standard of living in the East should rise by at least a thousand percent. There is no more threatening problem at the present time, and all we have for the moment about it is a policy of drift, except in so far as we are forcing down the price of Chinese labor by penning the Chinese up in their own country.

QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY

We must take this opportunity of expressing our indebtedness to the McGill University Undergraduate Society for suggesting and launching the scheme for an interchange of professors with Queen's and Toronto. It has been arranged that every year the Arts Society of each university will send two men to each of the other universities. The professors will speak on the subjects which they specialize in, and thus the students of the three universities will have an opportunity of hearing good men from sister institutions. It is unfortunate that good men should be confined to one college, and that other colleges should be unable to listen to those who are especially fitted in each university to speak on their particular subjects. We hope that this new arrangement will prove highly successful, and that it will to some extent solve this problem of interchange of professors. Professor Dyde will be the first representative from Queen's to visit McGill. He will do so next month.'

A large and appreciative body of students gathered to hear Dean Cappon lecture on 'The Philosophy of Wordsworth' before the Philosophical Society this afternoon. It would be difficult to find a man who is more eminently fitted to treat this subject than Dean Cappon. The Dean is a great admirer of the nature poet, and gave a keen appreciation of the great work which Wordsworth did for men. He led them to nature and tried to make them feel that there was a vital organic connection between nature and the mind of man.

There is a great stir in the college these days. On Saturday first the elections will take place for the various offices in the Alma Mater Society, and at present every effort is being put forward by the election committees of the different faculties to get their representatives returned at the poll. The chief offices are those of president, first and second vice-presidents, treasurer, secretary, assistant secretary critic, and four committeemen. The greatest fight takes place over the presidency and first vice-presidency. Hitherto the chief office has been sought by the faculties of Arts, Science and Medicine, two of these faculties putting up a man every year. This year, however, a departure has been made in the nomination of a candidate for the presidency from the Faculty of Theology, to oppose the nominee of the Science faculty. The two candidates are, for theology, Mr. A. P. Menzies; and for science, Mr. E. L. Bruce. From the amount of work that is being done, a keen fight may be expected at Saturday's poll.

Queen's is rather unique in naving a self-governing student body in the Alma Mater Society. This society was organized in the session of 1858-59 to serve as a bond of union between the students, alumni and graduates, and as a medium of communication between the students and the university authorities. In this society all the separate faculties are united, science men and arts men, medicals and theologues and pedagogues, meet on common ground. Every student registered in the university is a member of the Alma Mater Society. It is in this large organization that the true esprit de corps of Queen's is nourished. Students of all faculties learn to take an interest in the life and work of their fellows who are in different fields of study. It is, too, the preparatory ground for youthful debaters and public speakers. Here every fellow who wishes to break the silence of the hall for the first time, will receive a sympathetic hearing. As to those who wish to receive a course in parliamentary procedure, these meetings are invaluable, for all the business is carried on according to Bourinot's guide. The work of the Alma Mater Society is carried on largely by standing committees, such as the Athletic Committee, the journal staff, and the Musical Committee, while numerous special committees are appointed from time to time.

It is interesting to note the vigor with which the men from the West organize themselves into their western association. Coming from the prairies and the mountains, they rejoice to meet with the boys whose homes lie near theirs. They are a good bunch of fellows, these Western chaps; there is a breeziness about them like the breeze one finds on the prairie. They enter upon college life with exceptional enthusiasm. They meet together once every two weeks, to talk over Western affairs. This year the association has about 75 members (membership being granted only on 24 months' residence in the west). The president for the ensuing year is Mr. H. Wallace, of Lumsden, Sask.

We are glad to announce the founding of two more new scholarships in Queen's. The first is given by Mr. W. M. O. Lochead, M.A., of Berlin, Ontario. This scholarship is of the annual value of $50, and will be given to the student gaining the highest standing in the pass classes of the department of political science. These two classes, economics and political science, will hold the scholarship alternately. Mr. Lochead, who is now district agent for the Mutual Life Insurance Company at Berlin, is a graduate of Queen's, and took first-class honors in political science in 1898.

The second scholarship has been presented by Mr. N. Gordon, public school inspector in Dufferin County. The annual value of this scholarship is $50, and it will be presented to the student entering Queen's who takes highest standing in junior matriculation in Dufferin County. A scholarship of this kind helps to bring our high schools in closer touch with university life, and stimulates the efforts of the scholars in the county. One cannot think of Dufferin County without remarking how many distinguished graduates of Queen's received their public and high school training in the school inspected by Mr. Gordon. Professor Skelton, of Queen's, was a Dufferin County boy. Other Dufferin boys who came to Queen's and had a brilliant course were the Rev. Mr. Turnbull, now of Ottawa, Mr. W. M. Kannawin, of Strathroy, and Mr. J. A. Aikin, who is at present editor of the Saskatoon 'Phoenix.' It is not too much to expect that Queen's will still have her share of the boys of Dufferin County, and that to a larger degree than in the past, because of the encouragement and stimulus which the generous gift of Mr. Gordon will give.

BASEBALL MAGNATES BUSY

Three Meetings to be Held on Dec. 12.

New York, Dec. 2.—The week after next will be a busy one for the baseball magnates. Three distinct meetings of three different leagues will be held in the metropolis.

On Monday afternoon, December 12, the Eastern League moguls will assemble in annual conclave at the Waldorf. The main subject will be the election of president. The present incumbent, Patrick T. Powers, is seated upon a tottering throne, and it is said by people high up in baseball circles that P. T. will be relieved of his job for a year at least. Ed Barrow, of Montreal, is being groomed for the position, and he is said to have been pledged five votes, which will give him the job. At the minor league meeting in Chicago the other week, Powers remarked that he would like to retain his presidency, but feared there was little chance of his being re-elected.

A day after the Eastern League confab the Nationalists will go into executive session, and once more the presidency of the league will be under discussion. Less than a month ago Lynch was eliminated by a good many as a presidential possibility. But since then the few magnates who threatened to bolt against Lynch have forgotten their grievances, and it is stated from an authoritative source that Lynch will direct the destinies of the National League for one more year.

On Wednesday of the same week the American League bosses will hold their annual meeting at the Hotel Walcott. At this session, however, the presidency will not be involved, for the president, Ban Johnson, has still to serve nineteen years of his twenty-year term, which was voted him at the last meeting.

Frank J. Farrell, president of the New York Highlanders, left for Hot Springs, Va., yesterday afternoon. He will remain there for two weeks, and return in time for the American League meeting.

LYNCH CERTAIN OF RE-ELECTION.

Cincinnati, Ohio, Dec. 2.—That Thos. J. Lynch, president of the National League, will be re-elected to that position when the league meets for organization at New York next week, is no longer a question of doubt. President Garry Herrmann, of the Reds and Barney Dreyfuss, of the Pirates have been as busy as two little bees of late, and have their line of campaign marked out in such a way that they cannot be beaten.

The worst Herrmann and Dreyfuss can run up against is a deadlock, for the Cincinnati, Boston, New York, and Pittsburg clubs are for Lynch, and expect to be able to get at least one of the other clubs in line.

President Herrmann and President Dreyfuss will go to New York together, and will complete their plans for the campaign on their way to the metropolis. Herrmann, Dreyfuss, Brush, and the representative of the Boston club are pledged to support Lynch.

The coming meeting promises to be a quiet one. It is very likely that the only business out of the ordinary to be done will be the election of Lynch for three years instead of one. Several deals will probably be made.

POWERS AND ARMAMENT

Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs Defines Italy's Position.

Rome, Dec. 3.—Marquis San Giuliano, Minister of Foreign Affairs, in making a statement for the Foreign Office in the Chamber of Deputies yesterday, said:

'The Italian policy aims at the maintenance of peace and the maintenance of the status quo, having the Triple Alliance as a solid base, but neither the renewal nor a modification of the alliance has been discussed in our meetings with foreign ministers. In harmony with the provisions of the Triple Alliance, Italy maintains cordial friendship with France, Great Britain and Russia.

'The armaments of Italy and Austria are not directed against each other. It is to the interest of Italy that Austria is strong, and it is to the interest of Austria that Italy is strong, while every time an attempt is made toward disarmament a coolness in the relations between the powers is the only result.'

REFERRED TO MAYOR NATHAN'S SPEECH.

Referring to Mayor Nathan's speech regarding the Vatican, which has called forth protests from Catholics in other countries, Marquis San Giuliano said that it was an internal affair concerning which his office could not enter into a discussion with any foreign government. However, no government had even broached the subject.

MR. W. GUNDLACK DEAD.

Mr. William Alexander Gundlack was found dead in his bed at his residence, 1238 St. Urbain street, yesterday morning. Heart failure was the cause. He was born in Montreal seventy years ago, and was a son of the late Captain John Gundlack, who led a company of British soldiers against Papineau in the rebellion of 1837. He was a member of the Royal Guardians and several fraternal societies, as well as being a life member of Christ Church Cathedral.

FOR GREATER BERLIN.

Berlin, Dec. 3.—The Prussian Government has drawn up a bill compelling Berlin and the suburban municipalities to combine in a Greater Berlin. The population of the metropolitan area is close to 3,500,[illegible]

The measure provides for an administration of the greater city similar to that of the London County Council. The council would have 100 [illegible] about one-third of which only [illegible] be elected from the city of [illegible] proper, although furnishing [illegible] fifths of the total population [illegible] apportionment is designed [illegible] limit the Socialists' influence.

CART BROKEN DOWN.

A cart load of bricks, [illegible] being drawn up Bleury [illegible] morning at 9.30 by a poor [illegible] weary looking horse, suddenly [illegible] down causing a spill opposite [illegible]chester street. The shaft [illegible] snapped off and the horse [illegible] its harness, actually turned [illegible] see what was the cause [illegible] while the carter took a seat [illegible] curb of the sidewalk [illegible] wait till such time as [illegible] would arrive.

IN WESTMOUNT

$8,500 Grosvenor S $8,500 Avenue

Cut stone front and solid brick house for sale—excellently situated—4 bedrooms—extension kitchen — hardwood floors throughout—very handsome living room on second floor — gas and electric light. A special feature of this up-to-date house is the beautiful oak panelling, with marble base, of the Vestibule, Hall and Dining Room.

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PUBLIC NOTICE

is hereby given that, under the Quebec Companies Act, letters patent have been issued by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Quebec, bearing date the fourteenth day of November, 1910, incorporating Messrs. Charles Edwards Hyde, real estate broker, William Gilbert Pugsley and George Gordon Hyde, advocates, Ronald Cameron Grant, accountant, and Roswell Eric Fisher, student at law, of the City of Montreal, for the following purposes:—

The promoting and furthering of interest in the games of baseball, lacrosse, cricket, football, hockey, and other games and sports, and the playing thereof on week-days and non-juridical days;

The organization of such local clubs and associations as may be necessary and requisite for the objects of the company;

To acquire, own, lease and operate such grounds, buildings, skating rinks, rinks and premises as may be necessary and requisite for the purposes aforesaid, and maintain refreshment booths in connection therewith, subject to all provincial and municipal regulations affecting the same;

To hold all kinds of entertainments, exhibitions, skating contests, races and other forms of amusements licensed by law, and to acquire, sell, convey, or lease such real estate, land, buildings, franchises and rights as may be necessary for the purposes of the company, and to have all such further incidental and accessory powers as may be requisite and necessary or carrying on the objects of the said company, under the name of "Wanderers Hockey Club, Limited," with a total capital stock of twenty thousand dollars ($20,000.00), divided into two thousand (2,000) shares of ten dollars ($10.00) each.

The principal place of business of the corporation, will be in the City of Montreal.

Dated from the office of the Provincial Secretary, this fourteenth day of November, 1910.

JOS. DUMONT,
Deputy Provincial Secretary.

SMITH, MARKEY, SKINNER, PUGSLEY & HYDE,
Solicitors for Applicants.

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BOY SCOUT ORDERS

Headquarters, 1153 Mount Royal avenue.

Orderly patrol — 'Otters.' This patrol to send two members to headquarters 15 minutes before each meeting for orderly duty.

Diary:

Tuesday, Dec. 6., 7.30 to 8.45 p.m.—Troop parade at the headquarters.

Friday, Dec. 9, 7.30 to 8.15 p.m.—Troop parade at the headquarters; 8.15 to 8.45 p.m., meeting under patrol leaders.

Saturday, Dec. 16, 3 p.m.—Troop parade at the headquarters. Snowshoe tramp, etc.

Resignation—Corporal Henry Maher, dated Nov. 28, 1910.

The following boys having passed their tenderfoot examinations have been awarded their badges:—

Scout Steuart, Peewit Patrol, dated Nov. 25.

Scout Grimsdale, Peewit patrol, dated, Nov. 25.

Scout Frose, Fox patrol, dated Nov. 25.

Scout Burgess, Wood Pidgeon patrol, dated, Nov. 26.

Scout Peizner, Otter patrol, dated Nov. 25.

The library will be open for changing books every Tuesday and Friday evening at 8.45 p.m. to 9 p.m. Scouts will be allowed to take books home subject to the rules and regulations issued by the librarians. Scouts will be held responsible for returning books in good condition.

NIGEL B. YOUNG,
Scoutmaster.

BIBLE SOCIETY.

Thirteen New Life Members Elected at the Monthly Meeting.

At the monthly meeting of the Montreal Auxiliary Bible Society, held in their board room, 74 Union avenue, a vote of thanks was most cordially given to Miss Mary Dow for her generous gift of $5,000, and the secretary, Dr. Armstrong, was requested to convey to Miss Dow the sincere thanks of the society for this very munificent donation. In March last her sister, Miss Jessie Dow, also sent $5,000, making this year $10,000 from these two esteemed Christian ladies towards the work of the Bible Society.

It was moved by Mr. Wm. Yuile, and seconded by Mr. J. C. Holden, that the following gentlemen, having subscribed $50 each, be elected as life members: Messrs. H. Munderloh, J. W. McConnell, Henry H. Lyman, D. W. Davis, D. Norman McVicar, Gerald M. Binks, Chas. Byrd, John W. Palmer, Thos. E. Hodgson, Thos. Badenach, J. B. Learmont, G. F. Johnston, Jas. C. King, Samuel H. Ewing.

The committee were informed that the late general agent, Mr. Ed. Stacy, had passed away this morning at the ripe age of 92 years. He had been connected with the Bible Society for 49 years, 22 years in Kingston and for 27 years in Montreal, from 1875 until 1902. In 1899 Mr. Ed. Stacy was appointed an honorary governor for life of the British and Foreign Bible Society. A number of the gentlemen of the committee were appointed to represent the society at his funeral on Saturday afternoon.

The reports from all the colporteurs were very satisfactory.

The new branch depot, 68 St. Catherine street east, is accomplishing a good work in that part of the city, which was much needed. The sale of Bibles in French and foreign languages, under the superintendance of the Bible Society, and of religious French literature, under the able administration of the Rev. Prof. Beiler, of the Presbyterian College.

IN OUTREMONT.

Citizens of the North Ward Not Satisfied With Representation.

The town of Outremont is divided into three wards, each represented by three councillors, the mayor being elected from the Council.

The valuation and population of the wards is as follows:

	Valuation.	Population.	No. of electors.
North ward...	$1,897,830	2,934	981
West ward....	857,853	432	195
South ward...	777,972	355	137

In order to abtain a more equitable representation a very largely signed petition from the citizens of the North Ward was presented to the Council, and as no action has been taken an application will be made to the Legislature to divide this ward at Bernard avenue, forming the town into four wards, each to be represented by two councillors and the mayor, to be elected by the people.

THE GRACE DART HOME.

The Grace Dart Home thankfully acknowledges the following donations:

J. W. McConnell..	$50.00
W. S. Leslie, annual..	10.00
Margaret B. Robinson, Westmount..	10.00
Mrs. Christiana McKay..	10.00
	$80.00

Mrs. G. A. Grier, bundle of new night gowns and linen.

Needle Workers' Guild, Montreal branch, new night gowns and linen.

W. C. T. U. CENTRAL UNION.

The regular meeting of the W. C. T. U. Central Union will be held on Monday afternoon in Evangelical Hall, 111 Stanley street, at 3.30 o'clock. Mrs. T. G. Williams will address the meeting on 'Echoes from the Glasgow Convention.'

IMPROVING FARM STOCK

Public Sale of Sheep and Swine for Breeding Purposes.

On the 21st of April last, a delegation of the Breeders' Association of the Province of Quebec, accompanied by the Hon. Mr. N. Garneau, the president, waited on the Hon. Mr. Caron, the Minister of Agriculture, and substantially the following conversation was held:

'You, sir, know as well as we do that instead of improving in the last twenty-five years, the raising of sheep and pigs in our province has gone backwards. Our sheep and pigs have not only decreased in number, but our flocks and herds are not as valuable as they were at that time. This is due to the fact that all our attention, all our efforts were given to the dairy industry, the raising of sheep having been gradually given up by a large number of farmers while those who continued to engage in the business were unable, with some few exceptions, to find within their reach the means necessary for the improvement of their flocks.

It was about the same for the raising of pigs. While those two profitable industries were declining with us, they prospered marvellously in Ontario, where the breeders became the providers of improved sheep and pigs for the whole of Canada, and for the west of the United States. And it is not surprising that this was so, for the breeders of Ontario have not ceased, for thirty years, improving their flocks by the importation of choice breeding stock from Great Britain. From 1876 to 1909 inclusively Ontario iported 13,832 sheep for breeding purposes, while Quebec imported 887, and during the same period Ontario imported 1,058 breeding pigs, and Quebec 74.

Our association, which counts some four hundred members, and includes in the number almost all the breeders of thoroughbred stock in the province, has made a deep study of the situation and has decided since last year to use its best efforts to improve it. It has undertaken:

1. To increase the raising of sheep and pigs until, as formerly, there is a flock and herd on every farm.
2. To place within the reach of all farmers, once or twice a year, choice animals for breeding purposes at a moderate price.

The carrying out of the first part of this programme will greatly facilitadted by lectures on the advantages, relative to the general working of a farm, of the raising of sheep and showing the profits, which far too many farmers appear not to suspect, that can be realized by the raising of sheep and pigs. These lectures might be given by official lecturers of experience of the governments of Ottawa and Quebec.

The second part of our programme consists in having, every year, one or two public sales of sheep and pigs for breeding purposes, both male and female, at places easily reached and where the farmers would be certain to find without too much cost for transport and loss of time the animals which they may require either for the creation of a good shepfold or piggery, or for the improvement of the flocks or herds which they already possess.

We believe that if this programme is carried out with method and perseverance for ten years the number of our sheep and pigs can be increased tenfold, and their value greatly augmented. In any case, our association will endeavor by all possible means to put it into execution.

The Hon. Mr. Fisher has promised us the co-operation of his department in so far as he can assist in a work which is purely provincial. It was at our solicitation that he had the lectures on sheep raising delivered last spring, and that last autumn he organized the purchases of sheep in Ontario which were afterward resold in the Province of Quebec.

Our association desires this present year to commence the public sales of sheep and pigs for breeding purposes and if possible to devote the sum of six thousand dollars to this purpose. The sales will be held at St. Hyacinthe and Quebec.

We submit our project to you, and if you think well of it we ask you to assist us in carrying it out.

The Hon. Mr. Caron, after having obtained all possible information on the practical working of this project, answered the delegation in the following terms:

'The work undertaken by the Breeders' Association is one of a most necessary character. I entirely approve of it, and I thank you for having solicited the co-operation of my department. I will do everything I can to assist you provided you give me the necessary guarantees that your operations will be advantageous to farmers generally, and not to a few persons only. I am myself a farmer, and as such better able, perhaps, than others, to understand how much it means to encourage this movement. I know that the breeders are the salt of the earth, that where the raising of live stock is prosperous, agriculture generally is also prosperous, and where raising live stock is dull agriculture generally is more or les on the decline. There is room on every farm for ten or a dozen sheep; it is even necessary that there should be sheep on a farm, because there are no weeds where sheep are grazed. Pork is only sold at the present high prices because its production is not sufficient to meet the demand. Let us therefore multiply our herds of swine.

'With respect to your project, here is what I am prepared to offer you, provided the federal department of agriculture will do its share by paying the cost of transport of the animals:

1.—Your society shall organize these public sales of sheep and pigs for breeding purposes. These sales shall take place at St. Hyacinthe and Quebec. The animals shall be purchased by experts of your society, accompanied by the expert from my department. The latter must approve of the purchases both as to the quality of the animals and as to the prices paid, examine and certify all expenses connected with the purchases and for the arrangement of the sales by auction.

2.—It is possible that the receipts from these sales will not cover the cost of the purchase of the animals. This deficit will be further increased by the travelling expenses of the experts, the arrangements for the sales and other contingent expenses. I undertake to pay this deficit, whatver it may be, provided your operations do not exceed $6,000, that our representative approves all your transactions, that your account submitted is satisfactory to my department, and that the animals remain in the province for at least two years.

3.—So as further to assure the success of your undertaking, I will allow the agricultural societies and the farmers' clubs to expend their grants in the purchase of these animals, and I will even advance them the necessary amounts to make these purchases.

One could hardly be more agreeable or generous than Mr. Caron was, while at the same time snowing himself a practical and a business man.

The delegation thanked him and withdrew, and the society commenced work soon after.

The society appointed Messrs. Arsene Denis, Ls. Lavallee and Nap Lachapelle to buy the animals. The government chose Mr. H. S. Arkell, formerly a professor at the Macdonald College, and now the assistant commissioner of the live stock at Ottawa, as its representative.

These four experts attended the exhibitions of Sherbrooke, Ottawa, Toronto, London, Drumbo, and the best breeding farms of Ontario. They were five weeks on their journey. They purchased 121 sheep, of which 51 were males and 70 females, and 65 pigs, 17 males and 48 females. These animals were sold at auction, under the supervision of the Department of Agriculture at St. Hyacinthe, on October 11th, and at Quebec, on October 14th.

The following statement shows what animals were sold at each of these places:—

	At Quebec			At St. Hyacinthe.		
Sheep	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female..	Total.
Cotswolds	3	4	7	3	10	15
Leicesters	5	7	12	9	12	21
Lincolns..	2	3	5	5	6	11
Hampshires..	1	2	3	2	5	7
Shropshires..	2	2	4	7	10	17
Oxfords..	3	3	6	7	8	15
Total..	16	21	37	35	51	86
Pigs.						
Yorkshires..	2	5	7	5	12	17
Chesters	2	4	6	2	10	12
Berkshires..	2	4	6	2	10	12
Tamworths	1	1	2	1	1	2
Total..	7	15	21	10	33	43

From a financial point of view the result was very satisfactory, the amount realized by the sales covering the cost of the purchase of the animals less about $300. The travelling expenses of the buyers, those of transport of the animals, attendance and feeding the animals for about three weeks, organizing the sales, the cost of forwarding to the buyers, bring this deficit up to $1,899.24. From this sum must be deducted $257.95 for cost of transport of these animals, which the Federal Department of Agriculture assumed, leaving the sum of $1,641.29 to be paid by the Department of Agriculture of the province, or about $8.50 for each animal.

As it was stated at the commencement of this article the Breeders' Association proposes, if the corporation of the federal and provincial governments, particularly of the latter is continued, to hold one or two similar annual sales of sheep and pigs for breeding purposes, to increase the number of these animals to be offered for sale and gradually to extend its sphere of action.

For the present it is well that the agricultural public of the province be informed of this innovation of which the association conceived the idea and which it was possible to put into practice, thanks to the assistance of Hon. Minister of Agriculture of tht Province of Quebec.

J. A. COUTURE,
Secretary of the Breeders' Association of the Province of Quebec.

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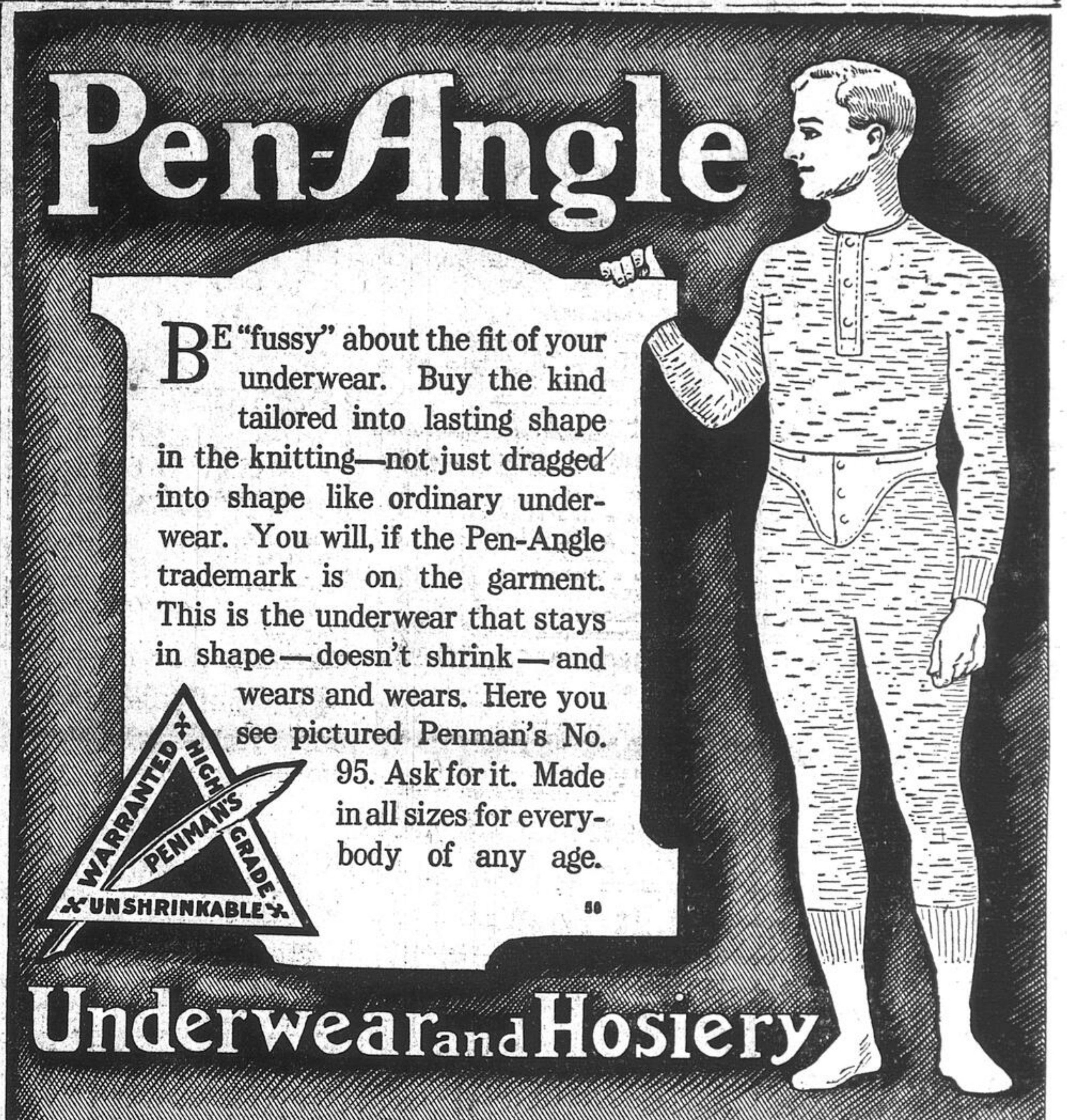
Why should you get clothes made to order when "*Progress Brand*" *Clothing* fits?

You can get excellent shoes—stylish, well made, perfect fitting—for *about half* what the same shoes would cost if made to order.

You can get clothes—stylish, well made, perfect fitting—for about half what custom tailors charge—if you ask for "PROGRESS BRAND".

"PROGRESS BRAND" CLOTHES are not made to measure, any more than hats or shoes—yet "PROGRESS BRAND" SUITS fit as well as any garments made by custom tailors at double the price.

MADE AND GUARANTEED BY
H. VINEBERG & CO. LIMITED, - MONTREAL.
SOLD WITH A GUARANTEE BY 86
Canada's Leading Clothiers



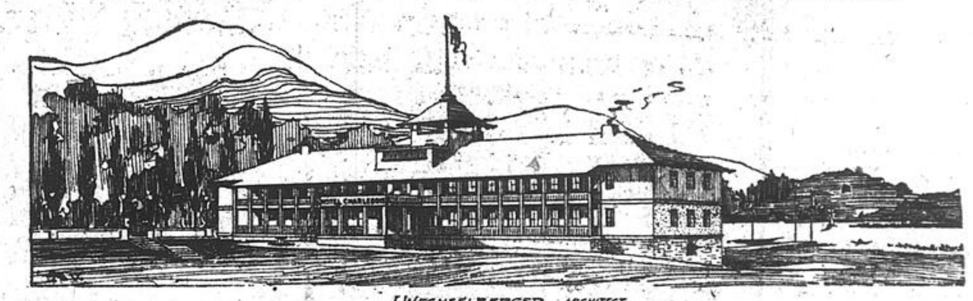
Pen-Angle

BE "fussy" about the fit of your underwear. Buy the kind tailored into lasting shape in the knitting—not just dragged into shape like ordinary underwear. You will, if the Pen-Angle trademark is on the garment. This is the underwear that stays in shape—doesn't shrink—and wears and wears. Here you see pictured Penman's No. 95. Ask for it. Made in all sizes for everybody of any age.

WARRANTED HIGH GRADE PENMAN'S UNSHRINKABLE 50

Underwear and Hosiery

The LAC CHARLEBOIS HOTEL COMPANY, INC.
HEAD OFFICE: ROOM 11A, 171 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL.
Property at Lac-Charlebois, Que., in the Laurentian Mountains.



J. WECHSELBERGER, ARCHITECT.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL, $19,500.00—390 Shares of $50 Each.
PAYABLE—$10 with Application and $10 Per Month for Four Months,
or 5 Per Cent. ALL CASH.

THIS IS NO WILD CAT OR HOLE IN THE GROUND SCHEME WHERE YOUR DIVIDENDS DEPEND UPON WHETHER YOU STRIKE THE VEIN OR NOT

IT IS A PROPOSITION WITH THE FRILLS AND TRIMMINGS ELIMINATED. It is a Company formed to EARN DIVIDENDS FOR ITS SHAREHOLDERS, by supplying the PUBLIC with WHAT THEY WANT. It is to meet the requirements of the Penned Up City Folk who are looking for PICTURESQUE HEALTHFUL, REDOLENT SURROUNDINGS, wherein to spend their hard earned VACATION and WEEK ENDS.

WE KNOW OF NO OTHER SPOT within a few hours' ride of Montreal that offers such Natural and Beautiful Surroundings as are to be found

IN THE LAURENTIAN MOUNTAINS

TO KNOW of the great number who annually seek the Mountain air in this district in spite of the POOR ACCOMMODATION NOW OFFERED, is to REALIZE THE POSSIBILITIES of this proposition as a MONEY MAKER.

The CONSERVATIVE CAPITALIZATION is in itself a GUARANTEE of handsome returns on the money invested. WITH ITS 450 ACRES OF LAND AND LAKE FRONT, upon which will be Erected a LARGE HOTEL BUILDING AND COTTAGES for the accommodation of our Guests, a large tract of Lake Front will be subdivided and sold for BUILDING LOTS at advantageous figures. Already enquiries are coming in for reservation of Lots. WE HAVE QUOTED 15% as the probable earnings of this Company. IT WILL BE MORE.

THIS IS A CLEAN CUT INVESTMENT for the small Investor who seldom has the opportunity to get in on the GROUND FLOOR of a WATERLESS proposition WHERE EVERY DOLLAR will be put to good account. For Prospectus and Application Forms, write John W. Smith, Secretary-Treasurer.

Intending Investors should not delay as this stock is much in demand by those familiar with the situation.

Make all Cheques, Drafts, Money Orders, etc., payable to the Company, Montreal, Que., AT PAR.

WANTED! WANTED!

NOTICE TO FARMERS IN GENERAL, AND POULTRY FARMERS.

Lamb's Market, Limited, want the farmers to feed their Spring Pork and Calves to a finish, and crate fatten their Chickens, Turkeys and Ducks, and get top prices by shipping to LAMB'S MARKET, LIMITED, 22a UNIVERSITY STREET, Montreal. You will have your returns back by evening mail.

Only the Choicest wanted.

FARMERS, GET BUSY, AND SHIP DIRECT.

GIVE HIM A PAIR OF
SHIRLEY PRESIDENT SUSPENDERS
FOR CHRISTMAS

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

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

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

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

ENGINEERS.

Tel. Main 7021.
The DUCKWORTH-BOYER Engineering & Inspection Co. Limited
Inspecting and Consulting Engineers
Main Office: 171 St. James St., Montrea

Horseshoeing and Blacksmithing.

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

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

C. A. LAMOTHE,
Horseshoeing and Clipping Parlor,
24 BERTHELET STREET.

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

N.B.—SPECIAL WAITING ROOM FOR COACHMEN.

DEAD CAT ON THE STREET.

The many persons who passed through St. James street to the Court House and City Hall yesterday had senses of sight and smell rudely assailed by the body of a dead cat with its entrals protruding, which lay near the sidewalk at the corner of St. James and St. Gabriel streets.

ST. LAWRENCE WARD VOTERS.

The attention of readers in St. Lawrence ward is directed to an advertisement elsewhere in our columns. Voters, or those seeking to have their names placed on the voting list, will find facilities and all necessary information at the offices now opened for their convenience.

CHRISTMAS PIANOS AT Layton Bros.

WHAT COULD BE MORE APPRECIATED THAN A BEAUTIFUL PIANO OR PLAYER-PIANO? WE HAVE RECEIVED LARGE SHIPMENTS OF

MASON & RISCH. BEHNING, N. Y., SHERLOCK-MANNING, BEHR BROS., N. Y.

PIANOS AND PLAYER-PIANOS. ALSO A FULL LINE OF THE EVER RELIABLE

LAYTON BROS. PIANO

OUR MUSIC ROLL LIBRARY OF 4,000 ROLLS, THE MOST COMPREHENSIVE AND CHEAPEST IN THE CITY.

RE-BUILT SECOND-HAND PIANOS ON BARGAIN.

Layton Bros.
550 St. Catherine Street W.
(Corner Stanley Street.)

XMAS BOOK SUGGESTIONS.

The Children's Big 4.
(1) Mr. Andrew Lang's New Christmas Book.
THE LILAC FAIRY BOOK.
Price $1.75.
(2) THE RED BOOK OF HEROES.
Edited by Andrew Lang. Price $1.75.
(3) THE GOLLIWOGG IN THE AFRICAN JUNGLE.
By Upton. Price $1.75.
JOCK OF THE BUSHVELD.
By Sir Percy Fitzpatrick.
His famous book. Illustrations round the margins of every page.
Price $1.75.

RENOUF PUBLISHING CO.
25 McGill College Avenue, or your Bookseller.

Overcoat Time

Save doctors' bills by getting into one of our comfortable weather-resisting Overcoats

MEN'S OVER AND ULSTER COATS

Best make, hand-tailored, latest materials, convertible collars.

$12.00, $15.00 AND $18.00 UPWARDS

Youths' Overcoats, same styles as men's, $7, $8, $9.

Boy' Napp and Frieze Pea Jackets, tweed lined, from $4.00 upwards.

Children's Coats, newest designs, $4.50 upwards.

XMAS Neckwear, Gloves, Mufflers, Handkerchiefs, Suspenders, Umbrellas, Dressing Gowns, House Jackets, Fancy Vests, Sweaters, etc., now in stock.

Goods selected will be stored and delivered at Xmas.

J. W. REID & CO.
223 ST. CATHERINE WEST - First Door West of Bleury

DELIGHTFUL SPOTS.

Among the many delightful spots to be found within easy reach of Montreal it is doubtful if any can equal the Laurentian Mountains, situated as it is many hundred feet above the sea level, abundantly supplied with the purest of spring water, its many beautiful Lakes and picturesque Mountains offer to the holiday seeker a diversity of things pleasing to the eye and highly beneficial to one's health, the excellent Boating, Fishing, Bathing, and Mountain Climbing cannot be beat, within easy reach of the city. Hundreds find their way there during the summer months for week-end jaunts, and many more spend their entire vacation among the Lakes and Mountains; in fact, one will find quite a number who remain far into the winter months, so fine and dry do they find the air that they are loath to leave the place. From among the long range of mountains to be found in that district, no prettier and more interesting point can be located than that directly back of the small yet attractive little station of St. Margaret, on the line of the C. P. R., about one and one-half hours' ride from the city, here one finds good rigs waiting to carry the holiday-seeker far back into the mountains through roads lined on either side with steep hills and deep ravines, abounding with tall timber and wild flowers—a sight most pleasing to tht eye. A vacation spent in this district acts upon the body, mind and soul as a vacuum cleaner upon a dusty piece of carpet; it removes the dust from within its pores and refreshens it in many ways. While the accommodation to be had at present is perhaps somewhat poor, no doubt some enterprising concern will in the near future awaken to the great possibilities awaiting development there, in the matter of providing adequate accommodation for the masses who would visit these mountain slopes if good board and other necessary requirements were easily obtained.

AIR MAN HURT.

Tail Struck Tree—Narrow Escape.

New Orleans, Dec. 2.—Augustus Post, the aviator, fell 60 feet in his Curtis biplane at the City Park race track here this afternoon, and was painfully bruised. He was taken to a hospital. In making a turn he swooped too near the ground, the tail of his machine catching in a tree, and sending the aeroplane headlong to the earth.

MAYNARD REWARDED

Elected Captain of Varsity Football Team.

Toronto, Dec. 2.—At a meeting held at noon to-day of the University of Toronto Rugby team, champions of Canada, Jack Maynard, left half back, was elected captain of the team for the season of 1911. Maynard is 19 years of age, and the son of Mr. Wm. Maynard, manager of the Bank of Commerce at Stratford. He is in his second year in medicine. Maynard was the unanimous choice of the players, there being no other name suggested for the position.

In accordance with custom from time immemorial, the 'Varsity team was photographed on the steps of the gymnasium to-day, and each of the players will be presented with a copy.

The following players of the champion 'Varsity team will graduate next summer and will not be available for next year's team: Hugh Gall, William Foulds, W. E. Lixon, Charles Gage, J. Lajoie, Jack Leonard, James Bell, Hal. Kennedy, Murray Thomson, Frank Park, George Kingstone and Jack McDonald, (manager).

The captains of the 'Varsity team since 1905 are as follows:

1905, Casey Baldwin, Toronto; 1906, Ray Montague, Hamilton; 1907, Murray Kennedy, Peterborough; 1908, F. Lee, New York; 1909, Jack Newton, Sarnia; 1910, Hugh Gall, Toronto; 1911, Jack Maynard, Stratford.

BASKETBALL REVISED.

Junior Dates of Games Changed.

The junior schedule of the Montreal and District Basketball League was revised last night and the dates are now as follows:

Wednesday, Dec. 7—McGill at M.A.A.A.

Saturday, Dec. 10—St. Patrick's at McGill.

Thursday, Dec. 15.—M.A.A.A. at Y.M.C.A.

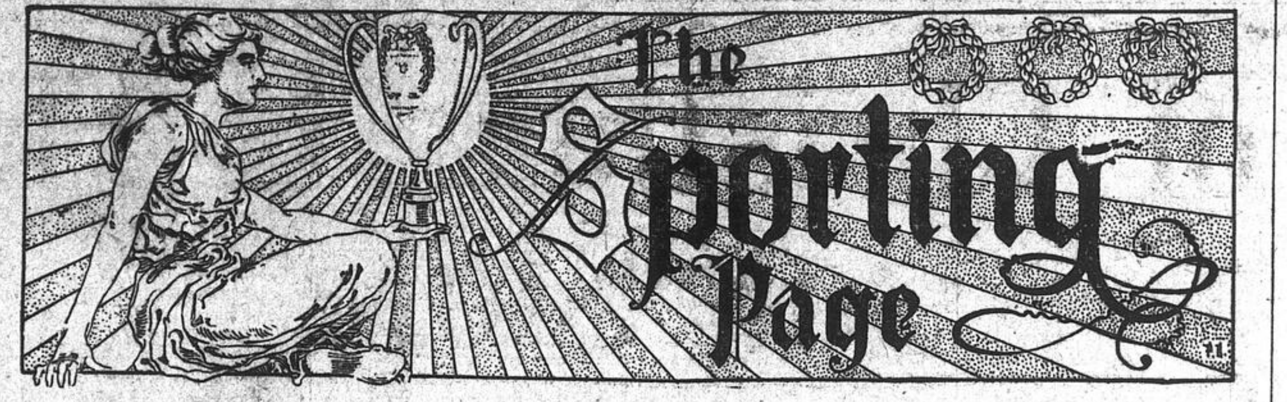
Saturday, Dec. 17—Y.M.C.A. at McGill.

Wednesday, Dec. 21—St. Patrick's at M.A.A.A.

Wednesday, Dec. 26.—Y.M.C.A. at St. Patrick's.

SCOTS WON EASILY.

No. 2 company of the Royal Highlanders easily defeated a team of the 65th Regiment last night. The game was one-sided, Scots winning out by 20 point margin.



HOCKEY HAPPENINGS

New League to be Formed at Ottawa by Players! Perhaps!

PLAYERS NOT YET APPROACHED.

Confidently Believed That Very Few Will Refuse to Sign When Asked.

The latest funny story is that the Ottawa players have been to see a rink. Have examined the seating accommodation. Have made sure there was no ice there. Natural conclusion, it is their intention to run an opposition league or receive their own impossible salaries! Perhaps!

A meeting of the players is called for Monday, at which the sum total of business done will be tersely described by a capital O.

Meanwhile the club and managers are watching the thermometer, knowing that when there is a reasonable chance of the delicate instrument maintaining a register of somewhere around zero, there will be one mad rush to get signed on.

The players know as well as anyone that such reported remuneration of the Halleybury type is a memory of the past in business hockey.

The hockey officials are not worrying in the least at the last dying kick of the hockey stars.

The sporting editor of the 'Witness' discussed to some length last evening the hockey situation with one of the best known authorities on the game, its possibilities, and what in the way of remuneration it will stand. His opinion coincided exactly with the stand taken in this column from the inception of the new hockey administration, that is, that no club can afford to pay such ridiculous salaries and maintain a solvent status. The situation is summed up in a nutshell. Two into one wont' go, and all the arguing in the world won't make it, and $2,700 into 10 weeks of one game per week of 60 minutes' per, 'can't be did' without financial disaster. Ask Halleybury; they know.

Ottawa, Dec. 2. — The professional hockey situation assumed a new aspect this afternoon, when it developed that the players of the Ottawa and Wanderer Clubs are again negotiating with a view to launching a new league. The Wanderer men claim to have been assured the co-operation of some of their old officers Marty Walsh and Bruce Stuart, who seem to be the leading spirits in the Ottawa revolt, refused to say anything about the matter, but it is known that the pair visited the Rideau Rink this afternoon and examined its seating capacity presumably with the intention of renting it for the new league. A meeting of the players will probably be called for Monday. The Ottawa Arena is already closed with the Ottawas, and it is realized that the players cannot hope to get into the Montreal Arena. Yet they claim to have splendid financial backing from both ends of the circuit, and have warned local newspapermen to prepare for a bomb.

The Ottawa Club, on the other hand, seems to regard the new move as a bluff towards forcing them to break the salary limit. They say that there is no possibility of a new league, and that the players will gladly fall in line when the time comes.

There is as yet no sign of a break in the deadlock between the club and the players. No additional offers were made to any of the men to-day. Mr. D. Mulligan has gone to Montreal on business, and there will not likely be any sensational developments as far as the Ottawa Club is concerned for a day or two, at least. The Ottawas are negotiating with Horace Gaul, and Ronan, who figured last year on the Haileybury team, and will likely close with them. Bruce Ridpath has sent word that he will not play if any reductions are due in his salary, so the entire team is now in the hold-out class.

It turned very cold here again tonight, and it is likely that there will be ice earlier than expected. The average fan is divided in his sympathy, but it is absolutely essential that Ottawa should have a winning team if the success scored in previous seasons is to be continued.

Bruce Stuart says the players are willing to give the Ottawas $5,000 if they will allow the players to divide up the balance of the gate receipts.

SPORTING CELEBRITY.

MR. JOHN DAVIDSON, MANAGING DIRECTOR, M.A.A.A.

Mr. John Davidson has been connected with the Montreal Amateur Athletic Association for a period of over twelve years, consequently can claim the distinction of being a life member of the association.

The subject of the sketch is what can be termed an all round sport, and without having risen to any phenomenal height in any particular branch of sport, has actively participated in many games more from a genuine love than any particular wish or motive of trophy-hunting. Not that his success in this direction has not been altogether barren, being the possessor of a number of medals and other small tokens of prowess achieved in the Canadian world of sport.

A typical Canadian, born in Montreal, educated at the Montreal High School, Mr. Davidson's record is well worth the space it will occupy.

Managing director of the M. A. A. A.

Secretary of the Canadian Rugby Football Union

Secretary of the Quebec Rugby Foot-Football Union.

Ex-secretary of the Montreal Lacrosse Club.

President of the Tobogganing and Skating Club, 1903, 1904, 1906, 1908.

President of the Skating Rink, 1905-06.

Secretary-treasurer of the M. A. A. A. from 1906 to 1910.

Lacrosse was a game which had the most fascination for Mr. Davidson, his name figuring on the 1907 team, in which year the Montreal Lacrosse Club won the interprovincial championship, and he was a member of the executive of the club from 1897 to 1905, also playing during the seasons of that period.

Played hockey for the old Hawthorn hockey team, a club which now exists only in the memories of the past. Represented the Montreal Hockey Club at the organization of the Interprovincial Amateur Hockey Union in 1908.

The distinction of winning the amateur lightweight boxing championship of the M. A. A. A. in 1905 belongs to Mr. Davidson, being the possessor of the association's medal.

On the retirement of Mr. E. Herb Brown as secretary-treasurer of the association, it was found that the increase of the work naturally grew with the membership, and it was decided at a board meeting to create the new office of managing director and divide the duties of secretary-treasurer and managing director.

The by-laws were changed in May to permit of the creation of the office, and also a reduction in the directors of from fourteen to seven.

To successfully hold the office of managing director of so gigantic an institution as the M. A. A. A., with a roll of four thousand members is by no means a sinecure. The selection so far has been justified by the moothness with which everything is conducted at the club house. The man who can please everybody all the time is going to be a fairly busy man, but that the managing director of this great association has the tact and diplomacy necessary to achieve a great measure of success in pleasing all the members of the association, is a fact well known to all with whom he comes in contact.

The esteem and regard in which a man is held, holding any public position, will certainly be exemplified during an illness.

Many were the inquiries made and messages for a speedy recovery uttered, during the recent indisposition of the managing director of the M.A.A.A., Mr. John Davidson.

CURLERS WILL PARTICIPATE

Trophy to be Competed for in Montreal's Week of Sport.

SITUATION OF UNCERTAINTY.

Single Rink Contest Suggested as Solution of Curling Contretemps.

Mr. H. Brown, president of the M.A.A.A., said last night that it was his intention at the meeting of the board of directors, which will be held next Monday evening to propose that the trophy which the association is to donate, be played for during the week of sports, which, it is understood, will be held in connection with this year's week of winter sports.

Subject to the schedule which the clubs had drawn up for their friendly matches during the season, he had prepared a similar copy for the trophy. This schedule would bring Montreal in opposition to Thistle; Caledonia would play Heather; St. Lawrence would meet Lachine, and Outremont would play against St. Andrew's. The winners of games Nos. 1 and No. 2 would then play the winners of matches 3 and 4, and thus the final stage of the play would follow in due course.

No definite steps have as yet been taken in the matter, though an alternative proposition has been given out; this is, that the M.A.A.A. should offer the trophy as a prize for a single rink competition similar to that which the carnival committee offered their cup last year.

Providing this is done it is thought there would be no difficulty in obtaining over a hundred entries of rinks, which would not be selected by the match committees of the various clubs, but would be formed by mutual arrangement between the members. Without any doubt, the most successful and engrossing competition of the last season's curling was the single rink which was promoted by the carnival committee. It brought out curlers who might never otherwise have been seen in the ice, for the reason that their club match committee did not hold their abilities in sufficiently high esteem to pick them for any of the big matches, and it infused a spirit of individualism into the game which was lacking when the trophy games were played off.

Mr. Brown said last evening that he would be very glad to receive suggestions from clubs, and from curlers individually, as to the manner in which the M.A.A.A. could donate their trophy so as to do the greatest amount of good for the game, prior to the meeting of the directors of the association next Monday.

OPEN NIGHT AT M.A.A.A.

Close of Swimming Season on Wednesday. Dec. 7th.

The final night of the swimming season at the M. A. A. A. will be featured by some novel swimming features on Wednesday next.

During one part of the evening an aquatic, lighted procession arranged by Mr. Matthews, the swimming instructor, will be introduced and should have a pretty and spectacular effect, with the tank lights extinguished.

