Murphy's are showing some lovely Spring garments. See page seven.

DAILY WITNESS

MILDER

Vol. LII., No. 29. MONTREAL, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1911. PRICE ONE CENT.

LAURIER DEMONSTRATION HERE IS DISCUSSED IN COMMONS

Opposition Charges that Unusually Low Excursion Rate Was Granted by I.C.R.

DESPITE RAILWAY ACT.

The Hon. G. P. Graham Declares Government Road Made Money on Project—Cold Storage Bill Introduced.

Ottawa, Feb. 4.—The $1.50 excursion from Quebec and Levis to Montreal and return, at the time of the demonstration to Sir Wilfred Laurier last fall, was the topic of a short debate in Commons yesterday afternoon. The matter was introduced by Mr. Geo. Perley, Conservative whip, who said that under the tariffs filed with the Railway Commission no such excursion rate could be given by any other railway in Canada, the lowest rate which any privately owned railway could give would be $2.65. He submitted that the I.C.R. was not in a position to give better rates than other railways. He asked if the Minister of Railways considered that it was reasonable to give such a rate even with the object of promoting a demonstration in favor of the Premier. Mr. Graham said that while it was true that the railway under an agreement which exists between them could not give a rate of less than $2.70 for the distance, the condition attached to such a rate would be a guarantee that there must be one hundred passengers. In this instance the condition was that there must be at least 200 passengers and that condition was more than fulfilled.

The result was that it was the most profitable train the I.C.R. had run for five years, the profit being over one hundred percent. He said that by giving a similar guarantee the friends of Mr. R. L. Borden could get the same rate on any occasion on which they wished to honor their leader with a demonstration, because it was good business for the I.C.R.

Mr. Stanfield then ventilated a grievance in reference to the demonstration to Mr. Borden at Truro last summer. He said that the I.C.R. would give nothing better than half rates from various points, and when the day came the agents would not sell excursion tickets because they had not received the necessary instructions. Mr. Graham said that there must have been a bungle somewhere. He said that this was the first he had heard of this, and he would certainly make an investigation and find out who was responsible. During the hour for private bills an amendment was inserted in the bill respecting the Lachine, Jacques Cartier and Maisonneuve Railway Company giving the company power to connect its line with the Canadian Pacific Railway and the Canadian Northern. The company also has similar powers with the Grand Trunk and Grand Trunk Pacific.

COLD STORAGE BILL DISCUSSED.

Mr. E. N. Lewis, Huron, introduced his bill re the cold storage of food. He said the bill did not attempt to cover the entire subject, but it would be sufficient to call the government's attention to the subject. American legislators had devoted much attention to the subject, which had also of late been to the fore through the destruction in Montreal of a hundred thousand dollars' worth of storage eggs. The high prices were sometimes attributed to lack of storage regulations. Mr. Lewis proposed that food kept over a year in storage should be destroyed. He also admitted that some foods spoiled in storage quicker than others, and the bill provided that game, for instance, could not be kept more than six months.

Mr. Chisholm, Huron, said the matter was one of regulation of storage. Some foods required different temperatures than others. When all foods were kept together at one temperature there was bound to be deterioration. He recommended that legislation should compel different foods in storage to be kept separately. The bill was read a first time.

Mr. R. L. Borden again asked when information would be ready concerning the American tariff proposals. Mr. Fielding answered that printed information for members' use would be ready perhaps to-day, and certainly Monday. Mr. Borden referred to the completeness of the American information on the subject.

A desultory discussion arose over this information and the nature it should take. Mr. Fielding in answer to Mr. Foster's questions, told how the American pamphlets he had demanded would be here in a day or so. Mr. Foster complained that the information he had asked re correspondence, between the government, and members or outsiders as to the reciprocity proposals was not sufficiently full.

MR. FIELDING EXPLAINS.

Mr. Fielding said he had received a great many letters on this subject from members of the House and others. Some of these letters while not marked confidential, he had regarded as such, and had not brought down. For instance, a man interested in a particular item might disclose details of his business in a letter, and although it was not marked private, he considered it as such and the writer in all probability intended his letter only for the eyes of the government. Mr. Foster wanted to know what about representations the minister had received from members of the House.

Mr. Fielding said he regarded such communications as a rule as confidential unless the member writing the letter indicated his wish that the communication be made public.

Mr. Middlebro wanted to know if the Finance Minister made any difference between letters from Opposition members and letters from government members of the House.

Mr. Fielding said the contents of the letters was the means by which he judged whether the letter was published private.

Mr. Foster wanted to know if the minister had ever brought down any correspondence marked private. Mr. Fielding said no. Mr. Foster said other members of the government in the past had done so.

Would you approve of that, asked the Prime Minister.

Mr. Foster said no, and went on to say that Sir William Mulock, when a minister, had brought down correspondence marked private, and had ransacked the files of the department looking for private letters on the same subject. What the subject was Mr. Foster did not state.

Dr. Black corrected a mistake which he said the Toronto 'Globe' had made, in which it was stated that trouble had arisen in the committee to which Dr. Roddick's medical bill had gone. The universal practice provision of the bill and others had been unanimously approved, said Mr. Black.

Mr. Bradbury, Selkirk, called attention to the Minister of Justice that the Imperial Privy Council had given a decision in the case about the taxing of C. P. R. lands.

Sir Allan Aylesworth explained that this was a case between the C. P. R. and the western provinces, or the municipalities, and while interesting to all Canada did not come under the jurisdiction of the Dominion Government.

A few days ago before the Agriculture Committee of the House, Mr. Johnson, a witness from Oxford county, had in reply to a question by one of the members, stated that he was in favor of the reciprocity arrangement of the government on fruit. The significance of this lies in the fact that Mr. Johnson is a big fruit grower and dealer, and a former Conservative member of the House. The 'Mail and Empire,' of Toronto, a couple of days ago, charged the government with bringing at the public expense witnesses before the House committees to strengthen the public feeling on reciprocity. Mr. Schell, of Oxford, read the article to the House on a question of privilege, and related how he was partly responsible for the appearance of Mr. Johnson as witness. He had warned Mr. Johnson, however, not to bring up any questions of political import, and that gentleman had obeyed orders except when the committee members had asked him about reciprocity. He said the member for Norfolk would bear out what he said as to Mr. Johnson being told not to touch on political subjects.

Mr. McCall, Conservative member for Norfolk bore out what Mr. Schell had said and the incident dropped.

When at four o'clock the House went into estimates for the balance of the day, Dr. Reid, Grenville, protested that the House was not following the best course in voting estimates. Some years ago the House used to take up several departments' estimates alternately, and this was of value, as the items sometimes were entwined. Now the House had been in session three months, and nothing but the Public Works' estimates had been taken up. The result would be that at the end of the session the other departmental estimates would be rushed through in a few days. He thought that estimates concerning the Interior and Agriculture departments might even have more value from a public discussion than the cost of public buildings. He appealed that a return be made to the old alternating system.

Mr. Pugsley remarked that the sooner his estimates were voted the sooner the others would be got at. He also pointed out that the House did not want to go on last night with the estimates, it being too sleepy.

Dr. Sproule objected to this. The House last night did not want to proceed, as many of the members had gone home after a hard day, believing the House would adjourn when Mr. Monk's motion was voted on.

Glen Campbell, Dauphin, objected to being termed 'sleepy,' and said the Opposition was wide awake. Mr. Pugsley retorted that sleepy was a very mild term.

LAW LIBRARY BURNED

Mr. Arch. McGoun's, K.C., Had Valuable Collection of Books.

The loss of his valuable law books, in French and English, and the collection of classical work which he had spent years in gathering, is a great blow to Mr. Arch. McGoun, K.C., whose house on Bellevue avenue, Westmount, was burned down yesterday.

Mr. McGoun says no definite clue to the cause of the fire has been found, but he thinks it may have started from a grate fire in the library.

'Shortly after 2 o'clock in the morning,' he said, 'I thought I detected something burning in the house, and rose. I examined the furnace, and found that all right, and looked into the library as I went up, but the fire in the grate then was so low that I thought everything safe, and returned to bed.

'About an hour and a half later Mrs. McGoun was aroused by the smell of smoke, and awakened me. We found the house in flames, and had just time to arouse the rest of the family, get dressed and escape, grabbing such things as we could pick up on our way out. We had plenty of time to get thoroughly dressed, but once we got outside the building we could not go back to recue anything, the smoke and flames were so dense.'

After seeking temporary refuge with neighbors, Mr. McGoun and his family were yesterday taken care of by his brother, Mr. D. M. McGoun, 162 Drummond street.

AGREEMENT DOUBTFUL

Manitoba Boundaries Conference Unsuccessful—Premier Roblin's Statement

Ottawa, Feb. 4. — The conference which Mr. Roblin and the Hon. Robert Rogers, of Manitoba, had with Sir Wilfrid Laurier and the Hon. W. S. Fielding yesterday regarding the extension of the boundaries of Manitoba ended without an agreement having been reached. When the conference was over Sir Wilfrid Laurier was asked if he had any statement to make. 'We're negotiating,' was the reply. Mr. Roblin was more communicative. He said Sir Wilfrid had promised to make a formal proposal to the Province within thirty days. He added that the Federal Representative had refused to consider any proposal by which Manitoba would get the same financial treatment as Alberta and Saskatchewan. The Federal ministers also refused to come to any agreement which would allow Manitoba to have the control of all the lands within its boundaries. Mr. Roblin did not seem to be hopeful of an agreement.

BUSINESS BUILDINGS IN HARBIN

WHERE FIVE HUNDRED DIE EVERY DAY.

Pekin, Feb. 4.—Reports received from Harbin show that all towns and villages within a radius of two hundred miles are infected with bubonic plague, a case of which has been discovered on the Shantung Railway line entering Germany. Chinese fleeing north, south, east and west from Harbin carried the plague to nearby villages. Immediately the mysterious disease began its work of slaughter among them. From these villages the fleeing refugees pushed on only to find new fields for the plague's ravages.

At first the masses were stolidly indifferent, absurdly attributing the deaths to the Japanese, whom current reports credited with poisoning wells with a white powder, in order to kill the Chinese and take Manchuria.

This rumor seems to have grown out of the use of chloride of lime, which was sprinkled in infected houses. Subsequent deaths in the same houses furnished circumstantial evidence of the Japanese intentions, the imagination of the Chinese doing the rest.

The death rate is estimated at over five hundred daily.

Plans have been made to put the public health and marine hospital service of the United States into the field in China to stamp out the pneumonic plague if the Chinese Government requests it.

It was learned yesterday that informal exchanges of views on the seri- United States are sending plague consousness of the situation have beenmissions to the infected districts, and made between representatives of someit is expected that other nations will of the European powers and the possi-do likewise. Medical men throughout bility has been discussed of having theChina who have searched the records marine hospital service join with inediscovered only brief paragraphs in army medical forces of some of thethem concerning pneumonic and septi-European nations having spheres ofcaemic forms of the plague. The influence in China. septicaemic type sometimes is fatal in Austria, Italy, Great Britain and thethree hours.

CHINESE HOME IN MANCHURIA.

ARCHBISHOP WARNS PRIESTS NOT TO INTERFERE IN POLITICS

Sequel to Clerical Attempt to Exclude all But Nationalist News Papers.

PRELATES AND EDITOR.

Order Issued That No Newspapers Be Allowed in Roman Catholic Colleges.

Archbishop Bruchesi, of Montreal; Bishop Emard, of Valleyfield, and Bishop Archambault, of Joliette, will issue strict orders to their priests and to all members of religious orders under their guidance, strictly to confine themselves in future to their call, and to the advice of the Holy See, by having nothing whatever to do with any political discussion, and by ceasing to show any preference to any political party or faction.

As already stated in the 'Witness,' for weeks past a bitter controversy has been going on between French Liberal newspapers and Nationalists' organs, but the matter arrived at an acute stage on Thursday, when the Rev. Father Hermus Lalonde, S.J., took up the cudgels on behalf of the so-called Nationalist newspapers, and in a signed article in the 'Devoir,' endeavored to justify the conduct of those who, while banishing from the colleges some of the French newspapers, tolerated and encouraged the reading of others.

The same evening, it is stated, the chief editor of a Montreal French paper was called to the Archbishop's palace, and, as Bishops Emard and Archambault, who had attended during the day a function at the Montreal College, had been forcibly detained here by the storm, the interference of some members of the clergy in politics was discussed at length, with a result that could not leave any doubt in the minds of those present.

The three dignitaries of the Catholic Church will, it is said, issue forthwith strict orders to their clergy advising those who have shown public preferences for any political party to refrain in future from doing so.

It is also stated that instructions will follow advising the heads and directors of colleges and educational institutions in the archdiocese of Montreal, and the dioceses of Valleyfield and Joliette, that not only political, but all newspapers, are henceforth not to be read in the colleges, and that protection towards certain sheets must stop immediately.

Confronted, it is said, by the troubling problem which has been forced on them by recent occurrences, and the bitter controversy between some of the French newspapers, which has been going on for weeks, the three heads of the Catholic Church mentioned saw nothing left but to call a halt to a state of things which had already gone too far, and which threatened, if allowed to continue, to strike a fatal blow at the prestige and influence of the Catholic clergy.

An editorial article which appears in the 'Canada' of this morning, entitled, 'Politics and the Clergy,' emphasizes the contention that the Church forbids expressly the unwarrantable interference of the clergy into matters of a purely political bearing.

The 'Canada,' in the course of its article, adds that it has recently received the testimony of competent authorities as to the occurrence it takes exception to—the clergy's interference in politics.

LITTLE GIRLS SUFFOCATED

Mother Was at Moving Picture Show When Fire Came

NO ONE TO HELP THEM.

Bodies Were Discovered in a Closet After the Fire Had Been Put Out.

Locked up in their flat, two girls were suffocated while their mother was out at a moving picture show yesterday afternoon. The girls, Donalda and Anna, aged six and seven, daughters of Mr. George Marlow, of 100 Chathm street, were in their flat on the third floor of the house. A fire broke out, and both were dead when found.

The mother left the two girls alone early in the afternoon, going with a sister-in-law to a moving picture show in Notre Dame street. The boy, aged nine, was at school.

Some boys playing in the rear of the house noticed smoke coming from the windows of the third floor. They ran to the box at Canning tnd Notre Dame streets and sent in an alarm at 3.15.

When the firemen reached the house they were informed by neighbors that the girls were probably in the house. Sub-Chief Briere and Captain Presseau rushed up to the apartment and smashed in the door. The room was full of smoke and flames burst through the doorway from the inside when the door was knocked open.

The room was filled with smoke, and it was impossible to see any objects in it. The firemen turned the hose on to the interior, and it did not take long to drown the flames. When it was possible to enter, the firemen made a search of all the rooms. Not finding anybody, they assumed that the girls had not stayed in the house and had escaped.

Sub-Chief Briere found the bodies. He opened a closet in hunting for more fire to extinguish, and found the girls there. Apparently they had been so frightened by the fire that they had taken fancied refuge in the closet. The fire did not reach them, but they must have been suffocated long before the firemen arrived. Anna was sitting on the floor and Donalda was on her hands and knees.

A neighbor went to the moving picture show and told the mother that the house was on fire. The bodies were taken to the morgue, where an inquest will be held.

The flat was burned out, and the fire went through the walls into an adjoining apartment. Damage was done to the flats on the floor below by water.

The origin of the fire is unknown.

KEEP OLD REGULATIONS

District About Sherbrooke Street in N. D. de G. Must be Purely Residential

Upon the request of Mr. T. A. Trenholme, former mayor of Notre Dame de Grace, the committee appointed to effect a revision of the building by-laws decided to embody a clause for Notre Dame de Grace ward which had been passed by the Council of that district when it was a separate municipality.

According to this regulation all the district was to be forever reserved as a purely residential one. All houses were to be built at least fifteen feet back from the street line, whilst a space of ten feet on either side of each residence was to be obligatory. As to the class of structures permitted in the section, it was specified that no building should be erected which did not have a window in every room, whilst the character of each and every structure was to be purely residential. The materials to be used were brick, stone or concrete. Wooden structures were permitted, but only on the understanding that they were to be situated at a distance of at least twenty feet from all other buildings.

QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY

Religious Training Declared Insufficient — University Pastor Likely

Kingston, Feb. 4.—A circular issued at Queen's University states that for adequate religious work among the students at the university the convention services and the churches of the city have been found insufficient. This statement is borne out by the following salient facts:

'Not over forty percent of the students attend church regularly; and not over twenty-five percent have a definite church home.'

The solution offered is the appointment of a university pastor. This work to be successful would call for a man of outstanding ability as a preacher, of strong personality and of keen insight into student affairs. It is further stated that denominational lines would not be drawn in any particular. In so far as salary is concerned, in all probability $2,500 would have to be offered to secure a man with a proper qualifications for such a great work. At least half of this amount would have to come from the students. In the course of a few days an active campaign will be undertaken by the university in an endeavor to ascertain if the working out of the scheme will be assured by a financial guarantee.

LOCAL FIRM'S CLAIMS.

Action Against Broker to be Settled by Arbitration.

Atlanta, Ga., Feb. 4.—Announcement was made here yesterday that any claims against Telam-on Smith Cuyler, the Atlanta broker, by the Canadian Cottons, Limited, of Montreal, will be adjusted by arbitration and a suit against Cuyler in the nature of an attachment to recover about $40,000 on a cotton transaction has been dismissed. Cuyler still is confined in a private sanatorium.

TO DISBAND FUSILIERS

Prince of Wales Regiment May be Organized

Ottawa, Feb. 3.—A militia order, issued on Friday, contains the official announcement that first regiment Prince of Wales Fusiliers, Montreal, has been disbanded with a view to its reorganization.

THE GRACE DART HOME.

The Grace Dart Home gratefully acknowledges the following donations:

J. S. Hetherington	$ 10.00
Thos. J. Rutherford	10.00
Mr. Aird	10.00
M. C. Gregor	15.00
Mrs. R. S. Bagg	5.00
Herbert Tatum	5.00
A Friend, per Miss Mackay	2.00
	$57.00

WILL HOLD MEMORIAL SERVICE

The Montreal Women's Club will hold a memorial session for the late Miss Mary Laura Ferguson, in the Y.M.C.A. Auditorium, on next Monday afternoon, at 3.30, in place of the regular meeting.

WILL PREACH AT ST. PAUL'S

The Rev. T. Crawford Brown, M.A., pastor of St. Andrew's Church, Toronto, will preach at both services in St. Paul's to-morrow.

AS OTHERS SEE US.

(Bowmanville 'Statesman.')

The 'Witness' has during this history-making half-century in Canada been a great and wholesome power for progress in material things and moral uplift in religion, temperance, education, social and moral reform and for consistent sound principles and righteousness in the political world. As an exponent of all that is true, good, honest and elevating in journalism, the 'Witness' occupies very first place among secular papers in this Dominion. We hope it will continue to receive all the respect, patronage and prosperity that it so richly merits.

FULL TEXT OF RECIPROCITY

Is Announced to the British Public To-day

CANADA'S OFFICIAL NOTICE.

Boston Fruit Merchants Approve Treaty—St. Catharines Grant to Deputation Causes Trouble.

London, Feb. 4.—The British public to-day, through the morning newspapers, will make its first acquaintance with the full text of the United States-Canadian reciprocity agreement. It was communicated to the Colonial Office at the end of last week by the Governor-General of Canada, and made available to the Board of Trade, but for some unexplained reason it was not communicated to the press until yesterday.

The unexpectedly wide scope and sweeping character of the agreement causes surprise, and renews the perturbation of the Unionist newspapers. These organs exhort the Unionists to drop all differences and realize the gravity of a situation that calls for the greatest care. The 'Morning Post' says:

'Let the Unionists drop all their schemes for the reform of the House of Lords and fight to the death for imperial and national union.'

The 'Daily Telegraph' looks to Mr. Arthur J. Balfour as the only man of the party able to deal with the difficult situation.

'Mr. Balfour,' the 'Daily Telegraph' says, 'is greatest with his back to the wall, and he knows the height and breadth of this crisis.'

FREE TRADE IS CONQUERING.

All hopes that the agreement will not be ratified appear to have vanished from the minds of political writers here, whose utterances now are confined to the means of dealing with the new situation.

The Liberals take a contented view of the situation, regarding the agreement as having dealt the death blow to the protectionist movement.

Mr. Augustine Birrell, Chief Secretary for Ireland, speaking at Bristol last night, said he was rejoiced to see free trade principles conquering all over the world. He contended that Canada was perfectly free to make the best bargain she could. 'Our business,' he added, 'is to wish her well in her enterprise.'

Mr. Thomas Skinner, the English director of the Canadian Pacific Railway, in an interview, confessed that he views the agreement with mixed feelings. If ratified, he said, the agreement would have a disturbing effect on the Canadian transcontinental railways, but the growth and development of the northwestern provinces of Canada were so great and rapid that he had no misgivings that this would more than meet the leakage arising from the agreement.

'The principal United States transcontinental railways,' Mr. Skinner added, 'such as the Great Northern and Northern Pacific, in which a good deal of British capital is invested, must benefit considerably. Indeed, the agreement is practically the realization of James J. Hill's persistent agitation.'

On the whole, Mr. Skinner thought the agrement advantageous to Canada, and though politically somewhat dangerous, he was perfectly confident of Canada's loyalty to the Mother Country.

Washington, Feb. 4. — Representatives of the malting industry and barley growers in Minnesota and Wisconsin and of dairy and agricultural interests in Northern New York and along other portions of the Canadian border, will be heard to-day by the Ways and Means Committee of the House in opposition to the reciprocity trade arrangement with Canada.

Wood pulp and paper manufacturers are expected to appear on Monday before the committee.

HEARTILY COMMEND TERMS OF AGREEMENT.

Boston, Feb. 4.—The members of the Boston Fruit and Produce Exchange yesterday voted to petition the Massachusetts senators and representatives in Congress to support the Canadian reciprocity agreement. A resolution was adopted declaring that the members heartil commend the terms of the agreement. The resolution points out that thousands of barrels of apples are yearly shipped from Canada to Europe and expresses the belief that if free trade is established, Canadian producers will ship their apples to the Middle West, leaving a larger portion of the foreign trade to New England farmers.

SPEND CIVIC MONEY ON DELEGATION.

St. Catharines, Ont., Feb. 4. — The County Council of Lincoln is in trouble over the $500 grant toward the expenses of the deputation of fruit growers who will go to Ottawa to protest against the removal of the tariff on fruits. Yesterday afternoon Mr. H. H. Collier, K.C., acting for Mr. E. J. McIntyre, a Niagara Township fruit grower, wrote, threatening legal proceedings if the grant is paid over. Mr. McIntyre, who favors the reciprocity arrangements, grows apples and other fruits. He was for years modern language specialist in the Collegiate Institute here. Mr. James Clegg, of Grantham, has also written to the County Council protesting against the grant as illegal. The councillors decided that they would accompany the Ottawa deputation in a body. The St. Catharines Board of Trade made a similar decision after passing a resolution endorsing the stand of the fruit men.

THE HON. JAMES DUFF SHOWS ANXIETY.

Hamilton, Feb. 4.—That the last vestige of British rule in America would be swept away if the bars of nationalism were lowered through reciprocity with the United States was the statement made last night at the Hotel Grant by the Hon. James Duff, Minister of Agriculture, in an address to the Nelson and Burlington Agricultural Society.

HORSE BREEDERS ARE OPPOSED.

Toronto, Feb. 4.—The question of reciprocity was discussed at the annual meeting of the Horse Breeders' Association yesterday. A resolution was presented by Mr. R. E. Gunn and Mr. E. C. H. Tisdale, of Beaverton, in these terms:

'Whereas, the pure bred and general horse business of Canada has been and is in a satisfactory condition, and as we have unbounded confidence in our present system of records in controlling the pure bred horse industry, we view with grave apprehension the proposed reciprocity treaty with the United States, and we pray that the Minister of Agriculture will use his influence to the best interests of the Canadian horse industry, and that he will discountenance the consummation of this treaty without first appointing a royal commission to investigate the whole question.'

PRUSSIA'S POPULATION.

Berlin, Feb. 4.—Prussia has a population of 40,157,573. The official figures as recorded on December 1, 1910, were made public to-day.

Prussia, the chief state of the German Empire, had a population in 1905 of approximately 37,000,000.

MORE SNOW TO FIGHT

This Morning's Fall Giving Additional Trouble to Street Railway

MEN WORKED ALL NIGHT.

Mr. Barlow Congratulated by the Board of Control on Quick Work.

This morning's snow fall has given the Road Department further work to do. But by persistent effort the first fall has been fairly well cleared away, and it is hardly likely that this last flurry will cause any blockade of the streets or sidewalks. The Street Railway, of course, it is effecting. The snow is wet and sticks to the rails, and the cars this morning were delayed on a number or the routes. The Wellington-Lachine Rapids line is not cleared yet, and does not look as if it will be till the thaw comes.

All last night 200 men were kept working in the north end getting the crossings and side streets in good condition. In the centre of the city 500 men were busy, and the roads and sidewalks are in fine condition. So well, in fact, has the Road Department coped with the present storm that the Board of Control yesterday called Mr. Barlow before them, congratulating him upon the satisfactory condition of both roads and sidewalks.

The railways are still having difficulty in operating their trains. Now the majority of the trains are running nearly on time. In fact, through the worst of the storm the great delays were only in a few cases. The Transcontinental, due Friday morning, was stalled at North Bay, where the passengers were looked after by the company. It is expected this train will finally pull in some time to-day.

Not only is the snow making things difficult for the roads, but the cold with it has caused a number of engines to freeze, 'go dead,' as it is technically called. A dead engine is a difficult thing to handle, and so the work has been hampered.

FORTY-THREE DROWNED

Storm in Mediterranean Causes Havoc Among Vessels

Madrid, Feb. 4.— Several coasting vessels in the Mediterranean are still missing, and it is feared that the steamers were lost during the recent storm.

On the Catalonian coast alone five barques were wrecked, and forty-three persons drowned.

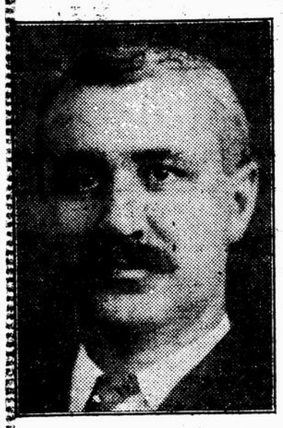
SIEGE OF JUAREZ.

El Paso, Feb. 4.—At 5 a.m. this morning Juarez was lined up with soldiers, police, guards, federal and state rurales expecting an attack at any moment.

Orozco's forces are at the foot of the Juarez mountains, and is expected to reach the city about sun-up. No reinforcements for the federals are in sight. General Orozco and General De Lablanco's forces are reported to have made a junction at six o'clock yesterday evening at Bauche, eleven miles south of Juarez.

The insurrectos are said to have four rapid fire guns, one 'long Tom' and four Howitzers of an ancient model. They are reported to be all armed with Krag-Jorgensen rifles of the latest pattern.

President Canadian Power



R. F. H. WILSON.

CERTAIN POINTS CLEARED UP IN RESPECT TO C.P.R.

The increase in the dividend on Canadian Pacific from an 8 percent to a 10 percent basis, a few days ago, has stirred up not a little discussion in the Canadian House of Commons as to the legality and necessity of government intervention to secure a downward revision in Canadian Pacific rates. It would probably be over-stating the situation, however, to assert that there is any general sentiment in favor of rate revision.

In regard to Canadian Pacific rates, Mr. Graham, the minister of railways and canals of Canada, said: 'It must be borne in mind that although it is arguable that Canadian Pacific rates should be based on the dividend paid on the stock, that forms no part of the contract to reduce rates when earnings were equal to 10 percent. The contract related to 10 percent, on the actual cost of construction of the line and it says so. If by its various steamship lines, or sales of lands, or by profits from the various ramifications the world over, the road paid 15 percent, and was not enabled by profits from the railway itself to pay 10 percent, on the cost of construction it would not even then be held liable under the contract.

'But we want the best rates we can get for the people of Canada. In Germany, though the railroads are government roads, the freight rates there are three times as high as our rates. France has not approached the control of rates as we have. England has a board, but in control of freight rates it does not compare with the interstate commerce commission or with ours, and the control exercised by the interstate commerce comission does not for a moment compare with the control exercised by the Canadian commission.

Our commissions can take anything they like as a basis for fixing the rates of Canadian Pacific Railway; they can take the dividend paid on the stock or the actual cost of the road, or they can have the company file a tariff, which will be, as they see it, a fair tariff.

'I am not defending Canadian Pacific. But if you take the rates in the United States from Duluth eastward, and take the rates for a corresponding distance in Canada, you will find that our rates are lower in every instance. The people of the United States are paying higher freight rates on wheat and agricultural implements for the same distances than people on our side.'

CERTAIN FACTS ABOUT UNION PACIFIC RY.

New York, Feb. 3.—When Union Pacific issued $100,000,000 first lien convertible bonds in 1901, it used as collateral $27,334,700 Short Line and $17,539,700 Navigation Company stocks. Union Pacific's own stocks and bonds were already outstanding against Short Line and Navigation properties. Insofar the property was used twice as an asset, although not on the balance sheet, where the increase of $127,500,000 in liabilities through issue of $100,000,000 convertible bonds and loan contraction appeared against Southern Pacific and Northern Pacific stocks purchased.

The perfectly warranted criticism against Union Pacific's action in pledging Short Line and Navigation stocks under the $100,000,000 bonds sold in 1901 would be that the management thereby subjected Union Pacific stockholders to the risk of losing Short Line and Navigation property, against which 25 percent of the then outstanding Union Pacific stock had been issued.

But this criticism, too, dwindles on investigation. The convertible bond issue against Short Line and Navigation stocks was not put out primarily against those stocks. Convertible into Union Pacific common stock at par, when that stock ranged between 76 and 123, receiving 4 percent, and promising better for the future, the bonds were worth approximately par because of the convertible privilege alone. Moreover, they were secured by $75,000,000 par value of Southern Pacific stock, $5,706,000 other stock and bonds, and a first mortgage on 858 miles of important branch line.

At a conservative value of $25,000 a mile the branch line pledged was worth $21,000,000, the Southern Pacific stock pledged cost $40,975,000, Short Line and Navigation stock approximately $50,000,000, and miscellaneous collateral $5,000,000, a total of $117,000,000. The bond issue was also made attractive by a conversion privilege which proved to be worth above par. Reading Union Pacific's 1901 prospects as the retrospect of 1911, there seems to have been little probability that the collateral under the convertible bond issue of that year would ever be called to life as an asset by default on the bonds.

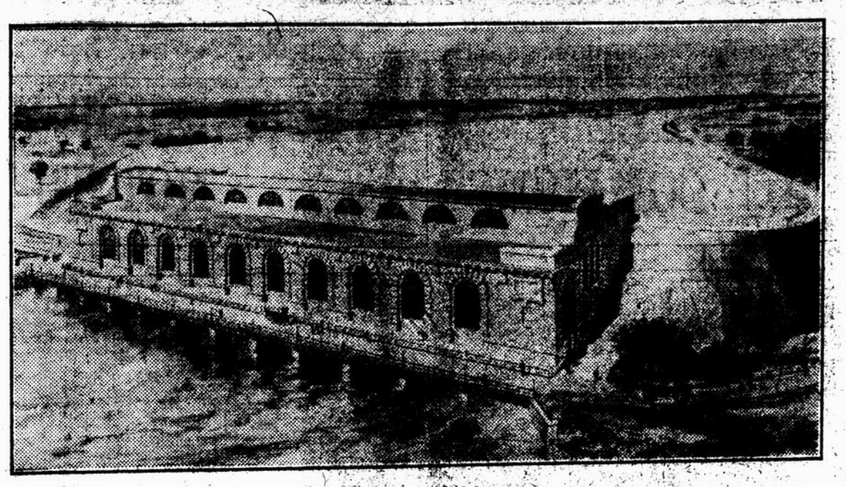
Presuming default, however, the Short Line and Navigation properties might have been lost by Union Pacific stockholders. Without allowing for any conversion, the $100,000,000 bond liability could probably have been paid out of the proceeds of the $117,000,000 property pledged.

Of the $88,324,545 cost of Northern Pacific stock acquired only $60,000,000 was paid from bond proceeds, $27,500,000 being paid through note issues. In event of default, therefore, the Union Pacific stockholders would have had under their shares Northern Pacific stock that cost $60,000,000 in place of their $21,000,000 branch mileage and $50,000,000 Short Line and Navigation stocks, a possible loss of $10,000,000 or $15,000,000.

There can be no denial that Union Pacific's employment of the same property as security for two obligations was to be deprecated. It is hardly a competent answer to say that the majority stock was willing to have the management take this risk, or even that the majority stock obviated risk by taking most of the convertible bonds, or by making provisions in the mortgage which would go far toward disabling any other than Union Pacific interests from buying in the Short Line and Navigation properties in event of foreclosure. Even so, the minority stockholder who was unable to buy his quota of the convertible bond issue was unprotected.

However, Union Pacific did not default on its convertible bonds. It did not lose Oregon Short Line and Oregon Railroad & Navigation properties, but as a result of that $100,000,000 bond issue owns 750,000 shares of Southern Pacific stock now selling at $118 per share, for which it paid $53 a share, a paper profit of $48,750,000, and shows a profit and loss surplus which includes a clear gain of $60,000,000 as result of its Northern Pacific purchase.

CANADIAN POWER CO. AND ITS AMBITION



During the year 1902 the possibilities of the development of water power from the abandoned Beauharnois Canal became clearly apparent to the capitalists who are identified today with the inauguration of the Canadian Light and Power Company, and steps at that time were taken with a view of utilizing this valuable natural resource.

The men who had the matter in hand foresaw the commercial development that was bound to take place in Montreal and district and began preparing their plans to provide an adequate supply of motive power to help turn the wheels of industry in this city. The task was such a large one that these gentlemen felt that they would be unable to cope with it single handed, and in order to better facilitate the accomplishments of their ambition, they secured the incorporation of the Canadian Light and Power Company, in June, 1904.

From that date the struggle with other power interests began, and in face of strenuous opposition from powerful interests the scheme for the development of the Beauharmois power took definite shape and slowly but surely, progressed towards completion.

The development of this scheme represented the outlay of a large amount of capital, and the syndicate behind it showed no timidity in facing the task of securing the amounts necessary. Both at home and abroad they faced the strong influence exerted by the opposition to discredit their proposition, and to make the securing of financial corporation difficult, and after many disappointments their efforts were awarded by the subscription of practically all the capital required from the Canadian public.

Active construction work was commenced in September of 1910, and the completion of the power house and all the accessories thereto, is looked for by May of the present year. For a work of this size, the time taken to accomplish it is considered remarkably short, and it is safe to state that it will be considered a record as a construction proposition. When completed, the Canadian Light and Power Company will have one of the most efficient and modern generating and distributing plants in the country, as the work throughout has been carried on with a view of stability and efficiency.

The present development provides an initial installation of approximately 25,000 h.p. and provision is made for increasing the supply from time to time as required by the remand. The transmission line between the plant and the city has been very substantially built and consists of steel tower construction throughout. The main receiving and distributing station at the city end of the line is located on the canal bank at Cote St. Paul, and will be a splendid station equipped with all the conveniences known to science at this date.

In this station will also be contained a large auxiliary steam plant, which will serve as a reserve to provide against any possible interruption to the supply of current generated by the water power. The public but little realize the magnitude of the undertaking, nor do they realize the meaning of the construction of this plant to the city and the surrounding district.

As far back as the beginning of 1909, other power interests, realizing the strength of the Canadian Power Company's proposition, stated that they would reduce the price of electric light and power were they would come in competition with the Canadian Power concern. Later in the same year, as our readers know, a reduction in the price of electric light throughout the city was granted. Again, in February, 1910, the Montreal Power Company announced a further reduction in their prices which amounted to an additional saving to consumers of something like three hundred thousand dollar per annum. There are many who will admit that the Canadian Power people have played a little part in giving Montreal an opportunity to enjoy cheaper light and power.

In the remarkable growth of the Montreal district commercially, and otherwise, it is only reasonable to assume that the introduction of other power concerns will be necessary to help supply the rapidly growing demands for electricity and there is every reason to believe that the Canadian Power Company, when once in active operation, will serve a good purpose in the way of supplying cheap light and power.

The directors are well and familarly known to the business world as men of wide experience in the financial and industrial arena, and those who know them best declare that their one ambition is to make the new power concern one of the most modern and progressive in the country.

The Canadian Power management, it may be said, has a very wide policy in view and if present calculations are carried out it is only reasonable to expect that the company, which is so closely allied with the Montreal Street Railway and other powerful interests will achieve success far beyond present calculations. The company commences its career under the most favorable circumstances and its progress wil be watched with much interest and a keen appreciation of what the president, Mr. F. H. Wilson, and his directors are endeavoring to do.

The directors and officers of the company are: Messrs. F. H. Wilson (president) E. A. Robert (vice-president and managing director), Geo. G. Foster, K.C., J. W. McConnell, N. Curry, J. M. Wilson, William C. Finley, R. N. Smyth, F. J. Shaw and H. R. Mallison (secretary).

GREAT BRITAIN'S FOREIGN TRADE OF HUGE VOLUME

London 'Statist,' in commenting on the great achievement in the British foreign trade in 1910, says England has been able to pay her food, raw materials, semi-manufactured and fully manufactured products bill in 1910 without any difficulty, and also to purchase a large quantity of colonial and foreign securities.

As to details the 'Statist' says: 'First of all, value of goods exported, which are produce and manufactures of the United Kingdom, has reached the unprecedented total of £430,589,000. Secondly, interest on our foreign investments has been in the neighborhood of £175,000,000. Thirdly, our great fleet of mercantile vessels, net tonnage of which is now nearly 12,000,000, and gross tonnage of which is close to 19,000,000, has brought a great income to this country.' An estimate of income from this source is £100,000,000 per annum.

In addition, there is an income from 'banking brokerage, insurance, education, entertainment' and other invisible items of the trade with foreign nations of £300,000,000. In 1910 the 'visible' exports of £430,000,000 and the 'invisible' exports of upwards of £300,000,000, together have given the country the power to purchase goods and securities from abroad of a total value of upwards of £730,000,000.

By these operations England was able in 1910 to produce and pay for £574,000,000 colonial and foreign produce, and for £165,000,000 of foreign securities. The 'Statist' continues: 'A certain portion of manufactured goods we import could be produced in this country. Great Britain has a margin of purchasing power of nearly 50 percent actually available for increasing her purchase of food and raw materials.

In 1910 value of our net imports of food was £245,000,000, and value of our net imports of raw materials was £198,000,000,—a total of £443,000,000. Of articles wholly or mainly manufactured, amounting to £129,000,000, imported by Great Britain for consumption, we should probably be compelled in any case to purchase about £80,000,000, consisting of metals we do not produce, and of goods which are specialties of other lands, and which we need for manufacturing purposes.

Thus in all we are now buying food and raw materials and necessary semi and fully-manufactured articles from other lands to value of about £523,000,000. Deducting this from the £750,000,000 of goods we are able to purchase by means of our exports, interest, and services, there is a margin of nearly £220,000,000 available for increasing our purchases of food and raw materials when we need to do so.

The general effect of this exhibit is important not only to England, but to the rest of the world, but the influence on the internal politics of England will be of the highest importance. The results of foreign investments in England are being felt to a greater extent than ever. The Suez canal has unquestionably added not only to her commerce, but materially to effective military power of England. Developments in Canada are supplying new source for bread and meat of the United Kingdom.

Total imports of the United Kingdom exclusive of new ships, in 1910, were valued at £678,000,000, ore imports were £704,000,000 and net imports were £574,000,000. Value of exports was £421,000,000 and excess of imports over exports was £153,000,000. Merchandise trade of the United States amounted to $4,427,213,000 in 1910, of which $1,864,411,000 was exports and $1,562,807,000 imports—excess of merchandise exports was $301,303,000.

Secretary Canadian Power

MR. H. B. MALLISON.

PUBLICITY THE ONLY MOTIVE OF BACHE & CO

New York, Feb. 4 [illegible] $111,69 for the com[illegible] dicated, according to [illegible] who are soliciting p[illegible] coming annual meeti[illegible] Leather Co. in the [illegible] Dec. 31, 1905. In [illegible] tion to stockholders [illegible] 'Our action in this matter [illegible] purpose of forcing [illegible] dividends on the common st[illegible]

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OPINIONS on the MARKET

R. Forget—It looks [illegible] steel common was a [illegible] prices.

George Smithers—The [illegible] now looks to be in a fa[illegible] tion. Prices are [illegible]

T. McAnulty—I [illegible] the future of Dominion [illegible] certainly go higher.

L. J. Marler—The [illegible] well just now, but [illegible] times.

HAMILTON TRADE STEADY

Hamilton reports [illegible] in tone and of fa[illegible] business is not heavy [illegible] ed satisfactory for [illegible] year. Wholesalers repo[illegible] good flow of sorting o[illegible] lent prospects for spring [illegible] cal factories are busily [illegible]

ACTIVITY IN LONDON, ONT

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PHILADELPHIA ADDED

America and Atlan[illegible] which has been [illegible] tween New York and W[illegible] in future include Philadelphia [illegible] service.

We Have Just Issued

an Odd Lot Circular giving particulars of a number of Municipal and Corporation Bonds of which we have small blocks on hand. At the prices at which we are offering these securities, we believe them to be particularly attractive to the small investor. Write for a copy of circular.

HANSON BROS.
164 St. James Street, MONTREAL.

PUBLICITY THE ONLY MOTIVE OF BACHE & CO

New York, Feb. 4 [illegible] $111,69 for the com[illegible] dicated, according to [illegible] who are soliciting p[illegible] coming annual meeti[illegible] Leather Co. in the [illegible] Dec. 31, 1905. In [illegible] tion to stockholders [illegible] 'Our action in this matter [illegible] purpose of forcing [illegible] dividends on the common st[illegible]

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HANSON BROS.
164 St. James Street, MONTREAL.

U. S. Metal Products Co. Incorporated With $8,000,000 Capital—Details

Boston, Feb. 3.—The United States Metal Products Company has been incorporated under Massachusetts laws with $8,000,000 capital, divided into 20,000 preferred shares and 60,000 common shares, par $100. The company is authorized to do a general business of manufacturing, purchasing, selling, producing, preparing and installing doors, window frames, moulding, and all other forms and devices of metal work.

Fifteen thousand shares of preferred and 50,000 shares of common stock are to be paid for by the payment to the company of $1,362,394 in cash, and the sale and transfer to it of the entire business of the J. E. Blanchard Company and the John W. Rapp Company, both doing business in New York.

The transfer is made as of September 1, 1910, and is acquired subject to outstanding balances existing on that date. Total amount of cash and property taken over amounts to $7,702,850. Liabilities existing on September 1, 9110, amounted to $1,203,850, leaving a net amount of assets of $6,500,000. The preferred stock is 7 percent cumulative.

QUEBEC UNCHANGED.

Quebec reports to Bradstreet's say trade conditions remain unchanged and orders to hand are reported of a sorting up nature. Collections are not satisfactory. In the city retailers report a moderate volume of trade. It is expected conditions will generally improve as the season advances. No district failures.

Paid-up Capital, $6,000,000. Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits, $4,999,297
ESTABLISHED 1864.

THE MERCHANTS' BANK
OF CANADA.

A General Banking Business transacted.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO COLLECTIONS

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

We Offer the Following Securities in Amounts to Suit Purchaser, Subject To Previous Sale.

MUNICIPALS

$20,000. City of Montreal
(Issued by Ste. Cunegonde)
4 1-2's, due 1927.

$15,000. City of Montreal
(Issued by Town of Emard)
5's due 1939.

$10,000. City of Montreal
4 p.c. Inscribed Stock due 1938.

$20,000. City of Ottawa
4's due 1937.

$ 7,000. Town of Nicolet, P.Q.
5's due 1930.

$20,000. Township of Elgin, P.Q.
5's due 1940.

CORPORATION

$10,000. Montreal Light Heat & Power Co.
4 1-2's due 1932.

$10,000. Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Co.
5's due 1959.

$ 3,000. Montreal Water and Power Co.
4 1-2's due 1932.

$ 5,000. Cape Breton Electric Co.
5's due 1932.

$30,000. Dominion Canners, Limited
6's due 1940.

$15,000. Canada Machinery Corporation, Limited
6's due 1940.

$25,000. Carriage Factories, Limited
6's due 1940.

$ 5,000. Canadian Consolidated Rubber Co.
6's due 1946.

$ 5,000. Canadian Converters Co. Limited
6's due 1926.

DOMINION BOND COMPANY
LIMITED.
MERCHANTS BANK BUILDING, MONTREAL.
Royal Bank Building, Toronto. Citizen Building, Ottawa.

CANADIAN PACIFIC'S POSITION SECURE WITH EXTRANEOUS ASSETS OF GREAT VALUE

While some statisticians have been busy figuring the possible effect on Canadian Pacific earnings of a compulsory rate reduction, provided the Canadian Railway Commission should decide (which they apparently do not believe), that public interest required it, they have overlooked the fact that Canadian Pacific could divorce entirely the $25,000,000 net earnings it derives from railroad operations, and still have enough income from its extraneous assets to pay the 10 percent dividend on its $180,000,000 common stock indefinitely. At present 7 percent is paid from railway operations and 3 percent from land sales.

Perhaps Canadian Pacific itself does not know the real value of its 'other assets.' We do know, however, that of the original 25,000,000 acres of land granted to it by the Canadian government it still has 12,500,000 acres. The other 12,500,000 acres it has populated, and turned into traffic producing territory. It has collected directly for those lands $84,000,000, of which it still has $44,000,000 cash and notes. Of its remaining 12,500,000 acres 3,000,000 are 'bad lands,' but it is irrigating these at a cost of $20,000,000, and is incidentally doing the biggest piece of irrigation work, outside of Egypt.

These lands irrigated at a cost of $6 per acre, will bring to Canadian Pacific $30 per acre and upward, or a minimum total of about $90,000,000. It has also 4,500,000 acres of other good agricultural lands worth $10 to $25 per acre, and rising in value. Its land includes 4,500,000 acres in British Columbia, believed to contain untold wealth in coals and minerals, for British Columbia believes it has more anthracite coal than Pennsylvania ever had.

Canadian Pacific has also mining and smelting interests worth $10,000,000 in British Columbia, and from its control of the Trail, B.C., smelter, it gets gross income of $100,000 per month, or over $1,000,000 per year. Not shown in its land grant are 2000 acres which it has plotted at Vancouver, on Shaughnessy Heights, which are estimated to be worth $40,000,000, and make with its other lands in Vancouver a total value of $50,000,000.

Its hotels, steamers and telegraph lines are all money makers. Though Canadian Pacific originally built its hotels merely to provide for the efficiency of its system from the travellers' standpoint, it has given Canada a chain of 16 hotels, many of them unsurpassed in America, and has put them on a paying basis. At the Chateau Frontenac at Quebec, the Canadian Pacific has recently completed additions to the hotel which has doubled its capacity, giving it accommodation for 1000 guests. The Royal Alexandra at Winnipeg, already accommodating 700 guests, is adding two additional stories; the hotel at Banff, Alta., is being enlarged, and additional room is necessary in its Vancouver hotel.

The company may also find it necessary to build a new hotel at Calgary. The Chateau at Quebec which has cost altogether about $3,000,000, is earning over 10 percent on the investment, or $400,000 annually. The Royal Alexandria at Winnipeg earns $60,000, the Vancouver at Vancouver, $60,000, and the Empress Hotel at Victoria, B.C., the finest hotel of the Canadian Pacific chain, $70,000.

Canadian Pacific has also a fleet of 67 steamships traversing the Atlantic and Pacific, the Great Lakes, and coastwise on both sides of the continent, valued at the company's conservative estimate at $18,085,000. It has 16 boats in the Atlantic service, is building 4 more to ply between Montreal and Liverpool. This route is becoming an exceedingly popular one, as it means only three days on the ocean.

On the Pacific coast the company has four steamers in the trans-Pacific service and 20 in the British Columbia coast service. The first Canadian Pacific steamer that ever left Vancouver for Japan and China, carried only two carloads of shingles and the bones of some Chinamen, and now the boats are running full to the Orient where the Hill boats cannot make a living.

Figuring in these and other extraneous assets, it would seem as though Canadian Pacific could afford to lose its railroad entirely, and could still not only show its 10 percent dividend earned, but would also show dollar for dollar of assets behind its $400,000,000 capitalization.

But Canadian Pacific will always have its railroad, and from railroads operations alone, it earned gross income in the calendar year 1910 of $101,000,000, which is the first time gross for a twelve-month has crossed the $100,000,000 mark.

Stock Exchange Talks

Interest in steel common is being sustained, and the speculative fraternity is being kept on edge, unable to decide whether to get in now, while the price is low, or defer until it advances fifteen points. They generally do the latter.

Yesterday Mr. Rodolphe Forget, M.P., was the most important buyer of this stock, and it advanced as it usually does when he comes along with orders.

Sir Henry Pellatt is now in Sydney, having just arrived, unless the train is considerably delayed. He is going to look over the plant, and will, no doubt, have much to say on his return. At present he is genuinely optimistic in steel matters, and there is little chance of his disposition being changed after a survey of the splendid plant with its many recent improvements in Cape Breton.

Certain persons are following with keen interest the course of Rubber securities in Wall Street, and are seriously discussing the rumor that this issue is 'tipped' for a big advance.

The 'Street' appears to be pleased with the decision of the Privy Council in London yesterday, which favors the Canadian Pacific Railway as against the appeal of the Western provinces.

The Canadian Pacific is a favored company and a favorite issue on the stock market, being classed in a category by itself.

People like to see the road treated with lenity.

The annual meeting of Toronto Electric Company shareholders, which was scheduled for Monday, Feb. 13, will not be held until a month later. By that time it is hoped something definite will be known as to whether the company will continue in operation independently, as at present, or will be purchased by the city.

The reason for postponement is explained by the president, Sir Henry Pellatt, who states that negotiations are now pending between the company and the city of Toronto with a view to arriving at an arrangement whereby the company will continue in business under conditions which will be entirely satisfactory to both parties, or, in the alternative, for a purchase by the city of Toronto of the plant and assets of the company as a going concern at its full operating value.

These negotiations, Sir Henry declares, are proceeding satisfactorily, and it would obviously be unwise to present a statement of the company's position at the present time, as in so doing it might upset the harmonious relations at present existing between the parties, which it is our earnest desire to maintain.

In any event, the value of the stock of the company will be materially increased.

Financial Personals

Mr. Alex. McFee is expected back from New York on Monday.

Sir Henry Pellatt will remain in the Maritime Provinces some days.

Mr. J. W. McConnell, who has been confined to his home with a cold, will return to his office on Monday.

TRUST TO US

To carry out

Your wishes in every detail.

We act as Executor, Trustee, Administrator, Guardian, etc., and take entire charge of Estates. This Company never dies, is always well and able to transact your business.

The Eastern Trust Company
Canada Life Building.
H. B. STAIRS, Manager.

"PROVINCIAL" OF ENGLAND FIRE INSURANCE
WILLIS, FABER & Co. OF CANADA, LIMITED
CHIEF AGENTS IN CANADA.

THE BANK OF TORONTO

DIVIDEND No. 118.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend of Two and One-half Per Cent. for the current quarter, being at the rate of Ten Per Cent. per annum, upon the Paid-up Capital Stock of the Bank, has this day been declared, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its branches, on and after the 1st day of March next, to Shareholders of record at the close of business on the 18th day of February next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the Sixteenth to the Twenty-fifth days of February next, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
THOMAS F. HOW, General Manager.
The Bank of Toronto, Toronto,
January 25, 1911.

BANK OF MONTREAL

NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend of two-and-one-half percent upon the paid-up Capital Stock of this Institution has been declared for the current Quarter, and that the same will be payable at its Banking House in this City, and at its Branches, on and after Wednesday, the first day of March next, to Shareholders of record of 13th February.

By order of the Board,
E. S. CLOUSTON,
General Manager.
Montreal, 28th January, 1911.

MARWICK, MITCHELL & CO.
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS, OF SCOTLAND,
11 Place D'Armes (Quebec Bank Bldg.)
Resident Partner, Telephone
David S. Kerr, C.A., (Scot.). 794 Main

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

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.

BANK STOCKS
LISTED SECURITIES
MINING SECURITIES
UNLISTED SECURITIES
INDUSTRIAL SECURITIES

Stocks of all Classes Bought and Sold.

EDWARD L. DOUCETTE
11 St. Sacrament St. Phone Main 6529

THE BANK OF OTTAWA

DIVIDEND No. 78.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of Two and One-half Per Cent., being at the rate of Ten Per Cent. per annum upon the Capital Stock of this Bank has been declared for the current three months, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its Branches on and after Wednesday, the first day of March, 1911, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 15th day of February next.

By Order of the Board,
C. S. WILSON,
General Manager.

Ottawa, Ont.,
January 16th, 1911.

STILL TALK OF BUYING STOCK

Special Committee of Council Wants to Renew Option on M. W. and P. Co. Shares

THE COMPANY'S LETTER.

Civic Attorney Not Quite Sure of the City's Power to Compete.

A letter from the Montreal Water and Power Company was read yesterday before the special committee appointed to consider the advisability of the city expropriating this company's plant. In the communication the concern showed some hesitation in renewing the city's option. But the letter speaks for itself:

'The fiscal year of the company ends on the 30th April. For the year ended the 30th April, 1910, the revenue of the company was $388,122.10.

'We are unable to give the exact revenue for the year ending December 31st, 1910, it being a broken period, the revenue from metered services is not available, but it may be conservatively estimated at $426,000.

'The number of services installed by the company up to 1st January last was 37,511.

'The number of miles of mains laid by the company amount to 146.58 miles and the average diameter of said pipes is 12.17 inches. It is impossible for us to give you the exact date of the laying of said mains, but speaking generally, we can say that about two-thirds of the capital expenditure incurred by the company has been made during the past ten years and over fifty percent of the total expenditure incurred by the company has been made within the past five years.

'The total daily capacity of the pumping system (steam and electric) of the company amounts to 55,000,000 Imperial gallons.

'The total capacity of the reservoir system of the company (including the new reservoir) amounts to 50,000,000 gallons.

'In regard to your request for a renewal of the option on the stock, permit us to say that we think you are in error in stating that this had been previously given on the 16th March, 1908. We are presuming, however, you refer to the letter written by the president of this company to Alderman N. Lapointe, the chairman of the special committee, dated December 16th, 1908.

'The request you have made is receiving careful consideration, but we must tell you it is impossible for the board to comply therewith at the present time. The granting of an option such as you desire is not a matter which the directors could deal with on their own responsibility, but is one which the shareholders (many of whom are not in Canada), have first to give their written consent.

'Over two years ago, at the request of the city, we succeeded, after extended negotiation, in obtaining the consents of most of the shareholders to an option being given, and again, at the request of the city, this option was renewed. The option was not exercised and nothing came of the negotiations.

'The directors, however, are aware of the powers of expropriation which the city has obtained from the Provincial Legislature, and, if the City Council, after consideration, do emit in the best interests of the city to obtain an option on the stock, and will so advise us, we will then place the matter before our shareholders without delay, and endeavor to obtain the option udesired. We would point out, however, that in the subsequent legislation obtained by the city and in order that the acquisition of the property by this method may be validly effective, it will require a transfer of not less than 95 percent of the outstanding stock of the company.'

The city attorneys, answering a question put by the committee as to the city's right to go ahead with pipe-laying operations in streets at present holding the Montreal Water & Power Company's lines, said they had not been given time to reach a decision upon this point.

Mr. Geo. Janin, chief city engineer, in reply to questions, stated that the capacity of the present civic conduit was 81,000,000 gallons; that the cost of construction was $675,000, and that the conduits would probably need some enlarging were they to supply the old part of the city and the wards now served by the Montreal Water & Power Company.

Mr. Lesage, superintendent of the water works, stated that the reservoir at present being built by the water company could not well be used to supply the city, as it is but 365 feet above the river level, while the McTavish street high level is 423 feet up.

The committee did not decide upon any report.

MISSING NO LONGER.

Boy Feared Whipping, So Had Run Away.

Stanley Bernard, the ten-year-old boy who was reported as missing from his father's home, 6 Adeline street, near the Shamrock grounds, was found yesterday by Constable Maisonneuve, of the Beaubien street station. The boy had gone to a friend's house, at 49 Adeline street, the same street on which his own home is situated.

Young Bernard told the police he left home after a quarrel with one of his brothers. He whipped his brother and ran away after the quarrel because he feared his father would trounce him. Inspector Grandchamps instructed Captain Belanger to keep his eye on the boy for a few weeks, and see that everything is all right.

EX-FIREMAN PLAYS PRANK.

Albert Plante, 26 years of age, an ex-fireman, was arrested at 12.30 this morning by Constable Leduc, for turning in a false alarm at the fire alarm box at the corner of Visitation and Craig street.

When arrested, Plante said he had rung the alarm for a joke, but the men who answered the call could not see the joke, so Plante was locked up.

PIANOS TO RENT.

Pianos rented from $2.00 per month upwards. Six months' rent allowed if purchased. One-price system and easy terms of payment. Sole agency for Heintzman and Pianola Pianos. Daily demonstrations at NORDHEIMER'S, Limited, 610-612 St. Catherine street west, Corner of Mountain street. Telephone, Uptown 2664.

CONDEMNS CHILD LABOR

Father Beaudin's Recommendations to Royal Commission

That every child, before entering any employment be required to produce a baptismal tract, showing the age to be at least fourteen years; that women and young girls should never be allowed to work after six o'clock at night; and that the working hours for women and children be lowered from fifty-eight to fifty-five a week.

Such were the recommendations made by the Rev. Father J. C. Beaudin, curate of Hochelaga, in his evidence before the Royal Commission on Technical Education and Industrial Training yesterday. Father Beaudin strongly condemned child labor, which he declared, was an extensive evil in Montreal.

A spirited discussion arose between Father Beaudin and Mr. James Simpson, the representative of the Trades and Labor Council of Canada, following the former's statement that the Trades and Labor Council of Montreal did not really represent the laboring people, there being but 6,795 members. Mr. Simpson denied the Council was unrepresentative of the working people, and the matter will be thrashed out later.

The qualifications of a skilled laborer were described by Mr. J. T. Fontaine, representing the Hairdressers' Association of Quebec, as not merely embracing hair-cutting and shaving, but requiring a knowledge of hygiene and diseases of the skin. Mr. Fontaine, who was supported by Messrs. E. Prevost and N. Bizarre, reminded the commission that barbers ranked with the medical profession a couple of centuries ago.

Mr. N. T. Gagnon (Montreal Terra Cotta Company), Mr. J. Daoust (leather and shoe manufacturer), and Mr. Lanthier (Kingsbury Footwear Company), gave evidence regarding the need for special training for their industries.

Other witnesses heard yesterday were Miss Henderson, of the Children's Aid Society, and the following representatives of the Council of Arts and Manufacturers at the Monument National: Messrs. T. Gauthier, president; Peter Lyall and J. M. M. Duff, members of the Council, and J. P. L. Berube, secretary.

WYCLIFFE COLLEGE.

Proposed as Anglican Theological College of Toronto.

Toronto, Feb. 4.—The corporation of Trinity College is asked to accept Wycliffe College as the theological college of the diocese. Trinity College desires to obtain the sentiments of her graduates and supporters on the proposal to remove to Queen's Park and be in proximity to Toronto University.

These two important matters are dealt with in circulars just issued by Trinity and Wyclive Colleges.

Wycliffe College, in reply to a resolution of the corporation of Trinity College, expressing the hope that Wycliffe will co-operate with Trinity College in theological education raises a number of issues. Besides the acceptance of Wycliffe as the common educational centre, Trinity College is asked whether she will continue to insist on duplication an arts college in Queen's Park in place of supporting the provincial university, which is to be responsible for the arts education and Wycliffe for the theological education, or Wycliffe for the education of all Church of England students.

DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.

Speaks Enthusiastically of Volunteer Army System.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, Feb. 4.—The Duke of Connaught, speaking at a Territorial prize giving last night, said he had been very much struck in another portion of the Empire with a very fine body of volunteers with good shots, discipline and physique. Many had the advantage of experience in active service, and he was glad to think that the movement started at home fifty years ago, had grown in different parts of the Empire. The example set here had been followed there.

London, Feb. 4.—The Canadian Associated Press understands that the Canadian residence of the Duchess of Connaught will not be continuous. Princess Patricia's movements will be governed by the personal consideration and unfettered obligations of her father's governmental service. It is said that both Clarence House and Bagshot Park will be maintained for occupation at any time.

FIRE IN A FACTORY.

There was an outbreak of fire early this morning at the Wire and Cable Company's big factory, St. James and Guy streets. The outbreak occurred in the braiding room, a wire coil becoming ignited while passing through a machine. The hose in the room was quickly brought to bear, but was found to be too short to reach the corner of the room where the fire was, and the night staff had a busy time with water buckets and hand extinguishers before the flames were finally got under control. The damage is inconsiderable.

It was fortunate the outbreak did not occur a few hours later when the day staff was at work, as this room is occupied by women and girls during the day, and there would probably have been a panic.

C.P.R. OFFICIAL TRANSFERRED.

Mr. W. P. Martin, local freight agent of the C.P.R., who has been in the service of the company since it started business, has been transferred to an important post at Vancouver, where he will have charge of the steamship freight business. He will be succeeded at the Place Viger by Mr. T. A. Martin.

BRITAIN'S VETERAN STATESMAN

RIGHT HON. JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN.
Who has taken the oath of membership in Parliament.

ST. LAMBERT

An excellent inter-society debate took place in St. Cuthmert's Hall between the four literary societies of the town. The chair was taken by Mr. H. Bragg, and he was supported by the Rev. W. Munro and Councillor T. P. Webster. Owing to important town business the Mayor was unavoidably absent. The subject under debate was 'That in cities of upwards of seven thousand population councils be abolished and be replaced by commissions. The affirmative was taken by Messrs. A. E. Rivard (St. Cuthbert's Guild) and G. Petersen (Anglican Young People's Society), and the negative by Messrs. S. J. Milligan (Debating Society), and J. T. R. Hicks (Literary Society). After the pross and cons had been ably discussed before the large audience present, a vote was taken, resulting in the support of the affirmative by 33 to 27. An open discussion followed, participated in by Mrs. Goodchild, Messrs. Munro, Webster, O'Meara and Bogart, the hope being freely expressed that this was the first of many such pleasant gatherings.

At a special meeting of the town council, by-laws 50 (regarding permanent improvements) and 51 (regarding borrowing $225,000) were unanimously adopted. They will be submitted to the proprietors for approval or otherwise on Feb. 14.

Mr. S tClair Tilley, choirmaster of St. Barnabas Church, leaves to-day for a six weeks' trip to England.

No other candidates having been mentioned for municipal honors, the election of those chosen at the public meeting of the citizens is practically insured, viz., Messrs. W. H. V. Hooper (Mayor), T. McCallum, A. Venno and R. Patton (councillors). The town wil thus be saved the cost of an election.

GAVE MUCH AID TO NEEDY.

St. George's Society of Toronto Holds Annual Meeting.

Toronto, Feb. 4.—St. George's Society held its 76th annual meeting and election of officers at St. George's Hall last night. There was a splendid attendance. The committee in its annual report said that during the past year, owing to the general prosperity prevailing throughout the Dominion, there had been fewer applications for assistance than usual. The treasurer's report was most favorable. The total receipts, including the balance carried forward from last year, were $4,239.49; expenditure $2,830.60, leaving a balance in hand of $1,408.89. There was a generous response by citizens to help the poor and needy at Christmas, with the result that nearly 3,000 people enjoyed the good cheer.

Mr. D. M. Harman was elected president.

Stocks and Money in London

London, Feb. 4.—Money and discount rates were easy to-day.

The stock market finished the week quietly irregular. Consols for gilt edged securities were firmer, but home rails were flat on fears of a strike. Mexican rails closed easy and foreign bonds dull.

American securities opened steady and improved on covering in anticipation of a good New York bank statement. The closing was steady with prices from ¼ to ⅝ higher than yesterday's New York closing.

PRODUCE IN LONDON.

Liverpool, Feb. 4.— Cheese, Canadian finest, white, new, strong, 59s; Canadian finest colored, new, strong, 61s 6d.

PRINTERS' LOVE FEAST.

Virtues of United States and Canada Extolled at Banquet.

The entente cordiale was about as much in evidence between Canada and the United States at the annual banquet of the Montreal Printers' Board of Trade, held at the Place Viger last night, as an annexationist might desire. About one hundred sat down to the table, including members of the board and guests.

Mr. James S. Brierly touched lightly on the question of reciprocity, saying that he did not think Canada's dealings with the United States would be effected by trade. He did not think the silken tie which bound Canada to Great Britain would be effected by material ties. He believed Canada owed it to the Empire to cultivate the friendliest relations with the United States for the sake of the Empire. The Triple Alliance endangered the peace of the world, so it was up to Great Britain to make as many friends as possible. The best friend would probably be the United States. The day might come when Great Britain would need a great ally such as the United States. Canada might be the intermediary. As it is, Canada had removed many causes of friction between Great Britain and the United States. The relations between the two countries were to-day more cordial than ever.

The Montreal Printers' Board of Trade owed a good deal to their American friends. He would like to see the same manifestation of friendship toward the United States as a whole by Canada as they exhibited. He was an imperialist, but he did not want to imply that he had any unfriendliness for the United States. Loyalty was a flimsy thing if it were going to be effected by trade.

Referring to the printers' association, he said that it was better to be friends than cutting prices. The new rule of the road was 'get together. The old rule was 'take all you could.'

The whole affair was a love-feast, with a party of Americans and a party of Canadians realizing each other's virtues and planning a more intimate friendship.

Other speakers were Mr. C. R. Corneil, Mr. Berwick, of Boston, Mr. R. S. McLean, of Toronto; Mr. J. B. Lapointe, Mr. McFarlane, Mr. Howard Smith, Mr. Barker, president of the Ottawa Board; Mr. Nicholson, of Vancouver, and Mr. Richard Southam, of Toronto.

Mr. Charles S. J. Phillips was in the chair.

MARRIED.

AMES—COSGROVE—On Jan. 30, 1911, at Holy Trinity Church, Toronto, by the Rev. D. T. Owen, Suzanne Cosgrove, daughter of James Cosgrove, to Norman Frampton Ames, son of J. H. Ames.

PANGMAN—KERTLAND—On Feb. 2, 1911, at St. Luke's Church, Toronto, by the Rev. Hamilton Dicker, Eileen, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. M. M. Kertland, to Charles Wentworth, son of the late Edward Pangman, and grandson of the late Hon. John Pangman, of Mascouche, Canada.

DIED.

JAMIESON—At Jamieson, Que., on Monday, Jan. 23, 1911, Sarah Moffatt, beloved wife of Samuel Jamieson, born at Berwick-on-Tweed, Scotland, in her eighty-fourth (84) year.

MORTON—At Quebec, on Feb. 2, 1911, Mary Morphy, widow of Henry Morton, aged 82 years.

TIMPSON—In this city, on Feb. 3, 1911, Mary Jane Timpson, in her 87th year, sister of the late Mrs. Dr. Borthwick and the late Mrs. Malcom Morison.

Funeral from the Church of St. John the Evangelist, at 2.30 p.m., on Monday 6th.

CANADA'S LEADING AVIATOR

J. A. D. McCURDY AND HIS AEROPLANE EQUIPPED WITH PONTOONS, ON BEACH AT KEY WEST

The accompanying photograph shows J. A. D. McCurdy, the famous Canadian bird man, with his aeroplane on the sands at Key West, Fla., just before his brave flight to Havana, Cuba. Mr. McCurdy will make another flight in a short time, and hopes to complete the journey next time.

PERSONALS.

Miss Marjorie Shorey, St. Catherine street west, entertained at 'bridge' yesterday afternoon.

Lady Aylesworth will entertain at luncheon on Tuesday at the House of Commons Cafe, Ottawa.

Mrs. L. M. Rubin entertained at an informal tea yesterday afternoon for Miss Barbara Tennant.

Lady Clouston wil entertain at a dance at the Hunt Club on Friday evening, February 10th.

Mrs. F. E. Meredith, Pine avenue west, was the hostess at a young people's dinner last evening.

Mrs. W. B. Dalton, of Kingston, is visiting her sister, Mrs. T. J. Claxton, 1358 Greene avenue, Westmount.

The ladies of the Montreal Tennis and Badminton Club are giving their usual monthly tea on Monday afternoon, at the armory of the Fifth Royal Highlanders, on Bleury street.

The Mayor of Montreal and Miss Guerin are holding a reception for the aldermen and their wives, at their residence, 'Aberlow,' Edgehill avenue, from nine to twelve o'clock on Monday evening, February 6th.

A lecture on 'The blue bird,' by Mrs. MacNaughton, will be given at the residence of Mrs. George Cains, 14 McGregor street, on Tuesday afternoon, February 7, at half-past three o'clock. Tea will be served.

Miss Marie Raphael, who has been on an extended visit in Toronto, the guest of her sister, Mrs. Tom Wood, returns home in a day or two. Mrs. Wood entertained at a large tea this week, when Miss Raphael was in charge of the tea table.

Mrs. O. J. Brownrigg, formerly Miss Bessie Maclean, received for the first time yesterday afternoon at her mother's residence, St. Catherine street west. The bride wore a pretty gown of grey broadcloth and lace, and her mother, Mrs. Maclean, who received with her, was gowned in black velvet. The tea table, brightened with yellow daffodils, was presided over by Mrs. Jenkins and Mrs. Lee.

The marriage of Captain Edward Booth, of the R. and O. steamer 'Kingston,' and Miss Ethel Hazlett, eldest daughter of William Hazlett, engineer at the Royal Military College, took place in Kingston on Thursday morning, at the home of the bride's father, the ceremony being performed by the Rev. Dr. MacTavish. Captain and Mrs. Booth left on the noon train for Montreal and New York. They will shortly take up their residence in Toronto.

The marriage of Miss Amy Hiam, daughter of Mrs. E. F. Hiam, to Mr. Archibald A. Martin, of London, was solemnized quietly this morning at half-past eight o'clock, in Christ Church Cathedral. The ceremony was performed by the bride's brother-in-law, the Rev. Mr. Lewis, of Cowansville, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Symonds, in the presence of only the immediate relatives. Mr. Farnam played the wedding music. The bride, who was given away by her brother, Mr. Gerald Hiam, wore a pretty Saxe blue gown, partially veiled in ninon, and a large hat to match and carried a bunch of pink roses. Immediately after the service in the church, Mr. and Mrs. Martin left on their wedding trip.

Brilliant success attended the tea given by the ladies of the Montreal Curling Club at their rink yesterday afternoon, when they entertained all the clubs taking part in the bonspiel, and their friends. It was a fitting close to what has proved a most enjoyable week, from a social as well as sporting point of view. Mrs. W. O. H. Dodds, the president of the Montreal Club, and Miss Ewan, the vice-president, acted as hostesses for the occasion, and received some hundreds of guests during the afternoon. The final matches were played when some exciting contests took place, the victorious ladies being Miss J. Robertson, Miss V. Robertson, Mrs. Maxwell Sinn, Mrs. Murdoch, of the winning St. Lawrence Club; Mrs. Pearson, Mrs. H. McGiverin, Mrs. Crawford Ross, Mrs. H. Pinhey, of the Rideau (iron consolations); Miss Boyd, Mrs. Heath, Mrs. Matthews and Mrs. Read, of the Heathers (granites), who all carried away some handsome trophy which was presented at the close of the game. The tea-table was particularly lovely with its enormous basket of crimson carnations and asparagus fern, delicately arranged, around which were billows of crimson tulle, which exactly toned with the blossoms. At the four corners of the table were clumps of bright red tulips in a setting of their own greenery. At each end was a large silver urn, one holding the tea, which was in charge of Mrs. G. Brooke Claxton, and the other the coffee, where Mrs. Notman presided. A number of other ladies assisted in serving, among whom were Miss Desbarats, Miss Ewan, Mrs. Milroy, Mrs. W. W. Walker, Mrs. Macdonald, Miss Lilian Smith, Mrs. H. Duggan, Mrs. Archie Glasco, Mrs. C. Hare and Miss Rawlings. Others who did much toward securing a pleasant afternoon for the visitors were Mrs. Oliver Smith, the honorary secretary, and Miss Gardner, the honorary treasurer, both most enthusiastic workers for the club. Some of those present were: Mrs. Wm. Cairns, Mrs. Riepert, the Rev. J. Macperson Almond and Mrs. Almond, Miss Brodie, of Quebec; Miss Idler, Miss Finnie, Miss Amy Norris, Miss Sewell and Miss M. Scott, of Quebec; Mrs. MacTier, Mrs. Barnard, of Toronto; Mrs. C. S. Archibald, Miss M. Armstrong, Miss Griggs, of England; Miss Wallace Watson, Miss Spancliffe, Miss Brodie, of Quebec; Mrs. G. Corneil, Miss Evelyn Clay, Miss Constance Clay, Miss Sutherland, Miss Mitchell, Miss Hampson, Miss Casgrain, Miss Henry, Miss Mollie Knight, Mrs. McLean, Mrs. W. Meighen, Mrs. Chapman, Mrs. Arthur Gault, Mrs. Shatford, Professor Robertson, Dr. Booth, Mr. Simpson, Mrs H. Pinhey, Mrs. J. S. Thompson, Mrs. Harvey, Mrs. F. H. George, Mrs. Guy Ross, Mrs. Doble, Mrs. Creighton Nash, Mrs. Amos, Mrs. H. Dinning, Mrs. Arthur Frye, Miss L. Tyre, Mrs. Rubinstein, Mrs. Scarff, Mrs. Maltens, Mrs. Boxer, Mrs. Jaques, Mrs. Mundie, Mrs. Hughson, Mrs. Jamieson, Miss Dunlop, Mrs. Wood, Mrs. Grant, Miss Hughson, Miss Herbert, Mrs. Pope, of Quebec and Mrs. E. A. Riepert. At the match played on Thursday at the Heather Rink, the following were successful in winning prizes: Mrs. Hare, Mrs. Grant, Mrs. Oliver Smith and Mrs. E. A. Whitehead.

CANADIAN HANDICAPS.

The seventh Prize Competition that has been arranged for by the committee in charge of this branch of the Canadian Handicrafts' Guild is now in progress. The entries closed on January 31st. The judges will proceed to their work in the course of a few days, and the exhibition will be open to the general public free of charge on February 8th and 9th. As before, exhibits have arrived from all parts of Canada, from Prince Edward Island to British Columbia, and a great deal of the work is of a high standard of excellence. All who are interested in skilled work of this kind should make a point of visiting the Guild's exhibition.

Durng the past week an exhibit of work has been sent to Ottawa by the Guild. The craftsmen of the Dominion have had several opportunities on previous occasions of showing their work in the Capital through the instrumentality of the Canadian Handicrafts Guild.

PROPERTIES FOR SALE

INVESTMENT PROPERTIES

$5,300
DES ERABLES STREET—Three-flat Property, almost new. Revenue, $528. $2,300 cash required.

$6,000
ESPLANADE AVENUE — Three flats of 5 and 6 rooms, also Stable and Coachhouse. Near Mount Royal.

$7,500
PARK AVENUE — 2 Flats of 6 and 7 rooms. All modern improvements. Below Pine Avenue.

$8,000
DUMONT STREET — 2 Good Houses, each containing 7 rooms and bathroom. Revenue, $816.

$8,000
LAPORTE AVENUE — Superior 3-Flat Property, with Stable. Make offer.

$9,500
ELM AVENUE, Westmount—Superior 3-Flat Property. Revenue, $1,004. Cash required, $3,000.

$10,500
CUVILLIER STREET — Six Flats, containing 6 and 7 rooms and Bathroom. Revenue (low), $1,008.

$10,500
ST. HUBERT STREET—Superior 3-Flat Property. Revenue, $1,080. Cash required, $4,800.

$17,000
VILLENEUVE STREET — Superior 6-Flat Property. Revenue (low), $1,614.

$30,000
ESPLANADE AVENUE — Superior 6-Flat Property, facing Mountain. Revenue (low), $2,600. Cash required, $7,000.

APARTMENT BUILDINGS.

$35,000
SHERBROOKE STREET WEST — Up-to-date building, always fully rented. Only $12,000 cash required.

$42,000
WESTMOUNT APARTMENT BUILDING, containing 6 suites, each of 7 rooms and bathroom. Fine situation. Only $15,000 cash required.

$65,000
ST. CATHERINE STREET WEST — Modern building, containing 6 large suites. Revenue $7,200.

$70,000
DORCHESTER STREET WEST — 12 suites, each of 9 rooms and Bathroom, with large vacant lot. Revenue, $7,500.

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211 Notre Dame Street W.
PHONE MAIN 1909.

CHINESE SHORTHAND.

Fine Feathers Make Not Fine Stenographers.

(Westminster Gazette.)

The Pekin Assembly thought it would engage a duly qualified shorthand writer to take down the debates word for word, and a gorgeously dressed individual covered with medals and diplomas accordingly presented himself for that purpose. Looking over his shoulder, some sharp man discovered that the shorthand writer had mistaken the words 'boiled opium' (T'u-kao) for 'aboriginal mandarins' (T'u-sz), and was scribbling unqualified rubbish by way of fitting in the speeches to his erroneously apprehended thesis! 'Alas!' says the editor of the 'Shen Pao,' 'gold and jewels his exterior, rotten stuffing his interior!'

As a rule, the sale of office and honors is decently veiled in China proper, but the 'Pekin Gazette' contains an unqualified and barefaced memorial from the Tsetsen Mongol Prince Tudet, holding djassak rank, and first class daidji (i.e., the ruling prince), saying: 'I am willing to contribute under the rules 2,400 ounces of silver, and, in accordance with precedent, four-tenths of this sum, to wit, 960 ounces, is herewith sent in ready money by the hand of the guardsman Tumen, who will take it to Pekin. I beg that I may be duly honored with a peacock's feather.' The Colonial Office supports the application, and the Emperor grants the feather.

Pouncing on Jobs.

A censor has memorialized the Throne touching the wretched and alarming condition of officers in the administration (as the French say). Though the sale of real office has been abandoned some years, titles are still sold, and under the new educational system a whole new layer of 'expectants' have been superadded to the crowd of office-seekers haunting each provincial capital, and 'expecting' either substantive posts or temporary 'jobs' in consequences of 'services' under the old and new system, or of 'contributions' in money, or of some other special claim. Things have arrived at such a pitch now that there are a hundred or more expectants for each post; nay, in some provinces where there is only a single post of a special kind, there are actually 1,000 special expectants entitled in the future to succeed in turn to that single post. It has come to this, that 'when at last a job does fall into their hands, they pounce upon it as a hungry tiger pounces upon a dog or a goat, fastening their teeth instantly upon the fat morsels, forgetful of everything else.'

The Seraglio, or Inner Palace Department (Nei-wu Fu), is to be turned into a Board or Department of State, under a president, or, as we should say, Secretary of State, assisted by two under-presidents and two chief secretaries; the new departure is to date from October, 1911. Hitherto (squeezes and illicit pickings apart) it has annually cost the public about 1,000,000 ounces a year; but, besides this, presents of enormous value are sent at fixed periods by the provincial holders of fat posts.

Pay Sheets for Dead Men.

The corruption in Banner affairs (i.e., the Eight Pekin Banners or Flags of Tartar soldiery) is very great. An honest Manchu named Yoliang, having been newly appointed commander-in-chief of the Bordered White Banner Corps, thought he would personally superintend the monthly pay issue, and he discovered no fewer than 570 bogus pay sheets. These lazy Banners absorb about £800,000 sterling a year in pensions, and probably each commander-in-chief pockets at least 10 or 20 percent of the pay by issuing pay sheets for dead men, etc.

The Census 'Humbug.'

The Viceroy of Canton officially reports that the census is, and always has been, a complete humbug, so far as his province is concerned; and he admits that both he and his subordinates habitually make fictitious returns, simply because riots occur in most places where any genuine attempt to collect statistics is made. Especially when the census officers nail their 'return' tickets to each door, 'is as much as their lives are worth to 'call again' for the required particulars, supposed to be filled in. The ignorant people think it means the press-gang, or the forced benevolence, and a revolution would certainly follow if serious attempts were made to collect accurate particulars. 'After Parliament and Assemblies have had a few years' run, and the silly people have begun to conceive some elementary notions of progress, we may try again; to do so now, at least in Canton Province, is simply to waste time, money, and even human life.'

The Board of Revenue evidently has its Lloyd George. It proposes to meet heavy new expenditures by introducing the following taxes (presumably with the Assembly's consent): (1) An extra tax on spirits; (2) a new earned income tax; (3) a new unearned income tax. The definitions given of the last two show that by these terms the Chinese mean exactly what the present British Chancellor of the Exchequer means.

The Popular Consent.

The Governor of Cheh Kiang (at Hangchow), having contracted a loan of $1,200,000 for providing a new city water supply, the local council at once objected to the Pekin Government that no provincial loans can be concluded without the representative popular consent.

Cost of the New Navy.

It has been decided to appropriate 18,000,000 ounces for preliminary expenditure on the new navy, and 2,000,000 ounces a year for annual maintenance.

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

CARD OF THANKS—MRS. K. OLSEN and family desire to thank their many friends for the floral offerings and kind expressions of sympathy received during their recent bereavement.

WANTED—GIRLS AND BOYS TO send for Little Wonder Picture Book Free. Send stamp for postage. W. J. MARTIN, Box 152, Ottawa.

KANSAS LEGISLATORS FRIENDLY TO HAWKS.

(From the Topeka 'Capital.')

The Committee on Agriculture has discriminated in favor of hawks in reporting two bills back to the House. There was one bill in the hands of the committee providing for a bounty for hawks' heads and hawks' eggs. There was also another bill in the hands of the bounty for jackrabbit ears. This latter bill was introduced by H. G. Kyle, of Murion County. The committee on agriculture reported the jackrabbit bill favorably yesterday, but returned an unfavorable report on the hawk bill.

SHIPPING NEWS

INWARD.

Emp. of Ireland, arr'd Halifax	Feb.	3
Pennsylvania, arr'd New York	"	3
Tunisian, left Liverpool	"	3
Sicilian, arr'd Halifax	"	2

OUTWARD.

Aorangi, arr'd Wellington	Feb.	2
Haverford, arr'd Liverpool	"	3
Sant' Anna, arr'd Marseilles	"	3
Alice, arr'd Naples	"	3
Oceania, arr'd Trieste	"	3

SHIPPING COMPANIES BOUGHT.

Kingston, Ont., Feb. 4.—The Thousand Islands and St. Lawrence River Steamship Companies have been acquired by a Toronto syndicate, in which Mr. E. B. Osler and Mr. W. D. Matthews are interested. A meeting was held at the Hotel Frontenac, on Thursday, at which a change of directors was effected and a new administration inaugurated. Robert Crawford, of Kingston, was elected president, and Walter J. Douglass, of Buffalo, general manager of both companies; the other officers remaining as before.

THE CORSICAN'S PASSENGERS.

The Allan liner Corsican, which sailed yesterday from St. John for Liverpool via Halifax carried the following saloon passengers:— Rev. Sister Alma, Quebec; Mr. H. G. Angell, Calgary; Mr. Thomas Bell, Hamilton; Mr. C. A. Bigar, Mrs. Bigar, Ottawa; Mr. James Brodie, Montreal; Mr. William Bertrand, Edmonton; Miss Betuine, Montreal; Mrs. Elizabeth Vera Campbell, New York; Mr. M. Cochrane, Ottawa; Mr. Valentine Cayley, Liverpool; Mr. Frederickson, Winnipeg; the Rev. Father Joan Forbes, Quebec; Mr. J. Gardner, Vancouver; Mr. A. Greenberg, Montreal; Mr. A. Healy, Bridgeford, Sask.; Mr. Hill, Vancouver; Mrs. Holmes, Toronto; Mr. W. H. Jones, Winnipeg; Mr. Kirk, Sydney, N.S.; Mrs. C. Lefevre and infant, Toronto; the Rev. Sister Lucy, Quebec; Mrs. Lloyd, Toronto; Mrs. Manley, Sydney, N.S.; Mrs. H. Marchant, Winnipeg; Miss K. Marchant, Winnipeg; Rev. Sister Mary, Rev. Sister Marie-Annes, Quebec; Miss Menest, Montreal; Mr. H. G. Moore, Vancouver; Mrs. J. J. McDonald, Moncton, N.B.; Mrs. D. McLennan, Lethbridge, Alta.; Mr. John Nicholson, Miss H. E. Pattison, Mr. Thomas Palmer, Mrs. Palmer, Toronto; the Rev. Sister Rosa, the Rev. Sister Rachel, Quebec; Mr. Ritchie, Mrs. Ritchie, Summerland, B.C.; Mr. C. G. Robert, Quebec; Mr. E. Samby, Nottingham, England; Miss Sanbrook, Morden, Man.; Mrs. Scott, Miss Scott, Winnipeg; Mr. F. Schroeder and son, High River, Alta.; Miss Simpson, Montreal; Mr. E. Sigurdson, Winnipeg; Mrs. R. H. Short, Mr. G. T. Smith, Montreal; Mr. Walter Sharp, Quebec; Mr. J. D. Taylor, Montreal; Mr. W. Tunney, Vancouver; Mr. Jos. Wearing, Hamilton; Mr. A. E. William, two children, infant, Toronto; Mis Wooley, Mrs. M. Wooley, Quebec; Mrs. M. Young, Whitewood, Sask.; Rev. Sister Yvonne, Quebec; Mr. D. Watson, Quebec.

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, Seychelles, 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 readers, it must be understood that they in no way guarantee advertisements, and must leave their readers to exercise their own discretion in the way of putting faith in them. It is, of course, impossible to know much about mining advertising, which offers probably the most speculative, and, therefore, the most risky of all investments. The great chances of gain are balanced by the great chances of loss, and no one should invest in a very speculative property more than he can afford to lose.

F.Q. 6 F.M. 13 **FEBRUARY** L.Q. 20 N.M. 28

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SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1911.

If nothing else could determine our city and provincial authorities to inaugurate a proper system of birth registration, the miserable figure Montreal cuts in the infantile death-rate of the world ought to accomplish it. The infantile death-rate of Germany is called 'shocking' because it amounts to 17.6 percent of infants under one year old, as compared with 11.8 in England, 11.5 in Scotland, and so low as 9.2 in Ireland. But the death-rate of infants under one year of age in Germany is insignificant when compared with the death-rate of infants under one year old in Montreal, where, according to the city's report for 1909, it is 44.16 percent! Fancy, nearly half the yearly increase of population in a city dying under one year old! That is what the official figures state, but really it is not so bad as that, because the birth registration is very irregular and incomplete, while the deaths are all set down. Roman Catholics are practically all registered at baptism. Protestants, for the most part, are baptized and registered, but there is said to be much irregularity. There are pastors of one sect or another who have so little care for the future of those whom they baptize as to neglect that part of the function that gives them their legitimate place in the community. Church lists are often very carelessly kept, and if not transferred to the books of the government are in large proportion useless as records in years to come. There are many parents, too, who have no recognized church. Doctors are supposed to register all births at the City Hall, and the majority of them we believe do so; but an appreciable minority is said to be very lax about this; and doctors are not always called in when children are born. The law in England requires that doctors and parents who do not register the births of children shall be punished by fine or imprisonment, and public opinion must be educated so that those who do not do so shall lose caste. In England and other countries a doctor or parent who did not register a newborn child as a matter of course would be looked upon with serious suspicion. So much is this so that neglect of this duty is of the most rare occurrence.

The discovery of Dr. Houston, of London, that typhoid and other noxious bacilli die in stored water should, if there is no mistake about it, have a distinct effect on the engineering connected with water supplies. That the scientist who has advanced this theory believes in it, he proved by drinking a pint of water which he had, as he declares, infected with two hundred and eighteen million bacilli taken from a typhoid patient. As to how this water was 'stored' so as to become innocuous, our information is lacking. It has been usual to think of stagnant water as necessarily impure, and of running water, or, as it was called by the Hebrews, living water, as not only pure, but self-purifying. This view is borne out by the foul character of still ponds as compared with the limpid water of brooks. We have not been in the habit of thinking of the sojourn of our city water, even in a pellucid mountain reservoir, as revivifying it, and in practice the water that we use never sees the reservoir. It is living water, at a greater or less rate of life, from the time it leaves lake St. Louis almost till it leaves our taps. Now we are told that if we would only let it have a little rest it would be much better for ourselves. There are some facts in familiar life that favor Dr. Houston's view. Those who, being cut off from other sources of supply, are dependent on roof water, know how dirty and ill tasting such water is liable to be just after it has washed the atmosphere and the roof, and yet how tolerable and agreeable it becomes if kept in sufficient quantities in a large tank. We may attribute this to settling or what we like, but the fact is indisputable. There is also the still more remarkable fact familiarly known to all in the old sailing days that freshly shipped water got 'rotten,' but that after it was kept for a time it was regarded as palatable and wholesome, so that ships usually kept over their old water from voyage to voyage. We would not for a moment allow zeal to relax in providing filtration and all other means of purification, but according to Dr. Houston's view a good deal of the value of filtration would be due to the 'storage' of the water it involves.

MR. MONK AND MERGING.

Mr. Monk is to be congratulated upon the thoroughness with which he prepared his case against some recent merging of industries in Canada, and the ability with which he presented it to the House of Commons. Mr. Monk urged the appointment of a Royal Commission of Investigation, and there is no doubt that such a commission would be able to gather some very interesting information. To disturb what is past would evoke small sympathy now that the securities of past mergers are largely held by small investors at home and abroad, investors who were quite innocent in the matter, and who might suffer keenly if certain revelations were made. The object of Mr. Monk and his friends is we presume to work for legislation making any further watering of stock a criminal offence. That would stop immoral mergering at one blow, and future combinations would be for the sake of economy and efficiency, and therefore in the public interest, and not for the sole purpose, as many past mergers have been, of making millionnaires of adventurers. Mr. Monk sees the necessity of altering the law so that high executive officers of the banks and the directors shall henceforth be held to be strictly trustees for shareholders, and shall not be allowed to exploit a bank's resources for their own profit. As Mr. Monk says, the banks can now hold against the law mortgage bonds through the agency of the trust companies to which they are closely affiliated. If this is for the practical advantage of the country it ought to be properly and openly legalized, and not as now allowed to remain as a subterfuge. Mr. Mackenzie King is out of touch with conservative financiers on both sides of the Atlantic when he contends that some of the recent mergerings have not been calculated to injure Canadian credit abroad, or he must have been informed how gravely some of these immoral mergers have been regarded as injurious to our credit actually and potentially.

It would be well for those dealing with this question to keep in touch with the revision of the Bank Act, and insist, among other things, that the column in the Bank Statement which relates to loans to directors shall be changed or abolished. As Mr. Eckhardt says, in its present form the heading does not draw the information it was designed originally to bring out. The obvious intention of those framing the heading was to elicit a declaration regarding the extent to which the directors of each bank had applied its funds towards the support of their private or personal enterprises. But nowadays a director can enlist the support of his bank for enterprises in which he is interested, indeed, which he practically owns, without using direct loans. This has been done to a disquieting if not alarming extent by bank directors whose names appear on pretty nearly every new merger. Such directors may induce their banks to buy stocks or bonds of companies in which they are interested, or to advance large sums to brokers and others on the security of those stocks and bonds or practically guarantee underwriting schemes. Some means should be found to show this in the statement, or else the heading should be abolished as untrue and misleading.

ANOTHER BANKER CONVERTED

We hail the proposals contained in the letter of our correspondent, 'X. B. K. R.,' as a substantial accession to the movement for some independent inspection of banks. The quaint signature suggests an ex-banker. The writer, after calling in question the assertion of the 'Witness,' often repeated, that the present system of bank returns to the government has proved 'a ghastly failure,' admits practically that it has, but puts all the blame for this on the Finance Department of the government under Mr. Fielding, which is hardly fair. Mr. Fielding never has had adequate machinery wherewith to deal with and expose the prevarications with which some of the chartered bank statements have been permeated for years past. And one so near the centre of things as 'X. B. K. R.' shows himself, knows that the Canadian Bankers' Association has all along opposed the 'Witness' in its efforts to get parliament to establish such machinery. It has, however, become only too evident that while Canadian banking has produced many able, honorable men, bankers are just as fallible as other human beings, and Travers, of the Farmers' Bank, and Stewart, of the Sovereign Bank, whom our correspondent specially singles out for animadversion, were able to carry on their now notorious careers in crooked finance only because of the disdainful attitude adopted towards the shareholders and the public by some of the stronger banking institutions. At least half a dozen more of the derelicts of Canadian banking owe their malign fame to the same source. If years ago an efficient system of compulsory independent audit or government inspection had been established, as advocated by the 'Witness,' a number of bank wrecks would have been avoided, but for some reason successive finance ministers and governments have given bankers such a free hand that rogues have been almost invited to do wrong, and some well-meaning men have been tempted beyond their strength by the facility with which it has been possible to make false returns to the government and to conceal the affairs of banks from dummy directorates.

In some respects we have the best banking system in the world, but because of a lack of independent audit and a few other reforms, it is a system under which twenty-five percent or more of our chartered banks have failed in a very little while, and some of them most heartlessly and even scandalously. Our correspondent returns to the old assertion of the Canadian banker that an efficient system of bank inspection is a difficult thing to devise. We frankly cannot see anything difficult about it. It is no more difficult to devise efficient inspection in the case of banks than it is in the case of insurance companies, and certainly not so difficult as, say, in the case of the Canadian Pacific world-wide system of railways and ships, with all its complicated calculations. Yet the Canadian Pacific adopted independent audit voluntarily, and greatly to its satisfaction and that of the public. In England, where a statement would not be received by a body of shareholders unless it had been independently audited, no considerable bank failure has taken place for years; while in the United States, where there is a multiplicity of banks with small capital, the failures are surprisingly few, and work out at a very low percentage as compared with Canadian bank failures, the difference being due to government oversight. We are glad to find 'X. B. K. R.,' from his independent standpoint, placing his experience and mature judgment on the side of the 'Witness,' in advocating that a department of the government shall be fully equipped for bank inspection, as another department has long been equipped for insurance inspection. Experience makes it more certain every day that this is bound to come, whether Mr. Fielding or others shall have the credit of it. The proposals contained in our correspondent's letter are on the lines of the reform advocated by the 'Witness,' and now supported by a dozen at least of the most influential bankers—though for urging it in the past the 'Witness' was alternately corrected and misrepresented, and even abused by 'expert' opinion.

THE NEW SPIRIT.

The British Parliament, which assembled last Tuesday, and which has occupied the last few days with routine business, will be formally opened by King George and Queen Mary on Monday. The new Parliament promises to be historic, as the author of far-reaching changes in laws and constitution. Varied forecasts of its work are already being published. Nothing, however, is more noticeable in these discussions than the general agreement of students of the subject that whatever this Parliament does or does not accomplish, a new era has dawned in Great Britain, and that neither parliaments nor people can ever be again precisely as they were ten or fifteen years ago. The British Parliament used to be termed the best club in Europe, and the comparison had its aptness. In spite of the distinct cleavage between the parties there were tacit agreements upon many things. Members of Parliament were almost without exception drawn from 'the comfortable classes,' and looked at life from a comfortable and well-satisfied standpoint. The majority is still drawn from these classes, but its attitude of mind is largely changed. If the career of Mr. Lloyd George ended to-day, he has through his famous Budget and his general attitude on questions of social reform thrown out a challenge to Parliament and to the nation which neither could refuse to accept. He and others like minded have, in fact, made it impossible for any man or party in future to face the country with the question of Cain, 'Am I my brother's keeper?'

This true Socialism, to use rightly a misused word, is something quite new in practical politics and economics, which have hitherto worked largely upon the Darwinian principles of 'the struggle for existence and the survival of the fittest,' or in more homely language, 'Every man for himself and the devil take the hindmost.' It is interesting to note that this new spirit has affected the Conservative party just as much as the Liberals, although the former has been much less happy in its suggestion of methods. After the election of a year ago Mr. Stead said: 'The astounding but transcendent fact in connection with this election is the capture of practically more than half of the county seats in England by promises and pledges on the part of the Tory party, which embody the most dangerous and the most advanced doctrines of Socialism. It is amazing the extent to which men can blind themselves to the true significance of their own acts. . . . The "right to work" formulated hitherto only by the extreme Labor party in the House of Commons, has been transferred holus-bolus to the programme of the Conservative party. "Tariff Reform means work for all, Tariff Reform means higher wages for everybody." What is this but an assertion that the state, by the exercise of its authority, is able if it pleases not only to provide work for everybody, but to increase the wages of all those who are employed? This is Socialism pure and simple—Socialism of a far more lurid hue than anything that can be put down to the account of Mr. Lloyd George.'

Similarly Mr. Sidney Low recently catalogued in the 'Fortnightly' some of the meditated Radicalisms of the Conservative party. They comprised: (1) Abolition of the House of Lords as at present constituted, and of the parliamentary privileges of the Peers. (2) Creation of a new Second Chamber or Senate, with members appointed by election, nomination and ex-officio qualifications. (3) Statutory limitation of the number of members of the Second Chamber, and consequent surrender of the prerogative of the Crown to create Peers of Parliament at its own discretion. (4) Abrogation of the right of the Upper Chamber to reject a Money Bill. (5) Introduction of the Referendum, or Poll of the People, to determine disputes between the two Houses of Parliament. (6) Extension of the method of Direct Reference to the People to 'important' measures of legislation. (7) Further extension of this method to (1) the general principles of financial and fiscal changes, and (2) the actual Budget proposals submitted by a Government. (8) Redistribution of seats so as to correct electoral inequalities. (9) Acceptance of the principle of one man one vote. He adds the comment: 'If the Tory Revolution were to be consummated, the world would at length behold a spectacle which men have dreamed of, but never seen, the spectacle of pure democracy disposing of the destinies of a great nation and a great empire.' All this is enough to make the old Conservative leaders turn in their graves. The only one who might be expected to see the humor of it would be Disraeli, who never hesitated to 'go one better' than the most radical of his Radical opponents. Students of Carlyle will remember that seventy years ago in his 'Chartism' and elsewhere he predicted this new attitude of mind on the part of Parliament and people. Lord Rosebery—though now he has forgotten it—in the heyday of his powers foretold the change. It has, however, come almost as unexpected as it is welcome by the toiling and struggling millions of the British Isles. Such a keen political observer as the Russian Count Witte says that as other constitutional countries finally take their keynote from England, the new spirit will yet permeate Europe and the world.

MORMONISM.

Montreal in common with Germany, the British Isles and many other countries, is just now being favored with an opportunity of salvation—according to the tenets of the 'Latter Day Saints.' Assiduous Mormon missionaries have been making house-to-house visitations in some sections of the city, have been distributing their literature and advocating the cause of their church with notable zeal and energy. What the Mormon Church is, and what it stands for, therefore, becomes an interesting and important question. Nearly every one knows something of the history of the cult. Early in the last century, at a time when the United States was witnessing the birth of many queer sects, it was founded by Joseph Smith, a young man of visionary character, who claimed to have been informed by an angel named Moroni that a record on plates of gold was hidden in the hill Cumorah, near Palmyra, New York. He made a 'translation' of his 'discovery,' and published it under the name of the 'Book of Mormon.' The new sect which he founded had many vicissitudes. It became quite numerous, wealthy and powerful, but various accusations, notably some of immorality and dishonesty, were levelled against some of its principal members, including Joseph 'the Prophet.'

What was practically civil war ensued. Finally Smith was arrested, but a mob broke into the jail and killed him and his brother Hyrum. As usually happens, lawless violence defeated its own ends. Converts flocked to the 'persecuted' sect, and under the leadership of Brigham Young they trekked across the desert and established Salt Lake City and other communities in Utah. Young proved a strong ruler. The Mormon community was, however, popularly held guilty of many crimes. The Mountain Meadow massacre of 1857 was committed by Mormons and Indians, led by a Mormon bishop. Here at least 120 'Gentile' emigrants were murdered, and their horses, waggons, cattle, clothes and money were converted to the use of the 'Saints.' There were other occurrences of like character. Of one crime the leaders of the 'Saints' and many of their followers were certainly guilty. This was polygamy. The 'Book of Mormon' in two places commands that a man shall have but one wife, but side by side with the Book of Mormon the reigning prophet had 'revelations,' which to all intents and purposes were more authoritative. One of these, which was dated back to 1843, and ascribed to the 'Martyred prophet' Joseph Smith, made polygamy a condition of exaltation in the next world.

Before its migration leaders of the church had been charged with polygamy and similar irregularities, but in Utah, beyond the reach of Gentile domination, it became the very cornerstone of the state. 'Young himself had twenty-six wives. 'And if ye abide not in that covenant,' meaning plural or celestial marriage, says the Book of Doctrine and Covenants, 'then are ye damned: for no one can reject this covenant and be permitted to enter into my glory. . . And again, as pertaining to the law of the priesthood: If any man . . . have ten virgins given unto him by this law, he cannot commit adultery, for they belong to him.' Salvation to be obtained by obedience to evil impulses has always been popular, so it is no wonder that the Mormon Church grew in numbers and power. After the Mexican war Utah passed under the control of the United States, and attempts were made to stamp out the evil. These attempts were looked on by the Mormons as persecution. Many prominent elders and other officers were imprisoned for the crime, and many poor plural wives, out of devotion to their husbands, perjured and dishonored themselves by testifying before the courts that they were not wives and did not know who were the fathers of their children. Such witnesses, when reproached for their perjury, would sometimes say, 'I lied to the Gentiles' God—not to our god.' Their saintly and apostolic husbands or owners did not scruple to profit by this sacrifice.

Utah was for a long time a territory, and was, therefore, under the jurisdiction of Congress, but applications were made for statehood. Congress refused this again and again because of polygamy. Then in 1890 the church officially declared that it would give up polygamy. The president of the church, Wilford Woodruff, declared that he was commanded by God to write a manifesto to this effect, and it was endorsed by the church. Plural marriage was apparently a thing of the past, and those who were serving sentences for polygamy received free pardons. Statehood was granted in 1895. A considerable number of the members of the convention which drew up the constitution, were Mormons and polygamists, but they cheerfully inserted a clause prohibiting polygamy in Utah for all time. The Mormon legislature also enacted all the federal laws against polygamous crimes. These abnegations of the alleged divine covenant are made much of by Mormon missionaries in Montreal and elsewhere. They declare that polygamy is no part of their teaching or practice. They do not emphasize the sequel.

As a sovereign state, of course, the supreme authority rested no longer in the federal government, but in the people of Utah. They elected their own law officers, their own judges, and passed and enforced—or did not enforce—their own laws. About two-thirds of the people of Utah are Mormons, so the Mormon church naturally resumed its old authority. Marriage laws and their enforcement are a peculiar function of the sovereign state, so it was easy to revert to polygamy and neglect to enforce the provision of the constitution against it. Three or four unimportant members were sacrificed to impress the Gentile public, but the president, Joseph F. Smith, nephew of 'the Martyr,' and many church officers and other leading Mormons have continued living with their plural families. Smith has continued to live with the five wives he married before 1890, and has had children by them all since that date. In spite of the protestations of the church to the contrary, plural marriages are still performed. The 'Salt Lake Tribune' has published detailed records of two hundred and twenty-four such unions since polygamy was 'abolished,' and the Mormon authorities have made no attempt to deny their substantial accuracy. An effort has been made to keep all such marriages secret, so it has been calculated that at least ten have been performed for every one which has become known. The statement of doctrine, as it appears in the literature now being sold in Montreal, is apparently quite evangelical. But it is an object lesson in the ineffectiveness of written creeds in producing uniformity of thought when we find that these articles of faith are understood by Mormons in quite a different sense from that which Christians give them. The Mormon catechism declares there are 'many' gods. The God of our world is no other than our forefather Adam. One of his chief glories is his polygamy. 'When our Father Adam came into the Garden of Eden,' says Brigham Young, 'he brought Eve, one of his wives, with him.' 'Each god, through his wife or wives raises up a numerous family of sons and daughters. . . for each father and mother will be in a condition to multiply for ever,' says another Mormon classic. Canonical Mormon writings contain other statements as blasphemous and absurd. All Mormons are not polygamists. It is possible some of them do not believe in the crudities and absurdities of its 'revelations.' It is not denied that people in Alberta speak of their Mormon neighbors as sober, industrious, honest, and neighborly. But with polygamy openly practised in high places, with an ecclesiastical organization which aims at temporal power and believes that 'the end justifies the most dishonorable means,' with beliefs, puerile, superstitious, blasphemous and absurd the system cannot but be regarded by thinking people as anti-Christian, and in many ways immoral and lawless.

WHIPPOORWILL.

(By A. W. Kneeland.)

'Whippoorwill! Whippoorwill!'
At eventide, these notes the forest fill,
Like cry of some lost spirit low and faint,
Voicing in accents sad a hopeless plaint,
As he sits lonely 'bove a gurgling rill.

'Whippoorwill! Whippoorwill!'
When nature sleeps, and all else hushed and still,
And in the western wave, the sun has dipt
His fiery disk, and twittering bird has crept
Into his leafy bower, secure from ill.

Then, 'Whippoorwill,' so low
That one can scarce its timid cadence know,
Sounds o'er the vale like some far-off good-night,
As die away the last faint gleams of light,
And moon and gathering stars my senses thrill.

And as his dark wings fold,
And the low, piled-up clouds are painted gold,
Night hovers o'er me like some fabled bird:
And e'en this saddest plaint is no more heard,
Till night again shall all things darkly hold.

And so a hopeless sigh
Oft comes when day's last darkening blushes die,
From human heart bewildered with the strife
And mystery of a sore-troubled life.
Like Whippoorwill's low, distant, plaintive cry.

Macdonald College,
January 9, 1911.

THE IDEAL LAUGH.

It is Low, Rippling, Natural, and Unaccompanied by Gesture.

How many people know that there is a right way and a wrong way to laugh?

There is, for example, the painful laugh. That is really agonising to watch. This laugh is very frequently soundless, or almost so, but the person indulging in it goes through all the motions and mannerisms of actually suffering pain. The painful laugh is one of the ugliest laughs we have.

Then there is another laugh that is altogether wrong. That is the explosive laugh. The laughter is often loud, and it comes in great uncouth gusts. It has the saving grace of naturalness, but is really very unpleasant.

The really ideal laugh is the subtle laugh. It is low, rippling laughter, apparently natural and without an effort, and seldom accompanied by any gesture.

The spontaneous laugh is a good laugh to which to listen, particularly when a man laughs it—quick, whole-souled laughter that is yet not too loud.

The after-dinner laugh is a gentle form of mirth. It is really just a good-humored following along with the rest of the company. Often it is little more than a smile which accompanies a speaker's humorous story.

All laughter to be at all attractive must first be natural. So, then, the ideal laughter of man or woman must have sincerity as its basis. And ideal laughter is always kind. Real mirth laughs with a person, never at them. The ideal laughter of a strong, healthy, normal man must reflect his personality. It must be robust, honest, and free.

Just as a person's voice reflects personality, so also does their laughter. A man who is a good sort should have a happy, contagious laugh.

A woman should have a rippling laugh. It should be low and musical. As a matter of fact, women do not need to be taught to laugh as men do. It comes more naturally to them. Not because they have a greater sense of humor, but because they have lighter and more sunshiny natures, and because they use laughter for a greater variety of purposes than do men. Women laugh in coquetry, and they also use a light laugh to bridge conversational gasps. Women really use laughter in all their lighter moods.

It is a woman's nature to laugh, and as long as the laughter is not insincere, one cannot say one sees anything particularly reprehensible in it. Of course, there is the 'Tee! hee! hee!' of the silly girl, but then, on the other hand, there is the 'Haw! haw! haw!' of the countryman, and the 'Ho! ho! ho!' of derision.

A good laugh is as good for you physically as it is mentally. To laugh properly you have to use your lungs and throat, and that is good for them. It develops the voice in compass and brilliancy, and promotes circulation. Ethically, laughter means even more. Laughter is really an indication of sympathy, sensitiveness, adaptation and assimilation. A person with a sincere, ready laugh is one to be trusted, but the person who does not use his laughing function will bear watching.—The 'Week End.'

THE YEAR OF THE LINER.

(From the 'Times.')

If an epithet were wanted with which to characterize the past year in a maritime sense it might be said not untruthfully that it was the year of the liner. For just as the product of the shipyards was distinguished rather in the output of liners than of cargo tramps, so at sea the liner made the 'record' both in swiftness of steaming and in rapidity of despatch. The year upon which we are now entering marks the centenary of steam shipping. In 1811 the famous 'Comet,' of 25 tons, was built in Wood's yard at Port Glasgow. In 1911 the 'Olympic,' of 45,500 tons, should be trading between Liverpool and New York. The event of the past year in the shipbuilding world was the launch of that vessel. The event in the shipping world was the performance of the Cunard liner 'Mauretania.' To put into the water at Belfast a structural mass weighing as it left the land no less than 27,000 tons was an achievement in itself; and to make the run from Liverpool to Fishguard to New York and back, after discharging mails, passengers, and cargo, and reloading cargo, mails, and passengers, and 6,000 tons of coal, in just over 12 days was a wonderful accomplishment. The performance demonstrates what can be done by organized effort, such as is only to be achieved by long experience and assisted by much capital.

STEAMSHIPS OF THE FUTURE.

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Last six ordinary mantles. Will save 75% on your mantle expense. TWO COMPLETE MANTLES IN ONE. PRICE, 25 CENTS.
GET ONE TO TRY WITHOUT COST. Save the box covers from 12 Block Mantles—the best 10 and 15-cent grade of mantles sold—take them to your dealer, or send them to us, and get a Block Inaerlin Lined Mantle free.
For sale at Hardware, China, Plumbing, Drug, Grocery, and Department Stores. Dealers write for our Descriptive Circular and New Catalogue.
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Canada excels and boasts of our LAMB and MUTTON, for choice Meats.

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GREAT CHEAP SALE
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IS SELLING AT BOTH OF HIS STORES,
Fine Large Navel Oranges, 25c per doz.
Fine Juicy, Sweet Floridas, 25c.
Fine, Juicy, Sweet Jamaicas, 20c-25c.
Fine, Juicy Sweet Mexicans, 15c-20c.
Fine Grapefruit, 50c per doz.
A good reduction made when sold by the box.
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80 UNIVERSITY ST., Cor Burnside St.