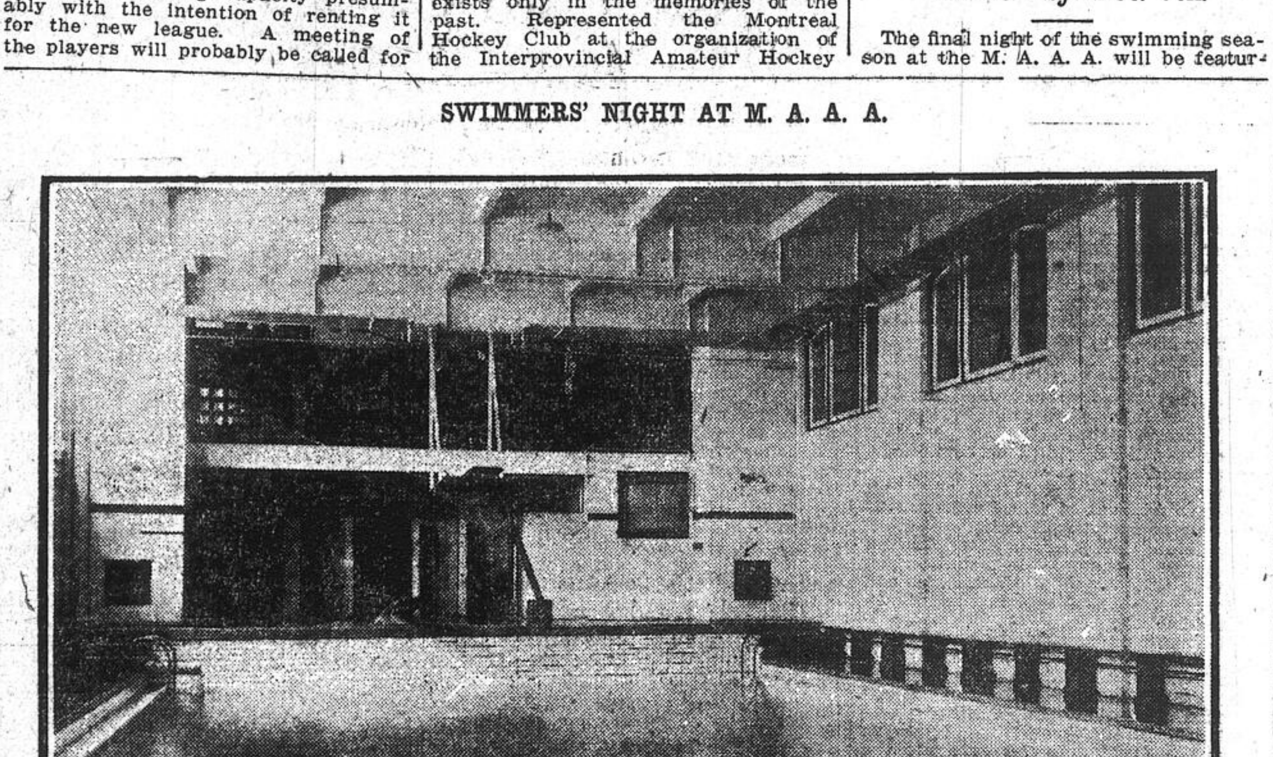
Chinese lanterns will be arranged on the swimmers' heads, and they will be grouped in two, four, six and single lines, forming various evolutions.

This will be quite an innovation in Canadian swimming circles, hitherto not attempted, and will be quite a feature of the night's entertainment. Ladies will be admitted to the tank on this occasion.

The swimming handicaps, for which good entries have been received will be: 100 yards handicap, 40 yards handicap, 40 yards green, 100 yards green.

Also, diving handicaps and relay races.

SWIMMERS' NIGHT AT M. A. A. A.



The tank in which some novel innovations in swimming processions will be seen on Wednesday night.

WINTER CARNIVAL

Railroad Magnates Meet to Finally Decide Tuesday.

The representatives of the Grand Trunk, C. P. R. and other railways meet on Tuesday to finally decide on lending their aid and support to the proposed week of Canadian winter sports, to be held about the end of January.

It is given to the 'Witness' on good authority that their decision will be a favorable one to the scheme, which with their powerful co-operation, should be a gigantic success.

These Overcoats were made by Canada's foremost tailors

The famous Fit-Reform designers originated the styles.

The equally famous Fit-Reform tailoring corps created the garments from the cloth.

These Overcoats offer every essential of tailoring perfection, and make their strongest appeal to those who demand the best there is—regardless of price.

FIT-REFORM

We illustrate the "ARCTIC", with reversible collar, and the "FIT-REFORM DOUBLE BREASTED" — both made in new and exclusive patterns.

$18 to $35.

Fit-Reform

444 St. Catherine St. West—S. J. O'Neil.
283 Bleury St.—W. H. Blair.
4 Beaver Hall Hill—A. W. Parker.

SCOTS HIGHEST SCORERS

Good Marksmanship at Indoor Shoot.

Some remarkable close scoring marked the opening matches of the newly-formed City of Montreal Indoor Rifle League, at the M.A.A.A. ranges last night.

Corporal Buchanan clinched the match between the Engineers and Highlanders Armory by scoring 87 to the 85, by Sgt. Morris of the Engineers.

The match at the M.A.A.A. club-house was exciting for the reason that the home club won out after being considerably in the rear over half way through. When the first three in each team had shot, McGill had a lead of 14 points. A. L. Smith (M.A.A.A.) shooting against G. Sproule (McGill), pulled this lead down to 5 points and the result of the shooting of the last two men was then awaited with interest. R. A. Holland, for M.A.A.A., did almost as well as Smith had done, and his fine 85 against the 75 of Hollinshed, of McGill, wiped out the McGill lead and gave M.A.A.A. a lead of 5 points on the match.

At the Prince of Wales Armory, where the scoring was the lowest of the three matches, considerable dissatisfaction was expressed over the ammunition, the erratic character of the shooting being attributed to this. The scores follow:—

McGILL VS. M.A.A.A. AT M.A.A.A.

McGill.	
J. H. Atkinson	87
H. Gougeon	85
S. Sproule	85
G. Sproule	81
R. E. Hollinshed	75
Total	413

M.A.A.A,	
A. L. Smith	90
R. A. Holland	85
W. B. McCrirck	83
W. R. Dunlop	82
G. Rosser	78
Total	418

Majority for M.A.A.A., 5 points.

ROYAL HIGHLANDERS VS. ENGINEERS AT HIGHLANDERS.

Engineers.	
Lieut. A. Hughes Charles	89
Sergt. Morris	85
Sapp. Turnbull	86
Sapp. Green	91
Sapp. Peirrie	85
Total	436

Highlanders.	
Col. Sergt. E. W. D. Wilson	85
Sergt. W. J. Anderson	89
Corp. I. Lytle	90
Corp. H. Buchanan	87
Priv. J. Boa	88
Total	439

Majority for Highlanders, 3 points.

P.W.F. VS. VICS. AT P.W.F.

P.W.F.	
Clark	65
Donaghy	81
Hogge	77
Grover	70
Carr	85
Total	378

Vics.	
Sharp	77
Mills	61
Dumfries	66
Lidstone	88
Duckett	80
Total	372

The matches for next Friday are:—M.A.A.A. at Vics.; P.W.F. at Engineers; Highlanders at McGill.

SHRUBB EXPLAINS DEFEAT

Accepts Challenge to Run Wood 15 Miles.

Toronto, Ont., Dec. 2.—Alfred Shrubb returned home from his New York and Boston races to-day. He laughs at the statements of several New York newspapers that he had broken down.

'It was too soon after my race with Longboat in Boston,' said Alfred. 'The boards are an awful strain, and while my legs stood the strain well in Boston, I was too stiff to run in New York, and I told them so before I started. I could not unlimber myself, and as my partner, A. E. Woods, of England, had no relay or indoor experience, and I was to the bad, it was useless for us to continue, so we quit. I am ready and fit and will run any one. Longboat surprised me in Boston. He is in good shape, and will make some of them hustle before the season is over.'

When shown a challenge from Abbie Wood, of Montreal, to run him 15 miles here, Shrubb immediately accepted, if Wood would make it 12 miles. A. E. Woods, the Englishman, wants to run Abbie Wood, also, and Fred. Meadows wants a crack at Shrubb at 12 or 15 miles. Meadows's trouble in New York was 'new shoes.'

FOOTBALL DISCOVERY.

Game Not So Strenuous as Cracked Up to Be.

Cambridge, Mass., Dec. 3.—The players in the Harvard-Yale football game on Nov. 19 were in actual motion only a trifle more than three minutes in each of the four fifteen-minutes periods, according to a correspondent of 'The Harvard Bulletin,' who held a stop watch at the game. 'The Bulletin' says:

'A correspondent of 'The Bulletin' has found that the amount of time used in actual play in a big football game is very small. For a long time he has suspected this fact, but it was not until he timed every play in one of the four periods of the recent Yale-Harvard game that he confirmed his belief. He took his stop watch and set it in motion as soon as the centre rush put the ball in play, and stopped the watch when the blowing of the referee's whistle showed that the ball had been downed. This process was accurately followed through every scrimmage of the whole period.

'In this way this scientific observer learned that of the fifteen minutes allowed for play in that quarter of the game only three minutes and 20 seconds was used in the pushing, hauling, struggling and fighting which makes the American game of football what it is. When one remembers that a long time elapses between every two plays in a game, he wonders why so many football players are 'used up' and unable to play through a hard contest. In the duration of physical exertion football is much less severe than rowing.

'Apparently if a football player goes through a game which lasts an hour, he really plays less than fifteen minutes and has time for rest and recuperation. The man who rows in a four mile boat race, however, pulls as hard as he can for twenty minutes or longer without respite.'

THREE THINGS WEAR OUT RUGS

Here is a Book That Tells How to Save Carpets and Rugs.

Three things wear out carpets and rugs—the scraping and tearing of brooms—the straining of the fibre by beating—and the grinding of particles of dirt into the fabric by walking.

Sweeping removes only about half the dirt from carpets and rugs—the other half is either ground into the fabric or showered about the room to fall again on floor and furniture.

Messrs. Eadie-Douglas Limited, University street, have an interesting book on the dust-less way of cleaning that every one — especially home-owners, should have. This may be obtained free by addressing the above firm.

The Spirit of Christmas Is Flooding Into Our Store

Toots Toots the Horn of a Child's Kimono

I left Lucille at home to-day. She's an awful little tinker. Whenever I take her down to Murphy's she always sees such a lot of pretty things that she wants to look at them all at once. Even if she is only two, she has an awful lot of knowledge stuffed in that little head of hers. But I had Marion with me to-day. She's a little older and more staid in her manner. Of course we went to the Children's Department, and the first thing Marion looked at was a little red kimona. "Oh, Toots! that's the very thing I want. And I'm just going to ask Mamma if I can't have one," she said. I told her that she would look quite cute in it. So she is coming down next week to get the little red kimona that she liked so much.

TOOTS.

P.S.—I'm going to take Lucille down with me next Saturday, so I will write to you again and tell you what she has to say.

NOTE BY THE AD. MAN

I went down to see the Kimona Toots refers to, and found that it is made of soft, snug eiderdown with red and white Serpentine braid; price.. .. ..$3.50

Mrs. Cookson says Marion showed good taste, but was misled in the matter of size. The red kimona she refers to is made to fit a girl of 7 years or any age up to 14; Toots' own size would be.. .. ..$4.25

Marion's size can be had in pale blue or white, however, at a much less cost. The price range runs all the way from 85 cents for infants' kimonas to $4.25 for girls of 14 years.

Another Showing of CHRISTMAS BAGS

THIS BAG

Has 5 inch frame, depth of 4½ inches, and white kid lining. It hangs 8½ inches lower than the hand when chain is at full length. The price is.. .. ..$5.00

Coming into our store yesterday by the Metcalfe Street entrance, the writer was attracted by the work of arrangement going on in one of the show cases on the right as he passed. It was easy to see that there was something particularly select being placed on exhibit. Closer examination showed just a few black beaded bags of rare beauty with a hand-cut steel one just alongside, and a little farther on a quaint Paisley bag with odd old fashioned shape of frame; and then as if to sharpen the contrast, a bag of modern clean cut lines developed in gold mesh effect. From here the eye fell to a lower tier where, laid out on a strip of black velvet, were a dozen or so silver mesh bags which had something, the writer knew not what, to distinguish them from the mesh bags with which we are familiar. Then the Buyer came just in time to explain that the distinction was in the material—"they are solid sterling silver, every link, stamped and guaranteed." But it was the prices the Buyer was enthusiastic about—so enthusiastic that he invited the writer to take any of these bags to any Jewellery store in town and get a price on it—and he added as a parting shot—"You'll find these 25% to 30% less."

Now the writer had something else on mind just at the time, but he would like to make certain nevertheless about that 25% to 30% and will try to do so before long. Perhaps you would too?

Most Beautiful Flannel Serge Waists

Grey, blue and pink may not sound good as a combination of colors, but we would like you to see what the blouse designer has done with them in some new tailored flannel serge waists, which we have just received for Christmas shoppers. They are really beautiful; price.. .. ..$5.00

New Lined Gloves
For Men and Women

200 pairs; all kid; splendidly lined; more than ordinary value at, per pair.. .. ..$1.00

The New Dress Suit Case Umbrella

Will go in an ordinary trunk or suit case — stylish reliable make too; men's and women's; prices $2.00, $2.25, $3.00.

Medicine Glasses

Each in a solid leather case. The glasses are graduated showing "tablespoon" and "teaspoon" measurements.
The glass and case for.. .. .. .35

Women's Gaiters

We are selling a splendid quality of nine-button gaiters in black beaver with reinforced strap and heel at.. .. .. .49 pr.
Also an extra special quality at.. .. .. .75 pr.
And knee length ones at.. .. .. .98 pr.

Notes From Our Ribbon Department

1st.—Should you desire any combination of colors in the way of ribbons for fancy work, no matter how scarce or difficult the combination may be, our ribbon workroom is at your disposal.

2nd.—Special orders for fancy work from ribbons turned out in two hours' notice.

3rd.—Consult the special lady at our counter for information on all difficulties regarding making up of any fancy work.

4th.—We have just opened up some handsome new Paisley ribbons, fancy wash ribbons and new taffeta ribbons with silk embroidered spot.

Holiday Specials In Toilet Requisites

Glass puff jars with nicely engraved silveroid tops, several designs, each.. .. .. .98

Puff jars of cut glass in new designs, engraved silveroid tops, each.. .. ..$2.50

Baby Toilet sets, comprising double comb and hair brush, each with silveroid handle; per set.. .. ..$1.68

Fancy Goods

Baby Rattlers, made of pearl and with sweet tinkling bells attached, each.. .. .. .. .49

Baby Rattlers with handle of silveroid, strong pearl ring and bells attached, each .69 and .98.

Besides these we have a nice assortment of Real Ebony, French Ivory, Celluloid and Metal mounted, Toilet and Manicure articles.

Equestrienne Tights for Ladies and Children

We have a full stock of these excellent undergarments. The qualities and prices are right. Monday we will have a special showing with special offers to lend interest.

Black Tights, fine ribbed wool and cotton mixture, ankle length, sizes 32 to 38 bust measure.
Special values at.. .. .. .. .75 and $1.00

Black Tights, fine ribbed wool and cotton mixture, knee length, sizes 32 to 38 bust measure.
Special at.. .. ..$1.00

Black Tights, fine ribbed all pure wool, knee or ankle length. Sizes 32 to 38 bust measure.
Special at.. .. ..$1.25

The John Murphy Company Limited

WANTED immediately a thoroughly experienced and capable Tea Room manageress. Apply at the Employment Bureau, between 8 and 10 a.m. only.

The John Murphy Company Limited

THE ADVENTURES OF PHYLLIS

By BESSIE MARCHANT

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SUMMARY OF THE PRECEDING CHAPTER.

A sudden reversal of fortune through the father's rash speculation plunges the Talbot family, living in Buenos Ayres, into the dilemma of how to make a living. Mr. Talbot announces his acceptance of a position in Jamaica, the two boys decide to farm, and of the three girls Grace is about to be married, May takes a position as companion and Phyllis, after much hunting, secures a position as governess in a little hill station at the home of a Mr. Maurice. Arriving alone at the lonely station, she was driven to her destination by a deaf old man, to find that the only persons at the estanica at which she is finally left are an angry old Spanish woman and a sick man. The woman declares she is Mrs. Maurice, but is only surprised at the arrival of Phyllis and the girl miserably decides she has been sent for to nurse the sick man. Without money and in a strange place she can only remain where she is, and passes the first wretched night tending the delirious patient, who she finds is English. After she has been attending her patient one week, almost all the good she can do him being undone by the old woman when she goes on duty, on the return of the old woman's two ruffianly sons Phyllis learns she is at the Moritz estancia, not Mr. Maurice's home. She is much perplexed as the two Moritz men try to prevent her going to the Maurice's, so while they are away from the house she harnesses the horse and drives off with the sick man. Not far from where Phyllis is stranded is a little posthouse where two sisters are mourning the loss of their brother Jack, believed to have been killed in a landslide as he was carrying a valuable mail. The elder sister, Janet, is questioned by Greg Torrance as to the character of her brother, as there is a suspicion that he has merely disappeared with the mail, but it is only when she discovers the missing mail in his room that she has any fear of such a suspicion. Her first impulse is to burn it, but she resists this, and as an attempt is made that night to steal it, she returns it at once to the authorities, knowing miserably that her find makes her brother's honesty further suspected. Greg Torrance, unaware of all this, is still investigating Jack Lyster's disappearance and the two sisters and their old grandfather go into their new home. While they are getting settled Mrs. Maurice, who is a friend, comes to see them, and Janet asks her to take Lillias back with her, hinting at the trouble under which she, Janet, is living.

CHAPTER XIX.

THE HOME-COMING.

The sight of the little house so near at hand roused Phyllis's drooping courage. She was so fearfully tired, and so faint from want of food, that for the last half-hour she had been fearing lest she should break down altogether before civilization could be reached.

Of course, as she told herself, the people at this little house might refuse to help her; they might indeed be impossible sort of folks like Estfenda; but at least they could not refuse to sell her food of some sort, so that she might feed and gain sufficient strength to reach the town.

Distance in the mountains is a most deceitful thing. From where she first caught sight of it, the little house looked to be only a furlong or so away, but in reality it must have been nearer two miles, and despite the fact that the way was almost all down hill, it was nearly three-quarters of an hour before the old horse came to a stand of its own accord outside the gate of the little fenced enclosure in which the house stood.

There were fowls about the door, and an old man, with white hair showing under his big hat, sat on a seat in the sunshine. He was such a serene, sweet-looking old fellow that a ray of hope stole into Phyllis's heart, and pushing open the ruin of a gate, which promptly fell down and broke in a fresh place from such indiscreet handling, she walked into the enclosure, and approaching the old man, began a greeting in labored Spanish.

He rose to his feet at once, trembling with weakness and old age. But he swept off his big hat and said in English: 'You are welcome, senorita.'

'Oh, are you English people here?' cried Phyllis in great delight, for it was plainly the old man's native tongue and no acquired speech.

But he had replaced his hat on his head, and resumed his seat. His gaze was on the smiling valley and the distant mountains, and he seemed to have forgotten all about the girl who stood beside him.

Phyllis was wondering what she could do to arrest his attention; then she heard quick steps behind her, and turned to find a girl of about her own age coming round the house at a run.

'Good morning!' said the girl, in pleasant refined English, and then Phylis saw how very pretty she was, with deep violet eyes, and wisps of fair curly hair blowing about her forehead.

'Ah, you are English, too!' cried Phyllis joyfuly. 'How very glad I am because I am sure that you will help me!'

'Of course we will help you if we can. Poor people always have to help each other, you know,' the girl said with a merry laugh. Then she added in a more serious tone: 'But I will call Janet, and you can tell her what you want.' She ran round the house again without waiting for any answer, and disappeared from sight.

Phyllis leaned against a post, too utterly worn out to stand erect, and a horrible sensation of faintness crept over her; the sunshine turned to black darkness, the world seemed turning upside down, and then although she had heard no step approaching, someone's arms stole round her, and a voice said:

'Sit down here beside granfer, until you feel better, and can tell us what you want.'

'I am so very, very hungry,' replied Phyllis, and to her intense mortification she began to cry—not a single tear or two wrung from her eyes by the stress of circumstances, but a hearty shower accompanied by hysterical sobbing, which greatly relieved her by driving away that horrible sensation of faintness.

'Lilias, Lilias!' called the owner of those caressing arms which had guided Phyllis to a seat and supported her upon it. 'Bring some of those cakes Mrs. Maurice left yesterday, and then go quickly and beat an egg with milk for this poor girl. She is just starving, I am afraid.'

Fresh sobs broke from Phyllis at this. And now she was not even ashamed of her breakdown, for it seemed the most natural thing in the world to lean back in those kind arms and just cry from sheer exhaustion. But when she had eaten a couple of cakes, and swallowed down the beaten egg brought to her by Lilias, she sat up, wiped her eyes, and began to feel intensely ashamed of herself.

The old man, with rare delicacy in one so old and feeble-minded, had withdrawn himself from the group, and had gone for a little stroll in the sunshine along the road which led to the town.

This left Phyllis alone with the two girls, the one whose arms were still about her, and the other called Lilias who stood in front.

Phyllis stole an anxious look at the girl at her side, who, though not so actually pretty as Lilias, was in reality far more beautiful.

'Janet, she is going to faint again!' exclaimed Lilias, for something in the purity and stern righteousness of Janet's face had so frightened Phyllis that she turned ghastly white at the thought of the story she had to tell.

'I have never fainted in my life,' Phyllis said indignantly.

'At least you were very near it five minutes ago,' Lilias replied smiling.

'But nearly is not quite,' retorted Phyllis, then admitted with a rueful air: 'I felt horribly bad, though.'

'Of course you did, but you will soon be better now,' Janet said soothingly, then allowed herself to wonder where this girl could have sprung from, with her well-made city-cut clothes, which however were covered with dust, and sprinkled all over with horse's hairs and bits of straw.

Phyllis did not keep her long in doubt, but blushing vividly burst into impetuous speech.

'I am thankful that you are English,' she said. 'Because you may find it easier to believe my story, and if you can show me a way out of the muddle I shall be thankful. But I have stolen a horse and waggon, and I have run away with a poor sick man who is so dreadfully ill that I am afraid he will die'

'What do you mean?' asked Janet with a look of alarm, while Lilias drew back a step or two under the impression that the girl was a mild sort of lunatic wandering at large.

Phyllis misunderstood the attitude of both girls, and thought their sense of propriety had been outraged by this brusque statement of what she had done, and she went on bitterly enough. 'Oh, do not turn away from me like that. You have not heard all about the affair yet; the poor man is desperately ill. I have been nursing him for more than a week. He would have died but for me, I am quite sure; indeed, although it sounds uncharitable to say so, I am afraid that he was intended to die. Then when I knew I was to be sent away, I felt I could not leave him to his fate for I am quite sure he is a good man. I have brothers of my own who are away among strangers, and for their sakes, and because this poor fellow may be somebody's brother, I have done for him what I could.'

'We too had a brother whom we dearly loved, and so we will help you as much as we can. Is he in the waggon? May I see him?' And Janet rose to her feet, taking as she did so this unknown burden on her shoulders, because it seemed her duty to do so, and with never a thought of those she carried already.

'Yes, he is in the waggoon; please come.' And Phyllis rose hurriedly, feeling as if the worst were over, and she had found friends at last.

But she was more worn out than she had supposed, and rising so quickly, she swayed forward and would have fallen but for Lilias, who caught her as she stumbled.

'Sit still, and rest awhile,' said Janet authoritatively. 'I will go and inspect your sick man. By the way, what is his name, or don't you know it?'

Phyllis hesitated, then put her doubt into words. 'Estfenda said he was Senor Escalado from Santiago; but I do not think she told the truth, or it might be that she did not know.'

'Perhaps I shall not know either, but at least I can go and see.' Janet said; and, pushing Phyllis back on to the seat from whence she again tried to rise, she went off to inspect the mysterious patient.

Phyllis leaned her head against the rough stone wall of the house, watching Janet walk rapidly up the field to where the waggon stood just outside the fence. It was delightful to feel that this capable girl was willing to help her through with this anxious business of taking care of the stranger, for her own power of endurance seemed suddenly to have come to an end.

Janet climbed into the waggon, stooped almost out of view, then uttered a shrill cry so full of terror that Phyllis sprang to her feet, fear lending strength to her shaking limbs, and catching Lilias by the hand she started to run.

'Oh, come with me. I am afraid he must have died, though I thought him a little better only an hour ago when I gave him the last of the milk,' she panted, dragging Lilias along, although two minutes ago she would have found it hard work to walk without assistance

There was a patch of grass growing outside the fence, and the old horse was munching away in great content; but up in the waggon Janet was sobbing and crying with hysterical violence, as she stooped over the figure that was lying on the straw.

'He is not dead? Oh, tell me he is not dead!' panted Phyllis, turning ghastly white again, and clinging to the waggon wheel for support, because of the horrible faintness that was creeping over her.

But Janet paid no heed. She was moaning and crying like one who had received a deadly hurt, while she crouched by the side of the unconscious man.

Phyllis shut her eyes to blot out the scene; it was all too terrible, and she felt that she could not bear any more. Oh, the irony of it, that he should have lived through so much, just to die when she had found some people who would help her to take care of him.

Was it hours she stood there, or only minutes? A great blackness yawned in front of her; she would fall into it, she knew, if once she loosened her clutch of the waggon wheel, so she clung to it with a desperate effort, and all the time she could hear Janet moaning and sobbing.

Then someone brushed past her That would be Lilias the younger girl, who was clambering into the waggon. Phyllis knew without opening her eyes that Lilias was climbing up, and she said to herself, in that stupid, inconsequent way which is one result of faintness: 'Now there will be two of them to moan and cry, and oh, how terrible the noise will be! I wonder if people always grieve like that when someone dies?'

Then suddenly she heard a shout of incredulous joyfulness. 'It is Jack. It is Jack! Our dear darling Jack; and he is not dead after all!'

Not dead? Then whatever was the other girl, Janet, sobbing and moaning over in such a dismal fashion? Not dead? How good that was to hear! Phyllis struggled valiantly with her weakness, swaying to and fro as she clung for support to the wheel.

But the mist was clearing from her eyes; the awful black gulf into which she seemed to have been peering so long, vanished from before her, and then she heard Janet say sharply:

'Hush, hush, Lilias! If you make such a noise someone will hear, and we must hide him as carefully as we can!'

'Hide him! Why, it is Jack, our brother!' exclaimed Lilias; and there was such joyfulness in her tone that a sob came into Phyllis's throat, and she opened her eyes to look up at the two sisters who were both bending over that unconscious figure that lay upon the straw.

Janet's face was white and stern, so convulsed too with trouble that Phyllis caught her breath and stretching herself upwards asked anxiously: 'Why must you hide him, poor man? He has been and still is very, very ill. Can't you see how desperately bad he looks?'

A moan from Janet was the only reply as her fingers crept caressingly over Jack's worn face; but Lilias burst out impetuously:

'Janet, Janet, has the shock been too much for you, dear? Can't you understand it all? Our dead has come to life again! Jack is here, here, not buried under hundreds and hundreds of tons of rubbish in the valley of the pass. Look up, dear, and be joyful if you can!'

'Hush, hush!' cried Janet again, and now her voice was hoarse with pain, while her manner was like that of a hunted animal at bay. 'There is bitter black trouble behind, Lilias, that I have tried hard to keep from you. But now I wish I had told you before, for it is about Jack, and I am afraid——'

'Never mind the trouble, dear; nothing matters now that we have Jack alive,' said Lilias, half inclined even now to believe that the shock had turned her sister's brain for the time; then, squeezing past Janet, she stooped over her brother, lavishing caresses and endearments upon him, begging him to look and speak to her, if it were only just one word; but he answered only with a low moan.

'Don't worry him, [illegible] he is plainly very ill,' Janet said, drawing her sister away. 'We must get him into the house as quickly as we can, and hide him until he is better.'

'Hide him?' queried Lilias impatiently. 'But he has done no wrong, poor darling Jack!'

'I cannot tell you about it now,' Janet said with a pant of hurry in her tone, then turning away she slipped over the front of the waggon to the ground, and coming to Phyllis, she put a shaking hand on her shoulder.

'Where did you find him, and how?' The grip of Janet's fingers was fierce, and she shook Phyllis as if desperately eager for the answer, then forced herself to some sort of explanation. 'It is our brother, Jack, whom we have believed to be dead and—and——' But her voice trailed off in a sob of such utter misery that Phyllis stared at her in amazement, then asked coldly:

'Then if you mourned him as dead, why can't you be more glad to find that he is still alive?'

Janet winced as if a blow had been struck at her, and turned so ghastly white that Phyllis thought she must be going to swoon, but she only shivered and answered in a dreary tone: 'I would be glad if I could, but sometimes death is kinder than life, and a clean memory is a precious thing to cherish.'

'You may have only the memory soon if you don't take care,' Phyllis answered bluntly. 'The poor man is desperately ill, as you can see. We must put him to bed as quickly as possible. He has suffered a great deal, and the jolting must have been awful, for the road has been so rough most of the way.'

'Who are you, and why did you bring him home to us like this?' Janet asked giving Phyllis another shake.

'It is such a long story I will tell you presently; let me get him into the house first. Have you a bed ready that we can put him into?' Phyllis asked urgently; then, slipping from Janet's grasp, she stood aside, resenting on the sick man's behalf what she deemed the want of welcome in his sister's manner.

(To be continued.)

R&O FERRIES and MARKET LINE STEAMERS RUNNING

CITY TICKET OFFICE - - - - 178 ST. JAMES STREET.

"BED-TIME STORIES"

THE FIVE-HUNDRED-DOLLAR KITTEN.

(Founded on fact.)

(By Helen A. Hawley.)

No, she wasn't an Angora, nor a Persian, nor a Manx—she was just a pretty kitten born right here in America. Her real name was Fuzzy-wuzzy, but after something wonderful happened, the children were proud to speak of her as their 'Five Hundred Dollar Kitten.'

What did happen? You shall hear. The children were John, and Florence, and Mildred. Their father was Mr. Howard, and he was a banker. He was a good father, and loved his children. So it happened that they often went to the bank at luncheon time to walk up with him, and more than once they took Fuzzy-wuzzy with them. Mr. Howard always stroked her fur, and said nice things to her.

One day Fuzzy thought she would pay a visit to the bank by herself. Mr. Howard chanced to be very busy just them, and didn't notice her, so Fuzzy decided to find a snug corner and take a nap. After a while Mr. Howard finished his business, pushed the door of his safe shut, and it was locked so no one but himself could open it.

At luncheon Mildred said 'Where can Fuzzy be? She doesn't come for her little bite.' As a favor, Mildred was allowed to give Fuzzy a choice morsel or two from her own hand, though Mrs. Howard didn't approve of feeding cats at the table.

John laughed. 'Probably she's found a mouse and likes it better,' he said.

It was just three hours after Mr. Howard swung his safe door shut before he turned the knob to open it. Well! A burglar would hardly have surprised him more, for our burst Fuzzy-wuzzy, with hair and tail bristling. She had chosen a back corner behind some papers for her nap. It was a wonder she wasn't dead, but the safe was a big one, and maybe there was a crack somewhere. Any way, she was much alive now, and had been too. You should have seen the money torn to shreds in her efforts to get out. One hundred dollar bills, tens, twentys, this angry, struggling kitten had made into rags—just five hundred dollars destroyed.

But would Mr. Howard have to lose all this money? No, indeed. Our government provides redemption for such money. It can be sent to Washington, and clean, whole bills come back in its place.

You may imagine how interested the children were, and how happy over the kitten's escape. They had only one regret. Their father told them how a number of years ago, all such mutilated bills sent back to Washington were made into pulp; then someone moulded that pulp into figurines, statuettes, or small articles which were sold as souvenirs. On the bottom of each was a small label which told how many dollars went into its make up.

'Did you ever see one, father?' John asked.

'I remember seeing a tiny pitcher made from this pulp; it was small enough to be worn for a charm on a watch guard, and if I am not mistaken, it was marked $300 on the bottom. Of course the pulp had to be pressed very compactly.'

'Do they do that any more?' Florence was very eager to find out. She was thinking about Fuzzy-wuzzy.

'No, dear,' her father said. 'Now, the pulp is sold every year to the highest bidder, and is used in making paper.'

'How I wish,' Florence sighed, 'we could have had a little figure of Fuzzy-wuzzy made from your bills, father, with five hundred dollars, marked on the pedestal.'

'So do I!' 'So do I!' the other joined in. And that was their one regret.

Mr. Howard smiled. "Well, I am quite content to get the money back,' and he stooped to stroke Fuzzy, just as kindly as if she hadn't come near making 'ducks and drakes' of so much.—'Sunday-School Times.'

"Pneumonia"

Pneumonia is nothing more or less than "Lung Fever," or as it used to be called, "Inflammation of the Lungs" and the results come entirely from a local source; such as taking a violent cold.

There is more or less difficulty in breathing: a cough, at first dry, but soon accompanied by raising a thick, sticky, rusty-colored matter, composed of a mixture of phlegm and blood.

There is only one way to prevent Pneumonia, and that is to cure the cold just as soon as it appears. Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup will do this quickly and effectively.

Mrs. G. W. Bowman, Pattullo, Ont., writes: "Three years ago I caught a cold which ended in a severe attack of Pneumonia. Since that time, at the beginning of each winter, I seem to catch cold very easily. I have been so hoarse that I was unable to speak loud enough to be heard across the room. Last winter, however, a friend advised me to try Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup, saying it had helped her. I bought a bottle and before it was half used I was completely cured. I also find it a good medicine for the children when they have colds."

Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup is put up in a yellow wrapper; three pine trees the trade mark; the price 25 cents.

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

PUBLIC NOTICE

is hereby given that under the first part of chapter 79 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, known as "The Companies Act," letters patent have been issued under the Seal of the Secretary of State of Canada, bearing date the 18th day of November, 1910, incorporating William Bernard Converse, manager, Sydney Percival Howard, real estate broker, Frederick Henry Markey, King's counsel, William Gilbert Pugsley, advocate, all of the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, and James Robinson, of the Town of Newcastle, in the Province of New Brunswick, lumber merchant, for the following purposes, viz.:—(a) To prospect, investigate, explore, acquire, lease, develop, improve, dispose of and generally deal with lands, leases, mines, minerals, ores, mining, water and other rights and claims, and interests therein; (b) To construct, acquire, maintain, mortgage, lease, use and dispose of and generally deal with such buildings, works, docks, means of carriage and communication, mills, machinery and plant as may be required or useful for the development or working of lands, mines, minerals, ores, mining, water or other rights, or of any property in which the company may be interested or which may be required or useful for the purposes of the company; (c) To sell or otherwise dispose of water power and of electric light, power and heat; provided that the foregoing power when exercised outside the property of the company shall be subject to all provincial and municipal laws and regulations in that behalf; (d) To carry on the business of merchants, miners, millers, concentrators, smelters, engineers, manufacturers, builders, contractors, lumbermen, metallurgists, quarrymen, brickmakers, trustees, and printers; (e) To build, purchase, own and charter steamships and vessels, and to conduct the business of transporting and forwarding ore, minerals, metals and merchandise by land or water; (f) To pay for any property purchased by the company, or for the cost of construction of any plant or works of the company, or for services rendered to the company, by the issue of paid-up stock of the company, or bonds of the company or partly in stock and partly in bonds; (g) to provide board and lodging, clothing and provisions and all supplies generally for those engaged in or about the works or to contract for the providing for same; (h) To apply for, purchase, lease, or otherwise acquire and to own, operate, introduce or sell, assign and otherwise dispose of, and grant licences in respect to, or otherwise turn to account, trade marks, trade names, and all inventions, improvements and processes used in connection with and secured under letters patent of invention or otherwise; (i) To purchase, deal in, hold and in any manner acquire all or any portion of the capital stock or bonds of any company having powers similar to those of this company, and while holding the same to exercise all the rights and powers of ownership thereof; (j) To make cash advances and to guarantee the contracts and contractual obligations of every nature and kind of any person, firm, association or corporation which themselves are within the powers of this company; (k) To enter into any agreement for sharing profits, joint adventure, reciprocal concession, or other arrangement of a like nature with other persons or companies carrying on any business similar to that which this company is hereby authorized to carry on; (l) To sell or dispose of the undertaking of the company or any part thereof, when authorized by the vote of two-thirds in value of the stock of the company represented at any general meeting thereof, and to accept in payment thereof shares, debentures, or securities of any other company having objects similar to those of this company or any other consideration; (m) To acquire and take over as a going concern any property or business, which this company is authorized to carry on, and all or any of its assets or liabilities, and to pay for the same by shares in the company or by any other means; (n) To do all and everything necessary, suitable and proper for the accomplishment of any of the purposes or attainment of any of the objects herein enumerated.

The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere by the name of "PORCUPINE SYNDICATE, LIMITED," with a capital stock of five hundred thousand dollars, divided into 50,000 shares of ten dollars each, and the chief place of business of the said company to be at the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 21st day of November, 1910.

THOMAS MULVEY,
Under-Secretary of State.

SMITH, MARKEY, SKINNER, PUGSLEY & HYDE,
Attorneys for Applicants.

PARENTAL THOUGHTFULNESS.

My big doll is called Hildegarde;
The little one is Marjorie;
The paper dolls are Evelyn,
Bettina and Elaine.

The rag doll is named Claribel;
The baby I call Gwendolen.
I've different taste from my mamma—
She named me Susan Jane.

—Eunice Ward, in 'St. Nicholas.'

WHAT SAITH THE SCRIPTURE!

December 3.

I would seek unto God, and unto God would I commit my cause.

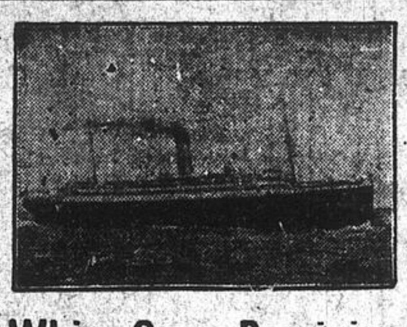
Is any thing too hard for the Lord?—Commit thy way unto the Lord; trust also in him; and he shall bring it to pass.—Be careful for nothing; but in every thing by prayer and supplication, with thanksgiving, let your requests be made known unto God.—Casting all your care upon him, for he careth for you.

Hezekiah received the letter from the hand of the messengers, and read it: and Hezekiah went up unto the house of the Lord, and spread it before the Lord. And Hezekiah prayed unto the Lord.

It shall come to pass, that before they call, I will answer; and while they are yet speaking, I will hear.—The effectual fervent prayer of a righteous man availeth much.

I love the Lord, because he hath heard my voice and my supplications. Because he hath inclined his ear unto me, therefore will I call upon him as long as I live.

Job v., 8. Gen. xviii., 14. Ps. xxvii., 5. Phil. iv., 6. I. Pet. v., 7. Is. xxxvii., 14, 15. Is. lxv., 24. Ja. v., 16. Ps. cxvi., 1, 2.



White-Star Dominion.

Canadian Service Mail Steamers.

PORTLAND - HALIFAX - MONTREAL.

Christmas Sailings.	Laurentic,	Dec. 3
	Canada.	" 10

Calling at Halifax for passengers only.

Dominion..	Dec. 24	Jan. 28	Mar. 25
Canada...	Jan. 14	Feb. 18	Mar. 18
Megantic ..	——	Mar. 4	April 1

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

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

For all information apply to Local Agents, or

COMPANY'S OFFICE,
118 Notre Dame Street West.

GO HOME FOR CHRISTMAS

On One of the Fast ATLANTIC ROYALS

Sailings from Halifax

"ROYAL EDWARD," DECEMBER 7th.
"ROYAL GEORGE," DECEMBER 14th.

CANADIAN NORTHERN

Canadian Northern SS. Ltd.
Imperial Bank Bldg. upstairs,
MONTREAL.

REFORD AGENCIES

DONALDSON LINE—GLASGOW.

From Great Britain.	From St. John.
CHRISTMAS SAILINGS.	
Nov. 19..Athenia, cold storage,	Dec. 8
Nov. 25..Cassandra,cold storage	Dec. 13
Dec. 10..Lakonia, cold storage..	Dec. 29

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

TO AVONMOUTH DOCK (near BRISTOL).

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

THOMSON LINE—LONDON
CHRISTMAS SAILING:
*T.SS. Tortona (from Portland Me.), Dec. 3rd.

From Great Britain.	From Portland, Me.
Nov. 14..Hurona, cold storage..	Dec. 10
Nov. 22..Devona, cold storage..	Dec. 17
Nov. 29..Cervona, cold storage.	Dec. 24
Dec. 6..Fremona	Dec. 31

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

THE ROBERT REFORD COMPANY, Limited.

Montreal, Toronto, Quebec, and St. John, N.B.; Portland, Me.; Minneapolis, Minn., and Chicago, Ill.

Manchester Liners (LIMITED).

Weekly Sailings from Montreal.

MANCHESTER PORT	Nov. 12
MANCHESTER IMPORTER ..	Nov. 19
*MANCHESTER SPINNER ..	Nov. 23
*Via Charlottetown.	
FROM ST. JOHN.	
MANCHESTER TRADER	Dec. 10
MANCHESTER SHIPPER	Dec. 24

Limited number of passengers carried.

FURNESS, WITHY & CO., Limited
AGENTS, MONTREAL.

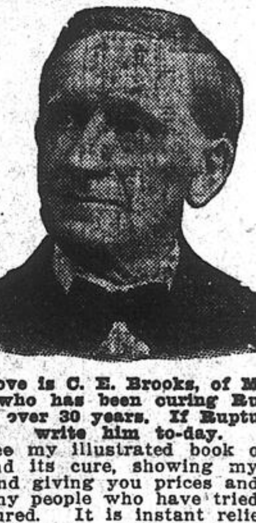
Don't Wear A Truss

After Thirty Years Experience I Have Produced An Appliance for Men, Women or Children That Cures Rupture.

I Send It On Trial.

If you have tried most everything else, come to me. Where others fail is where I have my greatest success. Send attached coupon to-day and I will send you free my illustrated book on Rupture and its cure, showing my Appliance, and giving you prices and names of many people who have tried it and were cured. It is instant relief when all others fail. Remember, I use no salves, no harness, no lies.

I send on trial to prove what I say is true. You are the judge, and once having seen my illustrated book and read it you will be as enthusiastic as my hundreds of patients whose letters you can also read. Fill out free coupon below and mail to-day. It's well worth your time whether you try my Appliance or not.



The above is C. E. Brooks, of Marshall, Mich., who has been curing Rupture for over 30 years. If Ruptured write him to-day.

FREE INFORMATION COUPON

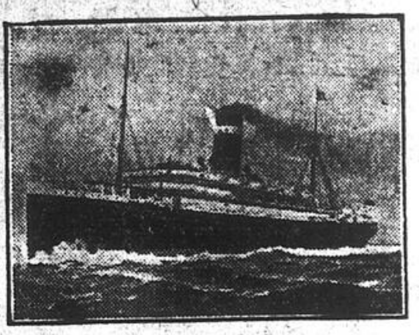
C. E. Brooks, 3652 Brooks Bld., Marshall, Mich.

Please send me by mail in plain wrapper your Illustrated book and full information about your Appliance for the cure of rupture.

Name ....

Address..

City ....State..........



ALLAN LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL.

CHRISTMAS SAILING.

	From St. John.	Halifax.
VICTORIAN	Dec. 9	Dec. 10
GRAMPIAN	Dec. 15	
HESPERIAN	Dec. 22	Dec. 24
TUNISIAN	Dec. 31	

The Turbine SS. Victorian has made the fastest passage on record between Liverpool and Montreal 6 days 15 hours 6 minutes.

Saloon, $70.00 and up; Turbiners, $80.00 and up.

Second Cabin, $47.50, $50.00 and upwards: London, $2.50 additional.

Third Class, Liverpool, Glasgow, London, Belfast or Londonderry, $30.00, and $31.25, according to steamer.

TO GLASGOW.

	From Boston.	From Portland.
PRETORIAN..	Dec. 9	
SICILIAN		Dec. 16

One-Class Cabin, called Second Cabin, $42.50, and upwards. Third Class, $29.00.

TO HAVRE AND LONDON.

	From St. John.
SARDINIAN	Dec. 28
POMERANIAN	Jan. 11

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

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

H. & A. ALLAN,
55 COMMON STREET, Montreal.

"EMPRESSES" of the ATLANTIC

CAN PA: RY COY'S STEAMSHIP LINES

ST. JOHN, N. B., and LIVERPOOL

XMAS SAILINGS.	ST. JOHN
Lake Manitoba.	Dec. 10
Empress of Britain.	Dec. 16
Empress of Ireland.	Dec. 30

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

Tickets and information from any Steamship Agents or

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

GO TO BERMUDA

Round Trip $30 and Up

Fast Twin Screw S.S. "Bermudian" sails 10 a.m. Dec. 10th, 24th and every Wednesday thereafter. Bilge keels; electric fans; wireless telegraphy.

WEST INDIES

NEW S.S. "GUIANA" and other steamers fortnighly for St. Thomas, St. Kitts, Antigua, Guadaloupe, Dominica, Martinique, St. Lucia, Barbadoes and Demerara.

For illustrated pamphlets with full information apply to

W. H. Henry, 286 St. James st.; W. H. Clancy, 130 James st.; Thos. Cook & Son, 530 St. Catherine st. W., L. J. Rivet, 13 Ave. St. Laurent, or J. G. Brock & Co., agents, 211 Commissioners st., Montreal or QUEBEC S.S. Co., Ltd., Quebec.

Magnificent S.S. "Arabic" leaves Feb. 4; rates $400 up, including shore excursions; 71 enchanting days. Stop-over privileges. Round World Tour Jan. 25; Trans-Siberian, Mar. 14; Riveria in Jan. and Feb., and 30 European Tours. Specified program desired. FRANK C. CLARK, Times Building, New York.

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PATENTS FETHERSTONHAUGH DENNISON & CO
LIVERPOOL LONDON & GLOBE BLDG MONTREAL

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FETHERSTONHAUGH & CO.
Chas. W. Taylor, B. Sc., late Examiner Canadian Patent Office.
CANADA LIFE BUILDING, - MONTREAL

INVENTIONS PATENTED
IN ALL COUNTRIES
OWEN N. EVANS
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Advocates, Barristers and Solicitors
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And for the States of Massachusetts and New York.
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ISSUED BY
JOHN M. M. DUFF
197 St. James Street 49 Crescent Street

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

4 TRAINS Daily, Toronto and West

9.00 a.m., 9.45 a.m., 7.30 p.m., 10.30 p.m.

THE "INTERNATIONAL LIMITED"

Canada's Finest and Fastest Train.

Splendid equipment of Sleeping, Parlor, Dining Car and Coaches to Toronto, Detroit, Chicago, etc. Meals and refreshments en route.

MONTREAL—NEW YORK.

Via D. & H. Co.—*8.50 a.m., [illegible] p.m., *7.40 p.m.
Via C.V. Ry.—*8.31 a.m., *8.30 p.m.

MONTREAL—OTTAWA.

Lv. Montreal—*8.30 a.m., [illegible] p.m., *8.00 p.m.
Ar. Ottawa — 11.45 a.m., 7.10 p.m., 11.15 p.m.
*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

CITY TICKET OFFICE,
128 St. James St. 'Phone Main [illegible] or Bonaventure Station.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

NEW SERVICE —TO— Toronto

Leave Windsor Street Station 8.45 a.m. 10.00 p.m.	Daily for Toronto (Union Station), Western Ontario, Buffalo, Detroit, Chicago, etc.
10.45 p.m.	Daily except Sunday for North and West Toronto.

Modern Equipment, Convenient Stations, Smooth Roadbed, Attentive Porters.

OTTAWA SLEEPER

Leave Windsor Station daily at [illegible] p.m.

Passengers may remain in car until [illegible] a.m. Price of berth, $1.50.

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

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

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY

BONAVENTURE UNION STATION.

Train Service

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

Maritime Express

12.00 noon DAILY	For St. Hyacinthe, Levis, Quebec, Riv. du Loup, Ste. Flavie.
12.00 noon Except Saturday	For the above-named stations; also Moncton, St. John, Halifax and Sydney. Connections for Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland.
4 p.m. Except Sunday	EXPRESS for St. Hyacinthe, Nicolet and intermediate stations.

DINING AND SLEEPING CARS.

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

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

Synopsis of Canadian North-West Land Regulations.

Any person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. The applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the District. Entry by proxy may be made at any agency, on certain conditions, by father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of intending homesteader.

Duties.—Six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres solely owned and occupied by him, or by his father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter-section alongside his homestead. Price $3.00 per acre. Duties.—Must reside six months in each of six years from date of homestead entry (including the time required to earn homestead patents), and cultivate fifty acres extra.

A homesteader who has exhausted his homestead right and cannot obtain a pre-emption may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price $3.00 per acre. Duties.—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate fifty acres, and erect a house worth $300.00.

W. W. CORY,
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior

N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

NOTICE

is hereby given that WILLIAM JAMES SHAUGHNESSY, of the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, will apply to the Legislature of the Province of Quebec, at its next Session for the passing of an act authorizing the Bar of the said province to admit him to the practice of the profession of the law.

Montreal, 15th November, 1910.

MEREDITH, MACPHERSON, HAGUE & HOLDEN, Solicitors for the Applicant.

NOTICE

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

Montreal, November 24th, 1910.

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

Province of Quebec.
District of Montreal.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT

No. 2347.

Dame Ida Kirk Bower, of the City of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, one of the United States of America, widow of the late [illegible] Grier, in his lifetime of the same [illegible] Physician, Plaintiff.

VS.

The St. Cyr Asbestos Mining [illegible] pany, Limited, a partnership [illegible] created and existing under the [illegible] the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania having its principal place of [illegible] at the City of Philadelphia, in [illegible] of Pennsylvania, one of [illegible] States of America, Defendant.

The Defendant is ordered to [illegible] within one month.

Montreal, 2nd December, 1910.

N. B. ARCHAMBAULT,
Deputy Prothonotary.

BOVRIL

Renews the Blood

Pure Blood gives power to resist sickness, BOVRIL makes rich red Blood and builds up a strong vigorous body.

A NICE PICTURE SUITABLY FRAMED
Makes a Most Acceptable
XMAS PRESENT

We can show you a fine assortment, and can quote you best values in the city.

JOHNSON & COPPING,
634 ST. CATHERINE ST. W. Uptown 2696.
WE ALSO DO PICTURE FRAMING.

For the Holidays.