Best Implements
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Get a box of Harte's Grippe Wafers. Cures a cold in twenty-four hours. Price 25c.
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Try a bottle of Harte's Cough Mixture. Price 25c.
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READABLE PARAGRAPHS

A SAVING GRACE.

Emerson says there is always time for courtesy. Pat, in the following anecdote, might respond that there was never time for anything else.

In the Irish Rebellion a bombshell whizzed toward an Irishman's head. Pat dodged it with a low bow, and it went by, taking off the head of a man behind him.

'Faith,' exclaimed Pat, 'ye nivir knew a man to lose anything by bein' perlite!'

NEEDS WORK TO COLLECT IT.

'De world owes you a livin', son,' said Uncle Eben, 'but you's got to do some work to git yohse'f identified as de feller it's comin' to.'—Washington 'Star.'

A DANGEROUS AND DEADLY CHICAGO WEAPON.

(From the 'Inter-Ocean.')

Against Frank Smith, cook at the La Salle street railroad station, his assistant, Anna Hygsick, makes the following complaint:—

(Frank Smith, late of the city of Chicago, did on January 24, 1911, at the city of Chicago, county of Cook, State of Illinois, aforesaid, then and there being, did then and there with a certain instrument commonly called hot baked potato, said hot baked potato being a dangerous and deadly weapon, without any considerable provocation whatever and under circumstances showing an abandoned and malignant heart, did assault said Anna Hygsick with intent to do great bodily injury.)

BIG GAME IN GEORGIA.

Henry L. Stimson took a drive through the city of Savannah, Ga., while he was visiting there. The cabman was an old-fashioned darky, who was very communicative.

'Do you have any big game in this part of the state?' inquired Stimson.

'Yas, suh; yas, suhree!' responded the cabman. 'Ev'y spring de New Yawk Giants plays practice games heah. The 'Popular Magazine.'

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA
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WHAT IT PROVED.

A patient in a lunatic asylum imagined himself dead. Nothing could drive this delusion out of the man's brain; but one day his physician had a happy thought, and said to him, 'Did you ever see a dead man bleed?' 'No.' 'Well, if you will permit me, I will try an experiment with you and see if you bleed or not.' The patient gave his consent; the doctor whipped out his scalpel and drew a little blood. 'There,' said he, 'you see that you bleed; that proves that you're not dead.' 'Not at all,' the patient instantly replied; 'that only proves that dead men can bleed.'—Dundee 'Advertiser.'

HOW JOCK SHOULD WORK.

A commercial traveller had been talking his hardest, his most eloquent, his most persuasive, for nearly an hour to a shrewd old Yorkshire business man. The old fellow seemed convinced and pleased, and the traveller thought he had his fish landed. But the Yorkshireman said: 'There's ma lad Jock—Ah'd laike him to hear what ye have to say. Will ye coom this afternoon, and go over your talk again?'

Certainly, sir—with pleasure!' replied the traveller, heartily, and at the hour appointed presented himself again for the interview with father and son. Again he went over the points of the article he had to sell—forcibly, eloquently, persuasively. Never had he acquitted himself of a finer 'selling talk.'

When he had finished the old Yorkshireman turned to his son and said, enthusiastically: 'Do ye hear that, Jock? Well, now, that's the way I want ye to sell our goods on the road!'—'Tit-Bits.'

WORLD PEACE MISSION

Dr. James L. Tryon to Make Visit Among Canadian Clubs and Universities.

Boston, Feb. 4.—A few evenings ago Colonel Alexander P. Graham, president of the Canadian Club, announced at its banquet that Dr. James L. Tryon, assistant secretary of the American Peace Society, would make a lecture tour in February of some of the Canadian clubs and universities. The Boston Canadian Club has always been interested in cementing fraternal relations between Canada and the United States and several of its members have interested themselves in helping to arrange Dr. Tryon's proposed visit.

The lecturer leaves Boston on Feb. 15 for Buffalo, where he expects to spend a few hours in consultation with members of the One Hundred Years Peace Society, which is organized to prepare for the celebration of the anniversary of the century of peace that has elapsed since the signing of the Treaty of Ghent. He will promote this idea while in Canada. His itinerary is expected to include the Canadian Club, Hamilton, Feb. 16; the department of education in the University of Toronto a day or two later; Queen's University, Kingston, and possibly the Canadian Club there on Feb. 21; the Teachers' Association, Ottawa, Feb. 22; personal conferences in Montreal, Feb. 23; a joint meeting of the University of New Brunswick, the Canadian Club, and members of the provincial legislature, on Feb. 24; one of the parishes of the Church of England in St. John, on Feb. 26; the Canadian Club of St. John, on Feb. 27; Mount Allison University, Sackville, on Feb. 28; Acadia University, Wolfville, on March 1, and the Canadian Club, Halifax, on March 2.

Dr. Tryon, as he has frequently said, is primarily a newspaper man, having early in life been a news editor and correspondent in Portland, Me. It is largely owing to this fact that he was put in charge of the information bureau of the peace society. He is a Harvard man of the class of '94, a graduate of the Episcopal Theological School, Cambridge, a graduate of the Boston University Law School, and a Ph. D. of Boston University. His recent studies have related to international law and diplomacy, with which the peace movement is intimately connected. He is a contributor on topics in international law, particularly the Hague Conferences, to the Yale 'Law Journal.' That magazine published, about the time of the announcement of the Knox plan, an article by Dr. Tryon explaining the functions of the proposed court of arbitral justice, and has lately printed an article by him entitled 'A world treaty of arbitration.' His other best known articles, which are pamphlets reprinted from the 'Advocate of Peace are 'The Freedom of Commerce in Time of War,' a study of the question of immunity from capture of private property at sea; 'The Interparliamentary Union and its Work,' and 'The Churches and the Peace Movement.' He has made extended reports of the International Peace Congresses at Munich (1907) and London (1908), and the national peace congresses held in New York and Chicago. He edited the report of the New England Arbitration and Peace Congress, held at Hartford and New Britain last year.

He visited The Hague at the time of the second conference, and has since given many times a lecture called 'The Peace Movement and The Hague,' the ground of which will be covered by some of his addresses in Canada. He is a regularly appointed lecturer on international arbitration at the Episcopal Theological School, Cambridge, and often speaks in educational institutions. His range of interests extends, however, to other questions than The Hague Conference. He has lately made a study of British and American diplomacy in China—on which subject he has also lectured.

He is a member of the American Society of International Law, the Society for Judicial Settlement of International Disputes, and the American Political Science Association. He is also a director of the Massachusetts Prison Association, which is engaged in the improvement of the conditions of released prisoners, the development of the juvenile court, and other criminal law reforms.

He became interested in the celebration of the century of peace while at the Mohonk Conference of 1910, where he met the Hon. Mackenzie King and Mayor Chisholm of Halifax. He secured sentiments and suggestions on the subject from eminent men, which were widely published in the press of Canada, Great Britain and the United States. 'My interest in the celebration,' he says, 'led me to the study of Canadian history. From its pages I got a new understanding of the significance of Canada. I realized as never so fully before our kindred ideas and mutual responsibilities in working out world problems. Canada and the United States should stand shoulder to shoulder in all that makes for fraternity and peace among nations.'

ABANDONS 'LA SAMARITAINE.'

Mme. Bernhardt Will Not Play It in America Again.

Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 3.—Discouraged by the failure of her attempt to produce Rostand's Biblical drama, 'La Samaritaine,' in this city, Mme. Bernhardt announced yesterday that she had completely withdrawn it from her repertoire. She never will play 'La Samaritaine' in America again.

'Mme. Bernhardt feels that if the American public, as represented by the people of Philadelphia and the city officials, do not want to see 'La Samaritaine,' it is not worth while to fight for the drama's presentation,' said a member of her staff.

Fifteen hundred persons went or sent messengers to the Broad Street Theatre yesterday to return their tickets for this afternoon's cancelled performance and got their money back.

MISSIONARY REVIVAL.

Plans Completed for Meetings in Toronto.

Toronto, Feb. 3.—Plans for the missionary exhibition to be held in this city, called the 'World in Toronto,' took definite shape at a meetin gof mission board secretaries and prominent laymen held in the board room of the Methodist Room last night. The exhibition, it was decided, will cover above three weeks next February, and a provisional committee consisting of ministers and laymen was appointed to obtain an executive committee.

Those back of the project believe it will be responsible for a great revival of missionary enthusiasm.

COLONIAL OFFICIALS.

Lord Strathcona Does Not Favor Their Interchange.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, Feb. 3.—Lord Strathcona, interview on the proposed interchange of colonial officials, was not favorable to any such scheme. The High Commissioners of the different colonies are always in touch with the Colonial Office, he says. He approved, however, the exchange of military visits.

DOMINION ALLIANCE

Annual Convention Will Discuss Memorial to the Rev. G. G. Huxtable.

The annual convention of the Dominion Alliance is to be held in St. James' Methodist Church on Monday and Tuesday, March 13th and 14th. The principal speaker will be Clinton N. Howard, Esq., of Rochester, N.Y., who is considered the foremost temperance orator in North America. Mr. Howard will speak in St. James Methodist Church on Sunday, March 12th, and address mass meetings in the same building the two following evenings.

• • • •

The question of a memorial to the late Rev. G. G. Huxtable, who was for years the secretary of the Dominion Alliance is now being considered. Secretary Roberts has submitted a scheme to the Executive of the Dominion Alliance of which the main features are the raising of a fund of one hundred thousand dollars, the erection of a permanent building as headquarters of all the Temperance organizations of the city and province, and the establishment of an annual 'Huxtable Memorial Lecture' to be delivered in Montreal by speakers of world-wide reputation and afterwards circulated in printed form throughout the Dominion.

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The Ontario Branch of the Dominion Alliance holds its annual convention at Toronto on the 14th, 15th and 16th inst. It is expected that a demand for Provincial Prohibition will then be formulated. Mr. John H. Roberts will attend the Convention as a fraternal delegate from the Quebec Branch.

• • • •

Mr. John H. Roberts, Secretary of the Dominion Alliance, gave out the following statement this morning:—

'At the risk of giving Budweiser a free advertisement, I feel compelled to voice my protest against a most misleading statement now being published far and wide by the proprietors of that commodity. I notice upon the hoardings of the city a large poster upon which it says that Budweiser only contains 4 percent of alcohol, and is, therefore, a temperance drink. What the object of the advertisers may be one cannot say, but it looks suspiciously like the deliberate misleading of the public for the purpose of increasing the sales of Budweiser. No drink containing 4 percent of alcohol is a temperance drink. It cannot be sold in this Province without a license for the sale of intoxicating liquors. Such a drink is intoxicatng, and will intoxicate its users. Budweiser is, therefore, not a Temperance drink. The Quebec License Law defines intoxicating liquors as: 'Liquors containing an intoxicating principle,' while it declares that temperance liquors are of all kinds of syrups and other similar liquids or beverages, simple or mixed, in which there is no intoxicating principle. It is very plain that, judged by the Quebec License Law, Budweiser when parades as a 'Temperance Drink' is masquerading in clothes it has no right to wear. I would earnestly appeal to young men who have never begun the baneful drink habit not to be seduced into alcoholism by specious advertisements of temperance drinks containing 4 percent. of alcohol. No one is a total abstainer who drinks '4 percent alcoholic drinks,' and so many who are now drunkards began on the 4 percent. basis that this warning is timely and necessary.

CITY HALL TAILORING

Some Talk of a New Department.

The advisability of starting a tailoring department at the City Hall is now being mooted, the object in view, of course, being the usual one, the saving of money. There is talk of getting the road department to tender for all city works, so that the city may lay the city's own pavements, if it can do this for less than will the contractors. Why not let the city do the city's own tailoring too? it is asked. The result should mean both better and cheaper work than is done by the tailors who get the contracts.

That there is some wisdom in this proposal may be seen when it is remembered that several thousands of uniforms are required in the year. The fire department, according to Chief Tremblay, needs about 750 complete suits of clothes. The police need nearly double this, while the incineration, the health, the water departments all require official suits. At present these are made at a low rate, and yet they leave a profit for the tailor. Some hold that the city might just as well establish a tailoring department under a competent head, make its own uniforms, save the middleman's profit, and get the best cloth which is on the market.

As yet the scheme has not been considered by the Board of Control.

INFANTILE PARALYSIS.

United States May Seek International Quarantine System.

Albany, Feb. 3.—The State Commissioner of Health has been asked by the Rochester Academy of Medicine to undertake a field investigation of infantile paralysis, and the Legislature has been petitioned to appropriate a sufficient money to carry on work. The resolution adopted by the Academy of Medicine, and presented to the Legislature, says:

'The attention of the State Health Commissioner is called to the fact that polom poliomyelitis (infantile paralysis) is prevalent in Canada, along the Niagara frontier, and there is constant intercourse during the summer between Canada and New York State, and that many cases of infantile paralysis in Buffalo in 1910 were probably infected in Canada, and that interchange of information and an agreement as to quarantine regarding poliomyetlitis between Ontario and New York State would be most desired.'

POLICEMAN SUSPECTED.

Hamilton, Feb. 3.—Police-constable James Barrett, who is the defendant in an action for damages begun by A. K. Coulter, of Toronto, a 'Varsity studen, who was arrested in the Royal Hotel here on the night of the Dominion championship game, was suspended from the force for one year by the commissioners to-day. Barrett was recently found flagging T. H. and B. trains. It was alleged that this was the result of excessive drinking.

LORD DECIES THREATENED.

New York, Feb. 3. —Downger Lady Decies, mother of Lord Decies, who is soon to marry Miss Vivian Gould, her son, Samuel Robert Beresford, and her two daughters, the Hon. Mrs. Barclay and the Hon. Mrs. Wilkinson, arrived to-day on the 'Lusitania' to attend the wedding.

The party was met at the pier by Lord Decies. He was asked about a letter he was reported to have received threatening him with harm if he married Miss Gould. He treated the matter jocularly, and seemed to consider it the work of some practical joker.

ARMY LEADER HERE

Commissioner Rees and Staff Will Lead Meetings in the City To-morrow.

Commissioner David M. Rees who was recently appointed to succeed Commissioner Coombs in command of the Salvation Army in Canada, is visiting Montreal this week-end, and is announced to conduct special meetings, at the Citadel, 25 University street, to-morrow. The first gathering will take place this evening, and is for Salvationists, and those who have been connected with the Army at some time, but are out of it now.

On Sunday all day there will be public services at the usual hours. In the afternoon the Commissioner will be publicly welcomed and Controller Wanklyn will preside. This will also be the second anniversary of the opening of the Hotel Metropole on St. Alexander street.

On Monday there will be officers' councils conducted by the Commissioner.

Colonel Mapp, chief secretary; Lieut.-Colonel Pugmire, social secretary; and Major Finlay, the Commissioner's private secretary will take part in this campaign, and in addition to the Montreal forces there will be a number of officers' from outside places.

Commissioner Rees, was born in Reading, England, and it was there he first met with the Salvation Army. He was converted in the thirteenth meeting he attended, served three years as a soldier and local officer, and then had a conviction that he should become an officer.

He commanded nine corps as a field officer with remarkable success. Three of his converts at one corps became missionaries in China and lost their lives in the Boxer rebellion. He was one of the first divisional officers in the Army, in fact his career embraces nearly every department of Army work.

The Commissioner was in charge of the Dominion some twenty years ago for a short period, and this appointment was followed by the field secretaryship of Great Britain. Then came the South African command followed by a number of years as principal of the International Training College, in London. A term in Sweden followed this, then, he was sent back to the Training College for a second term.

Canada has had only five Commissioners, but second terms have fallen to the lot of the last leader, and the present one.

QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY.

During Friday, Saturday and Sunday the missionary spirit was in the air at Queen's. The annual missionary institute was in session, and four or five returned missionaries were present, full of the subject of mission work and eager to tell us about it. The opening meeting was held on Friday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, when the Rev. Geo. Murray Ross, B.A., of Honan, China, and the Rev. D. J. Davidson, of Dhar, India, gave very interesting addresses on their work in these fields. A large gathering of students, both men and women, listened with much appreciation. The work in India was thoroughly expounded by Mr. Davidson, whose lucid explanation of the power of caste over the native Indian opened the way for a strong appeal for Christian men and women to go forth to carry the freedom of Christ's gospel to these people. The Rev. G. M. Ross followed with a general survey of the missionary needs of China. On Saturday morning the Rev. Mr. Ross again addressed a good gathering at the meeting of the Queen's University Missionary Association, when he dealt more particularly with his work in Honan, China. He gave us first hand illustrations of the superstitious character of the Chinese. They have two kinds of worship, said the speaker. They worship their ancestors, a not altogether fruitless worship, and they worship demons, a worship which binds them in terror, and makes them distriust all efforts made by Christian missionaries for their welfare. Dr. Buchanan, from Central India, followed with an account of his medical missionary work among the hill tribes. His large sympathy for the unlightened native, pointed by illustrations of his own work amongst them, left a deep impression upon many of our young men, as also did the address of Miss Dr. O'Hara, whose work has also been carried on in Central India.

On Saturday evening the Rev. Mr. Davidson gave a most instructive lantern lecture on India, social, intellectual, and political. Convocation Hall was packed to the doors, an evidence that Queen's is much alive to the missionary needs of the age. The Sabbath meetings were again well attended, and a final appeal for missionaries was made on the Sabbath evening. The need was laid very plainly before us. China is awake, and is pushing ahead in social and industrial lines. India is stirring in the depths and beginning to adopt Western ideas. But what if these nations enter into social, industrial and political inheritance which grow up with our Christian religion and under its influence; what if they adopt our ideas in these lines and have not the enlightening moral and religious force of Christianity. It is our duty, it is our necessity, that we carry the gospel to them, or in the days to come, a host of unchristianized Chinese or Hindoos may threaten our Western civilization, and western ideals. Such an appeal, coming as it did from men who had been in the front of the battle must leave a lasting impression on our minds and awaken in us all a deeper sense of our responsibility as Westerners and Christians.

On Friday, the 27th, the Queen's Alumni Association of Ottawa held its annual banquet, when about one hundred graduates sat down to dinner. The Hon. Sydney Fisher and the Hon. R. L. Borden and a considerable number of graduates representing other colleges were present. Queen's was represented by Principal Gordon, Professor W. L. Grant, and Professor Dall. The banquet was presided over by Judge MacTavish.

We congratulate 'Varsity on the victory in the final intercollegiate debate. Queen's was represented by Messrs. Cornett and Matheson. Mr. Cornett, at a late date, took the place of Mr. W. C. Clark, who was unfortunately taken sick a few days before the debate. Mr. Cornett ably presented Mr. Clark's case, but we regret that the latter was not able to be in his place, as with his special work on the subject the decision might have been reversed.

Next Sunday the afternoon service will be conducted by Dr. Griffith Thomas, Professor of Old Testament Literature at Wycliffe College, Toronto. This will be Dr. Thomas's first appearance in Kingston, and we shall be pleased to welcome him to Queen's.

At a meeting of the Queen's Archaeological Society, on Friday evening, a lecture of much interest was given by Prof. William Kelly, of Princeton. The subject of the lecture was 'Syrian life in town and country, five centuries after Christ.' Professor Kelly was sent out from Princeton in two expeditions to explore that region, and his remarks therefore had peculiar interest coming from one who had been actively engaged in the work of excavation. There was a good attendance of professors and students interested in this field of research.

McGill beat Queen's by a score of 6 to 4, in the Intercollegiate hockey game on Friday night. Queen's sadly missed Dobson from the team. He has been unable to remain in Queen's during the remainder of the term, and our men will take some time to find themselves without him. But we do not give up hopes. McGill plays the return game at Queen's next Friday night, and we expect to see the tables turned.

What with hockey, basket-ball, and skating, most of our students spend many a pleasant hour's recreation. But there is one form of recreation which we seldom hear mentioned. Strange it is, for this form is known as the 'roaring game.' But in the curling rink, adjoining the skating rink, some of our Queen's students and professors spend their off hours on the ice. The students have a rink which is well up in the list of Kingston's curlers. We hope to get a game arranged with some of our sister universities.

CHEAP OVERCOATS.

Origin is Often Due to Thieves.

Sneak thieves have been busy in the city of late. The hauls they have made have not been individually large. It is overcoats they are particularly after, yet while the loss of an overcoat will not ruin a man financially, it will undoubtedly ruin his temper for the time being at least. To find one's self without an overcoat in weather like this is annoying.

Of course the police have been advised of a lot of these petty thefts, and of course they have been on the watch for these sneak thieves who steal into deserted halls and take whatever they find there. But few of the subtracted overcoats have been recovered. They are hard to find. The ordinary second-hand dealers are either too honest or too timid to handle them. Perhaps they know they have been stolen and fear that the police will find them in their shops. Yet these coats are marketed, apparently at so-called private sales. From time to time an advertisement appears in a paper saying an overcoat is for sale at a certain place. Various causes are given—man leaving the city; man dead. Some of these sales, of course, are bona fide, but it is said that many are merely expedients to dispose of stolen property. Anyway, the police are watching carefully. They intend to have men attend a number of these sales to see exactly what is being disposed of.

MISS SMAILL'S INJURIES.

The gravity of the injuries received by Miss E. M. Smaill, of this city, at Nashville, Tenn., by burns as the result of accidental overturning of ignited alcohol on her arm and gown, has proved to be more serious than at first reported. Miss Smaill is still confined to the 'Woman's Hospital,' where she was removed after the accident last December, for treatment. She is suffering at times a great deal, and her recovery is likely to be somewhat protracted.

DALHOUSIE DREDGING.

Ottawa, Feb. 3.—The Dalhousie dredging case was before the Public Accounts Committee again this morning. This was the case where a telegram sent by the Public Works Department to authorize work at 'Bathgirst' read 'Dalhousie,' when it was received, and the contractors, A. and R. Loggie, continued the previous season's work. This cost the department $20,000.

Geoffrey Skead, district engineer of the department, was examined by W. S. Crocket. He said that on May 25 he received instructions from the Public Works Department to appoint Louis Alain an inspector for the work at Dalhousie. Early in July he learned that the work was to be gone on with, and only on August 2 did he discover that the work at Dalhousie had not been authorized. On August 4th he was instructed to inform A. and R. Loggie that the work was not authorized, and that there was no appropriation for it. He did so.

DEFRAUDED LORD STRATHCONA

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, Feb. 3.—Emily St. Leger was remanded to-day by the Westminster Court on a charge of defrauding Lord Strathcona, whose secretary produced a number of letters with different names which Lord Strathcona had received. In response to one appeal Lord Strathcona sent five pounds, and to another four pounds.

ABOLISHES WHIPPING POST.

Salem, Ore., Feb. 3.—A bill to abolish the whipping post for wife-beaters in Oregon, was passed yesterday by the State Legislature. This law was enacted four years ago, and since it became a statute wife-beating cases have almost disappeared. The law is repealed because it was considered a blot on the state.

DOES NOT FEAR RECIPROCITY.

Hamilton, Feb. 3.—That the Oliver Chilled Plough Works Company was in earnest when it announced that the reciprocity negotiations would not interfere with its plant here, was made evident to-day, when an official announcement was made that an assembly building costing $200,000 will be erected at once, to be followed by the building of the malleable and grey iron foundry, a building 576 feet long and 125 feet wide, one and a half stories high.

Closing Out Retail Business.
Art Leather Goods, Canadian Enamels, Indian Slippers, Baskets, etc.
HOUGHTON'S
Arts and Crafts Shop,
128 PEEL STREET,
Next Door to Windsor Hotel.

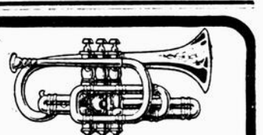
LAUNDRY MARKING
The department that first receives the soiled clothes is one of the most difficult of all in the laundry to effectively manage. An error there tends to confusion all through the establishment. The marking at the
TOILET LAUNDRY
"THE LAUNDRY THAT KNOWS HOW,"
is done by intelligent clerks who have become accustomed to the work. They examine each piece separately to see that the owner's name or mark is on it and keep a record of the contents of each bundle. Let us have your next parcel.
PHONE UP 3480. 425 RICHMOND STREET.

W.B. Reduso CORSETS
GUARANTEED to REDUCE from 1 to 5 inches
All DEALERS
WEINGARTEN BROS., Makers, Broadway & 34 St. N.Y.

LEADING SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES.

ROBINSON'S BUSINESS COLLEGE
745 St. Catherine Street, West, MONTREAL.
THE BUSINESS UNIVERSITY OF CANADA
BRANCHES AT LACHINE AND COTE ST. PAUL.
Shorthand (both languages), Typewriting, Bookkeeping, Telegraphy, Languages, and all Commercial Subjects.
The Largest College with the most efficient staff, the Latest Methods and the Lowest Fees.
DAY AND EVENING CLASSES—LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.
Principal—G. ROBINSON (late Headmaster 'Royal Bariock Academy,' England), assisted by:
Mr. O. S. JOHNSTON (late Classical and Mathematical Master at King's Hospital, Dublin, Ireland), Medallist, Greek, Honors—Latin, French and Greek.
Mr. D. W. BUTTON, Court Reporter (late Chairman of the Montreal Shorthand Writers' Association).
Miss A. CALLAGHAN, Headmistress Ladies' Department, Graduate of Toronto University. Honors—Mathematics and Modern Languages.
AND STAFF.
PHONE UPTOWN 4792 for prospectus.

OTTAWA LADIES' COLLEGE
Easter Term Begins Feb. 3rd.
This college is thoroughly equipped in every department and has an efficient staff; is ideally situated; gives ample accommodation.
Write for calendar and particulars.
The Rev. W. D. Armstrong, M.A., Ph.D., D.D., President.


BESSON
BAND INSTRUMENTS
BIG NEW CATALOGUE JUST OUT - WRITE FOR IT
C.W. LINDSAY LIMITED OTTAWA
Successors to ORME, OTTAWA

Montreal, Three Rivers, Shawinigan Falls and Grand Mere Service.

Every Sunday the Canadian Pacific Railway will operate trains between Montreal, Three Rivers, Shawinigan Falls and Grand'Mere. This will enable people of Montreal to leave at 9.10 a.m. and arrive Grand'Mere at 1.50 p.m., spend three hours in Grand'Mere and return by the 5.00 p.m. train, due to arrive Montreal at 10.00 p.m. The service out of Grand'Mere and Three Rivers will be as follows: In the morning, leaves Grand'Mere at 9.00 a.m., arrive Shawinigan Falls 9.15 a.m.; Three Rivers at 10.15 a.m.; returning, leave Three Rivers at 12.35 p.m. arrive Shawinigan Falls 1.35 p.m., Grand 'Mere at 1.50 p.m. In the afternoon, leave Grand'Mere at 5.00 p.m., Shawinigan Falls 5.15 p.m., arrive Three Rivers at 6.15 p.m., and, returning, leave Three Rivers at 7.00 p.m., arrive Shawinigan Falls 8.00 p.m., Grand 'Mere at 8.15 p.m.

Weekly Calendar

KERMESSE.

4th to 11th of February, inclusively,
organized by the
LADIES OF MONTREAL,
FOR THE
ARSENAL OF THE 65th REGIMENT,
to help pay for the furnishing of the quarters:—
Grand Opening Saturday Evening.
ADMISSION, 10c.

MELVILLE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, ELGIN AVENUE, WESTMOUNT PARK

THE REV. JOHN LOCH HEAD, M.A., Minister.
11 A.M. . . . . Subject:— **"DIVIDED HOUSEHOLDS."**
7 P.M. . . . . Subject.— **"A NEW CRUSADE."**
Being the first of a special course of Sunday evening lectures on
CANADIAN PROBLEMS
VISITORS AND STRANGERS WELCOME AT ALL SERVICES.

EMMANUEL CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, 169-171 Drummond St.

SUNDAY EVENING SERMONS BY THE PASTOR.
REV. HUGH PEDLEY, B.A.,
"LIGHTS FROM HERETIC LAMPS."
Feb. 5—"The Agnostic." Feb. 26—"The Christian Scientist."
Feb. 12—"The Unitarian." Mar. 5—"The Spiritualist."
Feb. 19—"The Socialist."
SUNDAY, FEB. 5, Mr. Pedley will preach at both services.
HEARTY PRAISE SERVICE.
CORDIAL WELCOME GIVEN TO STRANGERS AND VISITORS.

CRESCENT STREET CHURCH

Cor. Dorchester and Crescent Streets.
(Presbyterian). **Rev. ROBT. W. DICKIE, B.A., Minister.**
SERVICES AT 11 A.M. AND 7 P.M.
POPULAR SUNDAY EVENING SERMONS
February 5th, 7 p.m. Subject WILL POWER You Are Welcome

DOMINION SQUARE METHODIST CHURCH

PASTOR—THE REV. E. I. HART, B.A.
THE PASTOR WILL PREACH.
SUBJECTS:—
11 A.M. . . . . **"THE FIRST MAN."**
7 P.M. . . . . **"A SUM IN SPIRITUAL ADDITION."**
MEN'S OWN AT 3 P.M.—**PROF. C. E. BLAND,** Teacher.
VISITORS ALWAYS WELCOME.

AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

THE REV. ROBERT JOHNSTON, D.D., Minister.
Will preach at both services.
11 A.M. . . . . **"THE ELDERSHIP."**
7 P.M. . . . . **"LIBERTY—THE WATCHWORD OF THE GOSPEL."**
Fourth Sermon in Student's Series.
A Message to Students in Law and Science.
Ordination of Elders at Morning Worship.

ST. JAMES METHODIST CHURCH

REV. WM. SPARLING, B.A., D.D., Pastor, will preach at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.
At the Morning Service the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper. Individual cups will be used. The membership of the church is requested to be present.
At close of evening service a **Lecture** will be given by **Rev. Dr. Sparling,** on **"The Strangers Within Our Gates."—Illustrated with Lantern Slides.**
Sunday School at 9.45 a.m. and 3 p.m. Men's Bible Class at 3 p.m.

Christian Endeavor Day Rally

ARE YOU COMING TO HEAR
REV. FRANK J. DAY
ON
THE CHALLENGE OF OUR CITY
MONDAY EVENING, February 6, 1911, at 8.15, in
ZION CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

THE 29th ANNUAL MEETING
OF THE
WOMAN'S MISSIONARY SOCIETY

(Home, French and Foreign), of the Presbyterian Church in Canada, will be held on **TUESDAY** and **WEDNESDAY,** February 7th and 8th, 1911, in **St. Andrew's Church, Westmount.** Meetings will open at 2.30 p.m. and 8 p.m., on Tuesday, and at 10 a.m. and 2.30 p.m., on Wednesday.

THE REV. C. E. AMARON, D.D., will speak on Tuesday afternoon on **French Evangelization.** The speakers in the evening will be the **Rev. E. D. McLaren, D.D.,** Toronto, on "Home Missions," and the **Rev. J. Buchanan, M.D.,** Amkhut, India, on "Foreign Missions." **MRS. BUCHANAN** will speak on Wednesday afternoon.

The Executive Board will meet at 10 o'clock on Tuesday morning in the above church.

A CORDIAL INVITATION IS EXTENDED TO ALL.

WINDSOR HALL
TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 7TH
AT 8.15
Madame Marguerite Froehlich
SOLOIST WITH
BEETHOVEN TRIO

TICKETS $1.00. Now on Sale at Nordheimer's, Layton, and Leach, St. Catherine, W.; or Main 6774.

RECITAL
BY
JESSIE ALEXANDER
Assisted by other Leading Artists, in
DOUGLAS HALL, Chomedy St.,
FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 10th.
Tickets - 50c. 8.15 p.m.

Musical Festival of the Empire Under Direction of Dr. Charles Harriss

Second Visit of the Greatest Band of Choral Singers in the World, the Renowned

SHEFFIELD CHOIR
200 VOICES

Three Evenings, ARENA, March 27, 28, 29, at 8.15 p.m.

PROGRAMME

MONDAY EVENING.	TUESDAY EVENING.	WEDNESDAY EVENING.
'Dream of Gerontius."	Grand Concert.	Coronation Ode.
Dr. Elgar, Conductor.	Dr. Coward, Conductor.	Dr. Harriss, Conductor.

With the
TORONTO SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA, 70 Players, and 8 Eminent English Soloists,

PRICES

Boxes (6) $20.00, 2 Evenings $35.00, 3 Evenings $50.00, Orchestra $2.50, $2.00. Bal. $1.50, $1.00, 75c.

SPECIAL SUBSCRIPTION, 6 $2.50 SEATS $12.00

List at Music Stores, or 'Phone Mr. Veitch, Main 4734.

Weekly Calendar

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

11 A.M.—REV. SILAS ANTHONY.
7 P.M.—Dr. MARTIN'S Subject is:
"The Night In Which He Was Betrayed."

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.

OLIVET BAPTIST CHURCH

GUY AND DORCHESTER STREETS.
SUNDAY, FEB. 5TH.
PASTOR SULLIVAN will Preach
at both services, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.
Subject for Evening Service:— **"WHAT WILT THOU HAVE ME TO DO?"**
SEATS FREE. STRANGERS CORDIALLY INVITED.

DOUGLAS METHODIST CHURCH

COR. CHOMEDY AND ST. CATHERINE STREETS.
REV. W. R. YOUNG, B.A., D.D., Pastor.
LAYMEN'S MISSIONARY DAY
Service at 11 a.m. . . . . **G. P. JOHNSTON, ESQ.**
SUNDAY SCHOOL AND BIBLE CLASS AT 3 O'CLOCK.
Service at 7 p.m. . . . . **W. H. GOODWIN, ESQ.**
SACRAMENT AT CLOSE OF EVENING SERVICE.
EVERYONE WELCOME.

THE PEOPLES' MUTUAL BUILDING SOCIETY

CLASS B.

The Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Society will be held in the Reading Room, Mechanics' Institute, No. 204 St. James Street, Montreal, on **MONDAY,** the 13th day of February, 1911, at 8 o'clock p.m.

APPROPRIATION NOTICE.

Appropriations Nos. 225, 226 and 227 will be awarded by Sale, and No. 228 by Ballot, on **MONDAY,** 13th February, 1911, during the course of the Annual Meeting to be held on that evening. Subscription payments to qualify for the above Appropriations will not be received later than one o'clock p.m., on the preceding Saturday.

(By order of the Directors)
DAVID GUTHRIE,
Sec.-Treasurer.

P.S.—Will members please call for Pass Books, which are now ready?

Saturday Night, at 8 o'clock

Address Mr. C. S. JONES

SUNDAY, AT 4 P.M.

Rev. M. A. CAMPBELL, M.A.

SPEAKER.
8.30 P.M.:—"THE HOME HOUR."
FOR ALL MEN.
YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.
(Dominion Square).

Rev. M. A. CAMPBELL, M. A.

SPEAKER AT
MEETING FOR ALL MEN
SUNDAY AT 4.
Y. M. C. A., Dominion Square.

MEN'S OWN

Calvary Congregational Church.

SUNDAY, FEB. 5TH.
Speaker:—REV. FRANK J. DAY.
Subject:—**"QUEST AND CONQUEST."**
Soloist:—MISS W. HULBIG.

SALVATION ARMY CITADEL,

(25 UNIVERSITY ST.).
COMMISSIONER REES AND STAFF,
SUNDAY, Feb. 5th, 1911.
11 a.m.—United Holiness Meeting.
3 p.m.—Public Welcome to Commissioner Rees.
Controller Wankhyn will preside.
7.30 p.m.—Salvation Meeting.
You are cordially invited.

"The Challenge of the City"

The gravest problem facing our modern civilization.

LECTURE

By Rev. Dr. JOSIAH STRONG of New York
The renowned Author,
St. James Methodist Church
Tuesday Evening, February 14th
The Lecture will be under the auspices of:—
"The City Improvement League."
"The University Social Settlement."
"The Ministerial Association."

ART GALLERY

GALLERIES OF PAINTING SCULPTURE, Etc.

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

THE CANADA ACCIDENT ASSURANCE COMPANY

NOTICE is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Canada Accident Assurance Company will be held at the Head Office of the Company, 232 St. James St., Montreal, on Wednesday, the 15th day of February instant, at Twelve O'clock noon, for the transaction of such business as may properly come before the meeting.
T. H. HUDSON, Secretary and Manager.

MOUNT ROYAL CEMETERY COMPANY

Meetings of the members of the various Protestant denominations, being shareholders of this Corporation, for the purpose of electing, by a majority of votes, the number of trustees to which each denomination is by law entitled, will be held at the Office of the Secretary, Room 58, Canada Life Building,
ON MONDAY, 6TH FEBRUARY, 1911,
in the following order:—

1. Members of the Church of England, to elect eight trustees, at 3 p.m.
2. Members of the Presbyterian Church, to elect eight trustees, at 3.05 p.m.
3. Members of the Methodist Church, to elect two trustees, at 3.10 p.m.
4. Members of the Congregational Church, to elect one trustee, at 3.15 p.m.
5. Members of the Baptist Church, to elect one trustee, at 3.20 p.m.
6. Members of the Unitarian Church, to elect one trustee, at 3.25 p.m.

Twenty-one Trustees.
By order,
GEORGE DURNFORD,
Secretary-Treasurer.

NEW POWER PLANT NEARLY READY.

It was stated yesterday that by the middle of April the Canadian Light, Heat and Power Company's plant at St. Timothy will be in positoin to generate eight thousand, and probably fifteen thousand, horsepower.

THE CZARINA IN RETIREMENT

Not at the Russian Courts' New Year's Reception

TO AVOID PUBLIC FUNCTIONS.

Her Last Appearance in the Winter Palace—The Czar and a Japanese Minister.

(Correspondence New York 'Sun.')

St. Petersburg, Jan. 15.—As the imperial court procession passed from hall to hall of the Winter Palace yesterday to receive the greetings at the Russian New Year of about four thousand invited members of the official and the social world it was realized that a fateful moment in the reign of Nicholas II. had arrived. The guests ranged on either side of the succession of great reception chambers which form the ground floor of the palace, the longest building in Europe, craned their necks toward the advancing party of the imperial family, walking slowly in couples and bowing to right and left to see who was by the Czar's side. It was his mother, Marie Feodorovna, widow of Alexander III., and not his wife, Alexandra Feodorovna. In a very few minutes the great assembly in the palace grasped the full meaning of the situation; the present Czarina had definitely decided to desist from all public ceremonies and had tacitly resigned her position as titular leader of the Russian court.

Her absence was not altogether a surprise, for earlier in the week she did not accompany her husband in his round of Christmas visits among the hospitals at TsarskoeSelo. It was his two elder daughters, the fifteen-year-old Olga and her sister Tatiana, that handed the imperial presents from the trees to the children. Although her abandonment of public activities has caused no sudden shock to the people it is realized that the Empress Alexandra's action places the Russian court in a peculiar position among the reigning houses of Europe.

Excepting only the consort of Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria, the ill-fated Elizabeth, the women on European thrones have been for the last two generations remarkable for the full share they took in making the history of their countries. It was so in the last reign in Russia, and even the Dowager Czarina Marie, who makes no claim to unusual mental endowments or force of character, displays constantly her responsible nature in the way of contributing a pleasant, animated presence to great court functions. Her personal activity, and good spirits are exceptional for a woman well over 80. Only her sister-in-law, the Grand Duchess Marie Pavlova, widow of Vladimir, shares with her the gift of looking the part at an imperial court.

The Czar's two sisters, Xenie and Olga, are retiring, domesticated mothers of families. They attend such ceremonies as yesterday's splendidly decorated court from a sense of duty, as they would go to church, but show no pleasure in being expected to smile and bow to hundreds of people whom they do not know.

In the case of the reigning Empress Alexandra her most recent memory of the Winter Palace probably helped in her decision to decline further public appearance in its halls. The scene then was unforgettable. It was on the opening day of the first Douma.

Five hundred men who were overwhelmingly revolutionary in their mood lined one side of the George Hall in the palace. Many of them came with their working clothes and crumpled, rough top boots covered with dust as a challenge to the ribbons, gold lace and shining uniforms of the courtiers and bureaucracy drawn up facing them across the hall. When the master of ceremonies proposed three cheers for the Czar and the uniformed half of the assembly joined him the newly elected Douma maintained a stony hostile silence.

The Czar himself looked flushed during this episode. His mother, like a well trained actress, kept a smiling face through the ordeal. But the Czarina herself, the wife of the ruler who had just met so ominous a reception, presented a really tragic picture of wounded dignity and rage. At her husband's side she passed from the steps of the throne along the great hall to the exit doors with her face set and unresponsive, ignoring her surroundings as if in a trance.

Once she had reached her private apartment she collapsed in a fit of hysteria and tears of bitterness. From that day is dated the course of the neurasthenic condition that has led her to meet only her immediate friends in her own apartments and to turn with displeasure from the throne of Russia.

In this process of social abdication Russian sentiment is not making it any easier for the Czarina. The generality of Russians know that she has no spontaneous warm feeling toward them and in their own way they ignore her existence. As they are themselves quite unvindictive they think that their monarch's consort should long ago have got over her bad quarter of an hour at the sight of some hundred dissatisfied men in her husband's palace.

That the experience has apparently made an impression on her nature for life is, they think, a bad sign. Even her virtues avail her nothing on the credit side with Russian society. Unbroken harmony with her husband and devotion to her children do not weigh for so very much with a national temper, which has had a Catherine in its history, and says that it wants more than a haustrau to wear a crown.

The considerable number of semi-German families connected with the Russian court have been rather indiscreetly spreading the news that the Czarina never felt so well or happy as during her recent long stay at Friedberg in Hesse. The Russians answer that if their country is not good enough for their sovereign's partner on the throne, well then——

The New Year's court, the first in St. Petersburg for six years, was all the same a very gorgeous sight. All the Russian ladies invited wore the national dress, the kokosnnik head band and the sarafan gown, which gave them the appearance of figures dressed for an early Christian pageant.

The headdress, by holding the hair back from above the brow, while it prevented the coiffures from adding any disturbing beauty of curls to their clients' charms had the pleasing effect of not allowing any face to look ugly.

The Czar and his mother at the head of fifteen couples, all of them branches of the house of Romanoff, emerged at 10 o'clock in the morning from the family apartments of the palace into the Malachite Hall, the first of the series stretching along parallel to the Neva quay. The other splendid chambers, the Concert, the Nicholas, the Central, the Field Marshal, the Peter and the Weapon Hall, were all set apart for Ministers, officers and diplomats, the holders of the higher orders and decorations, representatives of the Imperial Council and the Douma, of municipalities and merchant guilds and of the churches, all wearing full ceremonial dress.

The Czar, it was noticed, is acquiring a set expression on his face, especially on the sides of the lower jaw, that was not noticeable a few years ago. He too must have had mixed memories of the last New Year's reception that he held in the Winter Palace. When he came to the group of the Diplomatic Corps on that occasion he stood two yards away from the Japanese Minister, and as if carrying out a part that he had rehearsed he said to him in a loud voice for all the others to hear:

'Do not try our patience too far!'

It was the only sign given of which way the wind was blowing at the Russian court, and Nicholas and the diplomats when they met at the same spot yesterday had the opportunity of reflecting what had happened to Japan for trying Russia's patience. The ceremony ended with a service of thanksgiving in the palace cathedral. It all lasted over three hours.

The ladies invited to the Winter Palace assembled after the service to pay their court to the Dowager Empress Marie in the Nicholas Hall, who took the place on her throne beside the Czar's central throne, the Empress consort's place being undraped but empty. Then all the members of the Romanoff dynasty, who were present lunched together in private and their party dispersed at 3 o'clock. The Czar drove in an open pair horse sleigh to the station for Tsarskoe-Selo, and his mother down the Nevsky Prospekt to the Anitchkoff palace.

REAL ESTATE.

DUMONT AVENUE.—Rolland Prefontaine has sold to J. O. Dubois houses No. 158 to 180, Avenue Dumont, St. Mary Ward, for $15,000.

CRAIG STREET.—The registration is announced of the purchase by Messrs. J. S. Brierley and F. Abraham of the Maxwell property on the north-west corner of Craig and St. Alexander Streets. The area of the land on which the new 'Herald' building will be erected is 81 feet by 150 feet, and cost $100,000, or about $8.30 per square foot.

MANCE STREET—Wilfrid Robitaille has sold to M. Gilmore, Edson, a vacant lot, No. 12-16-8 Cote St. Louis, fronting on Mance Street, Laurier Ward, area 25 feet by 83 feet, for $5,600.

SANGUINET STREET.—Jacob Cohen has sold to H. Robinson, the tenements Nos. 848, 848a, 850 and 850a, Sanguinet Street, near Marie Anne Street, a 20 by 42 ft. lot, for $5,000.

POINT CLAIRE—House, with lots No. 32-1 and 2, Parish St. Joachim, Pointe Claire, has been sold by Mrs. U. Valois, to George McAllan, for $4,000.

LABELLE STREET— The buildings on Lot 1, 921 St. Denis Ward, has been sold by Mrs. A. Lachapelle, to Alphonse Germain. The property is on Labelle Street, and the area is 25 feet by 110 feet. Price $3,100.

ROSEDALE—Mrs. Eug. Mackay has sold to Jos. Alf. Morin, several lots (all vacant), under Nos. 35, 289 and 290, and lots Nos. 152, 153 and 154, Parish will situate at Rosedale, in Outremont. The size of each lot is 30 feet by 90 feet. Price $5,040.

MAISONNEUVE STREET—Edouard Loiseau has sold to D. Dupras houses Nos. 222 and 224, 239, 241, 243 and 245 Maisonneuve street, corner of Desalabery streets, St. Mary's ward, area 46 x 107 feet, for $7,000.

CADIEUX STREET—Adolphe Klein and others have sold houses Nos. 775 and 777, on Cadieux street, St. Louis ward, to L. Schwartz. The property measures 39 x 70 feet, and the price was $6,800.

LABELLE STREET — Mrs. A. H. Gravel has sold to Theo. Girouard house No. 27 Labelle street, area 21 x 78 feet, for $4,500.

COTE VISITATION—Albert Lemoine has sold to Maxime Groulx lot 153-242 and n. w. 1-2 of lot No. 153-241, Cote Visitation, with houses thereon, area 12 x 73 feet, for $4,500.

CADIEUX STREET—A property at 773 Cadieux street, St. Louis ward, has been sold by Adolphe Klein and others, to Barri Schwartz. It measures 19 x 79 feet; price $3,200.

WOULD EXPEL LORIMER.

Senator Root Strongly Denounces Fellow Senator.

Washington, Feb. 4.—That Senator William Lorimer, of Illinois, holds his seat as the result of bribery, and on that account should not be permitted clusion reached by Senator Elihu Root to continue in the Senate, is the conand announced by him in an argument on the floor of the Senate yesterday.

The New York senator held the undivided attention of his colleagues as he discussed the report of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, by which Mr. Lorimer was exonerated.

OUTREMONT CITIZENS.

The regular monthly meeting of the Citizens' Association of Outremont will be held in the Town Hall, on Monday, at 8 p.m.

FORESTRY RESERVES

To be Established in Each Township by Provincial Government.

MINING ACT PASSES.

Annual Grant of $5,000 Proposed in the Interest of Music—Annual Competitions.

Quebec, Feb. 4.—Yesterday was Government day in the Legislative Assembly, and as a result a number of measures were put through in third reading and several new bills were presented.

There was considerable discussion on the amendments to the Fishery Law, which propose that non-residents of the province who fish in provincial waters, be compelled to pay the tax of $25, which is imposed on salmon fishing, and $10 for any other kind of fish. The object of the amendment is chiefly to reach certain New Brunswickers, who have leased lakes and rivers in the Province of Quebec, and who refuse to pay the tax.

Mr. John Hall Kelly, of Bonaventure, pointed out that there were farmers who lived in New Brunswick, but whose farms extended across the Restigouche River into the Province of Quebec.

It would be an injustice to tax those men, and he submitted that the Minister of Colonization should use his discretion in such cases. The Bill was passed in Committee of the Whole and read the third time.

The Bill respecting farmers' clubs, states that the annual grant of $50, which is accorded by the Government to these clubs must be expended under the direction of the Council of Agriculture. The measure also proposes to give an additional grant of $15 to each club that will take the proper means of improving the live stock.

Mr. Tellier, the leader of the Opposition, took exception to the grant being expended under the direction of the Council of Agriculture, stating that it would be the means of depriving the clubs of their autonomy.

This bill was also passed.

The Hon. Mr. Caron's bill for the protection of bees met with some opposition, but was finally put through. The bill is to prevent the sprinkling of fruit trees with poisonous liquids when they are in bloom.

The Hon. Mr. Devlin's mining bill, which had already been discussed when the resolutions were brought down, was carried after the Minister had withdrawn two of the clauses relative to lands that contained natural gas or mineral oil. The Opposition maintained that these clauses would give the Government the right to take possession of any land that contained natural gas or oil, and, as a matter of fact, the Government contend that such a power belongs to them already.

The mining bill, among other things, proposes that the annual tax of ten cents an acre imposed on mining lands be remitted to the holder of the land on an affidavit that at least two hundred dollars has been spent on the land in mining work during the year. It is also declared in the measure that the annual rental fee of $1 an acre will be reduced to fifty cents, providing that an affidavit is furnished showing that the required amount of work has been done.

Sir Lomer Gouin presented a bill, which has for its object to increase the number of registry office inspectors from two to three.

A bill was presented by the Hon. L. A. Taschereau for the transfer of property and the erection of a monument to the late King Edward on the Plains of Abraham.

FORESTRY RESERVES.

The Hon. Mr. Allard presented a measure, which proposes to create township forestry reserves for the purpose of selling wood to farmers in old parishes where there is no more firewood.

The increasing of the grant to the Polytechnic School from $20,000 to $25,000 is provided for in a bill which was presented by the Hon. Mr. Decarie.

Dr. Finnie's bill to bring the parish of Rosemount under the jurisdiction of the Protestant Board of School Commissioners of Montreal was presented and read the first time.

Mr. Perron presented a bill to amend the Quebec Controverted Election's Act relative to an appeal to the Court of King's Bench in a case of contested elections.

Replying to Mr. Gault, the Hon. Mr. Decarie said that the cost of establishing the Quebec Technical School had cost up to date $306,172.38. The cost of the school, when complete, furnished, and fitted up would be $487,843. The sum borrowed up to date for the carrying out of the establishment was $300,000.

Mr. Godfroy Langlois will ask on Monday: 'Has the Government the intention, as a result of the Reciprocity Convention between Canada and the United States, to modify the Ministerial decree of the 26th of April, 1910, concerning wood cut on Crown Lands?'

Mr. Langlois will also ask: 'Is it the intention of the Government to present a bill for free and compulsory education? Is it the intention of the Government to modify the actual scholastic programme?'

With the object of encouraging the study of music in the Province of Quebec the Provincial Government proposes to vote an annual grant of $5,000.

The Hon. J. Decarie, Provincial Secretary, gave notice in the Legislative Assembly yesterday that on Monday he will bring down resolutions relative to this grant.

It is purposed to give the subsidy to the Academy of Music of the Province of Quebec, to hold annual competitions in music, the winner of which will be accorded a scholarship which will entitle him to a course in a European conservatory.

COLONIZATION CHARGES.

The old Opposition cry of 'Les Pauvres Colons' occupied the attention of the Legislative Assembly for more than two hours on a motion by Mr. Lavergne for the production of copies of documents respecting the granting of certain lots in Normand Township, and as usual, all the other business of the House was held up. Towards the close of the sitting the House went into committee of the whole, when a number of private bills were passed and read the third time.

Mr. Lavergne's contention was that a man named Joseph Foisy, who was a bona fide settler, had applied to the Government for a lot, and it was only after seven years, during which time he had made continual requests that a lot be given to him, only for him to discover that the lot had been skinned of timber.

Mr. Lavergne affirmed that the same unreasonable delays existed at all times, and he said that the only remedy to the abuse was the [illegible] of the Crown lands property from the colonization property.

The Hon. Jules Allard, Minister of Crown Lands, replying to the [illegible] for Montmagny, said that the [illegible] ments which he asked had been produced in April, 1909, and [illegible] was absolutely nothing [illegible] then. He had discovered same Foisy, whose case Mr. L[illegible] was making so much politics of, had been supplied with [illegible] ent for a lot three weeks after applied to the department.

It was rather complimentary [illegible] department to see that the [illegible] had to go back almost a decade [illegible] something upon which a [illegible] Government. It was evident [illegible] could discover no flaws [illegible] years.

The system of dealing [illegible] Crown lands here was the [illegible] the Province of Ontario [illegible] case he followed the [illegible] conscience and did his [illegible] all. It was now easy to [illegible] settlers, for invariably the [illegible] well wooded and contained [illegible] or water courses, in proximity [illegible] which were suitable for [illegible] purposes. The report of the Lands Department showed that [illegible] lots fit for cultivation and [illegible] last year than ever before. [illegible] ernment had also established [illegible] estry school, with the object [illegible] ing out definitely the portions [illegible] lands which were best suited [illegible] culture to be portioned [illegible] the settlers. The object [illegible] separating the Crown [illegible] from the colonization [illegible] ed well in theory, but [illegible] to put into practice.

The motion for the [illegible] documents was then [illegible]

SYNOD ON TUESDAY

Bishop Farthing's Charge at Afternoon Session

The annual meeting [illegible] of Montreal, which [illegible] second session, will [illegible] next and will last [illegible] clusive. Divine service [illegible] tion of the holy [illegible] held in Christ Church [illegible] Tuesday morning at [illegible] o'clock. Divine service [illegible] held in Christ Church [illegible] p.m., when the sermon [illegible] ed by the Right [illegible] Courtney, D.D. All [illegible] all the members of the [illegible] quested. The clergy will [illegible] p.m. in the Chapter House.

The synod will meet [illegible] Tuesday at 2 o'clock in the [illegible] when Bishop Farthing will [illegible] liver his charge to the [illegible]

Meetings on succeeding [illegible] at ten o'clock each forenoon, [illegible] will be otherwise ordered. [illegible] nod. There will be a celebration [illegible] holy communion in Christ Cathedral on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday at 7 [illegible]

At eight o'clock on Wednesday [illegible] ing a missionary meeting will be held at which a full attendance [illegible] bers is requested. The annual meeting of the Diocesan Sunday School association will be held on Thursday evening at 8 o'clock.

Among the business for the synod left over from the last session [illegible] a carried motion of Canon Taylor, that the confirmation of the motion of the canon on widows and orphans' fund adopted at the session of 1908 stand over as the first order of the day.

A carried motion of the Rev. Dr. Paterson-Smyth, seconded by the Rev. Wm. Garner, that [illegible] to the unsatisfactory condition of the superannuation fund, it be a [illegible] executive committee [illegible] annual $5 subscription [illegible] val incomes paid by [illegible] the Bishop be requested [illegible] steps seem desirable to secure [illegible] ular payment of this annual [illegible] tion by the clergy outside the [illegible] of the executive.

A motion of Canon Chambers [illegible] onded by Canon Carmichael that clause 5 of canon XV. be altered that the figures shall read $500 and $900, instead of $600, $700 respectively, and that the [illegible] committee is hereby empowered to distribute mission funds at their disposal in accordance with this scale so far that is possible from time to time.

The report of the committee of Carmichael Memorial Church, parish of St. Alban's will be [illegible]

A motion of Mr. J. M. Fisk, that synod, recognizing the advantages would accrue to the various parishes of the Church of England in Canada by forming a mutual fire insurance union, to co-operation in carrying risk on all church property, such as cathedrals, churches, rectories, parsonages and their outbuildings, colleges, church schools, [illegible] throughout the various dioceses in the Dominion of Canada (or such portion as may desire such union) recommend and authorizes its delegates to the General Synod to bring the subject before that body at their next session with the view of forming such a union.

The following notices of motion were given by the desire of Bishop Farthing:—

That article 8 of Canon XV. on superannuation, be amended as follows:

Any clergyman in active service in this diocese applying to the executive committee for superannuation, who is incapacitated and unable to perform his clerical duties, or being so considered by the Lord Bishop of the diocese, shall be examined by two doctors to be appointed by the executive committee, and upon their reporting that he is so incapacitated as aforesaid, and in good standing on the list, and otherwise qualified in the judgment of the committee, be entitled to receive superannuation and to payment of such annual allowance as hereinbefore provided.

That article 4 of Canon XV. on superannuation, be amended as follows:

Any clergyman licensed in this diocese shall, before being placed on this fund, be required to pass a medical examination by two doctors to be appointed by the executive committee, and be by them certified to the executive committee to be in good health; and no such clergyman shall be eligible for superannuation after ten years' active service in the diocese, and until he has paid the annual subscription for ten full years, and has taken up the full aid of the fund every year as required by article 1 of this canon.

That the following article be added to the canon on superannuation:

12. Every clergyman in priest's orders of age who receives an allowance from the superannuation fund shall be subject to examination by two doctors appointed by the executive committee, who shall report thereon to the committee, and if found, in the opinion of such doctors, unable to perform the duty, such clergyman shall, with the consent of the Bishop, return to active service in the diocese, and the payment of his allowance under this canon shall cease. Provided that in case of his appointment to a living, mission, cure or office.

13. Any clergyman under the age, superannuated and receiving his allowance under the provisions of this canon may be called upon by the Bishop for temporary or occasional duty in any parish or mission in the diocese, if capable thereof, and shall receive such remuneration for the same besides expenses—as may be agreed on with the parish or mission, with the consent of the Bishop, without prejudice to his superannuation allowance, but no such duty, appointment or engagement made without the consent of the Bishop.

The John Murphy Company Limited

OUR PHONE NUMBER
UPTOWN
6010

The John Murphy Company Limited

Here Are Some of the Shades In Our New Shipment of the BRITISH GEISHA SILKS

Which We Sell at 35 Cents a Yard

White	Rose du Barry	Chicory	Raspberry
Ivory	Frais	Iris	Biscuit
Eau de Nile	Beaver	Polonia	Champagne
[illegible]	Mole	Putty	Nattier
Sahara	Chantecler	Elephant	Olive
[illegible]ian	Rose Pink	Leather	Pervenche
[illegible]sewood	Emerald	Walnut	Silver
Banana	Aluminum	Dahlia	Golden Brown
Frozen Violet	Cinnamon	Burnt Onion	Wisteria
Chocolate	Aeroplane	Mouse	Reseda
Mustard	Taupe	Tabac	Bronze
Artichoke	Lie de Vin	Castor	Coffee
Coffee	Catawba	Gunmetal	Paon
Mulberry	London Smoke	Snuff	Black

As for quality, the Buyer says it is, if anything, better than ever before. Of course you know that outside of Murphy's the price is more often 50 cents than anything else. We had to make special arrangements to be able to sell it at .35 a yard.

(First Floor Up.)

If There Is for You, Even Now, a Sweetness in the Thought of Spring

there surely must be a still keener delight at the sight and touch of the things that belong to Spring—the Millinery of the Spring, the Dresses of the Spring, the Coats of the Spring, the Neckwear of the Spring—and for this reason we have no apology to make for our advance showing of these things in all the novelty and freshness and mystery of their new designs and shapes and colors.

Here, Already Are The New Straw Hats of Spring

And they are New York pattern hats—one of a kind only, each a herald of a new style for 1911. Here are the new straw hats that bring out the whole handsome effect of the black and white combinations in straw that are destined for much popularity and success. Here are the small shapes with the still smaller brims turned up so shapely and so small as to remind one of the eaves at the edges of a trim little cottage roof. Here are the newest ideas in velvet trimmings, and velvet trimmings you may know have been put first by Paris for early Spring. Here are the daring combinations of color that only a master would attempt—cerise on taupe, for instance. Here are the hats built on the new idea of showing the face of the wearer rather than concealing it. Here are the rough straws which Paris has chosen as the material with which to work out some of its most artistic millinery ideas. Here is a selection of the very earliest spring hats at $12.50, $15.00, $18.00, $20.00 and $25.00.

Here, Too, Are The New Coats of Spring

—The new Panama Coats of Spring:
—The new silk lustre coats of Spring:
—The new Oriental silk coats of Spring:
—The new satin coats of Spring:
—The new silk brocade coats of Spring:
—The new corded silk coats of Spring:
—The new broadcloth coats of Spring:
—The new lace coats of Spring:
—The new paillette silk coats of Spring:
—The new Spring coats for misses:
—The new spring coats for the middle-aged women:
—The new Spring coats for the grandmother:
—The new afternoon and evening coats:
—The new coats for Spring street wear:
—The new coats for Spring travel.

The New Neckwear of Spring

Jabots, hunting stocks, bows, Dutch collars, linen collars, new frillings, net face veilings, chiffon veilings, and the novelty of the season the new Shetland veils.

New Ninon scarfs and other little accessories of the new order for Spring—all charmingly fresh and sweet and dainty.

CHARACTER AND SERVICE

Two words—Character and Service—emphasize the best possibilities of men's lives. Through them the merchant, the clerk, the workman, are given opportunities to grow—to expand—to express their inborn possibilities. What has this to do with Dry Goods? Everything.

Character is the quality of being—the man distinguished from his surroundings. Some men are what circumstances make them—pliant tools of adversity. Others what they make of circumstances—graspers of opportunity and success.

Service is the expression of character. If your work is careless and cheap—if you lack courage—if you fail to win the confidence of those you deal with, there is a weak spot in your character—a puncture that needs immediate attention.

Business is not a matter of luck. It is a science unerring in cause and effect. You may violate its laws without bringing immediate disaster upon yourself, but you impair your ability and cripple your capacity. Success is not simply orders—but *Re-orders—Value Received*, the potent factor. This is the best service—the expression of the best and strongest character.

Our Dry Goods are Dry Goods of character from which you can get the best service.

Fancy Linens Half Price

Emboidered Bed Spreads; Shams; fancy Spreads for cribs; Scarfs; embroidered Pillow Cases; Centre pieces; Doylies; Tray Cloths in both lace trimmed and drawn work styles; Damask tea cloths; Runners; all to be cleared at half their regular prices.

Note—There are a few oddments of towels also at half price.

(First Floor Up.)

A Study in Expression

To the poor weather-beaten man who stepped into our store Thursday out of the worst blizzard of ten winters, it was a rude shock to see several of the women folk eagerly selecting and trying on Straw Hats, and he stood there as perfect a model of "blank-eyed, open-mouthed astonishment" as any artist or sculptor could wish for.

As a matter of fact there were more than 100 ladies braved Thursday's storm for these hats. But then think of the price, .89 cents, and Spring styles all the way through. If there are any left on Monday the price will be the same.

(On the Balcony.)

On These English Sheets and Pillow Cases The January Sale Prices Will Be Continued Till Goods are Cleared

HEMMED SHEETS.

18 Pairs, 54x90; worth $1.75; sale price, per pair	$1.45
29 Pairs, 70x90; worth $2 00; sale price per pair	1.75
14 Pairs, 72x99; worth $2.25; sale price per pair	1.95
39 Pairs, 80x99; worth $2.65; sale price, per pair	2.25

HEMSTITCHED SHEETS.

11 Pairs, 54x90; worth $1.85; sale price, per pair	1.59
47 Pairs, 70x90; worth $2.25; sale price, per pair	1.95
44 Pairs, 72x99; worth $2.40; sale price, per pair	2.15
38 Pairs, 80x99; worth $2.75; sale price, per pair	2 45
23 Pairs, 80x108; worth $3.25; sale price, per pair	2.75
31 Pairs, 90x108; worth $3.50; sale price, per pair	2.95

PILLOWCASES TO MATCH.

11 pairs, 42x33; worth .65; sale price, per pair	$ .49
13 Pairs, 45x33; worth .70; sale price per pair	.55
27 Pairs, 48x33; worth .75; sale price, per pair	.55
29 Pairs, 50x33; worth .80; sale price, per pair	.59
22 Pairs, 54x33; worth .85; sale price per pair	.65

EXTRA SPECIAL.

72 Pairs of Hemstitched Pillowcases to clear at, per pair, .37½, in 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches, all at one price, .37½ per pair.

(FIRST FLOOR UP.)

Remnants of Wash Goods .5 A Yard

It would be well to come early for the remnants, for although we have between 1,200 and 1,500 yards, we don't expect to have any left by about 11 o'clock.

We base our expectations on the fact that not a yard of goods in this collection has been offered, even during our January sale, for less than 7 cents, while in many cases there are 20 and even 25 cent qualities. There are 1 to 10 yard lengths of

Muslins	Lawns	Ginghams
Prints	Organdies	Cotton Voiles

Swiss Muslins and other wash fabrics.

(First Floor Up.)

On the Ground Floor Are:

Fancy Cushion Tops And Embroidered Cushion Cases

Tinted cushion tops; new designs on very strong unbleached linen; all pretty patterns; each .50

Also a range of tinted cushion tops in new patterns at, each .25

Embroidered cushion cases—all ready for the form; these have self frills, and are quite new patterns just taken into stock; each .50

Boys' Belts

Black, brown, red or white, Buster Brown style boys' belts; new fresh stock; fine quality and finish. (Note: the black and brown belts are of genuine patent leather; the red and white are made of very special quality, thick patent cloth); each .25

Monday's Bag Special

Large black silk velvet Cordeliere bags, made with half-round strong, pretty, gilt frames; moire lined and fitted with coin purse. Long silk cord handles. This number is the finest value we have ever offered in the new stylish bags; regular $2.00 value; on sale Monday at, each .98

(Ground Floor.)

Monday's Soap Special

Olive oil and cucumber soaps;

Oatmeal and juice of lettuce soaps.

Large cakes of these well known toilet soaps. Hundreds of dozens on sale Monday at, per dozen .33

This price is for dozen lots only.

(Ground Floor.)

Finest Allover Real Hair Nets

Our special extra large allover nets, of finest real hair, in all brown shades, blonde and black. Ample quantities now in stock .2 for .25

(Ground Floor.)

Gentlemen's Shaving Brushes

Soft, fine, lather brushes with nickel plated handle, flat top; special value, each .50

Very special lather brushes at, each .75

Badger hair lather brushes, with horn handle, flat top, specially priced for the value at, each, $1.00, $1.50 and $1.75.

(Ground Floor.)

Wanted Toilet Items

Rimmel's Lavender water, per bottle	.50
Pineaud's Eau de Quinine, small sized bottle	.50
Pineaud's Eau de Quinine, large sized bottle	$1.00
Roger & Gallet's Binaigoe rouge, per bottle	.25
Dr. Parker Pray's "Rosiline," per jar	.25

(Ground Floor.)

Generally Used, Reliable Toilet Soaps

Old fashioned Oatmeal soap	per cake	.10
Old Brown Windsor soap		
Old fashioned Glycerine soap	or	
Mother's Favorite soap		
Tube Rose soap	3 for	.25

Our Virgin Castile Soap is out of stock just at present, and until our new shipment arrives, we offer in its place "Twin Bar" pure Castile soap—pure—at 6 double cakes for .25

(Ground Floor.)

Spring Tape Measures

Nickel plated case, spring tape measures, for home use or dressmakers; very good 25 cent value; on sale, each .15

(Ground Floor.)

SYLVIA'S LOVERS

A Story of Press-Gang Days.

By . Elizabeth . Cleghorn . Gaskell

SUMMARY OF THE PRECEDING CHAPTER.

Into the quiet of little Monkshaven where Sylvia Robson and Molly Corney have gone to do their marketing, comes the news of an incoming whaler. Sylvia, a spoiled and pretty only child, is busily chiosing a new cloak, and haughtily spurning the advice of her slow-going cousin, Philip Hepburn, who is a clerk in the store, but is not too engrossed in the important subject to rejoice at the general joy over the returning whaler. At the very moment when the boat crosses the bar into the harbor, however, the press gang is upon the men and the people rise into riots over their bitter disappointment. Sylvia is so upset by it all that Philip, to her great disgust, persists in seeing her home. He gets a quiet welcome from his aunt, Sylvia's mother, who would be glad to have Sylvia meet his advances, but the girl gives him only a petulant dislike. The next four days, however, pent up by rain with her father with rheumatism in the house, she could almost have welcomed a visit from Philip but gets her retainer, old Kester, the farm-hand, to fetch the tailor, old Harry Donkin, for a diversion. His tales of the doings of the press gang rouse the whole house to hot resentment and Sylvia runs off at the first chance to hear it all from Molly Corney whose cousin, young Kinraid, has been sorely wounded in the struggle.

CHAPTER V.—Continued.

He took up a wisp of straw and began rubbing down the old mare, and hissing over his work as if he wished to consider the conversation as ended. And Sylvia, who had strung herself up in a momentary fervor of gratitude to make the generous offer, was not sorry to have it refused, and went back planning what kindness she could show to Kester without its involving so much sacrifice to herself. For giving waistcoat fronts to him would deprive her of the pleasant power of selecting a fashionable pattern in Monkshaven churchyard next Sunday.

That wished-for day seemed long a-coming, as wished-for days most frequently do. Her father got better by slow degrees, and her mother was pleased by the tailor's good pieces of work; showing the neatly-placed patches with as much pride as many matrons take in new clothes now-a-days. And the weather cleared up into a dim kind of autumnal fineness, into anything but an Indian summer as far as regarded gorgeousness of coloring, for on that coast the mists and sea fogs early spoil the brilliancy of the foliage. Yet, perhaps, the more did the silvery grays and browns of the inland scenery conduce to the tranquillity of the time,—the time of peace and rest before the fierce and stormy winter comes on. It seems a time for gathering up human forces to encounter the coming severity, as well as of storing up the

Many people set out betimes, on the Sunday afternoon to which Sylvia had been so looking forward, to scale the long flights of stone steps—worn by the feet of many generations—which led up to the parish church, placed on a height above the town, on a great green area at the summit of the cliff, which was the angle where the river and the sea met, and so overlooking both the busy crowded little town, the port, the shipping, and the bar on the one hand, and the wide illimitable tranquil sea on the other—types of life and eternity.

It was a good situation for that church. Homeward-bound sailors caught sight of the tower of St. Nicholas, the first land object of all. They who went forth upon the great deep might carry solemn thoughts with them of the words they had heard there; not conscious thoughts, perhaps—rather a distinct if dim conviction that buying and selling, eating and marrying, even life and death, were not all the realities in existence. Nor were the words that came up to their remembrance words of sermons preached there, however impressive.

The sailors mostly slept through the sermons; unless, indeed, there were incidents such as were involved in what were called 'funeral discourses' to be narrated. They did not recognize their daily faults or temptations under the grand aliases befitting their appearance from a preacher's mouth. But they knew the old, oft-repeated words praying for deliverance from the familiar dangers of lightning and tempest; from battle, murder, and sudden death; and nearly every man was aware that he left behind him some one who would watch for the prayer for the preservation of those who travel by land or by water and think of him, as God protected the more for the earnestness of the response then given.

There, too, lay the dead of many generations; for St. Nicholas had been the parish church ever since Monkshaven was a town, and the large churchyard was rich in the dead. Masters, mariners, ship-owners, seamen; it seemed strange how few other trades were represented in that great plain so full of upright gravestones. Here and there was a memorial stone, placed by some survivor of a large family, most of whom perished at sea: 'Supposed to have perished in the Greenland seas;' 'Shipwrecked in the Baltic,' 'Drowned off the coast of Iceland.' There was a strange sensation, as if the cold sea winds must bring with them the dim phantoms of those lost sailors, who had died far from their homes, and from the hallowed ground were their fathers lay.

Each flight of steps up to this churchyard ended in a small flat space, on which a wooden seat was placed. On this particular Sunday, all these seats were filled by aged people, breathless with the unusual exertion of climbing. You could hear the church stair, as it was called, from nearly every part of the town, and the figures of the numerous climbers, diminished by distance, looked like a busy ant hill long before the bell began to ring for afternoon service.

All who could manage it had put on a bit of black in token of mourning; it might be very little, an old ribbon, a rusty piece of crape, but some sign of mourning was shown by every one down to the little child in its mother's arms, that innocently clutched the piece of rosemary to be thrown into the grave for remembrance. Darley, the seaman shot by the press-gang, nine leagues off St. Abb's Head, was to be buried to-day, at the accustomed time for the funerals of the poorer classes, directly after evening service, and there were only the sick and their nurse tenders who did not come forth to show their feeling for the man whom they looked upon as murdered.

The crowd of vessels in harbor bore their flags half-mast high; and the crews were making their way through the High Street. The gentlefolk of Monkshaven, full of indignation at this interference with their ships, full of sympathy with the family who had lost their son and brother almost within sight of the home, came in unusual numbers—no lack of patterns for Sylvia, but her thoughts were far otherwise and more suitably occupied. The unwonted sternness and solemnity visible on the countenances of all whom she met awed and affected her. She did not speak in reply to Molly's remarks on the dress or appearance of those who struck her. She felt as if these speeches jarred on her; and annoyed her almost to irritation: yet Molly had come all the way to Monkshaven Church in her service, and deserved forbearance accordingly.

The church was of old Norman architecture; low and massive outside; inside, of vast space, only a quarter of which was filled on ordinary Sundays. The walls were disfigured by numerous tablets of black and white marble intermixed, and the usual ornamentation of that style of memorial as erected in the last century, weeping willows, urns, and drooping figures, with here and there a ship in full sail, or an anchor, where the seafaring idea prevalent through the place had launched out into a little originality.

The vicar of Monkshaven was a kindly, peaceable old man, hating strife and troubled waters above everything. He was a vehement Tory in theory, as became his cloth in those days. He had two bugbears to fear—the French and the Dissenters. It was difficult to say of which he had the worst opinion and the most intense dread. Perhaps he hated the Dissenters most, because they came nearer in contact with him than the French; besides, the French had the excuse of being Papists, while the Dissenters might have belonged to the Church of England if they had not been utterly depraved.

Yet in practice Dr. Wilson did not object to dine with Mr. Fishburn, who was a personal friend and follower of Wesley, but then, as the doctor would say, 'Wesley was an Oxford man, and that makes him a gentleman; and he was an ordained minister of the Church of England, so that grace can never depart from him.' But I do not know what excuse he would have alleged for sending broth and vegetables to old Ralph Thompson, a rabid Independent, who had been given to abusing the Church and the vicar, from a Dessenting pulpit, as long as ever he could mount the stairs. However, that inconsistency between Dr. Wilson's theories and practice was not generally known in Monkshaven, so we have nothing to do with it.

Dr. Wilson had had a very difficult sermon to write, during this last week. The Darley who had been killed was the son of the vicar's gardener, and Dr. Wilson's sympathies as a man had been all on the bereaved father's side But then he had received, as the oldest magistrate in the neighborhood, a letter from the captain of the 'Aurora,' explanatory part to play, and a still more difficult and exculpatory. Darley had been resisting the orders of an officer in His Majesty's service. What would become of due subordination and loyalty, and the interests of the service, and the chances of beating those confounded French, if such conduct as Darley's was to be encouraged? (Poor Darley! he was past all evil effects of human encouragement now!)

So the vicar mumbled hastily over a sermon on the text, 'In the midst of life we are in death;' which might have done as well for a baby cut off in a convulsion-fit as for the strong man shot down with all his eager blood hot within him, by men as hot-blooded as himself. But once, when the old doctor's eye caught the upturned, straining gaze of the father Darley, seeking with all his soul to find a grain of holy comfort in the chaff of words, his conscience smote him. Had he nothing to say that should calm anger and revenge with spiritual power? no breath of the comforter to soothe repining into resignation? But again the discord between the laws of man and the laws of Christ stood before him; and he gave up the attempt to do more than he was doing, as beyond his power.

Though the hearers went away as full of anger as they had entered the church, and some with a dull feeling of disappointment as to what they had got there, yet no one felt anything but kindly towards the old vicar. His simple, happy life led amongst them for forty years, and open to all men in its daily course; his sweet-tempered cordial ways, his practical kindness; made him beloved by all; and neither he nor they thought much or cared much for admiration of his talents. Respect for his office was all the respect he thought of; and that was conceded to him from old traditional and hereditary association.

Of Dr. Wilson's sermon, no one could remember more than the text half an hour after it was delivered. Even the doctor himself had the recollection of the words he had uttered swept out of his mind as having doffed his gown and donned his surplice, he came out of the desk of his vestry and went to the church-door, looking into the broad light which came upon the plain of the church-yard on the cliffs; for the sun had not yet set, and the pale moon was slowly rising through the silvery mist that obscured the distant moors. There was a thick, dense crowd, all still and silent, looking away from the church and the vicar, who awaited the bringing of the dead.

They were watching the slow black line winding up the long steps, resting their heavy burden here and there, standing in silent groups at each landing-place; now lost to sight as a piece of broken, overhanging ground intervened, now emerging suddenly nearer; and overhead the great church bell, with its mediaeval inscription, familiar to the vicar, if to no one else who heard it—

'I to the grave do summon all,'

kept on its heavy, booming monotone, with which no other sound from land or sea, near or distant, intermingled, except the cackle of the geese on some far-away farm on the moors, as they were coming home to roost; and that one noise from so great a distance seemed only to deepen the stillness. Then there was a little movement in the crowd; a little pushing from side to side, to make a path for the corpse and its bearers, an aggregate of the fragments of room.

With bent heads and spent strength those who carried the coffin moved on; behind came the poor old gardener, a brown-black funeral cloak thrown over his homely dress, and supporting his wife with steps scarcely less feeble than her own. He had come to church that afternoon, with a promise to her that he would return to lead her to the funeral of her first-born, for he felt, in his sore perplexed heart, full of indignation and dumb anger, as if he must go and tear something which should exorcise the unwonted longing for revenge that disturbed his grief, and made him conscious of that great blank of consolation which faithlessness produces. And for the time he was faithless. How came God to permit such injustice to man? Permitting it, He could not be good. Then what was life, and what was death, but woe and despair? The beautiful, solemn words of the ritual had done him good, and restored much of his faith. Though he could not understand why such sorrow had befallen him any more than before, he had come back to something of his childlike trust; he kept saying to himself in a whisper, as he mounted the weary steps, 'It is the Lord's doing;' and the repetition soothed him unspeakably. Behind this old couple followed their children, grown men and women, come from distant place or farmhouse service, the servants at the vicarage, and many a neighbor, anxious to show their sympathy, and most of the sailors from the crews of the vessels in port, joined in procession, and followed the dead body into the church.

There was too great a crowd immediately within the door for Sylvia and Molly to go in again, and they accordingly betook themselves to the place where the deep grave was waiting, wide and hungry, to receive its dead. There, leaning against the headstones all around, were many standing—looking over the broad and placid sea, and turned to the soft salt air which blew on their hot eyes and rigid faces; for no one spoke of all that number. They were thinking of the violent death of him over whom the solemn words were now being said in the gray old church, scarcely out of their hearing, had not the sound been broken by the measured lapping of the tide far beneath.

Suddenly everyone looked round, towards the path from the churchyard steps. Two sailors were supporting a ghastly figure that, with feeble motions, was drawing near the open grave.

'It's t' specksioneer as tried to save him! It's him as was left for dead!' the people murmured round.

'It's Charley Kinraid, as I'm a sinner!' said Molly, starting forward to greet her cousin.

But as he came on, she saw that all his strength was needed for the mere action of walking. The sailors, in their strong sympathy, had yielded to his earnest entreaty, and carried him up the steps, in order that he might see the last of his messmate. They placed him near the grave, resting against a stone; and he was hardly there before the vicar came forth, and the great crowd poured out of the church, following the body to the grave.

Sylvia was so much wrapt up in the solemnity of the occasion that she had no thought to spare at the first moment for the pale and haggard figure opposite; much less was she aware of her cousin Philip, who now singling her out for the first time from among the crowd, pressed to her side, with the intention of companionship and protection.

As the service went on, ill-checked sobs arose from behind the two girls, who were among the foremost in the crowd, and by-and-by the cry and the wail became general. Sylvia's tears rained down her face, and her distress became so evident that it attracted the attention of many in that inner circle. Among others who noticed it, the specksioneer's hollow eyes were caught by the sight of the innocent blooming childlike face opposite to him, and he wondered if she were a relation; yet, seeing that she bore no badge of mourning, he rather concluded that she must have been a sweetheart of the dead man.

And now all was over: the rattle of the gravel on the coffin; the last long, lingering look of friends and lovers; the rosemary sprigs had been cast down by all who were fortunate enough to have brought them—and oh! how much Sylvia wished she had remembered this last act of respect—and slowly the outer rim of the crowd began to slacken and disappear.

Now Philip spoke to Sylvia.

'I never dreamt of seeing you here. I thought my aunt always went to Kirk Moorside.'

'I came with Molly Corney,' said Sylvia. 'Mother is staying at home with feyther.'

'How's his rheumatics?' asked Philip. But at the same moment Molly took hold of Sylvia's hand, and said—

'A wan't t' get round and speak to Charley. Mother'll be main and glad to hear as he's getten out: though, for sure, he looks as though he'd ha' been better in 's bed. Come, Sylvia.'

And Philip, fain to keep with Sylvia, had to follow the two girls close up to the specksioneer, who was preparing for his slow laborious walk back to his lodgings. He stopped on seeing his cousin.

'Well, Molly,' said he, faintly, putting out his hand, but his eye passing her face to look at Sylvia in the background, her tear-stained face full of shy admiration of the nearest approach to a hero she had ever seen.

'Well, Charley, a niver was so taken aback as when a saw yo' there, like a ghost, a-standin' again a gravestone. How white and wan yo' do look!'

'Ay!' said he, wearily, 'wan and weak enough.'

'But I hope you're getting better, sir,' said Sylvia, in a low voice, longing to speak to him, and yet wondering at her temerity.

'Thank you, my lass. I'm o'er th' worst.'

He sighed heavily.

Philip now spoke.

'We're doing him no kindness a-keeping him standing here t' nightfall, and him so tired.' And he made as though he would turn away. Kinraid's two sailor friends backed up Philip's words with such urgency, that, somehow, Sylvia thought they had been to blame in speaking to him, and blushed excessively with the idea.

'Yo'll come and be nursed at Moss Brow, Charley,' said Molly; and Sylvia dropped her little maidenly curtsey, and said, 'Good-by;' and went away, wondering how Molly could talk so freely to such a hero; but then, to be sure, he was a cousin, and probably a sweetheart, and that would make a great deal of difference, of course.

Meanwhile her own cousin kept close by her side.

(To be continued.)

WHAT SAITH THE SCRIPTURE?

February 4.

Which way shall we go?—II. Kings iii., 8.

Enter not into the path of the wicked, and go not in the way of evil men. Avoid it, pass not by it, turn from it and pass away.—Prov. iv., 14, 15.

Follow me.—Luke xviii., 22.—Arranged by G. W. Moon.

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"BED-TIME STORIES"

HOW TEDDY SAVED THE TRAIN

Teddy's papa was an engineer, and often and often Teddy had been lifted up into the cab of the 'Old Number Six' and allowed to ring the bell while she puffed and rumbled slowly across the switches from the roundhouse to the station. Then he would be kissed and handed down to mamma; and, after a warning 'toot, toot' from the whistle, the great wheels would begin to turn, little jets of steam would puff from all sorts of unexpected places, and the trainload of passengers would be whisked away out of sight in a cloud of dust.

Teddy had fully decided that, when he got to be a man he, too, would be an engineer and wear blue overalls and a cap and leather gloves, and walk knowingly about a locomotive with an oil can and a bunch of waste. So Teddy treasured up in his mind every bit of railroad knowledge that came his way. He knew the meaning of all the various signals of bell and whistle and colored lights and flags; how a green flag or a green lantern on the rear of a train meant that another train or another section of the same train was following, that a white light or a white flag meant 'clear track,' and that a red flag or a red light was a danger signal past which no engineer must run. One long blast of the whistle, he knew meant 'stop,' and two blasts 'brakes off;' that four blasts meant 'back up,' and that three long blasts was the crossing signal.

In sight of the house where Teddy lived ran the railroad track, and around the curve, no more than half a mile away, was the station. It was Teddy's duty, as soon as he grew big enough, to carry papa's dinner pail to the station in time to meet the noonday train; and never by any chance had Teddy failed to be on time.

On a day which he will always remember, he had started out as usual with the dinner-pail swinging on his arm, and, crossing the field to the path that followed the track, trudged sturdily toward the station.

But only a little way had he gone when he became aware that something out of the ordinary was happening. A strange grinding noise drew his attention to the steep hillside across the track; and, as he watched in amazement a huge rock began to slide slowly down the hill. The alternate freezing and thawing of the long winter months had loosened its hold of the hillside; and now some little trickling rivulet fed by the spring rains, washing away the gravel from its base, grain by grain, had so far undermined its huge bulk that its balance was disturbed, and slowly it began to journey downward towards the track.

As Teddy watched, its progress grew faster; smaller stones were hurled aside or crushed into the earth beneath it, and uprooted bushes torn and broken marked its pathway.

With a final shower of gravel and a dull crash, the rock rolled down upon the track. And Teddy, with a start, awoke to the fact that a terrible danger threatened the 'Old number six' and the trainload of passengers in his papa's charge.

For a moment Teddy was a very badly frightened little boy. He knew that before he could reach the station and send back help the train would be due, and would crash into the rock.

He must stop the train himself; but how? He had no red flag with which to give the danger signal, and —. But a sudden idea flashed through Teddy's resourceful brain; and, dropping the dinner-pail, he raced towards the house as fast as his sturdy little legs could carry him.

His mamma was not in sight when he dashed breathlessly into the dining-room; but without hesitation he snatched the red tablecloth from the table, and, with part of it rolled into a ball and the rest trailing behind him on the ground, back he rushed towards the railroad track.

He knew that he must get around the curve to the long straight stretch of track beyond before the train came in sight; and it seemed to him that he was only crawling slowly from tie to tie, though he was really running so hard that he could scarcely catch his breath. He had never noticed before that it was such a terribly long way around that curve; and, as he stumbled upon a tie, he heard the 'Old number six' whistling for the crossing a mile away. Only a minute and a half more, but it was enough; for Teddy's papa, leaning from the cab window with his hand at the throttle, caught a glimpse of a very excited small boy standing in the middle of the track and wildly waving his mamma's best red tabelcloth about his head.

A long, startled screech of the whistle echoed among the hills, the engine, in reverse motion, puffed and panted as it struggled to hold back the heavy train; and, as Teddy stepped from the track, it slid to a standstill, and his papa swung down from the cab, while anxious heads were thrust from the windows of the cars.

Teddy, very weak and trembly about the knees, and trying manfully to keep the tears back out of his eyes, [illegible] arms. 'There's a big rock on the track; and I didn't have a red flag, so I ran and got mamma's tablecloth,' he explained, breathlessly, in answer to his anxious papa's questioning.

Then he winked back the tears very hard and tried not to look frightened when he caught sight of the quiet-looking gentleman who was elbowing his way slowly through the crowd of passengers that had surrounded them; for in the quiet gentleman Teddy recognized the general manager, and, if your papa happens to be a railroad man, you will know what a very important person a general manager is.

The quiet gentleman asked Teddy's his very great astonishment Teddy found himself gravely shaking hands with that exalted official, who was saying, 'There will be an engine waiting for you, my little man, when you are old enough to run it.' And there was. —'Every Other Sunday.'

CROWS IN WINTER QUARTERS.

(From the Springfield 'Union.')

Much attention has been attracted within the last few days by an apparent migration of an unusually large number of crows eastward and over this city. It is believed that by standing in one spot one might count as many as a thousand crows passing over the city within the space of a single hour.

When questioned on this subject yesterday, Robert O. Morris, ornithologist, said that of late great numbers of crows have taken to wintering in the suburbs of Springfield, and that this year these birds are more numerous than ever before. The eastward migration, Mr. Morris declared to be only apparent, as the crows are just as likely to fly in any other direction, and are not at present migrating at all. The birds roost in the branches of trees during the night, and during the daytime fly here and there in quest of food. They have come from sections further north, and year by year exhibit a growing preference for the vicinity of Springfield as a winter resort.

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1.35 p.m. Lv. Shawinigan Falls Lv. 5.15 p.m.
1.50 p.m. Ar. Grand'Mere Lv. 5.00 p.m.

There will also be a train leaving Grand'Mere at 9.00 a.m., Shawinigan Falls at 9.15 a.m.; arriving Three Rivers at 10.15 a.m., and returning, leaving Three Rivers at 7.00 p.m., arriving Shawinigan Falls at 8.00 p.m. and Grand'Mere at 8.15 p.m.

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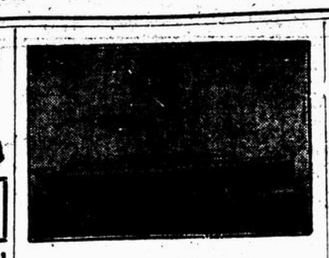

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Jan. 28.... MAN. SHIPPER .....
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TENDER FOR CASTINGS

Tenders, sealed and endorsed "Tender for Castings" and addressed to the undersigned, will be received up to noon on Tuesday, 7th February, 1911, for castings in Steel, Iron and Brass, as per specification which may be obtained from Mr. F. W. Cowie, Chief Engineer.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

DAVID SEATH, Secretary.

Province of Quebec.
District of Montreal.

PUBLIC NOTICE

is hereby given that a request will be made to the Legislature of Quebec, during the Present Session, to have a bill of sale ratified, made by the institute, the curator, and the substitutes to the substitution to which Andre Latour is instituted by the will of his father, Jerome Latour, in favor of Mendoza Langlois, of a certain immoveable, being the northeast half of lot number one thousand and twenty-one of the official plan and book of reference of the parish of Lachine, passed before R. H. Beaulieu, notary public, on January 24th, 1911; the whole in conformity to the terms, clauses and conditions inserted in the said Act, and for other purposes.

Montreal, January 25th, 1911.
THIBAUDEAU RINFRET,
Attorney for Petitioner.

ENGINEERS.

Tel. Main 7031.

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From St John. From Halifax.
CORSICAN . . . . . Feb. 3 Feb. 4
TUNISIAN . . . . . Feb. 17 Feb. 18
GRAMPIAN . . . . . Feb. 25
CORSICAN . . . . . Mar. 3 Mar. 4

Saloon passage, $70.00, and up. London

Second Cabin, $47.50 and up. London $2.50 additional. Third Class, Liverpool, London and Glasgow, $30.00

GLASGOW.

From Boston.
SICILIAN . . . . . Feb. 7
IONIAN . . . . . Feb. 23
LAKE ERIE . . . . . Mar. 7
SICILIAN . . . . . Mar. 16

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

ST. JOHN TO HAVRE AND LONDON
MODERATE RATE SERVICE.
Sardinian. Feb. 8 Pomeranian Feb. 22

One Class—Second Cabin, London, $42.50; Havre, $45 . . . Paris, $3.65 additional . . . London, $29.00; Havre, $ . . . Paris, $32.50.

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

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ISSUED BY
JOHN M. M. DUFF
207 St. James Street. 49 Crescent Street.

Province of Quebec,
District of Montreal.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT

NO. 3719.

George E. Leger and Albert Bourassavant, both of the City and District of Montreal, and there having their business together as Premium Merchants, Etc., under the firm name and style of "The Premium Agency Company," Plaintiff.

VS.

L. J. A. Lambert, of the town of Louiseville, District of Three Rivers, Defendant.

The Defendant is ordered to appear within one month.

Montreal, 27th January, 1911.

N. B. ARCHAMBAULT,
Dep. Prothonotary.

Synopsis of Canadian North-West Land Regulations.

Any person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years 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 patent) 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.

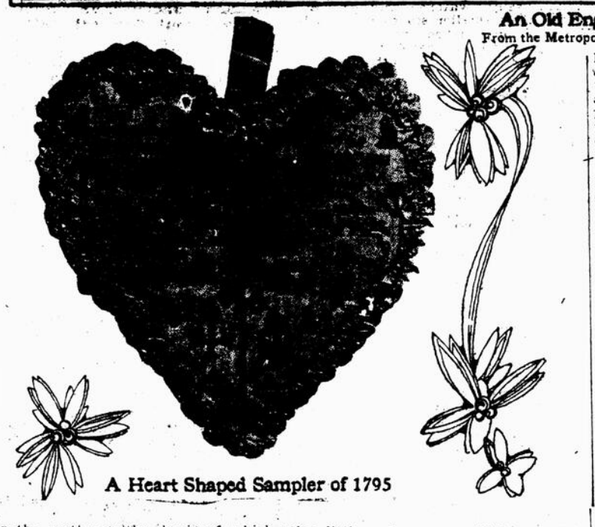
N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

A Page for Misses

THE REVIVAL of the SAMPLER

One of Mrs. Russell Sage's American Samplers Presented to the Metropolitan Museum
From the Metropolitan Museum of Art

An Old English Sampler
From the Metropolitan Museum of Art



A Heart Shaped Sampler of 1795

...vival of the sampler, which ... most popular sort of fancy ...ne fifty or one hundred years ...being used to familiarize girls ...e intricacies of the embroidery ...t appeals to older women be... it recalls to their mind the ...days when, as children, they ...ed assiduously at their embroid...eries, working with painstaking ...t all the many curious designs ...we see to-day in the samplers ...h have been handed down from ...older generation.

...the eyes of experienced embroid... teachers, the revival of the sam... is bound to exert an important ...fluence on the art of embroidery and ...schools where embroidery is taught ...sampler is being recommended as ...valuable adjunct. It makes work a ...and acts as a stimulus to more ...ambitious efforts later on. Teachers ...that their pupils are much more ...to go on with their embroidery ...the instruction is stopped if they ...have at hand their samplers filled with ...pretty patterns to refer to.

In contrast to the quaint and pic...turesque specimens which have been ...handed down from a preceding gener...ation the newest samplers do not aim ...much elaboration of design or lean ...toward any tendency to decorative ef...fect. The present day sampler is ...more stereotyped in appearance, al...though it is frequently dignified by a ...border. It usually excludes all numer...als and letters, except in the case of ...the Russian embroidery samplers, ...where the alphabet in a great variety ...of designs is of value for the benefit ...of the girl who decorates her linen ...with her initials in cross stitch.

No curious zoological or botanical ...specimens, no windmills or gate ...posts, Gardens of Eden or Solomon's ...Temples nor any of the amazing and ...wonderful decorative features which ...colonial maidens were wont to pro...duce are seen on the modern samplers, ...nor is there any sentiment such as the ...following to lend a touching emphasis ...to the creation of the twentieth cen...tury maiden's handiwork:—

The girl of pure and simple heart
Disdains through life a double part;
She never needs the screen of lies
Her inward bosom to disguise.

...In place of lines such as these, ...which decorated the sampler of young ...girls some fifty years ago, and the ...many odd patterns just mentioned, ...there are rows and rows of designs ...of isolated motifs in Russian cross ...stitch, reticella, drawn work, Hardan...ger, any, in fact, of the suggestions ...applicable to the embroidery of the ...day which may be needed at a mo...ment's notice. Usually scrim canvas, ...Indian linen, linen lawn, crash or ...whatever the material particularly ...suited to the style of needlework may ...be is used as a foundation. The sam...plers are cut in a square about fifteen ...inches each way, and hemmed neatly ...or perhaps finished with cat stitch, ...cross stitch or hemstitch.

Aside from these more practical spe...cimens not a few mothers are teach...ing their small girls the first princi...ples of embroidery on samplers which ...are precise reproductions of those done ...by themselves as schoolgirls. In this ...manner the tiny needleworkers be...come familiar with many things, not ...only the use of the needle, but dex...terity of the hand and the training of the eye.

In the olden time the making of samplers constituted a very important part of a girl's education. Now it is perhaps of less importance than any other. Then deportment came first in the category of necessary training, and following in the order were painting, embroidery and the three R's. This constituted the curriculum of the average young lady's day at boarding school, and far more attention, it must be admitted, was paid to the perfection of needlework as exhibited in the sampler than is bestowed on manual training or domestic science to-day.

It is only recently that efforts have been made to preserve the old time samplers, but to-day no trouble is considered too great to secure these quaint canvas pieces for preservation. Taking into consideration the value of these quaint relics, there is every reason to suppose that the very samplers now being done by young needlewomen may some time become objects of quite as much curiosity to generations to come.

Nearly every old family has somewhere among its archives one or more samplers which stand as patent evidence of the skill of their ancestors. Some are time-worn, but they still command respect and attention because of the hands that wrought them. Some are handsomely framed in old mahogany, glass covered and hung on the wall; some are preserved in curio cabinets, and still others have been presented to museums to stand for all time as interesting specimens of the needlework of a past generation.

Many are the collections which have of late been made of these old-time samplers. Mrs. Russell Sage has gathered together some particularly interesting ones, several of which have been presented to the Metropolitan Museum. One of these is typical of the great majority of American samplers of fifty or one hundred years ago, embroidered as it is with quaint floral decorations and the name of the worker. Unlike most samplers, no date is given nor is the age of the worker indicated.

In another part of the museum is hung an English sampler of the date of 1808, bearing no name but several initials, presumably those of the embroiderer, worked into the canvas in cross stitch. The figure '12' encircled by a wreath indicates, doubtless, that a girl of that age was responsible for the handiwork. It is a most interesting bit of embroidery and well worth studying if only for the design, for never was a more curious collection of birds, beasts and fowls gathered together outside the ark than is shown on this old-fashioned sampler.

A style in vogue in the early English days is seen in the heart-shaped sampler shown in the illustration. With no stretch of the imagination it could easily serve as a valentine in this present day of grace, 1911. Though distinctly modern in appearance, its looks belie its age, for it bears the date 1796 on the face of it.

Worked on canvas, which, considering its years, is marvellously well preserved, the sampler is becomingly finished with a ribbon border shirred into decorative rosettes, while scattered over its surface here and there are many curious emblems indicative of the fashion of the times. From the three signatures worked into the fabric the sampler was evidently the work of three friends—Mary Ives, Jane Mumer and Hannah Thompson—and the quaint sentiment appended, 'Be unto me kind and true as I be unto you,' was doubtless the motto on the basis of which the friendship of the three was founded.

When the samplers first came to notice little order was used in arranging the patterns, and they were placed hit or miss over the canvas, but later alphabets and figures for marking linen were added, then designs which could be used in imitating tapestry were introduced. Canvas was invariably the foundation material, and the patterns and designs were worked with thread, silk or wool in plain colors or done in drawn work in precisely the fashion in vogue to-day.

It might seem as if no especial uniformity in the matter of size was observed, but while most of the more modern samplers were square, the oldest specimens were long and narrow. While women of leisure did the work for occupation, it was really a part of the young girl's education. As a rule, school mistresses kept a stock on hand, to be copied, in whole or in part, by the members of their flock. As a child worked but a short time every day on a sampler, it can be imagined it took time to complete one of the more complicated sort.

Even little chidren were taught the art in a simple way, but in the case of the older girls, the work, when finished, was framed and hung on the wall, representing a sort of diploma. It was supposed to teach not only embroidery but geography, for the map samplers were at one time quite popular. They consisted of the outlines of various countries, including physical features such as mountain ranges and rivers. So it was quite impossible for one to sew a map sampler without getting some knowledge of the country illustrated.

No less a personage than Mr. Ruskin, in more recent years, subscribed to the value of the sampler. He declared that the making of samplers was of the utmost importance, possibly because of the fact that his mother, a most accomplished needlewoman, was an expert worker in this style of handicraft.

It is said on one occasion, when a controversy arose in the papers as to what sort of work should find a place in public museums, Mr. Ruskin suggested, among other things, samplers, as representative, no doubt, of the sort of needlework in vogue at the time.

However, it must not be supposed that this style of embroidery had its origin in recent years or that it was done only in America and England. On the contrary, it is recorded that in nearly every country of the Continent, at least in Germany, France, Spain, Portugal and Holland specimens of this sort of work are seen, many of them in imitation of rare old tapestries.

The making of samplers, it is said, was the occupation not only of young girls, but of gentlewomen as well. As a matter of fact, it is on record that when needlework was the chief pastime of the nobility, the first samplers came into England from a religious establishment on the Continent, the work of women of wealth and position. In all probability samplers were known in England long before the sixteenth century from the fact that Milton and Shakespeare both mention them, the former in 'Comus' and the latter in 'Midsummer Night's Dream.'

It may be that the revival of the sampler is more than a passing fad and that it will not go the way of other whims of fashion, but develop into something quite as permanent and picturesque as the many odd and curious pieces of handiwork that have come down to us to be collected in curio cabinets and museums. At any rate the samplers being made to-day are practical, and that fact alone should save them from oblivion, even though they do not approach the old specimens in point of quaintness and sentimental fancy.

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.

8872.—LINGERIE COMBINATION.

In this season of close-fitting gowns, it is most important to have one's underwear fit as carefully as the outer garments. The model here shown is comfortable, and easy to develop. Crossbar muslin, cambric, lawn, or nainsook may be used for its development. The neck edge and arms eyes may be finished with edging or embroidery. The pattern is cut in three sizes: small, medium, large. It requires 5 1-2 yards of 27-inch material for the medium size.

PATTERN COUPON.

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

No. .....

Size .....

Name .....

Address in full:

.....

.....

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

WOMAN'S WORK

MEETINGS OF THE COMING WEEK

PRESBYTERIAN
W.M.S. ANNUAL.

On Tuesday and Wednesday will be the twenty-ninth annual meeting of the Women's Missionary Society of the Presbyterian Church in Canada, the session of which will be held in St. Andrew's Church, Westmount, beginning on Tuesday afternoon, at half-past two o'clock, with the president's address, reports of the work, etc. Among addresses during the meetings will be one on India, by the Rev. J. Buchanan, M.D., and on 'Home missions,' by the Rev. Dr. McLaren, on Tuesday evening; and one by Mrs. J. Buchanan, on Wednesday afternoon. The election of officers will take place on Wednesday morning.

HANDICRAFTS
GUILD ANNUAL.

The adjourned annual meeting of the Canadian Handicrafts Guild will take place on Thursday, February 9, at 5 p.m., in the guild rooms. A good attendance of members is hoped for.

HANDICRAFTS
EXECUTIVE.

The executive committee of the Handicrafts Guild will meet on Tuesday, February 7, at 11 a.m., in the guild rooms.

MEMORIAL FOR
MISS FERGUSON.

In place of the regular meeting of the Montreal Women's Club, on Monday afternoon, in the Y.M.C.A. Auditorium, will be held a memorial session for Miss Mary Laura Ferguson, the club's honored past president.

M.G.H.
ALUMNAE.

The usual monthly meeting of the Montreal General Hospital Alumnae Association will be held on Friday, February 10, at four o'clock, in the parlor of the Nurses' Home. Subject, 'General discussion.'

WOMEN'S
ALLIANCE.

The Women's Alliance of the Church of the Messiah, Sherbrooke street West, will meet on Wednesday afternoon, February 8, at 3.30 o'clock, in the Church Hall. Addresses will be given upon the McGill University Settlement House and the School for Crippled Children in connection with the Memorial Hospital. Strangers are invited to attend.

I. H. N.
SOCIETY.

The I.H.N. Society will meet on Tuesday, at 11 a.m., at 9 Ontario ave.

R.V.H.
ALUMNAE.

The monthly meeting of the Alumnae Association of the Royal Victoria Hospital will be held in the Nurses' Home on the evening of February 8, at half-past seven o'clock. After the business meeting, Dr. Burnett will lecture to the members on 'Diseases of the skin.'

VICTORIA
SUNSHINE.

The regular monthly meeting of the Victoria Sunshine Society will be held in Victoria Hall, Westmount, on Thursday afternoon, February 9, at three o'clock, when final arrangements will be made for a 'Bridge' and 'Five Hundred,' to be held in Victoria Hall on February 24, in aid of the Grace Dart Home.

SHERBROOKE ST.
METHODIST W. M. S.

The monthly meeting of the Woman's Missionary Society, Sherbrooke Street Methodist Church, will be held at the parsonage, 6 Sherbrooke Street West, on Thursday afternoon, February 9th, at three o'clock.

METHODIST
MISSION CIRCLES.

The Quarterly Rally of the Mission Circle of the Methodist Church, of the city, will be held in the Lecture Room of Dominion Square Church on Thursday evening, February 9th, at eight o'clock. There will be a missionary stereoptical exhibition, also music and recitations.

ST. PAUL'S
LADIES' AID.

The Ladies' Aid Society of St. Paul's Church will meet on Tuesday afternoon, February 7th, at half past two o'clock, in the church parlor.

MIZPAH
W. C. T. U.

Mrs. John H. Roberts will address the monthly meeting of Mizpah W. C. T. U., at the home of Mrs. T. Ludington, 90 Laval Avenue, next Tuesday afternoon, at three o'clock.

WILLARD
Y. W. C. T. U.

The regular monthly meeting of the Willard Y. W. C. T. U. will be held at the home of Miss Scott, 1012 St. Urbain Street, on Thursday evening, February 9, at eight o'clock.

W. C. T. U.
CONCERT.

The Radford Union of the W. C. T. U. will give a concert on Tuesday evening, February 7th, in the East End Methodist Church. After the concert Mr. J. H. Roberts will give a short address.

Y. M. C. A.
CLASSES.

The usual educational classes, Bible classes, etc., will be held. Demonstration in general care of patient and room on Saturday evening, February 10.

CENTRAL UNION
ANNUAL.

The annual meeting and election of officers of the W. C. T. U. Central Union will be held on Monday next at 3.30 p.m., in Evangelistic Hall, 111 Stanley street. All members are requested to attend.

WOMEN'S WORK IN MONTREAL

Reports Submitted by Local Council to Royal Commission

An important step in connection with the work of women in Montreal has been taken by the Local Council of Women, who, on the authorization of the Royal Commission on Industrial Training and Technical Education, have made a report upon the condition and educational needs of women wage-earners in Montreal. In order that accurate information might be obtained and the possibilities of various occupations learned, inquiries were made of the heads of representative establishments, and circulars of questions prepared by the various sub-committees were issued, and on the replies was based the report. This was submitted to the Royal Commission in the council chamber of the City Hall on January 30th.

In introducing the report, Miss Derick, president of the Local Council of Women, spoke of the economic changes that have made it necessary for so many women (probably about thirty-three percent) between the ages of fifteen an dtwenty-four, to engage in work outside the home. A gainful occupation for which a woman has been thoroughly fitted, Miss Derick maintained, is for her as for a man a source of strength and joy. But society has not adjusted itself to the new economic conditions. Abuses have arisen which cause attempt to stop the stream of modern tendencies, by discriminating between classes of adult workers. The remedy will be found not in restriction but in liberty, provided that protection is given to children, that a good primary education, succeeded by evocational training is required for all, and that reasonable hours, sanitary surroundings and fair remuneration for men and women alike are secured through legislation.

The power derived from training, and the stimulus given by the knowledge that the highest positions in every occupation are open to women would combine to produce desirable changes in the economic and social conditions of women which unnecessary restrictions could never secure.

That fuller opportunities for obtaining vocational training will soon be afforded seems probable. The evening classes of the Commercial and Technical High School are open to men and women both. This seems to indicate that at no distant date day trade schools, technical schools and professional colleges will provide ample training not only for home-makers, but for women about to enter the lower grades of industrial and commercial life, and for those whose tastes and abilities would naturally direct them into occupations from which custom may have barred them. Among the callings in which increasing numbers of women will be needed may be mentioned new positions for those who are qualified medical practitioners. Women sanitary inspectors, medical school inspectors, the medical attendants of institutions for women, and teachers of hygiene in schools are already meeting with success in many places.

Dr. Starkey, of McGill University, has already promised to arrange classes in sanitation for women undergraduates and for teachers-in-training. Post-graduates, either men or women, can qualify for the diploma of public health in his department, and women can pursue work in other post-graduate courses at McGill University. There are, however, as Dr. Helen Macdonald has reported, no facilities afforded in the Province of Quebec for women undergraduates who wish to study medicine. They must, therefore, qualify elsewhere before they can avail themselves of the opportunities offered for advanced training in Montreal.

In order to make its inquiry into the educational advantages and the occupations of Montreal women as comprehensive as time would permit, the Local Council of Women divided its education committee into sub-committees, each of which has prepared a report. The members who acted upon the committee on education were industrial sub-committee, Miss Derick, Dr. England, Miss Loud, Miss Eglaugh, Mrs. Wellington Dixon, Mrs. Henderson, of the Hervey Institute; Miss Phillips, of the Canadian Handicrafts Guild; Miss Maud Edgar, Miss Hurlbatt, Miss Holmstrom, Miss Phoebe Howard; educational sub-committee, Miss Hibbard, Miss Hunter, Miss Dow, Miss Margaret Rose; nurses, Miss Grant and others. Professions, Dr. Helen McDonald; domestics, Mrs. Radford and Miss Jeffrey.

As these reports are of sufficient interest and value to be given greater space than can be afforded at one time, some of the different phases will appear from day to day on the Women's Page next week.

Baby's Own Soap

Made of purest vegetable oils and lightly perfumed with natural flower extracts to make it a perfect soap for nursery use, Baby's Own Soap naturally is best for any who care for the appearance and comfort of their skin. Buy Baby's Own Soap, the standard for toilet and nursery in Canada for almost half a century.

No other soap in Canada is more imitated. This alone should be sufficient reason for you to insist on getting Baby's Own Soap.

ALBERT SOAPS, LIMITED, MANUFACTURERS, MONTREAL.

BLACK KNIGHT

Stove Polish

is a handy paste in a large can. With a gentle rub, it produces a brilliant, lasting shine. Splendid for stoves, pipes, grates and ironwork. It is cleanly to use, and gives lasting results which do credit to your housekeeping.

If your dealer does not carry "Black Knight" Stove Polish in stock, send us his name and 10c, and we will send a full size tin by return mail.

THE F. F. DALLEY CO., LIMITED,
HAMILTON, ONT. 29

Makers of the famous "2 in 1" Shoe Polish.

If You Give

Knives, forks, spoons or fancy serving pieces as Christmas presents, and the pieces are stamped

"1847 ROGERS BROS."

your friends will know they have received the best that is to be had in silver plate.

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

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

Sensational Defeat at Renfrew---Caledonia Beaten at Ottawa.

RENFREW'S REMARKABLE RALLY SOME SENSATIONAL SCORING

Wanderers Lead Up Till Last Periods When the Absence of Johnson and Ross Cause Crack Up.

SCORE, EIGHT GOALS TO FIVE.

Team Show Splendid Form Until the Home Seven's Wonderful Improvement Results in Game Being Evened Up—Glass Scores Four, Smaill One—Taylor Injured But Returns.

SENIOR PROFESSIONAL HOCKEY

STANDING OF CLUBS IN LEAGUE TABLE

	Plyd.	Won	Lost	GOALS For	Agst.	Pts.
Ottawa	7	7	0	65	28	14
Canadiens	8	4	4	37	32	8
Wanderers	7	4	3	33	40	8
Quebec	8	2	6	33	56	2
Renfrew	8	2	6	43	54	4

Two points counted for a win, club's position, when points are equal, determined by goal average.