Everybody is getting ready to properly honor the coming **Christmas** and **New Year Holidays**. It does not cost more to buy products having a sterling reputation than fancy products in which the question of quality has been sacrificed to appearance. If you want to be satisfied and to give satisfaction to your trade here are brands of goods having an established reputation and whose superior qualities are absolutely guaranteed by us.

CANNED VEGETABLES, "Soleil Brand."

FRENCH PEAS—"Soleil"; FLAGEOLETS—"Soleil."
ASPARAGUS—"Soleil"; STRING BEANS—"Soleil."
MEDLEY OF VEGETABLES—"Soleil."
ARTICHOKE BOTTOMS—"Soleil."

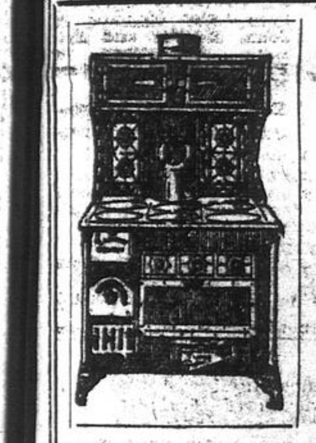
and the Famous Soups "Soleil" with cherfil and peas, Julienne Soups and Tomato Soups.

LECOURT'S MUSHROOMS, Paris.

TABLE WATER "SUN RAY"—Huntoon Spring Water, New York.
ROBERT SODA VICHY—Chateau Rene Robert, St. Yorre, near Vichy.
VICHY LEMONADE "SAVOUREUSE"—Chateau Rene Robert, St. Yorre, near Vichy.
NATURAL VICHY WATER—Source La Neptune, St. Yorre, near Vichy.
NATURAL VICHY WATER—Source St. Nicholas, St. Yorre, near Vichy.
ST. NICHOLAS LEMONADE—Source St. Nicholas, St. Yorre, near Vichy.
NATURAL VICHY WATER—Source La Sanitas, St. Yorre, near Vichy
NATURAL VICHY WATER—Source La Capitale, St. Yorre, near Vichy
GINGER ALE "TRAYDER"—Belfast Mineral Water Company, Belfast.
APPLE CHAMPAGNE—"Duffy" Duffy & Company, Rochester, N.Y.

ASK THESE BRANDS TO YOUR DEALER, AND IF HE DOES NOT CARRY THEM ALL IN STOCK, IT IS EASY FOR HIM TO HAVE THEM.

LAPORTE, MARTIN & Co., Limited,
Wholesale Grocers - - Montreal



STEEL RANGES

FOR
Hotels, Private Families, Etc.
Catalogues on Application.

Geo. R. Prowse Range Co., Limited
22 McGill College Avenue
Montreal
Established 1829.

IF YOU HAVE

A Suit, an Overcoat or a Skirt, that requires sponging, cleaning and pressing, we will do it for 50 CENTS.

Should they require any cleaning or repairing we will do it at equally reasonable prices.

VALET DEPARTMENT,
THE TOILET LAUNDRY CO. LIMITED,
PHONE UP 3480. 425 RICHMOND STREET.

THE M. E. KELLY SCHOOL OF SHORTHAND
(Late of Goltman's)
592 ST. CATHERINE WEST.

Day and Evening classes. Absolutely individual instruction in Shorthand (Isaac Pitman's system), Typewriting, Spelling, Punctuation, etc. Dictation and outlines by the Principal. Pupils may enter at any time. Call or write for Prospectus.

MISS KELLY, Principal.

ST. MARGARET'S COLLEGE
TORONTO
(Founded by the late George Dickson, M.A. formerly Principal of Upper Canada College, and Mrs. George Dickson.)
A High-Class Residential and Day School for Girls
Under the management of
MRS. GEORGE DICKSON, President
MISS J. E. MACDONALD, B.A., Principal
Write for Booklet

St. Lawrence Ward VOTERS

RESIDENTS entitled by reason of Revenue, Students, or Proprietors' Sons, to registration on Voters' List, can inscribe their names at offices of Edward Earl & Co., 405 Bleury Street, and Wall Brothers, 114 Bleury Street, daily till 20th instant.

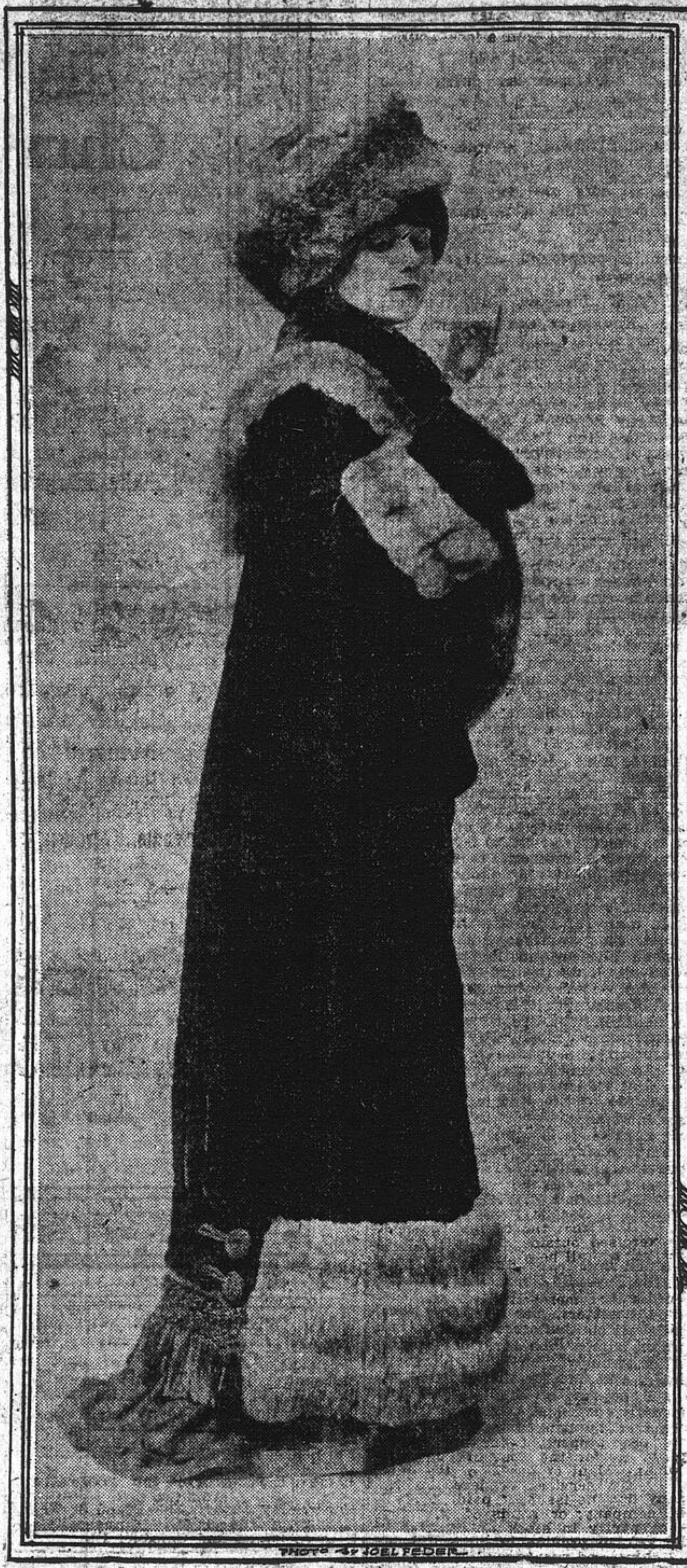
"LONGCHAMPS" BAR PINS.

Very long Brooch Pins in "Bar Pin" shape, set in platinum with Diamonds, Pearls and Semi-precious stones are amongst the Season's newest offerings for Holiday Gifts. They are "exclusive" jewels in the strictest sense of the word.

HENRY BIRKS & SONS, Limited.
PHILLIPS SQUARE.

It is proposed to hold a Choral Competition Festival in connection with the forthcoming Scottish National Exhibition of Arts and Industry, Glasgow.

The 'Witness' Fashion Hint



SEAL AND OPOSSUM COAT.

This sealskin model, a favorite on the Rue de la Paix, has a queer foot trimming, fur going half way around and a sealskin strap bordered with silk fringe continuing the distance around. The trimming fur is Australian opossum, and there is a turban of the same fur which looks somewhat heavy but is dashing and smart for winter wear.

NOT LIKE WOODS CASE.

Witnesses in License Charge Disclaim Any Intention to Deceive Police.

Following is the translation of a letter sent the 'Witness' for publication in respect to evidence given in the case of a man charged with selling liquor without a license:

'In response to what Judge Leet said in the case of H. Boisseau, versus Eugene Gauron, of St. Pierre aux Liens, accused of selling liquor without a license. The judge said that two of the witnesses acted like J. B. Wood in the Dominion Alliance case. We reply that we never ran away, and, moreover, we are always at the disposal of the court. We did our work without malice towards anyone and did our duty. Everybody knows that liquor dealers who sell in contravention of the law have all the protection they wish for and do not hesitate to perjure themselves and cause others to perjure themselves. We will prove at the proper time and place that we spoke the truth.

N. JUBINVILLE,
JOSEPH OUIMET.

WHAT THE JUDGE SAYS.

Judge Leet, seen with regard to the incident, said the witnesses above mentioned declared that they visited the premises of the accused on a certain date and purchased liquor from him. The accused, members of his family, and others declared that on the date sworn to he was not at home. In face of this contradictory evidence his Honor said he could not find the accused guilty. There might have been a mistake in regard to the date, but this had not been admitted. In his remarks on the outcome of the trial, the judge said: 'I would hate to think that these witnesses had played a trick on the revenue officers, like Woods played on the Dominion Alliance.' His Honor says he did not say that such a trick had been played, but the similarity of certain phases of the evidence caused him to make the above quoted comment.

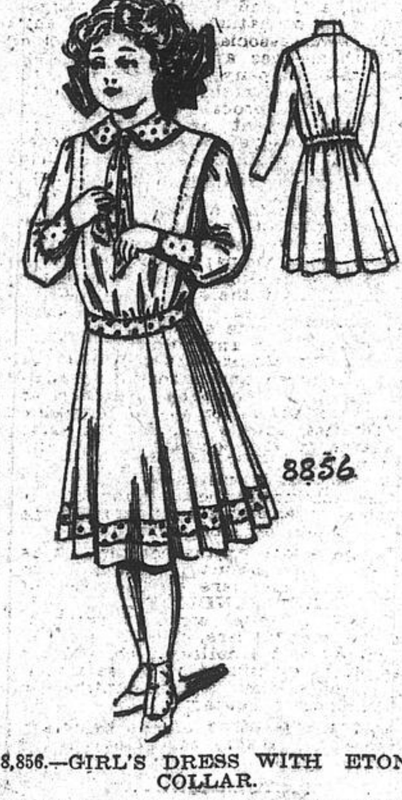
The latest development in the case is the fact that the accused called on the judge yesterday to have a warrant issued against the two witnesses on a charge of perjury. His Honor required two witnesses to be present when such a warrant is issued, and Mr. Gauron promised to return with the necessary witnesses next week. Messrs. Ouimet and Jubinville will probably have the time and place fixed for substantiating their previous evidence, as they say they can do.

'WAS ROBBER LEADER.'

Ottawa, Dec. 2.—Mr. Nicholas De Struve, Imperial Russian consul-general, who was in the city for a couple of hours yesterday, denied the reports that his government was seeking the extradition of Fedoranko Solby as a political offender. He points out that the man now on trial at Winnipeg is thought to be a criminal of the worst class and the leader of a band of daring robbers. 'My Government will fight to the highest courts in the land to get this man,' said Mr. De Struve. The consul-general, who has not been in good health for some time, was taken very ill while here and obliged to take the first train home for Montreal. He had an interview with the Minister of Justice.

THE 'WITNESS' DAILY PATTERN.

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



8,856.—GIRL'S DRESS WITH ETON COLLAR.

This design offers some variety in development; the waist, though simple, is attractive with the Gibson plaits and flat collar. Either style of sleeve, the one-piece 'leg o' mutton' on the sleeve, with cuff, will be desirable. Cashmere plaid, henrietta, serge or wash fabrics may be used. The pattern is cut in four sizes: 6, 8, 10, 12 years. It requires 3 1-2 yards of 36-inch material for the 8-year size.

PATTERN COUPON.

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

No. ....

Size ....

Name ....

Address in full:

....

....

....

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

SERVICE FOR MEN.

The Federation of Churchmen's Associations, which comprise the various men's societies of the Montreal Anglican Church, are holding a special service for men on Sunday afternoon in Christ Church Cathedral at 4.15 p.m. The Rev. Canon Frederick G. Scott, rector of St. Matthew's Church, Quebec, is coming to Montreal specially to preach at this service.

SUCHARD'S COCOA

At Every Stage of Life

Suchard's Cocoa is a most nourishing and health-giving drink.

It contains every material necessary for the growth and sustenance of the body, and being pure, and freed from an excess of oil, it is very easily digested.

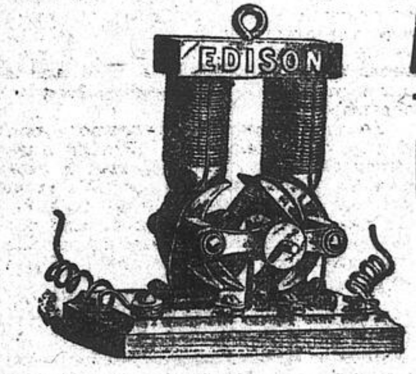
Suchard's Cocoa makes puny children strong and robust. It supplies vigor and energy to the strong man. It keeps up the vital forces in old age.

Besides, it is a most delicious drink. Many who find other cocoas heavy and insipid thoroughly enjoy the delicately rich flavor of Suchard's.

Frank L. Benedict & Co., Montreal. 65

NOW BOYS, ONE BIG CHANCE

To Buy
A Small Motor, Electric Cars,



Electric Engine

PLEASURE AVE

FLASH LIGHT

SEE JOB TABLE FULL.

Must be got rid of, we need the room for New Stock.
Discounts on these goods 25 % to 75% Off.
FIRST COME - - - - FIRST SERVED.

Sayer Electric Coy.
10-14, Beaver Hall Hill.

Beauty—Quality
Attractiveness of design and recognized quality always means
"1847 ROGERS BROS."
silver plate. It is the heaviest grade of plated ware, and is guaranteed to give absolute satisfaction.
Best tea sets, dishes, waiters, etc., are stamped
MERIDEN BRITA CO.
SOLD BY LEADING DEALERS
"Silver Plate that Wears"

ORIENTAL RUGS
MR. BABAYAN'S COLLECTION
ALL KINDS · FAST COLORS · PRETTY DESIGNS · GENUINE · BARGAINS
WALTER M. KEARNS
32 UNIVERSITY ST.

THE NEW SUMMER RESORT

It's really wonderful the keen interest being taken by the public in a name for the NEW SUMMER RESORT on Lake St. Louis.

Thousands of suggestions are pouring in and anyone doubting this merely has to take a look at Mr. C. C. Cottrell's window at 517 St. Catherine Street West, to obtain unquestioned proof of the fact. The evidence is there without a doubt; also some of the best suggestions for the NEW NAME.

Jan. 1911
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LETTERS FROM READERS.

CHURCH UNION.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—What court of the Presbyterian Church shall consider in detail the documents on the basis of union? As far as I understand the present situation no court of the Presbyterian Church has yet considered in detail the documents agreed upon by the joint committee as a basis of union. The last general assembly, without taking up these documents in detail, was asked to approve of them as a whole. By a majority vote it did so with a number of commissioners dissenting. These documents have been sent down to Presbyteries under the Barrier Act with this rider: 'The assembly deem it advisable to remind Presbyteries that returns under the Barrier Act must be a simple approval or disapproval, and that any suggested amendments embodied in their returns will cause their decisions to be regarded as adverse.' Does that mean that Presbyteries are to be debarred the right of taking up the documents and considering them in detail? Must they summarily accept or reject these documents?

Barrier Act (1). 'No proposed law or rule relative to matters of doctrine, discipline, government or worship shall become a permanent enactment until the same has been submitted to Presbyteries for consideration.' Does the Barrier Act limit the power of Presbyteries to a simple approval or disapproval? When Presbyteries are asked to consider documents dealing with doctrine, discipline, government and worship, have they only power to say 'yes' or 'no.'

I wish to know if the General Assembly's committee on Church Union, which is not in itself a legislative body, but only a committee of a legislative body, has so taken the matter of legislation into its own hands as to insist that neither the Assembly nor the Presbytery shall consider the basis of union in detail on its merits and give judgment accordingly, before accepting of it as a whole. When any other committee of the Assembly brings in a report with recommendations, does not the Assembly consider the recommendations seriatim before giving its judgment upon the whole? Why change the ordinary procedure in the case of the Committee on Church Union? Are these documents so perfect that they need no examination in detail by any court of the Presbyterian Church; or are they considered of so little importance that neither Assembly nor Presbytery deems it wise to spend time as courts of the Church to examine them in detail before giving judgment upon the documents as a whole?

W. J. FOWLER.

Westmount, Nov. 28, 1910.

MR. LAVERGNE AT TORONTO.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Having heard an exposition of the new Nationalism as expounded by Mr. Armand Lavergne, that, with the help of the Tories, was responsible for the turnover in Drummond and Arthabaska by-election, permit me a comment or two.

Toronto University furnished the building, and the ''Varsity boys' of the Literary Society the occasion and the audience. The address was anything but national. It was the rankest kind of French provincialism. A vicious attack was made on the immigration policy of the Laurier Government. Poles, Japs, Jews, etc., were characterized as diseased in mind, body and soul. They were thieves, exconvicts and hooligans in the estimation of Mr. Armand Lavergne. Then Laurier, Mulock, Mowat, Fielding, Lemieux had sold British Columbia to the British in order that faith might be kept with Japan, and for a quid pro quo had accepted honors and knighthood, etc., from the King. Then an attack upon Laurier was made because he had followed the constitutional precedent by all governments of governing by order-in-council during parliamentary recess.

This new Nationalism is nothing but a vicious racial propaganda. Quebec has twice saved the British flag on this continent. No other race was in it but the French, therefore every conceivable racial privilege under the sun should be vouchsafed to the French. Had not the Fathers of Confederation promised that French was to be one of the official languages, therefore French should be spoken forever. Germans, Italians and Jews were entitled to no consideration either in language or religion—it was all French and Quebec. In Ontario we have no trepidation that any departure will be made by the Laurier Government from representative government. The sending of South African contingents has, of course, with the help of the British, resulted in the establishment of a confederation of the South African states after the model of ours.

That arch sniper Botha is the Premier, and that brilliant French-Canadian, Rodolphe Lemieux, the bearer of our congratulations. There is not the slightest doubt but that the effect of the French propaganda of Bourassa and Lavergne will be to place Ontario more solidly behind Laurier at the next general election. The University of Toronto and its students are to be congratulated on their courage and enterprise in bringing this demagogue expounder of the so-called new Nationalism to Toronto. It is only evidence of their love of free speech and British fair play. May Sir Wilfrid Laurier live long and prosper. May his seventy years old shadow never grow less. His type of French-Canadianism, viz., that of loyalty to his church, while at the same time granting equal rights to all other religions, and his equal loyalty to the state, keeping it separate from all kinds of ecclesiastical entanglements, is every day being more and more appreciated throughout the Dominion, and nowhere more than in the fair province of Ontario. It is a pity we could not have a general election at once. Tory Toronto would undoubtedly turn over.

H. DICKENSON.

THE JUVENILE COURT.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—From criticisms that I have heard and the reports and articles in the press relative to the interview of the Protestant Juvenile Court Committee with Controller Lachapelle last week (by the way, there was no interview with Assistant Provincial Attorney Lanctot), I fear that there is serious misapprehension not only to the relations between the Children's Aid Society and the authorities, but also as to the real significance of the Juvenile Court. As far as I know there has not been the least difficulty or friction between the society or the committee and the authorities, either civic or provincial, but on the contrary, the society appreciates very much the very hearty response that has been given to the movement by both the city authorities and the Provincial Government. Until the court is an established fact it is impossible to tell whether the appropriation suggested by the Controllers will be sufficient or not. The spirit in which we have been met has been all that could be desired.

Neither is there the least foundation for the charge of 'trying needlessly to raise the race cry.' The 'race cry,' if one pleases to call it that, is now recognized, except in the case of adult male prisoners. We have the two female jails, we have separate insane asylums, we have two reformatories for boys—unfortunately we have only one reformatory for girls—and to say that the 'only practicable way at present' is to consent to a joint detention home is entirely premature.

If we cannot convince the authorities that our point is well taken they, of course, will not grant it, but that is no reason for delay. As a lawyer would put it, because the court cannot grant plaintiff's petition is no reason for delaying judgment. If the authorities cannot see their way clear to give two detention homes, we shall not question their motives or good faith, but accept their decision in the same amicable spirit that has pervaded all our intercourse with them thus far.

As to the real meaning of the Juvenile Court.

If the only meaning of the court is to provide different means of dealing with juvenile criminals, that is, those who must be punished by sending them to some kind of reformatory or penal institution, it would not be worth while, so far as the city of Montreal is concerned, as I am sure the Recorders and police magistrates are very careful in such cases. And if the detention homes are to be used only to provide a place where the young criminals who cannot be bailed out are to be detained till the court can dispose of them, there is no need of detention homes. I have no complaint to make of the reformatory on Demontigny street as a place of detention for such Protestant boys or the Bon Pasteur for the Protestant girls.

The real significance of the Juvenile Court is as regards those children who should not be sent to any institution, but should have care and supervision. If the charge is not a serious one, or it is thought desirable to give the delinquent another chance, all the magistrate can do, at present, is to discharge him with a warning; there is no one to keep an eye on him and advise and look after him.

The special mission of the Juvenile Court is to keep them as wards of the court for a shorter or longer time under the watch and care of its staff of probation officers, having them brought before the judge from time to time as may be deemed wise for advice and direction. A good many who are now sent to the reformatories might be left at home if we had such officers in connection with our courts. As it is, we know that to send them back to their homes and to their former associations with no one to look after them, is to send them back to commit offences worse than before. Then in many of the cases, if not in the most, the parents and the guardians need advice and looking after quite as much as the children, and a wise probation officer has a great field of usefulness under this head.

The children who are thus wards of the court are almost always devoid of education and means of improvement and recreation in their homes, so we want the detention home as the headquarters of the staff of probation officers, and as a place where evening classes can be held, and where innocent amusements and recreation can be provided for these unfortunate ones.

If Y.M.C.A.'s, Y.W.C.A.'s, Sailors' Institutes, Girls' Reading Rooms, Boys' Homes and Boys' Clubs are desirable for the non-delinquent class, how much more for the class with which the Juvenile Court has to deal.

In order to do the best work (and we should not aim for anything less), we believe it is necessary to have two detention homes, one for the Roman Catholics, who will be mostly French-speaking, and one for the Protestants, who will be mostly English-speaking.

The only possible objection there can be is the extra cost, which ought not to be thought of for an instant if better work can be done. In the end I doubt if it would cost any more than not to have the two homes, as a good many could be dealt with in this way that would have to be sent to the reformatories, and many others would be made good citizens, and would be a real asset to the community, and not an expense, as every vagabond and criminal is.

We want a Juvenile Court, and we want it manned and equipped in the best possible manner. We are dealing with what will make men and women, whom we trust will be good citizens of Canada for many years, and have a good hope for the life to come.

In such a work it is sinful to be penurious.

SETH P. LEET.

CATHOLIC TEACHERS IN PROTESTANT SCHOOLS.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—There has been a great deal of discussion of religion since Father Vaughan preached in Montreal (pity he ever came to our peaceful province), but he kindly opened our eyes. I wish to ask, Why are Roman Catholics allowed to teach in our Protestant schools even if they have received diplomas from our Protestant Board? How many Catholics are employed in Montreal in our schools? I know some who pass for Protestants. They say a little lie don't matter. We get a better salary than in Catholic schools. Watch those teachers on Sunday morning and see which Protestant church they attend. Are there not enough Protestant teachers to fill our schools? How many Protestants are employed by Roman Catholics? Will some one kindly answer this and tell me what they think about it. In our town the Catholic children will ask, are you a Protestant, and if you say 'yes,' they say 'You will surely go to hell.' Now, what do you think of that teaching?

ONE INTERESTED.

Note—We know many Roman Catholics who would make very good teachers; but they are not such as would lie about their religion. We know of none such as are described. It is time people stopped sending each other to hell on account of their creed, when their lives show them to be Christians.

THE OPIUM TRAFFIC IN CHINA.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Now suppose you consistently turn your guns on the English opium traffic with the same epithets used in the 'Witness' of November 24, in condemnation of the cocaine habit and its villanous authors. But the same epithets would hardly be sufficient to characterize the crime of humanity, and of the ages that has already 'wrecked for both worlds more than 40,000,000 of innocent and helpless Chinese.' So said Bishop Sumner ten years ago. This cool-blooded crime 'of malice aforethought,' was perpetrated nearly seventy years ago, by two wars, a forced treaty at the mouth of the cannon, and amidst the dead and dying, and smoking cities, and has been perpetrated till this day, and is continued against all the pleadings of China! We have circumvented every effort of China to save herself from the curse. All this has been done, and is still done, by the so-called Christians of the 'greatest and most perfect nation of the earth,' and 'Protestant' at that. And all for money—for mammon. It seems incredible—utterly impossible—a wild and unfounded slander of the British people. But the half, nor any fraction of all the brutal crime and suffering and untold horrors of it will never be known till the 'judgment is set.' When a man or nation uses and approves of the 'sword, of conquest,' and lives by it, as we have, and do still, such stop at no crime. This is history. But all such cut themselves off from Christ and his Gospel, and his kingdom, here and hereafter, though they may talk religion, and 'prophesy in his name,' etc., etc. And 'retribution' will come ere long, though nobody seems to see it. Blind, deaf and dumb, we lead, and follow, to our doom, that is, if there is a 'God of justice in heaven,' if Jesus Christ, the author of the 'sermon,' has 'all power in heaven and in earth.'

J. B. HEMMEON.

Wolfville, N.S.

LOCAL OPTION MOVEMENT.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—My father took your paper for many years, and I am doing the same, because I believe you try to be liberal and broad-minded, and to recognize in your editorials that there are other opinions besides your own held by intelligent men on various subjects. I object, however, to your description of the Local Option movement in Ontario, which comes to a focus in different municipalities in January, as a crystallization of temperance sentiment, as though all opponents were intemperate. In the first place it is not temperance, but prohibition which Local Option supporters are after. Then I suppose you will admit that as there are many who work for Local Option with unworthy motives, such as those who will run blind pigs after the passing of the prohibitory measure, so there are many who oppose it, not for reasons of pocket, but on principle, conscientiously. I am not going to enter into a general discussion of the question of alcoholism, but for an admirable, practical and exhaustive report on the matter, would refer you to that recently issued by the Congress on Temperance held at Quebec shortly before the Montreal Eucharistic Congress.

G. S. WILGRESS.

Huntsville, Ont., Nov., 1910.

Notes, 1. The 'Temperance' movement got its current name from the fact that it was originally a movement in favor of moderation in the use of intoxicating drinks. Almost wherever such a movement has been persisted in it has practically become a total abstinence and prohibition movement, and that for obvious reasons. Those who were trying to save the drunkard realize that total abstinence was the only thing for him, and, therefore, if they would help him the only thing for them. They soon realize too that they can do little to help him while society directly approves of the bar by licensing it. The original name has stuck to the movement for seventy-five years, and there is no use carping at it now. 2. The phase Local Option used above for local prohibition is a worse misnomer. Option simply means choice. The reformers cannot properly be spoken of as supporters of local choice, but of local veto. But, here again, what can we do against determined usage? 3. We are ready to believe that some who oppose local veto do so from conscientious and not interested grounds, but our correspondent's theory that any perceptible number of those who support it do so that they may profit by illicit sale looks to us like a fine stretch of imagination.

ABOLISH WAR.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Like Mr. Alex. Dingwall, who writes in your issue of Nov. 26, I, too, believe that the hour has come when Christians must refuse war. Developments in the knowledge and experience of the Lord Jesus Christ's redemption have surely brought the hour in the world's history when Christians will not destroy one another, and much less will they destroy heathen and send them into eternity unprepared for that endless duration.

It is not easy to lay war aside, both offensive and defensive; but the character, grace and love of Jesus Christ speaks to me, at least, saying that one of the steps to be taken by those, who rest in him for life eternal, is to refuse war, and, if need be, to suffer as much as God's government will permit to put our principles into effect; but that suffering will not be as much as men now endure through war. The true Imperialism, that is to lay hold on men is that of the meek, (see Matt. v., 5);—their empire is to girdle the world, and no war, no custom tariffs on the necessities of life, and no inordinate lust for wealth will then be marked features of men's universal dealings with one another.

But as regards war, when we look back to the period of the Reformation, did not Luther make the great mistake of his life when he wrote his letter recommending the Protestants to enlist as soldiers under their princes? Did not the Reformation, the progress of spiritual religion, begin to stand still at that point?

JAMES TAYLOR.

Chelsea, Que., Nov. 30, 1910.

Note—We believe the common conscience is rapidly tending in this direction. It is already the universal conviction of good men that force should not be used except in the defence of private safety and of public order. It may some day reach Tolstoy's position, that it should not be used even for these purposes.

'TOLSTOY.'

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—I read with much admiration your eulogy of this prophet of our own day, and join with you in placing him among 'the choir invisible,' who, 'In thoughts sublime that pierce the night like stars, And with their mild persistence, urge men's search To vaster issues.'

May I hope that your wise and fearless writing indicates that no longer are the barriers of creed and dogma admitted in your councils, for I do not need to tell you that Tolstoy would be equally excommunicate of all the orthodox churches of the western world. He would scorn equally the Westminster Confession, the English Church creeds and all the varying forms of orthodoxy. Where, then, do you place him, as you conclude your article with Paul's triumphant, 'I have kept the faith' ?

I admit that he was a Christian, but he certainly was not Pauline, nor in any sense orthodox, any more than the Carpenter of Nazareth was orthodox in his day and generation. Kindly print this and explain.

MODERNIST.

Montreal, Nov. 29, 1910.

Note.—The faith which the Apostle Paul kept was not a religious creed, —he did not rest on a creed for salvation. The faith that he kept was his confidence in Christ and in the restitution of all things through the coming of his kingdom.

SUGGESTION TO BAKERS.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—By way of suggestion to the bakers, I venture to submit to them, through your columns, a proposal, which, if adopted, might serve to make the sale of bread less cumbersome than at present. It is, to adopt two units for sale of loaves; one of five cents and another of ten cents, the bakers being at perfect liberty to supply whatever weight and quality they desired for the prices. The one who gave the public the best loaf, weight and quality combined, would soon be repaid by the increased patronage he would receive. If 'Smith' gave a larger and better loaf than 'Jones,' for five or ten cents, as the case might be, the public may be safely trusted to discover that fact without submitting bakers to legislation as to weights, which are to the honest man a constant source of difficulty to conform with. The units of five and ten cents are also more convenient than the present ones of four cents and eight cents, involving change more frequently as well.

WESTMOUNTER.

Westmount, Nov. 29, 1910.

HINTS TO CONTROLLERS.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Re street watering. In cold weather, like at present, two or three buckets of coarse salt put in each sprinkler, will not only prevent the water freezing, but lays the dust much better, binding it. In cities by the sea, water from the ocean can be used, but artificial salt water has the same effect.

Re snow removal. It is not necessary to contract with anyone to cart snow to the suburbs. All that is necessary is to open sewer manholes every few blocks on main arteries, putting a wooden guard on three sides, with movable cross bar on fourth. 'Pill boxes' in each section collect snow, and dump in nearest manhole, th making short hauls. The heat of th sewer melts snow immediately and als flushes and cleans sewers. It h been done i New York and oth cities after great blizzards with en tire success.

Re electric conduits. The economi time to make them is in conjunctio with sewers, entailing one digging an and much less cost. In Paris, as an one who has seen them knows, th sewers are used for pipes and wire there being little offensive smell. A a case in point, while making th present interminable main sewer in Sherbrooke street, by spending one third more every wire could have bee put under ground, and every unsightl pole removed. It is too late now, b there are other streets. The wirin can be in the sewer itself, or in an other compartment, superimposed thereon.

Re scavenging. Cannot landlord be made to put proper receptacles f ashes and rubbish in lanes with a she roof over them? Back of my hous all summer the lane was strewn wit filth from overturned barrels, due rag-pickers poking through them, an children, dogs and cats looking f food. Myriads of flies attracted b open barrels carry contagion every where. Health inspectors are an un known quantity. Dr. Lachapelle wil bear out my contention. Our city ma be beautiful, but it is also filthy.

B. C.

OUR CROWDED CARS.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Your remarks in reference overcrowded condition of street ca which appeared this day, serves t recall a personal experience I had London, Eng., which is apropos how to settle the trouble here on ou M. S. R. This is the incident I re to. I was awaiting opposite the Ma sion House for a 'bus that would ta me to Piccadilly Circus. The ho being about 6 p.m., every 'bus tha passed appeared to be full. One 'bu however, drew up alongside the cu where I was standing, the guard conductor) leaving the vehicle for few moments for some purpose. climbed on top of the 'bus, and sto against the rail, no seat being ava able. On the return of the guard, mounted the steps, and looking ov the occupants, apparently found h limit exceeded. He then asked: 'W was the gentleman that got on las I replied that 'I was.' The guard informed me 'I should have to g down, as there was no seat.' I stat in turn that 'I didn't mind standin The guard said, 'But I do, as I sh be fined two pounds if I let you main standing without a seat.' T settled the question, and down I we with a supreme respect for the ma jesty of British public opinion as ex pressed in law enactments.

W. S.

Westmount, Nov. 25th, 1910.

LAVATORIES.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—I do not know if the follow will be interesting to you or m with your approval. Montreal la one great thing. That is, a public wa of lavatories. In most of the lar English cities and towns of late yea lavatories are provided by the tow made in the centre of the streets, u derground, one side for men, the oth for women, where a small charg made of two cents for closets (and sanitary), four cents for wa and clean up, urinals free. Her a city like this, where a greater p tion of the inhabitants are boar or roomers, far from their abode, no place to go except to rush int saloon, with the obligation and te tation to get a drink. There is an ening for ice cream parlors, bar etc., while the city is thinking o the matter, to add this accommo tion to their business, which wil profitable addition to their prese

WILLIAM COL

54 Pine avenue E., Dec. 1, 19

DEATH OF MR. O. LEGE

Mr. Odilon Leger died su Thursday at his residence, 1 rocher street, at the age of 7 deceased was well-known in th ancial circles, having for man occupied the position of ma the Merchants' Life Insuran

The Store of Holiday Merchandise

Christmas Shopping

The Imperativeness of Shopping Now

SELECTIONS SHOULD BE MADE
WHILE STOCKS ARE AT THEIR BEST

With the necessity of forwarding, shortly, those Gifts destined for foreign countries, it behooves Christmas shoppers to make immediate purchases—to insure such deliveries.

It must, further, be remembered that but nineteen days remain in which all one's Christmas shopping must be crowded.

To accomplish this, with as great a degree of comfort as possible, the early morning hours should be chosen — as much on account of the leisure it affords in selection as the facility and readiness with which all purchases can then be made. Many of the joys of Christmas shopping may be as directly attributed to this factor, as to any other single circumstance — the selection of Gifts at one's leisure. And again we emphasize the advantages of shopping early in the day and early in the month.

HENRY MORGAN
& COMPANY LIMITED

OUR SANTA CLAUS happy as any lark, and always ready to get up to any lark, in order to provide lots of fun for the boys and girls of Montreal, has got hold of a flock of COCKATOOS to bring him in his carriage to Montreal and then they are going to give an entertainment, the like of which has never been seen before.

Old Santa is fairly chuckling at the idea of coming along in this way, and giving everybody such a surprise with his funny means of locomotion, and he says that the birds are the best kind of flying machine ever invented. And beside all this he says that the birds are simply wonders, and will do the most marvellous things at the entertainments which he is going to give here.

And he is bringing such a load of beautiful presents to be given away to all the boys and girls who will come to see him.

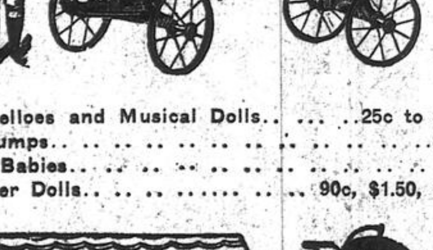
There never was such times as there are going to be this year, so be sure and look out in the papers every night now for what we will have to say about our big XMAS TOY CARNIVAL.

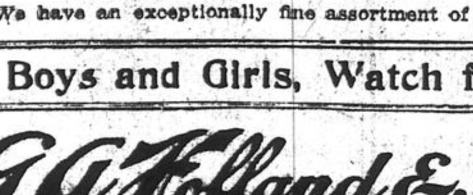
Tell your fathers and mothers all you read about it, and if you are good, they will promise to bring you to see it all.

And you can come to our store at any time now and see all the beautiful things we have got for Xmas presents this year.

HERE ARE SOME OF THEM:

Dressed Dolls.. .. .. 15c to $15.00
Special $3.75 to $2.00 Dressed Dolls only $1.75 to $1.00
Punchinelloes and Musical Dolls.. ... ..25c to $3.50
Baby Bumps.. .. ..$1.50
Bisque Babies.. .. .. 75c
Chanticler Dolls.. .. .. 90c, $1.50, $2.25
Puddle Ducks.. .. ..75c to $2.50
Collapsible Doll Carriages.. .. ..$2.25 to $7.50
Grocery Stores.. .. ..$2.50 to $12.50
Humpty Dumpty Circus.. .. ..$1.50 to $15.00
Fire Engines.. .. ..25c to $6.00
Boys' Expresses.. .. ..$1.00 to $15.00
Toy Boxes.. .. ..$2.50, $3.75, $6.75
Friction Toys.. .. ..75c to $1.50
Tool Boxes.. .. ..40c to $15.00
Balloons with Parachutes.. .. ..$1.10
Teddy Bears that turn somersaults.. .. .. ..$2.50
Teddy Bears on Roller Skates.. .. ..$2.25
Walking Teddy Bears.. .. ..$3.75





We have an exceptionally fine assortment of Rocking Horses at all prices.

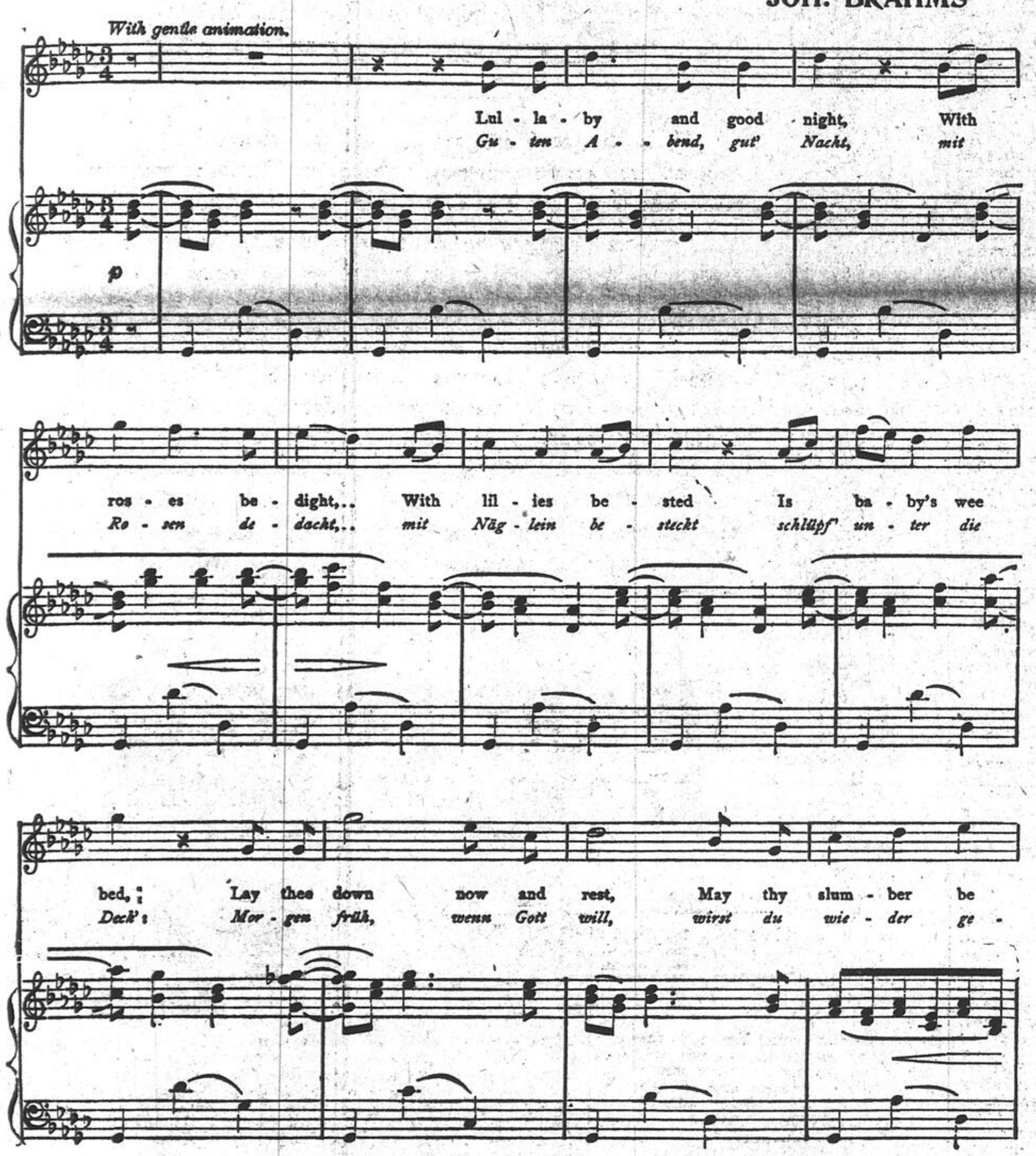
Boys and Girls, Watch for Our Next Announcement.

The G. A. Holland & Son Co. St. Catherine Street West
(Between Peel and Stanley Streets.)

CRADLE SONG

(WIEGENLIED)

JOH. BRAHMS


With gentle animation.
p
Lul-la-by and good night, With
Gu-ten A-bend, gut' Nacht, mit
ros-es be-dight, With lil-ies be-sted Is ba-by's wee
Ro-sen be-dacht, mit Näg-lein be-steckt schlüpf' un-ter die
bed, Lay thee down now and rest, May thy slum-ber be
Deck': Mor-gen früh, wenn Gott will, wirst du wie-der ge-

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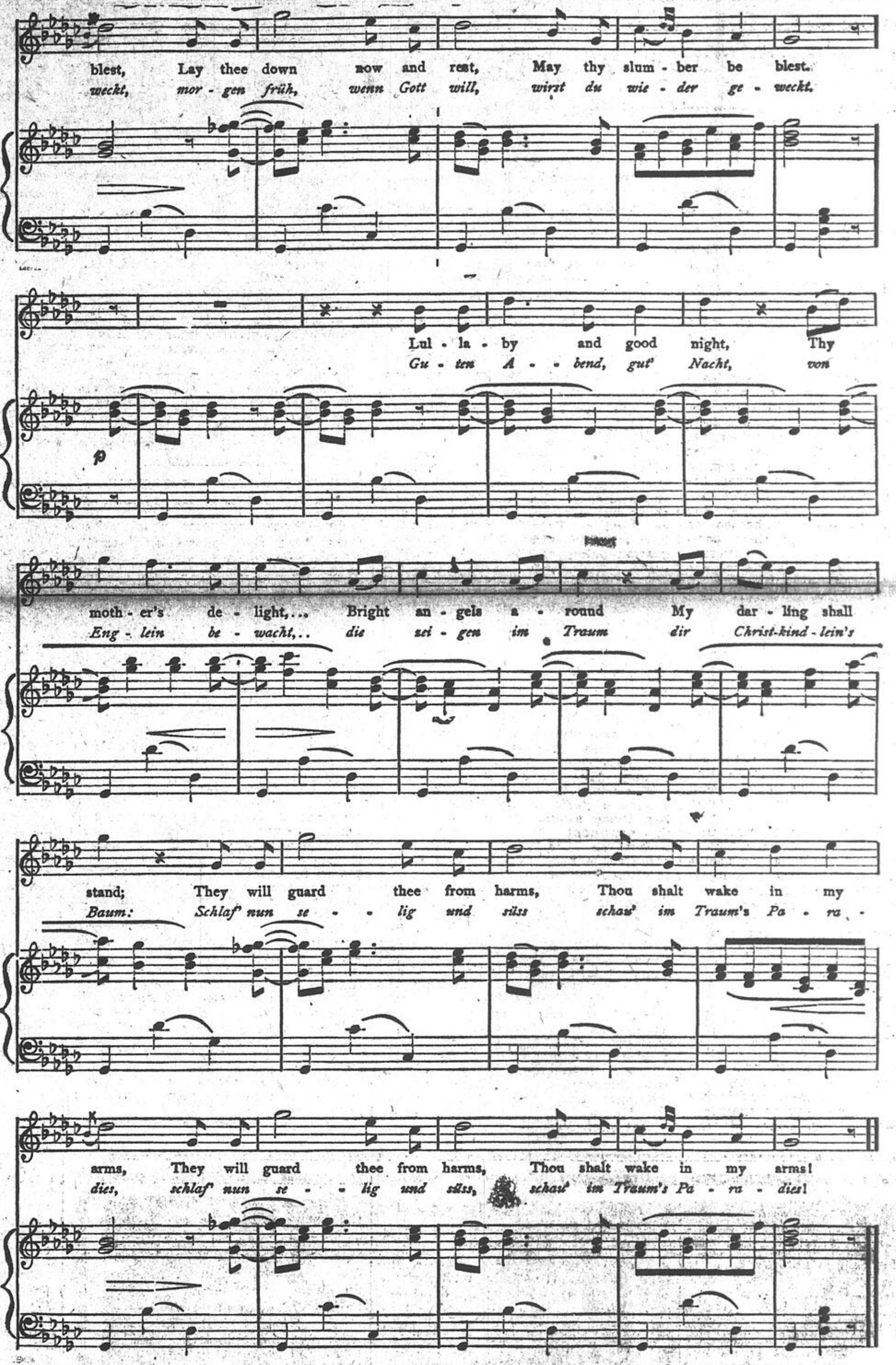
blest, Lay thee down now and rest, May thy slum-ber be blest.
weckt, mor-gen früh, wenn Gott will, wirst du wie-der ge-weckt.
Lul-la-by and good night, Thy
Gu-ten A-bend, gut' Nacht, von
p
moth-er's de-light, Bright an-gels a-round My dar-ling shall
Eng-lein be-wacht, die zei-gen im Traum dir Christ-kind-lein's
stand; They will guard thee from harms, Thou shalt wake in my
Baum: Schlaf' nun se-lig und süss, schau' im Traum's Pa-ra-
arms, They will guard thee from harms, Thou shalt wake in my arms!
dies, schlaf' nun se-lig und süss, schau' im Traum's Pa-ra-dies!

Cradle Song. 2 pp—2 p.

The MAN and the DRAGON

By ALEXANDER OTIS

Author of "Hearts are Trumps."

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CHAPTER I.

The Fair Incendiary.

The 'Carthage News' office was full of hurry and bustle at half-past eight o'clock on a bright fall morning. At four rickety desks, by the dusty windows, sat four young men in their shirt-sleeves, cutting, pasting, writing, smoking continuously. The walls of the place were dirty and patched with choice paragraphs and illustrations, often with derisive comments written in the margins, representing frivolous interludes in the strenuous life and vicissitudes of provincial journalism. At the farthest and darkest corner of the room were the files of the other Carthage papers, covered with dust and overcoats. One corner of the floor was boarded off into a box, with thin wooden partitions, and within the telegraph instruments were ticking away about the news of the previous night: the session of Congress, the doings of Parliament, the lynching at Atlanta, the latest originality of the German emperor,—a chorus of heterogeneous chords in the concert of continents that went to make up the music of the sphere.

All these the young woman in the box was transcribing on her typewriter as calmly as though she were measuring so many yards of tape. At another corner of the room was a second small space, similarly partitioned off, and constituting the editorial sanctum; and there sat John Price, grinding away at his copy.

Price had left school when he was fourteen years of age, and had begun life in the composing room of the 'News,' then just launched upon its checkered career. He was boy of all-work. He swept the floor and picked out the lose type from the sweepings. He held copy for the proof-reader. He proved and washed the galleys. Gradually he began to help the 'job man' set the 'ads' when there was a rush. Then he was given a 'frame,' and at seventeen he was a full-fledged compositor. When the linotype came he began to do local work, if the city editor was short-handed.

At twenty-two years of age Price was a regular member of the local force. He had been earning considerably more money at the linotype than he could command at first as a reporter; but he longed for the larger and freer life. For seven years he had worked at the local desk, gradually pushing his way to the front, slowly building up a small bank account; smoking, writing, reading, thinking,—learning things not told in books, growing wise in the knowledge of life, imbibing all sorts of general information from the men he met and conversed with, gaining force and character from the stir of the city life.

On his twenty-ninth birthday, and about two months ago, Price had made a bold coup, and suddenly found himself the most talked-about, the most feared, and, by a small circle of friend, the most respected man in the city of Carthage.

This was his opportunity, and he was wrestling with it. 'Mother,' he would say, as he came home pale and haggard with the strain of his bustling day, 'have got old Opportunity by his forelock, and it will stay in my fist or his scalp will come off with it.'

John Price was now the telegraph editor, city editor, managing editor, editor-in-chief, and business manager of the 'News.' How long would it last? Every cent of income earned, every cent of his salary saved went to pay the monthly instalments upon Congressman Parkerson's stock. The contract, which had made Price this opportunity, provided that there should be a regular payment on the last day of every month, or that the option should at once expire.