Renfrew, Ont., Feb. 3.—The greatest surprise of the National Hockey Association season was sprung at Renfrew to-night, when the Renfrew team, by a score of 8 to 5, defeated the champion Wanderers of Montreal. It was hard, fast hockey from start to finish, and although the Wanderers played desperately they were fairly beaten bf the home team, which showed astonishing improvement. In the first quarter play was very close. Vair scored for Renfrew in two minutes, and Glass, after ten minutes' play, hit back with a tally for the Wanderers, making it one all at the cose of the period.

In the second, Tayor, after a beautiful end-to-end rush, found the nets again for Renfrew. Glass got another for Wanderers, and Vair, on Smith's pass, tallied for the home team again. Glass and Smaill scored in one and ten minutes respectively, and at the end of the second period the score was 4 to 3 for the Wanderers, who up to this period had had a shade the better of it.

In the second period Wanderers substituted Gardner for Roberts. Renfrew continuing without any changes. Taylor tied the score on a sensational rush in the third period, but a minute later, after a collision with Glass and Ross and a heavy fall, he was obliged to leave the ice with a cut head and a badly bruised body. Taylor resumed after a short spell. Smith made it 5 to 4, and also 6 to 4 after a few minutes' play. At this period two Wanderers' penalties just about killed their chances. Johnson drew a three-minute rest for slamming Gilmour into the boards, and Ross followed him two minutes later, also for slashing Gilmour. Rowe was sent off for hooking Smaill, and while he was off Smith added another for Renfrew. Odie Cleghorn then went from goal to goal and slapped in the eighth, Johnston and Ross both being back on the ice. Glass got the last on a long shot. Wanderers, with five minutes to play, tried hard to equalize matters, but were not able to bore through the great defence put up by Renfrew. The Wanderers' defeat practically gives Ottawa the championship, but Renfrew may spill the beans by beating Ottawa.

The line-up, summary and penalties:

Renfrew.	Position.	Wanderers.
Lindsay	Goal	Hern
Gilmour	Point	Ross
Taylor	Cover	Johnston
Vair	Rover	Glass
Smith	Centre	Hyland
O. Cleghorn	R. Wing	Smaill
Rowe	L. Wing	Roberts

SUMMARY OF GOALS.

First Period.

1....Renfrew.....Vair 2.00
2....Wanderers.....Glass. . . . 3.00

Second Period.

3....Renfrew.....Taylor . . . 3.00
4....Wanderers.....Glass . . . 1.00
5....Renfrew.....Vair 3.00
6....Wanderers.....Glass. . . . 1.00
7....Wanderers.....Smaill . . .10.00

Third Period.

8....Renfrew.....Taylor . . . 1.00
9....Renfrew.....Smith. . . . 4.00
10....Renfrew.....Smith. . . . 5.00
11....Renfrew.....Cleghorn . . . 5.00
12....Renfrew.....Cleghorn . . . 1.00
13....Wanderers.....Glass. . . . 3.00

Penalties—Cleghorn, Hyland, Smith, Rowe, Gardner, Rowe, Johnston, Ross, Rowe, Gilmour, Vair, all 3 minutes. Totals:—Renfrew, 21 minutes; Wanderers, 12 minutes.

OTTAWA VALLEY LEAGUE.

Ottawa, Feb. 3.—In the Upper Ottawa Valley League to-night Almonte defeated Pembroke by 7 to 5, this being the first defeat for the Pembroke team this year. Arnprior won from Carleton Place by 11 to 6. In the Lower Ottawa, Rockland defeated Buckingham by 6 to 5, while Vankleek Hill, in an overtime match, won from Hull, 6 to 4. The win just about gives Vankleek Hill the championship.

THE LEAGUE STANDING.

	Won.	Lost.	To play.
Ottawa	7	0	9
Wanderer	4	3	9
Canadien	4	4	8
Renfrew	3	5	8
Quebec	1	7	8

LOYOLA BEAT M.A.A.A. III.

In the play-off of a tied match Loyola beat M.A.A.A. juniors last evening by 4 goals to 4. The teams:

Loyola (4).		M.A.A.A. (3).
Macdonald	Goal	Blumenthal
Clement	Point	Tatrun
Brady	Cover	Gilmour
Delaney	Rover	Slater
Logue	Centre	McGill
Rainville	R. wing	Williamson
Grimes	L. wing	Bruce

Referees—Lang, of McGill, and Griffith, of McGill.

LAVAL, 4; OTTAWA COL., 0.

Montreal Team Wins First of Home and Home Games.

Ottawa, Feb. 3.—Laval University defeated Ottawa College by 4 to 6 in the first of their home and home games here to-night in the Intercollegiate Amateur Hockey Union. The match took place at the Rideau Rink. The visiting students were stronger on both the offensive and defensive, also outskating the home team. They had good combination and stood the pace, and were much heavier than Father Stanton's proteges, who lacked team play, and speed, and who tired early in the second half. At the interval it was 1 to 0 in favor of Laval. The teams and officials follow.

Laval.		Ottawa College.
Couture	Goal	Minock
Deslisle	Point	Chartrand
Brais	Cover	Bonhomme
Galarneau	Forwards	Kelley
Lachapelle	Forwards	Poulin
Laliberte	Forwards	McHugh
Rocheleau	Forwards	Hoott

Referee—Ed. Lowery, Ottawa.

KNOX CHURCH WINNERS.

The hockey team of Knox Church defeated the seven representing Mount Royal last night, in the Inter-Church League at Ware's rink by a score of 3 to 2. The game was fast and clean. The teams and officials:

Knox (3).		t. Royal (2).
Findlay	Goal	Logan
Pascal	Point	Macmillan
Hams	Cover	Barth
Paterson	Rover	Cope
Benning	Centre	McLean
McMaster	R. Wing	Hoskins
Binmore	L. Wing	Buckingham

Referee, R. Buckingham; judge of play, C. L. Dunn.

Parker replaced Hoskins.

ARENA APPOINTMENTS.

Fixtures at West End Rink for the Coming Week.

Monday.

3 to 4 p.m.—Commercial and Technical.
4 to 5 p.m.—High School.
5 to 6 p.m.—E. T. Bank.
7 to 8 p.m.—Loyola College vs. Jr. Victoria.
8 to 9 p.m.—Montreal.
10 to 11 p.m.—Sr. Victoria.

Tuesday.

1 to 3 p.m.—Loyola College.
3 to 4 p.m.—Wykeham vs. Roslyn Jr.
4 to 5 p.m.—Westmount Academy.
5 to 6 p.m.—Bank of Toronto vs. Royal Trust.
8.30 p.m.—Canadien vs. Wanderer.

Wednesday.

3 to 4 p.m.—Crichton vs. Westmount Int.
4 to 5 p.m.—Lower Canada College.
5 to 6 p.m.—Bank of Montreal.
7 to 8 p.m.—Shamrock.
8 to 9 p.m.—Sr. Montreal.
9 to 10 p.m.—Sr. Victoria.
10 to 11 p.m.—Jr. Montreal.

Thursday.

1 to 3 p.m.—Loyola College.
3 to 4 p.m.—Commercial and Technical.
4 to 5 p.m.—High vs. Commercial and Technical (Int.)
5 to 6 p.m.—Quebec Bank.
8.30 p.m.—Sherbrooke vs. Westmount.

Friday.

3 to 4 p.m.—Wykeham House.
4 to 5 p.m.—Westmount Academy.
5 to 6 p.m.—Bank of Montreal.
6 to 7 p.m.—Quebec-Union vs. E. T. Bank.
8 to 10.30 p.m.—Skating, band.

Saturday.

8 to 9 a.m.—Kings vs. Lower Canada.
9 to 10 a.m.—Crichton School.
10 to 11 a.m.—Lower Canada College.
11 to 12 a.m.—M.A.A.A. Jr. Boys.
2.30 p.m.—Westmount vs. Shamrock.
4 p.m.—Montreal vs. Victoria.
8.30 p.m.—Quebec vs. Canadien.

CANADIENS' NEW MEN.

Dion, of Ottawa, Accepts Proposition to Play.

Canadiens have another man who has promised to turn out with them, that is, if his parents will permit him. This is Dion, of the Ottawa Cliffsides. Geo. Kennedy received word to this effect yesterday, and expects the erstwhile Ottawa amateur to be on hand Monday morning at 11 o'clock for an hour's practice at the Arena. This is an extra practice hour to which all the boys will be out to prepare for the Wanderer game on Wednesday night.

Another man that is expected to be on hand for a try-out is Gagnet, of Chicoutimi. He comes as the result of an extensive advertising scheme carried on by the Canadien management, who by this means have had five applicants this week and expect a few more next.

MAGNATES FETED.

Will Combine Business With Pleasure.

Baltimore, Md., Feb. 3.—Presidents and managers of various Eastern League teams received official notification to-day that the Baltimore meeting, scheduled for next Monday, will be called to order by President Barrow at 11 o'clock, in the Hotel Rennert. Barrow says he has the assurances of every club in the league that it will have a representative present, and the president is confident that much business of importance will be transacted.

There is a difference of opinion as to how long the baseball men will be in session, but it is the general belief that it will take two or three days to transact the volume of schedule business, and if, as expected, President Chevington, of the American Association, comes to Baltimore to agree with the Eastern Leaguers on what steps to take with reference to applying for a high classification, all eyes in the baseball world may be centred here for an entire week.

One of the chief things of interest to come up will be the report of the committee appointed at the New York meeting to formulate a course of procedure relative to the application of the Class A classifications, but as this matter will not be decided until next fall there may be nothing to be made public that will show what the Eastern Leaguers intend to do. The committee's report has been drafted and will be ready for presentation when called for.

The two most important league matters to be decided here are the selection of umpires and the adoption of a playing schedule. The majority of the clu bpresidents and their retinues will arrive on Monday morning. President Jacob J. Stein, of Buffalo, will be among them, and he has written that he was not sure whether or not Manager Stallings would be on hand. President Lichtenheim, of Montreal, will be accompanied by Manager McCafferty and Director Cushing, and Joe McGinnity will have several newspaper men in his party. President Chapin is booked for Monday morning, but it is not probable that Manager Ganzel will be here. President McCaffrey, of Toronto, will be here on Saturday morning and will have an extensive conference with Manager Joe Kelley during the afternoon. President Crowley, of Providence, and President O'Mara, of Jersey City, have not written in regard to their arrival.

Jack Dunn has arranged to quarter the Eastern League managers and others at the Hotels Rennert and Belvidere. On Monday night he has planned a theatre party; Tuesday night a supper, and during one of the afternoons the visitors will make a tour in automobiles of points of interest, including the new stands and grounds of the Orioles.

Dunn to-day signed Seymour for his outfield.

BASEBALL RUSH.

Golden Prospects for Coming Season.

New York, Feb. 3.—Never before in baseball's history has the national pastime held such golden opportunities for the profession as at present. This is simply because the game has grown so popular with the country at large that the major leagues can no longer take care of all the stars. Two big minor leagues—the Eastern and American association—are now almost the equals of the majors in playing strength. This has been proven repeatedly. Let one of the big fellows hobble and the humbler minor will win invariably.

A glance at the reserve list of the Eastern League proves the point. It is still more than two months before the baseball season will be ushered in. Yet already the eight Eastern League clubs have procured thirty-two players who last year entertained major league fandom.

Take a peep at the Eastern League rosters: Joe Kelly, of Toronto, who is out hoof and heel for John Ganzel's scalp and his pennant, seems to have a strangle hold o nthe erstwhile big fellows. Joe has lined up seven players from the major league races of 1910. Wee Willie Keelerfi of the Yankees and Giants; Bill Bradley, Cleveland's clever third baseman; Pitchers Lush and Bachman, and Catcher Phelps, of the Cardinals, and Kocher, a backstop from the Tigers, form the Maple Leaf Club's catch.

John Ganzel, who boasts two consecutive pennants, has not been asleep while Kelley hustled. Ganzel has six athletes who pastimed last season in the National and American leagues. Three are former Yankees — Pitcher Tom Hughes, Shortstop Eddie Foster and Catcher Fred. Mitchell. Then he has Catcher Jacklitsch, from Brooklyn; Infielder Joe Ward, from the Phillies, and First Baseman Simmons, who started the season of 1910 with the Tigers. Baltimore and Jersey City each has, or is reasonably sure of gettting, five major leagfiuers: Jack Ryans Skeeters will be strengthened by Shortstop McMillan, from Cincinnati; First Baseman Abstein, from St. Louis; Outfielder Wheeler, of the Reds; Dolan, the Cincinnati third sacker, farmed to the Western League, and Deininger, the Quaker utility fielder. Jack Dunn has secured for his Orioles, Cy Seymour, Giant outfielder; Infielder Rath and Outfielder Heitmuller, from the Athletics.

Montreal has four of last season's big leaguers—First Baseman Gandil and Second Baseman French, both from the White Sox, and Catcher Roth and Outfielder Miller, from Cincinnati.

George Stallings, of the Buffalos, has landed Pitcher Corridon from the Cardinals, and he has been promised First Baseman Bud Sharpe and Beck, of the Boston Nationals. Joe McGinnity has landed for Newark George Browne and Bob Ganley, former outfielders of the Senators, and expects to add Wade Killifer to the list. Providence is the only Eastern League club that has not done business with the major magnates.

NO CHANGE IN RULES.

Football Code Remains the Same at Winter Meeting.

New York, Feb. 4.—No changes of moment were made in the football code at the regular winter meeting of the rules committee in this city yesterday. A stand-pat policy was adopted, on the theory that the rules so radically amended a year ago were not thoroughly and fairly tried out in one season. The committee decided after a full discussion of the many suggestions offered to be conservative, and to let 'well enough alone' for the present.

A number of minor changes were made, however, which will tend to clear up some disputed points, and simplify the code to a large extent.

TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

National Association Retain Newport as Venue.

New York, Feb. 3.—Newport, R.I., was retained as the national tournament field by the United States National Tennis Association to-night. The insurgents, who sought to have the tournament transferred to Philadelphia, were defeated by a vote of 95 to 60.

The principal officers of the association were re-elected. Dr. James Dwight, of Boston, became president of the association for the twentieth time, but, in accepting, said it must be regarded as his last year, as he had held office for 29 years altogether. Mr. Robert D. Wrenn, of New York, was elected vice-president; Mr. Richard Stevens, of Hoboken, N.J., treasurer, and Mr. A. L. Hoskins, of Philadelphia, secretary.

SPORTING CELEBRITIES

ERNIE HAMILTON,
President M.A.A.A. Hockey Club.

One of the most popular and well known figures in Amateur Sport is Erne Hamilton of Montreal, at present an enthusiastic follower, and President of, the M.A.A.A. Hockey team, who play the New Edinburgh boys at the Arena tonight.

Ernie comes of a really sporting family being the youngest of six brothers, all of whom have some time or other figured on championship teams in Montreal amateur sport.

It will come as a surprise to the host of younger sports, who regard the subject of our sketch in the light of a 'big noise' in Junior Amateur Sport, that his career has been more varied, and in the pursuit of it, he has 'roamed more than a mile from a pig sty', as an esteemed Irish friend of the writer's once described his travels.

Educated at the Montreal High School, where he first received the opportunity of developing his sporting instincts, his first appearance of note was somewhere about seven years, when in 1904 he figured on the Junior Football Championship team. Was on the M. A. A. A. Senior Lacrosse and Football teams in 1905, and played for the former club in 1906 although barred from football this year on account of friction between the Federation and the C. A. A. U. of Canada.

He played in the Dominion Rugby Championships in 1907, and in 1908 came the opportunity of his sporting career, the honor and privilege of being selected a member of the lacrosse team which went to England in that year, and started the boom which at present exists in England in lacrosse.

That he had the time of his life in the old country he is the first to admit, the team being feted and entertained in true courteous fashion, worthy of the representative team of Canada's national pastime.

This team visited London, where they played an All-England team at the Stadium, Shepherds Bush, before one of the largest assemblies which had at the time ever gathered to see a lacrosse game, and among whom were King George the Fifth, then Prince of Wales, the Lord Mayor of London, Lord Roberts and a host of lesser luminaries interested in the sport of Great Britain. It was a close game, the Britishers being faster, but not so scientific as the Canadians, the latter winning out in the last period of the game by 15 to 10.

A somewhat humorous incident of the tour, was experienced, when during a match arranged Ernie Hamilton brought off a particularly clever stunt with the crosse, and his gentlemanly opponent fleet of foot raced after him, and instead of, in true Canadian fashion, endeavoring to dispossess him of the ball, breathlessly exclaimed with an appreciative pat on the back whilst running—

'That was denced clever deah boy! denced clever!' Ernie was no good for the rest of that game, being inwardly convulsed at the unexpected denouement, and yet today swears by the old country amateur, who for gentlemanly sporting instinct is hard to beat, but as he said to the writer:

'I would have got denced clever deah boy' up in Toronto in another way.

He figured with the National Lacrosse Union Champions in 1909, and last year practically resigned active participation in sport, devoting his leisure hours to inculcating and developing the sporting proclivities of the coming generation.

He is very much interested in the M. A. A. A. Hockey team this season from whom he expects big things, as having got together a team which will with ordinary average luck figure prominently in amateur hockey.

In addition to being president of the club, he is a member of the Board of Directors, and no one connected with sport will be happier, than he, should the team realise anticipations and trim the Ottawa New Edinburgh boys at the Arena to-night.

NOTES and COMMENT

A great fall, my masters!

No sooner is everyone through with eulogistic praise of the Wanderers than this happens.

Eight goals to five, and by Renfrew, who the Canadiens beat up there, and who Quebec just managed to lose by the odd goal to.

Johnson and Ross off may have had something to do with it, but that doesn't figure in the league calculations. How propretic the writer of these notes was in writing 'some surprising results in hockey this season are sure to be seen!

This is one to be going on with, and no mistake. It only wants the Canadiens next Wednesday to trim the champions to cause real surprise, but the unfortunate part of the whole business is that up to the time of going to press, Ottawa are not participating in surprises. They are winning all the time, and nothing but a complete reversal of form on their part can prevent them taking the championship of senior pro. hockey this season. A dismal prospect for the thousands who are keen on the game!

'VARSITY VS. McGILL.

One of the big hockey events of the season will be the meeting of 'Varsity Club, of Toronto, with McGill next Friday, in the Intercollegiate League. Much interest is centred in this match, as it will have an important bearing on the deciding of the championship.

McGill having already beaten Queen's and, on their own ice, should have no difficulty in beating Toronto.

Reserved seat tickets are being put on sale on Tuesday morning for Friday's match.

QUEEN'S WIN

McGill Beaten in Overtime Play After Exciting Game by the Odd Goals

SCORE 6 GOALS TO 5.

Rough and Strenuous Match—Penalties Numerous and Cause of Visitors' Defeat.

Kingston, Ont., Feb. 3.—The McGill hocked team were beaten hero to-night by the Queen's seven in an overtime match by 6 goals to 5. The score was tied three times, Box evening up for Queen's in the last four minutes, and George shooting the winning goal after seven minutes and fifty-five seconds' overtime play.

McGill's victory over the Kingston boys in the second half of their game in Montreal, last week, had increased the interest in the outcome, and the rink was crowded to the doors, even the press box being used to seat spectators by the enterprising management. One hundred and fifty McGill rooters, who came up on an afternoon special, were also present, and raised as much noise as the hundred of Queen's, and R. M. C. students.

McGill came on the ice first and presented, perhaps, the strongest lineup of the season, Cassils and Moseley, the two big defence men of last year's seven both being on hand for the first time in a scheduled game this winter. Ramsay, was once more out at his place on the wing, and Gerry Davidson, who played the second half of last week's game, was placed at centre instead of Blair.

The game started fast on hard ice, but after five minutes of even play, McGill cut loose, and scored two in rapid succession. Trimble was the first man to go off. He tripepd Davidson, and playing seven to six, McGill failed to score, but on his return, the visitors poked in one from a scuffle in front of the Queen's nets, and shortly after Scott went through the Queen's defence for another. McGill, 2; Queen's, 0.

Scott got a crack on the head, but was able to continue and showed his usual brilliant stick handling.

Queen's had few chances, the forwards not going in together, on the nets, while the McGill line men checked back steadily.

The McGill forwards showed some team play, and had it on their covers individually, but their passing on the whole was poor.

Play seemed all McGill and the red and white at that played listlessly. Queen's scored on a fluke. Smith was checked by Sargent, who passed to centre. Box intercepted the pass, and flicked an easy one at Woodyatt, who missed. McGill, 2; Queen's, 1.

Moseley was put off for a trip, and a face took place in front of McGill's goal. Box drew a pass and poked it in before Davidson was properly set. McGill protested, but without result. McGill, 2; Queen's, 2.

Davidson broke his skate, and Smith went off to even up. Queen's improved a lot and kept McGill on the defensive, McKinnon and Box doing good work. Cassils was most effective for McGill, breaking up many attacks, but his rushes were not as brilliant as usual owing to the speedy checking back of the local forwards. The McGill forwards were playing all over the ice, but made up for poor offensive work by coming back hard. The play for a time consisted of up and down rushes, but both teams were forced to shoot from well out. The playing of coverpoints Trimble and Cassils was the most spectacular on the ice. McGill scored with the advantage, Scott finding a hole in the Queen's defence. McGill, 3; Queen's, 2.

Box came back. Playing six to seven, Queen's took the offensive. B. George and Box came up together, and George had a shot with no one between him and Woodyatt, but the McGill goaler saved.

McGill started the second half playing five men to Queen's seven, Cassils and Davidson being still on the side. Scott drew the puck and passed to Ramsay, who took it up the side. Scott drew the puck and passed to Ramsay, who took it up the side. McKinnon stopped him, but Scott took the puck and killed time until Davidson got back. Sargent and Ramsey were doing fine work kekeping the puck away at the sides and helping the defence to keep Queen's from scoring until Cassils got back. Box went down and shot. Cassils got the puck, but McKinnon took it and poked it in. McGill, 3; Queen's, 3.

The play got very fast, and the checking hard. Trimble gave Moseley the end of the stick and Moseley retaliated. Both were put off. Box cross-checked Cassils and fell, but the McGill man was sent to the timers' bench, leaving McGill without a defence. G. George then scored from a mix-up in front of goal. Queen's, 4; McGill, 3.

McGill braced up, but could not score. Cassils came back and had a collision with G. George, both being hurt. Then Sargent brought McGill, even with a nice side shot, and after some end to end play Scott put the visitors again in the lead, which they held for three minutes. Box again tieing the score with less than four minutes to play. At full time the score stood 5 all.

For seven minutes and fifty-five seconds both sevens fought desperately, and, considering the pace they had travelled all through the hour, the speed was remarkable. Greg. George finally ended the suspense, winning the game for Queen's.

Teams, officials and summary are as follows:—

Queen's.		McGill.
Gilbert	Goal	Woodyatt
B. George	Point	Moseley
Trimble	Cover	Cassils
G. George	Rover	Scott
Box	Centre	Davidson
McKinnon	Right	Sargeant
Smith	Left	Ramsay

SUMMARY.

First Half.

1—McGill.....Ramsay 5.10
2—McGill.....Scott. 12.00
3—Queen's.....Box. 5.00
4—Queen's.....Box. 30
5—McGill.....Scott. 9.45

Second Half.

6—Queen's.....McKinnon. . . . 4.55
7—Queen's.....G. George. . . . 3.15
8—McGill.....Sargeant. . . . 6.07
9—McGill.....Scott. 9.40
10—Queen's.....Box. 3.30

Overtime.

11—Queen's.....G. George. . . . 7.55

Penalties.

First Half—McGill:—Moseley, 2; Cassils, 3; Davidson, 3. Queen's.—Trimble, 3; Box, 3; McKinnon, 3.

Second Half—McGill:—Moseley, 3; Cassils, 3; Davidson, 5; Cassils, 2. Queen's:—Trimble, 3; B. George, 2.

Overtime—McGill:—Ramsay, 2.

Referee, Mr. Sutherland, Frontenac.

EARL GREY MASQUERADE

Animated Scene at the Arena Last Night.

The Arena was the scene of gaiety and animation on the occasion of the first carnival and masquerade held by the Earl Grey Skating Club this season.

All classes and kinds of costumes were in evidence, from the 'shoot you at sight' gentlemen from the wild and wolly west west to the fierce and terrible Zulu warrior with short stabbing assegai all complete.

Knights and cavaliers of the early centuries were portrayed in faithfulness and glitter, whilst there were some not so characteristically true and bright.

There were three competitive numbers on the programme, the first a waltzing competition, which, after four rounds, was won by Miss Chevalier and Mr. I. Richardson, with Miss Gladys McLean and Mr. Almon second. A chariot race, which caused a good deal of amusement, was run in four rounds, the winners in each round being Miss Sproule, Miss Chevalier, Miss Brodie and Miss Baker, the final being won by Miss Chevalier. A shovel race, in which each lady competitor propelled a snow shovel with a male passenger around the rink, was won by Miss M. Draper with Mr. Levine, and Miss McLean with Mr. Nares, second.

A burlesque hockey match also afforded merriment to the spectators, being chiefly notable for the many mix-ups and tumbles, graceful and otherwise, of the players on the ice. The balance of the programme consisted of waltzes. Mrs. Henry Joseph, president of the club, presented a silver vase to Miss Chevalier and a silver cup to Mr. Richardson, the winners in the waltzing competition.

About half the boxes were occupied by friends of the skaters, as keenly interested in the sport as the competitors. Lady Shaughnessy entertained a party which included Miss Bradford, Mr. Redmond, Mr. Brophy and Miss Shaughnessy. Mr. and Mrs. W. Henry Bell were there and entertained a large party of young people. Mrs. F. W. Thompson was accompanied by Miss Thompson and Miss Phippen, of Toronto. Mr. and Mrs. Henry Joseph had Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Walkem and Miss Hays in their box. In a party of six were Miss Margaret Greenshields, Miss Nancy Dawes, Miss Hester Peek and Mr. White, Miss Hazel Allan and Miss Rosalind Stone were in another box with a party. Captain G. L. Dobbin's box party included Mr. and Mrs. Guy Dobbin and Miss Archibald. Others who were noticed in the boxes were Mr. and Mrs. Harry Budden, Mrs. D. Lorne McGibbon with a party, Mrs. McKeon, with the Misses McKeon, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Baker, Mrs. F. C. Lang and Mrs. J. R. Walker.

Among the skaters were Miss Grace Bell, in a crimson and white Russian skating costume; Miss Beatrice MacDougall, as a Spanish girl; Dr. Hamel, ship's doctor; Miss Stanton, nurse; Mr. James Burrell, Louis XIII.; Miss Wilson, Napoleonic costume; Miss Jeanne Chevalier, in a quaint military costume of purple velvet with scarlet sash and gold epaulets; Mr. Dudley Oliver, golfer; Miss Gladys McLean, gipsy; Miss Phyllis Baker, scarlet pierrette costume; Miss Mona Prentice, white pierrette costume; Mr. O'Brien, golfer; Mr. Allan Richardson, Hindoo; Mr. Cecil MacDougall, Indian; Miss Dorothy Judah, Russian dancer; Miss Davida Wigmore, fancy pierrette costume of scarlet and black; Miss Dorothy Macpherson, quakeress; Miss Lorraine Handyside, Indian girl; and Miss Baker-Edwards, Our Lady of the Snows.

CAVERHILL, 2; ORKIN, 0.

An exciting match in the Millinery League was fought out last night at the Jubilee Rink between the J. M. Orkin and Co. seven and the John B. Caverhill and Co. team, when the latter won by 2 to 0. Mr. J. C. Smeaton acted as referee, with Mr. W. Smith as judge of play.

The standing of the league is now:

	Won.	Lost
Debenhams	2	1
Caverhill	1	1
Orkin	1	2

MRS. SAGE GIVES $300,000.

Ithaca, N.Y., Feb. 4.—A gift of $300,000 by Mrs. Russell Sage to Cornell University is announced by President Schurman yesterday. The money is to be used for a new dormitory for women students, to be known as the 'Prudence Risley Hall,' in honor of Mrs. Sage's mother.

WARE'S SKATING RINK

Snow Cleared Away and Open to Skaters.

Thursday's severe storm [illegible] management to [illegible] Open Air Skating Rink, [illegible] gang of men succeeded in [illegible] rink yesterday morning, [illegible] vate party could be [illegible] the afternoon. The [illegible] the same had a most [illegible] as the ice was in good [illegible] spite of the inclement [illegible] vious day's weather. [illegible] evening the rink was [illegible] the cold soon froze [illegible] rink was opened [illegible] flooding to the [illegible] ber of skaters [illegible] the opportunity [illegible] sembling a [illegible]

In view of [illegible] above skating [illegible] have decided [illegible] feature of [illegible] of the season. [illegible] gage the rink [illegible] quested to give [illegible] week's notice [illegible]

Contrary to current [illegible] ers and racing [illegible] ed on Ware's Open [illegible] a special track [illegible] ed for fast skating [illegible] many fast skaters [illegible] ticing for the races [illegible] latter part of Febru[illegible]

Y. M. C. A. BASKETBALL

Important Matches Scheduled for Next Week

The basketball [illegible] Y.M.C.A. Gymnasium, [illegible] square, next week [illegible] two of the best games [illegible]

On Thursday, Feb. [illegible] A. A. and Central Y. [illegible] meet for the first time [illegible] As the rivalry between [illegible] keen, a very fast game [illegible] Both teams will have [illegible] possible line-up on the [illegible] Saturday, February [illegible] team are booked for [illegible] game, when they meet [illegible] team of the University [illegible] The Varsity five this season [illegible] ed to be the best they have [illegible] They have defeated some [illegible] teams in Toronto and Western Ontario, and also across the [illegible] locals will have their work [illegible] they wish to defeat each [illegible] team. However, as they [illegible] practising hard, they [illegible] they can add both games [illegible] credit. There should be a large [illegible] ber of spectators at both [illegible]

FIRST DEFEAT FOR HALIFAX

Moncton Won and Teams Now Tied for Professional Championship.

Halifax, N.S., Feb. 3. The professionals met the first [illegible] the season on their own [illegible] they were defeated in the [illegible] Arena to-night by the Moncton professionals by the score of [illegible] three. The result was a great [illegible] prise, as the Halifax professionals were the favorites in the game. [illegible] first half was slightly in favor of Halifax, ending three to two. With the opening of the second half [illegible] Moncton team started [illegible] breaking clip, and put [illegible] team off its feet, scoring [illegible] this half Moncton scored [illegible] while Halifax did not [illegible] once.

Scott, of Fort William, Dominion; and Nichols, of the Montreal Wanderers, were the stars of the evening for Moncton.

By winning to-night's game Halifax and Moncton are tie in the standing for the professional championship.

CLASS 'B' BOWLING.

Crescents Lead With an Average of 750.

The official averages of the [illegible] bowling in Class 'B' of the Montreal Bowling Association show Crescents with the lead with the nice margin of 750. But this is by no means insurmountable, and, with three teams [illegible] able, and, with three teams [illegible] second place tied at 582, Crescents will have to play a consistent game to keep the position.

Following is the official standing:

	Won.	Lost.	A
Crescents	17	7	
Beavers No. 1	14	10	
Westmounts	14	10	
R. R. Y. M. C. A.	14	10	
Caledonians	12	12	
St. Louis	12	12	
Beavers No. 2	7	15	
Colonials	6	18	

Highest scores to date:

	Total pins.	Ave.
St. Louis, team score for three strings	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis, team score for single string	[illegible]	[illegible]
A. E. Rex, Westmount, 3-string score	[illegible]	[illegible]
A. Buchanan, Crescents, single string score	[illegible]	[illegible]

Following is the standing of teams according to the average of pins per match:

	Total pins.	Ave.
Crescents	19,078	[illegible]
St. Louis	18,911	[illegible]
R.R.Y.M.C.A.	18,261	[illegible]
Beaver No. 1	18,067	[illegible]
Westmount	17,749	[illegible]
Caledonians	17,683	[illegible]
Colonials	17,251	[illegible]
Beaver No. 2	16,790	[illegible]

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ISSUED EVERY FRIDAY.

CURLING COMMENTARY

Caledonia Defeated in Governor General at Ottawa by Twelve Points

HEATHER RETAIN CUP.

Thistle Last Night—Curling ...s and News From All ...rts—Centenary Final.

...rew's met last evening to ...inks for competition in the ...ophy. They meet Lachine ...round.

...were defeated at Ottawa ...f the Governor-General's ...points.

...the Centenary Cup ...ght on Montreal ice, ... with an advantage ...night's play.

...b. 3.—The Ottawas ...nias, of Montreal, ...inal at the Gov- ...k to-day for the ...curling prize. The ... On the first rink ...morning, Skip Stuart ... to a win over the ...shots to 14. The Otta- ...ed the afternoon's play ...erity of 16. The visitors ... the second rink by a score ..., Skip Hughes, of the Cale- defeating Skip Scott, of the ... The home club, however, this ... won out by 12 after one of ...games on record for the fam- ... The ice was in good condi- ...the match and the largest ... the season turned out for the ... His Excellency Earl Grey ...ngst those present. This will ...st game that Earl Grey will ... The visitors were the guests of ...ellency after the game to a ... It is understood that His ...cy will present for perpetual ...on a silver trophy. To-day's ... were as follows:

	Caledonia.
... Hemphill	H. G. Punnett
... Wardle	J. Eaves
... Babcock	J. H. Robertson
... Scott	Wm. Lyall.
(Skip)—30	(Skip)—14
... Thompson	J. N. Warmington
... L. Blair	J. Currie
... Anderson	C. A. McNee
... S. Scott	W. R. J. Hughes
(Skip)—14	(Skip)—18
44	32

Majority for Ottawa, 12 shots.

Heather.	Thistle.
A. Wood	J. G. Morrison
R. Thompson	E. A. Bernard
A. A. Wood	T. B. Reith
W. B. Hutchison	H. G. Wills
(Skip)—15	(Skip)— 9
D. H. MacCallum	N. J. Dawes
N. K. Macdonald	R. J. E. Chapple
J. H. Cornell	W. D. Aird
A. K. Hutchison	W. H. C. Mussen
(Skip)—25	(Skip)—16
40	25

Curling follow centtenary finals

THE FORBES TROPHY.

Dr. Harding has at last been de- ...ed of his title of holder of this ...hy at the St. Lawrence Club, ...ile beating him by four shots. ...re:

W. Sayer	H. Oram
Dr. Vallee	W. G. Laing
D. H. Murdoch	S. W. Tench
C. Drysdale	Dr. T. S. Hardinfg
(Skip)—13	(Skip)— 9

CITY LEAGUE SCORERS.

Three Schedule Games on Monday Night at the Jubilee Rink.

...Bourgeau, of Nationals, made a slight ... on Pontbriand, his team mate, in ... list of scores in the City Hockey ...League, now being only two goals be- ...ind him. Turner, of Garnets, still ...remains third. Monday's games will ...be as follows:

8 to 9—Astor vs. National.
9 to 10—Garnet vs. Stars.
10 to 11—Baillargeon Express vs. Cercle St. Jacques.

The leading fifteen scorers of the ...league are as follows:—

...Pontbriand	National	11
...Bourgeau	National	9
...Turner	Garnet	8
...Walsh	Garnet	7
...Rogers	Garnet	7
...Laliberte	Bail. Express	6
...Robinson	Cerc. St. Jac.	6
...Corrigan	Stars	4
...Hacken	Stars	3
...Johnson	National	3
...Egan	Bail. Express	3
...Hofman	Bail. Express	3
...Knight	Astor	3
...Girard	Garnet	3
...Rabbidge	Garnet	3

BASEBALL SECRECY.

Scorers to Remain Known Only to the Select Few.

Chicago, Feb. 4.—The identity of American League official scorers hereafter will be known only to league officials, club owners, and the scroers themselves, if the owners take kindly to the suggestion when made by President B. B. Johnson, at the scheduled meeting of the league here on Feb. 14. The matter will be put up to the magnates by Mr. Johnson, who said yesterday that he favored the move. The same suggestion has been made by Secretary Heydler, of the National League. Sentiment in favor of removing the official scorjng from the conflicting interests and influences which are unavoidable when the scorers are known publicly had been growing for some time, it is said, and was crystallized by events in connection with the batting contest between Lajoie and Cobb last fall.

McGILL DEFEATED QUEEN'S.

Montreal Collegians Beat Kingston Team in Basketball, by 19 to 10.

Kingston, Ont., Feb. 3.—The McGill basketball team defeated Queen's here ... by 32 to 24, the half-time score ... 15 to 10 for McGill.

...clever combination of the Mc- ...quintette was too much for the ...team. These latter excelled in ...ing the baskets, but the close ...king of the visit rs kept their ...down.

...Gill play Toronto in Montreal next ... and if they net a victory they ...tied for the championship. The ...lined up:

...Gill—Cockfield (captain), Dixon, ...rds; Duffield, centre; Fortier, ...rson, guards.

...'s—Jemmett, Erskino (captain), ...; McCartney, centre; Van Sic- ...erns, guards.

...Mr. George Armstrong. ...Umpire, Mr. Norman, Lec- ...ston.

...s scored—For McGill: Cock- field, 16; Dixon, 2; Duffield, 3; Fortier, 6; Dennison, 6. For Queen's: Erskine, 12; Van Sickle, 2; Stern, 4; McCartney, 6.

MACDONALD BASEBALL.

Freshmen Defeats Sophs and Take Second Place in League.

A scheduled match in Macdonald College Indoor Baseball League was played off on Friday night, between the Second Year and Freshmen, and was won by the latter team by a margin of one run. The result was not anticipated, except by some of the more ardent Freshmen fans, and on paper the Second Year should have won, but that is one of the attractive features of the game, the expected scarcely ever happens, and consequently interest is always intense.

The play was very fast at times, and each team held the other scorless for three innings out of the nine. At other times loose fielding allowed runs which should not have got in. There was a number of sensational plays. Davis caught a very hard drive in the third. Young also made a nice catch, while toward the end of the game Critchley made a neat catch back of third base. A nice double was made by Smillie and Cooke Smillie catching the batter out on sharp drive and getting the ball over to third in time to put out the runner.

The Freshmen showed more speed on the bases, and while this was effective it resulted in several being put out in trying to stretch their running too far—six men being caught in this way. On the other hand, the Sophs might have done better if they had been a little sharper on the bases. Some nice, clean hitting was done b yeach team.

In the pitching, Ross had slightly the best of it, but although he struck out several men, he gave as many bases on balls. Cooke pitched one innings, but did not show up any better. Montgomery, for the Freshmen, pitched a fairly good game throughout. The runs in the sixth and eighth being due to errors largely.

The run getting was well distributed among the players. Oughtred led both teams with four.

Taken as a whole the game was not as good as the one between Third and Fourth Years, but proved just as interesting and decidedly exciting at times. The joy of the Freshmen on winning was certainly boundless.

The teams were:—

Sophs—Huestis, c; Smillie, 1b; Hinton, l.f.; Ross, p and 3b; Dash, c.f.; Boyle, l.f.; Gorham, s.s.; Cooke, 3b and p.

Freshmen—Oughtred, 1b; Critchley, 3b; Montgomery, p; Young, l.f.; Roy, c; Ritchie, l.f.; Williams, s.s.; Davis, c.f.

Score:—

Sophs.. .. ..3 1 2 0 6 1 0 7 0—20
Freshmen.... .. ..0 4 0 3 6 5 1 2 0—21

Left on bases—Sophs, 6; Freshmen, 5. Umpires, Barton and Bates.

LEAGUE STANDING.

	Played.	Won.	P.C.
Seniors..	2	2	1,000
Freshmen	2	1	.500
Juniors..	2	1	.500
Sophomores..	2	0	.000

VIC. RINK APPOINTMENTS.

Monday.

Morning, 10 to 1—Members' Skating.
Afternoon, 3 to 6.15—Members' Skating.
Night, 7 to 8—McGill Hockey.
Night, 8 to 12—Commercial League, 4 matches.

Tuesday.

Morning, 10 to 1—Earl Grey Club, skating.
Afternoon, 3 to 6.15—Members' Skating.
Night, 7 to 8—McGill Hockey.
Night, 8 to 11—Hardware Hockey League, 3 matches.
Night, 11 to 12—Hockey.

Wednesday.

Morning, 10 to 1—Members' Skating.
Afternoon, 3 to 6.15—Members' Skating.
Night, 7 to 8—McGill Hockey.
Night, 8 to 10.30 — Grand annual fancy dress carnival and waltzing competition.

Thursday.

Morning, 10 to 1—Members' Skating.
Afternoon, 3 to 6.15—Members' Skating, with band.
Night, 7 to 8—Royal Trust, hockey.
Night, 8 to 11—Manufacturers' Hockey, 3 matches.
Night, 11 to 12—Princess Theatre, hockey.

Friday.

Morning, 10 to 1—Members' Skating.
Afternoon, 3 to 6.15—Members' Skating.
Night, 7 to 8—Loyola, hockey.
Night, 8 to 11—Hockey, 'Varsity vs. McGill.
Night, 11 to 12—St. Anthony's Y.M. C., hockey.

Saturday.

Morning, 10 to 1—Members' Skating.
Afternoon, 3 to 6.15—Members' Skating, with band.
Night, 7 to 8—Primrose Hockey Club.
Night, 8 to 10.30—Band and skating members and open to public.
Night, 10.30 to 11.30—Hockey.

FANCY CARNIVAL.

The annual fancy dress carnival and waltzing competition of the Victoria skating rink will take place on Wednesday evening next.

Both the members from the Victoria Skating Club and the members of the Earl Grey Club will take part. This is the 49th season at the Victoria, and every year since 1862 this carnival has been held, and is invariably one of the features of Montreal winter sports. Much interest is taken in the carnival this year, and great preparations are being made by the young folk for an evening of fun. The public will be admitted to the rink at the usual admission fee on this occasion.

PAY MANY CLAIMS.

Board of Control Recommends Settlement of Thirteen Cases.

After careful study the Board of Control has decided to recommend payment of the following claims entered against the city:—

Jos. Laplante, injured whilst in civic employ.	$ 60.00
Miss Camille Charbonneau, fall on sidewalk.	100.00
Costs.	40.20
J. Vaillancourt, fall.	150.00
Mrs. G. Ethier, injury to husband.	2,496.00
C. S. H. Regnier, fall of wift on sidewalk.	125.00
Costs.	36.00
J. Venard (fall on sidewalk in town of St. Louis).	175.00
Costs.	78.35
J. Ranger (fall on sidewalk in Ville St. Paul)	178.45
Masse vs. J. B. Clearihue, attorney's fees.	108.65
Can. Industrial Co. vs. Notre Dame de Grace.	198.00
A. Decarie, professional services re annexation Notre Dame de Grace.	848.00
H. Lanctot.	20.00
D. Hingston, M.D., expert services.	15.00
E. Vaudry, cession of property.	1,319.20
Costs.	35.00

SALE OF PIANOS

The four flats of our store are overcrowded with New and Used Pianos and Player-Pianos by the most Eminent Makers. We are offering for speedy clearance, at specially low prices, Used instruments by the following makers:

MASON & RISCH, STEINWAY, BEHR BROS, SHERLOCK MANNING, NORDHEIMER, KARN, JEWETT, STANLEY, ETC., ETC.

These we are sacrificing to make room for new styles.

NEW PIANOS FROM $195 UP
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Terms of payment arranged to suit customer's convenience.

If unable to call write for catalogue and bargain list.

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our opinion is that Free Fish will open up a vast market to this country. In case reciprocity in FISH takes us by surprise, we have set at work and stored in large quantities all kinds of frozen, salted, pickled, smoked, boneless and canned fish. This fish must be sold now, whatever happens. If you want your supply come to the OLD RELIABLE HEADQUARTERS.

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MONTREAL

CITY OF MONTREAL TENDERS

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Board of Commissioners, will be received at their office, City Hall, until 12 o'clock, noon, on Thursday the 16th day of February 1911, for the supply and delivery of HOSE for the Fire Department and Curbstone and GRANITE PAVING BLOCKS for the Road Department.

Specifications—blank forms of Tender and Envelopes, together with all information required, may be obtained from the Purchasing and Sales Agent, City Hall, and no tender will be considered unless made on said Forms and enclosed in said envelopes.

The Board of Commissioners reserve the right to reject all or any of the tenders, and to accept in whole or in part any tender, as it may deem advisable.

The tenders will be opened by the Board of Commissioners, in the presence of the interested parties, at their regular meeting, in their board room, at 12 o'clock, noon, on Thursday the 16th day of February 1911.

By order of the Board of Commissioners,

L. N. SENECAL,
Secretary,

Commissioners' Office,
City Hall,
Montreal, February 3rd, 1911.

WINTER RACING AT OTTAWA

A splendid opportunity to witness the above at the Annual Winter Meet of the Central Canada Racing Association at Ottawa is afforded by the convenient train service of the Grand Trunk Railway and also on account of the fact that for this event they have named specially low excursion fares. Tickets being sold Montreal to Ottawa, and return at rate of $4.50. Going Saturday, Monday and Wednesday, February 4th, 6th and 8th. Good to return until February 9th.

SENATE PASSES BILLS.

Important Principle in Railway Bill Amendment.

Ottawa, Feb. 4.—In the Senate yesterday, on motion of Senator Landry, an order was made for a statement of Government payments to O. Ricard & Sons, Quebec, and to Fitzpatrick, Parent, Tarchareau and Roy and their successors be given from 1896.

The following bills were given third reading:

Respecting the South Ontario Pacific Railway Company; respecting the British Columbia Southern Railway Company; respecting the Guelph and Goderich Railway Company; respecting the Kootenay and Arrowhead Railway Company; respecting the Walkerton and Lucknow Railway Company.

The following bills were given second reading:

Respecting the Burrard, Westminster Boundary Railway and Navigation Company; respecting the Kettle River Valley Railway Company, and to change its name to 'The Kettle Valley Railway Company'; respecting the Quebec and New Brunswick Railway Company.

On motion for adoption of amendments made to the Manitoba and Northwestern railroad bill, Senator Cloran said neither the bill nor the amendments were important. However there was an important principle involved. The indefinite location of terminals provided in bills lead to land operations known as town site exploitation which should be regulated. When a railroad came to Parliament for rights those rights should be indicated in such a definite fashion that these operations could not be hereafter practised.

Senator Watson said the terminus indicated in the bill under discussion was not open to criticism.

BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

High Commissioners to be Honored at Opening.

London, Feb. 4.—At the formal opening of Parliament on Monday Lord Strathcona will wear his peers' robes, and the other high commissioners the levee dress. They will have seats to the right of the throne near the ambassadors. The 'Daily Mail' says:—'This recognition of the width of the Empire possesses a significance impossible to overlook and throws open the essential ceremonies of Parliament to the dominions as well as to the United Kingdom.'

CANADA LIFE
ASSURANCE COMPANY

THE SIXTY-FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT

Shows that in 1910 the Company enjoyed

A MOST SUCCESSFUL YEAR

in every essential feature.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

ASSETS.

Government, Municipal and other Bonds, Stocks and Debentures	$18,814,012.38
Mortgages on Real Estate	11,791,852.88
Loans on Policies	5,924,670.10
Real Estate Owned (including the Company's Buildings in Toronto, Hamilton, Montreal, Winnipeg, St. John, N.B., Ottawa, Vancouver and London, Eng.)	2,214,932.93
Loans on Bonds, Stocks, etc.	189,263.71
Premiums in Transit and Deferred (net)	669,312.22
Interest and Rents Accrued	680,919.65
Other Assets	192,364.00
Cash on Hand and in Banks	343,529.06
	$40,820,856.93

RECEIPTS

Premium Income (net)	$3,997,397.02
Interest, etc.	1,904,673.57
	$5,902,070.59

The Three Elements of Surplus
A Gain in Each in 1910
Mortality Rate was Lower.
Interest Rate Was Higher.
Expense Ratio Was Reduced.

LIABILITIES.

Reserve Fund (Hm. 3½% and 3%)	$36,811,285.00
Death Claims in course of Settlement and Instalment Fund	234,936.54
Dividends to Policyholders in Course of Payment.	46,926.33
Reserve for Policies which may be Revived	91,700.00
Other Liabilities	317,567.72
Total Surplus on Policyholders' Account (Hm. 3½% and 3%)	3,318,447.34
	$40,820,856.93

PAYMENTS.

Death Claims (net)	$1,223,186.41
Matured Endowments (net)	816,490.25
Dividends paid Policyholders (including Bonus Additions Paid with Death Claims and with Matured Endowments)	1,973,243.93
Cash Surrender Values	164,415.40
Cash Surrender Values, Matured and Other Deferred Dividend Policies	566,086.17
Paid Annuitants	45,825.78
TOTAL PAID TO POLICYHOLDERS....	$4,789,047.94
Commissions, Salaries, etc.	684,686.60
Taxes, Government Fees, Stock Dividend, etc....	339,126.90
Excess of Receipts over Payments	149,259.15
	$5,902,070.59

A FEW OUTSTANDING FACTS from the Report submitted by the Directors at the Annual General Meeting:—

EXPENSE RATIO again reduced, as in several years past.

SURPLUS earned, $1,233,163.11—greatest in the Company's history.

ASSETS now stand at $40,820,856.93; more than doubled within the past 12 years.

NEW PAID FOR BUSINESS amounted to $10,838,384.32. **TOTAL BUSINESS IN FORCE,** $128,274,973.54.

PAYMENTS TO POLICYHOLDERS in 1910 amounted to over $4,789,000.00, exceeding by more than one and a half millions of dollars the payments made during any previous year in the Company's history.

$2,000,000.00 IN PROFITS were allotted to Policyholders last year—a larger amount than at any previous quinquennium.

PREMIUM INCOME AND INTEREST EARNINGS show a satisfactory increase. **LAPSE RATIO** reduced. **MORTALITY RATE** exceptionally favorable.

The complete report of the Annual Meeting will shortly be published in the Company's paper, Life Echoes, which will be mailed on request.

J. A. BUCKNELL, Manager for Western Quebec, Montreal.

THE KING'S STATUE.

The 'Witness' acknowledges with thanks the receipt of the following sums for the King's Monument Fund since last acknowledgment:—

Montreal Kilwinning Lodge, No. 20, A. F. & A. M..	$25.00
J. E. Barry..	.25
Geo. C. Turnstall..	.25
Mrs. D. Barry..	.50
F. H..	.50
J. B. Miller..	1.00
E. W. Mudge..	5.00
Dr. Jaeger's Co., Ltd., employees	7.00
Total..	....$39.50

GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC.

Said to be Negotiating for New Railway in West.

According to a despatch from Brandon, Man., a persistent rumor has been in circulation there for some days, that the Grand Trunk Pacific is negotiating with the Great Northern for the purchase of the Brandon, Saskatchewan and Hudson Bay line, or for running rights over that road. When the line was constructed it was said that the Grand Trunk had a share in the depot that was built here by the Great Northern. Calculations are that if the Grand Trunk secures the line, or running rights over it, that road will be immediately extended north, as there is a charter to build to the Pas Mission. The extension of this line as far north as the Grand Trunk Pacific would give Brandon the connection the city is demanding with the new transcontinental system, and it would give the Grand Trunk a route to the east by southern roads, in which the Grand Trunk has for many years been very closely interested. There is no means of securing anything like official information here in regard to the alleged deal, but it has been learned semi-officially that the matter is certainly under consideration and a decision will be reached at an early date.

CLAIMS WILL BE PROBED.

At yesterday's meeting of the Board of Control a resolution to the effect that in future in all claims made against the city on account of damages, alleged or otherwise, the law department will act in conjunction with the chiefs of the other civic departments in deciding whether such claims should be admitted or rejected by the city authorities.

For example, in claims made from the results of falls on the pavement, the authorities of the road and sewer department would be most qualified to give judgment on the circumstances of the case.

NOVA SCOTIA PREMIER HERE.

The Hon. George Murray, Premier; the Hon. A. K. Maclean, attorney-General, and Mr. Robert Emmett Finn, M.P.P. for Halifax, arrived in Montreal last evening.

SUPERFLUOUS HAIR DISAPPEARS LIKE MAGIC

Lady Will Send Free to Any Sufferer the Secret Which Cured Her.

From childhood I was distressed and humiliated by an unwelcome growth of hair on my face and arms. I tried all the depilatories, powders, liquids, creams and other rub on preparations I ever heard of, only to make it worse. I suffered the torture of the electric needle without being rid of my blemish. I spent a great deal of money on various things in vain, until a friend recommended a simple, soluble, liquid preparation which succeeded for me where all else failed, and has won great praise from many others as well.

Among them was the lady whose picture is printed here with mine.

This simple remedy enabled me permanently to find entire relief from all trace of unwelcome hair, and forever end all embarrassment. It is simple, safe and sure, and can be used privately at home, without fear of pain or blemish. It makes the electric needle entirely unnecessary. It is absolutely harmless, and your own doctor would endorse it.

I will tell in detail full particulars, quite without charge, to enable any other sufferer to achieve the same happy results as I did. All I ask is a two-cent stamp for reply. Address Caroline Osgood, 232 D. T. Vaughan Bldg., Providence, R.I.

SPECIAL ENDORSEMENT: As the method above referred to has been endorsed by doctors, true specialists, and many other publishers, we advise all readers thus afflicted, to take advantage of Mrs. Osgood's offer, and write her at once at above address.

BLACK SNOW IN THE ALPS.

Covered a Swiss Valley and Surrounding Hills to Depth of Six Inches.

(Brienz correspondence 'Pall Mall Gazette.')

A curious natural phenomenon has been observed during the last few days in the lower Emmen Valley above the Lake of Brienz. Last week the inhabitants woke up to find that it had been snowing both in the valley and on the slopes of the surrounding hills. About six inches of new snow was lying, and as far as the eye could see it was not white, but of a greyish black color, as if a thick coating of dust and soot had accumulated upon it. It was much blacker than snow which has been lying a week in a city exposed to all the smuts of the surrounding chimneys, whereas of course in the Emmen Valley there was nothing to soil it.

The only explanation which any one can offer of the phenomenon of black snow in that it may be due to volcanic ash brought by winds across the sea and the mountains from Etna, which has lately been in eruption.

Red snow, of course, is a fairly common phenomenon in the Andes, and was remarked by Darwin. So far no other part of the Alps except the Emmen Valley seems to have had the unpleasant experience of a fall of black snow. The snow, moreover, is getting darker and thicker here.

The inhabitants of the valley are herdsmen, who in their chalets make the famous Emmenthal cheese, while those who live on the shores of the Lake of Brienz are chiefly engaged in wood carving.

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STEAMSHIP POOLS

Bill Introduced to Break Monopoly—May Bar Foreign Ships.

Washington, D.C., Feb. 4. — The Humphrey bill, giving tre Government power to exclude from American ports any foreign ships that enter into pools or agreements to control freight or passenger rates, or to shut out competition, was favorably reported to the House yesterday by the Committee on Merchant Marine. The committee had received for the bill the endorsement of the Department of Justice.

'It is a matter of common knowledge,' said Representative Humphrey, on making the report of the committee, 'that more than 90 percent of the trans-oceanic commerce of the country to-day is carried on foreign ships that belong to pools, conférences and combines. Freight and passenger rates are fixed by agreement. The rates charged are unjust and exorbitant.

'These ships not only combine and fix rates, but they also unite for the purpose of driving out competition. They do this by designating what they call 'fighting ships,' that run over the same course, sailing at practically the same time as the competing line. These 'fighting ships' have directions to cut rates to any point sufficient to drive their competitors out of the field. The loss is divided among tre various lines in the conference.'

INCORPORATION NOTICES

Three Montreal Companies Included—Railway Seeks Charter.

Ottawa, Feb. 4.—Incorporation by act 7, Parliament, will be sought by the Mountain Coal and Colonization Company to operate a railway in the Yellow Head Pass district.

The following notices of incorporation by the State Department are gazetted:

The Colville Ranching Company; capital, $250,000; headquarters, Brampton, Ont.

E. Belair, Limitee, Montreal; capital, $19,000.

Asch, Limited, Montreal; capital, $200,000.

James Scott and Company, Montreal; capital, $50,000.

Regulations in regard to qualifications and pay of instructors for the Canadian navy have been promulgated., applications to be made to the Civil Service Commission. The pay is to run from $4 a day in entry to $5.50 after 12 years' service for lieutenants; commanders, after 12 years, will receive $6, and so on up to $9 a day af ter 26 years' service; the pay of captain director of naval instruction to be $10.50 a day. Retiring allowances are provided of $1,000 a year after three years' service, up to $2,500 after eleven years' service. Electricians are divided into four classe, with pay running from 75 cents to $2.20 a day, the latter for chief electricians of over three years' service.

McGILL NOTES.

A valuable course of lectures is now being given in the Faculty of Applied Science by Dr. Hans Grether on the computation of secondary stresses in bridge trusses and other frame structures. This course is being attended by a few of the undergraduates, all the members of the civil engineering staff and about thirty outside engineers, the majority of whom are graduates of the university. Dr. Grether was born in Germany in 1880 and received his general and technical education there, the latter at the University of Karlsruhe. He was assistant professor at his alma mater from 1905 to 1907, and during this time prepared his thesis for the Doctorate of Engineering. During the last two years he was assistant engineer on the board of engineers in connection with the Quebec bridge.

On Monday, Feb. 6, at 8.30 in the Chemistry Building, Professor McKergow will deliver the fourth lecture in the course of popular lectures. His subject will be 'The science of aviation.' This being a subject of living interest a large attendance is expected. The public are cordially invited.

Mr. V. A. Abrahame, of Yongart, Armenia, will deliver a lecture on 'Armenia and its people' before the Oriental Society, on Tuesday, Feb. 7th, at 8 p.m., in the Engineering Building.

The ladies' evening, with lecture by Prof. C. T. Currelly, has been postponed until March 7th.

THREW BOOTY OVERBOARD.

Windsor, Ont., Feb. 4.—A most daring robbery occurred yesterday, when Ross Simpson and Fred. Beers, of Detroit, robbed an intoxicated man in the Herenden Hotel of $200 and a gold watch and then made a dash for the Windsor ferry.

The police were notified soon after and reached the dock just as the ferryboat was ready to pull out fos Detroit. The boat was held while the officers searched for the men.

In an effort to get rid of the evidence of the deed the men threw the money overboard. The watch also was thrown into the river. Three five-dollar bills were rescue dby a custom officer, who captured the money by means of a rowboat. The rest of the money is lost. The men are now held at the Windsor police station o na charge of theft from the person and will appear before Magistrate Leggatt.

REVOLUTIONISTS DEFEATED.

Port Au Prince, Haiti, Feb. 4.—Official news received here yesterday is to the effect that the new revolution in the northern part of the republic is a failure. The affected district is surrounded by troops. The Government has directed its important forces, commanded by Minister of War Marius, against the rebels, whose position appears weak if the inhabitants of other towns do not revolt.

ICE BREAKER'S VOYAGE.

Quebec, Feb. 4.—The steamer 'Montcalm' is to leave to-day for North Shore points, in the Gulf. The ice-breaker will carry mails, passengers and general cargo. After visiting C and general cargo. After visiting Clarke City and other points, she will cross to Anticosti. All passengers had to be on board to-night.

PATENTS ISSUED.

The following patents have been issued recently through the agency of Fetherstonhaugh, Dennison and company, patent solicitors, Liverpool, London ,. Globe Building, Montreal:

Canada.—The Clancy Metal Process Company, Treatment of Precious Metalliferous Ores; J. E. Hills, Locomotive Ash Pans; Elmer Jones, Unloading Device; P. Kane & A. B. Griggs, Rubber Shoes, (case A); P. Kane & A. B. Griggs Rubber Shoes, (case B).

United States.—E. E. Lepine, Lime Hydrating Machine.

Canada.—M. Power, Window Ventilator; M. A. Phillips, Vehicle Tire; Chas. Wm. Bland, (Design) Incandescent Gas Fitting; Chas. A. Hart, (Design) Casting for supporting Bed Spring.

United States.—Geo. S. Butterfield, Collar Button; J. L. Hills, Locomotive Ash Pans.

Canada.—Marcus Auerbach, Indicating Lock; Alice Louisa Jones, Playing Cards.

France.—J. H. K. McCollum, Valve Gear for Internal Combustion Engine.

Spain.—J. B. Chartrand, Non-refillable Bottle.

RETIRING FROM 'GENERAL.'

DR. FRED. J. TEES,
Whose retirement on March 1, after two years' tenure of office as superintendent of the General Hospital, is announced.

COMING TO 'GENERAL.'

DR. GEORGE SHANKS,
Who will succeed Dr. Tees, on March 1, as superintendent of the General Hospital.

MONTREAL'S TRIBUTE TO KING EDWARD THE SEVENTH

Mr. George Hadrill, honorary secretary, Board of Trade Building, acknowledges the following amounts:—

Previously acknowledged, $3,312.56.

Theodore Morgan, of Henry Morgan and Co., $2.

Staff of the Canada Club—Wm. Goldsworth, $2; A. Emond, 50c; W. E. Phillips, 50c; C. Bates, 25c; A. Goyette, 50c; J. Funk, 50c; F. Crawford, 25c; A. Elgin, 25c; H. Young, 25c; J. C. Reardon, 25c; W. Richardson, 50; R. J. Lajoie, 25; W. H. Jarvis, 25; J. Egan, 25; H. Chapman, 50; W. Williams, 25; F. Perry, 50c; J. Croteau, 25c; T. A. Munro, 25c; J. H. Egglestone, 25c; W. E. Elliott, 25; R. Elliott, 50c; Lizzie Pritchard, 50c.

Esinhart and Evans.—Conrad E. Lamontagne, 50c; W. Wallace Coven, 50c; William W. H. 50c; J. H. Esinhart, $1; T. A. Evans, $1; total, $3.50.

Archd. Allan, $10.

Hope Audit Co.—A. E. Middleton Hope, $1; Hector Combes, 25c; W. Harrison, 25c; E. L. M. Hope, 25c; Clark A. M. Hope, 25c; total, $2.

R. Wilson Smith, $10; Mrs. W. D. Sutherland, $10; Miss Alice D. Sutherland, $3; Miss Constance D. Sutherland, $1.50; Miss Margaret D. Sutherland, $1.50; Luther H. D. Sutherland, $1.50.

Staff of the Guarantee Co. of North America.—EB.K., 50c; S.F., 25c; U.S., C., 25c; L.M.C., 25c; R. D. Kimball, 25c; J. C. Connor, 50c; R.H.D., 25c; L.A.R., 50c; E.W.S., 50c; G. Payne, 25c; W. Clarke, 25c; M. Jaslow, 25c; Bruno St. Pierre, 25c; S.H.W., 25c; J. L. Brown, 50c; G. J. Nanders, 50c; C. Burns, 25c; L. C. Smith, 50c; W.S.C., $1; R.B.S., $2; H.F., $2; E. H. P., 50c; W.T.R., $1; H.E.R., $2; H.M., 50c; total, $1525.

The Canadian Club of Montreal, $100; A.: E. Ogilvie, $10; Mrs. A. E. Ogilvie, $10; Helen Ogilvie, $2; Billy Ogilvie, $2; Barty Ogilvie, $1; total $25.

Richard Grigg, $10.00.

Office of the Allan Lines of Royal Mail Steamships: T. M. T., $2.00; W. A. W., $2.00; E. W. R., $2.00; G. J. S., $1.00; Geo. H., $2.00; L. B. B., $1.00; M. A. R., 50c.; W. T. M., 50c.; G. H. O'H., $1.00; E. A. S., $1.00; A. S., 25c.; R. D., 25c.; C. B., 25c.; P. S. A., 25c.; C. S. M., $1.00; Total, $15.00.

The Montreal Jockey Club, Ltd., $10.

Employees of Fred A. McKay, Architectural Iron Works, $5.60.

Dominion Immigration Agency: John Hoolahan, $1.00; A. Regimbal, 50c.; A. Geoffrion, 50c.; Dr. R. D. Gurd, $1; Geo. C. Smith, 50c.; D. Callaghan, 50c.; Dr. A. Stewart, $1.00; Mrs. E. Blackmore, $1.00; Z. Mathieu, 50c.; G. Bergen, 25c.; John Kuhlman, 50c.; C. Choquette, 50c.; J. Henry Stanford, $1.00; total, $8.75.

B. L. Cochrane, $5.00; Miss L. M. Cochrane, $5.00; The D. Morrice Co., Ltd., $10.00; Mr. D. Morrice, $10.00; Mrs. D. Morrice, $10.00.

Employees Gault Bros., Co., Ltd.: E. F. Krokwood, 50c.; J. A. Brodeur, 50c.; Geo. L. Holland, 50c.; D. L. Twing, 50c.; J. P. Robitaille, 25c.; Jas. M. Percy, 25c.; F. Langlois, 25c.; P. Turner, 25c.; — Hart, 25c.; — Durocher, 25c.; Eug. Paradis, 10c.; W. McIntosh, 25c.; F. Winters, 15c.; O. L. Toutant, 25c.; A. Allard, 25c.; O. E. R. 25c.; C. A. S. B., 25c.; P. Mitchell, 25c.; C. H. Knight, 25c.; A. Lavole, 10c.; G. Brasseur, 15c.; J. Middleton, 10c.; N. G. Talbot, 10c.; P. M. Carpenter, 50c.; D. Drapeau, 25c.; —Meloche, 10c.; J. W., 25c.; A. M.G., 10c.; S. — 25c.; Stanley Reid, 10c.; — Desmarchais, 5c; Friend, 10c; H. Schmidt, 25c; C. H. Brodeur, 25c; J. C. Laverdure, 25c; G. T., 25c; O., 50c; J. Stewart, 50c; B. Farthey, 10c; E. B., 10c; J. Sutherland, 10c; — Wilson, 50c; — David, 25c; — Lozeau, 10c; A. Bentam, 25c; W. E. Cushing, 25c; H. R. Davis, 25c; E. W. Chafe, 25c; W. James, 25c; M. Jowatt, 25c; Wm. Makeracher, 25c; H. Fowler, 25c; A. Fenwick, 25c; J. F. M., 25c; L. Couvrette, 25c. Total, $13.15.

Fogarty Company, $10.

Watson, Jack & Co.—W. F. B. Henry, $1; A. W. Hooper, $1; P. G. Tait, 50c; B. Armstrong, 10c; W. R. Allan, $1. Total, $3.60.

General Baggage Department, C. P. R.—J. O. Apps, $2; W. E. A., 50c; D. R. K., 50c; D. M., 50c; C. G. B., 50c; P. G. O., 25c; R. B., 25c; T. B., 25c; W. Gayner, 25c; A. Krussl, 25c; N. T. 25c; K. B. B., 25c; J. D. P., 25c. Total, $6.00.

Montreal Kilwinning Ladge, No. 20, A. F. & A. M., Q.R., $25; Ed. Mudge, $5; J. B. Miller, $1; F. M., 50c; Mrs. D. Barry, 50c; Geo. C. Tounstall, 25c; J. E. Barry, 25c.

Staff of Dr. Jaeger's Company, Limited.—A. H. P., $1; S. W. R., 50c; E. R., 25c; T. H. O., 25c; A. F., 10c; G. D., 10c; F. F. E., 50c; G. W. K., 50c; C. C., 25c; J. C. F., 25c; P. T. E., 25c; G. V., 10c; P. J. B., 50c; C. O., 25c; E. C., 25c; B. C., 25c; K. C., 10c! H. D. T., 10c; H. G., 10c; C. V., 10c; E. G., 10c! A. L., 10c; M. M., 10c; A. C., 25c; R. D., 25c; G. W., 25c; C. C., 10c. Total, $7.

John Dougall & Son, 'Witness' employees—J. R. Dougall, $10; F. E. Dougall, $5; J. H. Spicer, $1; Miss T. E. Stafford, 50c; Miss V. Stafford, 50c; Miss E. B. Hall, 50c; N. R. and E. N. 60c; J. R. F., C. G., E. B., Friend, N., J. M. S., R. M. W., L. Larivee, Republican, F. E. Hales, Leigh A. Janson, W. S., F. H. D., M. G., M. N., E. M. C.; W. E. N., R. M. Roberts, P. D., F. E. Y. M. Kerr, Mrs. A. W. Read, T. McC., Friend, E. M., 25 cents each, R. Valentine, 20c; T. J. B., 20c; L. McG., 15c; C. G., 10c; A. Noel, 10c; Sam Israel, 10c; A. E. Thomson, 10c; Ed. Meloche, 10c; total, $25.40; total, $3,-707.56.

FEWER BURIALS.

Mount Royal and Hawthorndale Cemeteries Showed Decrease of Interments.

The total number of burials in Mount Royal and Hawthorndale cemeteries last year was 1,717, or 80 less than in 1909, when 1,797 bodies were interred in Mount Royal. The first body was taken to Hawthorndale, the new cemetery at Pointe aux Trembles, on Jan. 4, 1910, and in all 348 burials took place there during the year.

This information was contained in a report submitted by the secretary at the annual meeting of the shareholders of the Cemetary Company on Thursday. It was also reported to the meeting that the capital expenditure with regard to Hawthorndale was now at an end.

A resolution was adopted respecting change in by-laws re the date of the monthly meetings of the committee and the resolution of committees. These matters will be left to the directors to make such arrangements as they consider most advantageous in the interests of the trust.

The election of trustees takes place on Monday next, when the Anglicans and Presbyterians will elect eight trustees each, the Methodists two, and the Congregationalists, Baptists and Unitarians one each.

TRAVELLING LIBRARIES.

Mr. Gould, the librarian of McGill University, addressed the school for teachers of Macdonald College on Tuesday, Jan. 31, dealing with the subject of the travelling libraries of McGill University.

These libraries comprise—

(a) 47 sets containing about 4,000 stereographs with stereoscopes. These are arranged in the main in the form of tours through almost all the countries of the globe, and may be employed to illustrate lessons in history, and geography. Other sets illustrate industries and other nature study.

(b) Framed photographs of masterpieces of painting, sculpture and architecture, which are issued chiefly to encourage love of true art.

(c) Illustrated lantern lectures.

(d) Reading courses, with the books for the same.

(e) Libraries.

All may be obtained for a nominal fee on application to th. librarian. The lecturer proceeded to a discussion of encyclopedias, comparing the Britannica, the New International, and the Loose-leaf. He concluded with a statement of the value of reading, the remarks being based on De Quincey's division of literature into the groups of 'literature of knowledge' and 'literature of power.'

RAILWAY STRIKE IN ENGLAND

London, Feb. 4.—A sectional strike of employees of the North Railroad has begun at Hull in defiance of the wishes of the union leaders. It threatens to become serious.

FARMERS' BANK DEPUTATION.

Present Request for Royal Commission to Premier.

Ottawa, Feb. 4.—Asking that a royal commission be appointed to investigate the affairs of the Farmers Bank from its inception, a small delegation representing shareholders waited upon Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Hon. W. S. Fielding yesterday afternoon. Fifteen members of Parliament accompanied them. A secondary request made was that the shareholders be relieved of their liability under the Bank Act because of deception having been practised. The Premier said that the matter would be given serious consideration, but he made no promise; in fact, the deputation did not regard the outlook for a commission as any too hopeful.

FOR SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

Last Saturday the 'Witness' told of the ambition of Mr. J. W. Jones, 6 Querbes street, Outremont, to establish a Canadian cabin, in celebration of coronation year, in the Trafalgar Church of England Soldiers' and Sailors' Institute, Portsmouth. It costs $125, and Mr. Jones is much encouraged by the response to his appeal. He gratefully acknowledges:

Amount previously acknowledged	$5.25
A. E. McA.	.25
B. P.	5.00
H. E.	.25
Mr. G. W. Hutchins	.50
Mr. T. P. Crowe	.50
J. B.	.25
Mr. C. M. Mabeu	.50
Mr. J. W. Spears	.50
Mr. H. B. Mackenzie	1.00
Mr. T. Darling	1.00
Mr. W. H. Henry	1.00
Mr. W. H. Lavers	1.00
A Friend	.25
Mr. A. P. Bond	.25
E. J. M. W.	.25
Mr. J. H. Harte	.50
J. A.	2.00
Mr. J. W. Taylor	.50
	$20.75

P. Q. R. A. SUBSCRIPTIONS.

The Province of Quebec Rifle Association wishes to acknowledge and thank the following subscribers to the prize fund for 1911:—Lord Strathcona, $200; Bank of British North America, $50; Canadian Rubber Company, Limited, St. Lawrence Sugar Refining Company, Limited, W. H. Rowley, Esq., President E. B. Eddy Company, Limited, Canada Sugar Refining Company, Limited, $25 each; the Hon. Lt-Col. James Ross, $20; Lake of the Woods Milling Company, $15; Southam, Limited, Greenshields, Limited, H. B. Ames, M.P., R. B. Angus, Sir H. Montagu Allan, Hugh Paton, McIntyre Son & Company, Limited, $10 each; Hanson Bros., Chas. F. Smith, A. C. Leslie & Company, Limited, Drummond, McCall & Company, Limited, J. H. Redfern, Munderloh & Company, Limited, Lewis Bros., Limited, Beardmore & Company, R. Moat & Company, The Toilet Laundry Company, Limited, R. J. Tooke, Starke-Seybold, Limited, B. & S. H. Thompson & Company, Limited, Bartlett McLennan, Robert Hampson, $5 each.

COMING EVENTS

MISCHA ELMAN ONCE MORE.

The return visit of the famous young violinist, Mischa Elman, is likely to prove a memorable event. His only previous visit to this city proved an exceptional success, and since then there have been many requests for a recital, but no opportunity of gratifying them. Mr. L. M. Ruben has been successful, however, in booking Elman for one recital, which will take place on the second and third of March in the Windsor Hall.

Elman has returned to this side of the Atlantic a greater artiste than ever, if the word of his own teacher, Professor Auer, may be accepted on this point. He declares that Elman will shortly have no equal, even as he now has no superior.

Booking for this recital will open soon.

SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA.

Most of the items of the programme for the fourth of the concerts of the Montreal Symphony Orchestra, which will take place at the Princess Theatre on Friday afternoon, Feb. 10, have now been decided upon and an excellent selection has been made, both of works that are new to the city as well as those that are better known. They will include the Egremont Overture of Beethoven; the adagio pathetique movement of the Symphony of Tschaikowski, the composer of the celebrated '1812'; 'Dounke,' by Rubinstein; a Russian Dance by Leher, the writer of the 'Merry Widow'; and two lighter pieces the titles of which are not yet announced. Both of the two latter named compositions will have their premier performance in this city. Mr. O'Neil Phillips, pianist, will be the soloist, and he will play for his chief contribution Schumann's Concerto in A Minor. He will also give a 'Humouresque' by Dvorak and a 'Grande Etude' by Alkan.

MR. O'NEILL PHILLIPS.

MATTOFF AND MISS MONA KNIGHT.

Mr. Michael Mattoff, the violinist, will give a recital in the Windsor Hall on Wednesday evening, Feb. 22, at which he will have the assistance of Miss Mona Knight, soprano, who will on this occasion make her first appearance in Montreal.

KATHLEEN PARLOW IN THE WEST.

Kathleen Parlow will begin an extended western tour in Winnipeg, Feb. 7, covering the larger cities of the North-West, under the management of L. W. Ruben and Lawrence. It is not likely that the Canadian violinist will be heard again in Montreal during the present season.

MR. McGOUN, K.C., ON RECIPROCITY.

The next meeting of the Political Economy Club of Montreal will be held in the rooms of the University Club, 401 Dorchester street west, on Monday, February 6 ,at 7.15 p.m. A paper will be read by Mr. A. McGoun, K.C., on 'Reciprocity with the United States.'

ELOCUTION ENTERTAINMENT.

Miss Ella Lambly will give an elocution recital in Fairmount Avenue Methodist Church hall on Feb. 16.

MADAME MARGUERITE FROEHLICH SOLOIST.

Especial interest attaches to the next concert to be given by the Beethoven Trio at the Windsor Hall on Tuesday evening next. On the occasion the soloist will be Madame Froehlich herself, and she will be heard in several selections which are well calculated to display her brilliant gifts. Mme. Froehlich does not often appear as pianoforte soloist in Montreal—by no means as often as her admirers would prefer; but when she does she is always well worth hearing, for she brings to bear upon the interpretations of the music she plays a keen insight and a notable respect for the established traditions of the old masters. Herself inheriting much of the finest Beethoven Traditions from her ancestor, Anton Schindler, an intimate friend of Beethoven in his day. Mme. Froehlich is at all times an authoritative player of Beethoven's work, and her readings are notable by reason of their intellectual breadth and depth.

For the concert on Tuesday she will play the great Master's Rondo in G. In addition to this she will give Liszt's famous transcription of the 'Erl-King,' which she renders in a manner positively startling in its dramatic strength; and Greig's own arrangement of 'Ich Liebe Dich.'

The trios to be given are those by Schubert in B. Op. 99 and Brahms in C Minor Op. 101. The Schubert Trio is one of the most melodious and most interesting in the whole range of chamber music.

There is already considerable demand for seats, and pianoforte students will find in Mme. Froehlich's interpretations something of considerable educative value.

WORLD'S GREATEST CONDUCTOR.

Dr. Coward, who is being brought out with the great Sheffield Choir as conductor by Dr. Harriss, to conduct that organization in this city on the occasion of the forthcoming Musical Festival of the Empire, is admittedly the world's greatest living conductor. His fame is world-wide, and the leading composers and orchestra chiefs of Europe have paid glowing tributes to his genius.

Dr. Coward has made the Sheffield Choir famous wherever the English language is spoken, as the most remarkable choral body in the world. He has been its inspiration and its head ever since its foundation in 1872, and during the period that has elapsed since then he has effected a complete revolution in the art of choral singing.

Dr. Coward was the first English conductor to insist upon clarity of enunciation and tonal shading as an all-important means to perfect expression in the interpretation of choral work. To hear his choir is to gain a clear idea of his own ideals, for his choir is the interpreter of those ideals.

His coming to Montreal is, therefore, an event of the highest musical importance.

HENRY MORGAN & COMPANY LIMITED

BUT SIX SHOPPING DAYS REMAIN IN WHICH TO TAKE ADVANTAGE OF THE

Remarkable Pre-Inventory Reductions in

Dress Goods, Silks, Wash Fabrics, Cottons, Linens, Etc.

Careful consideration of the following prices can hardly fail to convince shoppers of the extraordinary nature of the reductions prevailing throughout the Store, and the great savings that can be realized by purchasing now

Purchase for Future Requirements Now While Prices are Decidedly Low

Colored Dress Weaves Reduced to Clear

AT 15c—An immence assortment of very fine Dress Muslins, woven in a great variety of exquisite spot, stripe and floral patterns in the newest and most refined shades; former values at 30c and 35c per yard—to clear at 15c.

AT 37c—Desirable all Wool Challies of very good quality, particularly suitable for making waists, children's dresses, dressing jackets, etc., can be obtained in a splendid assortment of dainty patterns and colorings that formerly sold at 55c per yard.

AT 88c—A special selection of seasonable fabrics, including Basket Cloths, plain and two-toned Tweeds, Diagonal Serges, Boucle Cloths, Cashmeres, Navy Serges and Novelty Striped Materials, in an immense range of colorings, former values at $1.75 per yard; [illegible] to clear at 88c.

AT $1.08—All wool Venetian Cloth, French make, a material of unquestionable merit, [illegible] ten fashionable colorings and considered one of the best values offered during this Sale, is now prominently featured. This material is 48 inches wide and formerly sold at $1.35; marked to clear at $1.08.

AT $1.50—Heavy Navy Diagonal Serge, guaranteed all wool; serviceable and distinctly stylish for street costumes, woven 58 inches wide; is now marked to clear at $1.50.

Black Dress Goods Marked at Unusually Low Prices

AT $1.28—Black Chiffon Sedan Cloth, a stylish material much favored by discriminating women, 46 inches wide; formerly sold at $1.60 per yard. Pre-Inventory Price $1.28.

AT $1.80—Black Chiffon Venetian Cloth, a fine firm weave, with beautiful finish, at present much in demand, 58 inches wide and formerly sold at $2.25. Pre-Inventory Price $1.80.

Silks: Special Reductions

$2.50 and $3.50 Values at 98c

1,000 yards of Diagonal Shantung and Pana Shantung, guaranteed pure silk all through, woven 44 and 46 inches wide, in a variety of desirable colorings. These Silks are of the very highest grade, noted for wearing quality and smart appearance and were former values at $2.50 and $3.50.

Cashmere de Soie, one of the most favored of this season's silks, beautiful in weave and finish and a standard value at $3.00 per yard, can be obtained in a few colors only, at 98c.

Three Dress Lengths of exquisitely dainty Foulard, the balance of an exceptionally attractive range, and a former value at $2.00 per yard, have been added to this Sale to clear at 98c.

Prints: Special Discounts

Less 20 and 33 1-3 Per Cent

Striped Ginghams of very high-grade in blue and white, green and white, mauve and white and brown and white; excellent value at 25c per yard. Pre-Inventory Price 20c.

Striped Zephyrs, of very fine quality, are shown in a range of very refined and attractive colorings; woven 27 inches wide, guaranteed absolutely fast colors; formerly 25c. Pre-Inventory Price 20c.

Crepon Zephyrs, woven in a range of handsome plain shades, 27 inches wide, of decidedly superior quality and considered an unusually good value at 25c per yard. Less 33 1-3%.

Down Quilts: $10.50 Values to Clear at $7.50

A specially selected range of 25 Satin-covered Down Quilts, in a variety of attractive patterns and colorings; that were formerly recognized as a strong value at $10.50. These Quilts will be quickly cleared Monday at $7.50

Table and Embroidered Linens Marked Less 20 Per Cent.

The entire stock of Table Cloths, including the finest grades produced of grass bleached, pure linen, comprising an immense assortment of floral, spot and figured designs; marked from $1.25 to $12.00. Less 20%.

Napkins, guaranteed pure linen, fully grass bleached, woven in original floral, figured and spot designs, ranging in price from $1.75 to $8.50 per dozen. Pre-inventory Discount 20%.

Embroidered Sideboard Covers, beautiful floral designs in grass bleached linen; marked at $1.65 to $3.[illegible] Pre-Inventory Sale Discount 20%.

A large selection of embroidered Tray Cloths, made from pure grass bleached linen; marked at from 40c to $1.10. Pre-Inventory Sale 20%.

Bureau Covers, nicely embroidered in white full bleached, pure linen standard values at from 40c to $1.10. Pre-Inventory Sale Discount 20%

English and Canadian Cottons Marked Less 10 Per Cent.

Canadian Cotton, a beautifully soft, yet heavy weave, 36 inches wide, full cambric finish; marked at from 10c to 18c per yard. Less 10%.

Horrockses Cottons, woven from the very finest yarn, perfectly bleached, soft and durable, 36 inches wide; marked at from 14c to 26c per yard. Less 10%.

Crewdson's Cotton, specially woven for making whitewear, with soft, smooth finish; 36 inches wide, marked from 19c to 34c per yard. Less 10%.

"Colonial Cloth," woven specially for Henry Morgan & Company, Limited, from the very finest obtainable yarn, specially suitable for whitewear, 36 and 40 inches wide, sold in ten pieces at $1.10 to $2.95. Less 10

While experienced shoppers will at once be impressed with the lowness of our prices, the high standard of quality that prevails throughout, is equally strong in its appeal to common sense, and urges the advantages of shopping at once

DEATH OF MR. W. TWEEDIE.

An old resident of Montreal has just passed away in the death of Mr. William Tweedie, aged 72 years. Born in this city in 1839, with the exception of a few years spent in Ontario, he passed his whole life in Montreal. For many years he had a butcher's stall in St. Antoine Market, Disposing of his retail business several years ago, he has since been engaged in the wholesale trade. For half a century he lived on Turgeon street, St. Henri Ward. For many years he was connected with St. Stephen's Church, but when St. Simon's Church was opened in St. Henri, he became one of its consistent and faithful supporters. His wife, who predeceased him three years, was Susanna Wheatley, daughter of the late Mr. George Wheatley, of Norton Creek, Que. His death took place after only one day's illness, and following an intestinal operation. The funeral took place from the residence of his son, Mr. James A. Tweedie, 2318 St. James street, the Very Rev. Dean Evans officiating. There were many floral tributes. The chief mourners were his sons, James, Robert and Alfred; his sons-in-law, William Duffy, Leo L. Leet and Charles J. King; his brother-in-law, Alfred Wheatley, of Vermont, and Harry Wheatley, T. Beattie, J. Galletly, Alex. Munro, Chas. Kaiser and T. Clements, all nephews. He is survived by five children, his three sons as mentioned above, and two daughters, Mrs. Leo L. Leet and Mrs. Charles J. King, all of this city.

EXPRESS COMPANY SUED.

For failing to deliver two hand-made colored maps of great value, which had been given it to be forwarded from Levis, Que., to Montreal, the Canadian Express Company was made defendant to-day in an action for $1,166 taken against it by the Cleres of St. Viateur, a religious order of Montreal.

The two maps, it is alleged, were delivered to the office of the Canadian Express Company, at Levis, on the 2nd, 1910, and since then the [illegible] have received no news that they have been forwarded. In any event they did not receive them, hence the action. Messrs. Lamothe, St. & Lamothe are the attorneys for plaintiffs.

NOTES AND NOTICES

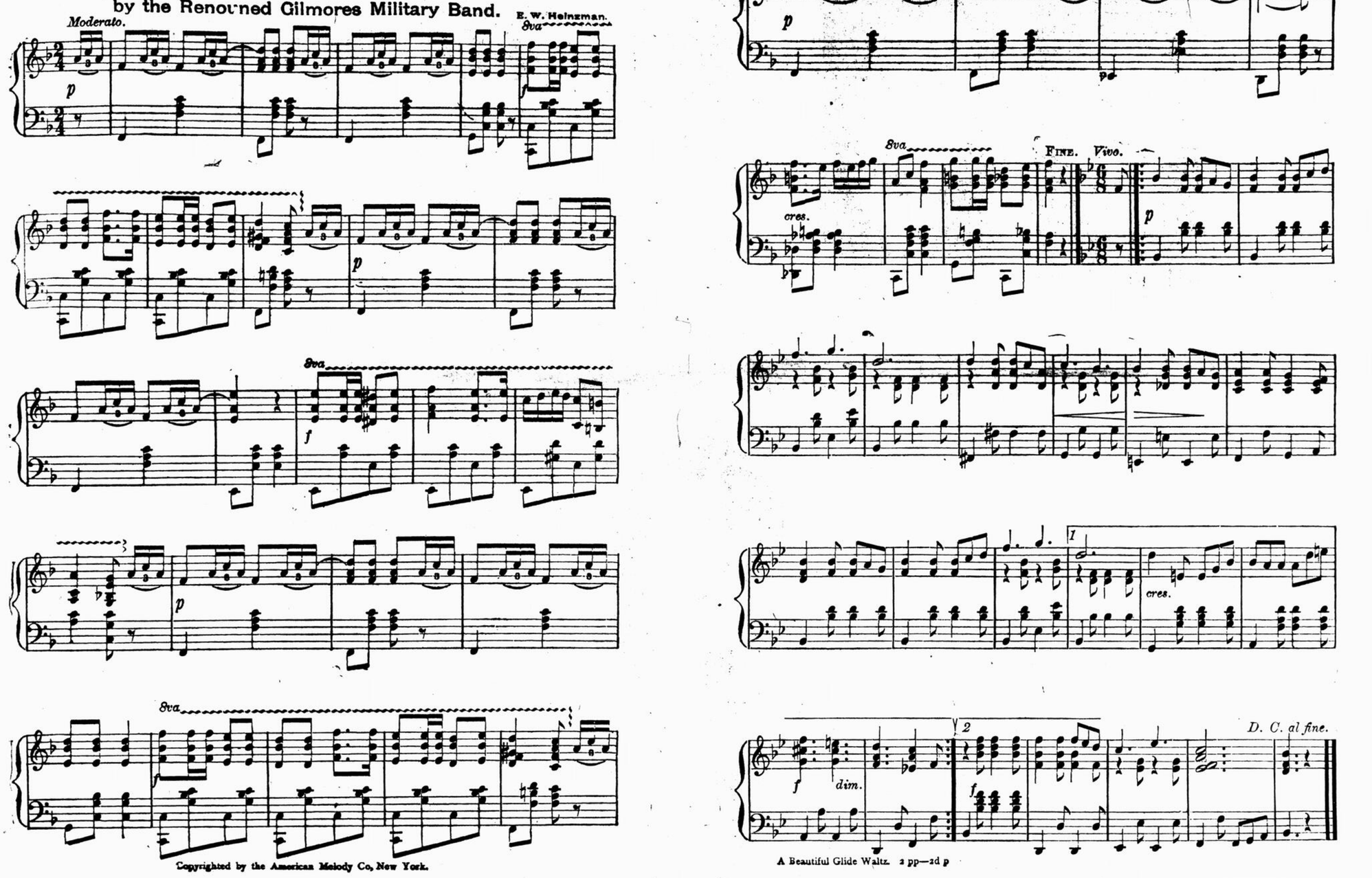
Reduced Rate to Ottawa.—In connection with the Central Canada Association Winter Race Meet to be held in Ottawa from the 8th of February, the Canada Railway will sell round trip tickets at $4.50, good going Saturday, the 4th and Wednesday, February the 8th. Return limit, February 9th.

Flag Stop at Westmount.—For the convenience of their Westmount patrons, the Canadian Pacific have decided to make Westmount a flag stop for their trains leaving Windsor Street Station, for the present daily except Sunday, for all points destined Ottawa or West.

A BEAUTIFUL GLIDE WALTZ.

("Schlittschuh-Walzer".)

by the Renowned Gilmores Military Band.

E. W. Heinzman.

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A Beautiful Glide Waltz. 2 pp—2d p

OH! CHRISTINA!

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

Characters: — Miss Purvis, a prim Scottish spinster, gentle and kindly, but caused to children. She keeps a small, general shop.
Christina, her niece, a shrewd little Glasgow street child, but warm-hearted withal. Her parents being dead, she has come to live with her aunt.
Mr. Baldwin, the elderly commercial traveller, through whom Miss Purvis orders all her supplies. Christina establishes a business understanding with him during a temporary indisposition of her aunt, and adroitly brings out the fact that he is a bachelor.

VIII.

'Do be careful, Christina,' Miss Purvis implored, nervously regarding her niece, who, perched on the top step of the shop ladder, was engaged in removing sundry dusty packages from a high shelf.

'Dinna excite!' returned Christina reassuringly. 'Mind yer nut, auntie!' she added; 'I'm gaun to drap this yin.' A large empty cardboard box fell at the spinster's feet.

'Christina, I cannot allow you to address me in that disrespectful fashion!' Miss Purvis cried indignantly. 'Mind my nut, indeed! What do you mean by it?'

'Och, ye ken fine what yer nut is, auntie. Staun' back a bit. I'm gaun to drap anither yin. What d'ye keep thae auld emp'y boaxes for? Eh?' went on Christina, without waiting for an answer, 'there an' awfu' rubbidge up here! I suppose ye've never cleaned this shelf afore. See the dirt!' She swept a heavy cloud of dust from the shelf. 'That'll be ten year auld onywey——'

Miss Purvis sneezed violently as the dust enveloped her.

'Chape snuff!' remarked Christina pleasantly.

'Allow me to tell you, Christina,' said Miss Purvis, in her most dignified voice, which, however, was half-choked, 'allow me to tell you that every shelf in my shop was thoroughly cleaned exactly a year ago.'

Christina very nearly exclaimed 'Hoo ham!' but checked herself in time, and merely observed, 'that's peety.'

'And,' continued Miss Purvis, 'I forbid you to touch the shelves without a damp cloth. Wait till I get you a dizzen when ye're at it, auntie. Ye could plant tatties up there! Are ye sure ye didna forget a shelf last year?'

'Don say another word, Christina,' Miss Purvis warmly. 'I shall go to bed, and do my stock-taking myself. Such impertinence I never heard!' She hurried off to procure a damp cloth.

'She's got her monkey up the nicht!' murmured Christina. 'I suppose she objected at Baldyin no' comin' the day.

It had been a stormy day, and the carrier had been unable to take the goods. Miss Purvis had closed the shop earlier than usual in order to get on with her 'annual stock-taking,' which usually consisted in a 'spring clean' combined with considerable overhauling over goods regarded as unsaleable.

The shelves had been cleansed and aunt and niece refreshed themselves with tea. Thereafter they returned to the shop.

Miss Purvis sighed as she surveyed the rows and heaps of goods that were replaced on the shelves.

'Sure I might as well throw the parcels into the sea,' she said.

'Cheer up, Christina sympathetically, 'ye've a queer lot of rubbidge in yer shop, auntie. But ye're no' buyin' mair rubbidge as ye did afore I came,' she continued encouragingly. 'I see, ye've nae notion o' sellin' the weans like. Baldyin's jist the same. I ken he doesna mean to diddle ye wi' toys that winna sell. He jist doesna ken what weans like. Him an' you are a pair, an'——'

'That will do, Christina. You talk too much.'

'Hooch ay! But a' the same, ye ken it's true what I'm sayin'. Ye see, it's no' that lang since I was a wean masel,' an' so I can mind what weans like. You an' Baldyin ha'e forgot. D'ye see, auntie?'

Miss Purvis smiled. Somehow she could not help smiling. With a light pat on the girl's head she said:

'Really, Christina, you are an extraordinary child. But come! We must hurry and get these things back on the shelves. It's nearly ten o'clock.'

Christina fell to work at once, but she had not replaced a dozen packages when she severely startled her aunt by giving a loud shout and jumping from the fourth step of the ladder.

'Oh, Christina!' wailed Miss Purvis, sitting down on a doll's house (unsaleable) and crushing it flat.

Christina flew to her and assisted her to arise.

'Did ye hurt yersel'? What for did ye dae that? My! it's a guid thing ye didna smash the hauf-dizzen o' Noah's Arks that cam' in yesterday. I was feart ye had done for them——'

'Oh, Christina, you gave me such a fright! What made you jump from the ladder?'

'I jamp because I got a notion sudden-like—a rare notion. But are ye a' richt noo?'

'I—I think so. But you must try to be more careful. Now, get back to your work. It's getting so late.' Miss Purvis began to gather up the fragments of the ruined house.

'Aw, haud on a shake, auntie, till ye hear ma notion! It's a clinker! What d'ye say to ha'e a chape sale an' get quit o' the auld rubbidge, eh?'

'A cheap sale?'

'Uh-ha! Like what the big shopes ha'e in Glesca. What they ca' a Monster Jumbo and Rubbidge Sale. Eh? Ye ken what I mean, auntie?'

'Oh yes; but, my dear,' said Miss Purvis, shaking her head, 'this it not Glasgow. It would simply make me look ridiculous to have a sale in my little shop.'

'Nae fears! It wudna mak' you look rideec'lous. It wud maybe mak' yer customers look that wey; but what's the odds? My! it wud be fine to get quit o' a heap o' stuff, at rejooced prices. We wudna need to rejooce prices that muckle either; ye could get tickets wi' rejooced in big letters, an' that wud temp' the folk. It wud be fine fun for-bye! Are ye on?'

'Am I on what?'

'On for a Monster Jumbo Sale? Och, say ye'll dae it, auntie! Come on, noo! Dinna be feart. I'll help ye. I'll polish up a' the auld things till they look like new. I'll tell the lassies at the schule to save their pennies. I'll get a' the weans to badger their mithers for maiks——'

'No, no, Christina! I cannot have that sort of thing.'

'Weel, I'll dae onything ye like, auntie, if ye promise ye'll ha'e the sale. Ye see,' Christina rattled on, quivering with enthusiasm, 'ye see, auntie, a' ye've got to dae is to write to the printer an' get some big bills wi' Great Sale on them, an' stick them on the winda, an' a lot o' cairds wi' Rejooced on them for——'

Gently but firmly Miss Purvis interrupted the girl. 'No, no, Christina! I couldn't think of having a sale. I know you mean well, my dear, but you must not think any more about it. A sale would be sure to be a frightful failure, and we should be ashamed of it for ever after.'

'No' me!' said Christina stoutly. 'But the sale wudna be a failure. I'll bet ye a thoosan' pounds to a rotten aipple——'

'Oh, Christina, Christina!'

'Weel, I'll bet ye onything ye like. Come on, auntie! Ye're awfu' henny!'

'My dear child,' said Miss Purvis, a little impatiently, 'I have already said "No." Now let us get these things put back on the shelves. We have wasted too much time already.' She picked up several packages. 'Now, Christina, if you will get up on the steps—be careful, mind—I shall hand the things up to you.'

But Christina did not go near the steps. She squatted on the floor where she was, and looked grimly at her aunt.

'I'm on strike,' she said deliberately.

Threats and pleadings failed to produce any effect on Christina.

'You are not only naughty, but also extremely silly,' said the exasperated Miss Purvis at last. 'It's eleven o'clock. If you won't help me, you had better go to bed.'

'I'm enjeyin' masel' fine whaur I am,' said Christina untruthfully. She was suffering from a sleeping foot. 'See an' no' dae a backfa' aff the ladder.'

'I do not intend to use the ladder,' said Miss Purvis, whose ankle was still weak. She spoke coldly, even haughtily.

'Whaur's yer wings?' inquired Christina.

Whereupon Miss Purvis, wearied and worried, burst into tears. 'You are a cruel girl!' she sobbed. 'I am going to bed. I shall leave everything as it is. I don't care how the shop looks to-morrow. I don't care if I am ruined. I—I don't care——'

She was interrupted by Christina falling upon her neck. 'I'm sorry, auntie,' said Christina, some thirty-odd times.

They got to bed about 2 a.m.—after Christina had put the last package in its place, and after Miss Purvis, touched by her niece's frantic devotion to duty, had promised that a cheap sale would be inaugurated within a fortnight.

(Continued next Saturday.)

THE FARMERS' INVASION OF OTTAWA.

(By the Rev. G. Watt Smith, M.A., in 'British Weekly.')

They were everywhere. Their badges were really unnecessary to show that they were strangers. Something about them told that they did not belong to the city, and it was just as clear that they were not the variety of visitor which is named 'tourist.' From sunny Alberta, the prairie expanse of Saskatchewan, the broad sections of Manitoba, the verdant chinook-swept fields of the Rockies, the settled lands of Ontario, and the effete east, they marshalled in the capital of the Dominion. The regiment of these sturdy yeomen of the new land numbered eight hundred. When they all got together they set to work in their own business. A special train of thirteen cars had brought the contingent from the west. As they neared their destination, they were picking up the delegates from the representative associations in the different provinces until the cars began to assume the activity of a busy street. No weariness got a foothold in the minds of those men. They spent all their spare time, that remaining after they had eaten and slept, discussing together the mighty problem which was laying waste the tilled lands and hurrying the sinew of Canada into the cities. Could Protection have assumed some spirit form and listened to the speech of those bold sons of the Empire, it would have learned that its sentence, pronounced in the emphatic language of a British statesman, was not only endorsed, but accentuated. Many women were with their men folk. Their silent assent, broken now and then by the recital of an example of the hardships imposed upon the domestic side of the farming industry, would have made the visiting elf glad to find escape to any region away from their hostile tongues. The women in the great west are the heroines of the modern world. Often for long years life is a travail. The love which lights their eyes is the flame of hope. Their children will grow up and remain with them on the homestead. Alas! this grim ogre of Protection is stealing that delight from them. Ever increasing prices of farm commodities is leaving the margin of profit in a more and more meagre state, and comforts in fewer numbers. The sons and daughters go away into the cities to 'make good,' as they say. But the mothers are left desolate.

Never did the House of Commons witness such a scene as it beheld on Friday, the 16th day of December, 1910. The farmers marched six abreast to its august precincts. They literally swarmed in. They filled the floor of the House, and overflowed into the galleries. Had they known how to reach the Press gallery that enclosure sacred to Mercury would have been occupied too. Sir Wilfrid Laurier received the delegation at the clerk's table. An elderly man with heavy beard and rugged frame took the chair which the Premier usually occupies. His face bore such signs as one would expect to see on a person assuming the directions of the destinies of an empire. He was one of the speakers. It was easy to see that he was a member of a kirk session. His tone was that of a man who took the Book.

Not a drawl of the typical Yankee style was heard from beginning to end of the four hours' speaking. One had the pronounced birr of the northern Scot as he trilled out his 'worrds,' another had the cadence of Kent in his voice. Somerset and Yorkshire were represented, but not a foreign note fell on the ear from first to last. They all looked British. I saw a few men with the gleam in their eyes which I always associate with men who read the 'Witness' or the Aberdeen 'Free Press,' men who kindle at the words patronage and non-intrusion. They had grown grey in the service of the new lands, but they were not old. But the most remarkable sight was the number of men in the thirties and forties. They are of the north of Scotland class. There are no 'gentlemen' farmers among them, with top-boots and riding whips. Their thumbs and forefingers are well hoofed with spade and mattock. These are the men who are pushing back the bush to-day, and clothing the virgin soil with luxuriant verdure.

Everywhere there is loyalty to the Empire. 'We do not want to tax our people at home for our benefit,' one speaker said, and there was a mighty cheer. Scotland and England and Ireland are home to them. 'As farmers and working men ourselves, we would scorn to ask that any burden be placed on our fellow-workers of the British Isles, by even suggesting that the bread of her laboring men should be taxed for our benefit,' declared another. This speaker roused another cheer. 'Any person who thinks that the loyalty of the Canadian people is nothing better than simply a commercial commodity, to be bartered away, very much underestimates the temper and spirit of true Canadianism.' This was the accepted sentiment, as any one could perceive.

The farmers had many things to ask. They wanted the terminal elevators which store the grain put into Government hands, the same authority might institute a system of abattoirs for killing cattle and chilling meat. They desired that the Hudson Bay railway be begun at once and kept under Government control. The Bank Acts could be amended for the public benefit, but the chief demand was that the protective tariff must go. All their requests were carefully presented in written addresses. This was not a request, but a demand. The House is familiar with the applause which greets Sir Wilfrid or Mr. Borden as they score points in the party warfare, but it heard cheers ringing with another thrill as the farmers presented their case. I have not heard the like since I listened to the applause which greeted Dr. Clifford when he took up the gauntlet in St. James's Hall when the insolence of the Government on the Education Bill goaded the Free Churchmen into rebellion. This case, too, was presented with care. Figures were marshalled to support it. The culmination of the climax was reached when Mr. Sellers, from Conservative Quebec, stood out to speak for his province. He is well up in years. He addressed the Premier as Mr. Gladstone did Queen Victoria, as if he were a public meeting. 'The farmers have unfurled a banner which will not be furled until their end is off. We come here for justice, and justice we will have. This fight will keep up till our flag flies over the ruins of Protection.'

That speech will make history. The men who endorsed it are out to see the thing through. There was the slogan shout in the applause, the set lips and flashing eye of the eve of battle on all their faces.

I talked with some of the farmers. I find they pay about a third more for their implements, many of them made in the United States, than the farmers of Aberdeenshire or Lanarkshire pay for the same tool, manufactured in the same place. One man who was taking notes on a book which I associate with the advertisement of Thorley's cattle spice, told me that he was reared in Kent, and came from London twenty years ago. He said that the trouble is getting worse every year. 'I have come 2,200 miles for this,' he said. 'Everything we get is taxed,' he continued. 'Just look at my clothes. We cannot get the stuff good, and we pay a half more than we would do at home.' 'Do you think you will get Free trade?' I asked. 'I do not know whether Sir Wilfrid will give it us, but, please the Lord, we will get it somehow.' He had left his wife, two daughters, and a boy of fifteen to mind the farm while he was away.

After hearing addresses and speeches for four hours, Sir Wilfrid replied. He gave the farmers cold comfort. On the matter of the tariff he said negotiations were going on with the United States about reciprocity. It would not be wise to interfere with them. The British preference would not be allowed to suffer, whatever happened. But he gave no promise that the prayer of the memorials that Free Trade be established within the next ten years should ever be seriously considered by his Government. He spoke most about the things that mattered least to the farmer. They marched out, saddened, disappointed men. The battle-ground will be changed. The appeal to Caesar has failed, but Caesar's master is in the electorate. The bulk of the delegation is Liberal in politics, but they will turn out this Ministry when the day of reckoning comes, unless they abandon their policy of Protection.

WEAVING CORONATION VELVET

(London 'Daily Mail.')

In the ancient borough of Sudbury in Suffolk, the few remaining hand loom weavers are hard at work making the velvet for the coronation robes.

Among the number are the Misses Foakes, members of a family of weavers who in days past were makers of bunting for the royal navy. In their cottage, which was once visited by the Queen, are two hand looms on which are two lengths of beautiful velvet, one rich crimson in color and the other dark brown.

The weavers are seated when at their looms, their feet working pedals resembling those of an organ. There are two sets of threads, the visible one forming the back of the material and the other the pile, each of these being delicately threaded through vertical threads known as the harness. The weaver passes the shuttle backward and forward, and each warp and weft is pressed home by a swinging wooden frame. A cutter which runs across the loom on a wire cuts the threads to make the pile.

The process of manufacture is slow and tedious. The time is occupied not so much in the weaving as in the cleaning. At each foot or so made the weaver uses a curious knife like a spokeshave and shaves the surface of the velvet to clean it.

There are now not more than thirty hand loom weavers left in Sudbury, the Misses Foakes being among the number. The rows of weavers' cottages, now occupied by other artisans and general workers, show the extent of the industry fifty years ago.

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LETTERS FROM READERS

BANK INSPECTION ENDORSED.

To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—In commenting upon the Travers case the other day, you expressed the opinion that the present system of bank returns, or statements had proved a 'ghastly farce' or failure. This opinion, I take leave to say, does not hit the mark. The real failure is to be found, within the offices of the Finance Minister at Ottawa; and there, this farce has been in operation for many years back. For these returns, instead of being critically examined, minutely inspected, and a careful judgment passed upon them, have simply been taken and summarized for publication, without the slightest attempt to pass upon their merits as is evidently required by the Banking Act. For this Act gives power to the Finance Department to call for further information, in case what has been given is not judged satisfactory. Thus plainly indicating that these returns are not to be merely summarized and pigeon-holed, but the judgment of a responsible officer exercised upon them.

That no such judgment has been exercised upon them, has been evident from the comments of the 'Witness' itself, which has stated that on repeated occasions the attention of the department was called to apparent irregularities. But no notice was taken of these remonstrances, and such rotten concerns as the Banque de St. Jean were allowed to go on, defrauding the public for years after they were notoriously insolvent.

The Bank Act provides the rudiments of a good system of inspection in its provisions, and with regard to allowing a new bank to go into operation, its provisions are so strict that a concern like the Farmers' Bank would never have been allowed to go into operation if the spirit of its provisions had been fairly carried out.

But, it is evident, that the examination was only of a very perfunctory and routine character; just such as a clever fellow like Travers would delight in. And so, this concern, which was rotten from the beginning, was permitted to go out into the world, with a certificate from the Government, both of bona fides and capacity. Much the same might be said with regard to the Sovereign Bank.

But an efficient system of inspection is a difficult thing to devise, and still more difficult efficiently to carry out. Some kinds of inspection are useless for any practical purpose; especially those where the examination takes place at a fixed time, known beforehand. This is the fatal defect of all the audits of the Scotch and English banks. When things are right, these inspectors certify that they are right; but when they are wrong they seldom find it out.

Some of the worst irregularities of modern banking have been carried on right under the nose of such audits, and I am constrained to say, that the audit of a well known Canadian Bank was just of this description. The Bank was in most capable and honorable hands, and everybody knew that its affairs were in first rate condition. But if such a man as Travers or Stewart had been at the head of it, those respectable gentlemen from Edinburgh would never have found out what was wrong. For the manager, knowing when they were coming, would undoubtedly have had everything prepared for them.

It is a cardinal principle of a good system of inspection that the visits of the auditors shall never be known or expected.

What, then, should be done? I take the liberty of suggesting that a subdivision of the Finance Department be created, whose business shall be wholly connected with banking, and sufficient in numbers and experience to do the business of supervision efficiently.

That a few clauses should be added to the Banking Act making its provisions as to the character and antecedents of persons applying. (If this had been done with regard to Travers, some fruits would have come of the enquiry).

That with regard to statements the Department should not only examine them, and have power to call for further information, but have power to send an officer, if needed, to make an examination on the spot.

With regard to these suggestions, the Government will take care, before adopting them, or any others, to have a conference with leading bankers on the subject, as has been done before, and to follow the suggestions of men of wide and long experience, whose whole interest it is to have the banking of the country conducted on wise principles and sound foundations.

X. B. K. R.

January 21, 1911.

THE HIGHER CRITICISM.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Several of your readers have criticised the letter of mine which you published in your issue of January 14. May I beg enough of your space to justify those statements which have been criticised?

In your issue of last Saturday a certain Mr. Mason accused me of being carnally minded and spiritually blinded, but for want of proof he took refuge behind a long array of quotations, which are quite irrelevant to my character (of which he is ignorant), or to the question of inspiration. However, I care nothing about these muddy accusations, which only stain his so-called Christian hands; for I wrote my former letter merely for the purpose of championing the orthodox faith and the reasonable position of Prof. Jackson, and of pointing out the unfairness of his critics—and this letter of Mr. Mason will bear testimony to support my accusation of unfairness. Of course, I had never hoped to convince Mr. Carlisle, or his friends, when I wrote—the higher critics are willing to wait until he and his like die off by a natural death; and the only accusation which can, I think, be fairly brought against me is that I have cast the precious pearls of higher criticism in the way of swine, who have turned on me, and are trying to trample me to death in the mire.

The Rev. Mr. King, of Thurso, also criticised my letter in your issue of the 21st, but he evidently tried to be fair; though he by no means proved that his position was the only logical one. He seemed to think that all he had to do was to show the difficulties of higher criticism, and that by so doing he had proved his own theory. This is not so; these two theories are not two logically contradictory propositions, but there is at least one other position, that of ignorance and agnosticism; would Mr. King consider himself to stand in this via media? Each theorist must bear the burden of proving his own theory, and not throw the burden on his opponent, as Mr. King would do. Each must prove his own position. This is just what the literalist has never done—as Prin. Geo. Adam Smith says of Prof. Orr, he marshalls all the difficulties of the theory of the higher critics, but he has never done more than that. Let Mr. King prove the contention of the literalists, and we will hail him a king among scholars.