John Price had been gifted by nature with a comprehensive intellect and fine physique. Full six feet two in his stockings, he was rather slender for his height, with a resulting appearance of lankiness unpardonable in the eyes of the fair sex. His face was set in solemn mould, with high, narrow forehead, prominent nose, angular jaw, and jet black hair as straight and sleek as that of his Puritan grandsires, for he came of eastern Massachusetts stock, though his early years had all been passed in the middle west.

While in process of editing a mass of manuscript with wonderful celerity, he paused doubtfully over the following editorial from the pen of one of his subordinates:

Fads in the Schools.

Our local article yesterday on the efforts of the Woman's Educational and Industrial Union to secure the introduction of sewing and carpentry work into our public schools, seems to have provoked some criticism.

The trouble with this business is that it is a fad, and a fad of women who do not send their children to the public schools. We will venture to assert that not one in four of these women have a mother's interest in public school training.

Do they regard the public schools as solely the place for the education of the sons and daughters of seamstresses and carpenters?

'That's rather warm,' muttered Price, to himself; 'but I guess it's about right, so in it goes. Truth is like soup, always to be served hot, otherwise a mess of insipid jelly;' and he gave the copy along with a mass of other articles to the dirty-faced boy that entered.

'What a dismal place!' exclaimed a high-pitched feminine voice without.

'How close it is,' complained another female voice.

'Where is Mr. Price?' queried a third.

'This way, ma'am,' said the copy boy.

Price tossed his pipe into a corner of his den, and made a dive for his coat. He was in the act of struggling into it when the ladies entered.

'Good morning, Mr. Price,' said Mrs. DeWitt, as the trio filed into his office; 'is this where you hide yourself?'

The delegation consisted of the clergyman's wife, who had thus spoken; Mrs. DuBois, whose husband was a professor in the local university, and Mrs. Nathan Everett, one of the social leaders of Carthage. The editor was quite disturbed by the sudden and unusual visitation, and saw breakers ahead. 'What can I do for you, ladies?' he asked suavely, as though he had no inkling of their errand.

'We were a little disturbed over your article,' said Mrs. DeWitt, 'or was it your article? Well, over "an" article in the "News" of yesterday, which spoke in what seemed to us a flippant and unpleasant way, of our effort to introduce sewing and manual training into the public schools.'

'Confound Sam! I expected just this; I'm in for it,' thought Price to himself; his only expression of it was a sigh of patience.

'A very disagreeable article, indeed; I'm sure you did not write it, Mr. Price,' added Mrs. Everett.

'I was really quite hurt that you should print it,' put in Mrs. DuBois.

'I am afraid my young man was a little indiscreet,' admitted the editor, 'and I wish I had revised his copy a little more carefully; I'm so sorry it hurt your feelings.'

'But it is not to make any complaint we have come to you,' said Mrs. DeWitt, tactfully. 'The fact is, we want your help in this matter. We can't yet along without you, Mr. Price.'

'Your paper reaches a class of readers,—' began Mrs. Everett.

'Oh, dear, no,' interrupted Mrs. DeWitt, 'Mrs. Everett was going to say that the "News" is so widely read by all classes,—'

'Especially since you have taken it in hand,' added Mrs. DuBois.

'But, ladies, supposing I really do not agree with you, what can I do about it?' asked the editor, though not sure that he had any serious convictions on the subject.

'We can convince you in ten minutes,' said Mrs. DeWitt, with a smile so sweet that any ordinary man would declare himself convinced on the spot, of any proposition, possible or impossible.

Price hesitated, finding the position extremely awkward, but his paper was committed to another view by a faithful and conscientious employee whom he disliked to leave in the lurch, and he regretfully shook his head.

Just then John Price became conscious of a ray of sunlight in his doorway; that was how it appeared to him, anyway. It was just a bright young face, surrounded by a halo of soft blond hair; just a jaunty hat, with something blue on it, whether it was a ribbon or a feather or a flower Price didn't observe; just a pair of eyes to match the something blue on the hat, just a soft gray gown, trimmed with blue edging, to match the something blue on the hat and in the eyes.

'Beg pardon, Miss Everett, I—I was so busy talking, I didn't notice—I—I, won't you have a chair?' stammered the editor.

'Why, Vivian,' said Mrs. Everett, 'I thought you were going to wait for me down in the office below!'

'I was tired of waiting, and as I met Mr. Price at Naragansett last summer, you remember, mother, I thought I would like to see his office,—and him in it.'

Mrs. Everett did not remember; was very sure, in fact, that her daughter had neglected to mention the circumstance, but deferred her comments to a more convenient season, and vouchsafed a forced smile.

'So this is the den where you eat people, is it, Mr. Price?' asked the young lady, imperturbably, and evidently rather enjoying the mild sensation her advent had created in this secluded lair of the genus masculine.

'This is the place where I work,' acknowledged poor Price, with a suddenly-assumed lamb-like bearing, contrasting strongly with his previous self-confidence.

'And so you are going to be disagreeable, Mr. Price, to mamma and Mrs. DeWitt and Mrs. DuBois and me, and all the other nice women in Carthage, are you, and write horridly rude things about our efforts to make the schools better?'

'I didn't suppose you all took it so much to heart,—hadn't thought much about the question any way,' protested the editor.

'And you have not enough to do fighting people who are trying to do wrong; and must needs make war upon a lot of women who are trying to do right?'

'I, I capitulate, Miss Everett' (striking a bell). 'I am very much afraid, ladies, that I have, unintentionally, been very rude. I left the matter wholly to one of my associates and did not give it the personal attention it doubtless deserved.'

'A man is always very rude when he does not agree with us,' generalized Miss Everett, with malice prepense, as she smiled into his eyes, in a fetching way she had.

The copy-boy entered in response to the bell, and Price said, without blinking the matter: 'Tell the foreman to kill that editorial on "Fads in the Schools."'

The boy rushed into the composing room, shouting at the top of his lungs: 'Der Boss says ter kill der fads in der schools!'

'I should have added,' continued Miss Everett, 'that a man is alway a "perfect" gentleman when he does what we want. Now we will expect to see something lovely about us in the "News" this evening. Come, mamma, Mr. Price looks as though he were extremely busy, and I have a lot of shopping to do.'

The ladies filed out of the editorial room and marched to the elevator. As they entered it Mrs. DeWitt said: 'Viviian Everett, I am flabbergasted,—that is the only word which will express it,— completely flabbergasted! How did you ever manage to tame that dreadful bear?'

'He isn't a bear,' said Vivian. 'I thought he was extremely obliging under the circumstances, didn't you?'

The three elder ladies assented, but with mental reservations.

'Talk about eating crow,' muttered Jack Price, as they departed. 'I wish I had kept out of the mess; but these women are trying to do right, as Vivian says, and it is really a shame to balk them; but the meanest part of it all is, I must go back on Sam.'

Then, with a wry face, he laboriously penned 'something lovely' for Vivian Everett to read in the 'News' that evening:

A Much Needed Reform.

A misunderstanding seems to have arisen from the tone of a local article in our paper yesterday and the impression given that we were opposed to the Woman's Educational and Industrial Union in the noble efforts of that organization to improve the public schools of Carthage. While we might disagree with them in some of the minor details of their work, as a whole it is admirable. The Board of Education should do all in its power to facilitate their endeavors. The greater the interest which our refined and cultivated women take in the schools, the better for the schools.

'That will about fill the bill,' sighed Price, as he stabbed the editorial on the 'hook.' 'Vivian is probably right, and if I am going to back her up, I want to do it strongly.'

The rush was on. It was eleven o'clock, and from that time until one o'clock, a constant stream of copy was pouring in. Item after item passed under the editor's rapid eye. The busy world was whirling before him with its story of crime and pain, the doings of the humble and the mighty, the prince and the pauper; the world's buyings and its sellings, its feastings and its starvings, its 'hatches, matches, and despatches,'—all the varied pictures in the panorama of life. As the big wheel of the world was revolving without, so the little wheel of the 'News' staff was whirling within. Price and the men about him, like the players in Hamlet, represent of the 'chronicles and brief abstract of the times.'

Bold headlines, rapid erasures, words substituted here and there for verbose, meaningless sentences, were inserted by the editor's pen, as if by instinct. Something of the force and character of the man, of his vigor and restless energy, was lending his individuality to every line that passed under his eye.

At one o'clock he hurried to the composing room to watch the 'make-up.' The forms were sent rattling across the rough floor to the elevator and down to the regions below. Then came the whirr and rumble of machinery, shaking the entire fabric of the ramshackle 'News' building. Soon it was followed by the strident shriek of the newsboy without; it was done; the first edition of the 'Carthage News' was 'on the street.'

The office was still and empty now. Every one but the editor had gone to lunch. Price, at present, did not spare the time to go out, but always took his lunch with him from his home, put up by his mother's own hand: sandwiches which she had sliced and buttered, cake which she had baked and frosted, pie with a crust such as only a New England housewife could create.

Then he leaned back in his chair for a moment, and involuntarily closed his eyes. He was tired, tired, tired. His nerves were gone, His hand trembled, twitched and shook. He aroused himself to stare at this thumb, which had taken on automatic motion. Then he closed his eyes again; tired, given out,—and a day's work yet to be done.

Then he fell into a half-daze as there arouse before his mind's eye the vision of a certain restful summer day. The dusty room and paper-cluttered desk, with its shears and pastepot, had vanished. He seemed to catch a whiff of salt evening air blown across a broad, moonlit arm of the sea. There were stars in the waves and the 'tramp tramp' of a steamer that came soothingly out of the darkness resting on the face of the deep; there it was, suddenly appearing dim in the distance, shapeless, but showing red and green lights like parti-colored eyes. From the penumbral fringe of the shore, lights from the great hotels and the cottages along the ocean road were building long, luminous glides over the gentle rolling swells that rose and fell heavily, the color and consistency of molten lead. There was a warm breath on his cheek, the ring of a silver laugh; and from out of the laugh was builded the vision of a bright face, with golden hair blowing all about it in the night breeze. It was a dream, a sweet, sweet dream!

'Any more copy?' broke in the voice of the foreman.

'Lots of it, presently,' answered Jack Price, starting and looking foolish.

So even this rough and ready, fighting, crotchety editor saw his visions and dreamed his dreams. Memory may lapse through a dozen years of sordid days, but for most of us she has some honey of poetry stored, to feed upon in the prosaic winter-times of life.

(To be Continued.)

Palpitation of The Heart.

When the heart begins to beat irregularly or intermittently, palpitate and throb, skip beats, beats fast for a time, then go slow as to seem almost to stop, it causes great anxiety and alarm.

The least excitement or exertion seems to affect it.

Many people are kept in a state of morbid fear of death, become weak, worn and miserable, through this unnatural action of the heart.

To all such sufferers Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills can give prompt and premanent relief.

Mrs. John Thompson, Mill Cove, N.B., writes:—"Just a few lines to let you know what Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills have done for me. I have been troubled with weakness and palpitation of the heart; would have severe choking spells, and could scarcely lie down at all. I tried many remedies but got none to answer my case like your pills did. I can recommend them highly to all suffering with heart and nerve trouble."

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills are [illegible] per box or 3 boxes for $1.25 at all dealers or will be mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

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Bath as a Promoter of Health

No doubt there are hundreds of people who bathe daily; but if the question was put to them whether they knew how to take a bath properly, the result would be that some would be indignant, others would respond that they certainly did, and perhaps a few would look askance and wonder if they really were not performing this duty properly. There are very few, says Madame Armand, in the 'Brooklyn Eagle,' who do understand the proper way in which a bath should be taken.

The reason the majority of people who take Turkish baths feel so well afterwards is simply because they have had a real cleansing and a thorough and proper bath. All the old and dried epidermis is removed in such a bath, and the skin is so free that the pores breathe in pure air, and this makes the whole body take on an entirely different hue.

There are quite a few persons who do not think that they are thoroughly clean unless they take a Turkish bath regularly. There are many more who have never had a Turkish bath, and yet are scrupulously clean; but as a promoter of health, and as an aid to beauty, the bath should be understood much better than it is.

In the general acceptance, the meaning of the word 'bath' begins at water and ends there. And to the ordinary mortal the bath is a matter of routine to be taken at regular intervals for the purpose of cleansing the body. But that it may have far-reaching results in the way of relieving certain conditions, or of remedying grave defects of the skin—in fact, completely curing them sometimes—many are unwilling to believe.

To impress fully the importance of proper bathing upon the reader who may know nothing of the anatomy and physiology of her skin, a brief description of the latter will be given. We all know the evil effects of defective sewerage and drainage, and how a choking up of the pipes throws back upon us the poisonous gases on decaying matter. It is on exactly the same principle that the human system suffers when bathing is not properly attended to.

The skin includes three distinct divisions. The outer one, or surface of the body, is known as the epidermis, cuticle, or scarf skin. It is an extremely thin, leather-like layer of membrane, and, not being supplied with nerves, is insensible, though it is that portion which rises in blisters through friction, exposure to the sun's hot rays or the application of irritants. The corium, or true skin, is situated just underneath and next to the cuticle or epidermis, and is a strong, tough membrane, replete with nerves and blood vessels. It is this skin that bleeds or feels pain at the least cut or puncture, for so filled is it with tiny arteries and vein that the point of the finest needle cannot be inserted in it without wounding one of them or a nerve filament. The third division, or subcutaneous cellular tissue, lies directly under the true skin, and is generally very fatty. Occupying the latter and the true skin are the sweat glands, which are coiled and twisted tubes, each ending upon the epidermis in a minute opening called a pore. These pores number hundreds to every square inch of cuticle. If through a lack of cleanliness, or from other causes, the openings to this immense system of drainage become closed or clogged, the result is apparent. Perspiration is the method adopted by nature to throw off effete or superfluous matter through the skin, but this cannot be effectually carried out unaided by proper bathing. When nature has forced to the surface what she discards, all traces of the refuse should be, for very obvious reasons, removed. This done, the oil glands gently soften the skin without making their mission disagreeably apparent; the epidermis becomes fine and transparent, and through it the blood shows a clear, healthy tint, and a fresh, rosy complexion, that desideratum of every woman, results.

Frequently the eruptions seen on the face, are the result of uncleanliness. This may sound a bit harsh, and perhaps unreasonable, until understood, when it cannot but be acknowledged.

The magnitude of the human drainage system having just been explained, it is seen that this is able to do its part of the work of purification if properly aided. But if the pores of the body are not kept free from clogging matter and the drainage must escape, where will it find an outlet except on the face, which is daily washed and thus affords the only unobstructed canals for the crowding, poisonous matter that must be thrown off? A complete daily bath may not suit every constitution, but that point must be decided by personal experiment.

The cuticle, or scarf skin, is continually wearing off, while new is growing on, and at least once a week one should have a thorough rub down. This assists greatly in clearing the pores. At the same time the old and useless skin is removed, leaving the new fresh and pink.

Don't think because you jump into the tub every day, using soap and water, that your bath is complete. Water as it comes from the taps in most cities is too hard to use for the ordinary skin. So a cupful of the following mixture may be added to the tub of water when you are about to take a bath: One and one-half pounds of borax, one-half pound of soda, and one-half pound of aromatic spirits of ammonia. These ingredients may be mixed in large quantities, and kept in a glass or stone jar tightly covered and ready for use.

Take a daily plunge into lukewarm water, followed by a cold spray or sponge. If you cannot stand cold water, make the sponge at least several degrees cooler than the bath—preferably in the morning. In addition to this daily bath there should be a warm bath taken at least twice a week, at a temperature sufficiently high to induce vigorous perspiration. These hot baths should be taken at night. Just before retiring is a good time. They may be taken during the day if one intends remaining indoors for several hours afterward.

The room in which hot baths are taken must be of a temperature high enough to make a chill impossible. While perspiring freely rub the body, face and arms with a bran mitten. This is made by cutting double squares of cheese cloth of any convenient size—six or seven inches makes a good size bag. Stitch three sides and fill about three-quarters full of bran. Close the end and the bran bag is ready for use. Great benefit is derived from the gluten which is in the bran, as it strengthens and softens the tissues. No soap is necessary in a bath of this kind, as the bran assists in cleansing.

After washing and rubbing well with the bran mitten, rub the body vigorously from head to foot with a thick, soft Turkish towel. It is this rubbing and the perspiration it induces that do one so much good in a Turkish bath. After the towel rub, take a dip or plunge into very cool water, or cold, if you can sand it. Dry by rubbing, and get quickly into bed. If in the daytime, dress as quickly as possible, and lie down for at least half an hour. The result of this system of bathing will soon be noticed in a clear skin and youthful appearance. The figure, too, will bear testimony to the benefits of such treatment, as rarely will superfluous flesh remain when the pores are kept free from obstructions and the body is maintained in an absolutely clean and active condition. One may feel quite tired after one of these baths, but this feeling will soon wear away, and as soon as one becomes accustomed to them it will cease entirely. If the skin is at all sensitive, it may be rubbed after the bath with a pure almond oil. Very little will suffice.

THE SISTERS

Says the wind, I cannot find her,
And the house, I cannot find her.
Birds can fly less fast than she,
Thistledown less tauntingly.
And when vapors veil the sun,
Then her rapid race is run,
And the falling raindrops lave
All she leaves us—just her grave.
    Nay, that is not really she,
    'Tis her sister, Gaiety.

She, the true one, does not wander,
Seeketh not what lies beyond her;
Vagrant paths her footsteps shun,
And the boldness of the sun.
Rovers never share her smile,
Yet she smileth all the while,
And when dusk and raindrops come,
Still she sitteth in my home.
    Gaiety, how art thou less
    Than thy sister, Happiness.
    —Mrs. Schuyler Van Rensselaer.

New Recipes for Dainty Cake

May-day cake.—Cream one-half cupful butter; then gradually add 1 1-2 cupfuls fine granulated sugar and after beating to a cream add alternately three-fourths cupful of milk and two cupfuls of flour sifted with two level teaspoonfuls baking powder. Fold into this batter the stiffly beaten whites of four eggs, one teaspoonful vanilla and four drops of almond extract. Bake in a loaf in moderate oven for nearly an hour. When cold cover with an icing made by boiling one cupful of sugar in one pint of thin cream until syrup spins a thread, then beat till creamy. Part of this icing may be used for the fancy piping and all should be flavored with vanilla and almond.

Violet cake may be made the same way, and arrange violets in form of two wreaths on top. Any desired decoration may be used and many fancy cakes may be evolved from the one cake mixture, by using different colored and flavored icings and decorations.

Pecan nut patties.—Beat one egg until very light and thick. Add gradually one cupful of sifted powdered sugar and beat again until light; add one cupful of finely chopped nuts, five tablespoonfuls of sifted flour and one-quarter of a teaspoonful of baking powder. Drop by spoonfuls on [illegible] greased pans, dust with powdered sugar and bake in quick oven from 12 to 15 minutes according to size.

Watermelon cake.—Use any good white cake recipe, color two-thirds of it with pink coloring matter, and stir stoned raisins into the pink part to simulate seeds.

Butter a round mould such as is used for steamed puddings. Cover the bottom with a thin layer of the white batter, then on top of it, in the centre of the mould, place several spoonfuls of the pink. Line the sides of the mould with white batter and fill up the centre with pink until the pan or mould is over half full, always taking care to keep the white batter as a lining around the sides and at the bottom of the mould, while the pink remains inside. After the cake is out of the oven and cooled off, turn it upside down and cover the rounded surface of the top and sides with a green frosting to simulate the dark outer rind of the melon. When carefully made this is a very ornamental cake.

Brownies.—Cream half a cupful of butter. Add two cupfuls of brown sugar, two eggs, a pinch of salt, six squares of chocolate, grated, one and one-half cupfuls of sifted flour, three teaspoonfuls of baking powder and two cupfuls of chopped nut meats. These may be of one or several kinds of nuts. Beat all together until well mixed and turn into a buttered pan and bake in a moderately hot oven. When done cut in squares and ice with dark sugar or caramel icing.

Chocolate Squares.—Beat a cupful of butter to a cream. Gradually stir in a cupful of brown sugar and beat until light. Add the yolks of five eggs beaten until they are lemon colored and thick. Then add a quarter of a cupful of grated, unsweetened chocolate, two cupfuls of sifted flour mixed with a pinch of salt and a quarter of a pound of citron cut in small pieces. Beat well and fold in the whites of the eggs beaten to a stiff froth. Pour into a buttered pan and bake in a moderately hot oven for about an hour. When done and cold, cut into two-inch cubes and dip in white, pink and caramel icing and press half an English walnut in the centre of each cube before the icing hardens.

REPOLISHING OLD FURNITURE

'No one gets the full measure of joy out of a "find" who does not set it up in a bare workroom in some sunny angle of his house and there, for himself, coax it back to beauty,' says Edith Stow, in the 'Woman's Home Companion.' 'Redressing old furniture is necessarily slow work; but being done, as it is, step by step, with periods of time intervening, it is admirably suited to one who now and then snatches an hour for his hobby. The ten processes given below are those employed by an expert cabinetmaker.

'1. Having purchased a cabinetmaker's steel scraper, wrap the blunt end, which fits into the palm of the hand, in a piece of soft cloth and scrape carefully the surface to be redressed, following always the grain of the wood. This comes from a steady forward pressure upon the scraper; a downward weight from the palm is liable to make a wound in the fiber. For one's peace of mind it is well to experiment first upon furniture that is not valued too highly.

'2. With a piece of sandpaper, medium coarse, smooth down the wood, drawing the paper straight along the grain.

'3. Shellac the surface, using a painter's brush 1 1-4 to 1 1-2 inches wide, and applying it with the grain of the wood. It takes about twenty minutes for a coat of shellac to harden.

'4. Sandpaper again as in process 2, only this time use finest grade of paper.

'5. Shellac as in process 3.

'6. Sandpaper as in step 4.

'7. Apply a coating of hard oil, still working with the grain. This should be dried in a room with the temperature at 80 degrees and allowed to set for at least eight hours.

'8. Rub down with a bunch of curled hair. This is done with a circular movement and without regard to the grain of the wood.

'9. Repeat the hard-oil coating as described in process 7.

'10. Rub down with a mixture of ground pumice stone and painter's hard oil.

'The result will be a clear polish, through which all the beauties of the rich, old seasoned wood stand perfectly revealed.

NEVER CHEW YOUR PILLS

This, I believe, is a proverb of Mr. Spurgeon's, and was more significant a generation ago than it is now, when chemists have done wonders in making medicine palatable. The reference is to the mortifications, the disappointments, the irksome tasks of life, and not to its graver and grander sorrows. To be able to make this distinction marks a noble nature; to be able to apply thoroughly and consistently is the highest reach of wisdom. Charles Grandet was not worthy of Eugenie, but the incident that first gave her a deep and serious interest in his destiny, was to his credit. He received news that his father, being unable to meet his engagements, owing four million francs and able to pay no more than one million, had escaped from his shame by suicide. To Charles Grandet's uncle the really serious misfortune was the bankruptcy, and the poverty which it entailed upon the youth. Charles, however, was wiser. He had not then been corrupted, and so he took his two misfurtunes very differently. He lamented his father with passionate tears, while he bore the ruin with the lightness of youth.

Never chew your pills—that is, the best way to deal with everything disagreeable is to have it ended as soon as may be, and then leave it. The chewing of imaginary pills is the worst error of all, and goes further to weaken and impoverish life than almost any other habit. In Saint Teresa's Book of the Foundations, she tells us how she went to found her convent at Salamanca. The first night was spent in a half-ruined house. The nun who was with the saint was very nervous, and said in the night, 'I am thinking, mother, if I should die here, what would you do alone?' It was the night before All Souls, and the bells of the university city were ringing. This sound increased the fear of the nun, but Saint Teresa quietly answered: 'When this event happens, sister, I will think what I ought to do. For the present, let me sleep.'

Never chew the [illegible] of a disagreeable duty. The tasks that can be accomplished in five minutes are often those from which we shrink in the most reluctant fear. There is a very fateful letter to be written. How is it to be phrased. There is a painful interview to be faced, which will in its course touch the sorest places of the heart. Since the thing has to be done, it is best to get it over. By postponement the imagination magnifies and multiplies the suffering until it becomes intolerable. No rehearsals of the scene make that scene any easier when it comes. The rehearsals unnerve the weak heart that has to go through it somehow. So in the choosing and arranging of our daily tasks it is best to get through the hardest first. That accomplished, the others may be enjoyed. So long as the shadow and the poison of the apprehended effort pass into the rest, they, too, carry with them the seal of pain.

Never try to evade the acceptance of painful facts. Once you see them to be facts, receive them, and by that I mean act upon them. Recognize that the world is for you what these facts make it. Even so it may be a tolerable world. Yes, even if you have to recognize that certain misfortunes are irremediable—that the chance once lost will never recur, that the disablement, the impoverishment, will endure—then do not fight vainly, but see how a reconciliation can be effected which will once more put you in tune with circumstance. After certain incidents, it is necessary that life, to be bearable, should be reorganized, lived on another scale and under other conditions. Many people die in protesting against this, and many who do not die are shipwrecked.

The worst unwisdom is the unwisdom of those who chew their pills to the last without swallowing them. Sometimes, and perhaps often, a very little thing will separate and darken two lives; some wretched mortification may be brooded over till it turns a sweet nature into a sour. It becomes incorporate with life, and in sleepless dark hours every little circumstance is recalled with torturing minuteness. Mortifications are the inevitable experience, and it is to be observed that they never leave a nature where they found it. They exalt it or they lower it. There is a way of training memory so that it shall cast out much, at least, of what is little and what is unclean. Alas! when we think of all that memory loses,—so much of the flower of thought and wit; so many words sweet, solemn and nobly ordered, that have passed away while they were still ringing in our ears—and when we think of the poor dregs it holds against our will—we may well bemoan ourselves. But the tragedy is to allow hard experiences to root themselves in our souls, and put forth evil fruit till a troublous and in a sense degraded course be run.

We must swallow our pills and make the best of life, even at those periods when things look dark enough. I have a kindness for that Scotsman who, when proposing to maintain in argument the superiority of Scotch over English grapes, began, 'I maun premeese that I like grapes sour!'—Wm. Robertson Nicoll, in the 'Key of the Blue Closet.'

CONFIDENCES

By______
GEORGE WESTON

After the dishes had been washed and put away, Mrs. Pratt and her married daughter, Mary, sat down to discuss those things which they really wished to talk about. It is true that ever since Mrs. Pratt's arrival at noon the conversation had never once halted—as was indeed only natural, for mother and daughter had not seen each other since the latter's wedding-day, seven years before. But while they had sorted over a wealth of conversational odds and ends, they had tacitly laid on one side all the pieces that interested them the most, until at last, when the evening lamp shed its radiance over the room, mother and daughter sat down and looked at each other attentively.

Very much alike were Mrs. Pratt and her married daughter, Mary. The same perpendicular line marked their foreheads, the same tight lines compressed their lips, and each had the same firm chin. But Mrs. Pratt's eyes had twinkles lurking in them and her mouth displayed many a tender smile—twinkles and smiles which were not visible in Mrs. Pratt's married daughter, Mary.

'Mary,' said Mrs. Pratt, 'John doesn't look so contented as I'd like to see him.'

John's footsteps were still echoing from the sidewalk as he made his way to the grocery store where he had worked for the last ten years.

'No, he doesn't,' said Mary, shaking her head and setting her chin, 'though I'm sure I've done everything I can to help him. But somehow poor old John doesn't seem to get along like other men.'

'M-m-m-m,' said Mrs. Pratt.

'In the first place,' said Mary, 'when I saw that his money wouldn't be enough for comfort, I made up my mind that I'd help too, for when we got married I had my heart set on two new hats every year and a woman to do the washing. Anyhow, I got John to build me a coop, and I kept chickens and sold the eggs.

'It didn't pay, though. In winter, when eggs were eggs, the chicken's wouldn't lay, though you can be sure I did my best to make them, and in the summer eggs were so plentiful and cheap that it didn't make much difference whether the hens laid or not. Sixteen chickens I had, and when I found out they didn't pay, they lasted us sixteen weeks — one every Sunday. John declared at last he wouldn't eat them—but he ate them.'

It would have been difficult to say whether Mary looked the more determined when she told of trying to make the hens lay or when she mentioned that John continued to eat chicken.

'Then I went into a sort of partnership with Mr. Valentine, who keeps the big grocery store where John works,' continued Mary. 'I was to supply him with home-made pies and cakes, he was to sell them, and the profits were to be divided between us.'

Mary's lips tightened at the recollection.

'First off,' she said, 'I made too many, and they nearly all went stale, and when I made only a few it didn't pay.'

'What did John say to all this?'

'He ate the stale ones, but I don't remember that he said anything. I was too busy to notice him much because I was opening the millinery shop just then. I wrote you about that.'

'Yes.'

'Of course if I'd had a proper stock it would have been different, but I had to do the best I could with what I had. The first two months I had the rent out of it, and along toward the end of the third month I had a rummage sale and sold everything out. Most women would have been discouraged at that, but I wasn't.'

'It was then that you started your cooking classes?' asked her mother.

'Yes. I wrote you about that, too. But only four joined, and twenty lessons at three dollars a course was only fifteen cents each, or sixty cents for the four, and sometimes they'd spoil a dollar's worth of food in a single lesson. Of course John ate some of it, but I finally thought it best to give the class up. If I could only give him a little of my ambition!'

'Mary,' said her mother, 'I do believe there's only one thing you have not tried, and if I were you, I'd try that, to [illegible]'

'What is it?'

Looking attentively at her, Mary's mother was silent a moment; then she said, 'Mary, I'd try to make him happy.'

They both sat silent for a time.

'Well,' said Mary, slowly, at last, 'I suppose I might even try that.'

And as Mary's mind busied itself with details, the faintest possible twinkle appeared in her eyes.

The night following the departure of Mary's mother, John came home and found his slippers waiting for him.

It was a little thing, but John's expression was a study as he put on his slippers, and when he walked into the dining-room he held his shoulders back like a man whose slippers had been found for him, and who was consequently conscious of his worth.

The next night John feasted on his favorite vegetable—which was cauliflower—and regaled himself with his favorite dessert—which was cottage pudding.

He was still at the pudding when a neighbor's dog came and howled unpleasantly under the dining-room window. John opened the window and spoke to the dog with such a tone of authority and decision that the dog ceased and went away, abashed.

The next night John found a fire in the open grate, and when he had finished his dinner, Mary produced a corn-popper and a bag of corn, and professing ignorance on the subject, she let John teach her how to pop the corn.

A month or so passed, and one noon John came in with the step of a conqueror.

'Mr. Valentine called me into his private office to-day,' he said to Mary. 'He said that Mr. Wilcox was leaving, and he asked me if I could take his place. The salary is just twice as much as I have been getting, and it didn't take me long to say I'd try it.'

Before Mary's mind rose a vision of two new hats every year, and of a woman doing the washing. Hope, long deferred, swelled in Mary's heart.

'Mr. Valentine said he'd been watching me the last month,' continued John, 'and he said if I kept on as I had been doing he'd be satisfied.'

'John,' said Mary, her voice shaking a [illegible], 'do you think you can do it?'

'Do you think I can, Mary?' he asked.

'I know you can!' cried Mary.

'Mary! Mary!' whispered John. 'And so do I know I can!'—'Youth's Companion.'

THE COCKNEY ACCENT.

(New York 'Sun.')

The Cockney accent is coming into its own. In a book which has just appeared, MacKenzie MacBride, whose name by the way is hardly suggestive of Cockneyism, warmly defends the London dialect on the ground that Cockney is an ancient form of English speech with every right to be carefully preserved. As a pure dialect, with the best of antecedents, he ranks it higher than Devonshire, Lincolnshire or Yorkshire, and looks upon the efforts of the education committee of the London County Council to drive it out of London elementary schools as a national calamity.

'Londoners,' he says, 'have allowed themselves to be laughed out of most of the fine old words which they retained right up to the days of Dickens. People mistake it for a mere foundling of the slums instead of giving it credit for being, as it is, the tongue of the first written English, of the first English Church, of the first English scholars and of the first English schools.'

The author traces many well known cockneyisms to a Kentish origin. 'Thet' for 'that,' he maintains, is good Kentish, the word being so spelled in Kent as long ago as 825 A.D. He traces 'keb' for 'cab' and 'benk' for 'bank' to the same irreproachable origin, and says that 'i' for 'a' as in 'pile' for 'pale' was so spoken from Trent to Thames in Elizabeth's time.

'John Stow, writing in 1580, Mr. MacBride recalls, gives 'bylyffe' for the present 'bailiff.' The cockney pronunciation of 'a' as 'au' as in 'telegrauph' is 'a' perfectly legitimate development which occurs in early Southern texts, and 'abaht' and 'ahtside' are both warranted by ancient use. Apart from vowel differences there are many other things, Mr. MacBride declares, in which the cockney's speech is better than those who teach him. For instance, the Londoner says 'kep' for 'kept,' 'wep' for 'wept,' and 'slep' for 'slept,' all of which are uncorrupted words, the 't' being merely an intruder.

SOMETHING IN THE EYE.

Small substances, like cinders, dust or small chips of stone or metal, can often be removed from the eye by very simple means. Sometimes catching the upper lid by the lashes and pulling it away from the eyeball and down over the lower lid, then letting it go, so that, as it recedes, its under surface is swept by the edge of the lower lid, will clear it out. If this does not prove successful, a loop made of a horse hair, or of a long human hair, can be passed under the lid and swept from the outer side toward the nose and drawn down. Better than this, however, is the washing of the eye, or flushing with the eye dropper. Every person should carry one in a travelling bag, for they are invaluable. Catch hold of the lower and upper lid, draw them away from the eye, and then fill the dropper, which is like a small syringe, with water and flush the eye two or three times. This will always remove the [illegible] at once.—'Family Doctor.'

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THE BOY'S PAGE.

THE 'OLDEST STORY IN THE WORLD.'

Four thousand years ago the following story was first published. How old it was then no one can tell. It is found in a papyrus of which the date is about 2000 B.C., certainly not later, and it is true that no earlier story is known. Battiscombe Gunn recently translated it for the London 'Spectator.'

ARGUMENT.—A certain Prince has returned safely to Egypt from a perilous voyage to the parts beyond Nubia, but cannot share the joy of his crew because upon him rests the dread duty of making a report before the Majesty of Pharoah. An old officer, who has accompanied the Prince as body-guard, essays in vain to hearten him by an account of a similar expedition which ended in a very different manner. The Prince, not comforted, replies in a dark saying. Said the wise bodyguard:

Be Glad, O Prince! See, we have reached the capital; they have taken the mallet and driven in the mooring-stake, and the ship's cable has been laid on land. They praise and thank God, and every man embraces another. Our soldiers have returned in safety; not one of our warriors is lost, for all that we reached the uttermost parts of Nubia, and have (now) passed the island of Senmet. See now, we have come home in peace; we have reached our own land!

Hearken to me, O Prince, I am not overbold. Wash thyself, pouring water over thy fingers. Answer when thou art addressed; speak to the King with thy heart, answer without faltering. It is a man's mouth that saves him, it is his speech that covers his face. Act after the wish of thy heart; (but) thou talkest of doing naught.

I will recount to thee, therefore, a like thing which happened to myself when I journeyed to a mine of the King, and went down to the sea in a ship of one hundred and fifty cubits in length, and forty cubits in width. Therein were one hundred and fifty sailors, of the best in Egypt. They looked on the sky, they looked on the land, and their hearts were stouter than those of lions.

They foretold a storm before it had come, and foul weather when as yet it was not. The storm broke while we were upon the sea, before we could reach land. The wind arose, making a clamorous sound, and brought with it a wave of eight cubits. There was a piece of wood against which I struck; but the ship perished. As to those that were therein, not one of them was remaining. I was cast upon an island by a wave of the sea. Three days I passed alone with my heart as my companion, and I lay in the midst of a thicket, and the shadow covered me. Then I stretched both my legs to know what I should put into my mouth.

I found figs and grapes there and all goodly roots; berries were there, together with grain and cucumbers of all kinds. Fishes were there, and fowl; there is nothing that was not there. I satisfied my hunger, and placed upon the ground the abundance that I had over. I prepared firesticks and made fire; I cut wood and made burnt-offering to the gods.

I heard a noise of thunder. I thought 'It is a wave of the sea.' The trees cracked, the earth shook. Then I uncovered my face; I found that it was a serpent which was approaching. He was thirty cubits long, and his tail was more than two cubits. His body was covered with gold, and the rings around his eyes were as real lapis lazuli. And the side was more splendid than the front.

He opened his mouth to me while I was upon my stomach before him, and said to me, 'Who has brought thee, little one; who has brought thee? If thou hasten not to say who has brought thee to this island, I will give thee to know that thou shalt be in ashes, becoming somewhat that cannot be seen. Speakest thou to me? I hear it not. I am before thee, and thou knowest it not.'

He took me in his mouth and bore me off to his resting place, and laid me down without harming me. I remained whole, and nothing was taken from me.

He opened his mouth to me when I was upon my stomach before him. He said to me: 'Who has brought thee, who has brought thee, little one; who has brought thee to this island of the sea, of which half is in the waves?'

I answered him, my arms being bent before him, and said to him: 'I am he that went down to a mine on a mission of the King, in a ship of one hundred and fifty cubits in length and forty cubits in width. Therein were one hundred and fifty sailors, of the best in Egypt. They looked on the sky, and they looked on the land, and their hearts were stouter than those of lions.

'They foretold a storm before it had come; and foul weather when as yet it was not. Every one of them was stouter of heart, and stronger of arm, than his fellow; there was no foolish one among them. The storm broke while we were upon the sea, before we could reach land. The wind arose, making a clamorous sound, and brought with it a wave of eight cubits. There was a piece of wood, against which I struck; but the ship perished; as to those that were therein, not one of them was remaining but myself, and lo! here am I beside thee. I was brought to this island by a wave of the sea.'

He said to me: 'Fear not, fear not, little one, grieve not that thou art come to me. See, God has caused thee to live. He has brought thee to this Island of the Soul. There exists nothing that is not in it; it is filled with all good things. Behold now, thou wilt spend month upon month, until thou hast fulfilled four months within this island. Then shall come a ship from the capital, and therein sailors that will be known to thee. Thou wilt depart with them to the capital, but thou wilt die in thine own city.

'How glad is he who relates what he had observed, having passed (safely) by perilous things. I will recount to thee a like matter which came to pass upon this island. Now I lived upon it with my brethren; and children were among them. We were in all seventy and five serpents, with my children and my brethren. I make no mention to thee of a young girl brought to me by good fortune.

'A star fell, and these were consumed in the fire from it. It chanced that I was not near; they were burned, but I was not among them. I would have died for them, when I found them as a single heap of corpses. But thou, if thou be brave, and master thy heart, thou shalt embrace thy children, thou shalt kiss thy wife, thou shalt see thy house; and these are the best of all things. Thou shalt reach the capital, and dwell therein in the midst of my brethren.'

I cast myself upon my stomach, and touched the ground before him.

I said to him: 'I shall tell the King of thy might, and make him to be aware of thy greatness. I shall cause to be brought unto thee fine oils, and choice perfumes, and the incense of the temples, whereby every God is gladdened. I shall recount what things have befallen me, and what I have seen through his might. God will be praised for thee in the city, before the officials of the whole land.

'I shall slaughter oxen for a burnt-offering for thee, and pluck birds for thee. I shall cause to be brought to thee ships laden with all costly things of Egypt, as should be done for a God who loves men in a far country, and whom men know not.'

Then he laughed at me, and at what I had said as a thing foolish in his heart. He said to me: 'Of myrrh hast thou not much; all that thou hast is but common incense. But know that I am the Prince of Arabia, and the myrrh therein is mine. And that oil which thou saidest should be brought is the chief thing of this island. And if thou depart from this place thou wilt never more see this island; it will change into waves.'

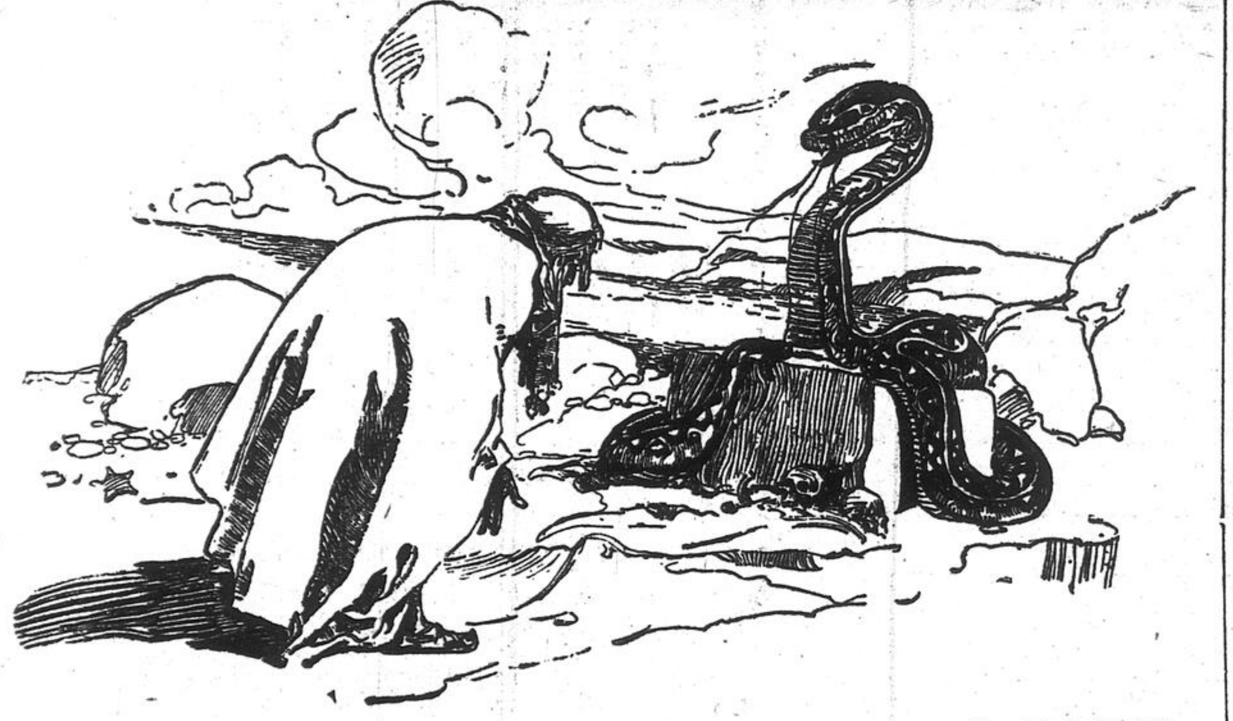
That ship came as he had at first foretold. I walked away and climbed a high tree, and recognized those that were within it. I went then to announce it, but found him aware thereof. He said to me: 'Farewell, farewell, little one to thy house, and see thy children. Cause my name to be good in thy city; see, that is all I desire of thee.'

I cast myself on my stomach, with my arms bent before him. And he gave me a shipload of myrrh, fine oil, divers perfumes, eye-paint, the tails of elephants, greyhounds, monkeys, apes, and all manner of good and costly things.

I loaded that ship with them. When I cast myself upon my stomach to thank him, he said to me: 'See, thou wilt reach the capital in two months, thou wilt embrace thy children, thou wilt grow young again at the capital, and thou wilt be buried.' I went down to the shore, where that ship was, and called to the warriors who were in the ship. I gave praise upon the shore to the lord of this island, and those that were in the ship did likewise.

We voyaged, sailing northward, toward the capital of the King, and arrived at the capital in two months, exactly as he had said. I entered the presence of the King and took to him those gifts which I had brought to the capital from this island. He thanked me before the officials of the whole land. I was made a bodyguard, and some of his slaves were given into my possession. Look on me, who reached home after what I had seen and experienced. Hearken to me: behold it is good for men to hearken!

He said to me: 'Do not play the wise man, my friend. Giveth one water to a bird the day before, and one killeth it in the morning?'


New York 'World.'

He said to me: "Fear not, fear not, little one; grieve not that thou are come to me."

* * *

'Many a man thinks it's virtue that keeps him from turning rascal, when it's only a full stomach. One should be grateful and not mistake potatoes for principles.'

THE FELLOW THAT'S DOING HIS BEST.

There's a song for the man who 's
lucky and bold,
For the man who has fate on his
side;
There are cheers for the folk that are
jingling the gold
And are drifting along with the tide.
But the man who is striving to get to
the land
And facing the hungry wave's crest
We quite overlook, for we don't understand
The fellow that's doing his best.

But he has his reward when the story
is done,
Though we smile as he plods on his
way,
For his own self-esteem is the prize
he has won,
As obscurely he's stood in the fray,
And he knows the affection of home
and of friends
And the pleasures of honest-earned
rest;
There are peace and good will, as the
twilight descends,
For the fellow that's doing his best.
—Washington 'Star.'

A USEFUL ECHO.

Mr. Murphy, president of the Chicago National League Club, told at a baseball dinner a remarkable story. 'There was a man,' he began, 'who had a country house in the Catskills. He was showing a visitor over his grounds one day, and, coming to a hilly place, said:

'"There's a remarkable echo here. If you stand under that rock and shout, the echo answers four distinct times, with an interval of several minutes between answers."

'But the visitor was not at all impressed. He said with a loud laugh:

'"You ought to hear the echo at my place in Sunapee. Before going to bed at night I stick my head out of the window, and shout, 'Time to get up, William!' and the echo wakes me at seven o'clock sharp the next morning."'—Selected.

WOOD.

Esau Wood sawed wood.

Esau Wood would saw wood.

All the wood Esau Wood saw Esau Wood would saw. In other words, all the wood Esau saw to saw Esau sought to saw.

Oh, the wood Wood would saw. And oh, the wood-saw with which Wood would saw wood!

But one day Wood's wood-saw would saw no wood, and thus the wood Wood sawed was not the wood Wood would saw if Wood's wood-saw would saw wood.

Now, Wood would saw wood with a wood-saw that would saw wood, so Esau sought a saw that would saw wood.

One day Esau saw a saw saw wood as no other wood-saw Wood saw saw wood.

In fact, of all the kinds of wood-saw Wood saw saw wood Wood never saw a wood-saw that would saw wood as the wood-saw Wood saw saw wood would saw wood, and I never saw a wood-saw that would saw wood as the wood-saw Wood saw would saw until I saw Esau Wood saw wood with the wood-saw Wood saw saw wood.

Now Wood saws wood with the wood-saw Wood saw saw wood.

Oh, the wood the wood-saw Wood saw saw would saw!

Oh, the wood Wood's wood-shed would shed when Wood would saw wood with the wood-saw Wood saw saw wood.

Finally, no man ever saw how much wood the wood-saw Wood saw would saw, if the wood-saw Wood saw would saw all the wood the wood-saw Wood saw would saw.—Selected.

Indoor and Outdoor Department

BEAVERS HARVESTING.

A man who watched a colony of beavers get in their winter harvest tells in 'Rrecreation' just how they did it. It was the Spruce Tree colony, on the slope of Long's Peak, in the Colorado Rockies, an old beaver settlement where they had about cleaned up all the nearby growths of aspen, and aspen bark is the favorite food of the North American beaver.

The investigator examined other aspen supplies in the neighborhood, also the beavers' lines of transportation, runways, canals and ponds, and decided that this year's harvest would be brought from a grove about a quarter of a mile from the main house and about 120 feet above it.

'In this grove,' he says, 'I cut three notches in the trunks of several trees. Then I explored the colony grounds which occupied several acres in a terraced steep slope of mountain moraine. Here they had several ponds with dams and falls. The entire place was pierced with passageways and tunnels. The water from all the terraces was gathered in a pond at the bottom measuring 600 feet in circumference. Its dam was six feet high, 400 feet long, and very crooked. In its upper edge stood the main house which was 8 feet high and 40 feet in circumference.

'Forty-eight hours after I had notched the trees I returned to investigate. Harvest had begun. One of the largest of the notched trees had been felled and removed. The gnawed stump was 6 inches in diameter. The limbs had been trimmed off and a number of these lay scattered around the stump. The 18 foot trunk had been cut into lengths of from 3 to 6 feet, then these little logs were started toward the harvest pile.

'From the spot where cut the logs were evidently rolled down a steep, grassy seventy foot slope, at the bottom of this dragged an equal distance over a level and then pushed or dragged an equal distance over a level stretch among some lodgepole pines and then pushed or dragged along a narrow runway that had been cut through the willows they were pushed into the uppermost pond.

'Across this they were taken, forced over the dam on the opposite side and shot down a slide into the pond which contained the smaller house. It was good work to have got them so quickly to this place. But no logs could be found by the house or in the pond. The folks of this place had not yet laid up anything for winter.

'On the opposite side of this pond I found where the logs had been dragged across the broad dam and then heaved into a long wet slide, which landed them in a small, shallow harbor in the grass. From this point a canal about eighty feet long ran around the brow of the terrace which reached to the big pond.

'This canal was new and probably had been dug especially for this harvest. For sixty feet of its length it was quite regular in form and had an average width of thirty inches and a depth of fourteen. The mud dug in making it was piled evenly along the lower side. Altogether it looked more like the work of a careful man with a shovel than of beaver without tools.

'Seepage and overflow water from the ponds above filled and flowed slowly through it and out at the further end, where it swept down the long slide into the big pond. Through this canal the logs had been taken one by one. At the further end I found the largest log. It probably had been too heavy to heave out of the canal; tracks in the mud indicated that there was a hard tussle before it was abandoned.

'Close to the big house a few aspen leaves fluttered on twigs in the water. Evidently some large pieces of aspen were sunk beneath—the pile of winter supplies was started. I waded out into the water, prodded around with a pole and found several small logs. Dragging one of these to the surface, I found there were three notches on it.

'Scores of aspens were felled in the grove where the notched ones were. They were trimmed, cut into sections and limbs, logs and all taken over the route of the one I had followed, and at last placed in a pile beside the big house. This harvest gathering went on for a month. The average diameter of the aspen cut was four and one-half inches at the top of the stump. Numerous seedlings of an inch diameter were cut, and the largest tree found for this harvest measured fourteen inches across the stump.