Then Mr. King offers to quote Prof. Wright of Oberlin to prove that the Biblical record is a trustworthy historical guide. I have looked up Prof. Wright's book—let us see what he has to say. He tries to show, for example, that the story of a seven years' famine in the fertile valley of the Nile is a reasonable one; which is much like proving that King Alfred may have allowed the cakes to burn. The higher critic prizes Prof. Wright's book, too, for he is likewise interested in finding out as nearly as he can what was the true account; but he does see that Prof. Wright has not proved this is a strictly historical account of the first order. Thus, in another part of his book Prof. Wright argues that there may have been a flood, but he tells us candidly that it was only local to the Euphrates' valley, and he dates it at least 10,000 years B.C., in the time of the Glacial Age; but this account does not agree with the Biblical account, that it was common to the whole inhabited globe, and that it took place about 2600-2400 B.C. For, if the literalist is going to fight for verbal inspiration at all, then he must fight for the verbal inspiration of every word—of every jot and tittle, 'until all be fulfilled'; and so he must fight for the inspiration of the dates. But when shoved into a corner on the question of dates, Mr. King takes refuge in the hiatus-theory, that there is a great gap between Genesis I., v., 1 and 2. This is an old hole, in which many have tried to take refuge, but it is not a solid standing ground for the literalist to build his medieval castle upon. For if one hiatus in the Bible, why not many? I seem to see here a bar sinister on the escutcheon of Mr. King's Baptist orthodoxy, on which he seems to pride himself.

Mr. King also tells us that archaeology is every day proving the historical value of the Old Testament; I trust it is—there are many puzzles in it yet to be solved, e.g., the difference in the dating of the Biblical records of Kings as compared with the dating of the Assyrian records. As Prof. Beecher tells us every week in the 'S. S. Times,' there is a difference here of about 40 years. And I would suppose from the sure way in which Mr. King talks that he believes that the archaeologist's spade is fast covering up higher criticism in its grave; has he ever heard that the Tower of Babel was the temple of the pagan god, Marduk. So says Dr. Pinches, the famous Assyriologist, as reported in the London 'Times' in 1909.

Mr. King also objects to my statement that there are three sources behind the Pentateuch, and he would find four—he is more destructive by one-third than I would be. But let him read what I said about Gibbon's sources; it was meant to forestall just this carping criticism.

In my former letter I spoke of the low moral ideas of certain parts of the Old Testament, and mentioned the death of Agag. Mr. King objects that Agag was very guilty, but let no Christian say he was guilty of being hacked in pieces. For the point I wished to make was that we could not justify the holy prophet of Jehovah, Samuel. And let me point out one other of the immoral teachings of the Old Testament; in the Old Testament, polygamy is not only tolerated, but actually legalized in Deuteronomy. Let our puritan literalists who are fighting Mormonism, fight it in its source, in Deuteronomy.

Many of your readers, Mr. Editor, seem to think that Higher Criticism is the work of infidels, who have invaded the Church; but the sermon of the Bishop of Manchester, which you published last Saturday, will do away with this fancy. It is the product of Christian scholars, who have seen the inconsistencies of treating the Old Testament as a text-book of science and history, but who yet see in it as clearly as any one the progressive revelation of God to holy men; and so these Christian scholars have come to the reasonable conclusion that the Bible is not to be interpreted like an act of Parliament, literally and with emphasis on all its details, and they have evolved from the facts of the Bible itself a theory of a progressive revelation, which culminated in Jesus Christ. And if higher criticism has seemed destructive, it is because it has had to fight for its very life, as all new ideas have had to fight for their own life before they could liberate mankind. It is not in its essence destructive, but constructive, as any one who reads Prin. Geo. Adam Smith's first volume, for example, on Isaiah, in the Expositor's Bible, with an open mind must testify. Or let that person buy and read Prof. Jackson's book, especially the chapter on the Book of Jonah, in which the author sees the high water mark of Old Testament prophecy.

In closing, I would ask your readers to remember Prof. Jackson, the man—a man too like his Master to fight for his views. The authority of his position and fame ought to make your readers hesitate to rush in where angels might well fear to tread. For—

'Whatever record leap to light
He never shall be shamed.'

'A LAYMAN.'

Sir,—Let us suppose the writer gave your readers a simple sum in arithmetic, and said 2 plus 4 plus 6 equals 12, and that someone criticising my sum should say, 'Mr. C. says 4 plus 6 equals 12 (leaving out the 2),' and says to your readers, 'What a jumble Mr. C. makes of his sum in addition; why, 4 plus 6 equals 10, and he says it equals 12,' and adds, 'What a profound teacher of arithmetic Mr. C. is!' My critic who signs himself 'M.B.,' leaves out part of my letter, which, if he had quoted along with what he did quote, would not have been the mythical jumble that 'M.B.' tried to make of it. I did say that it is probable that after his (Christ's) resurrection he returned to these captive spirits and showed himself to them in his own body and with his own scarred human hand unlocked the prison doors of Hades and set them at liberty,' etc. No one of reason could make that miserable jumble out of that that 'M.B.' makes of it.

It is true what Dr. Carman says, that these higher critics are a pretty slippery lot of fellows, for he has had quite a lot to do with them. Concerning this mysterious mission of our Lord's to the place of departed spirits—Hades, which, as many believe, is in the heart of the earth—we believe that some time between the time of his death and ascension, the Son of Man descended into Hell—or Hades—(R.V.), and was there for three days and three nights, as Paul says (Eph. 4-8), 'Now that he ascended, what is it but that he also descended first into the lower parts of the earth.' What he accomplished by that descent we do not know for certain, but we do know that his soul or person was not left in Hades, but that he ascended upon high, leading captivity captive, and that he is there to-day making intercession for transgressors; and this same Jesus some of these days is going to descend again from heaven, with a shout, with the voice of the Archangel, and with the trump of God, and the dead in Christ shall rise first. Then we which are alive and remain shall be caught up together with them in the clouds, to meet the Lord in the air, and so shall we be ever with the Lord. Wherefore comfort one another with these words. 'Woe, woe, to the Christ rejectors,' when this sure word of prophecy is fulfilled. While the Scriptures teach that the servant who knew not his Lord's will, and did it not, shall be beaten with few stripes, it also teaches that the servant who knew his Lord's will and did it not shall be beaten with many stripes. Our Lord nor his apostles hold out any hope of escape for those who neglect the great salvation provided for them in Christ, but they warn men of coming wrath and fiery indignation, a perdition prepared for ungodly men. But all glory and praise, and majesty and authority be to the honorable and peerless name of Jesus Christ, none need perish, for it is written (Isaiah 53-6), 'For the Lord hath laid on him the iniquity of us all;' and, again, 'Who his own self bare our sins in his own body on the tree (I Pet. 2-24).

May every reader of the 'Witness' fly for refuge to lay hold on this hope set before us in Christ for guilty sinners, and 'contend earnestly for the faith once for all delivered to the saints.' The writer would ten thousand times rather have his teaching or word discredited than to quietly sit and hear the word of God defamed and belied, and the authority of his Son degraded. Writers dealing in personalities should in all fairness sign their names to their letters.

The writer does not profess to be profound, but he does profess to be able to confound all the defenders of Prof. Jackson's theology, as witness the fact that every one of them hides behind another name than his own while having their say. When they get through they hie away into the darkness, where they are likely to stay, except they repent. What are they afraid of? The good old Book does not speak very complimentary of the men who love darkness rather than light, who are afraid to come to the light lest their deeds be reproved. 'But he that doeth truth cometh to the light, that his works may be made manifest that they have been wrought in God.'

I am inclined to believe, after giving this subject further thought, that it was after our Lord's resurrection, after his body had been quickened by the spirit (I. Pet. 3-18), that he the Son of Man in a human body descended into Hades, and that when he said the Son of Man shall be three days and three nights in the heart of the earth, he made no reference to the length of time his body laid in the tomb; for while his body laid in the tomb the Son of Man was absent from his body. We know also that on the day he was crucified, he (his spirit) went to Paradise, and I will stake my soul on the truth of these, his words, 'The Son of Man shall be three days and three nights in the heart of the earth,' because he said so.

I believe that Abel, Noah, and Abraham were real men, not myths, for he said so. I believe there was a flood, that Daniel was a prophet and his books a prophecy, not a romance, for Christ said so. I believe that Moses wrote the Pentateuch, and that David wrote the psalms, for Christ said so. 'When the Son of Man cometh, shall he find faith on the earth?'

JOHN CARLISLE.

P.S.—The Lord does not send angels nor Archangels down to this earth to contend earnestly for the faith once for all delivered to the saints. No; he is looking to Christians on the earth to do that work. Will we do it, in no lukewarm way, but in such a manner that people will see that we are in earnest.—J.C.

THE BIBLE.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—If the 'life of a good man or good woman,' is the 'word of God,' in the same sense as is the 'life of Job,' as declared in your issue of Jan. 28th, by Mr. F. C. Bliss, then it simply comes to this, the world has never had a revelation from God at any time, and there is no such thing as a 'word of God' to-day, and it seems to me absurd to criticise it at all. The Bishop of Montreal is quite right in pointing out that the truth of the Scriptures does not consist in 'authorship' or 'genealogies,' but in themselves; yet I am sure he would not for a moment bracket the Bible with any biography, or in fact with any book, ancient or modern. If Mr. Bliss will kindly read the sermon on 'The Bible' in your paper of same date as that containing his letter, and written by the Bishop of Manchester, he will find most instructive reading. It is a splendid address to thinking men. The Bible is something sui generis, or it is practically of no account.

(Rev.) C. A. FFRENCH.

A MORMON REPLY.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—That there are disciples of Joseph Smith prosecuting a vigorous campaign in Montreal, as stated by the 'Witness' in its issue of January 24, is true.

We would like to make a few corrections and explanations of the piece. But first we thank the 'Witness' for publishing our 'Articles of faith,' which are a concise epitome of the beliefs and teachings of 'the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints.' We cannot see in what way Montreal would be justified in assuming the role of 'Samson,' unless more reasons are produced than the unwarranted objections to our being here; and that we are canvassing from house to house distributing our literature, which teaches nothing but the Gospel of Christ.

Let it be understood that we do not 'persist' in imposing our religion on those we meet; all can listen who will, but we never insist if the least sign is manifest that it is not wanted. Nor do we go about trying to ingratiate our way into the home by 'soft-soaping,' as indicated. Invariably we candidly state that we are Mormon missionaries, and those that desire to can listen, but if not, all well and good, it is up to them.

The objection to our call being made in the 'day time' does not merit consideration. Would you have us go in the night? No, we go openly, daylight and candidness characterizing our mode of procedure. All who invite us in know who we are before they do so, so we cannot be accused of deceit or evasion. The statement that 'it is fortunate for the disciples of Mormonism that the men are not in,' we don't agree with, because it is untrue. We don't want to avoid the men. We are preaching the Gospel of Jesus Christ, and who can voice an objection to that? We are sorry that the men are not always at home; the message is for everybody. We wish that we could see all the men, and meet them. We would be pleased to call on any reasonable man in the city who would like to have us, or we would appreciate a call from anyone.

In your article you refer to our religion being a 'new one.' This is a mistake. It is by no means a 'new religion;' it is nothing more or less than primitive Christianity restored, and given to mankind for their acceptance. And this restoration occurred fulfilling the ancient prophecies of 'John the Beloved,' Daniel, Malachi, Micah and others. We emphatically declare that we teach nothing but what is in the strictest harmony with the teachings of Christ as found in the Bible.

No, we don't come with 'a flare of trumpets nor glaring headlines, big halls, etc.,' but we come quietly and peaceably, visiting each individual as becomes emissaries of Christ. We don't come this way in order to evade investigation, because we court examination from any impartial source; are not afraid of a comparison between our doctrines and those set forth in the Bible. Does the silence of the article on all the 'Articles of faith' but one indicate approval?

The reference to the 'Book of Mormon,' 'What does it teach?' It teaches faith in Christ, confidence in the Bible, and makes no pretence of usurping its place, but stands hand in hand in declaring the truth. The Book of Mormon is a divinely inspired record of the ancient inhabitants of the American continent. It is an account of the religious, political and social life of the two mighty nations that have lived here—their origin civilization, etc.

This record was written by a long line of prophets who lived here; this record was delivered to Joseph Smith, and he through the power and gift of God translated it into the English language. The divine authenticity of the Book of Mormon is of vital interest to every earnest investigator of the ways of God and every sincere seeker after truth, claiming to be, as far as this dispensation is concerned, a new Scripture, presenting prophecies and revelations concerning the progenitors of the American Indian.

'If the Book of Mormon is inconsistent with the Bible, we don't want it.' Well, the book certainly harmonizes with the Bible. No inconsistencies are to be found. Its coming fulfilled several of the greatest prophecies ever uttered by the holy men of God. This is the book Isaiah (xxix) predicted should come forth, possessing several characteristics, history of fallen nations, having a record of Christ, because the 'poor shall rejoice in the holy one of Israel.' This Book of Mormon is the 'stick of Joseph' Ezekiel (xxxvii) predicted shall come forth and become joined to the 'stick of Judah' (Bible), and they 'shall become one in the hand of the Lord.' This is the 'everlasting Gospel' carried to man by the angel John saw (Rev. xiv. 6-7). The mass of biblical evidence for this book cannot be gainsaid. Although many have attempted it, it has never been refuted; miserable failures crown the efforts of those who have tried.

Another source of evidence is the scientific researches prosecuted in the Americas. The discoveries coincide with the account the Book of Mormon gives; the conclusions reached by the scholars harmonize with the Book of Mormon, and vindicate its claims. 'If the Book of Mormon coincides with the Bible, we don't need it.' Here you argue that God has deprived himself of the privilege of revealing his mind and will to man, and that the Bible is sufficient. First, God has nowhere either intimated or said that there would be a time when the divine channel of communication between God and man would be closed; but, to the contrary, he has promised more light, as indicated in the abovementioned Scriptural references.

Second, 'that the Bible is sufficient;' which statement the modern state of Christendom falls to verify. If it is enough, why all the contention, diversion, conflicting doctrines; why not all 'speak the same thing,' as Paul commands in 1 Cor. 1:10. It appears that the world is in dire need of a new witness for God, and this Book of Mormon is that witness for the Bible and the divinity of the mission of Christ. It is the strongest corroborative evidence in support of the Bible that God has yet given to the world. It is the voice of the Western Hemisphere proclaiming the sublime truth that God did not leave himself without witnesses among the nations and races of men who inhabited the Western world.

There is an abundance of evidence in support of the Book of Mormon. Eleven men solemnly testify to the world that they both saw and handled the plates from which the translation was made. Learned linguists (C. W. Anthon, F. W. Mitchel) pronounced the characters genuine. Assuredly in the light of all the evidence obtainable, no one professing interest in God can receive with unconcern the announcement that God has again graced the world with another witness of himself. You, evidently, take offence at the reservation made by us concerning the correctness of the translation of the Bible. We do no more than any Protestant in this regard; practically all assume a similar stand, not binding themselves to accept the inconsistencies within the Bible that have gained entrance through the many translations to which it has been subjected.

We believe the Bible as fully, if not more so, than modern Christians. We accept the King James version, and from that substantiate our doctrines, not with isolated passages, but the whole tenor of the Scriptures.

ELDER W. W. AUSTIN.
48 Ste. Famille street.

LIFE-SAVING COSTUME FOR CREW OF BRITISH SUBMARINES

The crews of British submarines up to a few months ago had only a poor chance of saving their lives in case any mishap overtook their craft. Recently, however, Captain Hall, in conjunction with Surgeon Ross, invented an apparatus which consists of a thin copper helmet and a waterproof jacket, the latter containing a 'pocket' ingeniously fitted with a chemical device for purifying the man's breath so that he can live and breathe freely for a considerable time under water. So successful have been the experiments that these life-saving suits are now fitted to all the British boats. Each submarine is fitted with air locks, where a quantity of air is imprisoned when the boat sinks. Here the man can live long enough to allow them to dress; then they can sally forth, lift the hatch—there is no water pressure on it, as the boat is now full of water—and climb out, regulating the valve on the feed pipe to the helmet to suit their taste; then, placing their hands to their side, they will be carried by the natural buoyancy of the costume to the surface, where they are kept afloat until rescued. If the state of the weather allows, they can open the window of the helmet to admit fresh air.

SMALL ORGANS WANTED.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Do you chance to know of any person who has a small organ to dispose of. If am a missionary here in the bottom of Placentia Bay, Nfld., among a lot of poor people scattered about the coast and travel all the winter through in my mission boat, the 'Undine.' A little organ would be of great service to me in my lonely toil. In fact, I need two, one for my Young People's Society meetings, and one for the Mission Boat. Some of these hard frosty nights, think of a young man under reefed canvas trying to reach a harbor to preach the Gospel, and as you conjure up the picture, fancy you see a crowd of people listening intently to the strains of an organ, the first one they ever saw or listened to in their lives!

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OXEN DRINKING — BY HORATIO WALKER.

Reciprocity between Canada and the United States already exists in art, as is shown by the purchase of Mr. Horatio Walker's large and important picture, 'Oxen Drinking,' for the National Gallery of the Dominion of Canada in Ottawa. Mr. Walker was born in Canada, and has spent much of his life here, although he is a citizen of the United States. He has been especially interested in the rugged simplicity of the French-Canadians, and has depicted them and their homely surroundings with power and dignity. He is especially able in his portrayal of rustic life and animals. For several years he has lived most of the time on an island in the St. Lawrence River, where he could be in constant touch with the people.

'Oxen Drinking,' one of his finest works of art, has been exhibited in the Montross Gallery, New York, and is there at present, pending instruction from Canada.

Home-Makers and House-Keepers

Bits of Work Women Can Do

many small bits of re- woman may do among goods when she wishes me for the winter. Up- by no means difficult, fting' is wished; cover- res care rather than the veriest tyro can veneer if she will

irs and even sofas frames need have who would recover cover is removed torn it becomes a which the new t remember with read shall run the ways in a straight ecessary to piece it, there is one, must be n perfectly.

o be firm enough to wear e done on a machine, and eavily and smoothly press- It is always better to u erial, when the stuff is tisfactory in effect, for ateur obviates many seams ent extra labor.

aterial is such that the not turn under neaty and gimp may be made to cover le of sins in that direction will be no difficulty in put- brass-headed tacks evenly if easure is pinned along the the tacks put at regular in- new springs or actual re- of the inner structure of a needed this must be done rofessional, but the furniture then be returned for the owner on the covering.

r velvet to be put without on flat-top desks may be ed without fear. The desk is first to be made smooth. cover is torn off and the wood and rubbed with coarse sand- until none of the old stuff re- Then the wood is washed— ed, if necessary. The object this is to have a clean and clear ce, without which the new cover not be a success.

dampness thus put into the serves to make the coat of glue, is next put on, penetrate deep- The glue must be as stiff as will ed, otherwise it would soak ough the material, stiffening it. this consistency would be too to adhere properly to the wood e it not that the dampness aids. flat brush is used for putting on glue, and one-half of the wood face is smoothly painted. The terial then is put over, rubbing it wn smoothly with a flat piece of ard, which will press out all wrin- s. An amateur will then do better fold back the rest of the material wait until that which is pressed wn has dried in place. This will e three or four hours. Then the r half of the desk top is painted h glue and the material pulled stretched over, cutting it finally a sharp knife, not with scis- —The Leader.'

LOVE POURED OUT.

Mary, bring thy precious store box of alabaster.
lavish hand thy ointment pour thy beloved Master.

ugh men may scorn thy loving gift,
jealous anger burning,
knows, He can thy motive sift,
love with love returning.

bravely on, whate'er it cost;
not misunderstanding;
out the lonely, sad and lost,
ong in thy Lord's commanding.

blessed Master still is here;
suffering ones He needeth
thou canst give; so never fear—
Lord's offering still He heedeth.

out thy wealth of tender love,
Without one thought of stinting;
drop is treasured up above,
heed the world's dark hinting?

even if thy heart should break
giving it expression,
sacrifice be glad to make,
love thrives not in suppression.

on, love on, thou loving heart;
love' be thy sweet mission;
best thou hast to all impart,
fulfill thy Lord's commission.

—Ellen L. Goreh, India.

SKIMMING.

are going to give a pan of don't skim it first,' the old mother used to say; meaning, if are going to do a favor, don't spoil ungracious word or manner.

n't we noticed how much of skimming' goes on in ordinary intercourse?

er errand? I never can go wn without half a dozen com- s" complains Bob, when his asks him to bring a book from ary. He never refuses to oblige does not really count it an ence; he only takes the off his kindness.

gloves ripped again,' ex- Mary, when John wants her to few stitches. 'It seems to me ays need mending when I am y with something else.' She shocked at his going shabby, ressed if anyone thought her to render such office, but s it a little unpleasant to favor.

hildren follow the fashion, shuts the door at Bridget's but he grumbles at having to top. Susie goes to the door is sent, but she departs with that it is Tommy's turn. ong people who love one skim the sweetness from they render.—Nashville Advocate.'

THE LESSON

I did not know the sky could be
So very soft, so very blue;
I did not know the land and sea
Could spread so fair below my view
Until I learned, one cloudless day,
To banish hatred from my heart,
To put my foolish doubts away
And bid my envy to depart.

I did not know how richly I
With priceless gifts had been endowed;
With health and strength, I knew not why
I might be glad and brave and proud,
Until I learned to cease to grieve
Because some other won success.
But strove the harder to achieve
The fair rewards of worthiness.

SOMETHING NEW OR DIFFERENT

How many women have wished that 'someone would invent a new kind of meal,' and how many have felt cross and depressed when their family, ungratefully ignoring the difficulties, have looked wearily at 'the same old pudding. The problem is practically the same for the woman whose 'chef' insists on cooking his own favorite dishes and the woman who feels that anything would taste good 'if only someone else cooked it.'

There was a real reason for lack of variety in the days of our grandmothers when supplies were limited to the things that could be grown on one's own land or in one's own neighborhood; when the only recipes available were the ones passed on down from mother to daughter, with occasional additions of 'Mary Smith's sponge cake' or Cousin Jane's spiced beef,' there was reason for this unvarying bill of fare.

But is there any reason for it now? Is the difficulty not rather with the housekeeper, who, seeing described an Italian dish, a Russian cream, a southern hot bread, or a Norwegian stew, says, 'Oh, we've never eaten things like that; I'm sure he would not like it.'

Why not try the new dishes? The newspapers bring you new recipes daily, and if you take the trouble to cut them out and test them, you will be richly rewarded.

Why not get a few of the new flavorings suggested? You may not like hot Indian curries, but used with common sense and judgment, the new flavor of a mild curry will add zest to jaded appetites. You may never have had a meal without meat, and may not be a vegetarian, but that is no reason why you and your family should not enjoy the change of a nut scrapple or a bean stew.

Why not use the energy wasted in bemoaning the fact that there is nothing new to be had, or studying new suggestions and recipes, and if you have not a variety of material on hand, see that you have a list ready for your next grocery order. You will spend less in the long run if you can make your family enjoy cheaper cuts of meat, more cereals, and vegetables.

Then use common sense in arranging your meals. You do not need to be a food scientist to know that the new dish, which is made rich and nourishing to take the place of a meat course, will not be appreciated if you serve it after a rich, heavy soup, or with meat. You do not need to be a chemist to know that your family will relish a fruit salad or a light dessert after a boiled dinner or a rich roast any more than you need to be a prophet to be sure tht the boiled suet pudding will be just what is wanted after the fish or vegetarian first course.

There are endless helpful books written and articles published now-a-days, but how can they help you if you only say, 'Well, it does sound sensible,' and, 'That might be delicious,' yet never try the new way, 'for fear some one might not like it.' Even if the family do not like your first attempt at change quite so well as one of the old familiar menus, don't be discouraged. Just think what your difficulties will be if they insist on having what they like best all the time, and then grow tired of that. Far better to give them variety, and teach them to enjoy all wholesome food.

Foreign Recipes

Sformato di Fagiolini (Italian beans)—Put into boiling salted water about one pound of French beans, leaving them to boil a few minutes, then drain well, and throw at once into cold water; drain again, and put the beans in a stewpan with a little very good stock and simmer. When tender pass through a sieve, and add a little grated Parmesan cheese, two or three spoonfuls of white sauce, and two or three eggs well beaten. Mix all well together and put in a buttered mold. Steam for about twenty minutes.

Uova Trippate (Italian)—Take four medium-sized onions, cut them in thin slices, and fry them in butter till a pale golden color; add a teaspoonful of flour, and pour over the onions a little good stock, adding a pinch of pepper, salt and grated nutmeg. Cover the stewpan, and let the onions simmer till perfectly soft. Boil three eggs hard, cut in slices, place them carefully with the stewed onions, and heat all thoroughly, but do not let it boil. Serve on a very hot dish.

Frijoles (Spanish Beans).—Use two cups of pink beans. Wash thoroughly. Put in plenty of water to soak over night. In the morning drain off the water and place in a stewpan; pour over one quart of hot water (not boiling), with a pinch of baking soda, and boil slowly until soft. When soft drain off the water and pour over them one quart of tomatoes, one or two red peppers, two slices of bacon. Season with salt, place on the back of the fire and boil slowly for two hours.

Italian Croquettes.—Melt two level tablespoonfuls of butter and stir in four level tablespoonfuls of flour. Then add a cupful of hot milk and cook until it is rather thick. Add salt and cayenne to taste, then two tablespoonfuls of grated cheese. Cook and stir a minute, then take from the fire and stir in the beaten yolks of four eggs. Have a cupful of cold boiled macaroni cut in very small pieces, and stir well into the sauce. Add more salt and pepper if desired. Turn out on shallow dishes to cool and then form into cylinder-shaped croquettes. Dip into beaten egg and then cover with bread-crumbs and fry in deep hot fat.

Stewed Prunes.—They should never be boiled. That spoils the flavor. Cleanse thoroughly, soak in water ten or twelve hours, adding a little granulated sugar when putting to soak, for although the fruit is sweet enough, yet experience has shown that the added sugar brings out better the flavor of the fruit. After soaking, the fruit will assume its full size, and is ready to be simmered on the back of the stove. Do not boil prunes, that is what spoils them. Simmer, simmer only. Keep lid on. Shake gently; do not stir and never let boil. When tender they are ready for table. Serve cold, and a little cream will make them more delicious. Added just before simmering, a little sliced lemon or orange gives a rich color and flavor to the syrup. It is not necessary to pay a fancy price for large prunes, the small varieties are frequently just as sweet and just as finely flavored.

Los Angeles Pudding—Take three tablespoonfuls of sugar, two of butter, one egg, one large cup of buttermilk, one teaspoonful of soda dissolved in milk, one and a half cups of prunes, seeded and chopped fine, one and a half cups of flour, a little salt and nutmeg. Steam three hours. This is to be served with a sauce made of one cup of butter, one spoonful of flour, a cup of sugar, and two cups of hot water. Boil thoroughly and flavor.

Spanish Puffs.—One tablespoonful of powdered sugar, two ounces of butter, one teaspoonful of salt, one cup of water, yolks of four eggs. Put the water into a saucepan, add the sugar, salt and butter, and while boiling stir in flour enough to have it leave the pan, then stir in one by one the yolks of the eggs. Now drop a tablespoonful into boiling lard and fry a light brown. If done properly they will puff.

Eden Vale Prune Whip.—Take one pint of stewed prunes, one-third pint thick cream, whites of six eggs, and raspberry jell. After thoroughly draining the prunes, pit them and rub them through a colander; avoid rubbing the skins through as much as possible. Beat the white of the eggs to a stiff froth; then by degrees beat this into sifted prunes. If not sweet enough to suit the taste add a tablespoonful of sugar. The delicacy of this dish depends largely upon th ethoroughness with which the ingredients are beaten together. When well beaten together, pour into a glass dish. Whip the cream with bits of the jelly. Serve with cream, or, if preferred, with a custard made from the yolks of six eggs.

The yolks of the eggs may be used for boiled custard, which is richer when made entirely from yoks than when made from yolks and white together.

THE BEND OF THE ROAD

MABEL QUILLER-COUCH
In the 'British Weekly.'

The girl stood in the midst of the meadows looking before her with calm, earnest eyes, in the depths of which sadness and content struggled for mastery. Before and behind her stretched sweet, green-brown fields, intersected with hedges over which a faint film of green hung almost like a faint, intangible vapor, too definite to be ignored, too delicate to be defined.

On the right of her rose a hill with a narrow white road winding round its face. She glanced at the road now with eyes in which the sadness seemed to predominate, then quickly, almost timidly, turned away. 'I will lift up mine eyes unto the hills, from whence cometh my help': the words fell from her lips in an earnest, almost solemn, whisper, and she turned her sweet brown eyes once again to the hill and the winding road, but they were full of calm and content now.

'Yes, I can say it at last,' she said slowly; 'and, oh! how glad and thankful I am,' she added with a deep, deep sigh.

A year ago she had watched her lover walk along that winding road, around the bend, and out of sight She had watched him out of her life, too, though she did not know it. In one week's time he was to have returned, and she was to watch for him round the bend, and he would join her in the meadow, and all life was to be one long, sweet walk along a sunny road, but together instead of alone. He had gone to tell his mother his glorious news, and then he was to come back to her, bringing his mother's welcome to her new daughter, and plans for the future—and there would be the present joy of being together after a whole seven days' absence. She was to wait for him in the budding meadows, and when he turned the bend of the road he was to whirl his stick three times, after a fashion he had, as a sign to her—as though she needed any signal to tell her it was he!

She could not wait the full seven days before she went to watch the winding road: on the second day, when it had seemed seven, she was there, and the next, and the next, until the seventh had come and gone, and then a fortnight had gone, and a month, and a whole season: until the hedges had whitened with May, and the ground below whitened with the falling petals; until the green of the trees and hedges had grown coarse and heavy, then brown and yellow and bare, and the end of the year had come—but not her lover.

No word or sign of him had reached her since that day when she had watched him out of her life. Looking back now, she wondered how she had lived through it—through the loneliness, the blank, and, worst of all, the doubts and questionings, the unanswered questionings, the torturing suspense and wonderings. These had nearly driven her mad through the weeks and months when her brain never ceased asking one torturing question. But time had deadened the worst force of the blow, had healed over the wound, leaving a deep-seamed scar to show where it had been; and peace and content had come. 'But I shall go softly all my years,' she said to herself, as her quiet eyes rested on the winding road. 'Dear Father, teach me never to desire anything too greatly. There is so much to be done, there are so many to help, and there is always the big, wide, beautiful world to love—the fields and the sky, the birds and flowers, and the hills. Oh, yes; there is enough to satisfy one—if only——'

Sometimes, though, a doubt just forced itself on her whether a fuller life would not be an easier one—a life with people rather than fields and hills and sky about one; if around that bend something did not lie waiting for her.

Life is a book in volumes three—
The past, the present, the yet to be.
The first is finished and laid away,
The second we're reading day by day,
The third and last of volumes three
Is locked from sight. God keepeth the key.'

A breeze sighed around her as she sang, fluttering her pretty grey gown and ruffling her soft, dark hair; a tress of it blew across her eyes, and for a moment blinded her. When she could see the road again, a man was coming around the bend of it, and as she looked his steps grew slower, then ceased. His face was towards her, and she knew it, oh, she knew it! Her own grew white and rigid, her eyes tense with the bewilderment of her feelings.

The man moved on, and she saw that he held a stick in his hand. 'Would he dare to swing it in the old way? Would he dare to signal to her?' she asked herself, and waited in breathless surprise. He raised it, swung it round once but in a feebly hesitating way, then let it drop to the ground. He walked on, but with lagging, hesitating step. Perhaps he was awaiting some sign from her. If so, he did not get it; he would never get it. Perhaps she had altered so much that he did not recognize her!

Her hair blew across her eyes again, and she raised her hand to put it back. The man mistook the action for a signal, and suddenly quickened his pace. There was no lagging now; he strode along almost at a run. The girl stood dazed, hesitating. Could she escape? Did she want to? She did not know. She only felt an intense regret that the wound had been opened again; she could not face any more such pain. Why had he not left her to the content and peace she had won?

She saw him open the gate and come through the meadows towards her. With sudden revulsion of feeling she turned away. Her eyes rested on the peaceful stretches, on the river flowing so smoothly in the distance; but all seemed suddenly changed. In place of peace and beauty, they wore an air only of melancholy, of loneliness. Something was wanting: Nature seemed suddenly irresponsive, unsympathetic, unsatisfying. The larks were carolling joyfully, the wind soughed softly across the fields, but through and above everything she heard his footsteps on the turf. To have saved her life she could not at that moment have turned and faced him. Then she heard his voice calling her by name, and the sound of it set every nerve quivering.

'Mary,' he said pleadingly, 'Mary.'

By the greatest effort of her life she controlled herself, drove the light from her eyes, and all expression from her face but one of haughty surprise, and turned to him a face and eyes and greeting as icy as ever woman made them. It was so little what he had expected that for the moment he was at a loss for words.

'I—am come,' he stammered at last, awkwardly.

'Why?'

The question, so cold, so brief, so uncompromising, added still further to his embarrassment. The girl's heart ached with pity in spite of herself, poor, foolish heart; but the pity did not show in her cold, proud face.

'I came to explain—to——'

'Some things cannot be explained. It is less insulting to attempt to.'

'Mary, have you no mercy?'

'Had you?'

'None was shown to me—I—Mary, you know I was no whiner, but I am telling only the truth when I say it nearly killed me.'

'What did?'

'The opposition, the—the facts I was faced with—and what they said would be best for you. I had no means, no work, no prospects except what I had from my mother, and she was furiously opposed to our engagement—madly—and I gave in; and then I was very ill, and for a long time knew nothing.'

'You could have written; it was your duty; it is only the coward who shelters himself behind silence.'

'I did write; and only a month ago, at her death, found my letter amongst my mother's papers. She had stopped at destroying it, and I was thankful; for now I have it to show you to confirm my words. I knew how much justification I should need in your eyes.'

He took a letter from his pocket-book and handed it to her; his face was very white, and the hand that held the letter trembled. Mary looked long at the square, white envelope, for she dared not raise her eyes lest the mist in them should be seen.

'Will you read it?' he asked humbly.

She was silent for a moment; then she raised her head and looked at him with dewy eyes. 'I would like to be alone to read it,' she said softly; and her lips trembled.

'Will you go home? I will wait here, or——'

'No; I want to read it here—where most of my battles have been fought and my troubles met.'

'Oh, my dear, my dear, what troubles I have brought you!—I, who would have laid down my life to save you pain.'

She looked at him wistfully, questioningly. 'Would you?' she asked, almost in a whisper.

'I nearly did. At least, they all told me it would save you pain if I did not see you again.'

'And you believed them?'

'Should I have done it otherwise? I was thinking of you only, and how to lessen the pain I had brought into your life. You believe me?'

'Yes, I believe—only—another time follow your own heart; don't be led by others. To say good-by would have been cruel enough, but it would have been happiness compared with the pain you inflicted. To leave me waiting in such doubt, such suspense—oh, it was cowardly, it was cruel! No other pain could have been so great as that pain of doubting. Now leave me with my letter.'

He went away across the meadows towards the river, but she did not look after him; her eyes were fixed on the envelope and its big red seal, her mind trying to grasp the mind of the woman who could suppress a letter—so momentous a letter, too—yet hesitate to destroy it altogether, or to break the seal. Then she broke open the envelope she should have broken twelve long months before, and drew out the contents.

There were two large sheets of paper, closely written over, and as her eyes fell on the first lines her heart gave a great leap. Somehow, in her pain and bewilderment, she had realized the time and the circumstances under which it was written; her mind was full of the present; and her own changed feelings, and the pain and despair, the love, the racked heart and tortured feelings, which cried out to her from those pages, came on her with a shock which made her heart bleed and ache again.

With eyes too blind with tears to read beyond the first page, she pressed the paper to her lips, and as she did so she knew that all the hard-earned content was gone, the love of sky and fields and river could never fill her life and satisfy her again. She wanted human love—something that would give some return. There was only one who could fill her life, and round it off, and make it perfect, and involuntarily she looked about her for him.

He saw her look, and came quickly, his haggard eyes eagerly questioning. 'Mary?' he gasped brokenly, 'how is it to be?'

She was standing with her face buried in her hand, and through the fingers a tear fell. At the sound of his voice she reached out her other hand to him, then in a moment she raised her tender, happy eyes to his.

'Dear,' she said, 'I want you to go back over the hill again, and then to come back around the bend, and wave your signal as you were to have done, and all the last sad year shall be as though it had never been. I know I am foolish—childish; but will you?' But he was already striding away towards the hill and the winding road.

'Was it only to-day, only an hour ago, I was wondering what lay for me around the bend of the hill?' she questioned, in glad awe, as she waited. And then around the bend came her lover, and signal answered signal.

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ABSURDITIES PUNCTURED.

(New York 'Evening Post,' Jan. 24.)

The old absurdity that Japan could transport 200,000 troops across the Pacific cropped up yesterday in the Merchant Marine Congress, held by ship-subsidy boomers. It has repeatedly been shown that Japan could not move so large a body of men for 7,000 miles with adequate provisions and military supplies, to say nothing of artillery. Nor has she sufficient cruisers and battleships to protect her coasts and afford convoy to so vast a fleet of transports. Even in crossing the troops from Japan to Korea during the war with Russia, a number of unguarded transports were captured by Russian cruisers. Yet this operation was a pygmy affair compared with the task of moving so vast a flotilla of colliers, transports, and merchantmen some 7,000 miles, loaded to the rails with forage, food, and guns. Moreover, such a fleet travels not with the speed of an Atlantic liner, but at the rate of the slowest ship in the entire fleet. Of course, such an undertaking could not be accomplished in haste. Every available Japanese merchant vessel would have to be drawn in from wherever it might be cruising or lying and be refitted for war purposes. In the late war scare between England and Germany, this same bogie of 100,000 or 250,000 German troops landing in England under cover of a fog was worked for all it was worth, until reason, logic, and facts demolished it. There, too, it was shown that the entire German mercantile fleet would have to be used for such an enterprise—after its arrival from the four quarters of the globe—that its fastest speed would be eight miles an hour, and that it would have to fight its way through the British fleet to reach England.

ELECTRIC ANTS.

(From the 'Atlantic Weekly.')

When you happen to sit down to rest or take notes near a colony of electric ants some wandering hunter is sure to find you and come cautiously forward to discover the nature of the intruder and what ought to be done.

If you are not too near the town and keep perfectly still he may run across your feet a few times, over your legs and hands and face, up your trousers, as if taking your measure and getting comprehensive views, then go in peace without raising an alarm.

If, however, a tempting spot is offered or some suspicious movement excites him a bite follows, and such a bite! I fancy that a bear or wolf bite is not to be compared with it.

A quick electric flame of pain flashes along the outraged nerves, and you discover for the first time how great is the capacity for sensation you are possessed of. A shriek, a grab for the animal, and a bewildered stare follow this bite of bites as one comes back to consciousness from sudden eclipse. Fortunately if careful one need not be bitten oftener than once or twice in a lifetime.

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The BOY SCOUTS

FROM THE EDITOR'S CHAIR.

I wish this week to make an appeal to all scoutmasters. Into whatever part of the city I go, I notice among the scoutmasters, even among the keenest of them, the fatal signs of despondency. This must not be. I know full well all the hard work you have put in, all the enthusiasm you have displayed, and all the disappointments you have met with, and can sympathize with you most heartily in all the troubles and difficulties which you have encountered on every hand. But now, just when victory is at hand, only a little more determination and perseverance on your part is needed to win the day. No one can stand for long against the perseverance of a number of keen and determined men. Do not give in and own yourselves beaten just at the time when victory is assured you. For the last three months your efforts have kept the movement alive, in spite of inactivity among those to whom we look as leaders. It is true that in spite of your efforts our numbers have decreased, and that, on the part of some, less interest is being taken in their work. The discouragement has even spread to the boys themselves in many cases, and more than one troop has ceased to exist. But what can one expect after going through a three months' siege, apparently deprived of all organization, and in this way cut off from outside support? The fact that we have survived the very trying ordeal at all should prove of the utmost encouragement to you, and should once again rally to our standard all who have this movement at heart, especially those scoutmasters who are in charge of the different troops. If this is done, success is assured you. Reinforcements have now arrived, and your efforts are bringing their well-deserved reward. During the last three weeks, troops have been formed at the Church of the Ascension, St. Jude's and All Saints. All of these places will before long have very strong troops, and their additional power and encouragement will be given you in your endeavors to place, once and for all, the organization of the movement in Montreal on a live and energetic footing.

Your patience has, I know, been tried well-nigh to the breaking point, but the lessons in patience and self-control which you have been taught should prove of inestimable value to you throughout the rest of your life. Lessons learned in this way will not be forgotten readily. Scouts are supposed to possess the qualities of angels, and must live up to a much higher standard than the ordinary man. Why they should be so privileged in this respect I do not know, but I certainly think that the patience which both the scoutmasters and scouts have shown is highly to be praised, especially when it is borne in mind that they are all bubbling over with enthusiasm, and are anxious to see things making rapid progress. It is up to you, scoutmasters, instead of becoming disheartened, to set your boys an example, and to keep up their enthusiasm for a short time more, when all will be put right.

SCOUT EDITOR.

THE ROOF OF THE WORLD.

Another Yarn of India.

It is not merely because of its height of seven thousand feet above sea-level, but rather because of its setting among the giant mountain peaks which surround it that Darjeeling is called the roof of the world. No wonder India fears no invasion from the north and north-east with this great barrier of solid rock between her and her neighbors.

When the sweltering heat of Calcutta and the plains becomes too much for the visitor, and he is tired of seeing the mercury clinging to the one-hundred-degree mark and above as if it really liked to stretch its neck that high, he takes train and is carried two hundred miles due north until he is bundled off in the early morning hours at a junction called Siliguri. Here he changes into a little train that looks like a collection of toy railway cars, and that is drawn by a little engine which only weighs fourteen tons on tracks with a gauge of but two feet. The road lies directly through a huge stretch of jungle covering the low foothills of the Himalayas until it strikes the mountains. Then commences one of the most wonderful pieces of railroad construction in the world. The little train has but fifty miles to go altogether, and must climb over a ridge seven thousand four hundred feet high and down six hundred feet on the other side. It takes eight hours to accomplish this, and the loops it makes and the sharp curves it swings round and the great cliffs it skirts are at least enough to keep the traveller interested if they do not make him wish he were safe at the end of his journey.

Darjeeling itself is stuck on the side of a steep hill. Below it stretch great tea plantations, and at the bottom of the valley, thousands of feet down, lies the tiny thread of a river. All about it is a sea of mountains, with deep valleys cutting through them and forty-five miles away rises the great range of Kinchinjunga, twenty-eight thousand feet high, and covered with snow. The tip-top point of the world, Mount Everest, is only a hundred and twenty miles distant, and may be seen at sunrise from a point a few miles away.

After the heat of the plains the cool air of Darjeeling is like a cold plunge on a summer's day. One night we sweltered in the train with the least possible coverings over us; the next, five thicknesses of blankets and a fire in the grate were not too much for comfort. The air was so bracing that we wanted to do nothing but walk and walk and walk all day. And there were many excursions to be taken. Every new place visited brought new hills and valleys into view, and the splendor of the scenery in contrast to the deadly monotony of city streets and sun-baked plains was wonderfully refreshing.

We walked out on to a spur of the mountain called Birch Hill Park, which had been left in its wild state. Here was one piece of scenery that was familiar to us after months of travelling, for we recognized the white birches and other hard woods as being almost the same as we had at home. We wandered through the woods imagining ourselves back in Canada until we suddenly came upon a troop of little brown monkeys eating nuts on the path. Then we knew we were in India. A slender white column of marble, in the midst of trees, arrested our attention, and we read on it:—'Erected to the memory of Jim, the faithful friend and canine companion of a forest officer, who will ever mourn his loss.' Jim's master certainly had the Scout attitude towards his dog.

We went through the native part of the town just to see the people. Numbers of Tibetans make their home there; loose blouses, baggy at the waist, with a short skirt to the knees, and their jaunty little hats with turned-up rims make them very picturesque. They carry a straight, thin-bladed knife in a sheath hanging from the belt. The native hill people are those from whom the famous Goorkha regiments are drawn. Small, well-developed fellows they are, and they probably yield to no other people in the world in endurance in mountain climbing. The Goorkha soldiers excel in this sort of work. It is nothing to them to take a couple of miles run before dinner just to keep in condition, and every year a cross-country harrier race is held in which soldiers with full field equipment compete, and the course lies up the side of a steep mountain, over the top, and down the other slope. They tire easily in long marches on the plains, but can run rings around any other Indian regiments in the hills.

The Goorkhas were one of the tribes which remained faithful to the British in the Mutiny, and as a reward they are allowed to carry their tribal knife besides the regulation bayonet as part of their equipment. This knife, called a kukri, is a most dangerous-looking weapon. It is about a foot long, the back is convex, and the blade widens rapidly from the point to a width of about two inches, narrowing again towards the hilt. All the hill people carry kukries stuck in their belts, and the scars on their faces show that they use them for other purposes than to chop wood and cut meat. It is rather alarming to the visitor to meet groups of these armed natives on a lonely path with a cliff on one side and a precipice on the other, and to think what they might do if they wished.

A walk of five miles took us over one of the hills where the barracks are. Distant bugle calls and the glint of sun on bayonets showed us where the troops were drilling on the other side of the town, but the air was so clear that the sounds seemed as if they came from close by, and it was only the size of the men who moved about like companies of small insects that made us realize how far away they were. We reached the native town of Ghoom, the highest railway station on the line, and met numbers of hill men bringing in loads of firewood and other supplies in great baskets on their backs carried by means of straps around their foreheads, or on donkeys.

At the end of our stay we got into the little train again and headed down the mountains towards Calcutta and the heat. It was dark before we reached the jungle belt, and they lit a great flaring torch on the engine as we entered it. This circle of light only made the depths of the forest blacker. The trees close to the track stood out sharply as we jolted by, their forked limbs making them look like people holding up their two arms in wonder at what was passing. Their long shadows swung around like troops of men stealing down on the cars after the engine had passed, only they never got quite close enough to be seen. Every moment it seemed as if we should see some of the jungle beasts peering at us, for this was the kind of forest that we had imagined as we read of Mowgli in the Jungle Books.' The stumpy little engine puffed and snorted and banged around the curves, and the scorching winds from the plains began to blow in our faces as if they would shrivel us to cinders. In contrast to the wildness of it all was the little Goorkha fireman squatting on top of the lurching engine just under the flame of the torch, and smoking a cigarette.

The next day we were in Calcutta, sitting under electric fans, and wondering if Darjeeling and its coolness might not be really a dream.

E. R. PATERSON,
Scoutmaster 17th Montreal.

'B. P.' EXPLAINS TO THE CRITICS.

Perhaps the scout thinks himself quite capable of defining his position, but it is just as well now and again to be able to take the weapon that may come to you freshly ground by the capable hands at Headquarters. There are people yet who do not understand what we are after, so the boy scouts one and all will do well to read their chief's defence as put forward in the following letter lately published in the 'London Times':

Sir,—The letters which have recently appeared on the subject of boy scouts show that many false impressions are abroad. I venture, therefore, to offer a very few words explaining the aims of the organization.

The object of the movement is to help the boys of whatever class to become 'all round' men, to give them 'character,' and to make them capable of looking after themselves in whatever circumstances they are placed.

The method of the movement is the education of the boys by means which really appeal to them—namely, scoutcraft, or backwoods-manship, and its manly attributes.

The administration is based on decentralization of authority and responsibility—each district conducting its own affairs.

The movement was not founded with the idea of benefiting any particular organization or body, but solely to benefit the rising generation and to help existing boys' organizations in their work.

It is evident from the correspondence that, among several other mistaken notions, it is still held by some that two objectionable points in our training are its militarism and its want of religion.

With regard to the military aspect, I can only repeat what is fully explained in our handbook—viz., 'Scouting has not, necessarily, anything to do with soldiering.' Under our principle of decentralization it is permissible for scoutmasters to specialize in any particular aspects of scouting that they may select, such as ambulance, woodcraft, seamanship, markmanship, or any other item. But this must not lead people to suppose that the aim of the movement is solely to make boys proficient in any one particular subject, or that one branch should be taken up to the exclusion of all the others, or that that branch is soldiering.

As regards religion the movement is purely undenominational, and is not connected with any one church or school of thought. Its general intention is to endeavor, without interfering with the spiritual training or form of religious observance already given to the boys by their parents or pastors, to make them good citizens and upright men, and to teach them to put their religion, of whatever form it may be, into practice in their everyday life.

This is our principle, the detail is only 11 or 12 years of age, but they are as eager and clever over their work as any of the boys, and they go in for all the same examinations, and I know of one company of girl guides who have won five times as many badges as the boys. . . . I was glad, too, to award two lovely silver crosses of merit to two brave girls who had jumped into the river to rescue a drowning man. They . . . had always practiced swimming in clothes and boots'

Signs of the success of this movement may be found in the reports of superintending officers and parents, who testify in innumerable cases to the good effect the training has had on the character of the girls, also in their actual deeds, reported from time to time in the public press

Twenty-two efficiency badges given for knowledge in such subjects as music, art, gymnastics, needlework, cooking, dairy work, etc., though not as important as the badges for swimming, nursing, life-saving, etc., are offered as inducements to proficiency in a variety of subjects.

The unit for work or play is the group of eight girls, one of whom is the group leader, three groups forming a company, officered by ladies over 21 years of age. Each group is named after a flower, the guides wearing the emblem embroidered on their blouses. The uniform consists of a simple navy blue blouse and skirt, straw hat, tie of company color, and belt with pouch, lanyard and knife, staff and gauntlets.

The training makes for all-round capability but there is one point also insisted on: To be men's guides, women must not only understand men so as to be their comrades, they must also maintain a refining influence, and command their respect and admiration.'

AN AFTERNOON WITH ONTARIO SCOUTS.

We were going to have a field day with the First Preston Troop, Galt taking the attack, and Preston taking the defence respectively, Blue and Red. On the morning of the first of January, we, the patrol leaders, held a meeting, to decide where to meet and get our maps and plans.

There were five patrols, the Foxes, Ravens, Wolves, Lions and Eagles, the last named being my own. The four first named were to meet at the Central Park, and from there go to their stations, from which they were to commence work. But the Eagles were to meet at the Galt, Preston and Hespeler street railway station, to catch the 1.10 car to Preston.

We got to Preston about 1.30, and immediately fell in for action, then started out for Preston Road at the double, and reached there about 1.45. We stopped there to discuss the plans and the map, get our bearings and divide up. The object in the game was to get through, with a despatch, to Cowan's Farm, without being caught by the Red force. Each despatch taken through counted two points, and the special, carried by a corporal, counted 10 percent of the side bringing it in.

At 2 o'clock the work started, and we split up into the three parties, and started, all keeping in touch with the others by signalling or running messages between parties.

My comrade and myself often had to hide. Within about three miles of the flag, to which the message had to be taken, the Reds were set the thickest, for we saw many parties of scouts in hiding, some of which were betrayed by their hats against the white snow.

At 3.30, operations were to stop and the decisions of the umpires to be given, and we were all to assemble at the camp, where a ration party had been sent to make a clearing, and also some good coffee. After all had been added up the score stood: Preston, 8; Galt, 30. After we ate our lunches, drank our coffee, and were told to get our respective patrols into 'Indian file,' to march home.

We arrived in Galt at half-past five, all well pleased and not a little dirty, after our afternoon out.

BRYANT W. FRYER,
P. L. Eagles, First Galt Troop.

A BROTHER ORGANIZATION.

Scoutmaster Young's British mail bag is in requisition again to furnish news of doings in the Old Land. Not only the first home of the Boy Scout movement, England has also other companies of boys, working much along the same lines, and it is of one of these that one of Mr. Young's correspondent's writes.

'I belong,' he says, 'to the Incorporated S. Church Scout Patrols,' and not to Baden-Powell's. This is connected with the Church Lads' Brigade, and has the same headquarters.

'There is very little difference in the method of training, except our religious obligations, which I assure you are no drawback. I feel sure that by training our boys in the right way we are making men of them.

'On a recent Wednesday evening we gave a demonstration of first aid, together with semaphore signalling and physical drill, after which we had a distribution of prizes, which were given for attendance, smartness, observation tests and boxing. We had a splendid evening, which resulted in the promise of the use of a bell tent for the summer (we have one already), and also made us some good friends.

'Some time back we had a sing-song evening, at which every Scout had to contribute a part, and I can tell you with pleasure much hidden talent was brought to light.

'I believe in bringing the boys before the public as much as possible, as it makes them take real interest in their work, and shows them that scouting is not merely a plaything, but is of real use.

'Wishing you and your troop every success, I remain,

Yours sincerely,
WILLIAM WILKINSON.

GIRL GUIDES MOVEMENT GROWING.

Boys, Look to Your Laurels!

The Baden Powell Girl Guides movement is making such progress in Great Britain and the colonies, says the Monitor,' that it is now even in numbers, as established a factor for good as are the boy scouts, of whom King Edward VII said: 'This remarkable work is the only one of its kind ever undertaken in the history of the world, to catch the boys when young and make good citizens and capable men of them.'

General Sir Baden Powell, the originator of the boy scout idea, and his sisters first proposed the enrolment of girl scouts too, finding that eight thousand girls had already taken it upon themselves to register as boy scouts, having no organization of their own to help them. Miss Baden Powell is their leader, and she is writing the official handbook, which will shortly appear. In her Letter to the Industrial School Girls' she begins: 'My dear girls, we are sometimes asked whether it is possible that girls have as good brains as boys, and whether they are not really far more naughty, but I must say I have become convinced by all the intercourse I have had with girls that they are infinitely nicer than boys, and have better brains, and can work more devotedly, and altogether, well—boys must take a back seat. . . . Soon after General Baden Powell started the boy scouts . . . many thousands of little girls all over the world applied to be enrolled too. They would not let boys have it all their own way. . . . . Many . . . are out according to local conditions—for it may be remembered we have boy scouts of the Greek, Mahomedan, Society of Friends, Jewish, as well as of Protestant and Roman Catholic creeds. We are just now engaged in drawing up ideas which may be of assistance to scoutmasters in this matter. They are based as follows:—

All beliefs agree in two main cardinal points, namely:—

(1) The recognition and worship of God.

(2) Helpfulness towards one's neighbor.

These two principles we endeavor to instil into the boys as material points in their everyday life by means which appeal to them, and which may therefore have permanency.

The first—the knowledge of God—we inculcate through the medium of nature-study and observation; and it is made the duty of every scoutmaster to impress upon his troop the vital importance of a religious ideal.

The second—the duty towards one's neighbor—by the obligation to perform daily 'good turns' to others, by life-saving, by good temper, by repression of self, and so on.

It is perhaps characteristic of the average Briton that, however strongly his religion may direct his actions, he does not prate about it. So also in the Boy Scouts we do not make a show of our religion; but it should not therefore be assumed that we are without it.

It is possibly in part due to this fact that a Commissioner, deputed to report upon the Boy Scouts' movement, has been able to say that he finds its officers are 'more manly, more healthy and more thorough' and 'men who certainly devote far more time and energy to the work among the boys in camp than he has seen in the camps of other boys' organizations.'

It is possible also that the same reason accounts to some extent for the large number of boys who are anxious to join us. We do not ask boys to 'come and be good.' If we did they would probably go away elsewhere—I know I would if I were a boy. We merely ask them to 'come and be men'; and we then show them that no true man is without religion, and a religion such as really influences him in his daily work and play, and is not a mere fetish for Sundays.

Of course a young movement such as this is bound to exhibit faults in details at first. They are not difficult to find and can be remedied. We are sincerely grateful to those who have given us their suggestions. One or two judgments may have been pronounced upon the scheme somewhat prematurely; but as these are based on misapprehensions it is hoped that they will not be taken too seriously and as discouraging by those who, as scoutmasters, are so liberally devoting their leisure and energies towards doing good for their younger brothers, and towards developing our scheme on to such lines as may invest it with a national value if given a fair chance.