'This had been laid low only a few hours before I found it, and a bushel of white chips and cuttings, encircled the lifeless stump like a wreath. In falling the top had become entangled in the alder thicket and lodged six feet from the ground. It remained in this position for several days and was apparently abandoned; but the last time I went to see it the alders which upheld it were being cut away. Although the alders were thick upon the ground only those which had upheld the aspen had been cut. It may be that the beaver which felled them looked and thought before they went ahead with the cutting.

'Why had this and several other large aspens been left uncut in a place where all were convenient for harvest? All other neighboring aspens were cut years ago. One explanation is that the beavers realized that the tops of the aspens were entangled and interlocked in the limbs of crowding spruces and would not fall if cut off at the bottom. This and one other were the only large ones that were felled; the tops of these had been recently released by the overturning of some spruces and the breaking of several branches on others. Other scattered large aspens were left uncut, but all of these were clasped in the arms of nearby spruces.

'It was the habit of these colonists to transfer a tree to the harvest pile promptly after cutting it down. But one morning I found logs on slides, in canals and unfinished work in the grove, as though everything had been suddenly dropped in the night when work was at its height. I found the explanation in a bear's track and numerous wolf tracks.

'This year's harvest was so much larger than usual that it may be the population of this colony has been increased by the arrival of emigrants from a persecuted colony down in the valley. The total harvest numbered 443 trees. These made a harvest pile 4 feet high and 90 feet in circumference.

'A thick covering of willows was placed on top of the harvest pile; I cannot tell for what reason unless it was to keep all the aspen below that reach of the ice. This bulk of stores together with numerous roots of willow and water plants, which in the water are eaten from the bottom of the pond, would support a numerous beaver population through the days of ice and snow.

'On the last tour through the colony everything was ready for winter long and cold; dams were in repair and ponds were brimming over with water; the fresh coats of mud on the houses were freezing to defy enemies and a bountiful harvest was home.'

DANGEROUS BIRDS.

Usually we do not look upon birds as dangerous, but in many zoological gardens there are confined birds which are far more dangerous in an open attack than many of the mammals which we have been accustomed to regard with great fear. An ostrich or cassowary is a formidable antagonist in a small inclosure, and keepers are not disposed to trifle with either when made angry or ugly by some incident, says 'Harper's Weekly.' Fortunately, expert keepers know the peculiar weaknesses of these birds. The ostrich, for instance, when rushing a keeper, can be held by catching the bird's neck between the tines of a pitchfork covered with ordinary garden hose. The neck is the sensitive part of the ostrich, and all his anger evaporates when he is caught by it. The cassowary when angered is easily confused and frightened, and the keepers, by a little shouting or beating of a tin pan, can cause it to run around aimlessly, kicking right and left instead of attacking the one at its mercy. The cassowary is a dangerous bird. It leaps upward in an attack, and the kick starts from about the height of a man's face. And behind that kick there are often 200 pounds of muscle and bone. It is needless to say that the kick, if it strikes home, is pretty sure to kill.

In the London Zoological Gardens two male cassowaries got into a fight during the breeding season one year, and the way they kicked and boxed made the spectators stare in wonder. The keepers, fearing that the birds would permanently injure each other, tried to separate them. But this work from the outside of the inclosure was impossible. One of the keepers entered the place and tried to 'shoo' them back to their respective corners. Instead, the birds turned upon the keeper. Before he could run or duck, he received a powerful blow on the shoulder from one, and the other coming up from behind, delivered a blow in the back. When the rest of the keepers rescued the man he was more dead than alive, with both arms broken, a crushed chest, and serious internal injuries. But the birds had forgotten the cause of their anger by this time, and a child could have fed them without risk or danger.

Another dangerous bird found in many of our zoos is the Canada goose. If angered in the breeding season, a big Canada gander can deliver some blows that would make a prize fighter envious. More than one keeper has had his arms broken by the powerful wings of the gander. The gander fights desperately when angered, leaping at his foe when five or six feet away, and clinging with its beak while it strikes repeatedly and viciously. Hawks and the larger owls can cripple a man, and many a hunter can testify to their viciousness in the use of beak and claws when cornered.

* * *

A good start in the morning prevents hurry and worry through the entire day. The boy who rises early, and comes to breakfast fully dressed and ready for the next engagement, whether it be at the office of schoolroom, will do better work and give more satisfaction to all concerned than his friend who has to be called a half-dozen times, who tumbles reluctantly out of bed and makes his toilet by degrees. There is a proverb that the morning hour has gold in its mouth. Thousands have proved this to be true.—'The Comrade.'

THE WINTER COMPETITION.

For the Artist, the Poet, and the Practicle Person.

THE UNFINISHED PICTURE.

First prize—For the best solution of the question, 'What is the joke?' in the accompanying unfinished picture—A good set of artist's helps, compasses, rulers, etc., or a 2 1-2 inch Ensign camera.

Second prize—For the second best solution of the question, 'What is the picture—A box of first class water-colors containing three camel's hair brushes, or an Ensign camera, 2 1-4 in. B.

Third prize—For the third best solution of the question, 'What is the joke,' in the accompanying unfinished picture—A smaller box of water-colors, or a pearl handled, two-bladed Rogers jack-knife.

CONDITIONS.

The picture given below is to be finished in any way that the competitor may think of, but the drawing must be in black and white only, not in colors.

The picture may be cut out and pasted on paper to be completed, or it may be copied and then completed should a competitor so desire. There is no limit to the size of the drawing when complete, and a competitor may send in two or more solutions, but can secure only one prize.

Both the subject of the drawing and the skill of the artist will be taken into account.

The name, age, and address of the competitor must be written clearly at the foot of the drawing submitted.

See also general conditions.

A WINTER POEM.

First prize—For the best story in rhyme of any winter incident or accident, amusing or enjoyable—A pair of nickle-plated hockey skates, double-enders, and a pair of good hockey pads and puck, or the skates with a woolen sash and hockey cap of the winner's own choice of color.

Second prize—For the second best story in rhyme of any winter incident or accident, amusing or enjoyable—A pair of nickle-plated hockey skates, double-enders, or a woolen sash and cap of the winner's own choice of color.

Third prize—For the third best story in rhyme of any winter incident or accident, amusing or enjoyable—'The Varmint,' by Owen Johnson, a big story of school life, recently out.

CONDITIONS.

The verses may tell in any form the story of any incident or happening that winer sports have brought about—ski-ing, snowshoeing, skating, sliding, anything that affords winter enjoyment and fun. A sleigh ride and an upset, a ski-ing tumble, an occasion when pride went before a fall at skating, or just the story of a jolly good time at any winter outing.

The poem must not be shorter than eight lines or longer than sixty.

Competitors must write in ink on one side of the paper only, and state name, age, and address clearly at the head of the first sheet of paper.

See also general conditions

WHAT I WANT TO BE.

First prize—For the best paper on 'What I want to be and why I make this choice'—Books up to the value of three dollars, of the winner's choosing.

Second prize—For the second best paper on 'What I want to be and why I make this choice'—Books to the value of two dollars, of the winner's own choosing.

Third prize—For the third best paper on 'What I want to be and why I make this choice'—Books to the value of one dollar, of the winner's own choosing.

CONDITIONS.

Competitors are to state their choice of a profession or occupation, what they would like to be or do when they grow up, and to tell why they choose to make their living in such a way.

Articles must not be less than one hundred words in length or more than four hundred.

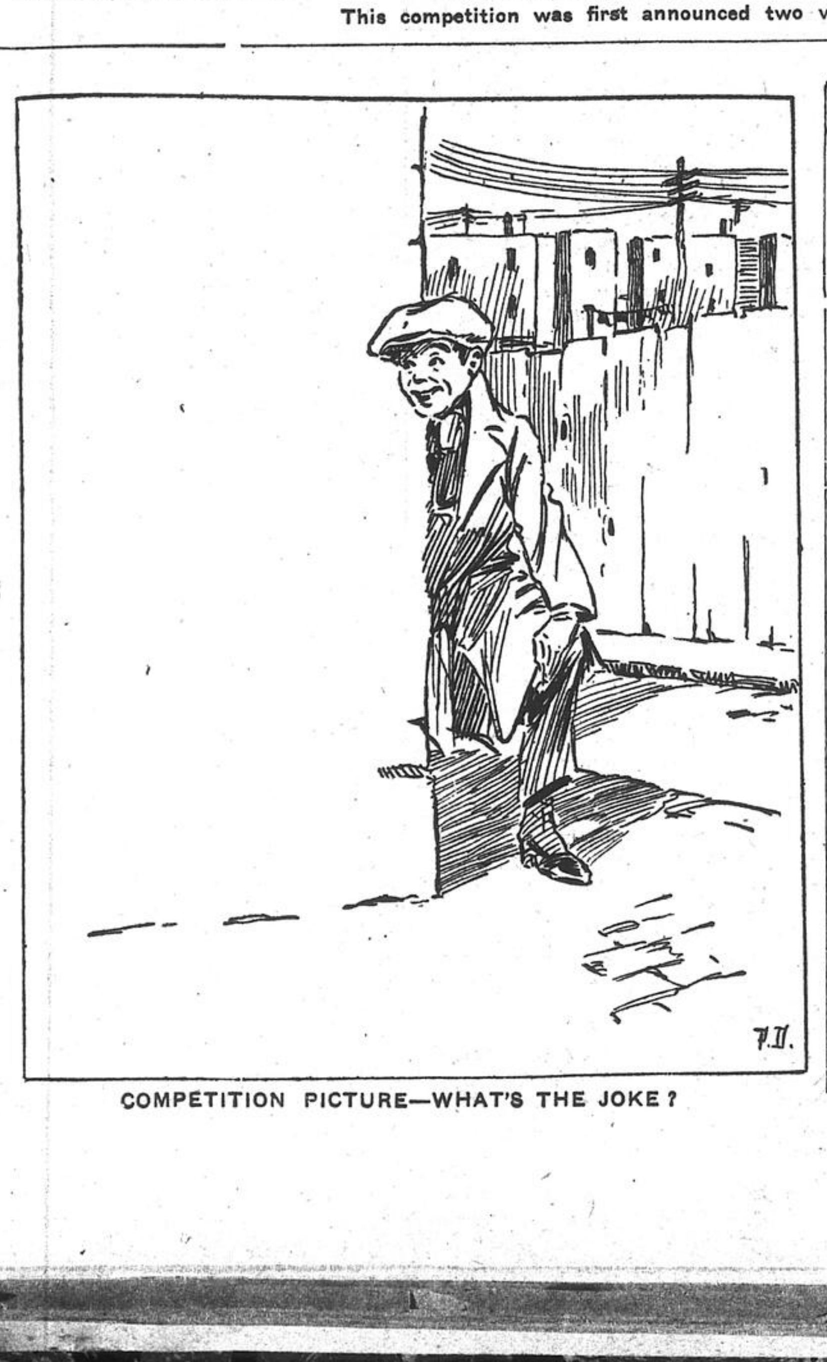
Competitors must write in ink and on one side of the paper only, and state name, age, and address clearly at the head of the first sheet.

GENERAL CONDITIONS.

All competitors must be under eighteen years of age.

All contributions must be addressed, Winter Competition, Boys' Page, 'Witness' office, Montreal, and posted on or before Jan. 14, 1911.

This competition was first announced two weeks ago.



COMPETITION PICTURE—WHAT'S THE JOKE?

THE UNFINISHED PICTURE.

Questions this week as to the winter competition have to do with the unfinished picture: just what is the artist to do? Why, finish it, to be sure. The boy is evidently looking round the corner at something which amuses him. Let us have your idea of what he sees there. We have had one entry already for this, giving one boy's idea of the joke. Read the conditions over again carefully and see how large a field you have in which to work. Just make a complete picture along any lines you like, and just as big as you like, but starting with the piece of a picture given as a suggestion. Have you ever seen a funny incident, or can you imagine anything that might be amusing the boy in the picture? That is what is wanted; just put the two together and make one picture of them.

A SAILOR SHOCKS.

A passenger on a transatlantic liner, says 'Harper's Monthly,' had an experience recently which was calculated to make her believe that a seaman is not apt to waste many thoughts on his personal troubles.

The seaman who brought the traveller to this opinion had, the second day out, a fall, which resulted in a bad cut on the head. She was most solicitous in her inquiries as to his welfare, when she saw the captain that night, and would undoubtedly have continued her sympathy had not a rough sea called to mind her own suffering.

Four days later, however, when she emerged, white and weak, from her stateroom, she suddenly remembered the poor sailor. In the course of the day she encountered him, with a strip of plaster on his forehead.

'How is your head?' she asked kindly, as he passed by her bent on some duty.

'West by south, ma'am,' was the reply.

PUZZLE COMPETITION.

This competition opened with the puzzles published in the 'Daily Witness' of October 15 and 'Weekly Witness' of October 18. It will close with those published in the daily of Dec. 31 and the weekly of Jan. 3, 1911.

During these weeks, marks will be given to those sending in answers, and to the one obtaining the highest number of marks we will give as the prize a good book well bound and illustrated.

Puzzles

A HIDDEN CITY.

1.2.3.4.5.6.7.8. 9.10,11,12,13,14. is 7 sp8.6.3.13i13 9i4y. I4 h7s 7 fi11.6 h14.5b2u5 w6.8.8 8i3.6.13 wi4h 13.2.-2ks. 7.11.13 1.10.3y b6.7u4ifu8 4.56.6s sh14.13.6 4h6 s4,5.6.6.4s. From 1 to 8 is a city, from 9 to 14 the country in which it is. The words that follow are spelled with the figures to correspond with the missing letters.

SUBTRACTION AND ADDITION.

Behead the first, and add one letter to make the second:

1. Bodies of water, comfort. 2. A [illegible], shady trees. 3. A narrow band, wild animals. 4. A connection, very deeper stained with a certain fluid. 5. [illegible]mble, a state of perfection. 6. A [illegible] disturbances. 7. An aromatic [illegible] a preposition. 8. A chart, long a[illegible]. 9. Yield, twisted strands. 10. T[illegible] a northern tree.

THREE SYLLABLE CHARADES.

My first indicates possibility; my second is found in the baby's vocabulary. My whole is a musical composition. 2. My first is circular; my second concerning. My whole is not straightforward.

ANSWERS TO PUZZLES.

HEADS AND TAILS.

1. Team, meat. 2. Read, dear. 3. Ears, sear. 4. Brag, grab. 5. Sober, robes. 6. Pear, reap.

CONNECTED TRIANGLE.

```
O           O
N O       A R
T A Y   A D I
A F R I C A N
R E D   I B O
I O       O C
O           O
```

Altered heads—Down. 1. Town. 2. Gown. 3. Mown. 4. Sown.

A REGRET.

The editor 'has to regret' again and again, strangely enough, in connection with the 'heads and tails' puzzle published with a wrong line in the first instance. The mistake in the third division of that puzzle had completely escaped editorial detection until the frequent question marks placed against it by the puzzlers brought it to notice. The solution 'ears, sear' does not meet the demands of the puzzle as there is the shifting of the initial letter only, so, craving the indulgence of the puzzlers who have worked out this solution in spite of its difficulties, No. 3 in heads and tails will have to be ruled out of court and out of count.

DYSPEPSIA

"Having taken your wonderful 'Cascarets' for three months and being entirely cured of stomach catarrh and dyspepsia, I think a word of praise is due to 'Cascarets' for their wonderful composition. I have taken numerous other so-called remedies but without avail, and I find that Cascarets relieve more in a day than all the others I have taken would in a year." James McGune, 108 Mercer St., Jersey City, N. J.

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BANDS-MEN LOOK!

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READABLE PARAGRAPHS

IN THE VERNACULAR.

Percival (politely) — 'Chicken croquette, please.'

The Waiter (lustily)—'Fowl ball!'—'Youngstown Telegram.'

OLD SERMONS.

Dr. Shaw, the ex-Principal of the Wesleyan College, enjoys a pleasantry even at his own expense. He has just consigned 193 old sermons to the flames, and in doing so said they were so dry it was quite striking how readily they burned, and he feared many of them gave out more heat now than they ever did before.

* * *

'He's got no license to talk the way he does.' 'Oh, he's got a license all right. What he lacks is a muzzle!'

* * *

Stranger—'Well, boys, and how did the game go to-day?' Boys—'We lost.'

Stranger—'What have you got in that bundle?' Boys—'The referee.'

* * *

Mr. Scott—'You used to point Tom out to us as a model husband, and now you say he's lazy.' Mrs. Mott—'Well, he's a model all right; only he isn't a working model.'

* * *

'It's a very happy little family, isn't it?' 'Oh, dear, no! Her husband is jealous of her poodle, and her poodle is jealous of her baby, and the baby cries for its father all the time.'

ADMITTED HIS ERROR.

One of the neatest of parliamentary apologies was that of an irate member of the House who described another as 'not having even the manners of a pig.' At the cry of 'Withdraw' he did so. 'I withdraw and apologize, and beg to say that the honorable member has the manners of a pig.'—London 'Chronicle.'

PUSHING IT TOO FAR.

'Papa,' said Freddie, 'what is a fortification?'

'Why, a big fort,' replied his father.

'Well, papa, is a ratification a big—'

'I am busy now, dear,' replied father, as he escaped.—'Ladies' Home Journal.'

NOTHING MUCH.

Madge—'Then you really believe in nothing?'

Softhead—'I believe in anything I can understand.'

Madge—'What a frightful skeptic you must be.'—Brooklyn 'Life.'

IT DEPENDS.

'Is a ton of coal very much, pa?'

'It depends on whether you are shovelling it or burning it.' — Cleveland 'Leader.'

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

BEYOND WORDS.

Doctor—'Are you ill? Let me see your tongue.'

Poet—'Ah, it is no use, no tongue can tell how bad I feel.—'Columbia Jester.'

* * *

Foreigner—'I don't exactly understand your system of government. For example, what are the powers of Congress?' Native—'Well, as a rule, there are two—the Speaker of the House and the chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means.'—Chicago 'Tribune.'

* * *

Litigant — 'Your fee is outrageous. Why, it's more than three-fourths of what I recovered.' Lawyer—'I furnished the skill and the legal learning for your case.' Litigant—'But I furnished the case.' Lawyer—'Oh, anybody can fall down a coal hole.'—Boston 'Transcript.'

TO BE EXPECTED.

'I'm afraid your son is going to be one of the world's dreamers.'

'I'd be surprised if he wasn't,' replied Mrs. McGudley. 'The way he eats mince pie at night is something terrifying.'—Washington 'Star.'

LITERARY REVIEW.

A SUCCESSOR TO 'SOWING SEEDS IN DANNY.'

The large number of readers interested in the early adventures of Pearlie Watson and the numerous tribe to which she belonged, will greet with pleasure a further development of her story. 'The Second Chance,' by Nellie L. McClung (Wm. Briggs & Co.) follows the fortunes of the Watson family from their migration out of the little Manitoba town of Millford, when Pearl is thirteen years old, till they have been two years settled on the broken down farm to which the imaginative eldest daughter gives the name 'the Second Chance.' It is not only the neglected farm, however, that has the opportunity of beginning all over again. The hope of an education, which had been a beacon light on Pearl's path, had been in part realized when a generous cheque had arrived for her from the parents of a young Englishman she had nursed and cheered through an illness.

The whole family is at once fitted out with a new wardrobe, and invades the schoolhouse—to some purpose, the enthusiasm of Pearl in the cause of learning proves so infectious to them all. However, the time soon comes when it is clear to the devoted sister that the railway town is not a safe place for the boys to grow up. The struggle over leaving school is a severe one, but conscience wins the day in one of Pearl's characteristic self-communings. Something caught in her throat, and her eyes were too full to be comfortable. She slipped out of bed and quietly knelt on the bare floor. 'Dear God,' she prayed, 'ye needn't say another word. I'll go, so I will. It's an awful thing to be ignorant, but it's nothin' like so bad as bein' wicked.' So to the farm the family goes with 'Aunt Kate' unexpectedly added to the number. But the little girl also has her second chance, for the Chicken Hill School House is not too far to walk, and the teacher, Mr. Donald, and she form a rapid and effective alliance. Through the boundless energy and enthusiastic optimism of the little Irish girl, a new outlook on life comes to good, capable, plain Martha Perkins, to poor little Mrs. Cavers, widowed by the evil power of strong drink, to Sandy Braden, the hotelkeeper, to Mr. Donald himself and to Arthur Wemyss, whose love's young dream' is rudely shattered when on the eve of realization.

The description of the life on early Manitoban farms and the character study of the people, moulded by such a life, is wonderfully true and vivid. The thirst for gold that has been the bane of many a wheat farmer, the rough and ready speech and action of men and women, are offset by the boundless hospitality and neighborly generosity engendered by the broad outlook of the prairie dweller.

> Pearl's dream of a fine chicken-house under the trees began to assume tangible form when Mrs. Slater came to call, and brought with her a fine yellow hen and thirteen little woolly chicks. Mrs. Motherwell came, too, and brought with her a similar offering, only hers were Plymouth Rocks. Mrs. John Green brought nine little fluffy ducklings and their proud but perplexed mother, a fine white Orpington. Gifts like these often accompany first calls in the agricultural districts of the West. They answer the purpose of, and indeed have advantage over, the engraved card with lower left hand corner turned down, in expressing friendly greetings to all members of the family.

When poor little Libby Anne Cavers takes ill with tuberculosis, every farmer's wife for miles around brings something to help in making her tent life comportable. The intellectual and artistic ambition that springs up in not a few of the hard-working, plain-living women of the prairie is equally happily touched upon.

In her religious life Pearl is as direct and as full of enthusiastic energy as in all her other activities. Services in the school-house are begun as a result of her effective tactics. Even poor Mrs. Burrell, the minister's wife, well meaning but tactless, who causes infinite mischief by her blunders, falls under the spell of Pearlie's potent personality. Throughout the story runs the almost magical powqer of unselfish interest, neighborly helpfulness and ready ingenuity that make this girl of limited attainments and modest fortunes an illuminating influence on all with whom she comes in contact. The romantic element is liberally supplied. Pearl acts as bridesmaid at three weddings, and there is more than a hint of her own love story. In the West a farmer's daughter of fifteen years is not seldom looking forward to matrimony, so this is not so far-fetched as it would be in the East. No doubt another instalment of the story will end in the chiming of more wedding bells when the happy bridesmaid makes a happy bride.

FAIRY TALES OF MANY LANDS.

The charm of the many series of fairy tales edited by Andrew Lang is not lessened in the contribution of 1910, 'The Lilac Fairy Book,' (Longmans & Co., 6s.; The Renouf Co., $1.75.) The folk lore of east and west is brought under contribution. There are tales from Africa and the islands of the sea, as well as Ireland, Wales, the Highlands of Scotland, Finland, Portugal and Brittany. In a humorous preface the editor disclaims the credit of most of the work involved.

> My part has been that of Adam, according to Mark Twain, in the Garden of Eden. Eve worked, Adam superintended. I also superintend. I find out where the stories are, and advise, and, in short, superintend. I do not write the stories out of my own head. The reputation of having written all the fairy books . . . is 'the burden of an honor unto which I was not born.' Nobody really wrote most of the stories. People told them in all parts of the world long before Egyptian hieroglyphics or Cretan signs or Cyprian syllabaries or alphabets were invented. They are older than reading and writing, and arose like wild flowers before men had any education to quarrel over.

All the stories in this volume, as most of those in former collections, were translated or adapted by Mrs. Long, except six, which are mentioned, which were translated by others, from the Pushtoo language and from the Scandinavian tales of Topelins. Wherever they came from, they have all the charm of primitive imagination and the delightful inconsequence of the childhood of the race. Beautiful princesses, pleasant maidens, who acquire the power of gaining wealth and greatness by a wish, dashing knights and princes who are ready for any feats of courage and endurance to win the ladies of their heart, worthy but impecunious youths who carve their way to thrones and royal marriages, fairies, brownies, djinns, wizards, giants, troop through the pages in fascinating procession. These are aptly described in the Stevensonian rhymes of St. John Lucas:

> Then, as each thrilling tale unfolds,
> What company the nursery holds!
>
> With pigmy pipe and dainty drum
> The marshalled hosts of elfland come;
>
> And queens whirl by in golden cars,
> And fearful DJINNS escape from jars;
>
> Haroun-al-Raschid, meanly clad,
> Glides through the streets of rich Bagdad;
>
> And, like a living sapphire, flies
> The bluebird through the turquoise skies.
>
> In moonlit meadows, hand in hand,
> The fairies dance their saraband;
>
> The moth, a jealous sentinel,
> Peers from a foxglove's highest bell.
>
> Lest lovers, come to catch the dew,
> The fairy queen unveiled may view.

AN ARTISTIC REPRINT OF MRS. GASKELL'S GREAT SEA-STORY.

Another of the beautifully mounted and illustrated reprints that are being issued at short intervals from the house of George Bell & Sons is 'Sylvia's Lovers,' by Mrs. Gaskell, (3s. 6d.) Like so many of this series, the delicately toned illustrations are by M. V. Wheelhouse. Another special feature of the edition is an appreciative preface, containing a sketch of Mrs. Gaskell's simple, peaceful life and equally peaceful death, and also a brief sketch of the story and of the varied reception it met with from the reviewers. Her first work since the publication of the 'Life of Charlotte Bronte,' written after she had recovered in some measure from the attacks on that famous bit of biography, this story is the most carefully constructed and elaborated of her works. The idea of a story of the Greenland Whalers and the Press-gang operations on the Whitby coast had taken root long before, but her one great sorrow, the loss of her child, had turned her thoughts in other directions, so it was not till 1862 that the dormant seed blossomed in 'Sylvia's Lovers.' Less widely known than the dainty etchings of 'Cranford' and the 'Life of Charlotte Bronte,' this novel deserves a place in the regard of students of English fiction. This edition, with its attractive setting, should restore to it much of the prestige that attended its first appearance, as it will easily stand comparison with the best fiction of to-day.

A FISHERMAN'S HANDBOOK.

A semi-sporting, semi-scientific account of one of the favorite sporting fish of Ontario and parts of Quebec is found in the volume entitled, 'The Small-mouthed Bass,' by Professor W. J. Loudon, of Toronto University (Hunter, Rose Co., $1.50). It is a very presentable volume, well bound and clearly printed, with numerous pen and ink illustrations, reproductions either of photographs or of original sketches by the author. The habitat of the small-mouthed or black bass, its habits, the best places and methods for catching it, and the preparation of it for eating after it is caught, are fully described and discussed. The frequent references to it in early French records show that it has for centuries inhabited the southern part of the Great Lakes, and many small lakes and the mouths of streams throughout the St. Lawrence Valley. It has been introduced with varying success into most of the States of the Union, and into many enclosed lakes and streams also, but comes to perfection only in clear running water. One of the most interesting facts noticed by Professor Loudon is the habit of 'guarding the nest.' It is the male which makes the nest first, and after the eggs are laid, guards the eggs and the young spawn till they are old enough to guard themselves. He is both faithful and valiant in the fulfilment of this duty, remaining on guard even in the presence of man, his greatest enemy.

Professor Loudon is an enthusiastic follower of Izaak Walton and his work, largely original, will be enjoyed by other fishermen, either by the winter fireside or in the summer camp.

ART IN MUNICH.

One of the more recent art books, 'The Art of the Munich Galleries' (Boston: L. C. Page & Co.,, has an especial interest to Canadians as being the work of Miss Florence Jean Ansell, a Canadian herself, daughter of the late Ascher Ansell, of Montreal. While Miss Ansell has had the principal work of collecting and selecting in her hands, she has had associated with her in the final preparation of the book for publication Frank Roy Fraprie, S.M., F.R.P.S., author of 'Castles and Keeps of Scotland,' 'Among Bavarian Inns,' etc., and they appear as joint authors. The book is in the main an elaborated but readable catalogue of the art of the galleries in Munich, not too extended for easy reference in immediate study in the galleries themselves, nor in any way dependent for its interest on such close touch with the originals. The authors have included brief biographical sketches of the more important artists, and while aiming at presenting their study simply and directly have not scrupled to allow themselves a little extra enthusiasm on occasion such as is evident, for instance, where they touch upon examples of Murillo and Feuerbach, although they have held tight rein on anything like particular criticism. Quotations from authorities, both as regards artists and individual works, are more relied upon for this, but not so frequently resorted to as to suggest scissors and paste in any way. The book is well illustrated with some thirty-six reproductions, and is fully indexed. The history of the galleries themselves and the stories of the various schools of painting are taken up briefly, and time is found now and again for such anecdotes as the following of Franz Hals.

> A story is told of a visit which was paid to Hals by Van Dyck, when the latter was twenty-two and Hals nineteen years his senior. As a pleasantry, Van Dyck suppressed his name, giving himself out to be a wealthy stranger, who wished to sit for his portrait, but had only a couple of hours to spare. Hals completed the portrait in even a shorter time than that stipulated, to the feigned delight of his sitter, who said: 'Surely, painting is an easier thing than I thought. Let us change places and see what I can do.' The exchange was made. Hals instantly saw that the person before him was no stranger to the brush, but he could not imagine who his guest might be. But when the second portrait was completed in still less time than the first the mystery was solved. Rushing to his guest he clasped him in a fraternal embrace. 'The man who can do that,' he cried, 'must be either Van Dyck or the Devil.'

A NEW BILLY TOPSAIL BOOK.

In this book, 'Billy Topsail and Company' (Toronto: Henry Frowde, $1.25), Norman Duncan has written a fresh set of stirring adventures by sea and by land. The land is the storm-swept coast of Newfoundland, and the sea, the restless, tempestuous, North Atlantic. The boys are Archie Armstrong, son of Sir Archibald, merchant and shipowner, Jimmy Grimm, Billy Topsail, Donald North, natives, and Bagg, a waif of the London gutters. Their adventures with dogs and wreckers, fog and fire, tempest and snow. French shore pirates and villains of their own tongue, out of all of which Billy and Co. emerge battered but victorious furnish a wondrous variety of plot and action that will delight the genuine boy. Clean, stirring and humorous the perusal of this tale of a boy's trading venture must touch and stimulate the qualities of courage, integrity, enthusiasm, honesty, unselfishness, manliness and self-reliance, of which Billy and Co. are shining examples.

ALSO RECEIVED.

'State Socialism in New Zealand,' by James Edward Le Rossignol and William Downie Stewart (New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co.); 'Longfellow, The Oxford Moment Series'; 'A Christmas Carol.' Dickens, (London: Henry Frowde, Oxford University Press); 'People and Questions,' by G. S. Street (London: T. Fisher Unwin);' 'Two Hundred Points for Tariff Reform,' by J. Ellis Barker (London: 'Daily Express'); 'The Ways of the Heart,' by Ethel Penman Hope; 'Love's Miracle,' by Annie S. Swan; 'The Dew of Their Youth,' by S. R. Crockett; 'Twenty Years at Hull House,' by Jane Addams; 'The Little King,' by Charles Major (Toronto: The Macmillan Company of Canada, Ltd.); 'Joyce and the Rambler,' by Amy Le Feuvre; 'Dancing Days,' by J. J. Bell (Toronto: The Musson Book Company, Ltd.); 'Chapman's Pocket Sermons,' by J. Wilbur Chapman (New York and Chicago: Fleming H. Revell); 'Outing Magazine,' 'The Century Magazine,' 'Rod and Gun,' 'Pall Mall Magazine.'

LITERARY NOTES

A NEW MOVE.

It is reported that so far the experiment of the British publishers in putting on the French market cheap reprints of French works has been a remarkable success. 'The French publishers naturally do not like it,' says the New York 'Tribune,' 'and threaten the procurement of a protective measure refusing copyright to books printed outside their country. The public, on the other hand, is delighted, as it is called upon to pay only 1 franc 25 centimes for a neatly bound book—a book which in the ordinary French paper covers would usually be priced at 3 francs 50 centimes. The authors are pleased, realizing the appeal of the royalties and profits made possible by a large circulation and by the cheapness of book production in Edinburgh. Meanwhile a French authority, recently making a public speech in that city, M. Sarolea, has expressed himself as convinced that the publishers of his country would themselves in the long run benefit from the stimulus given to interest in French literature by the dissemination throughout the world of the best writings of the day.' Referring to his speech, the 'Manchester Guardian' says:

> It is not upon the Parisian market alone that they are being placed. They are widely popular in England, while upon the Continent, even in countries not French, French is the language of culture. Thus in Holland and in Germany, in Italy and in Russia, next to the native literature it is French literature that counts, while there is also the American market. In short, M. Sarolea is confident that in the long run a Scottish publisher will be found to have done more for the language of Montaigne and Victor Hugo than all the French publishers put together.

MARK TWAIN.

This book being professedly a chronicle of friendship, in 'My Mark Twain' (New York: Harper & Bros.), William Dean Howells will not be expected to produce a critical biography. These are familiar recollections of a personal friend from the time when the elder journalist commented kindly on the light of the newly risen star. There is much of the twinkle of a star about my Mark Twain,' fluctuating in one way, but steady nevertheless, and as friendly a light as ever gladdened the eye of a poor traveller. He was a treasure to the 'Atlantic Monthly' when he was admitted to its circle, for he was perfectly willing to twinkle in a different direction if his first efforts showed up an area of which the management did not approve:

> When Clemens began to write for it he came willingly under its rules, for with all his wilfulness there was never a more biddable man in things you could show him a reason for. He never made the least of that trouble which so abounds for the helpless editor from narrower-minded contributors. If you wanted a thing changed, very good, he changed it; if you suggested that a word or a sentence, or a paragraph had better be struck out, very good, he struck it out. His proof sheets came back each a veritable mush of concessions, as Emerson says. Now and then he would try a little stronger language than the Atlantic had stomach for, and once when I sent him a proof I made him observe that I had left out the profanity. He wrote back: 'Mrs. Clemens opened that proof, and lit the room with danger in her eye. You see, when I read the manuscript to her I skipped that.' It was part of his joke to pretend to violence in that gentlest creature which the more amusingly realized the situation to their friends.

FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.

The everyday reception which the majority accord the little vouchers of postage paid that carry their letters safely the world around is very different from that of the true philatelist who, to the conception of the majority is a man apart, and making a mild allowance for an enthusiasm they cannot understand, they may be apt, nevertheless, to turn from 'The Wonderland of Stamps,' by W. Dwight Burroughs (F. A. Stokes Company), without further consideration. This, however, is quite a novel arrival in the world of philately; the author calls it 'a story for boys and girls,' but it is a succession of stories that will interest even the grown-ups. About the last place in the world anyone would expect to find a picture of a man being tossed in a blanket is on one of the postage stamps used in the world's mail service. Similarly few would expect to see a foot race, a chariot race or a boxing match portrayed on a stamp. Nor would the ordinary mortal look in a similar place for a graphic picture of a shipwreck. But there are such pictures on postage stamps as well as hundreds of others full of just as lively action. About two hundred of the most interesting are illustrated in 'The Wonderland of Stamps.'

'The Slowcoach,' Edward V. Lucas's story for children, which is published this month, is about the four interesting Avory youngsters and three of their friends. Unexpectedly and without explanation, the children have come into the possession of a 'real caravan,' and they then and there decide to become 'temporary gypsies.' They map out a route which takes in a number of historic points of interest, and after numerous details in the way of provisions have been attended to, they start off on their journey. The last chapter, 'The Most Surprising Adventure Of All,' gives a most unexpected turn to the story and leaves the old as well as the young reader wishing that the 'Slowcoach' had continued to roll over the country, bringing its travellers into new and strange adventures.

For the enthusiastic young aeronauts among its readers, 'St. Nicholas' will follow its recent articles on the making and flying of aeroplane models, with articles during 1911 on the development and progress of flying-machines and with a stirring story of air adventure, 'Andrew Hastings, Aviator.' Girl readers during 1911 are to have a serial all their own, and a large number of short stories.

ALEXANDRA HOSPITAL.

The following were the admissions, discharges, and deaths at the Alexandra Hospital during the month of November, 1910:

	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.
Diptheria.. ...	31	26	—
Scarlatina.. ...	20	10	1
Measles.. .. .	23	21	1
Erysipelas.. ..	3	6	1
No disease.. .	2	2	—
	79	65	3

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We have a reputation for the best selection of Cards and Calendars shown in the city each year, and we believe we have surpassed our previous records.
Come and see for yourself. The best makers of Europe and America are represented by their best—more of the charming "Van Dyke" and "Stevenson" Greetings. Autograph Cards in the rarest taste. Calendars that will make 1911 famous for beauty.

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FIRST COME——FIRST SERVED.
THE STANDARD, MONTREAL.

WORLD'S WELFARE

THE DELIVERANCE OF DANNY.

(By Wilfred T. Grenfell, in the 'Continent.')

The long winter was again approaching. The short summer season was over. Ice was forming in all the inlets and coves. The great fleets of fishermen had started for their southern homes once more, and day by day the stream of white-winged schooners flitting south had been gradually getting thinner, until the very last of the stragglers had passed by. Out there in the offing, even at the distance they passed from the harbor heads, they afforded us little company. The deepening mantle of snow had been hiding on the land every vestige of the life of summer. Only the gloomy faces of great beetling cliffs towered above the snow, as if to taunt us with the reminder that we could look for little company from their bleakness. Already our tiny scattered houses were scarcely more than white hummocks rising above the steadily deepening snow, and to the careless eye, even they would fail altogether to suggest the presence within them of human life with its hopes and fears. The long months of the approaching winter seemed to be hovering over us like a great cloud, hostile to every form of life. The rapidly shortening days and the boisterous winter storms seemed to be robbing us of all stir and bustle that at other times help to save from melancholy.

True, the great masses of ice, borne ever southward on the ocean current, were day by day increasing in size, and in resemblance in shape to the vessels that had gone, as if they were trying their best to fill the void. They only seemed, however, to deepen the feeling of utter desolation that had overtaken us beside our fast closing highway; for they bore them but a grim resemblance, like the spectres of departed friends.

Our little mail steamer, paying us her last visit for the winter, was lying far out in the ice. Her crew was slinging out, on to the standing edge, for want of a better landing stage, such poor freight as our people's slender stock of money could buy for the winter. The rattle of her derrick, and the throb of her deck winch, seemed, like some unpitying bell, to be tolling out the death knell of the last tie that bound us to the living world outside.

The little vessel was in a hurry. Already Arctic icefloes outside were threatening to cut off her retreat to the south, so that as the chain-fall rattled out over the pulleys, heavy clouds of smoke rising from her funnel warned us she was silently gathering power to snap even this our last poor link with civilization.

Still loath to be absent, as it were, from even the obsequies of a valued friend, or like the curious crowd that gathers when a funeral is in process, we, too, had driven our dogs out alongside her, and were standing looking at her iron sides rising perpendicularly from the ice. Forlorn-looking dog teams were standing by, and here a few men were half-heartedly groping with a long sealing gaff in the crack between the ice and the steamer, for a truant box of cheese that in the hurry had fallen into the water and kept bobbing up and disappearing again in the slob.

Suddenly a voice from the deck above called out 'Hello, doctor! There is a patient for the hospital on board.'

'Is there?' I answered. 'You had better throw him down or he will escape us.'

'Can't you come up on deck?' came back the reply. 'The companion ladder is on the other side.'

As I followed the steward aft into the steerage cabin I could hear the first sounds of the propeller, rotating, making the ship vibrate. Hurriedly we entered the cabin with its large open space filled with tiers of iron cots, like bookshelves in some model library. It seemed at first like one vast empty gridiron. But guided by the steward, I came at last on a lump at one end of a cot, hidden from sight in a tangle of bedclothes. Pulling back the blankets we found a wizened looking boy, small for his 14 years. His legs were drawn up under his chin, and his one object seemed to be to hide aimself from view. He would not speak to us and we had to rely entirely on the steward for his story. He had been brought aboard during the flying visit of the mail boat to an absolutely out-of-the-world harbor some sixty miles away. They had carried him aboard, manifestly against his will, and he had lain ever since just as his bearers had deposited him, without stirring, like some terrified rabbit fascinated by a serpent. They called him 'Danny.'

A cursory examination revealed that his legs were paralyzed and rigidly fixed in a bent position. It was obvious he could neither walk nor stand. There could be no question of not accepting him.

'How shall we get him ashore, sir?' the steward asked.

'We'll carry him,' I answered; 'he can't be but a featherweight.'

And so it proved. For it was the easiest of tasks even to descend the companion ladder over the ship's side with him in my arms rolled up in his blanket like a ball. The crowd on the ice displayed at once that generous sympathy which characterizes all strong men. These fishermen of the North Atlantic are nothing, if not generous and brave in their strength. Ready arms received him. Not a coat on a man's back but would instantly have been given, if needed, to make easier the passage on our waiting komatik to the hospital.

Even as we called the dogs to stretch out for the journey, the mail boat backed slowly from her cutting in the ice, and before we had climbed the bank that rises to the hospital gate, nothing was to be seen of her but a vague black cloud over the hills to the south of us.

'Danny' was a Christmas present for which we had not looked.

If the experiences of the mail steamer had been new to 'Danny,' those in the hospital were a revelation. A snow-white bed, a snow-white nightgown, and in the morning a large bath—these were only a few of the many wonderful new things that served to fascinate the little patient. They were just as strange to him as we were, and he was as shy of them as he was of us. It was only a very rosy picture indeed of the chance that immersion in hot water would give him of once more becoming 'like other boys' that induced him to submit unresistingly to this strange innovation.

The sequel justified it. The second night, though he had twenty pounds of shot fastened by stirrups to both legs, he slept in his strange surroundings soundly and happily. His cot was placed in the south-east corner of the ward, and the glorious sunshine both from above and from the white hillside fell full upon him all the day long. After only a few days it became a sort of hospital sideshow to go upstairs and see a laughing boy trying to drag heavy weights on his legs up and down over pulleys. It was 'Danny' endeavoring to bring back strength into his paralyzed limbs.

At first massage, and still more the electric battery, evoked frightened floods of tears. Yet after a day or two the boy could have been seen laughing to himself, as he sat pounding his own wasted apologies for legs with one of the clever hardwood rolling balls, used by the Japanese soldiers for hardening the muscles.

Days lengthened into weeks. But at last he greeted me one morning excitedly with, 'The left leg is quite straight, doctor.' And soon after, 'I can make the right one touch the bed as I lie on my back now.'

'Now is the time to try walking, then,' I told him. 'It's a fortnight since we first got you up into the wheel-chair.'

Alas, the thighs were still completely powerless; the knees gave way at once and Danny rolled laughing on to the floor. Before we could venture to permit him to try his crutches again, we must by means of keyed splints lock those joints. But self-confidence had now given way to timidity, so that when at last he was balanced on the crutches, it was almost impossible to persuade him to let go of the bed post. It took two of us, encouraging and supporting him, to get him to try even a first step.

At last, however, he got about quite speedily by himself, and 'went visiting,' as he called it, among the other patients. It is true that his thigh muscles were still powerless. Without the help of his splints and crutches he could still do nothing.

So more than once a sudden crash overhead brought some of us running upstairs to see what was broken, only to find that Danny, grown overconfident, had been careless in placing his foot, and had had an immediate and ignominious fall. More than once he was lying helpless on the floor, ruefully recognizing that he could not rise again by himself, but he acquired courage and wisdom from his very troubles, and he performed prodigies with the little strength that he possessed.

* * *

The winter has passed away. The migratory birds have already returned. A schooner has been sighted in the offing. Two polar bears have passed north across our harbor, returning, as they always do, from their long hunt on the icefloes after the young seals. Though our harbor is still closed with heavy ice, everything is indicating that in reality winter has gone. We are once again expecting a visit from our little mail steamer, and anxiously awaiting the messages and many good things we expect her to bring. The crowd that will go out to meet her when next she forces her way into the ice, are already joyfully anticipating the renewing of the bonds that bind us to our brethren in the world outside.

With the lapse of months, and with careful constant effort, Danny's legs, though far from being what they were intended to be, have yet grown to be useful limbs. The scanty clothing that came with him is all long since outgrown. I should be sorry now to have to carry him up the companion ladder in my arms. He can almost walk by himself, and we anticipate the joy of seeing the boy that came under our influence helpless, able to take up his bed. It is a compensation that no dollars can buy to be able to feel that in some measure we have been permitted to assist in this wonderful change.

We have learned more than one lesson from our little patient. He had lain at home many months powerless, refusing to venture forth for help, and every day losing more of the capacity for ever being able to walk. Though every day was making it more unlikely that he would ever recover, yet it was only his utter misery that at length forced him to a decision that he would accept the remedy. It involved the effort of leaving home; of leaving all that he had ever known in life, and of venturing out into an utterly strange place among absolute strangers. Yet, once again, when the steamer came at last, and the moment arrived for setting out, faith failed, and but for those who loved him truly, he would still be paralyzed and useless.

But with the effort has come its reward. Though still he cannot walk without outside help, yet when he falls he doesn't remain lying down now. He knows well enough that the doctor will not say angrily, 'Now that you've let yourself fall down, you just lie where you are; in the future I'll have nothing more to do with you!' On the contrary, he knows that we are glad to see him trying. Taking warning from the fall, he gets up again, like the 'man after God's own heart,' and tries to do better another time.

Driving last month along a frozen river, our path took us through thick forests of spruce and fir. My little pet spaniel, joyful in the glorious weather, was all day gleefully jumping around the komatik. Suddenly I heard his loud cry of pain, evidently from the woods on the right of us. Hitching the dogs to a stump, we started off in the direction of the sound, and soon found the dog. He had wandered off on his own account, leaving the right road for the pleasure of hunting rabbits. A delicious scent issuing from a cave covered with boughs attracted him in. Even as he crossed the doorway there was a loud snap, and he was fast caught in the cruel teeth of an iron trap. It was a lynx house of a neighboring trapper. The pain, the reward of his own wrong doing, served only to make him wild with anger and fear. Viciously he drove his teeth through the hand of my good driver who had arrived before me, and had good-naturedly tried to relieve him. It was the hardest thing to get him to allow us to set him free at all, and when at last he was liberated he immediately fled and disappeared from sight.

Following his track, I found him outside the wood on the ice. I called to him to come that I might perhaps bathe the leg and relieve the suffering. But he fled from me as he had never done before. Could it be possible that he attributed the pain, which he had so foolishly brought on himself, to us? Truly he did. He misinterpreted the love which had had to hurt him in trying to set him free and acted as if he thought it would give us pleasure to make him suffer more. Instead of coming to us he fled away. For many days he wandered in the woods. At last, when almost given up as lost, emaciated and forlorn, he reached home just in time to save his life.

* * *

Are these not parables from life? What does God want but 'willingness' and 'trust?' Willingness to put ourselves in his hands, then he will make us able to walk. Absolute trust in all his dealings with us—then he can teach us to interpret even apparent adversity aright.

HE KNOWS WHAT FIXED HIM UP

Dodd's Kidney Pills Cured S. D. Vickar's Lumbago.

He suffered three years, but the Great Canadian KidneyRemedy made short work of his trouble.

Edenbridge, Sask., Dec. 2.—(Special.)—"It was one box of Dodd's Kidney Pills that fixed me up." This is the cheerful answer Mr. Sam. D. Vickar is giving his inquiring neighbors in this district. Everybody around here knows that for three years he has been suffering from Lumbago. Now he's strong and well again.

"My Lumbago developed from a cold," Mr. Vickar goes on to say. "My [illegible] would ache. I was always tired and nervous. I had a bitter taste in my mouth in the morning, was troubled with dizzy spells and was always [illegible]. The doctor told me I had Lumbago, but did not help me very much. Dodd's Kidney Pills cured me."

Dodd's Kidney Pills went straight to the root of the trouble. They cured the kidneys. The cured Kidneys strained the uric acid out of the blood, and Mr. Vickar's Lumbago vanished. Dodd's Kidney Pills are no cure-all. They simply cure sick kidneys. They never fail to do that.

CHICAGO'S GREATEST REVIVAL

Chicago is in the grip of its third city-wide evangelistic campaign, with every indication that it will far exceed those which have preceded. Dr. R. A. Torrey was the evangelist, in the first campaign. A mammoth tent with board walls was erected on the north side of the city and co-operation sought by all the evangelical denominations. Gipsy Smith was here last year. He led a great campaign from a single centre. This was the armory on the south side. A skirmish was made into the suburbs and a noon meeting was daily held down town in the Great Northern Theatre. A parade attended by thousands in the red light district awakened the interest of the entire city. Gipsy Smith won the hearts of all classes.

These were preparatory, and the complete campaign is now under way. Three great auditoriums have been provided for the meetings under the direct ministry of Dr. Chapman and Mr. Alexander and staff. The White City on the south side, one of Chicago's largest amusement sections, has been transformed into a place of prayer. The Casino, seated with 3,800 chairs, has been crowded nightly. The ballroom, holding 2,000 more, has been used for the overflow and for the after inquiry service. On the second Sunday, a woman's meeting in charge of Mrs. Alexander, Mrs. Asher and Mrs. Norton, crowded the ball-room, while the men filled the Casino, hundreds being turned away unable to gain entrance.

The wooden tabernacles, especially designed for the present purpose, have been erected on the north and west sides of the city. The Chapman-Alexander party are now waging the battle from the north side centre. It is at a point midway from the heart of the city and the city limits. The tabernacle holds five thousand, as does the one on the west side, and all the space and more is needed.

These tabernacle meetings are but the suns around which planets, each a world in itself, revolve. Fifty-five group meetings are being held and each has a personality of its own. Men's dinners, men's parades, women's and children's meetings, office and parlor meetings are all features of a movement which is after 'the last man.' The downtown centre is the Chicago Opera House, opposite the county and city buildings on Washington street. This meeting acts like a ribbon which ties the flowers together. Every evangelist and evangelistic singer is present, and the service has been perhaps the mightiest single factor in arresting thought and in getting men to definitely accept the gospel invitation.

Chicago's business men have magnificently backed up the campaign. Mr. H. P. Crowell, chairman of the Laymen's Evangelistic Council, the head of one of the Chicago firms that does an international business, has not only given his money, his organizing ability and his personal influence, but he has given hearty personal testimony to the saving power of Christ; has led in public prayer and urged upon ministers and fellow-laymen the need of a baptism of the Holy Spirit. The venture of faith in building the tabernacles and in undertaking any plan, however daring, that gave promise of adding to the genuine efficiency of the work, has been characteristic of the council's action from the beginning.

The Chicago newspapers have been most generous of space, and what is perhaps more significant, they have been sympathetic in spirit. Dr. Chapman said in regard to the attitude of the press, that it had 'never been equalled since cities began to be.' The wonder is increased when the fact of the political campaign, with its counter attraction of speeches and public interest is considered. The Chicago 'Tribune' published as a supplement a song on sheet music, entitled, 'Chicago for Christ.' It was written by Mr. Robert Harkness and sung for the first time on the same evening by Alexander, and the audience in the tabernacle.

Chicago people are singing as they never sang before. The preached word has brought a glad evangel to thousands of hearts and song has given it wing, while many have been reached by the song that the spoken word could not reach.

One element in the preparation of Chicago for this marvellous work of grace was the home visitation conducted in early October by the International and Cook County Sunday-school associations in which the Laymen's Evangelistic Council was an important factor. In Cook County 560,000 families were visited and the record made of 2,040,000 individuals. Forty thousand two hundred people were found who acknowledged that they were church members but not in active relations with any Chicago church. These names have been given to pastors according to location or church preference as stated on the card, and a personal following up of the names is a part of the evangelistic campaign.

The entire evangelistic movement has been placed on the sanest and most rational grounds. It is the appeal of an aroused church united; each individual voice reinforced by the strength of all. The gospel as preached could be spoken by any pastor and its consequences could be faced anywhere. If people again became indifferent it will be because they neglect prayer and personal duty. Mr. Ralph C. Norton, leader of the personal workers, declares that it has long been a personal desire on his part to organize a trained band of workers who could carry on the work of evangelism after the special campaign was over, but not until this campaign in Chicago has he felt it possible to carry out the plan. Here he believes in the spirit and the material sufficient for the undertaking. This is but one indication among many of the thoroughgoing and blessed results of the campaign, and the end is not yet.

Probably the splendid success of this campaign would not have been possible had it not been for the work of the previous campaigns in which Dr. Torrey and Gipsy Smith were the evangelists. By the experiences of the past the organization has been perfected, the evangelistic passion intensified, the faith to overcome difficulties encouraged. It is certain that human conditions for evangelistic success have never been more nearly ideal, but thousands of hearts are making their daily prayer that dependence may not be in the arm of flesh, but in the power of God.—Rev. William Bernard Norton.

Ask Yourself These Questions

And find out if you have kidney disorders. Also make this test.

Have you pains in the back over the kidneys?

Have you urinary disorders?

Do you suffer from severe headaches, dizziness or defective eyesight?

Is the skin dry and harsh?

Are you failing in health and strength and suffering from rheumatic pains or swelling of the limbs?

These are a few of the symptoms of kidney disease, and here is the test:

If the urine after standing for twenty-four hours is cloudy, milky or has particles floating about in it, or if there is a sediment in the bottom of the vessel, your kidneys are diseased.

There is no time to lose in beginning the use of Dr. Chase's Kidney and Liver Pills. Delay means the development of Bright's disease, and you do not want to take any chances with that. Dr. Chase's Kidney and Liver Pills will help you more quickly than any treatment you can obtain, and that is one reason why they are so successful and popular.

Mr. W. H. Mosher, South Augusta, Grenville county, Ont., writes:—"I used Dr. Chase's Kidney and Liver Pills and firmly believe there is no medicine to equal them. I was troubled for years with kidney disease, and this treatment has cured me. When I began the use of these pills I could only walk from my bed to a chair. Now I can go to the field and work like any other man. Dr. Chase's Kidney and Liver Pills are an excellent medicine." This statement is certified to by the Rev. E. H. Emett, Baptist minister, of Brockville, Ont.

Dr. A. W. Chase's Kidney and Liver Pills, one pill a dose, 25 cents a box, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto. The portrait and signature of A. W. Chase, M.D., the famous Receipt Book author, are on every box. These are for your protection against imitations and substitutes.

THE INTERNATIONAL BIBLE STUDY CLUB.

Gold and Silver Medals, Bibles and Books.

OPEN TO ALL REGULAR 'WITNESS' READERS

New Members Welcome at Any Time.

Any reader of the 'Witness' who wishes to join the 'Witness' Bible Study Club has only to send stamped and addressed envelope for reply and full particulars together with past questions from the beginning of the year's course will be sent them with pleasure. Address, Bible Study Department, 'Witness' Office, Montreal.

END OF THE YEAR'S COURSE IS APPROACHING.

Members Should Get Their Manuscripts Ready.

The year's course of study under the 'Witness' Bible Study Club is fast drawing to a close. As explained repeatedly, any regular 'Witness' reader may join the Bible Study Club and may even now send in a complete set of answers of the questions of the year (only one per week is answered in writing) and compete for the valuable gold and silver medals, Bibles and book prizes.

Last year there were quite a few who sent in the complete set of answers after the course was over, three weeks being allowed after the close of the year for sending in of the manuscripts. We have no doubt there are many following the same plan this year.

The 'Witness' Club made a very excellent showing in last year's results, and we hope this year's record will be a good one, though, the number of competitors will doubtless be larger this year, as the International Newspaper Bible Study Union grows, and the the readers of the newspapers in other parts of the United States and Canada take up the course.

Look carefully over the answers you have on hand, and if here are any lacking, and you wish to obtain questions for a certain date, send a stamped and addressed envelope to the Bible Study Department, and it will be promptly sent yo.u

Manuscripts may be sent at the rate of one cent for two ounces, if folded flat and the ends left open. If sealed up, two cents an ounce is the rate. A self-addressed post-card will secure prompt acknowledgment of MSS. received. Otherwise we will acknowledge in due course in these columns.

Competitors are urged to remember that only one side of the sheet is to be written on, and that name and address MUST APPEAR ON EACH sheet used, so that there may be no danger of losing part of an answer when the complete MSS. are sent to headquarters for examination.

SUGGESTIVE QUESTIONS ON THE SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON FOR THE INTERNATIONAL NEWSPAPER BIBLE STUDY CLUB.

(Copyright 1910, by the Rev. T. S. Linscott, D.D.)

Dec. 11th, 1910.

The Crucifixion, Matt. xxvii., 15-50.

Golden Text—He was wounded for our transgressions, he was bruised for our iniquities. Isa. liii., 5.

(1.) Verses 15-18—What feast is here referred to, and what did it commemorate?

(2.) Why was it either a good or a bad custom, for the governor to release a criminal, to the Jews, at this feast?

(3.) Was Pilate right in his conecture, that the Jews had delivered Jesus to him through "envy," and what did he mean by that word?

(4.) Who was this Barabbas, and what crimes had he committed?

(5.) Verses 19-21—What was probably the character of Pilate's wife?

(6.) What was the significance of the dream of Mrs. Pilate?

(7.) How much dependence can we place in dreams in these days?

(8.) These chief Priests were more kindly disposed to a thief, and a murderer, than they were to a good man, whom they regarded as a heretic; how do you account for this?

(9.) Why have so called heretics in the past been treated so cruelly? How are they treated to-day?

(10.) What motives prompted Pilate's desire to release Jesus?

(11.) Verses 22-24.—What ought Pilate to have done with Jesus, without asking his persecutors?

(12.) How much credit, if any, should be accorded to Pilate for saying Jesus was a just man, and for wanting to release him?

(13.) Verse 25—a few days before this the people gave Jesus a royal welcome to the city and shouted, 'Hosanna to the son of David,' how do you account for their now wanting him to be crucified?

(14.) Has God verily held the Jews guilty of the murder of Jesus, and in what sense has his blood been on their heads?

(15.) Verses 26-28—How do you estimate the character of Pilate, who, knowing Jesus to be a just man, condemns him to death to please the people?

(16.) Verses 29-33—What was their purpose in putting a crown of thorns on Jesus' head, putting on him a scarlet robe, and putting a reed in his hands?

(17.) Why did Jesus submit to all these cruel insults?

(18.) When have followers of Jesus, since then, had to suffer similar insults, and cruelty, and do they ever have to endure anything similar today?

(19.) Verse 34—Did they give Jesus the vinegar, mingled with gall, as an act of cruelty or mercy?

(20.) Did David know when he wrote Ps. xxii., 18, which is quoted here in verse 35, that he was speaking of what was to happen to Jesus? Why or why not?

(21.) What was the method of crucifixion in those days.

(22.) Verses 39-42 — If we were standing at the foot of the cross of Jesus, seeing him ebbing out his life's blood, ought we to be glad or sad? Why? (This question must be answered in writing by members of the club.)

(23.) Were the inhabitants of heaven, and was God glad or sorry to witness the crucifixion of Jesus? Give your reasons.

(24.) Give your ideas, as to whether God would have preferred that the Jews should have accepted Jesus, and not crucified him?

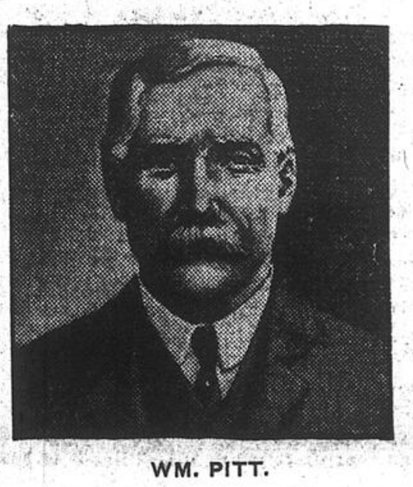
(25.) Verses 43-50—Why, as in the case of Jesus, does God often allow us to suffer, to the full limit, the agonies of pain and sorrow?

(26.) Had God actually forsken Jesus, or was this cry the result of his exquisite suffering?

Lesson for Sunday, Dec. 18th, 1910. The Resurrection, Matt. xxviii., 1-20.

"I HAD ONE OF MY RAGING HEADACHES

When I First Used "Fruit-a-tives"



WM. PITT.

Shanly, Ont., Sept. 23, 1910.

You certainly have the **Greatest Discovered Headache Cure** in the world. Before "Fruit-a-tives" came before the public, I suffered tortures from headaches, caused mostly from stomach disorders. I tried many different remedies without any relief.

One of your travellers called on me shortly after you started selling "Fruit-a-tives," and on that day I had one of my raging headaches, and had my head almost in a raw sore from external applications. I hated to see any person coming into the store (I am a general store keeper at the above address and have been in the same store 25 years) much less a commercial traveller, and I told him, very curtly, that I had a headache and "want none of his Patent medicine," but he very good naturedly offered me a sample of "Fruit-a-tives," and insisted on my trying them. I did so, with what I would call **amazing results.** They completely cured me, and since then (nearly six years ago) it is only necessary for me to take one occasinally to preserve me in my present good health. I was 65 years old yesterday.

You are at liberty to publish this letter and my photo, if you think it would induce some others to use your splendid remedy.

(Signed) WM. PITT.

"Fruit-a-tives" cures Headaches because it is the greatest blood purifying medicine in the world. "Fruit-a-tives" is also the only remedy made of fruit juices. Dealers everywhere sell "Fruit-a-tives" at 50c a box, 6 for $2.50 or trial size, 25c. If your dealer does not handle "Fruit-a-tives," send to Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa, enclosing regular retail price.

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THE SOLDIERS' CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

(H. M., in 'The Christian Age.')

I do not think I have ever attended a more remarkable of interesting gathering than the thirteenth annual convention of the Soldiers' Christian Association, held last week at the Holborn Restaurant, London. During the day there were several well-known speakers—such stalwarts as the Rev. J. Gregory Mantle, Prebendary Webb-Peploe, the Rev. J. Stuart Holden and others, but it was not that that impressed me most. It was the splendidly inspiring testimony given by young soldierds who had decided to serve the King of Kings—in nearly every case through the quiet, Christlike influence of lady workers in Soldiers' Homes.

Try and imagine the scene; the richly decorated King's Hall, crowded with soldiers in vari-colored uniforms, with a more sombre border of civilian friends; pocket Bibles in evidence everywhere; the hearty singing led by organ and a soldier's cornet; Lord Kinnaird in the chair, beaming on the happy throng; soldiers young and old, from that earnest veteran, Col. Macgregor, who has seen so many campaigns, to the beardless youth who began to serve Christ three months ago—rising in their places to testify to the happiness and peace found in serving their Lord. You can guess it was almost thrilling.

And there were moments when the audience could hardly contain itself. Here was an ex-soldier with a shade over his eye, saying, 'Brothers, I was one of the most faithful servants the devil ever had. I came to Christ. I have had to undergo an operation for cancer. If I hadn't been a Christian I should have committed suicide.' Here was another man crying, 'I can beat that, brothers! I have been deprived of the sight of both my eyes. Yet God has shown me my loss can be used for others' gain, and now I go about the country singing the gospel.' Here was a tall, grey-uniformed sergeant from Cambridge, praying for the undergraduates, who, he declared, 'need praying for more than anybody I know.' Here was a young fellow with head erect, but with shaking voice, confessing that he used to be the terror of his regiment, but Christ had proved his salvation. Here was another saying that when stationed in one town he used to take a Sunday-school class, and he had met at that very meeting one who was the worst member of the class, but who was now a decided Christian.——

But if I go on writing of all those who sprang up eagerly to speak of the goodness of God, and the wonders of his grace, and the influence of the Soldiers' Homes, I shal soon fill this page. Some of the young men had had to wait a year or two before they could get a chance to speak at the convention. Isn't it delightful to think of testimony meetings where many have to be crowded out—especially in these days when there is so little testimony anywhere! This Soldiers' Christian Association is a grand auxiliary of the Y. M. C. A. It was founded in 1886, and scores of ex-S. C. A. members are now engaged in Christian work in all parts of the world, as Army Scripture Readers, Y. M. C. A. secretaries, pastors and fissionaries. There are over four hundred branches in the army to-day, representing a membeship of over five thousand.

NAPOLEONIC RELIC OF LONGWOOD.

(From the London 'Chronicle.')

A curious Napoleonic relic still preserved in St. Helena is a pair of shutters, each with a peephole. St. Helena was strongly garrisoned in Napoleon's time for divers reasons, and the British soldiers exercised on Deadwood Plain, close to Longwood.

Napoleon liked to look at them, but did not like them to look at him. Hence those two shutters, one with a hole on a level with his eye while standing, and the other with a hole adapted to his vision while seated.

HARRINGTON LAUNCH FUND.

'Sick and Ye Visited Me.'

Just as it is impossible for the great majority of the people of God to leave home and friends, and carry the message of salvation into the lands of darkness, so it is often impossible for the man in business, or the woman in the home to lay aside the duties that are so insistent, and go out to see the sick and helpless ones; but as it is quite possible for those at home to share the work of the missionary on the field by their generous contributions, so is there a great chance for everyone to share in the ministry to the sick by taking a financial interest in the Labrador Medical Mission, and more especially the particular Canadian centre of that work, Harrington. True, a great many men and women have more of a chance to visit the sick than to go out on the mission fields and teach, but how many must have felt, time and again, what a very little comparatively could be done in view of the other demands upon a busy man or woman's time; yet just as all can have a share in the work of preaching the gospel through their missionary offerings, all can have their part in the ministry to the sick by taking a share in the Harrington launch, can feel that Dr. Hare is their steward for the relief of the sick and needy. The hospital launch at Harrington, ever since that station has had a launch, has been not only given but continuously maintained by the subscriptions of 'Witness' and 'Northern Messenger' readers. It is 'your' work that is growing; it is for better facilities to do 'your' work that Dr. Hare is asking. Have you done all that you think you should in this ministry to the sick and poor of Labrador? If not, do what you can now, and when next you hear of Dr. Hare's visits to this little hamlet or that lonely shack along the desolate coast of which he is in charge, you can realize that he is your deputy, interested in carrying on your work for you. He cannot do this work unless someone helps: have you taken your share in the ministry to the Labrador sick?

'WITNESS' LABRADOR FUND.

Received for the new launch:—	
M. Dell, Chippawa..	$ 2.00
Mrs. S. A. W., Farnham..	1.00
A Friend, Sherbrooke, Que.. ..	5.00
Mrs. H. T. Campbell, St. John, N. B.	5.00
Mrs. Thos. Baldwin, Oxenden, Ont.	4.00
W. F. F. Hart., Roydale, Alta.	4.60
Previously acknowledged.. ..	789.00
Total on hand Nov. 29..	$810.60

We have also received for other objects in connection with Dr. Grenfell's work the following sums:—

Union S. S., South Branch, Cornwall..	$ 7.00
Children of Willowdale School, Red Deer, Alta., collected by Irene McIntosh, Hugh Hodgkinson, and Mary Cody	16.00
A Friend, London, Ont.	2.00
Eden Union S. S., Beaverton..	5.00
Mrs. B. Ching, Bothwell, P.E.I.	2.00
A Friend, Wardsville..	5.00

Address all subscriptions for this work to Labrador Fund, care of John Dougall & Son, 'Witness' Office, Montreal, stating with subscription the object towards which it is to be placed.

THE SERMON.

THE FOUNDATION OF THE CHURCH.

Discourse by the Rev. C. Rexford Raymond, pastor of the South Congregational Church, Brooklyn.

The Rev. C. R. Raymond took for his text 1 Cor. iii., II.: For other foundation can no man lay than that which is laid, which is Jesus Christ. In part he said::—

In these words Paul lifts a local controversy into the realm of the universal. The Corinthian church members had become divided by their love for their ministers so that one said: 'I am of Paul;' and another, 'I am of Apollos;' and another, 'I am of Sephas.' And Paul, moved by a mighty desire to exalt Christ, bursts out with the impassioned words, 'What then is Apollis? and what is Paul? Ministers through whom ye believed; and each as the Lord gave to him. I planted, Apollos watered, but God save the increase. . . . For ye are God's building.' And this figure of the Church as the building of God so enchained Paul's imagination that he proceeds to dwell upon it; and, going on to speak in the words of our text of the foundation of God's building, the Church, he says that 'other foundation can no man lay than that which is laid, which is Jesus Christ.'

Here is the basis for Christian unity. The Church has seemed hopelessly divided into warring sects because of its many builders, but Paul assures us that because it has but one foundation it is in reality one building. The substantial unity of one foundation underlies all the manifold variety of the building. 'Gold, silver, costly stones, wood, hay, stubble,' whatever we have built, if it is on the one foundation, we are fellow-citizens with all the saints and of the household of God, 'Christ Jesus Himself being the chief cornerstone; in whom each several building, fitly framed together, groweth into a holy temple in the Lord; in whom ye also are builded together for a habitation of God in the Spirit.'

At the outset let us ask whether we have indeed a firm foundation. This is an age of criticism. Many clamorous voices declare that the foundation of the Church is crumbling in decay. Outside the Church and inside the Church many believe that her foundation is being destroyed. Her ascendancy as an institution wanes, the authority of her creeds lessens, the sanctity of her sacraments is disputed, the infallability of her Scriptures is denied. But these are not the foundations of the Church; they are only her external walls of masonry.

The Church is like a great modern building which does not rest at all upon the external walls of brick or stone which seem to support it, but is tied together by an inner framework which rests securely on a hidden foundation far below the surface. Any of the external walls of masonry which face us as we look at these great buildings could be removed, piece by piece, without shaking the building's security, for it rests on another foundation. So the Church presents an external aspect to the world which is in no sense its foundation, and which may be torn down from age to age to be replaced with better material. This is the work of criticism. Do not fear it. The foundation rests secure.

Our work may abide or it may crumble. The wood, hay, and stubble of our building are revealed by fire. The gold will abide . Let the stubble burn. Through all the centuries men have built; and while much abides again and again the fires of judgment have prepared the way for reformation and reconstruction. Our own day is another great era of reconstruction. We live in one of the great moments of history, at a turning point in its thought of the world, in an epoch which ranks with the Protestant Reformation in its influence on the history of the Church. The flames of criticism are passing judgment on the structure which we and our fathers have builded.

For centuries holy men have been building great buttresses about the Church to give it stability. On all four sides of the Church they have reared these walls of defence, and today many a defender of the faith is filled with alarm when he sees these defences crumble in the fiery crucible of modern life. On this side of the Church a great company of men have laboriously erected a wall of defence, built of definitions and theories about God and the world, and they have hoped that true and orthodox creeds will protect the Church. But the Copernican astronomy and the discoveries of the geologist and the teaching of evolution and the modern historical spirit, have so revolutionized the thought of mankind that our creed makers find that their stately ordered systems of the past no longer fit our mental horizons. This supposed foundation of the faith is a heap of dusty rubbish.

Over yonder other companies of earnest defenders of the Church have piled up arguments to show that a perfect organization, historic in its continuity, with the authority of a visible church, is established thereby on a sure foundation. But these are evil days for those who trust to this external prop for defence. There has never been an age less in sympathy with ecclesiastical theorists. We cannot defend the Church because its organization is Congregational or Presbyterian or Episcopalian. Men may not object to our theories, but they will no longer believe in the Church because of its form of government.

Hard by this crumbling buttress of the Church we find another group who would guard her from falling by the perfect form of her sacraments, and they, too, are amazed to find that sacramentarian theories are matters of indifference, not only outside the Church, but as well among vast multitudes within the Church.

Last of all we may see a great group of defenders who have buttressed the Church with the theory of an infallible and inerrant Bible. Here, they have said, we have a lasting foundation for the Church. Creeds may change, the authority of the Church may wane men may differ about the sacraments, but the Bible will remain the lasting defence of the Church, the foundation on which we may safely build But here again they also discover that the Bible is not so much a defence as it is a subject for discussion, and the theories of it infallibility and inerrancy, once questioned, are not accepted at all by great numbers of Christians within the Church.

Let no one tremble because of this era of rebuilding the walls of Zion. These walls and buttresses are not the foundation of the Church It does not rest upon reeds or upon a hierarchy nor upon the sacraments, nor upon the Bible. These have their value But the Church is built on none of these foundations. It is built upon a Person. It is built upon the Christ. Thou art the Christ, the Son of the living God,' was the word of faith which brought the prophetic cry of triumph from our Saviour's lips when he said, 'Upon this rock I will build my Church, and the gates of Hades shall not prevail against it.' Upon this rock of belief in Christ Paul and Peter and their associates founded the Church of the apostolic age. In every age men have gone into the depths of every type of paganism, and on this foundation have built the Christian Church. Upon this one foundation stand to-day the great Greek and Roman Catholic Churches, and all the varied sects of Protestant Christianity. Full of errors though the building may be because of the follies of the builders, wherever men have built upon a living faith in the living risen Christ, there is the Church, and the gates of Hades sholl not prevail against it.

This foundation must underlie all our plans for the building of this chuch. We build securely when we test our plans by asking whether they fit the foundation. Is it like Christ? As he listens does he rejoice in our building? He went about doing good in faith and hope and love. It is orthodox, upright, true, building upon Christ rather than orthodox thinking about Christ which determines the power of the Church. If we are eager to build upon this foundation we shall take counsel often with him in prayer. We shall learn his spirit through these memoirs in this blessed book which come to us from his first disciples. For we can know the meaning of the foundation of the Church only as we abide in the spirit of prayer and live in the atmosphere of the Bible. Do not suppose that we shall find this to be an insufficient foundation on which to build a structure fitted to minister to the highest hopes and needs of men. We dare not choose a smaller one. It is strong enough so that on it we may build a structure fitted to minister to the highest hopes and needs of men. We do not need a larger foundation. We dare not choose a smaller one. It is strong enough so that on it we may build to the skies, for Christ means that God loves us. It is broad enough so that on it we may build around the world for Christ means that every man is our brother. It is deep enough so that our building may spring from our soul's personal experience, for in the consciousness of Jesus we discover and come to believe God's love for us and find the meaning of brotherhood.

For the proof after all of the supremacy and enduring power of Jesus lies not in an appeal to history or philosophy. It is a matter of experience. In all this talk about the Church under the figure of a building we must not forget that we are living stones, each of us the temple in whom the living Christ dwells, and that it is in this mystical and personal sense that Christ is the foundation of the Church. It is Christ in us, the hope of glory of which Paul continually speaks. We are Christ's in that he is in us. This is the nature of our eternal life, this discovery of God in us, this knowledge of God which is immediate and personal, and from which nothing can separate us. The gates of Hades shall not prevail against this. Nothing can overturn the life that is built on this rock foundation.

A life that is built on fame or money or family affection or love of art or other interest on which men often build their lives, is built on the sand. When the storms of temptation come only God's love in Christ is mighty enough to bring the prodigal home or keep him there. When the flood tides of affliction surge about us and the soul is swept by sorrow so that the problem of evil can neither be ignored or denied, then only the sight of Calvary can convince us of God's love and bring us peace.

Out of the heights and depths of these common experiences we come to our life of communion as a Christian Church. It is because our lives rise from a common foundation in our one Lord that we experience Christian unity. A church of Christ is not a club of men and women who are held together by those superficial interests and likenesses which serve to bind people together in ordinary human association. We meet together in the Christian Church, the rich and the poor, the learned and the ignorant, differing it may be in all the outward aspects of our daily life but possessing in common as the foundation of all we are and hope to be, this life of the risen living Christ who is in us our hope of glory.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR

SECRETARY'S MESSAGE.

'What has the Christian Endeavor done for our society?' This may be counter questioned by: What has your society done for the Union? Have you co-operated in the work of the Union?

The object of this union is to stimulate the interest in young people's societies of Christian Endeavor in Montreal and vicinity and the work carried on by them. The union executive meetings are held regularly every month; every society should appoint two representatives, the president and corresponding secretary, to attend these meetings and report at the business meeting. At these monthly meetings conferences are arranged on the work of the different committees, and the convener and members of the various committees are invited to attend the meeting and benefit by the suggestions given at these conferences. Rallies are planned for twice a year, one in the autumn and another on Endeavor Day, the first Monday in February, when the societies are requested to attend in a body.

The lookout superintendents visit the societies in their district several times during the year, and the missionary, social and evangelistic superintendents are always ready and willing to be used by the societies whenever wanted.

The secretary visits your society at least once in the year, will lead a meeting whenever requested, and is willing to attend any special business meetings and give suggestions for carrying on the work of the society.

This union requested the young people's missionary movement to conduct a missionary institute in this city about five years ago, and a similar request is made every year. It was a member of this union who suggested that the time had come when a missionary summer conference should be held in this province, and also suggested that Knowlton be chosen as the place for that conference.

The press superintendent brings before the societies, in the C. E. column, what is being done in world-wide endeavor, and also what our societies are doing. Many helpful suggestions are given in committee work, which, if adopted by our societies, would increase their activity.

Will you ask yourselves the following questions and answer them faithfully? Probably you will see then if you are co-operating with the union as well as you might:—

Have you appointed representatives to the union meetings, and do they attend and report at your business meeting?

Do your committees work so well that they do not need to profit by the suggestions given at the conferences arranged by the union?

Do all your members attend our rallies, and in that way receive the benefit of the inspiration received at these rallies?

Have you ever invited any of the superintendents to your society, either to lead a meeting or to conduct a conference on the work in their department, or when suggestions were sent to you, you try them in your work?

Did you answer promptly the letters received from the secretary and give the information asked for?

Did you urge your members to attend the missionary institute, so that they might receive the necessary training to conduct mission study classes, and receive suggestions as to how they could create a deeper missionary atmosphere in their society?

If you can truly answer these questions and have carried out all the suggestions of the union, then your society has received decided benefit from it; but if you have not tried any of the suggestions given, or have taken no interest in the work of the union, how can you expect the union to do anything for your society?

Lack of co-operation on your part is the reason why your society has not received any benefit from the union. We can only suggest, and it is for you to accept our suggestions and adapt them to your need.

Read the C. E. column. Other societies have been benefited by the suggestions given in this column. Why not yours?

STUDENT VOLUNTEERS.

The missionary meeting of the East End Methodist Society on Monday evening, November 28, was addressed by two members of the students' volunteer band of McGill, Mr. Planche and Mr. Stanton.

Mr. Planche gave a very instructive address on the work of the student volunteer movement, the needs of the non-Christian world, and how the work is carried on among those people along medical, evangelistic, educational, and literary lines.

Mr. Stanton spoke briefly about some of the 'old boys' of McGill working in foreign lands.

The East End Society recommends any other society to avail themselves of the opportunity offered by this organization, and have some of these students speak at one of their meetings, as they are certainly missionary enthusiasts.

WESTMINSTER C. E. SOCIETY.

Last Monday evening two members of the S. W. O. G. class addressed the Endeavorers of Westminster C. E. Society, Montreal. Miss Walker, president of this class, told how it had been the outcome of the desire of the members of the Mission Study on the text book, 'Strangers within our gates,' at the Knowlton conference, and that the members of the class were endeavoring to bring home to the young people the great need of missionary work in our Dominion. Miss Walker spoke of the work among the Galicians and of the French work. The Galicians themselves had appealed to the Manitoba College to be allowed to enter there last year, and there were now forty-two Galician students in that college. She also told of the work amongst the French in our city, and said that our motto should be: 'The Canada of to-morrow will be what the Canadians of to-day make it.'

Mr. Rowell spoke on the Anglican Jewish work. He reviewed the work done here during the last seven years by Mr. Neugewirtz, and also of the necessity for the new building they are going to erect at the corner of Ontario and Colonial avenue. The encouraging feature was that when a Jew was converted he was desirous to impart the good news to his own. Mr. Neugewirtz has appealed to the young people for help, as the Jews think our religion counts for something if we give our services free to help them.

A UNION MEETING.

Monday evening, November 21st, was union meeting night with the juniors, in Taylor Presbyterian C E. Society, Montreal.

The pastor, the Rev. N. H. McGillivray, acted as chairman, and after a few words of welcome, introduced the Rev. Mr. Potter, of MacVicar Memorial Church, whose bright and helpful address was much appreciated. The solo rendered by Miss Lily McLeod was much enjoyed. At the close of the meeting refreshments were served to the juniors. Both the senior and junior societies are in a flourishing condition. Mrs. John Allan, superintendent of the juniors, is to be congratulated on having such a band of faithful young Endeavorers under her control.

MISSIONARY EXTENSION.

The missionary institute so recently held was well attended. Many who had attended former institutes testified that this was the best of them all. The number of mission study classes organized and conducted by the delegates this winter will determine if this is really so. The text books studied were 'Korea,' 'Japan,' 'Strangers within our Gates,' and 'Servants of the King;' all these text-books are interesting and helpful. Why not organize a study class immediately after the new year? If you want suggestions, write to the secretary, and the missionary superintendent for your society will visit you and help to organize a study class. The books can be had through your board secretary in Toronto, or from the Y.P.M.M. field secretary, the Rev. H. C. Priest, Confederation Life Building, Toronto. Mr. Priest is waiting for an opportunity to help you; will you not give him the opportunity to co-operate with you in your work? The union secretary will be pleased to order any of these books for you, if you would rather do it that way.

HOW GLASGOW FLOURISHES.

Many members of Glasgow (Scotland) societies have gone to the mission fields. At present one society is planning to pay for an outfit for one of its members who has been accepted for the work in China. Another society bought a bullock-cart for a lady missionary in India. This enabled her to reach villages where the gospel had not been preached for eight years. From another society four members have gone into mission work within the last year or two, and one is conducting meetings for the boys and girls at the asylum for the blind.

Sir Samuel Chisholm, at one time mayor of Glasgow, is honorary president of the city union. He addressed a mass meeting of Endeavorers recently at a meeting where four Christian Endeavor presidents spoke—Miss Weatherby, the British president; and the presidents of the Irish, Scottish, and Glasgow unions.

CITY MISSIONS.

The S.W.O.G. class is keeping busy. Last Monday evening, Miss Bell and Miss Burke took charge of the meeting in Verdun Epworth League Society. Miss Bell told how this class was organized, at the missionary conference held at Knowlton last summer, as a result of the mission study class on 'Strangers within our Gates, conducted by the Rev. Frank J. Day. The members of this class have visited all the missions in our city, and found out what has been done and what is to be done, and with this knowledge they are aiming at securing workers for these missions from among our Young People's Societies. Miss Bell introduced Miss Burke, who gave an excellent report of the work done among the Chinese, touching on the Sunday school work and also the day and night schcols, during the week, and the work among the Chinese women. Miss Bell gave a report of the work among the Polish and Syrian people. A tea was given not long ago to some Polish children, and it was a treat, for they had never been invited out to tea before. She also told of the great work Miss Buchard is doing among the Syrians. This mission is in Gosford street. A day school is held during the week, and a Sunday school has been started from 2 to 3 o'clock. Last Sunday there were about ninety scholars, from the ages of three to twenty years. They are in great need of teachers. Here is a great work to be done—who is willing to help? Miss Hall, secretary of the local C.E. Union, who is also the link between this class and the Young People's Societies, was present, and spoke a few earnest words, testifying to the great work this class is doing by presenting the need of these missions in our city. The pastor, the Rev. Mr. Alnutt, expressed the appreciation by the members of Verdun Epworth League of the speakers for this information about these missions, which would certainly possess a deeper interest for them in the future.

CHURCH NOTICES.

BAPTIST CHURCHES.

(Church notices received too late for these columns will be found classified under heading 'Late Church Notices,' on the sixth page. The special rate for such is 25c per insertion of five lines.)

FRENCH BAPTIST CHURCH (L'Oratoire, 14 Mance street—Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school at 12 m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Rev. A. L. Therrien, pastor.

WESTMOUNT BAPTIST CHURCH, corner Western and Olivier avenues.—Rev. G. O. Gates, M.A., D.D., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The Sabbath School at 3 p.m. Young People's Meeting on Monday at 8 p.m. Weekly prayer service on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Visitors heartily welcome.

OLIVET BAPTIST CHURCH, corner of Dorchester and Guy streets. The Rev. Joseph Sullivan, M.A., pastor. 11 a.m., pastor. 7 p.m., pastor. 'Belief in the Holy Ghost.' Third in Series of Seven Sermons on 'The Apostles' Creed.' Sunday School and Bible Class at 3 p.m. Week-night service on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Strangers welcome to all services.

TEMPLE BAPTIST CHURCH—ROYAL BANK BUILDING (cor. Park and Laurier avenues. Rev. Gordon H. Baker, B.A., B.D., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school at 3 p.m. Baraca and Philathea Classes at 3 p.m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. Strangers always welcome.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, cor. Sherbrooke street and Union avenue. The Rev. J. A. Gordon, M.A., D.D., pastor. 11 a.m., the pastor. 'The danger of over-confidence.' 7 p.m., John H. Roberts. 'The Healing Touch.' Sabbath School at 3 p.m. Strangers welcome to Chinese School at 10 a.m. Strangers cordially invited.

FRENCH BAPTIST MISSION, St Paul's Hall, 2391 Ontario street. Services: Sunday, 11 a.m. (French); Bible school at 12.15 p.m. 7 p.m. (English). Thursday, 8 p.m. Rev. Arthur St. James B.A., pastor.

NORTH BAPTIST CHAPEL, of the First Baptist Church, 819 St. Urbain st. a few doors below Rachel street. Sunday school at 3 p.m. Preaching service at 7 p.m., every Sunday. A. E. Tudenham, superintendent. Prayer service every Thursday at 8 p.m.

OLIVET BAPTIST CHAPEL, 692 Albert street, a few doors west of Vinet street, Ste. Cunegonde Ward. West End branch of Olivet Baptist Church. Sunday morning Sunday school at 9.30. Sunday service at 7 p.m. Strangers welcome.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCHES.

(Church notices received too late for these columns will be found classified under heading 'Late Church Notices,' on the sixth page. The special rate for such is 25c per insertion of five lines.)

BETHLEHEM CHURCH (Congregational), corner of Clarke and Western avenues, Westmount. Rev J. K. Unsworth, B.A., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Visitors welcome.

EMMANUEL CHURCH (Congregational), 169-171 Drummond street the Rev. Hugh Pedley, B.A. (pastor), will preach at both Sunday services. Evening sermon:—'The Conversion of a bigot.' (The concluding sermon in the series on 'Great Conversions.')

Ladies' Aid every Monday afternoon in the month except the second, when the Woman's Missionary Society meets. The Young People's Society on Monday evening at 8 o'clock. Communion on the first Sunday of the month. A welcome to all.

ZION CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, cor. Mance and Milton sts. Rev. Frank J. Day, M.A., B.D., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The pastor will preach at both services. Morning subject:—'What is eternal life?' Evening subject:—'Pew-rents and souls.' Next Sunday evening:—'In the clutch of Montreal Gamblers.' S. S. at 3 p.m. Fairmount Avenue Branch meets in Y. M. C. A. Hall at 3 p.m. C.E. Society on Monday at 8 p.m. Strangers welcome.

POINT ST. CHARLES CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, corner Wellington and Hibernia streets. Services at 11 and 7. Sunday School at 3 p.m. Christian Endeavor meeting on Monday night at 8 o'clock. Prayer meeting on Wednesday night at 8 p.m. The Rev. A. W. Main, pastor.

AMHERST PARK CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, Belanger and Christopher Columbus streets. Rev. S. W. Anthony, pastor, will preach at both services, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Prayer Meeting on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock.

CALVARY CHURCH (Congregational), Guy street, between Dorchester and St. Antoine streets. The Rev. John J. Martin, Ph.D., pastor. Morning, at 11 a.m., Mr. J. H. Roberts, of the Dominion Alliance, will preach. Evening, at 7 p.m., Dr. Martin will preach on 'The Coming Kingdom.' Sacrament of the Lord's Supper at close of evening service. Song service begins at ten minutes to 7. Sunday School and Bible Classes at 3 p.m. Christian Endeavor on Monday at 8 p.m. Mid-week meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Topic:—'Man as revealed in Christ's Prayers.' Strangers welcomed at all services.

CHURCH NOTICES

METHODIST CHURCHES.

(Church notices received too late for these columns will be found classified under heading 'Late Church Notices,' on the sixth page. The special rate for such is 25c per insertion of five lines.)

MOUNTAIN STREET METHODIST CHURCH, corner of Mountain and Torrance streets. The Rev. W. P. Boshart, B.D., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school at 3 p.m.

HOCHELAGA METHODIST CHURCH on Marlborough St., near Notre Dame. The Rev. E. S. Morrison, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

EAST END METHODIST CHURCH, corner of Cartier and DeMontigny sts. The Rev. T. Anson Halpenny, B.A., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The pastor will preach at both services. The Sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be administered at the close of the evening services.

S.S. at 2.45 p.m. E.L. of C.E. on Monday at 8 p.m. Prayer Meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Junior League on Friday at 4 p.m. Class meeting on Sunday at 10 a.m. Visitors welcome.

SHERBROOKE STREET METHODIST CHURCH, Sherbrooke street, just west of St. Lawrence Boulevard. Rev. Alfred A. Radley, pastor. 11 a.m., 'Seven Lights of Scripture.' Special sermon to boys and girls with incidental lessons to adults. 7 p.m., 'There Shall be No More Death.' The pastor will preach at both services. Sacrament at close of the evening service. S. S. and Organized Bible Classes at 3 p.m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Epworth League on Monday at 8 p.m. Junior League on Friday at 4.15 p.m. Choral Society on Friday at 7.45 p.m. Strangers and visitors cordially welcome.

FAIRMOUNT AVENUE METHODIST CHURCH, cor. of Fairmount and Hutchison streets. Rev. G. I. Campbell, B.D., pastor. Service at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m., at which the pastor will preach. At 8 p.m., union evangelistic service led by the Rev. Dr. Elliott, of Chicago. Union evangelistic services every evening during the week except Saturday at 7.45 o'clock.

HUNTLY ST. METHODIST CHURCH, Huntly street, between St. Zotique and Belanger. The pastor will preach at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. 11 a.m., 'Phillip's Request.' 7 p.m., 'A Divine Sacrifice.' 3 p.m., Sabbath school and Adult classes. Music led by orchestra. 8 p.m., on Tuesday, Thilathea Society. 8 p.m. on Wednesday, Midweek service. Communion service on Sunday evening. Rev. W. G. Bradford, pastor.

WEST END METHODIST CHURCH, corner of Coursol and Canning streets. The pastor, the Rev. Elwood C. James, B.A. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The pastor will preach at both services. Morning subject: 'Forgetting the Past.' Evening subject: 'Temptation.'

Sunday school at 3 p.m. Christian Endeavor on Monday at 8 p.m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Strangers cordially welcome.

MOUNT ROYAL AVE. METHODIST CHURCH, corner of Mount Royal ave. and Berri street. The Rev. Henry A. Young, pastor, will preach at both services, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday-school and Bible classes at 3 p.m The Epworth League of Christian Endeavor on Monday evening. The Junior Christian Endeavor Society meets on Wednesday at 4.30 p.m. Prayer-meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. All seats free. Strangers welcome.

EBENEZER METHODIST CHURCH — Corner of Convent and St. Antoine streets, St. Henry. Pastor, the Rev. Alfred E. Pates. Sunday morning service, 11 a.m. Sermon topic: 'Hanging Hands and Feeble Knees.' Sunday evening service, 7 p.m. Gospel stereopticon service, The Prodigal Son. Pictures, Scripture and Song. Sabbath-school and Adult Bible classes at 3 p.m. Epworth League on Monday at 8 p.m. Junior Epworth League on Wednesday at 4 p.m. Prayer and praise meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. All seats free. Strangers and visitors made welcome.

DOMINION SQUARE METHODIST CHURCH, corner of Windsor and Dorchester streets. Pastor, the Rev. E. I. Hart, B.A. Public worship at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday School and Bible Classes at 3 p.m. Class Meeting at 10 a.m. Men's Own at 3 p.m. Educational services. The Rev. W. R. Young, D.D., will preach in the morning, and the Rev. Prof. P. L. Richardson, B.A., in the evening. Visitors always welcome.

ST. JAMES METHODIST CHURCH. St. Catherine street west. The Rev. Wm. Sparling, B.A., D.D., pastor. Educational Anniversary. 11 a.m., the pastor. 7 p.m., Students' Service. Brief addresses by Mr. J. Clark Reilly, B.A., Mr. Benjamin Eyre, and the Rev. Dr. Sparling. Good music. Sunday school, 10 a.m. and 3 p.m. Men's Association at 3 p.m. The Public cordially invited to all services.

WESTMOUNT METHODIST CHURCH, cor. Western and Lansdowne avenues. Westmount. The Rev. R. Corrigan, B.A., B.D., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Morning subject: 'The Great Preacher and the Great Test.' Evening subject: 'A Glad Surprise to Eager Listeners.' The pastor at both services. Sunday school and Bible Study Circle at 3 p.m. Midweek prayer and praise meeting at 8 p.m. on Wednesday.

DOUGLAS METHODIST CHURCH, corner of St. Catherine and Chomedy sts. The Rev. W. R. Young, B.A., B.D., pastor. Divine service at 11 a.m. and at 7 p.m. Sunday school and Bible class at 3 p.m.

CENTENARY METHODIST CHURCH. corner of Wellington and Charron sts. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Class meeting, 9.30 and 10 a.m. Sunday school and Bible classes at 3 p.m. Senior E.L. of C.E. on Monday at 8 p.m. Mid-week service on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Junior E.L. of C.E. on Friday at 7 p.m. Hope Chapel Sunday school at 3 p.m. All strangers will be made welcome. Rev. W. Timberlake, pastor.

METHODIST ITALIAN MISSION, cor. of Dorchester and St. Urbain streets. Sunday school and Bible class at 10 a.m Services at 11 a.m. and 5 p.m. Communion first Sunday of every month. Preacher, the Rev. Liborio Lattoni. All are welcome.

DESRIVIERES STREET MISSION. Services at 7.30 p.m. Sunday school at 3 p.m. All are welcome. Rev. R. Brown, pastor.

ALL PEOPLES' MISSION, corner of Dorchester and St. Urbain street. Sunday services: Italian services at 11 a.m. Address and discussion in Yiddish at 2 p.m. Sunday school for all nationalities at 3:30 p.m. Indoor service for all nationalities at 7 p.m. Service for children at 6:30 p.m. Superintendent, the Rev. C. S. Laidman, B.A., B.D., Telephone St. Louis 1533.

W.M.S. SYRIAN SUNDAY SCHOOL at 19 Gosford street at 2 p.m. every Sunday.

EGLISE EVANGELIQUE, rue Delisle. —Services publics a 11 hrs et 7 hrs Ecole de Dimanche a 10 hrs. Reunion de priere, Mercredi soir a 8 hrs.

LAW CONCERNING COINS.

Using Them as Advertisements—How They May Be Mutilated.

(Chicago 'Tribnne.')

Thousands of dollars are lost yearly by big firms through ignorance or carelessness in observing the Federal laws governing abuse of coins.

Just lately in Chicago a piano company came to grief in this way. Had they asked the proper authorities (the information would have been furnished gratis) or had they looked up the law they would have found in section 165, public act No. 350, these words:

'Whoever fraudulently, or by any art, way or means, shall deface, mutilate, impair, diminish, falsify or lighten . . . . the gold or silver coins which have been or which may hereafter be coined in the Mint of the United States . . . . shall be fined not more than $2,000 and imprisonment of not more than five years.'

Much trouble and expense would have been saved the firm and the government had the law only been read.

It all happened in this way: Some clever advertiser conceived the idea of an 'ad' of metal just the size of a dime, with the wording and printing placed in such a way that at first glance it would appear as a dime. The idea was cleverly executed. A fair imitation of the head of Liberty was on one side and the advertisement on the other. The number was placed where the date on a dime is and the first glance certainly impressed one as the real coin. The other side had a sheaf of wheat and in the centre the words, 'On Time.'

The firm had no desire to defraud the public. But unscrupulous people who had access to them did. Several waiters at a summer park lost money by accepting the advertisement for real money, chewing gum machines were filled with them and at last the secret service learned how matters were and began an investigation.

There were 150,000 of the metals confiscated. Some stray ones, however, were in circulation and it took almost a year to 'hunt them down.'

Jewellers are guilty every day of committing a criminal offence. Every day some one of them lays himself liable to the law. According to the ordinance quoted above, to mutilate money is an offence in the eyes of the law. Jewellers file one side of a coin smooth and monogram it. The other side is perfectly good. Pins, bracelets, lockets and numerous other things are made. The owner never means to use the article for money. But some one gets hold of the pin or locket. They think the money would be more useful and so pass the coin with the pin or ring pulled off and the good side up.

To 'change the complexion' of a coin also is an offence. That means to dip silver in gold. Only a few days ago a 'lot' of shirt sets were confiscated and sent to Washington. The sets were made of Panama halfpennies gilded. Carelessness of the law again.

The only kind of coin that can be worn is that so completely mutilated that there can be no chance at all of passing it: for example, the filagreed dimes that the Mexicans make.

CHURCH NOTICES

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

(Church notices received too late for these columns will be found classified under heading 'Late Church Notices,' on the sixth page. The special rate for such is 25c per insertion of five lines.)

CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL—Ven. Archdeacon Norton, D.D., Rector of Montreal. Rev. Herbert Symonds, D.D., LL.D., Vicar of Christ Church Cathedral. The Rev. W. G. Nicholson, Curate. 8 a.m., Holy Communion. 10.15 a.m., Matins. 11 a.m., Choral Communion. Preacher, the vicar. Subject:—'The Edinburgh Conference.' 2.45 p.m., Vicar's Bible Lecture for Men in the Cathedral. 3 p.m., Sunday School and Bible Classes in the Synod Hall. 7 p.m., Cathedral Service. Preacher, the Rev. W. G. Nicholson. All seats free at the 7 o'clock service.

ST. JUDE'S CHURCH, corner Coursol and Vinet street. Rev. Canon Dixon, rector. Rev. R. L. Carson, B.A., assistant. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. S. S. and Bible Class at 3 p.m. Holy Communion on first Sunday of month at 11 a.m. Second Sunday of month at 7 p.m. Baptisms on last Sunday of month at 4.30 p.m. Assistant's address, 1086 Greene Avenue.

ST. EDWARD'S CHURCH, corner St. Paul and Inspector streets—the Rev. W. Sanders, B.A., Incumbent. Morning Prayer and Holy Communion at 11 a.m. Preacher, the Rev. J. S. Ereaux. Celebrant, the Rev. G. O. T. Bruce, B.A. Evening Prayer at 7 p.m. Preacher, Rev. R. G. Ascah, B.A. S. S. and Bible classes at 3 p.m. Ladies' Aid on Tuesday at 2.30 p.m. Girls' Auxiliary on Tuesday at 7.45 p.m. Service in the chapel on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Mothers' meeting on Thursday at 2 p.m. Band of Hope on Friday at 7.30 p.m. Strangers made welcome.

ST. MARTIN'S CHURCH, corner of Prince Arthur and St. Urbain streets.—Rev. G. Osborne Troop, M.A., rector. 11 a.m., Holy Communion and Sermon. Subject:—'The Witness of the Nicene Creed to the Second Advent of our Lord.' Preacher, the rector. 7 p.m., Evening Prayer and Sermon. Preacher, the Rev. F. A. Pratt. All seats free and unappropriated. Strangers welcomed. All one in Christ Jesus.

ST. ALBAN'S CHURCH, St. Zotique street, St. Denis Boulevard. Rev. H. E. Horsey, rector. 11 a.m., Holy Communion. 3 p.m., Sunday School. 7 p.m., Evening Prayer.

ST. GEORGE'S PARISH CHURCH.
Clergy.
Rev. J. Paterson-Smyth, B D., LL.D., Litt.D., D.C.L., Rector.
Rev. Wm. Stevenson Major.
Rev. R. A. Ascah, B.A.
Second Sunday in Advent.
Celebrations of the Holy Communion at 8 a.m. and 11 a.m.
Morning Prayer at 10.30 o'clock.
11 a.m., Holy Communion with Sermon.
Processional Hymn, 547.
Hymns, 222, 321.
Kyrie, Stainer.
Anthem, 'O Lord my God,' Wesley.
Preacher, the Rev. Dr. Paterson-Smyth.
Bible Lecture for men at 3 p.m.
Sunday School and Bible Classes at 3 p.m.
Evening prayer at 7 o'clock.
Processional Hymn, 306.
Responses, Tallis.
Psalms, Hopkins and Stephens.
Magnificat, Walmisley in D minor.
Nunc Dimittis, Walmisley in D minor
Hymns, 51, 225.
Anthem, 'Hearken unto me my people,' Sullivan.
Preacher, the Rev. Dr. Howard.
Recessional Hymn, 540.
Rector's Bible Studies in Church on Tuesdays at 11.30 a.m. and 8 p.m.
The church is open all day for private prayer.

L'EGLISE DU REDEMPTEUR (Episcopale), 12 Chatham street. Morning prayer and sermon, 11 a.m. Evening prayer at 7 p.m. Henry E. Benoit, rector.

UNDENOMINATIONAL.

PROTESTANT HOUSE OF INDUSTRY AND HOMES, Longue Pointe. On Sunday, Dec. 4, at 3 p.m., Divine Service will be conducted by the Rev. R. Corrigan, B.A., B.D.

UNITED MISSION TO ISRAEL, Beshura Hall, 1196 Cadieux street. Sunday school at 3 p.m. Girls' Sewing Class on Tuesday at 3 to 5 p.m. Men's Gospel meeting on Saturdays at 8 p.m. All invited. Stanley Barker, director.

WELCOME HALL MISSION—Gospel Services. 117 St. Antoine street, Montreal. Sunday, 7 p.m. Tuesday, 8 p.m. Thursday, 8 p.m. Saturday, 8 p.m. Friday, Young People's Meeting, 8 p.m. Wednesday, Mothers' Meeting, 8 p.m. Sunday, Young Women's Bible Class, 4.30 p.m. Children's Meeting, 10.30 a.m.

OLD BREWERY MISSION (RESCUE WORK), 344-346 Craig street West, Montreal. Commencement of the regular winter season. Services in the Mission Hall every evening at 8 o'clock. Hearty Song Service and Gospel of Jesus Christ. Children's servive on Sunday morning at 10 o'clock. Mr. W. G. Taylor's Bible Class for converts only, on Sunday afternoon at 4.30. Mother's meeting every Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Nursery and children's class at the same time. Cottage Meetings, Children's Sewing Class and Kitchen Garden Class as usual. W. G. Taylor, Superintendent.

RAILROAD MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION meets in the R.R.Y.M.C.A. Building, corner of Sebastopol and Leber streets, every Sunday at 4.15 p.m. All railway men and others are cordially invited to attend.

GIRLS' READING ROOM AND EVANGELISTIC HALL, 111 Stanley street.—Library open every day from 9 a.m. to 9.30 p.m., excepting Wednesday evenings. Prayer meeting every Tuesday at 8.15 p.m. 'What We Can' Circle of the King's Daughters second Thursday of each month at 8.15 p.m. Bible class on Sunday at 4 p.m., and song service on Sunday at 8.30 p.m. All young women cordially invited to all these services.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION OF MONTREAL, Dominion square. Men's meeting on Saturday at 8 p.m. Men's meeting on Sunday at 3.45 p.m. Song service on Sunday at 8.30 p.m.

SALVATION ARMY — The Salvation Army holds public meetings in the city on Sundays at 11 a.m. and 3 p.m., and 7.30 p.m., and on week nights, except Tuesdays, as follows:

The Citadel, corner of University and Cathcart streets. Adjutant and Mrs. Cornish and Lieut. Clayton, in charge.

Bourgeois street, Point St. Charles.—Captain and Mrs. Turner in charge.

French Corps, 11 Vitre street West, near St. Lawrence Boulevard.—Adjutant Cabrit and Capt. Hoefflin in charge.

Demontigny street, near Delorimier avenue—Captain and Mrs. Harbour in charge.

LUTHERAN CHURCHES.

GERMAN EVAN. LUTHERAN ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, corner of Mance and Prince Arthur sts. Emil Jestinsky, pastor, 280 Mance street. Service at 11 a.m. Strangers welcome to all services.

UNITARIAN CHURCH.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH (Unitarian), Sherbrooke street West and Simpson street. The Rev. W. S. Barnes, LL.D., pastor emeritus. The Rev. Frederick R. Griffin, B.A., S.T.B. (Harvard), pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The pastor will preach. Sunday school at 12.15 p.m.

UNCLASSIFIED CHURCHES.

SEVENTH DAY ADVENTIST CHURCH, corner Villeneuve and Hutchison streets. O. K. Butler, Pastor. Services:—Saturday, 11 a.m.; Sunday, 7 p.m.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE — FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, Scientist, Westmount, Victoria Hall, Room F. Service on Sunday at 11 a.m. and 7.30 p.m. On Wednesday at 8 p.m. Reading room open daily, Sunday excepted. Sunday, December 4. Subject:—'God the only Cause and Creator'

CHURCH NOTICES.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCHES.

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STANLEY STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH. Rev. F. M. Dewey, D.D., Pastor Emeritus. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The Rev. W. J. Fowler will preach at both services. Morning subject: 'A Profitable Use of Christian Baptism.' Evening subject: 'The Holy Spirit's Illuminating Power.' There will be a Gaelic service at 4.15 p.m.

TAYLOR CHURCH, Presbyterian, corner of Papineau and Logan streets.—Rev. N. H. McGillivray, pastor, will preach at both services. Pastor's address, 686 St. Hubert street. Sunday school, Bible classes and Men's Own meeting at 3 p.m. C.E. on Monday at 8 p.m. Midweek service on Wednesday evening at 8. Junior C. E. on Friday at 4 p.m. All cordially invited to any or all of these services.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Montreal, St. Lawrence Boulevard, Rev. Malcolm A. Campbell, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. School for Chinamen at 9.45 a.m. Sunday school at 3 p.m. Adult Bible class for young men and young woment meets 3 p.m. Social gathering of the Young Peoples' Association on Monday evening at 8 o'clock. Prayer meeting on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. Mission Band for boys and girls on Friday afternoon at 4 o'clock. The pastor will officiate at both services to-morrow.

KNOX CHURCH, cor of Dorchester and Mansfield streets. The Rev. I. Adams Montgomery, B.A., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The pastor will conduct both services. Schools for Chinamen at 10 a.m. and 8.15 p.m. Sabbath school and Bible classes at 3 p.m., and Mr. Taylor's class for men at same hour. Short song service for men at close of evening service in ladies' parlor. C.E. meeting on Monday evening at 8 o'clock. Meeting for prayer on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. Meeting of Young Men's Association on Thursday evening at 8.15. Preparatory service before Communion, on Friday evening at 8 o'clock.

ST. ANDREW'S PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Cote St. Antoine Road, opposite Kensington ave., Westmount. The Rev. W. J. Clark, D.D., minister. 11 a.m., Romans xii., 12-14. Preacher, the minister. 7 p.m., Matthew 5-9. Preacher, the minister. Sunday school at 3 p.m. St. Henry Sunday school mission at 3 p.m.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, Dorchester st. —The Rev. Jas. Barclay, D.D., LL.D., Pastor Emeritus. Morning Service at 11 a.m. Evening service at 7 p.m. The preacher at both services, the Rev. Robert Law, M.A., D.D., late of Edinburgh, and now of Knox College, Toronto. Sunday school at 3 p.m. Seats free at Sunday evening services.

Ladies' Aid and Dorcas Society on Tuesday Afternoon at 2.30 p.m. King's Daughters' Sewing Circle on Tuesday at 10.30 a.m.

AMERICAN PRESBYTER'N CHURCH (Presbytery of New York), corner of Dorchester and Drummond streets. Rev. Robert Johnston, D.D., pastor. Sabbath services: Public worship at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sabbath school—all departments —3 p.m. Mid-week prayer meeting and conference on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Strangers are cordially invited to all services. To-morrow the pastor will preach at both services.

OUTREMONT (Presbyterian) CHURCH Davaar avenue (near Town Hall). Mr. E. Herbert Gray, B.A., B.D., acting-pastor. Services, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. All seats free. Strangers welcome.

ST. MATTHEW'S PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of Wellington and Bourgeois streets. Sunday services: —11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

Bibles Classes at 3 p.m. Mixed Adult Bible Classes in MacVicar Hall, upstairs, at 3 p.m. Men's Morning Class at 10 o'clock. C.E. Society Meeting on Monday at 8 p.m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. The Junior Endeavor Society on Friday at 4.30 p.m. Seats free. A hearty welcome to all the services of the church. Minister, the Rev. K. J. Macdonald, B.A., B.D., 414 Bourgeois street. Caretaker, Mr. J. J. Roddis, 400 Bourgeois street

MacVICAR MEMORIAL CHURCH (Presbyterian), corner St. Viateur and Hutchison st., near Park ave. Rev. Jas. G. Potter, B.A., Minister. Residence, 2564 Mance st. Telephone St. Louis 614. Services, 11 a.m., the Rev. Dr. Elliott will assist the pastor and preach. 7 p.m., the Rev. Jas. G. Potter will preach. Subject:—Let the Redeemed of the Lord Say So.' 3 p.m., Bible Classes and Sunday School. 10 a.m., Chinese School. Strangers are always welcome. Seats Free.

CALVIN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of Notre Dame and Seigneurs streets. Pastor, the Rev. James Mackay. Services, 11 a.m., the Rev. Geo. W. Mingie, and 7 p.m., Dr. Gray. Sabbath School and Bible Class at 3 p.m. Chinese School at 10 a.m. Ladies' Aid Society on Tuesday evening at 8 p.m. Strangers cordially invited.

VICTORIA CHURCH, corner of Conway and Menai streets. Rev. John Chisholm, B.A., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The Sunday school and Bible classes at 3 p.m. Ladies' Aid Society on Wednesday at 2.30 p.m. Mid-week service on Wednesday at 8 p.m. All welcome.

ERSKINE CHURCH, head of Crescent street and Ontario avenue. Rev. A. J. Mowatt, D.D., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The Rev. Thurlow Fruer, B.D., of Portage la Prairie, to preach at both services. Sunday School at 3 p.m. Young Peoples' meeting on Monday at 8 p.m. Midweek service on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Strangers welcome to all services.

MELVILLE (Presbyterian) CHURCH, Elgin avenue, Westmount Park. The Rev. John Lochhead, M.A., Minister. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m., both of which will be conducted by the minister Sabbath School and Pastor's Bible Class at 12.15 p.m. Subject for Wednesday night's meeting:—'A Great Social Movement—The Coming of the Friars.'

CRESCENT ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of Dorchester and Crescent streets. Rev. R.W. Dickie, B.A. minister. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The minister will conduct both services. Evening subject.—'A Night at Sea.' Special Music. You are welcome.

SALEM WELSH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH (Alexandra Rooms), 314 St. Catherine (West), opposite Christ Cathedral. Rev. J. R. Evans, pastor. Services, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. 3 p.m., Sunday school, English and Welsh classes. 8 p.m., Wednesday, prayer-meeting. Strangers welcome to all services.

WESTMINSTER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Atwater avenue. The Rev. M. Stewart Oxley, B.A., pastor, No. 369 Clarke avenue. Anniversary services, Sunday, Dec. 4, 1910. Rev. Prof. W. H. Warriner, M.A., D.D., 11 a.m.; the Rev. J. G. Potter B.A., 3 p.m.; the Rev. Prof. A. R. Gordon, M.A., D.Lit., at 7 p.m. Willing Gifts in aid of mortgage fund. Prayer meeting on Wednesday evening at 8 p.m. C.E. prayer meeting on Monday evening. Strangers and visitors welcome.

MISSION PRESBYTERIENNE, Point St. Charles. Services le dimanche, matin a 11 heures. Assemblee de prieres le jeudi a 8 h. p.m. C. A. Doudiet, pasteur. Residence, 76 Coursol street.

ST. PAUL'S MISSION, St. Charles st. Point St. Charles. Rev. C. A. Doudiet, Missionary. Morning service at 11 a.m. Evening service at 6.30 p.m. Sunday-school at 3 p.m.

AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN CHAPEL, 75 Inspector street. Rev. John Currie, pastor. Sabbath services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school and Bible class at 3 p.m. Gospel meeting on Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock. Prayer meeting on Friday evening at 8 p.m. Mothers' meeting on Thursday at 2.30 p.m. Boys' B.B. Band on Monday evening at 7.30. Junior Girls' Gymnasium Tuesday at 8 p.m. Senior Girls' Gymnasium on Thursday at 7.15 p.m. Helping Hand Sewing School on Saturday morning at 10.15 a.m. Junior C.E. on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. Y.P.S.C.E. on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Seats free. A hearty welcome to all.

EGLISE ST. JEAN, angle des rues Ste. Catherine et Cadieux. Culte le dimanche a 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Ecole du dimanche a 10 Reunion de prieres le mercredi a 8 p.m. Reunion de la Societe d'activite chretienne le vendredi a 8 p.m. T. S. St. Aubin, pasteur.

GARDEN TALKS

This department is conducted by Mrs. Annie L. Jack, Chateauguay Basin, Que., to whom all questions should be sent. All questions answered through the 'Witness.'

'A sacred burden is this life ye bear.
Look at it, lift it solemnly,
Stand up and walk beneath it steadfastly.
Fail not for sorrow, falter not for sin,
But onward, upward, till the goal ye win.'

When looking over the daily newspapers, it is a subject of thought how much space is given to sports, and how little to sermons, and it gives food for reflection in the knowledge that the newspaper caters to what is most in demand, and to question whether the physical is not being over-trained at the expense of a higher development. Nor is it unlikely that broad-minded, thinking men and women, may feel a certain discontent with this partial development fostered by the trend of the times to such excess.

For he who trains his body, and stops there, is imperfect and unbalanced, even if the brain is exercised, unless the spiritual development is made of first importance, it being the very essence of life.

This age is often called the age of irreverence, and, no doubt, if phrenologists were to examine the heads of many good people, they would be surprised to find what has been named 'the bump of reverence' would prove to be only a very large dent.

The literature of the day caters to the spirit of independence to paternal authority that animates the youth, and gives them many lessons in disrespect to their elders, or those who differ from their inexperienced ideas. It may be considered smart to speak irreverently of the past in religion or morals, but there is a heavy penalty for such wit, the mind growing mean and flippant, without any room for better thoughts and nobler aspirations. Shakespeare wrote:—

'Reverence
That angel of the world, doth make distinction
Of place, 'twixt high and low.'

Whatever detracts from a reverent attitude weakens the spiritual forces, and we are all affected by association and environment. Being in Beecher's Church for a week-night service once, it gave a business-like air to the sacred edifice when the men sat reading their newspapers until he appeared in the pulpit, and the rustle of folding paper mingled with the words—'Let us pray.' So little time to spare for God, so much to the markets and stocks.

THE GLOXINIA.

Nellie wishes to know something about the cultivation of the Gloxinia, and it is certainly a beautiful and valued flower, but amateurs are generally shy of it, because though admiring its lovely blossoms, there has often been failure in the cultivation.

Of course, it requires care but might be as successful as the Begonia, if its nature and culture was as well understood.

It may be as well to consider the fact that it is a native of South America and found growing in shaded places where the atmosphere is in perpetual dampness.

Consequently, it does not flourish well in the dry atmosphere of our living rooms.

The soil in which the Gloxinia is grown is of great importance, and composed of one part sand, one part turf, and one part garden loam, the sand being coarse and gritty, preventing the soil from becoming compact.

Moisture must never be excessive if the roots of the plants are to be kept in a healthy condition, while the best fertilizer is bone meal, but it must never be given in excess, for this plant is very susceptible to the evil effects that result from too liberal use of fertilizer.

It may be stated that crude liquid manure is not good for the Gloxinia, being sure to breed worms, and they are apt to injure the tuber.

See to it that the pot is not too large, for that may result in a souring of the soil, and there must always be the best of drainage.

If there is an inch of pot-shred covered by a layer of sphagnum moss, to prevent the soil washing down and preventing the free escape of water. For their must be healthy root development if there is any success, and after planting keep the soil moist, but never wet.

On no account apply water to the foliage, for decay will be sure to set in, but keep the plants warm, for they cannot endure a chill. The red spider often attacks this plant if it is kept in a dry heat and aphis is sometimes found, both of which are caused by dry atmospheric conditions, in both cases prevention is better than cure.

SOME GERANIUM TROUBLES.

Anna.—The geranium is so healthy, as a rule, that it is discouraging to find yours so troublesome. An answer to your question has been sent by mail, but it may be as well to add that one bad neighbor can infest a dozen plants, and the green aphis is as fond of a juicy plant as a boy is of a juicy apple. It is safe to quarantine every affected plant, and fight the enemy with kerosene emulsion, or whale oil soap.

A mistake made by amateurs is in filling the pots too full of earth, so that water runs off instead of sinking in, when watering.

Another thing that requires attention is crowding in window gardening, so that each plant has to fight for life, being deprived of sufficient air and light.

Nor is it well to have too many tender plants to manage, that have to be coddled and pinned up in newspapers every cold night, for it becomes a weariness to the flesh.

If the foliage of your Chrysanthemums had been regularly showered their enemy would not have attained such a hold, but the scale must be washed off and the plants kept in quarantine until clean.

PAINTING FLOWER POTS.

Alberta.—It is a mistake to use glazed or painted flower pots for plants, for if the pores of the vessel are covered against the admission of air, it prevents the escape of surplus moisture from the soil that comes in contact with the sides of the pot.

One would suppose evaporation from the surface might be sufficient, but it has been often proved that plants do not thrive so well in painted pots as in those that are porous. If yours are becoming unhealthy, turn them out and examine the roots, you will probably find that the delicate rootlets close to the sides of the pot are diseased. This is the only conclusion I can arrive at from your letter.

INSECT ON OLEANDER.

Tryma.—The Oleander is very subject to scale in a close atmosphere, and the only thing you can do is to clean it. This can be done with kerosene emulsion if made strong and applied with a cloth, for these little scale shells are full of insects that must be destroyed. They live along the bark of the stems, as well as on the branches, and are very persistent.

Fir tree oil is very much used as a remedy for this insect pest, but the emulsion is effective if properly applied to rid plants of this troublesome enemy.

THE FUCHSIA.

Mrs. McM.—It is not easy to convince ourselves that the fuchsia is a summer bloomer, and we take them in expecting bloom that does not appear. The trouble is in growing the wrong variety, and if want a winter bloomer we must get Speciosa, as it is the only satisfactory variety for that purpose. Many people think it does not matter as to the variety, but will find by experience that Speciosa will give flowers in profusion from January till May, in fact, will continue in bloom all the season if the conditions are favorable.

But it is not well that they blossom in summer, but better that the plants be cut back to make them compact, but when September comes it is well to encourage all the growth possible.

Fuchsias require plenty of water, both overhead and at the roots, and a good, rich soil. The flowers are borne at the end of the branches, and should droop gracefully; if well grown the plant will be covered with bloom and very attractive.

CLEMATIS PANICULATA AND WINTER PROTECTION.

E.N.E.—This Clematis is considered hardy, but is all the better for a little protection. It is such a very valuable vine and fills such a gap after other vines have done flowering that we have a right to cherish it on that account.

To protect it, there should not be any trouble, as you have only one vine, so after the ground freezes, cut away the top to within three feet of the root, coil up what is left and lay it down close to the ground.

Then cover with a box, having neither top nor bottom and fill in with leaves, placing over some boards to shed rain. With this protection plants should come out in spring quite strong and ready to start growth.

NON-BLOOMING AMARYLLIS.

Mary D.—This large and showy family have all one peculiarity, though it is a following of Nature's laws. When they grow they grow, and when they rest they rest. And if you expect success with them they must have these alternate seasons without fail. Neglect of this, and carelessness causes nine-tenths of the failure to bloom, of which so many amateurs complain.

Keep them in the sunshine, and give an abundance of water in the growing season, but while at rest they can be kept on a back shelf with just enough water to keep the leaves from withering.

Light, rich soil, and small pots are required, nor should the bulbs be often stirred to re-pot. A four or five inch pot is large enough for a good sized bulb, and they will bloom sooner than if in a larger pot.

The resting period is about two months, and it is generally in early winter. But the Amaryllis is not tied by any hard and fast rules of resting, and may surprise you some day with an unexpected bud.

ENLARGING THE SHASTA DAISY.

Miss G.M.—The Shasta Daisy is a native of California, where everything grows large, due chiefly to climatic influences.

My own Shasta Daisy plants were a gift from Luther Burbank, the originator, and came to me by express from his garden. They were very large flowers, the first two summers, but have gradually grown smaller till they are not much larger now than the largest of our field daisies, though the texture is different.

If your plants are young they may give you good sized flowers another year, and will probably respond more readily to the application of nitrate of soda put on in the growing season, while buds are forming.

It might be a good plan to work a little finely ground bonemeal into the soil, about a teaspoonful, and then the phosphoric acid will become available somewhat later, and promote growth for another season.

REFUSING TO GROW.

Phyllis. — Several correspondents have written as you have, that their plants refuse to grow just now, but do not know any reason, and ask what they can do. Perhaps the dull, leaden skies may be accountable, for plants, like people, need sunshine, and they may be simply torpid.

Do not give up a sulky plant if its tissues are plump and sound, but have patience, and do not water it to death.

This advice is given just supposing that all the conditions of soil drainage and temperature are right.

HOBSON'S CHOICE.

J.R.—Wishes to know how this expression first originated. It was a very simple way, for Tobias Hobson was the first man in England to let hackney horses.

When a man came to him for a horse he was shown the stable, but obliged to take the horse which stood nearest the stable door, so that every customer was served alike and no favor.

In this way it became a proverb. When what ought to be a choice was forced upon you without chance to choose that it was 'Hobson's choice.'

BROCCOLI.

E.N.G.—You should have used your Broccoli before it had a chance to run up to seed, and it required to be dusted with lime twice a week while growing if the cabbage flea was so troublesome.

It is a good plan after the flowerheads have formed to bend a few of the larger leaves over them to protect from sun and rain. There are some 40 varieties that can be grown in Europe, but only a few succeed in this climate. Of these, White Cape and Purple Cape are probably best. The color of the latter is sometimes found objectionable.

CRUSHED UNDER HOIST.

As the result of being badly crushed under a hoist while at work in Fortier's beer bottling works, 865 Craig street east, Thursday afternoon, August Toutin, an electrician, 53 years of age, is in a critical condition at the Notre Dame Hospital. Toutin was working at some wires under the hoist when it descended on him. He was taken to the hospital, where it was found that his spine was fractured. Toutin resides at 3 Amherst avenue.

TOFIELD, ALTA.

COAL
GAS
MANUFACTURING
WHEAT
OATS
BRICK
TRUCK
FARMING
DAIRYING
ALFALFA
RANCHING

THE TOWN OF MANY RESOURCES

ON THE MAIN LINE OF THE GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC--AT THE HEAD OF THE CALGARY-LETHBRIDGE BRANCH

LOCATION.

Tofield is the junction point of the Calgary-Lethbridge Branch of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway with the Main Line. It is 41 miles east of Edmonton and 86 miles West of Wainwright, the last of the five Divisional Points between Winnipeg and Edmonton. The location is one of the most sightly in Western Canada. The ground rises gradually from the railroad to the northern limits of the town, from which it slopes gradually to beautiful Beaver Lake. This lake, 12 by 18 miles, is fresh water, filled with fish of many varieties, and is an ideal boating and bathing resort. Tofield is in the heart of the famous Beaver Lake District and in the eastern part of the great lignite coal-bearing area of Alberta. The town has a population of about 600.

TRANSPORTATION.

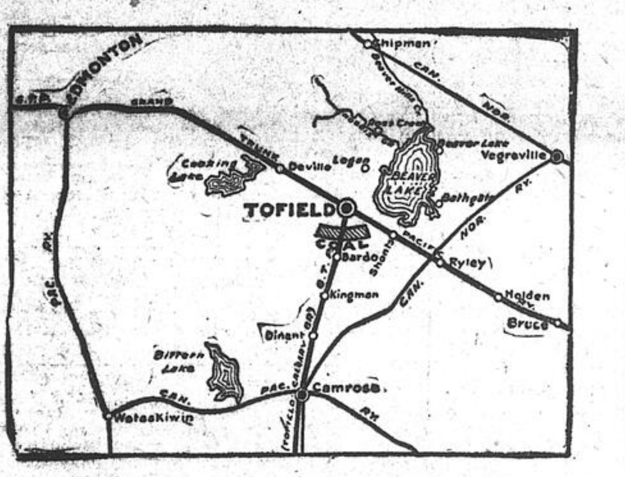
Situated on the Main Line of the Grand Trunk Pacific, and at the head of one of its most important branches, Tofield is peculiarly favored with railroad facilities. Its facilities for reaching the Towns of the Prairie Provinces to the east with its coal and brick, and Edmonton on the west with its farm products and live stock, are unsurpassed. The Calgary-Lethbridge branch connects it with the important towns of Southern Alberta and with the United States boundary. This branch has been graded for a distance of 181 miles, and about 80 miles of steel has been laid. This branch passes through the centre of the coal fields south of Tofield and connects with the C. P. R. and C. N. R. at Camrose, 30 miles south.

BRICK CLAY.

There has recently been discovered at Tofield a deposit of clay from which experts assert an excellent quality of brick can be manufactured. A number of tests of this clay have been made, all of them showing satisfactory results. Two projects for the establishment of brick manufacturing plant at Tofield are now being considered, one backed by Edmonton capital and one by Montreal capital. There is an abundance of cheap wood in the vicinity of Tofield for burning brick. Coal for the operation of brick-making machinery is abundant, cheap and easily obtained. Should the supply of natural gas come up to expectations, gas will doubtless be substituted for wood for burning the brick.

AGRICULTURE.

The Beaver Lake District has for years been noted for the productiveness of its soil and the variety of its farm products. On Nov. 3, 1910, an auction sale of School Lands was held at Tofield the average price per acre being $12.64, as compared with $10.25 per acre in the Vegreville district and $10.81 per acre in the Vermillion district. The soil is a rich black loam with a clay subsoil, and is remarkable for its strength, producing an unusually rapid growth of vegetation. The climate, moderated by the Japan Current, is milder than in sections further south. The long hours of sunshine and abundance of moisture during the summer months cause crops to mature quickly.



TOFIELD'S RAILROAD FACILITIES.

The above map shows Tofield's excellent shipping facilities. The Main Line of the Grand Trunk Pacific connects it east and west with the growing new towns of the Prairie Provinces. The Main Line of the C.N.R. is reached by the connection at Ryley, 11 miles east, and connection is made with the Edmonton line of the C.P.R. at Camrose, 30 miles south. As a distributing point for factory products Tofield has many important advantages.

COAL.

Tofield is situated in the eastern part of the Edmonton Coal Formation, being the furthest point east on the G. T. P. Main Line where coal is found in commercial quantities. For this reason it has an important advantage in the matter of freight rates to the towns east of it which are dependent upon it for cheap fuel. The coal fields are situated about one mile south of the town. Drill tests have so far shown that from 5,000 to 6,000 acres are underlaid with from 6 to 10 feet of coal. Four mines are now in operation, employing about 50 men. In one mine the coal is reached by stripping the earth to a depth of 10 to 15 feet. Coal can be had at the mines for $1.50 a ton, and is delivered at the homes in Tofield at $2.50 a ton.

NATURAL GAS.

Tofield is believed to be the centre of an important gas-producing region, natural gas in commercial quantities has been found in this region both east and west of Tofield. Recently, while a town well was being sunk in the heart of the town, a strong flow of gas of good quality was encountered at a depth of 200 feet. At a depth of 225 feet another strong flow of gas was encountered. The well was cased and drilling was continued, but the gas continued to escape around the casing. Experts from the Medicine Hat gas fields predict that when sufficient depth is reached sufficient gas will be found not only to supply the town, but to furnish light and heat for neighboring towns.

MIXED FARMING.

The Beaver Lake District is distinctively a mixed farming district. All of the products of Western Canada are grown here successfully. Wheat yields 25 to 45 bushels to the acre; oats, 75 to 100 bushels; barley, 25 to 45 bushels. Corn matures for seed, and peas, rye and flax are grown. Alfalfa has been grown successfully. Stock growing is an important industry, the natural grass furnishing excellent feed. Horses graze throughout the winter, and plenty of hay is produced for cattle and sheep. Many hogs are raised in the district. The packing plant near Edmonton on the G. T. P. afford a good market for all kinds of food animals.

TRUCK FARMING.

The district surrounding Beaver Lake is peculiarly adapted to truck farming, the waters of the Lake preventing early frosts. Potatoes, tomatoes, cucumbers, pumpkins, squash, citrons, cabbage, asparagus, celery, strawberries and a hardy variety of apples are successfully cultivated. Dairying is becoming an important industry. A large amount of milk, cream and butter is shipped daily to Edmonton. Poultry and eggs are produced in considerable quantities and find a ready market at good prices at the Tofield produce stores which buy for the Edmonton market. There is an especially good opening at Tofield for experienced truck gardeners.

TO MAKE ROOM FOR TOFIELD TO GROW

THE GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC

OFFERS A FEW CHOICE CLOSE-IN LOTS, HERETOFORE HELD IN RESERVE

MANUFACTURING.

There is every indication that Tofield will in a few years be one of the most important Manufacturing Centres in Western Canada. Its facilities for the distribution of the products of its factories are excellent, the Grand Trunk Pacific and connecting lines bringing it in close touch with a large and populous territory in Southern Alberta and Saskatchewan. Cheap fuel—coal, wood and natural gas—plenty of water, good shipping facilities will inevitably attract manufactories. No better openings are to be found in Western Canada for a flouring mill and a cereal mill than are to be found at Tofield. A superior quality of wheat and oats is produced in the district, and markets for the products are close at hand.

TOFIELD A NEW TOWN.

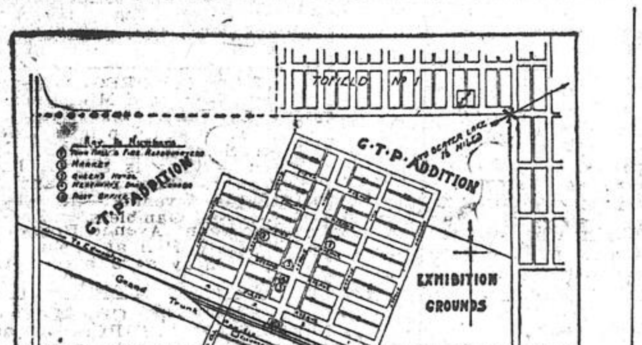
The railroad did not reach Tofield until the late fall of 1909. Prior to that time there was no outlet for its coal, and the farm products of the district had to be hauled by waggon long distances to market. The real history of the town, therefore, dates back to the coming of the Grand Trunk Pacific, about a year ago. During the past year the population of the town has more than doubled. The coming summer will see a remarkable development not only in the town but in the surrounding district. Those who buy property there now will get the full benefit of this development, which will inevitably result in a rapid increase in real estate values. The town is not new enough to be an experiment, and not old enough for property values to be too high for profitable investment.

WHERE AND WHEN TO BUY.

The place to invest money in real estate is in a town that has back of it resources which cannot fail to make it a success. Having found a town backed by such resources, the time to buy is before real estate prices are based on what the town is expected to be rather than on what it is. Tofield has the resources necessary to the making of an important town. These resources are just in the first stages of development. The attention of the outside world has not heretofore been attracted to them. Within the next few weeks all Canada will be made familiar with Tofield's many exceptional advantages. The man who buys lots there now, without waiting until the best of them are sold, will reap the benefit of the publicity which the town will receive in the advance in the value of the purchases.

PURCHASERS FULLY PROTECTED.

Persons who purchase town lots direct from the Grand Trunk Pacific, are fully protected. The standing and credit of one of Canada's leading institutions stands back of every statement made and every agreement entered into. Perfect title direct from the Grand Trunk Pacific to the purchaser is guaranteed. Where the selection of lots is left to us, and the selection is not satisfactory, the Grand Trunk Pacific will, if requested to do so within 30 days of the date of the application, give the purchaser the choice of lots remaining at the same price, or refund all payments made.



LOTS IN THE HEART OF THE TOWN.

The above plan shows the location of the lots—marked "G. T. P. Addition"—now being offered for sale. It will be noted that about half of these lots are right in the heart of the town—between the old and the new sections. The remainder are close to the business section and the railroad, and many of them will, without doubt, be in demand later for factory sites.

GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC TOWNSITE.

The town of Tofield consists of "Tofield No. 1" and "Tofield No. 2." The former was laid out before the coming of the railroad, which, when it did come, went half a mile south of it. A considerable number of residences and business houses, a church and the public school were located in "Tofield No. 1." All of the land between the railroad and "Tofield No. 1" was purchased by the Grand Trunk Pacific, on which a townsite was laid out. All of the business houses moved to the new townsite, but the residences remained. The land between the two portions of the town was reserved by the G.T.P., and is just now for the first time being put on the market.

WHY LOTS ARE BEING SOLD.

The Grand Trunk Pacific originally platted but eighteen blocks. The land reserved adjoins the town on the east, north and west. There has been no building south of the railroad. The town has outgrown its original limits, and in response to the insistent demands of the people of Tofield, the G. T. P. has made provisions for the continued growth of the town by platting the ground held in reserve, part of which lies between "Tofield No. 1" and the Grand Trunk Pacific townsite, and between what is now the business section and the principal residence section of the town and the new $11,000 brick school. The G.T.P. is more interested in the increase in traffic that will result from the growth of the town than in holding this land for an increase in value.

ONLY A FEW LOTS FOR SALE.

Owing to the small number of lots available at Tofield, it is apprehended that many applicants will be disappointed. The number of lots to be sold is as follows:

30 corner lots 50x140 ft.	$150 each
120 inside lots 50x140 ft.....	100 each
16 corner lots 50x140 ft......	100 each
64 inside lots 50x140 ft......	75 each
16 corner lots 50x140 ft......	75 each
60 inside lots 50x140 ft......	50 each
5 corner lots (original plat) 25x140 ft.	250 each
24 inside lots (original plat) 25x140 ft.	200 each
9 inside lots (original plat) 50x140 ft.	250 each

Lots will be allotted in the order in which applications are received.

TELEGRAPH AT OUR EXPENSE.

This advertisement will appear simultaneously in 52 of the leading daily papers of Canada. In order that all persons may have an equal opportunity to purchase these lots, we authorize the telegraphing of applications at our expense. Messages must state whether inside or corner lot is desired, and price. We would suggest that a second choice be given, as follows: "Reserve corner Tofield one fifty. Second choice inside one hundred." We will answer at once giving number of lot and block reserved, when remittance should be forwarded by first mail, accompanied by letter giving number of lot and block stated in our telegram. Attention to these details will avoid delays. Lots reserved by telegraph will not be held beyond the time necessary for remittance to reach the Land Commissioner, Grand Trunk Pacific.

In case you desire further particulars, maps, etc., before selecting lots, use coupon below.

INFORMATION COUPON
(Tofield Dept.)
International Securities Co.,
642 Somerset Building, Winnipeg, Man.

Please forward to me by return mail full particulars regarding the sale of town lots in the subdivision to the original townsite of Tofield, which is just being placed on the market.

NAME ....
ADDRESS ....
....

Be sure to mention TOFIELD in your Telegram and Letters relating to these lots.

Information for Purchasers

No lot farther than five blocks from Main Street.
No lot farther than ten blocks from Railway Station.
No lot farther than seven blocks from business section.
Send 10 per cent, of price with application; remainder in nine monthly payments.
Discount of 5 per cent. for payment in full with application.
No interest on deferred payments; no taxes to pay until 1912.
Perfect title direct from Grand Trunk Pacific.
For further information, address INTERNATIONAL SECURITIES CO., LIMITED, Sales Agent for Grand Trunk Pacific, 642 Somerset Building, Winnipeg, Manitoba.
Send all money for lots to

APPLICATION BLANK FOR PURCHASE OF TOFIELD LOTS
Land Commissioner, Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Co.,
Somerset Building, Winnipeg, Man.

I hereby make application to purchase .... lots at the price of $................ each, and enclose herewith remittance of $.............. being one-tenth the total purchase price. I agree to remit the same amount each month for nine consecutive months.

I desire your representative to select for me out of the townsite of Tofield, what he regards as the best lots remaining unsold at this price. Title to lots to be clear and indefeasible. No interest to be charged on deferred payments, and no taxes until the year 1912. Please make out and forward to me your formal "Application to Purchase Town Lots," which I will sign and return.

Name......................................
Address ....
....

Land Commissioner, Grand Trunk Pacific, Winnipeg, Manitoba

Sole Representatives for the Sale of Grand Trunk Pacific Lots in Montreal

BEAUDRY REALTY CO.

Credit Foncier Building, - - - - - 35 St. James Street,

Who will be pleased to furnish full particulars on request.

Rheumatism
Is A Constitutional Disease.

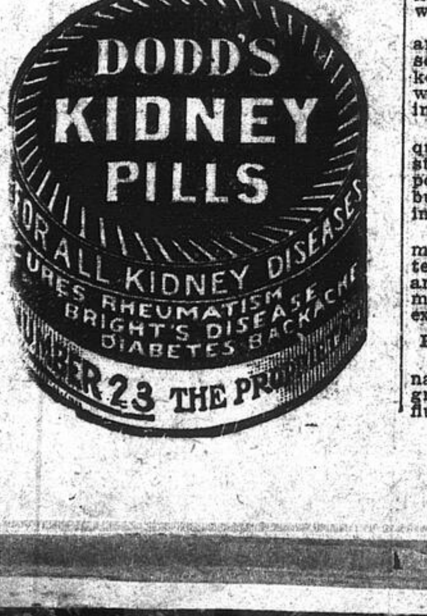
It manifests itself in local aches and pains,—inflamed joints and stiff muscles,—but it cannot be cured by local applications.

It requires constitutional treatment, and the best is a course of the great blood-purifying and tonic medicine

Hood's Sarsaparilla

which corrects the acid condition of the blood and builds up the system.

Get it today. Sold by all druggists everywhere. 100 Doses One Dollar.



PILES Dr. Chase's Ointment is a certain and guaranteed cure for each and every form of itching, bleeding and protruding piles. See testimonials in the press and ask your neighbors about it. You can use it and get your money back if not satisfied. 60c, at all dealers or EDMANSON, BATES & CO., Toronto.
DR. CHASE'S OINTMENT.

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

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.

GARDINER—At 'Stadacona, Havelock, New Zealand, on Nov. 28, 1910, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. Reginald Gardiner.

THOMPSON — On Nov. 23, 1910, at 248 Durocher street, to Mr. and Mrs. W. Foskett Thompson, a son.

WILSON — At St. Lambert, on Nov. 23, 1910, to Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Wilson, a son.

MARRIED.

BARKER — THOMPSON — At Asbury Methodist Parsonage, Perth, Ont., on Nov. 30, 1910, by the Rev. J. D. Richardson, M.A., Eli Oliver Barker, Bedford Township, Frontenac County, to Miss Mary Ann Thompson, Althorpe, Sherbrooke Township.

MacLAREN — STEWART — On Nov. 30, 1910, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. T. W. Winfield, Emma Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Peter Stewart, Ottawa, to Geo. Leslie McKay MacLaren, of Prescott, son of the Rev. Alex. MacLaren, of Hamilton.

MURPHY—BISSET — At St. Andrew's Church, Quebec, on Nov. 30, 1910, by the Rev. Dr. Love, Giles B. Murphy, M.D., son of the late Richard G. Murphy, Brockville, to Adele B. Bisset, daughter of the late James Bisset, Gros Pin.

DIED.

BAXTER—On December 2, 1910, Elaine, infant daughter of Dr. and Mrs. F. H. A. Baxter.

COLWELL—At the home of her granddaughter, Mrs. Robt. McCausland, 273 Russell Hill Drive, Toronto, on Nov. 29, 1910, Elizabeth Colwell, widow of the late W. W. Colwell, in her 95th year.

MOUNTAIN — At Ulverton, Que., on Nov. 27, 1910, Mary Jane Reed, widow of the late Wm. Mountain, in her 78th year.

MacMARTIN — At Calgary, on Nov. 29, 1910, Cora L. MacMartin, sister of Mrs. Charles J. Patton, of this city.

IN MEMORIAM.

CLOUSTON — In loving remembrance of our dear father, Robert D. Clouston, who departed this life on Dec. 4, 1906.

Those sending notices for the above column may send with them a list of names of interested friends, together with a one-cent stamp for each address, and marked copies of the 'Witness' containing the notice will be promptly mailed. For addresses in foreign countries three cents will be required.

TEES & CO.,
Funeral Directors
912 ST. CATHERINE W.
Phone Up 1653. (Note change of Address)

SEALE & SON
Funeral Directors
312 Dorchester St. West.
Phone Up 969. Residence, Up 2671

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Jos. C. WRAY & BRO.
UNDERTAKERS
HEAD OFFICE 290 MOUNTAIN ST
EAST END 297 ST DOMINIQUE ST

FREE "MARCIL'S MAGAZINE" for 6 mos. Illustrated. Shows HOW Fortunes are made in Montreal land. Write Geo. Marcil & Co. Dept. W., Montreal, Que

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CALIFORNIA OIL MAP showing all the fields, will be mailed to you upon application. Also our monthly trade paper. SAGAR-LOOMIS COMPANY, Phelan Bldg., San Francisco, Cal.

FITS cured to stay cured. Eminent judges, ministers, congressmen, and the medical press declare my results permanent, even after others fail. WRITE TO-DAY FOR FREE BOOK. Address
Dr. W. TOWNS, Fond du Lac, Wis., U.S.A.

ONLY ONE DOLLAR!
Every Boy Longs To Own a Watch.

Get your son one. We can sell you a good time-keeper, stem-winding for the small sum of ONE DOLLAR. Other stores ask $1.50. Why pay high prices?
Can only be had at
"THE WIGWAM,"
134 PEELSTREET.
Open evenings until 10 p.m.

Cold Weather is Coming

Weather suitable for the Sale of
FROZEN FISH.

Advent time now on hand—is also the time to handle FROZEN FISH.

We have all kinds, such as Halibut, Salmon, Dore, Pike, Herrings, Haddock, Codfish, etc.

D. HATTON COMPANY
18 Bonsecours St.,
MONTREAL.

METAL WELDING.

A new method of metal welding has just been installed at the Angus shops of the Canadian Pacific Railway through the use of oxygen and acetylene gases, a mixture of these gases producing an intensely hot flame with which wonders in the welding line are now being performed.

ERROR IN POSTAL GUIDE.

In the monthly postal sheet for December, through a printer's error, the hour of closing of the mail for the Canadian Northern steamship 'Royal Edward,' on Tuesday, the 6th instant, is given as 10.30 p.m. This should read 10.30 a.m.

FOR SALE
Bishop Court Apartments
147 BISHOP STREET

The above contains 18 suites all well rented. The most complete and up-to-date apartments in the City. Finished throughout in chestnut. Cold storage. Refrigerating plant.

For further particulars apply,

R. NEVILLE, JR. 233 ST. JAMES ST
Main 2930.

PROPERTIES FOR SALE.

Four-story stone building, St. Catherine street west, with lot 25 x 150 Price, $15,000. Easy terms of payments.

Three extra well-built flats, Labelle street, in pressed brick, modern improvements, separate furnaces to each flat, first class tenants, situated near schools, convents, churches and tramways. Price, $6,500. Rental, $648. Would take a good residential building lot in part payment.

Very desirable piece of property, McGill College Avenue, near St. Catherine street; could easily be converted into stores. Liberal terms of payments.

Three fine flats, 163-167 Orleans street, modern conveniences, six and seven rooms each, stone building; a bargain at $5,000. Easy terms. Would take a good residential lot in Annex or Outremont, in part payment.

Four story stone building, St. Famille street, in perfect order, containing upper and lower tenement, good coach house and stables. Price, $7,500.

PARENT BROS.
56 ST. JAMES STREET, CITY

PROPERTY OFFERINGS

LACHINE.
$ 8,000—House, BREWSTER AVENUE.
ST. LAMBERT.
$ 8,000—House, VICTORIA AVENUE.
Lot, on RIVER FRONT, 15c per foot.
OUTREMONT.
$ 6,500—Houses, DE L'EPEE AVENUE.
20,000—House, ST. VIATEUR STREET, facing Outremont Park
$ 2,200—Flats, DE L'EPEE STREET.
Lots, OUTREMONT JUNCTION, close to Park Avenue.
Lots, DUROCHER AVENUE, between St. Viateur and Fairmont Avenue.
$ 700—(each)—Lots, ROCKLAND AVENUE, south of Van Horne Avenue.
$ 1,000—Lot, WILDER AVENUE, above Van Horne Avenue.
Lot, southeast corner Mance and Fairmont Avenue.
$ 900—Lot, DUROCHER STREET, north St. Viateur street.
WESTMOUNT.
$ 5,500—House, BRUCE AVENUE.
$40,000—House and grounds, ARGYLE AVENUE.
$10,000—Houses, MONTROSE AVENUE.
POINT ST. CHARLES.
$20,000—Factory Site, facing G. T. R. LINES.
$ 6,000—Tenement houses, FORFAR STREET.
CITY.
$10,000—House, UNIVERSITY STREET, near Milton street.
Factory Site, ST. GENEVIEVE STREET.
$ 3,500—Lot, NOTRE DAME STREET WEST, east of Seigneurs street.
$20,000—Factory Site, NOTRE DAME STREET EAST (Traverse de Longueuil).
$ 9,000—House, PARK AVENUE, near Sherbrooke street.
OPEN FOR EXCHANGE.
$10,000—Exchange price, House, PARK AVENUE, on east side. Would exchange for flats in OUTREMONT, or City, west of St. Lawrence Boulevard.
SAULT AU RECOLLET.
Land on McKenzie & Caperman Avenue, alongside of R. R. track, 10c per square foot.
$ 7,500—Colonial House, King's Highway.

BENJAMIN BURLAND,
Real Estate, General Insurance and Investments.
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MAIN 3089.

"Mankind are always happy
for having been happy."

IF YOUR GIFTS ARE PURCHASED AT
Houghton's
Arts and Crafts Shop,
128 PEEL STREET,
YOUR FRIENDS WILL SURELY BE HAPPY.

GIFTS FOR GENTLEMEN
Are always appreciated when made of leather.

Blanket Weather

Has your horse got a GOOD WARM BLANKET these cold nights? If not, get one of ROBERTS' BLANKETS AT ONCE.
We have a Large Stock of All Kinds for Street or Stable at the Lowest Prices.
Don't Forget that ROBERTS' HARNESS are the BEST.
Stable Supplies always on hand.

J. W. ROBERTS
336 St. James St.
Tel. Main 1966

ROYAL SCHOOL COMMISSION.

There will be two meetings of the Royal School Commission next week, the first on Wednesday at 4 p.m., and the second on Friday at the same hour. The meetings will be held at the Plateau School.

QUARANTINE LIFTED.

The quarantine has been lifted from Bishop's College School. Freed from the danger of scarlet fever contagion, the boys can now go and come as they will. There are still six cases of fever in the village.

COMING EVENTS

SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA.

The first offering that Dr. Perrin and the Montreal Symphony Orchestra will put before the patrons of the organization at the first concert at the Princess Theatre next Friday afternoon is a comprehensive and interesting one. The chief item is, of course, Dvorak's Symphony in G, which is characterized by some of the Doctor's most delightful writing. It is full of power as well as rhythmic alternations, and cannot fail to make a direct appeal to the hearers of it. The overture to the Cid, by Peter Cornelius, is better known, but the suite, 'Impressions d'Italie,' will come fresh to Montreal. Charpentier has put into it some most characteristic writing, and it is generally acknowledged to be an extremely interesting composition. Miss Pearl Benedict's rendering of the aria from St. Saens's much talked of opera, 'Samson et Delilah,' will be anticipated with a good deal of curiosity. Her three other songs have been selected with a view to comprehensiveness. Mr. Veitch states that business done is good and that there is every prospect of a large audience on the occasion of the first concert next Friday.

MISS PEARL BENEDICT.
The well known contralto who will sing at the opening Symphony Concert in the Princess Theatre next Friday afternoon.

NEXT WEEK AT THE OPERA.

An interesting programme is announced for next week at His Majesty's, when six operas will be sung, four in Italian and two in French. The first performance of 'Madame Butterfly' will be given on Friday evening in Italian, and Saturday evening will be a gala performance of 'Manon,' introducing for the first time in this city the celebrated French tenor, Elmond Clement, supported by Mme. Dereyene.

'The Tales of Hoffmann' will be repeated on Tuesday and Thursday evenings, and 'Cavalleria Rusticana and 'I. Pagliacci' will be heard on Monday night, the tenor roles being divided between Colombini and Torre.

At the popular concert this afternoon, the young Canadian violiniste Kathleen Parlow, who is now a guest of His Excellency the Governor-General in Ottawa, will make her first appearance in her native land since her triumphal tour in Europe. The other soloist will be Madame Plamondon-Michot.

BONCI COMING IN JANUARY.

An example of tireless and unswerving application to one fixed ideal, and its attendant success, is Alessandro Bonci, who has been heralded by the music critics as the world's greatest lyric tenor. Bonci is to appear in concert in Montreal on Jan. 14th, and many will then have their first opportunity to hear him. As a child Bonci seized every opportunity to sing, and so thoroughly did he convince himself that his voice would ultimately be his fortune that he utilized every spare moment for study and practice. At that time he had a very beautiful soprano voice. After a time he was able to attend a conservatoire, where he spent six years, after which he became the leading tenor at the cathedral in Loreto. He took the place formerly occupied by Capponi, for whom Verdi wrote his Requiem Mass. It was made vacant by Capponi's death. At the public trial for voices for this position Bonci was selected—forty other applicants being defeated by him. This was fourteen years ago.

BONCI.

After a period of three years Bonci entered the grand opera field, winning quick recognition, and it is only this year that he has renounced his operatic triumphs to tour the country in concert. He is actuated by two reasons in doing this. One is to demonstrate the benefits to be derived from the practice of bel canto; the other to study music conditions throughout the country. If he finds as a result of his tour that the lovers of classic music are sufficiently interested, he will make public a plan on which he has been working for the past year, which will eventually end in the establishment of an institution that will go far toward assuring for Canada and the United States grand operas sung in our own tongue by our own artists.

THE DUBOIS ORCHESTRA.

On Wednesday evening, Dec. 14, at the Monument National, the third annual concert of the J. B. Dubois Amateur String Orchestra will be given. The Dubois quartette will assist. A special feature will be two selections by Miss G. Chamberland, violin soloist, who is a member of the orchestra. Miss Chamberland's numbers will be: 1. Ballade Polonaise, Vieuptemps; 2, (a) Madrigal, Sinnonetti; (b) Serenade, Ordla. Mr. Dubois has kindly consented to play the 'Andante Symphonique,' by Erlanger, Op. 12. The membership has increased this year to fifty-five musicians, which includes thirty-six violins, seven violas, eight 'cellos, and four basses.

The Charms of Life.

Have you ever lived in a climate that you could call ideal?

Have you ever gone into the orchard when it was in blossom?

Have you ever walked through the avenues of ripe-fruit-laden trees?

Have you ever been able to take a day off for fishing or hunting, or a day at the lake close by with your family without feeling that you should be back at office to keep the wheel going? No? Then you **haven't lived.**

Get away to-day, from business, long enough to get and read our books telling you how you can get to the finest climate in the Dominion and where you **can live.**

Learn how men and women make money, enjoy a delightful-the-year-round climate and grow healthy as well as wealthy, raising fruit and vegetables—until their orchard is in full bearing and learn how independent they are then.

Read our books through. Think a little about the cold winter. Think how short the summer has been. How much were you able to enjoy it? Are you going to keep going and going and going at the same pressure thinking that, **when business is through with you,** you will be able to enjoy life? Great thing to work all your life for, isn't it? Go back to your office, your factory, go back to the ninth floor of your skyscraper, go back to your desk and be happy, **if you can.**

BUT REMEMBER:—Fruit farmers and orchardists are the happiest mortals alive. They're not working as hard as you are. They produce. They live. Their families live. They're **INDEPENDENT.**

See our pictures of the famous Okanagan Valley, British Columbia. Get our booklets and other literature.

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Cottrell

Get in and do business on the ground floor. We are on the ground floor. Do business with us.

A few of the many properties we have for sale:

WESTMOUNT

St. Catherine St. W.,	$15,000.00
Grosvenor Ave. (just new)	7,000.00
Roslyn Ave.	12,000.00

We have a few other good houses for sale in **Westmount.**

Durocher St., Outremont, 3 flats	$ 6,600.00
Waverley St., 6 flats	10,000.00
St. Antoine St., 6 flats	15,500.00
Hutchison St., 4 flats	8,500.00
Esplanade Ave., two-story house	5,000.00

TWO GOOD FACTORY SITES

Cote St. Paul—100,000 square feet close to canal, C.P.R. and G.T.R. on both sides. Right price to prompt purchaser.

147,000 square feet, Annex on C.P.R. Cheap to quick buyer.

Call, Write or Phone and ask for a list of houses we have for sale.

HOUSES TO SUIT ALL

Sales Manager House Dept.,
Harold Cottrell,
517 ST. CATHERINE ST. WEST.
OPEN EVENINGS.

TO-DAY'S CONCERT.

Following is the programme for the orchestral concert at His Majesty's this afternoon:

Overture—'Rienzi' .. ..R. Wagner
Concerto in E minor ... Mendelssohn
Miss Kathleen Parlow.
(Violiniste.)
Delaissee .. ..G. Araujo
Fabliau .... J. Massenet
Mme. Plamondon-Michot.
Gavotte .. ..
Tarantelle ....A. Jacchia
Sig. A. Ruberti.
(Flautist.)
De 'Trille du Diable' .... Tartini
Spanish Dance .. ..Sarasate
Miss Kathleen Parlow.
Marche Joyeuse .... E. Chabrier
d'Infant Prodigale, Air de Lia..
....C. Debussy
Mme. Plamondon-Michot.
Bacchanale—'Samson et Delila'..
.... C. Saint-Saens

THE SAFEST INVESTMENT A MAN CAN MAKE IS TO BUY GOOD REAL ESTATE

30 TENEMENTS FOR SALE

Just East of Bleury Street, near Craig; all rented; land area 14,000 Square feet; present rental income $5,364, subject to increase first May next. $10,000 invested in this proposition will net you 18 3-4 p.c. from present rents.

ROBINS COMPANY
First Floor
Uptown 6161
282 St. Catherine Street West.
Jacobs' Building

ORGAN RECITAL IN TRINITY CHURCH.

The third of a series of four organ recitals, given by Mr. George M. Brewer, F.A.G.O., in Trinity Church, of which he is organist and choirmaster, will be given to-morrow at 8.15, after evensong. The following is the programme:

Modern French Composers—
1 Allegro Risoluto (First Movement of Symphony No. 8) .. ..C. M. Widor (1845....)
2 'Cantilene Pastorale' Alex. Guilmant (1837....
3 Fantasia in E flat .. .. Camille Saint-Saens (1835....)
4 'Cortege Funebre' .. .. Theo. Dubois (1837....)
5 'Grand Choeur Dialogue' .. .. .. Eugène Gigout (1844....)

ST. PAUL'S CHOIR'S RECITAL.

The choir of St. Paul's Presbyterian Church, under the direction of Mr. F. H. Blair, will give their first choral recital of the season in St. Paul's Church, Dorchester street west, on Wednesday evening, December 12, at 8.30 o'clock.

At this recital the choir will sing for the first time in Montreal a cantata 'The Hymn of Trust' by Dr. Edward Broome. This work being new will no doubt interest the musical public. The choir will also sing compositions by Gounod and 'Hymn to the Trinity' by Tchaikowsky.

EDMONT CLEMENT IN 'MANON.'

Edmond Clement, who will be heard for the first time at the gala performance of 'Manon' at His Majesty's a week from next Saturday, made his first appearance in America at the New Theatre in November, 1909, in 'Werther,' and his success was equally great in 'Manon' at the Metropolitan.

As an artist M. Clement cannot be surpassed, as there is a sincerity of feeling and expression in his singing that lend great beauty to it. His extensive repertoire includes all of the great tenor roles, especially those of lyric and sentimental character, and as 'Manon,' 'Carmen,' 'Werther,' etc., all of which will be sung during his engagement in this city.

No one in Paris ever disputes the acknowledged position of M. Clement as the first of French tenors, and to him has been intrusted the most important creations of the Opera Comique for many years.

HOUSES FOR SALE

6 Good houses on upper level, Westmount; different avenues; prices $6,000 $6,500, $9,500, $11,000, $11,500 and $13,500.

Fine self-contained house and 4 flats, $14,000; small cash payment. Rentals over $1,400.

Good 6-flat property, centre of City. These also pay over 10% on the price. Very easy terms.

Houses, stores, lots and farms in different directions. Rents collected. Insurance and Loans effected.

ALFRED BENN,
Royal Trust Bldg.,
107 St. James St.

The cigar and candy store of E. Dagenais, at 1413 Notre Dame street west, was badly wrecked by fire which started from an overheated stove at 10.10 o'clock last night.

J. J. REUTTER,
JEWELLER, DIAMOND SETTER, WATCH REPAIRER
Repairing in all its branches a specialty. Prompt attention and personal supervision given to all orders.

HOLIDAY GIFTS

A very select stock now on hand of suitable gifts, comprising Watches, Clocks, Gem Jewellery, Art Ware, Cut Glass, etc., at reasonable prices.

5 BLEURY STREET
(Just above Craig.)
Phone Main

THE
NEW SUMMER RESORT
NAMES

THE UPTOWN
REAL ESTATE BROKER.

Below are the best names suggested for the NEW SUMMER RESORT, at the most delightful spot on Lake St. Louis.

Thousands of names have been sent us, but we can only publish the most appropriate ones.

To assist in a *just* selection. The location is on a beautiful Bay with a sandy beach, protected by points of land covered with pine trees stretching out into the lake.

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ALLARD BAY
ARCADIE
ALEXANDRA
BRIGHTON
BEAUVOIR
BEAULAC
BELLEMERE
BAYSWATER
BONNIE BAY
BAY JOLIE
BAY VILLE
BRAESIDE
BAYPOINT
BAY BEACH
CLEAR VIEW
CONNAUGHT
CLEAR LAKE
CLOVERLEA
EDGEWATER
ELMHURST
ELYSIUM
EDWARD
FAIRHAVEN
FAIRVIEW
FAIRY DELL
GREEN BANK
GRAND VIEW
HAHA BAY
HAPPY REST
HIAWATHA
IDLEWILD
JOY VIEW
KILLARNEY
KING'S BAY
KILCARE
LAKE REST
LAKE VIEW
LAKE DRIVE
LAKELEA
LILY LAKE
LAKE CHARM
LAKE BEAU
LAKE FARM
LAKELANDS
LACONIA
LAKE NOOK
LAKEFIELD
MINNEHAHA
MOTORVIEW
NEW NAME
NICE VIEW
PINEHURST
PINE BEACH
PARADISE
PINE BAY
ROTHSAY
ROSELEA
ROYAL VIEW
SUMMERLEA
SUNNYSIDE
SUNRISE
SANDY BAY
SHORELEA
SUNNY LAKE
SAND BEACH
SORRENTO
VAL D'OR
VIRGINIA
VIEW POINT
SUNRISE BAY
SUMMERIT.

The public are now asked to decide by votes which of the above names is best and most appropriate for the NEW RESORT. Each party to vote for ONE NAME ONLY and mail it to this office,

To the person who first suggested the name which receives the most votes a Building Lot Free of Charge will be given.

A second prize of $25.00 CASH will be given to the first received vote in favor of the winner. The two prizes cannot go to one person.

No coupons mailed after Saturday accepted. Monday's papers, Dec. 5th, will announce the NEW NAME and the names of the winners.

Name Chosen............................
Your Name............................
Address............................

Cottrell
517 St. Catherine St. West
MONTREAL, Que.
Phone—Up 2990. *Open Evenings.*

A. W. Christie Realty Co.

105 Lindsay Building, 518 St. Catherine St. W.
MONTREAL, P.Q.
Telephone—Uptown 735. Residence—St. Louis 4017

WE have NUMEROUS Properties for Sale or Rent.
WE want NUMEROUS Properties for Sale or Rent.

BETTER STILL

WE have NUMEROUS Clients anxious to Buy or Rent.

Our greatest trouble just now is that we cannot obtain sufficient furnished flats or self-contained houses.

Amongst the most urgent properties that we want at present are:—

A nice nine-room furnished flat or self-contained house (central).

Two furnished flats with three bedrooms.

Two furnished flats with six or seven rooms.

We have a client who is anxious to purchase a store on Main Street. Another wants to buy a factory suitable for light machinery — not less than four story.

And still another client wants a high class WELL STOCKED FARM.

SO that you should have as good a chance as anyone else of making money we just remind you that lots in

CARILLON PARK

have advanced in price and are now selling at **$175.00** each.

This price will not remain long. There is bound to be another advance very shortly. Buy yourself a cheap Christmas present and give your wife one as well by investing in lots in Carillon Park.

DE SALABERRY PARK

Situated at the head of St. Lawrence Main. To reach the property take a car to St. Laurent Road, abutting the property (Fare, 5 cents), or phone us and we will take you there.

ONLY 100 Lots (25 x 100) for Sale at the nominal price of $350.00 each.

If you want to

BUY SELL RENT

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A. W. CHRISTIE REALTY CO.
Lindsay Building
MONTREAL, P.Q.
Tel. Up 735. Res., St. Louis 4017

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

The treasurer of the Montreal Diet Dispensary, 79 Mansfield street, acknowledges with many thanks the following subscriptions for November —Mr. Gerald Birks (Special), $250; Miss M. J. [illegible] (Toronto), $50; Mr. Francis Mc[illegible]nan, $30; Mr. Gerald Birks, Mrs. [illegible] E. Ames, Miss Jessie Dow, Miss Gale Yuile, $25 each; Collections at Bic, per Dr. Scrimger, $23; Miss Ackinson, Mr. H. Munderloh, $15 each; Mrs. E. L. Pease, Miss Lighthall, J. H. R. Molson & Bros., A. C. Leslie & Co. (Ltd.), Mrs. F. T. Adams, $10 each; Miss Holt, Mrs. John Beattie, Dr. F. J. Shepherd, Mr. A. J. Lyman, Mr. R. Henderson, Mr. W. C. Lyman, Mr. G. Hooper, Mr. A. Macnider, Lady Van Horne, Mrs. Robt. Johnston, Mrs. W. D. Sutherland, Miss Sutherland, Morton, Phillips & Co., $5 each; Mrs. C. Godfrey, Mrs. Jonathan Hodgson, Dr. Mathewson, Mrs. Wilkins, W. V. Dawson & Co., Mrs. R. Carlyle Jamieson, L. H. Packard & Co., Mr. J. R. Innis, Mrs. Geo. Hyde, Mrs. G. L. Ogilvie, Mrs. A. A. Allan, Mr. D. F. Angus, Fitzgibbon & Co., Mrs. H. B. MacDougall, $2 each; Miss Annie Ogden, Mrs. E. Goff Penny, Mrs. R. McD. Paterson, Mrs. J. G. Lewis, Miss Blackader, Mrs. F. E. Nelson, Mrs. T. E. Hodgson, Mrs. A. B. Evans, $1 each.

No. 12 Chat

MONTCLAIR

Easily Reached.

Sherbrooke St. West —N.D. Grace Ward —Montreal.
The Aristocratic West End Suburb of Montreal.

A MONEY MAKER.

Are you interested to find out how money is being made so easily in MONTCLAIR by small investors as well as big ones.

We will give you an example:

Supposing you have only $50, and you place it in the bank. The bank will pay you $1.50 for the use of this money for one year.

With the same $50, you can control 4600 square feet of land in MONTCLAIR, which will give you $46 profit every time it goes up 1c per square foot.

And if worse comes to worst, and the property should go up only 1c per square foot in a whole year, this would still represent 90 percent on your original investment of $50, or 30 times more than any bank would allow you.

And you run no risk.

Because land is the basis of all security.

MONTCLAIR is destined to be inhabited by the wealthy class, and although you can purchase land there now, from us, on extremely easy terms, when the time comes for you to transfer your land, it will be to a party who will pay you a big price for it, as the consideration will not be the price, but the site.

We have been in the land business in Montreal for 23 years, and we do not know of a single case where a person invested in land and lost money, but we know of a very, very large number of persons who have made large fortunes.

History repeats itself.

Last year we were selling Westmount Plateau. This year our customers of last year are turning over their holdings at all sorts of profits, in some cases at a profit of over 200 to 300 percent.

This year we are selling MONTCLAIR, and next year it will be our customer's turn to sell MONTCLAIR, at as big, if not bigger profits realized by our Westmount Plateau customers.

Five percent cash and $5 a month will secure any lot.

If it is a home you are after, locate here, and if you need any financial assistance, we will back you up to the extent of 90 percent of the cost of house and land, and make it re-imbursable monthly, same as rent.

Mail Orders Receive Special Attention

GEO. MARCIL & CO.,
180 St. James Street - - Montreal,

Please send me all particulars—Booklets and "Marcil's Magazine" Free.

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SIX FLATS FOR SALE

Corner Hutchison and Laurier Ave.

This valuable property to be sold at once. Splendid corner for bank; finest business corner in Outremont. For price and other information, apply to

THE YALE REALTY COMPANY
226 ST. PAUL STREET.
Phone Main 763; St. Louis 902.

FOR SALE

Lot Containing 30,000 Square Feet on
COTE DES NEIGES ROAD.
near PINE AVENUE.
Cheap to a prompt purchaser.
D. W. OGILVIE & CO. INC.
Real Estate Agents,
Tel. Main 3113. 11 ST SACRAMENT STREET.

Houses For Sale

Tara Hall Ave.	$3,300
Irvine Ave.	3,600
Clarke Ave.	6,500
Lansdowne Ave., above Sherbrooke	8,700
Arlington Ave.	13,000
Wood Ave.	15,000

These are most desirable houses, and quite worth while looking at.

H. J. Ross,
180 St. James Street.

FOR SALE

The property known as No. 404 Dorchester St. West, abutting on Dorchester, Mansfield and St. Monique Streets.

H. JOSEPH & CO., Inc.
16 St. Sacrament St., City

DWELLING FOR SALE.

Ready for Occupancy, 6 rooms and bathroom, hot water heating, new plumbing, fresh decoration. Lot 60 ft. x 90 ft. Price **$3,800.**

Bedbrooke avenue, Montreal West.

Apply to Peden & McLaren, Montreal West, or 20 St. Alexis street. Phone MAIN 5158.

PROPERTY FOR SALE.

PROPERTY FOR SALE. AN INVESTment Opportunity. 16 percent net on your money. Brick block, five 'light housekeeping' flats (something new), known as 'Garden Court.' Situation, Jardin street, 10 minutes from McGill street, 12 minutes from Guy and St. Catherine. Price $4,900. Annual rent $612. Terms, say, $2,500 cash. W. ERNEST BOLTON, 141 Notre Dame West.

TO LET.

HOUSE TO LET, 308 GARNIER ST., 5 rooms, with gas, and every convenience; $9.00 per month. Apply, 301 Garnier street, 5 doors above Mount Royal avenue east.

FLATS TO LET.

TO LET, MANUFACTURING FLAT, containing 3000 feet, heated, with or without tailoring plant. W. GODBEE BROWN, 322 Board of Trade.

ROOMS TO LET.

LARGE DOUBLE ROOM ON BATHroom flat; also single room; both newly furnished; telephone; near McGill Colege. Apply, 25 Lorne ave.

ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED — THREE UNFURNISHED rooms, about 10 minutes from Victoria Square. Price not more than $10.00 per month. Apply Box 805, 'Witness' Office.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

WANTED TO PURCHASE ALL CASToff Clothing, Furniture, Silverware, Plated Ware, Old Gold, Pawn Tickets. Above everybody else's prices paid by MAX FRANK, 15 East Craig street. Tel. East 3067.

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FOR SALE—TWO-STORY SUMMER cottage, grounds and boathouse, best part of Lac Marvis. Boats and furniture if required. Also other choice building lots on this lake. Room 12, 22 St. John street.

PROPERTY.

FLOUR MILL, 100 BARREL CAPAcity, in progressive Alberta town. Elevator, 35,000 bushels. Equipment fully modern and in first class condition. Unlimited supply of wheat direct from farmers. Cheap fuel. Fine opportunity for practical man. Full particulars by mail. GEO. EDWARDS, 317 Portage Ave, Winnipeg.

TIMBER LIMIT AND SAW MILL IN British Columbia.—I am authorized to offer for sale property, comprizing 120 million feet standing timber, some of the finest in the province, consisting of Cedar, Pine, Fir, and Spruce. Saw Mill with capacity of 60 m. Daily. Lumber on hand and logging equipment. This will be sold as a going concern, and affords one of the best available opportunities for taking up a first class lumber proposition. Full particulars mailed on application. Principals only. I have also for sale the following Timber Limits:—In British Columbia, good logging proposition, well situated with thirty million feet standing timber. Can be logged at reasonable cost, and offered at a very low price. In Northern Alberta, twenty-three square miles virgin forest, Pine and Spruce, fronting river and convenient to railway, affording fine opportunity for Pulp Mill. In Central Alberta Timber Berth with estimated cut of sixty million feet Pine and Spruce. In Southern Alberta, Timber Berth with seventy-five million feet standing Timber. Wanted, from Eastern Owners, Western Lands for Sale. I have exceptional advantages to facilitate sales. Correspondence solicited. GEO. EDWARDS, 317 Portage Ave., Winnipeg.

PLANTATION IN FLORIDA FOR Sale or exchange for city property. First class Florida Pineapple Plantation, charmingly situated, adjoining the town of Fort Pierce, on the Indian River, where there is abundance of fine fishing and excellent boating, having packing house and siding for shipping on the East-Coast Florida Railway. The crop realizes about 3,000 boxes of pineapples yearly, which sell in the U.S. and Montreal at $2.50 and $3.00 per box. Requires no cultivation or planting for at least 12 years, being all young growth. Price, only $12,500. For particulars and terms, apply to J. C. BERTRAND, 50 Notre Dame street West. Phone Main 7393.

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OFFICE DESKS, HOUSE DESKS, OFfice Tables, Library Tables, Rotary and Tilting Chairs, at 25 percent to 33⅓ percent lower than their actual value; big variety of well finished goods. GEO. H. LABBE & CO., Wholesale Manufacturers. Store, 350 St. Paul street.

TYPEWRITERS —INVESTIGATE REmanufactured Typewriters. Typewriters repaired, rented, exchanged. Highest grade. Ribbons, Carbon, Papers, etc. CHAS. B. WALSH & CO., 30 St. John street, Montreal.

EXTENSION DINING TABLES IN 60 different patterns, make and finish; the very latest designs, in Mission, etc., at about one-half their actual value; our stock consists of a very large quantity, finished, and a large lot unfinished. Call and see them without delay. GEO. H. LABBE & CO., Wholesale Manufacturers. Store, 350 St. Paul street.

ANY ONE NOT BEING ABLE TO GET a 'Witness' at his newsdealers will oblige the publishers by notifying the Subscription Department by telephone, Main 4090, or by postcard. JOHN DOUGALL & SON, 'Witness' Building, Montreal.

MISSION STYLE FURNITURE—WHY lose your valuable time at auction sales, bidding on old style furniture and often in very bad condition, when you can buy the real thing of the highest class about one-half the price at GEO. H. LABBE & CO'S. 350 St. Paul street. Established 1883.

REAL GOLDEN OAK DINING Chairs, with genuine leather seats, at as low a price as cane or wood seat, at the Manufacturers, 350 St. Paul street. GEO. H. LABBE & CO., Manufacturers.

PERSONAL.

LADIES' HAIRDRESSING MARCELwaving, shampooing, electric face and scalp massage done at ladies' own residence at moderate charge. Appointments promptly and carefully attended to also ladies' own hair made up in any description. Tel. East 3840. JOHN ANNARCH, 43 St. Famille St.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—NORDHEIMER UPRIGHT Cabinet Grand, beautiful walnut case, 7 1-3 octaves, fine marqueterie panels, overstrung scale, full metal plate, just like new, pure, liquid tone. Cost $500. Now $295. Payable cash $15 and $8 a month. LAYTON BROS., 550 St. Catherine street west (corner Stanley street.)

WEBER UPRIGHT PIANO, GOOD AS new, in excellent condition; will sell for $175.00 to immediate buyer. GERVAIS & HUTCHINS, 588 St. Catherine Street West.

FOR SALE—HOOD SQUARE PIANO, rosewood case, overstrung, in excellent condition, sweet tone, responsive touch, in fine condition, $95. Payable cash $5 and $4 a month. LAYTON BROS., 550 St. Catherine street west (corner Stanley street.)

YOU GET SWELL FURNITURE FOR very little money at the Manufacturers' Store, 350 St. Paul street. GEO. H. LABBE & CO.

FOR SALE—JEWETT, BOSTON UPright Piano, handsome case, of plain design, overstrung, full metal frame, 7 1-3 octaves, beautiful singing tone in fine condition. Bargain $245. Payable $10 cash and $6 a month. LAYTON BROS., 550 St. Catherine street west (corner Stanley street.)

BELL ORGAN — IN PERFECT CONdition; mirror top; a splendid instrument; $45 cash, or $60 at $5 cash and $3 per month. GERVAIS & HUTCHINS, 588 St. Catherine street West.

FOR SALE—DRY KINDLING WOOD, $1.75 per load. Cut hard wood, $2.50. E. J. SCULLION, 949 Notre Dame street west. 'Phone Main 6960.

WARDROBES, CHEST OF DRAWERS, Chiffoniers; a very large range at lowest wholesale prices, at 350 St. Paul street. GEO. H. LABBE & CO., Manufacturers.

ORGAN FOR SALE—IN GOOD CONDItion, fine tone. Suitable for Sunday School. Apply 55, Souvenir Ave., City.

SIDEBOARDS — 35 DIFFERENT Patterns and finish, of the latest production to select from; extension dining tables and genuine leather seats, solid oak dining chairs to match; china closets, etc., all 25 percent to 33 percent cheaper than ordinary price, at the manufacturers, GEO. H. LABBE & CO., Showrooms, 350 St. Paul street.

FOR SALE—LAYTON BROS. CABINET Grand, rich mahogany case, overstrung, 7 1-3 octaves, every improvement, delightfully rich and resonant tone, practically new. Suit a musician. Special price $275. Payable cash $15 and $7 monthly. LAYTON BROS., 550 St. Catherine street west (corner Stanley street.)

PIANO PLAYER, KARN 'Pianauto.' Perfect condition, about half price of new; $130, $10 cash and $10 per month, or $100 cash. GERVAIS & HUTCHINS, 588 St. Catherine Street West.

WHITE ENAMELLED FURNITURE is sanitary looking, pleasing to the eye; refined people prefer it to the ordinary furniture for their children's rooms. A great assortment to select from, and at extremely low prices at the Manufacturers' Show Rooms, 350 St. Paul street. GEO. H. LABBE & CO.

FOR SALE—BOSTON, SQUARE Grand Piano, in rich rosewood case, carved legs, serpentine moulding. Full metal plate, overstrung, 7 1-3 octaves, full, round tone, agreeable touch. In first class order. An opportunity $135. Payable $5 cash and $4 a month. LAYTON BROS., 550 St. Catherine street west (corner Stanley street.)

HOIST FOR SALE, CHEAP — One Double belted floor type freight hoist, with cage and wheels in good condition; platform, 5 x 5 feet; fully 1500 lbs. capacity. Counter shaft, pulley and splendid H.P. motor; 110 D.C. included, if desired. Apply to 142 St. Peter street.

MACHINE TOOLS FOR SALE.

Owing to changes in our plant we have the following machines for sale:

- **1 Automatic screw machine, taking up to 3-8 inch stock, with collets and cams.**
- **1 Three Spindle Drill, 24 inch table, 6 inch centres.**
- **1 Two Spindle Drill, 18 inch table, 6 inch centres.**
- **2 Garvin Millers, 30 inch tables.**
- **1 Garvin Miller, 18 inch table.**
- **1 4-Foot Speed Lathe.**
- **1 18 inch Lap Wheel.**

These machines are all in first class condition, and may be seen at any time.

Address, THE MANAGER, P.O. Box 2234, Montreal.

MACHINE TOOLS FOR SALE.—Owing to changes in our plant we have the following machines for sale:—1 Automatic screw machine, taking up to 3-8 inch stock, with collets and cams; 1 three spindle drill, 24 inch table, 6 inch centres; 1 two spindle drill, 18 inch table, 6 inch centres; 2 Garvin Millers, 30 inch tables, 1 Garvin Miller, 18 inch table; 1 4-foot speed lathe; 1 18-inch Lap wheel. These machines are all in first class condition, and may be seen at any time. Address, THE MANAGER, P.O. Box 2234, Montreal.

Motors FOR SALE

2 10 h.p. 115 volts D.C.
1 8 h.p. 110 volts. D.C.

All in A1 condition, and can be seen any time. Will sell cheap.—Apply,

'WITNESS' OFFICE

BARGAINS.

ALL COUNTRY MERCHANTS.—If you are contemplating a trip to the City of Montreal, and 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 that you come to see us. It does not matter whether you sell furniture or not. We make and carry in stock the most complete lines of Bedroom, Dining-Room, Sitting-Room, Parlor, Library and Kitchen Furniture in Canada, in fact, the best up-to-date goods to be found anywhere. We guarantee to give you the benefit of our lowest wholesale prices and very prompt delivery. If you can save on your purchases from 25 percent to 33 percent, you owe it to your family to do so, and it is certainly worth your while to make the trip to Montreal. If we have been able to suit such concerns as the Canadian Pacific Railway in the furnishing of their several hotels, we surely ought to be able to serve you. We make no charge for packing, and give very liberal terms to responsible traders, and the usual discount for spot cash or 30 days. We will pack your goods so that the freight charges will amount to a very small percentage. GEO. H. LABBE & CO., Wholesale Furniture Manufacturers. Show-Rooms, 350 St. Paul street. Established 27 years.

DAINTY BUFFETS, FINISHED EARLY English, also, Leather Diners, Extension Dining Tables, China Closets and Dinner Waggons to match; just the articles wanted for Apartment Houses and Flats; a big range to select from, and at 25 percent to 33 percent cheaper than ordinary prices, at the Manufacturers' Showrooms, 350 St. Paul st. GEO. H. LABBE & CO.

BEDROOM FURNITURE, OF THE very latest styles, such as Dressing Bureaus, Washstands, Dressing Tables, Chiffoniers, Cheval Mirrors, Tables, Chairs, etc., at 25 percent cheaper than ordinary prices, at the manufacturers. Show Rooms, 350 St. Paul street. GEO. H. LABBE & CO.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

ANYONE WHO WANTS TO DO SOMEthing for his or her Maker, will be given a choice of suitable opportunities at the end of our Sunday Evening Service. Our church is alive, and growing, and needs your help. Come a little before seven and enjoy the Song Service. It will hearten you up a bit. CALVARY CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, Guy Street, between Dorchester and St. Antoine streets.

ANYONE WHO WANTS TO DO Something for his or her Maker, will be given a choice of suitable opportunities at the end of our Sunday Evening Service. Our church is alive, and growing, and needs your help. Come a little before seven and enjoy the Song Service. It will hearten you up a bit. CALVARY CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, Guy Street, between Dorchester and St. Antoine streets.

GENERAL—WANTED, AT ONCE, General Servant. European preferred. Mrs. LINDEMANN, 423 Claremont avenue, Westmount.

THIS MAY MEAN YOU—PERMANENT position to experienced salesman for hardy nursery stock. Grown in Quebec. Best outfit free. Investigate. CANADIAN NURSERY COMPANY, LIMITED, Montreal.

MAKE MONEY CORRESPONDING, newspapers. Send for particulars. Press Syndicate, Middleport, N.Y.

WANTED, MECHANICS, CONTRACtors, Clerks and others to see what The Men's Own is like. Good music and a short address. Come to Calvary Church, Guy street, above St. Antoine, Sunday, 3 p.m., sharp.

MAN WANTED; MUST BE WILLING to learn, and capable of acting as our representative; no canvassing or soliciting; good income assured. Address, National Co-Operative Realty Co., 1264 Marden Building, Washington, D.C.

OFFICE BOY WANTED, BY A LEADing British Fire Insurance Company. Apply in own handwriting, giving age and reference to Box 85, 'Witness' Office.

WANTED, FIVE GIRLS FOR MAKING Straw Hats, power machines, steady employment, and weekly wages to beginners; Saturday afternoons off. Dominion Straw Goods Mfg. Co., 15-17 St. Peter street.

OFFICE BOY WANTED, AT ONCE. Apply in own handwriting to FINLEY, SMITH & CO., 26 St. Helen st.

WANTED, NURSE-HOUSEMAID, with good reference. One child three years old. 606 Grosvenor avenue, Westmount. Phone West 3752.

YOUNG LADIES

Wanted, a few Young Ladies, of good ability, 16 years of age or over, experience not necessary; must live at home and be able to furnish good references. Apply at the Employment Office, between 8 and 10 a.m.

The John Murphy Co., Limited.

School Boys Wanted

who can interest other scholars in A. 1. straight honorable business proposition, in which parents and teachers approve. Address, The Manager, P. O. Box 2234., Montreal.

TEACHERS WANTED.

WANTED — A PROTESTANT Teacher qualified to teach Grades 1, 2 and 3 Model. Apply, stating salary, etc., to HOWARD MULLIGAN, Fort Coulonge, Que.

PUPILS WANTED.

MADAME GERTRUDE WILLIAMS begs to announce her studio for voice production and singing, now open. Spec[illegible] style, expression, song effect teaching in ballads, oratorio, light opera, Italian, French and German songs. Schools visited. Terms for single lesson or course on application. 2374 Park avenue. 'Phone St. Louis 1786.

PROFESSOR LAMBERT, WORLD'S foremost writing expert, twenty years' experience, fine rapid writing simplified, made easy and thoroughly taught in short time; pupils limited; evening, 870 Dorchester East.

BUSINESS CARDS.

EDUCATIONAL ESTABLISHMENTS, Hospitals, and other large institutions can save considerable time and money by purchasing their chairs, wardrobes, cupboards, writing tables, etc., from the manufacturers, GEO. H. LABBE & CO., new showrooms, 350 St. Paul street.

Z. CHRISTIN DIT ST. AMOUR CO. Gravel and Cement Roofer. Snow and Ice removed from roofs in winter. 1509 St. Denis street, Montreal.

WEATHERED OAK, FUMED OAK, and Early English finished furniture, of the latest designs at lowest wholesale prices. GEO. H. LABBE & CO., Wholesale Manufacturers. Show-Rooms, 350 St. Paul street.

PAPER HANGING, PAINTING, TINTing, plastering, etc., experienced workmen, best materials; reasonable price. J. BACON, Decorator, 75 Hallowell avenue. Phone Westmount 1588.

PARLOR FURNITURE—PRETTY AND neatly upholstered Parlor Sets, latest designs and shades. Also Comfortable and Pretty Lounges, Davenports, Easy Chairs, Centre Tables (very large variety), Jardiniere Stands, all 25 percent to 33 percent lower than market price, at Show Rooms, 350 St. Paul street. GEO. H. LABBE & CO., Wholesale Manufacturers.

TABLES — OUR STOCK OF TABLES of every description and for every purpose is certainly the largest in this city, and the prices away below the current prices. Call early while our stock is very complete. GEO. H. LABBE & CO., 350 St. Paul street.

VETERAN LAND GRANTS.

VETERAN LAND GRANTS WANTED. Ontario or Dominion, located or unlocated. MULHOLLAND & CO., Toronto.

LOST, STRAYED AND FOUND.

LOST, BETWEEN 637 ROSLYN AVE. and His Majesty's Theatre last night, Silver Belt Buckle and Pongee Belt. Reward at above address.

FARM TO RENT.

WANTED TO RENT WELL STOCKED Farm, with orchard, if possible, situated on Ottawa river preferred. Reply to Box 150, 'Witness' Office.

WANT ADS.
For The 'WITNESS'

MAY BE LEFT WITH

A. T. Chapman, Bookseller, 513 St. Catherine st. West, or with R. Turner, Grocer, Point St. Charles, 801 Wellington street, West of Subway; J. W. Mathews, 103 Church Avenue, Verdun.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS.

CASH TARIFF.

Situation Vacant, Situation Wanted, Pupils Wanted, Rooms To Let, Articles Found, Second-hand Articles Wanted or For Sale.

Property For Sale or To Let.
Other Articles For Sale.

20 Words for 10c.

½c for each additional word. Six insertions for the price of four.

NOTICE PARTICULARLY.
Postage Stamps Will Be Accepted.

The above rates are Cash with order. When not prepaid numerous entries have to be made, and the rate is, in consequence, much higher.

No charge made in our books for any advertisement of less than five agate lines space.

NOW FOR CHRISTMAS ! !

With appropriate gifts for men gathered here in broader variety than you'll find elsewhere in a day's journey, we're going to do a record Christmas business. This all emphasises the importance of early shopping, why not choose to-day?

NECKWEAR, GLOVES, SMOKING JACKETS, BATH ROBES, MUFFLERS, FANCY VESTS, SHIRTS, ETC.

R. J. TOOKE
LIMITED

177 St. James Street.
493 St. Catherine Street W.
473 St. Catherine Street E.

MACDONALD NOTES.

Mr. Drummond, principal of the Kilmarnock Dairy School, Scotland, accompanied by Mr. Galloway, paid a visit to Macdonald College on Saturday last. He evinced special interest in the dairy and live stock departments. Principal Drummond arrived on the 'Empress of Ireland,' and is on his way westward to Vancouver, B.C.

The Rev. Professor Laird, of the Royal Military College, Kingston, Ont., conducted the Sunday services.

Two of the new houses which are being built are now ready. They will be occupied by Professor Klinck and Professor Blair.

One of the most active and flourishing clubs of Macdonald College is the Horticultural Club. The members are chiefly those students who are specializing along those lines, and who intend, when they graduate, to make some phase of horticulture their life work. At the opening meeting, Professor Blair gave a comprehensive review of the fruit industry of Canada from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Mr. Flewelling read a paper on current events. On Monday evening, Dr. Harrison lectured on 'The yew tree in history and poetry.' Mr. Innes gave in condensed form the present doings along horticultural lines. It is the purpose of the club to secure as many well-known horticulturists as possible who will address these meetings, and thus bring its members into a working knowledge of the conditions and actual work now being accomplished. The following is the list of officers: Honorary president, Professor Blair; honorary vice-president, Mr. Munroe; president, Mr. Black; vice-president, Mr. Spencer; secretary, Mr. Grindley; committee, Messrs. Innes, Young, B. Flewelling, and Borkey.

Professor Blair attended the horticultural convention held at Toronto last week. He addressed one of the meetings.

Mr. Phillipsis is visiting his sister, Miss Phillips, prior to her departure for England.

Among the week-end guests, the following have registered: Mrs. de Jersey, Mr. J. W. de Jersey, Gaspe, Que.; Mrs. H. J. Hyman, Miss E. Hyman, Miss L. E. M. Lindsay, Mr. Hyman, Montreal; Mrs. J. W. Boldt, Seattle, Washington, U.S.A.; the Misses Corneille, Montreal; Mr. Doran, Birmingham, Eng.; Miss L. Upton, Miss L. Scott, Westmount; Mr. G. Murray, Ottawa, Ont.; Mr. H. D. Brydone Jack, Vancouver, B.C.; Mr. C. E. Richardson, Mr. Forbes, Mr. Wilson, Montreal; Mr. Farmer, Montreal.

A ROYAL EXILE'S RECEPTION.

(London's 'Chronicle.')

Royal exiles have not always been so warmly welcomed in this country as King Manuel, whom our own King and Queen propose to visit shortly after his arrival. In the recently published memoirs of Princess Murat there is an indignant description of the reception accorded Napoleon III., in 1871.

'When the Emperor went to Windsor by the Queen's invitation accompanied by the Duc de Bassano and the officers of his suite, he found that only a small pony carriage had been sent to meet him—all that was thought necessary for a fallen sovereign. The Empress was loud in expressing her outraged feelings. . . . Lord Granville and Mr. Gladstone were, I know, horrified when they heard of the blunder. I think that an apology was sent to His Majesty, blaming some official of the court for the tactless incivility.'

NEWS OF JEWISH WORLD

The reactionary organs in Madrid are indignant at the fact that King Alfonso received at the palace the delegates, without distinction of creed, who took part in the Congress on the White Slave Traffic which recently met in that city. Among the delegates to this Congress were: Claude G. Montifiore, representing English Jewry, and Miss Sadie American, a well-known Jewish worker in the United States.

* * *

A young Jew, Zeki Effendi Hayon, has been appointed an Inspector of Finance of the Turkish Empire. This appointment raises the number of Jewish inspectors to three.

* * *

Dr. Karpel Lippe, of Jassy, Roumania, will celebrate his eightieth birthday shortly. He has been a warm champion of his fellow Jews in Roumania, and has also taken a prominent part in the earlier Zionist Congresses. He now resides in Hungary.

* * *

The Hon. Mr. Justice Cohen, who completed last September fourteen years' service as Justice of the Supreme Court, will be seventy next month. The Jews of Sydney are to commemorate the occasion by presenting Mr. Cohen with his portrait, which is to be painted by an eminent local artist.

* * *

M. Lucien Klotz, who has been given the portfolio of finance in the reconstructed Cabinet of M. Briand, is one of the best known and most widely appreciated personages in the French Parliamentary world. Although still comparatively young he has acquired great authority in the Chamber of Deputies by his special knowledge of financial matters in relation to the Budget. M. Lucien Klotz was born in Paris on the 11th of January, 1868, of a family which originally lived in Alsace. He commenced his public life as journalist, and edited the 'Voltaire,' a Radical paper. In 1898 he was elected Deputy for the Department of the Somme, and has since been re-elected every four years with large majorities. M. Klotz is the first Jew to have a seat in the Cabinet since the Dreyfus affair over 16 years ago.

* * *

The situation at Shiraz continues to be dangerous. A fresh anti-Jewish outbreak is feared, and the Government has authorized the Deputy-Governor to proclaim martial law. It has also under consideration the appointment of a strong governor, and the name of Zill-es-Sultan is mentioned in this connection.

* * *

Conferences of Polish house-owners and the People's Party have taken place at Warsaw, and the delegates of the various Polish communities approved of the Government's decision to limit the representation of the Jews in the new Polish Local Government Councils.

* * *

The Jews in Adrianople took advantage of the recent visit of the Sultan to their city to testify their profound fidelity to the state as well as to the Sultan personally. Chief Rabbi Bidjerano, who was received by the Sultan in his tent on the review field, handed to His Imperial Majesty an address of welcome in the name of the Jews residing in Adrianople and the other towns of the Vilayet. The Sultan received the Chief Rabbi with great affability, and addressed a few cordial words to him. His Majesty also gave a donation to the Jewish schools.

* * *

The Czar has confirmed the decision of the ministry to extend the Pale by eight villages and five suburbs. The Liberal press comments on the fact that the act has not been submitted to the legislative chambers, and expresses its belief that the Government is afraid to allow the Douma to pronounce an opinion on the Jewish problem, preferring to take shelter behind the autocratic powers of the Czar.

* * *

The central committee of the Jewish Colonization Society has submitted to the ministry for approval the names of the millionaires, Visotzky and Polak, who have been invited to act as the new representative of the Ica in Russia.

* * *

Dr. Magnes, who resigned from the ultra-Reform Temple Emanu-El in New York on account of his disagreement with their advanced religious views, is founding a new congregation on the lines of his now celebrated pulpit declaration. It is not thought that many of his parishioners will be former members of the Temple-Emanu-El.

* * *

M. Herz (of the Poznansky family) has laid the foundation stone of a hospital for mentally deficient Jews at Lodz. The cost of the hospital will amount to $175,000, and the building committee has already collected $125,000.

* * *

There have been quite a number of deaths from cholera among the poorer Jewish inhabitants of Constantinople. Sanitary conditions have now much improved, and no further deaths are looked for. Telegrams from Baghdad, however, state that cholera has made its appearance there to a disquieting extent. Nearly every case has been fatal. The Minister of the Interior has telegraphed to the local authorities directing them to adopt energetic measures in order to arrest the severity of the epidemic.

* * *

The Douma is now engaged in a keen discussion on the Education Bill presented by the Government. As regards the elementary schools, Jewish interest is centered on the attempt of the Opposition to diminish the influence of the Russian clergy on these schools, and defeat the aims of the Government, Right and Re-Actionary Octobrists to convert the schools into nests of extreme anti-Semitism and fanaticism. The real Russians also propose to request the house to limit the admission of Jews into the elementary schools. The Opposition, on the other hand, will invite the Douma to recognize Hebrew and Yiddish as languages in the institutions attended by Jewish children. The University Bill has not been modified by the minister in such a manner as to alter the restrictions in force against Jews, and things remain as they existed in the past.

* * *

The Kieff police have again visited all the Jewish firms of the city, and, after careful examination, have exiled fifteen Jewish employees and instituted legal proceedings against sixty firms. The penalty in store for the latter is confiscation of their goods and their expulsion from the city.

* * *

The Russian Minister of Commerce has permitted nineteen more Jews to enter the St. Petersburg Polytechnic. It is the first time in three years that such a favor has been granted a Jew.

DEMAND FOR POTATOES LESS.

The potato market is firmer and higher. Shippers in the Lower Provinces are asking 85c to 87 1-2c ex-track Montreal, for Green Mountains. The demand shows a slight falling off.

POLITENESS ENFORCED.

Employees of Chicago Company Get Notice.

(New York 'Evening Post.)

A Chicago firm, styling itself 'Engineers and Managers of Public Utilities,' has issued a novel circular to its employees. Part of it reads:

'As members of the Byllesby organization you are public servants in the true meaning of the term. It is particularly important that every officer, every head of department, and every employee, of whatever capacity, should realize this fact and regulate his conduct accordingly. Each one of us owes his employment to the public.

'In all municipalities where we manage electric, gas, and street railway utilities, the people have selected [illegible] organization to perform essential service, or have consented to such an arrangement.

'The employee who serves their company best is the employee who serves the public best. To a great extent our organization is judged by the manners of its employees. Therefore you must cultivate genuine courtesy and exercise patience and forbearance on all occasions. Those details of the service which the public have a right to know, while perfectly familiar to yourself, are often not understood by the men and women with whom you come in contact. Part of your duty is to reply to inquiries for information politely and comprehensively.

'The standard of the service should be guarded as scrupulously as the standard of the food supplied on your table. Interruptions to the service should be made a matter akin to the honor of every man upon whom the service depends.

In all departments, promises to patrons and public should be carefully considered before they are made, in the light of the fact that disappointment and dissatisfaction go hand in hand.'

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1910

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PALMER, J. & Son, Ltd., 7 Debresoles. M. 1069

EGGS AND BUTTER.

HISLOP & HUNTER, 117 King street. Main 710.

FENCES—(Wholesale.)

Pittsburg Steel Co., 137 Place Youville. Main 2773.

FISH AND OYSTERS—(Wholesale).

Leonard Bros., 20-26 Youville sq. M. 4446-7-8.

GENERAL PRODUCE.

WARD, JOSEPH & CO., 115D Youville sq. M. 4083

GROCERS—(Wholesale).

LAPORTE, MARTIN & CO., Ltd., 562-568 St. Paul. M. 3770.
MATHEWSON'S SONS, 202 McGill st. M. 3688.

LEATHER BELTING.

McLAREN, D. K., Ltd., 309-11 Craig W. M. 4904-5

LUMBER MERCHANTS.

CREAM, D. & CO., Canada Life Bldg. M. 4281.
REDFERN, J. H., 920 Charlevoix st. M. 56.

PAPER DEALERS.

COLE, E. A. & CO., 311 St. Paul. Main 2024.
EDWIN CRABTREE & SONS, 8 Lemoine st. M. 1833
LITTLE, T. B. & CO., 130 Craig W. Main 3069.
THE NORTHERN MILLS CO., 278 St. Paul. M. 2414

PORTLAND CEMENT AND BUILDERS' SUPPLIES.

HYDE & WEBSTER, 257 St. Cath. W. Up 4436 & 2606

RECEIVERS OF FISH—(Wholesale).

HATTON, D. & CO. Established 1874. M. 1248.

SEED MERCHANTS.

DERY, H. L., 49 Jac. Cartier Square. M. 3036

TRUNKS AND BAGS (Wholesale.)

Eveleigh, J. & Co., Ltd., 245 St. Jas. M. 431.

Manufacturers

AERATED WATERS (GINGER ALE, ETC.)

ALLAN, ROBT., 86 Dorchester W. M. 1784.
GURD & CO., CHAS., Ltd., 76 Bleury street. Main 731, and Merchants 52.

BAG MANUFACTURERS.

THE CANADIAN BAG CO., Ltd., 492 William st M. 3289.

BENT AND ART GLASS.

GRIMSON, G. J. E., 76 and 78 St. Antoine. M. 192

BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTURERS.

ROBINSON, JAMES, 124 McGill st. M. 344.

BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS.

MONTREAL BISCUIT CO., (THE), 100 Brewster ave., Mount 106 and 107.

BOX MANUFACTURERS.

ESPLIN, G. & J., 126 Duke st. M. 3647.
MARTIN FRERES & CO., 158 Shearer st. M. 3538
THE WM. RUTHERFORD SONS CO., Ltd., 425 Atwater ave. M. 3457.

BREAD MANUFACTURERS.

AIRD, JAMES M., 159-167 St. Urbain. M. 1025.
GRAHAM BROS., 291 St. Antoine. Tel. Up 1133.
SMITH, GEORGE, 456 Guy St. Up 2535.
HARRISON, DENT, 317-327 Pr. Albert ave. W. 28
STUARTS, LTD., 609 Rivard st. St. Louis 106.
WYLIE, W. & J. S., 344 Bleury. Up 1409

CANDY MFRS.—(Wholesale).

MONTREAL BISCUIT CO., (THE), 100 Brewster ave. Mount 106 and 107.

ELECTRIC FIXTURES.

Canada Electric Co., 230 Dorchester W. M.

EXTRACTS.

HENRI JONAS & CO., 391 St. Paul st. M. 225

FURNITURE MANUFACTURERS.

LABBE, GEO. H. & CO., 350 St. Paul. M. 4333

MACHINES AND METAL GOODS.

THE CANADIAN OLIVER TYPEWRITER Co 275 St. Martin. Uptown 1878.

METAL AND GLASS MFRS.

Langwell, G. & Son, 1094 Dorchester E. [illegible]

SAFES AND VAULT DOORS.

Ahern Safe Co., Limited. Showrooms, 390 St. James. M. 813. Factory, 113-153 [illegible] st., St. Henry.

SASH AND DOOR MANUFACTURERS.

MACFARLANE, R. & CO., Ltd., cor. St. James and Richmond streets. Up 2288 and 2289.
RUTHERFORD, WM. & SONS CO., Ltd., 4 Atwater avenue. Main 3457.

STOVES, RANGES, Etc.

McClary Manf. Co., 334 St. Paul. Main

WIRE GOODS, ETC.

NATIONAL WIRE WORKS, 51 Craig W. Tel. M.