The ultimate success and power for good in the movement depend entirely upon the class of man who takes it up as his work, and upon his adaptation of his personal ideas to the good of the whole. I am thankful to see that in most parts the right type of strenuous, patriotic Briton is coming forward in this spirit to work on local committees, and to raise and train troops, or to encourage the development of such in his neighborhood. We only want more of them.

I beg, therefore earnestly to appeal to all who care for the future of our kin and country to join in helping, to however small an extent, in the work of raising the standard of manliness among the boys who to-morrow will be 'the men of our race. I am, Sir, yours truly,

THE FOUNDER.
Boy Scouts' Headquarters, 116 Victoria street.

A BRITISH OAK OF A BRAVE SOLDIER'S PLANTING.

The scheme of "Scouting for Boys" was worked out by Sir Robert Baden-Powell after much thought and observation. As he went through different parts of England he noticed what a great need there was of providing our boys with some means by which they could occupy their spare time to real advantage, instead of loafing about and wasting so much of it. He also recognized the great need of training them to be thoughtful and courteous, etc. Being a practical man he went home one day determined to think out some way by which this could be done. The experience he had gained in South Africa came in very useful, and he tried to adapt it to boy life. He differed from so many in the way he set about his task. He studied boys' characters in every possible way and instead of looking at it from a man's point of view, he put himself in the boy's place. He wanted to reach all classes of boys; more especially the poorer classes and the worst characters. He wanted to get hold of the boys who had been given up as hopeless by other organizations. He did not say to the boy, 'come and be good.' He tried to find a way of gaining his interest, and then, having obtained that, to gradually lead him on until he began to see how much there was in life if only spent in the right way. As soon as this had been done he knew the greatest difficulty had been overcome. The 'Boy Scouts' as we have them to-day was the result. What marvellous success it has met with you all know. The great object throughout the whole of the scheme can be summed up in two words, 'Character building.' This should not be lost sight of for a single moment, otherwise a great deal of the benefit which might be obtained will be lost. A boy loves games of all kinds. He requires means by which he can give vent to his energy; he wants adventure and novelty. All these things can be had by a boy who joins the scouts. The great difference being that his games are properly organised, and that there is method and reason in everything he does, instead of having no fixed purpose in life, as is the case with so many boys today.

When a boy joins the scouts the first thing it is attempted to teach him is to think of other people. He is bound to do a good turn to someone every day. This usually has a great effect upon a boy. It makes him stop and think a little, and this is always a good thing. Boys seldom really think enough about their life; they do not realise what it means. All they think about as a rule is how to get all the pleasure out of life that they can. A boy thinks he does not like work. He therefore plans to escape it to be happy. But as soon as he has done a good turn he has begun to think of other people, and he experiences a peculiar feeling of happiness: he does not want to loaf about any longer; he will run away and play a game. He will be happy. Oh, if people would only realise the difference between mere pleasure and happiness, what a different world this would be. As a scout he will now never forget his good turn and each day as he thinks what he can do for others, he obtains greater happiness. He realises now that he is not living for himself alone, and when once a boy has done that a great step in the formation of his character has been obtained. The first week or two is spent in teaching him one or two very simple but important things. He is taught the scout law; he has been given a set of rules to live up to which calls forth the very best that is in him, and only having joined the movement for so short a time he naturally does not want to give it up immediately: he determines, therefore, to do his best; that is all we want. If every boy would do his best we would not ask for more. The high standard that has been set up for him might well make him all the other boys who have been through it, and he experiences the feeling of Scout brotherhood. Every member of the Troop is ready to help him; gaining strength through the help of his brother scouts he resolves to give up his old associates and to become a true scout. The only thing which remains is to help him carry out his resolve. The scout master alone cannot do this. Every scout, and more especially his Patrol Leader must be prepared to do their part. They must use their influence and friendship to help him fight the battle of life. Probably several of the scouts will be fighting the same temptation. Let them confide in one another, and thus together go forward and win; instead of going into the battle single handed and risking defeat. The scout master can, of course, do much, but the scouts can do even more. After the first week the scout has become settled down amongst his new surroundings, and the scout master has to think out a course of work which will most appeal to the boys in his Troop and in each individual Patrol. This will, of course, vary considerably in different Troops, and with different scout masters, but the training laid down in 'Scouting for Boy' gives ample scope for everyone. If the boy is of a wild temperament it would not do to start off with a number of lectures. He will require plenty of games and ways of allowing his surplus energy to escape: but in between those games, short talks will be given on Patriotism, and the composition of the Union Jack. A great change will now have come over the boy, and he will take up the study of some useful subject such as ambulance work, first aid, etc. After a short time the novelty begins to wear off. The scout has become accustomed to doing his good turn each day; he has entered into the spirit of the movement, and now takes things as a matter of course; perhaps a re-action sets in and he finds it is getting harder to keep his oath. This is probably caused by his not trying so hard. It gives the Devil the opportunity he has been looking for. Now is the time that something definite must be given the boy to do: he must learn something that will keep his interest all the time, and for this purpose the system of badges has been drawn up. He sets out to gain his second class badge, and then for badges in the subjects he has been working at. In this way his interest is kept, and he remains in the Troop, and will become a credit to it. But this is just the point where the danger of losing sight of the objects of the movement arises. The scout master is anxious for his Troop to have as many badges as possible: the Patrol is anxious to beat the other Patrols in the number of badges they have, and the boy wants to get all the badges he can. In this race for badges, it is often forgotten that the aim should always be 'character building.' Now it is an excellent thing for a boy to be able to cook or to signal or to render first aid. And a knowledge of these will be invaluable to him as a scout; but that alone will not strengthen his character. It will do a good deal for him, but not all. There is a great danger of placing too much importance on this side of the work. The social side should not be forgotten for a single moment. The scouts have no opportunity of knowing one another properly if all their time is taken up in work. There should be a large portion of their time given up to talks with the boys on serious subjects, debates amongst the boys, games, quiet walks, snowshoe tramps, sports, etc. In this way the boys will get to know one another and become real chums in a way which would otherwise be impossible. It will also enable the scout master to help the boys far more than if work is the chief aim in view. The boys in each Patrol should, as far as possible, be special chums, and the boys should be encouraged to exchange confidences with one another, as well as with their scout master. I am convinced that if the movement is to do the greatest amount of good in turning out boys of high principle, the social side must be made one of the strongest sides in the work of every Troop.

NIGEL B. YOUNG,
W.S.M., 5th Montreal Troop.

. SCOUTS IN THE HEBRIDES.

It seems that Scoutmaster Young is to be complimented either on his abilities as a correspondent or on his good fortune in having a well-filled mail bag for the following account of the doings of some Scottish Scouts is also a contribution from the same generous source:

69a Keith St.,
Stornoway, Scotland.

Dear Friend,—I call you 'friend' because all Scouts should be friends. I am very glad to hear how the movement is getting on in Canada. I suppose the boys have found out that scouting is the best pastime. At any rate I found it to be such. Our troop began their winter work in December. We have a church hall for our headquarters, where every Friday night we go for practice. We get physical drill and marching from an old soldier, or rather a marine. We also get first aid and bandaging from our Scoutmaster, the Rev. A. M. Maciver. One of the signallers in the local company of Territorials gives us semaphore and morse signalling. We have started a fife and drum band with 6 flutes and 2 side drums, we have a band practice every Tuesday and Thursday in the school. We also get some one of the games in B. P.'s 'Scouting for Boys' every Friday. There are 20 boys in our troop. Stornoway is only a small place, 3,711 of a population. If you have a map of Scotland you can see what an out-of-the-way place it is. It is in the largest island in the outer Hebrides, called Lewis. Please ask some of your boys if they would exchange post cards with me, to send me some views of Canada and I to send them some views of Scotland. 'B. P.' is going to make up a party of Scouts for Canada next summer. I shall have a good try to be one of that party, so will several thousand other British Scouts.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN NICOLSON.

A SCOUT CONCERT.

On Wednesday evening last a concert was held at the Vics' Armory in aid of the Point St. Charles Troop of Boy Scouts. The chair was taken by Col. Cole at 8.30, and he was supported by His Worship Mayor Guerin and Ald. Monahan. A number of scouts from the 5th, 6th, 7th, and 9th Montreal troops were present in full uniform, having marched down from their respective headquarters. Scoutmaster Johnson made all the arrangements, and he is to be congratulated upon the excellent programme he arranged. The attendance was, however, most disappointing, more especially as it was being held in order to provide funds for a troop in a very poor district, where they are urgently needed. A very enjoyable evening was spent, however, by those who were present. The scouts of the 6th and 7th Montreal troops, under Scoutmaster Thom, gave demonstrations in ambulance work and bridge building.

At the commencement of the second part of the programme His Worship Mayor Guerin made an appeal to the audience to give the movement their hearty support, and gave the reasons why he was willing himself to support it in any way he could. Those scoutmasters, as well as the scouts, who were present, must surely have derived a great deal of encouragement from his kindly remarks, and, coming as they did on the top of no little discouragement, they were all the more appreciated. The meeting ended by 'O Canada' being sung by Scoutmaster Johnson, supported by the scouts, and then the National Anthem, which was sung by the whole audience.

THE CORONATION OF KING GEORGE V.

The coronation of King George V. is rapidly drawing near, and it has been suggested that a contingent of fifty picked scouts from Montreal should attend if possible. It has been pointed out that such a scheme would be of very great value to the boys from an educational point of view, besides being a splendid thing for Canada to send representatives of her boyhood over to such a ceremony. The boys of Montreal should most certainly be represented on this occasion. The boys have been making wonderful progress in their work during the last six months, and there would not be the slightest difficulty in finding fifty boys who would be fully qualified to compete with the best in England. It is important to instil into the boys of today the spirit of patriotism, and to demonstrate to them the magnitude of this great and glorious Empire. How could this better be accomplished than by such a trip? The boys would visit one or two of the chief commercial centres in Great Britain, and they would come back and instil something of the same spirit into their less fortunate comrades. Several of Montreal's leading citizens have already signified their approval. The scout editor would be pleased to receive suggestions from any scoutmasters or others interested in carrying out these arrangements.

ABOUT THOSE BEANS.

There is no mistaking that some one was responsible for procuring the Westmount Scouts a very good time on that last snowshoe tramp—but—it was Scoutmaster Thom, after all, who was responsible for 'the beans,' and Scouts one and all believe in giving credit where credit is due. Mr. Allen does not want more than his share.

A RACE TO THE RESCUE.

(A True Yarn.)

It happened on the 'West Coast.' There is only one West coast to a sailor, and that is the west coast of South America, which stretches from Panama in the north to Cape Horn in the south, with the whole sweep of the South Pacific Ocean rolling and pounding in on the beach, beating restlessly, never ending. On the calmest day there is a monotonous swell breaking in, and when it gets a bit heavier than usual it is a 'surf day.' No cargo is taken from the vessels that day, and many times the mail boats have to land their passengers on ships in the harbor until such time as they can be landed through the surf in safety. On these days ships riding at their anchors rise and fall and tumble about quite as much as they do at sea.

Within the tropics, on the west coast, little or no rain falls, consequently vegetation is very scarce; but sometimes it does rain, and at the time of this yarn the usual heavy dew turned into a heavy blinding rainstorm.

We were one of the ten ships lying at our anchor in Antafogasta, a northern port of Chili, which they had taken from Bolivia during one of the many wars in which Chili is fond of indulging against her neighbors.

The day had been unusually warm and heavy for that place, and the surf was beating on the rugged coast, rising up to a great height, and flying back again in showers of foam and spray. It was indeed a 'surf day,' and one, too, in which the hardiest boatman would hesitate before taking his boat through the surf, however golden a bait was offered. No cargo being taken from the vessels, the men on the ships were put to ship work, to make up for lost time, getting their ships trimmed up and loose-lying material secured, before any damage was done, and a rather heavy day it proved. About four in the afternoon it commenced to rain, slowly increasing to a heavy downpour, and as the evening advanced the wind came in from sea fresh and strong, so that it was hard to see an arm's length before you. Supper was over, the men had changed into dry clothing, and the usual recreations were going on—some playing cards, yarning, etc. Most of our men were lying in their bunks, in their underclothing, thinking how comfortable and nice it was to be in out of the wet, and listening to the rain beating on the deck outside and to the sea. A thought or two were given to the folks on shore, whose houses are not built to withstand weather like that. They are mostly built of flimsy building stuff, so that in the event of a stray earthquake coming along and getting the house mixed up in a heap, no great injuries to life or limb would happen in the event of the good folks being at the time of its appearance, is one of those hungry opens up, and in goes there is nothing to see

Well, thinking about the fancy yourself in safety but out of the darkness curdling yell. No one it came from. Every rush for the boats. Boats were manned, and the the water in record lads;' were the only Then and there started blinding rain and the most exciting boat cord or ever witnessed their underclothing men can when the saved. Away the boats darkness. 'Where are a shout,' could be heard in charge would call get a voice from the whereby to steer for all rushing to the the leading boat. hour's pulling, the boat rested on their oars, others came up. 'Have thing?' was asked on all 'Give us a shout!' called he got it, far away in had just come from the izing cry was heard 'Back port, pull!' heard all around, sped the boats, lead and sea breaking lights of the shipping coming visible, within hail the cry seen anything?' Answer being received about at a standstill agonizing cry was to sea. Round swung now it's do or die this strain up mighty effort before giving Pulling in silence minutes or so, the oars.'

'That swimmer doesn't calls out one man. does,' replies another.

'Have you got him an approaching boat us,' was answered.

'Why, what's up?' 'We have been chasing the reply.

Vengeance dire and invoked on all seals that one in particular been caught his hide the tanning he so richly the way back to the ship crew vowed eternal seals, big or little, calves. Not until the hoisted up in the davits turn to the ship did the humor of it, being unnoticed by their mates on board a hearty laugh at their then got into dry clothing. While the boats were had been lit, and the ships ready, and everything in order, 'Boats away,' but made a break for his boat or at the falls: everything worked speedily and if a life had to be rescued safe in saying that notwithstanding the darkness, rain, or heavy sea, there was every chance being done. The long, heavy boat more than half full and soaked as well, did not count anything in the performance. It is only now and again one hears such doings among sailors, who is told to fill up time, as a kind humorous yarn—a kind of stopper to keep small talk going, for the thing is done they never think anything more about it.

M. BLANCHPIED.

THE OWL

SCOUT JOTTINGS.

Our sympathies are extended to Scoutmaster Johnson, who is suffering from a nervous breakdown, due to hard work he has had to put in to make our page a success. We hope to hear shortly that he is back again in his old place. No one knows better than the 'Owl' the amount of work he has accomplished.

Say, boys, where are your contributions this week? The editor tells me they have not arrived. A live scout should never allow anyone to ask for a thing twice if he can help it; so send them along, please.

Your editor tells me that he will appreciate a few photographs of scouts at work. Which is going to be the first troop to send some in? A suitable photos will be reproduced on this page.

Now, then, scoutmasters, what about the opening up of a subscription list in this page in aid of the King Edward Memorial Fund? Only one scoutmaster has replied so far to the previous appeal for suggestions.

It is rumored that scoutmasters warrants are being prepared. This is indeed good to hear. It shows that are signs of the great awakening.

There is a rumor, I believe that picked scouts from Montreal are to attend the coronation of King George V. next June. I hope this is true. Buck up, boys, and show yourselves worthy of this honor, which the scoutmasters are preparing for you.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Rev. W. Sager (Glasgow, Scotland). You should write to the Honorary, Captain Burwhistle, at once for information as to how the movement in your district will be only too pleased to give full particulars. 'Scouting' is our official hand-book, and can be had from all up-to-date booksellers for 6 cents. It will tell you all about the movement. I shall be pleased to hear from you again.

R. Oliver. You will receive a reply as soon as they can be arranged. Active steps are now being taken, as you are told, by our council in Montreal and from England.

S. C., London. Yes, a troop in your troop would be most welcome. Send along an account of your doings as well, so as to add interest.

A CENT WORTH $200

A Maine man, says the 'New York World,' has a copper cent which he has been offered $200 for. It was given to him by his mother, and he has promised to keep it as long as he lives. He intends to do so.

This cent is one of the millions of money ever coined in the United States. It is dated 1793, and is stamped the words, 'Liberty,' 'Liberty.' On one side of the coin is a chain of thirteen links, which stands for the original thirteen States. In the centre of a circle made by the words 'United States,' are the words 'United States.' One.'

The advice, 'Mind your own business' is surely good. It does not mean 'Mind your own business,' but 'Mind your own business' and have no time for anything but your own.

THE BOYS' PAGE.

THE WINTER COMPETITION AWARDS

Prizes for Pictures, Poems and Plans.

COMPLETED PICTURE.

John Halley, 868 Cadieux, Montreal. For the best completion of a given unfinished picture, using a set of artist's helps, colors, etc., or a 2 1-2 inch camel's hair brush.

Howard Creighton, 8 Cunard street, Halifax, N.S. For the best completion of the unfinished picture. A box of first-class paints containing three camel's hair brushes and an Ensign camera.

W. D. Cunningham, 1 Montreal. For the completion of the unfinished picture. A box of water-colors, handled, two-bladed penknife.

HONORABLE MENTION.

Mary Martintown, Ont.
Cathcart, Jersey City.
Ford. Leith, Ont.
New Germany, N.S.

OTHERS COMPETING.

Knell, Barclay Siding, Coles, 174 Mance street, Elizabeth Craig, Truro, N. S. Elder, Beauharnois, Que.; Foster, Upper Granville, N. S. M. Herald, Sundridge, Ont.; Hogan, Montreal; Alec. Sabarus, C.B.; Douglas Elliott Melbourne street, Sherbrooke; Albert Swift, 811 Lemoyne street East, Montreal; Fisher, Teeswater, Ont.

THE WINTER POEM.

First prize—Gordon Beattie, Mandaumin, Ont. For the best story in rhyme of a winter incident or accident, amusing or enjoyable. A pair of nickel-plated hockey skates, double-enders, and a pair of good hockey pads and puck, or the skates with a woollen sash and hockey cap of the winner's own choice of color.

Second prize—Hattie A. Sim, Centre Gore, N.S. For the second best story in rhyme of a winter incident or accident, amusing or enjoyable. A pair of nickel-plated hockey skates double-enders, or a woollen sash and cap of the winner's own choice of color.

Third prize—Fawcett Eaton, Carlisle, Ont. For the third best story of a winter incident. 'The Varmint,' by Owen Johnson, a big story of school life, recently out.

HONORABLE MENTION.

Jessie I. Thomson, 281 De Lorimier ave., Montreal.
J. Wells Ross, Stratford, Ont.
Mabel Irene Herald, Sundridge, Ont.
Clarence Halliday, Chesley, Ont.

OTHERS COMPETING.

Leonard Breakey, Jersey Mills, Que.; Beatrice J. Coates, Coate's Mills, N. B.; Gilbert Kerr Davidson, Manitou, Man.; Werter A. Del Plaine, Lantz Office, N.S.; Alfred O. Foster, Upper Granville, N.S.; Jack Fraser, Geneva, Que.; Irene Leavitt, Vankleek Hill, Ont.; David Martin, Strathcona, Ont.; Morley Newsome, Charlottetown, P. E. I.; W. H. Pike, Egmonville, Ont.; Addie C. Stead, Hopetown, Ont.; K. Austin Taylor, Salisbury, N.B.; Lloyd G. Taylor, Salisbury, N.B.

WHAT I WANT TO BE.

First prize—Clarence Halliday, Chesley, Ont. 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—Fawcett Eaton, Carlisle, Ont. 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—J. Wells Ross, Stratford, Ont. 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.

HONORABLE MENTION.

Terence MacDermott, 632 St. Urbain street, Montreal.
William H. Liddle, Thacker, Sask.
Colin McPhee, 4378 Western ave., Westmount, Que.

OTHERS COMPETING.

Eric Barnett, Highwater, Que.; Margaret J. Douglas, Montreal; William L. Foster, Bridgetown, N.S.; S. W. McKechnie, Wyman, Que.; Vivian Munro, West Selkirk, Man.; Jessie H. Murray, River John, N.S.; W. H. Pike, Egmonville, Ont.; Hattie A. Sim, Centre Gore, N.S.; Ella A. Smith, Port Hood, N.S.; Lois St. George, Tramore, Ont.; Addie C. Stead, Hopetown, Ont.; Leland Westover, Montreal West, Que.

JUDGE'S REMARKS.

...tures, poems and essays on ...ans and prospects, which are ...d to-day, speak well for the ... the prize winners. In the ... there were three points to be ... the artist's skill, the joke ... the general appearance of the ...osed picture, that is, how it held ...ther as a whole. For instance, ... were some of the pictures which ...owed neat and careful execution, ...ked either in humor or composi... there were others lacking en... in composition while joke and ...ing both appeared good. It was ... general average possession of all ... qualities that the winners were ...ained their place. Some of the ... jokes, however, will be quite ...th the passing on for others to ... and so will be published shortly. ... was rather regrettable that much ... 'humor' had an element of the ...kind in it; don't let young Canada ...get that it is not necessary to in... pain to secure amusement. The ...st fun does not lie in making an innocent old lady or helpless cripple suffer, does it?

The poems were rather a surprise. There was such good work from some of the younger competitors and also such novel forms and startling endeavors from others. Tragedies, thrilling adventures, comedies, and merely happy outings—we had them all, and all in more or less of rhyme and rhythm. Some of the other poems, in addition to those of the prize winners, may be given later, with a little bit of 'editing,' if the poets will permit.

The plans for the future brought out one fact, and that is, that Canada's boys are not going back on that mainstay of true national wealth, farming. While there are would-be statesmen, doctors, ministers, civil engineers, carpenters, druggists, musicians, authors, clerks, etc., the farmer gets by far the largest vote from among the boys in this competition. That's worth while knowing. One of the girls, too, can see nothing better than housekeeping when it is really home making, and the judges metaphorically rubbed their hands over this. Some of the other papers will have to be published, and particularly a most enthusiastic advocacy of the farmer's life by Colin McPhee, one of the youngest of all the competitors. It is, perhaps, only fair to say that one of those competitors securing honorable mention would have won one of the prizes had all conditions of the competition been met. He did not, however, state his age, and so had to be left out of the prize-winners.

In the case of all three lists of other competitors, these have been given simply alphabetically, in no sense in the order of the merit of their work.

TO THE PRIZE WINNERS.

Will all prize-winners kindly let the editor know, without delay, their choice of the prizes offered. Those winning books are asked to send in fairly full lists, that the editor may be sure of making up a set to the given value from the stock available in Montreal, in order to avoid delay in securing and forwarding the prize. If the winner should prefer that the Editor do the choosing, well and good; just say so.

FIRST PRIZE POEM.

'THE UPSOT BUS.'

By Gordon Beattie, Mandaumin, Ont., age 12.)

...started out and our hearts beat high,
...d our songs arose to the vaulted sky,
...d the stars with many a twinkling glance,
...couraged our spirited steeds to prance.

...t, Oh! Alas! in our onward way,
... treacherous drift in the roadway lay;
...d our 'bus went over, both bow and keel,
...er our careful driver had time to squeal.

...s. Just-in was soon just-out,
...d the Shannon's were scattered all about;
... Guns went off and the Nickles were spent,
And the Artist Wilkie, away he went.

...Mary Elliott sank down like a bird at rest,
...a Nettie McLachlin's gentle breast;
While Miss Harris, with many a lusty shout,
...lled on saints and angels to help her out.

...Mr. Cripps shot out like a flying dream,
...d poor Mr. Wright all wrong did seem;
... Waters were spilled, then a cry arose
...m a buried maid of 'My nose, my nose.'

...Oh where is my cake?' came a feeble shout,
...d then Miss Dickie, she tumbled out;
...d Dan and his mother lay side by side,
While the stars above us laughed till they cried.

...e gathered them up and we stowed them in;
...th many a sympathetic grin;
...e knew that the supper awaiting us,
...uld cure all the wounds from the Upsot Bus.'

[The names of the actual parties in this event are used by the poet, and, with apologies, are allowed to stand by the editor.—Ed.]

WHAT I WANT TO BE—A CANADIAN STATESMAN.

FIRST PRIZE.

By Clarence Halliday, Chesley, Ont. (Age 16).

Since earliest times the occupations and professions which call for sacrifice, to serve one's country, are the ones which have been given the highest places. In Egypt, in Greece and in Rome this was so, and it is not less so to-day.

The profession I would choose—that I would follow—is that of serving and furthering the interests of Canada. Not as a politician would I go about it, nor as a party leader; they work to further their own interests, for the advancement of their own party, for personal gain. My desires, my highest ambitions would make me a statesman, and that in the truest sense of the term. Is my ambition high? Undoubtedly. Few have attained that high pinnacle of fame; Pericles, Caesar Augustus, Charlemagne, Bismark, Gladstone, Lincoln, Macdonald. Truely to desire to be numbered among these is ambition.

The duties of a statesman are wide and varied, yet at the same time they comprise but one thing, the advancement of his country. He must look into the future; discern what, among all policies, is best; have courage enough to make it known, and energy and force sufficient to make it work. The statesman, if he would be one whose name shall be known must battle evil. At every chance he must use his power of oratory, his prestige of office, his personal magnetism, to drive wrong from his state, to overthrow evil and to settle in its place right and justice.

Why should I wish to be a statesman? It is onerous work—it is a work with no monetary gain. True, but then if one has faithfully fulfilled his duty, if one has, without flinching, done his best for king and country, is not his reward greater than man can measure? A country of people, freer because of him, a land of less evil because of him, an Empire better because he has lived. Is this not sufficient reward? But an impulse greater far than that of reward, infinitely above that of gain or glory, makes me look with pride to the thought of being a statesman. That which urges me most strongly is the love I bear to my country. What higher honor could a person wish than to follow in the steps of Canada's famous men, to follow the renowned men of Britain, in building up the British Empire, the Empire upon which the sun never sets?

SECOND PRIZE POEM.

AN UPSET PARTY.

(By Hattie A. Sim, Centre Gore, Hants Co., N.S. Age 16.)

One Christmas eve, a party gay
Set out for a neighbor's, some miles away;
'Twas a clear, starlit night, and they sang as they went,
And melodious strains on the air were sent.

When planning this party, they'd decided at last
They would just pack a basket, and have a repast;
So from all well stored pantries each brought something good,
And put up their luncheon as well as they could.

There were beans, bread, and biscuits with layers of ham;
There were cakes, pies, and tarts all filled nicely with jam;
There was popped corn and fudge, all they wished for they had,
And one hearty boy even put in a shad.

When at length this repast all together was brought,
For another just like it you long might have sought;
In a big bushel basket they packed it away,
And 'twas put in the back of the four-seated sleigh.

Well, at last they got started, some twenty or more,
The roads were as smooth as a nice polished floor;
Nothing further from mind than an upset that night,
When all of a sudden, their horses took fright.

Away like a flash down the incline they went,
And it seemed on destruction they then were intent;
For in rounding a curve (it still makes me smile),
They tipped the young hopefuls all out in a pile!

When the first shock had passed, and they tried to get free,
They found they were scarcely in trim for a spree;
For their baskets of 'goodies' they'd packed with such care,
Had succumbed to the shock, and the contents were—where?

The first one who rose from his write snowy bed,
Found a crown of baked beans on top of his head;
When he picked up the next, to whom all then looked black—
They found that some mince pie slipped down his back.

The next found her nose in a poultice of jam;
Something cold up her sleeve proved to be some baked lamb;
All their luncheon in every direction was strewed,
While one fellow sat in some cranberries—stewed!

Though snowy, and sticky, they thought it great fun,
And the boys started off down the road on the run;
Their horses, they found some two miles away,
And the pole was all that was left of the sleigh!

Though it grieved them to leave their nice luncheon there,
There was nothing to do but start off in despair;
But 'twas not very filling,—as one fellow said—
'Baked beans are all right—but not on your head.'

So they walked to their homes through the snow that bright night,
And of their adventures they tried to make light;
But their thoughts would return to the 'goodies' they'd lost,
When into the snow their basket was tossed.

That ill-fated basket they still have to show,
When they tell of their sticky upset in the snow;
But one vow they made, which for you I'll repeat,
'Twas—'In future, at home, our luncheon will eat.'

I've made this short poem, and though it's not great,
I hope it may help me to have a good skate;
But if it proves '3rd' when o'er it you look,
I'll still have the pleasure of reading a 'book.'

WHAT I AM GOING TO BE, AND WHY.

SECOND PRIZE.

Fawcett Eaton, Carlisle, Ont. (Age 15.)

The first thing that I had better say is what I'm going to be—a farmer.

In these days of college education, when so many of the youth of Canada are tacking letters after their names, some may say that it is deliberately becoming a barbarian to choose the prosaic life-work of farming. Not so, for a college education will not only benefit a farmer, but it will help him to work to far better advantage.

See how near the farmer is to the heart of nature. Where will you get the freedom and independence elsewhere, equal to his? He works all day in the open under the blue sky—and he is so continually in the fresh air that he has a vigorous constitution, a good preventive against disease.

Then, too, he is independent in that he can grow whatever he wants to, and do what he will on his own farm. He is practically independent of food trusts and combines, because he can almost supply the larder from his own farm. Here too, he has the advantage over all other classes, because this food which he supplies is all perfectly fresh.

Of course many farmers make failures of their work, and do not come out very well, but there are such men in all vocations. When a man starts out on a scientific basis and has good land in a fair locality, he is pretty sure to do well, and even get rich at farming. When a man is working for wages or even in business for himself he cannot take a holiday when he wishes, because he is not his own boss, but it is very seldom that the farmer can't, unless in harvest time.

With the rural telephone, the rural mail delivery, the Radial car line and Niagara electricity, what farmhouse can not be equal to any city home? Then ho, farmers, ho,
For yours is the best vocation,
For God's first command was to till the land,
In the morning of creation.

SAILING THROUGH A HURRICANE.

A Landman's Story.

The four-masted schooner 'John Twohy,' which sailed from New York for Porto Rico on October 11, and about the safety of which there was much concern after she had been thirty-nine days out and unspoken, arrived at San Juan on the fortieth day storm battered and with much of her cargo gone, but with all hands alive. She had one passenger, Frederic Dean, a newspaper man, who took the trip for recuperation. He is a friend of the skipper, Capt. Willard. As the agents of the 'Twohy' suspected her protracted trip was due to a West India hurricane. Mr. Doan in letters home that he wrote while under the inspiration of the storm, tells how the stout four-master weathered it. It was on Monday, Oct. 18, that the premonitory symptoms of the great blow showed themselves. Mr. Dean wrote:

'It was a bright enough kind of a day, but it lacked the charm and breeziness of the other beautiful days we had been having. The wind died down lower and lower until there was a perfect calm aloft. But the sea was turbulent, and we rolled fearfully. All day the clouds had been disquieting. They took on strange, fantastic shapes. The sun was not seen until late in the afternoon, when he came out from the clouds enveloped in a huge ring as he disappeared. The moon rose wearing the same sort of circle. The sails flapped noisily, looking for all the world like huge elephants' ears beating away gnats. The captain ordered all sail taken in, and we went to bed that night under bare poles.

"That night it rained, and when I came on deck the next morning I saw the sails again set, but all double reefed and close hauled. The sea was beastly. The deep, exquisite ultramarine blue had grown lighter and changed during the next few days to the most repulsive yellowish green imaginable. We rocked and plunged terribly. There was no sun. The wind blew twenty knots in the morning and forty in the afternoon, fifty at night, seventy the next morning, and gradually worked up to its final fury of ninety knots.

'On Tuesday the captain said we were getting shaken up by the outside disturbances of a hurricane 250 miles away, but even he had no idea then that we were to become such bosom friends with it. No one slept Tuesday night, nor Wednesday, nor Thursday, and not much on Friday. The wind started in the rigging with the bassoons and double basses of the orchestra. On Wednesday every instrument to the shrillest piccolo was added. When a rope would snap or a sail crack it would be echoed all over and around us in an unearthly way.

'I was out in it every day but Friday, when the captain said it wasn't safe, and even while I was on deck I was lashed to the rigging or to a bolt on the deck. On Friday he told me to go back to my bunk, lie flat on my back and hold tight, which I did, and was racked almost to death with the incessant and constantly changing motions of the ship. While I was on deck I was beaten in the face with the lash of the waves and drenched often. I was twisted and unexpectedly whirled against whatever I was lashed to. My head throbbed and my temples ached, and I was glad to crawl down and lie on my back and hold tight.

'The captain and I had many a talk about hurricanes, and he had explained to me just how they worked. 'Let me see if I can tell you. Imagine a watch spring pulled out and going directly opposite to the direction of the hands of your watch. Starting just below the West Indies, they usually go in a northwesterly direction until they come to Hatteras, then bound out to the northeast, follow the shore, generally several hundred miles out at sea, shoot up to the Banks and across to the Irish coast. Every good navigator tries to keep out of danger by the simple process of driving his ship to the right, trying to take advantage of the force of it to drive him out instead of in. This can sometimes be done. Not once, but eighteen times did our captain try on Tuesday and Wednesday to perform this trick, but every time we seemed to poke our nose out of the maelstrom the sea would literally pound us back. I can hear them now, those hideous huge battering rams against our bow. I can hear now the moans of the ship, creaking and splitting its seams and whimpering like a child as it turned back over and over again into the narrowing circle.

'The waves seemed to me stupendously high. The captain said they were thirty-five or forty feet above the top of our rail. I asked him what they would do if they should fall on deck and hit any one. He said, 'Break every bone in his body.' And what if they hit the deck with full force? 'Break our ship into splinters and send us to the bottom.' And when I asked him how he stopped them, he showed me some oil bags two feet long half filled with oakum and holding a quart of fish oil. These were suspended over the bow and sides and when the waves came to the oil they drew back, partly subdued. They tore away forty feet of bulwarks on one side, leaving us nothing above the deck line from the forecastle to the quarterdeck.

'This forward deck was filled with cargo—240 carboys of muriatic acid weighing 250 pounds apiece, and forty spiles for a wharf in San Juan. On Thursday the captain decided that the cargo would have to go or we would. It took four men to lift each carboy. The casings about them were of the flimsiest and the glass bottles none too thick. Consequently they broke against the side, the acid burning the men's hands and clothing and would have burned the deck if the water hadn't been knee deep. The carboys were over, all but six, and half of the spiles had been made fast to the ice hooks and by means of the engine thrown over also. But then came a time when the ice hooks straightened out (each spile weighed 400 pounds) and became useless, and chains had to be wound round the logs. All but ten had gone when the captain, seeing how tired and weak the men were, helped all he could and finally got on top of a log to run the chain about it. The log rolled, and before he could be gotten out the captain fell off, and underneath these ten monsters rolled him over the deck. Once more he tried to get out and once more they rolled him across the deck, and again and again, until he had been rolled five times across thirty-seven feet. The acid was floating in the water and he had filled his mouth with it and for three days he had a scalded mouth. Fortunately he kept his eyes shut or they might not be of such use as they are. He was pulled out just as the logs came tearing down a sixth time, and by main force the men held his legs out of harm's way or they would have been snapped.

'It was eight o'clock and pitch dark when he was pulled out of the water, but he stayed and finished putting over the last spile before he came in to supper. By this time he had ceased to try to keep the ship out of the air current and gave her full speed direct with the wind. I asked him how fast we were going, and he said, "Only God knows." He was on deck again immediately after supper and remained until 11.30 o'clock, when he came down to change his clothes, but was no sooner in his cabin than the frightened voice of the mate was heard at his window, "Oh, Cap!" Instantly he was on deck again, and in less than three minutes I heard a boom as of a tremendous cannon. It was the one large sail we had left blown with one puff from the rope belts. All hands tried to haul down the other smaller sail that was set, but this too, with crash and roar, was slit into ribbons and carried away. It seems that we had reached the other side of the hurricane and the wind, tearing in another direction, took with it whatever it could lay its hands on. With this final wrench we were thrown into the same turbulent water we started in just three days before. On Friday the wind went down from ninety to seventy and finally on Saturday to fifty and thirty, and on Sunday we were safely out of the terrible thing.'

Thereafter the weather was comparatively placid, and on one of many fine nights Mr. Dean saw his first great meteor. It moved and looked, he says, like a 'gigantic celestial skyrocket,' and he caught himself 'seizing the first rope that was handy and wondering if the wonderful thing would drop its stick across our beam.' On one of the pleasant nights a crane blew onto the ship and stayed all and started off again this morning rested and with wings wide spread. night huddled up in one of the jibs. He was blown off in a squall from some island and looked 'woebegone as he settled, first on the boat in our stern not five feet from me, and finally went forward.'

Mr. Dean liked playing sailorman for a while. He writes: 'I have been allowed to pull with the sailors on sheets and halliards, and these last few days have had occasional charge of one of the windlasses when we have hoisted sail or hauled anything that required the use of the engine. When I first suggested the idea to the captain he hooted at it, but as he saw that I was in earnest and not unhandy with the ropes, he has allowed me to toughen up a bit with this best of exercises.'—New York 'Sun.'

QUEER WAYS OF EATING.

'The way some creatures eat is certainly enough to interest even a more curious person than I,' said the man who likes to talk about nature and the manners and customs of nature's creatures. 'For instance, what do you think of a thing that eats with its whiskers?'

'I am speaking of the oyster, and my reference to its whiskers is simply jocular, although I in fact mean its beard. The oyster eats with its beard. The beard of the oyster, so-called, is really its mouth; its jaws, its teeth, its palate.

'You and I wouldn't care to have such a combination of gustatory activity in our beard, but the oyster gets a good deal of enjoyment out of life with that comprehensive attachment just the same. I have a physiological friend who declares that even death is a pleasure to the oyster; that parting with life between the bon vivant's teeth, it expires in ecstacy. I hope my friend is right. If he is, I will give mortuary delight to a dozen Lynnhavens this evening, if I can get them.

'Then consider the woodpecker. "Tap, tap, tap," he says, clinging to the stem of the tree. Hist, he says, turning his ear to the bark and listening. Ha, ha, Mr. Grub! He hears you foolishly moving at the sound of his tap. Ratty-te-tap! Tatty-te-tap! R-r-r-r-rap! R-r-r-r-rap! Like a drum beating in the morning.

'Straight to the mark, true as drill or augur goes that unerring beak. Quicker than either drill or augur, it taps the spot it is aimed for.

But the straight, sharp beak can never follow the frightened grub in its eccentric tunnelling. It doesn't have to. The woodpecker has a tongue, long, round, flexible, sensitive and barbed like a Fijian's spear. A thrust of it at the larvae trail, a transfixed grub—a morsel for the crimson crowned bird's palate, well earned and never missed.

'Whatever it may be that the lobster and the crab, rapacious, never dainty, are eating, they always see something else that they want, and can't wait until they have masticated the first before attacking the second. But they don't give up the first, not by any manner of means.

'Nature, humoring this rapacious bent, has fitted the lobster and the crab with teeth in their stomachs, and they swallow their half-masticated food and finish the chewing process with their stomachs while they seize and chew the other thing that has attracted them. Lobsters and crabs have no teeth in their mouths. They chew with their claws what they have time to, and hand the unfinished job down to their stomachs to do the rest of the chewing.

'The grasshopper isn't a chicken, although it lays eggs, but it has a gizzard as a chicken has, except that the grasshopper's gizzard has teeth, sharp, horny teeth.

'The butterfly has a delicate and beautiful little pump inside of itself with which it pumps nectar from the flowers. The dragon fly's appetite is never satisfied, although that amazing insect, with its 50,000 miscroscopic eyes, eats continuously from daylight uptil dark, capturing thousands upon thousands of flies and other noxious insects during the day. But the digestive apparatus of the dragon fly is such that all it takes into its long stomach is digested instantly.

'The patient ox and its sweet-breathed kind crop the grass all day, but never know they have been eating until the food they have bolted has passed leisurely through three stomachs, and is fired back at them from a fourth one in the shape of the familiar cud, which they chew and chew, standing in the shade, pondering and whisking flies or humped up in the barnyard, shedding snow.

'Yes, we are queer, queer creatures, all of us, brute and human. And many of us are queerest when we eat.'—'Sun.'

ANIMAL WEATHER PROPHETS.

It is matter of frequent observation that the behavior of certain animals affords an indication of the weather forecast. The following lines from Dryden's version of the 'Georgics' supply a case in point:

The cow looks up, and from afar can find
The change of heaven and snuff it in the wind.

In the 'Seasons' Thomson makes a similar observation:

With broadened nostrils to the sky upturn'd
The conscious heifer snuffs the stormy gale.

Toward the close of the recent spell of fine weather, an old Border farmer informed the writer that rain might be expected. The sky gave no indication of a change; but in response to inquiry as to the basis for his conviction, the veteran intimated that his pig was a most reliable authority. A cursory examination satisfied me that the animal in question was unusually restless. My friend hastened to point out that it had been carrying straw to a corner of the sty. By way of interpreting these phenomena, the following rhyme, said to be well known about fifty years ago, was quoted:

Grumpy smells the weather,
And Grumph can see the wind.
He ken when clouds will gather,
And smoor the very sun.

Wi' his mou' fu' o' strae
He to his den maun gae.
Grumphy is a prephet,
O' the weather we will hae.

In some districts the indications were summed up in a still more concise form:

When pigs carry sticks,
The clouds will play tricks.
When they lie in the mud,
No fear of a flood.

—The 'Scotsman.'

FIRST PRIZE PICTURE.

Caught!—By John Halley, Montreal. Age 14.

SECOND PRIZE PICTURE.

A Bad Lookout.—By Howard Creighton, Halifax. Age 15.

PUZZLES.

DIAMOND.

(Sent in by J. D.)

A consonant.
An island of Great Britain.
A division of the British Isles.
Part of Germany.
The holy land.
A county of Ireland.
One of the United States.
A Canadian province, abbreviated.
A vowel.

ENIGMA.

(Sent in by Jean Cartier.)

With the letters A, C, R, make a word of eight letters, meaning a South American bird.

A SUCCESSFUL PREPOSITION.

I was once a preposition, but I found that by taking different heads I could be various things more or less interesting and agreeable. The first head I took made me something to lay on the floor, but after a time I decided that I would be trampled on no more, so I took off my new head. Although I did not want to wear this head, I put it away carefully on a shelf because I thought it might be useful some day. The second head I took made me a grain, and I lived in daily fear of being eaten by a horse or made into a breakfast food. This fear finally induced me to put my second head on the shelf beside the first. My third venture in heads made me very comfortable, but at last I wearied of my condition, as I did nothing but occupy a chair all the time. Thus it came about that a third head went to the shelf. My fourth head made me an Irish boy, but as the state of Ireland was enough to make any one commit suicide or perish in the attempt, the shelf soon held another object that might some time be useful. When I took a fifth head I became a kind of head covering. I soon concluded that one head covering was of very little use to an individual who changed the form of his pate so frequently, and another head went to the shelf. My sixth head made me somewhat gluttonous, and I gave that up for one that made me a small animal. I then lived in such fear of cats that I put a seventh head on the shelf, although there was nothing better to be had at the time in the way of a head than another the same as the sixth, that already reposed in the row with the others that had been discarded. After using my eighth head for a while, I found that excessive indulgence in food was injuring my health and resolved to get a long as well as I could with no head, but the one I had always had as a preposition. One day I climbed up to my shelf and settled myself comfortably besides the first head of the row. At last I had found my true vocation in life, for I and my row of heads made something without which no living thing could exist.—N. Y. 'Tribune.'

FROM SUCCESSFUL PUZZLERS.

Glenwood, N. S.

Editor, Boy's Page:

Dear Sir,—I received the book, 'Kings in Exile,' to-day, and am much pleased with it. This competition has been by far the hardest yet, and I have found it all I could do to solve some of the puzzles, but I have enjoyed it on the whole very much. Thanking you for the book, I am,

Yours very truly,
ANNIE L. RICKER.

Montreal.

Dear Editor,—Thank you so much for the novel penknife. It is a beauty. I enjoyed the competition very much, and hope you will have another soon.

Yours truly,
JOAN GORDON COLES.

Westmount.

Dear Editor,—Thank you for the knife you sent. I like it very much. I enjoyed the puzzles even if there had been no prize.

Yours truly,
J. R. WINDSOR.

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.'

That false step you are regretting,
some day you will likely see,
Sin—within you, may have caused it,
fruit not native to the tree
Grafted there by circumstances, or a
thoughtless mood, indeed,
In the garden of your spirit proving
but a useless weed,
But if you have owned your blunder
and all reparation make
You have learned a useful lesson, by
the power of your mistake
And the dear Lord, ever-ready, will forgive the wrong we do,
If we but repent our folly, and are to our conscience true.

A subscriber, writing of personal matters, says in regard to something in his past life:—'I shall always feel that I made a great mistake, and never cease regretting it, and I feel like saying in these columns—"What if you did make a mistake, do you expect to go through life without an error of judgment?" Even if you realize with all the intensity of your being, the importance of any step you may be taking, if you enter into your work with enthusiasm, devoting yourself to it in season, and out of season, with all the skill and judgment you possess, you may still do the things that are not wisest.'

'We have left undone those things which we ought to have done, and we have done those things which we ought not to have done,' will confront us at every turn in life.

To every one of us there come stern moments when we must decide important questions, and conscience is the truest guide.

Going forward prayerfully, and with sincerity, the result cannot really be a mistake though called by that name.

Like children we grope for light, for now we 'see through a glass darkly.' Try to believe that in the future what you considered a mistake may be the means of greater ultimate good. You will see the care and love of the Infinite Father penetrating the griefs and wrongs of life that oppress you, with divine comparison, leading you upward to greater good.

Happy are they who can recognize and rest on this surety, and at the same time can see their mistakes, and desire to rectify them.

It is the self-assured man who thinks he never does wrong whose chances for redemption are slight.

So do not be discouraged, reader, by that mistake of which you write, for it is evident that you repent, but look up and forward with hope, remembering that 'rising on its wrecks at last, to something nobler we attain.'

JERUSALEM CHERRY, ETC.

Amateur—The Solanum Capsecastrum or Jerusalem Cherry, as it is commonly called, can be set aside in a cool place and watered regularly, but sparingly, until spring, when if there is a garden it can be planted in the ground in the pot to grow—or kept on the verandah in the shade.

As to the time, Anemone bulbs should bloom, everything depends upon the variety, time of planting, and care. Nothing is said on this point, nor is it mentioned whether they are for window gardening, or out-of-doors.

The soil must be very rich for house culture, and they require sunshine.

For out-of-doors there are the spring and autumn varieties, the first named bloom in violet time, the latter are the latest of our flowers before frost nips them.

They are an uncertain flower for the house, and much depends on the length of time the bulbs are out of the ground before planting.

As for the off-set of the bulb that has not bloomed, it is too small to be recognized, being shrivelled and brown.

It would be necessary to know more about the bulb, its growth, and the leaves, in order to classify it.

PROTECTING TREES FROM RABBITS.

W.Y.—My own advice would be to shoot the rabbits, but as one cannot be always on the watch night and day, it is as well to have a preventive.

Painting trunks and stems and branches with animal blood will prevent the damage, but a much more agreeable application is a strong solution of lime and sulphur, though it is not proof against rain and snow. Vigilance and a shot-gun should be applied to these marauders that are so agile as to elude ordinary methods, and can do great damage in a very short time.

LOSS OF VALUE IN FERTILIZER.

Farmer asks if a commercial fertilizer will lose strength and value if kept over two or three years, and in reply it may be stated that well made fertilizer will lose little of its value, if kept dry and well protected.

In a shed or out-doors, when rain could wash through it, there will certainly be loss. Usually where acid phosphate is used, the phosphoric acid may become less available from long standing, but there will not be much actual loss. The principal difficulty is that some mixtures 'cake' or grow hard and lumpy when they stand long.

TREATMENT OF MILDEW.

R.—Those who have studied the subject affirm that Mildew only attacks plants when from some cause or other they are in an abnormal state.

If plants are exposed to excessive drought, so as to enfeeble the leaf action, or if exposed to a sudden change of temperature, they are almost certain to be attacked by Mildew.

It is supposed that spores or germs are at present floating in the atmosphere, and when they meet a congenial soil, formed by a relaxed condition of the plant, the floating germ is sown on the enfeebled leaves and the parasite starts on this low organic form of life we call Mildew.

It is fortunate that there has been discovered an antidote that seldom fails, and applied in various forms, it is almost a specific, if used in the early stages of the attack.

Rose bushes in a garden, if weakly or ill-nourished, often suffer from this cause, and are affected by sudden changes of temperature.

Damp muggy weather fosters the growth of Mildew, and the only remedy is to dust well with powdered sulphur.

GLADIOLI.

S.J.M.—You are quite wise in your idea of changing the ground for your Gladioli. It must be quite a disappointment to find them so infested, and you do not say if the Maggots were in the soil or in the bulb. If, as you say, they were decayed, I fancy the bulbs were unsound, and the Maggots came as a consequence. Better get some new ones, and give the land a dressing of wood ashes and soot well dug in before planting. The middle of May is quite early enough.

ROTATION OF CROPS.

Young farmer thinks it is not necessary to rotate all our little garden crops, but in that idea he is mistaken, for there are general rules that apply to all crops, and rules easy to follow.

In the first place plants of the same natural order should not be planted to succeed each other.

Then again, crops which for a number of years occupy the ground, such as Asparagus, Rhubarb or Strawberries, should be succeeded by annual crops, such as Lettuce or Cabbage. Then, it is understood that plants grown for their heads ought to be succeeded by plants grown for their roots, such as Beets, Carrots or Parsnips.

This is merely a guide, for it is not always practicable to vary the crops, according to rule, but all successful cultivators soon discover that no matter how fertile a soil may be, the same kind of crop cannot be grown so well on it successively, as if it were alternated with a crop of an entirely different character.

No satisfactory reason can be assigned, but there is no doubt of the truth of the statement.

COLD FRAMES AND COLD PITS.

Inquiry asks the difference between cold frames, and cold pits, as mentioned in gardening instructions, and it may be said that cold pits are identical with cold frames, except that an evacuation of from two to four feet is made below the general level of the ground, so as to admit of larger plants being placed in them. The sunken pit, however, is a better and surer protection than the cold frame which is on the surface, for when sunk to the depth of two or three feet and covered with glass, it will resist a much heavier frost than the frames built on the surface.

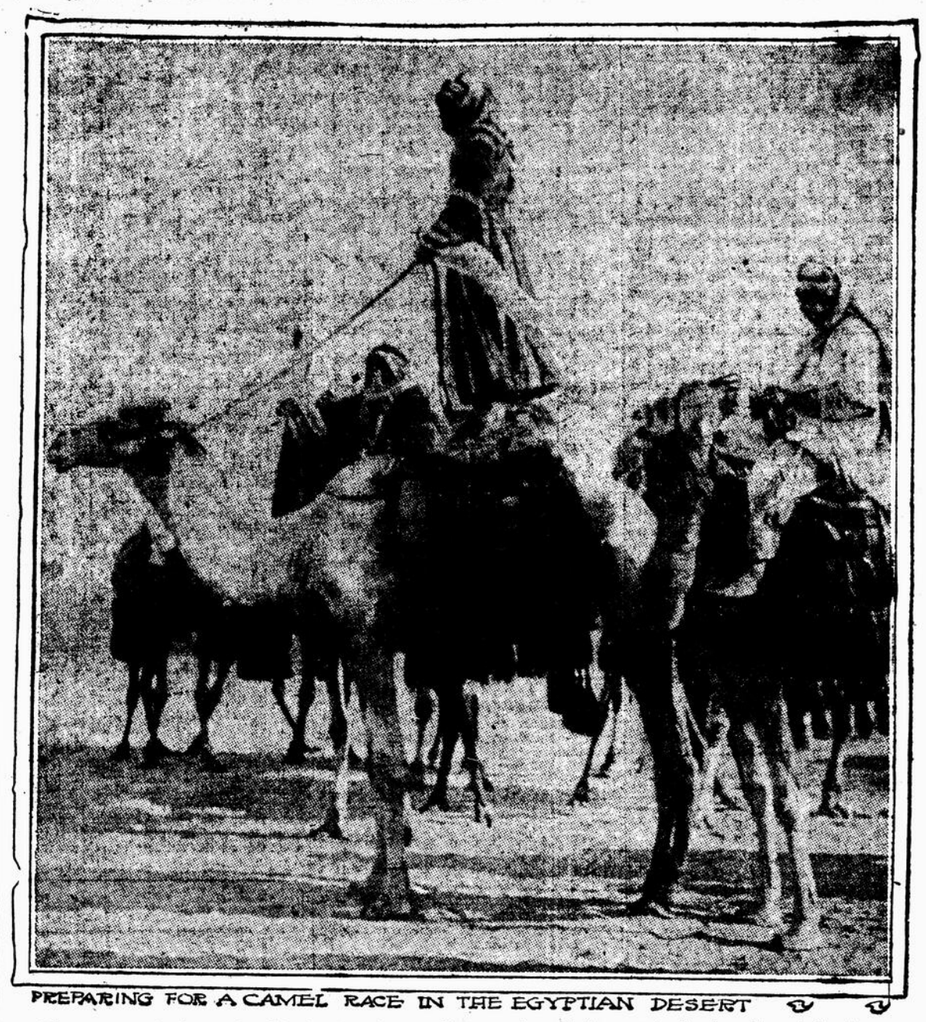
In either case, care must be taken that the drainage is good, either by the soil or by artificial means, as water standing in them would be destructive to the plants, whether on the soil, or growing in pots.

The frames are made, as told before, by using two boards running parallel with each other and nailed to posts to secure them in line, the one at the north side being ten to twelve inches in height, and that for the front, or south end being seven or eight inches, which gives enough pitch to carry off rain, and to catch the sun's rays. The width between the lines of boards, should take a six-foot sash which is the most convenient size.

PLANTING APPLE TREES.

B.D.—The best trees are those that have the buds dormant, and when received from the nursery have them taken out of the cases and put into the ground in a deep furrow, and covered with earth to keep the roots from the air and the sun till you are ready to set them in the ground.

You have your own ideas about planting, and any one accustomed to farm work knows how an apple tree should be set out. The subject of your question is regarding season of planting, and if the land is in proper condition, get them in before growth starts.



PREPARING FOR A CAMEL RACE IN THE EGYPTIAN DESERT

The strange coloring of the riders' robes, the tasselled trappings of the camels, the deep blue of the sky overhead, and the burning yellow of the desert sands combine to form a picture which invariably makes a vivid impression on the winter tourist in Egypt.

FROM THE OLD COUNTRY

ENGLISH NEWS NOTES.

The Bishop of Southwark has been appointed Bishop of Winchester in succession to Dr. Ryle, who becomes Dean of Westminster.

Hastings policemen are studying French in order to be able to assist the large number of French visitors to that resort expected during the coming summer.

Coins found in a Roman vase in a field upon a farm at Edwinstowe, Nottinghamshire, comprise 369 denarii, dating from 69 to 192 A.D. Although these coins must have been buried for seventeen centuries, they are in a perfect state of preservation.

The King has consented to receive an address from a representative deputation on the occasion, in March, of the tercentenary of the Authorized Version of the English Bible. In connection with the tercentenary, there is to be an exhibition of Bibles at the British Museum.

The rector of Cottenham, Cambs, has received a letter informing him of the discovery on the beach at Vancouver, British Columbia, of a Bible which was presented to the parishioners of Cottenham under the will of Dr. Fitzwilliam, rector from 1674 to 1694.

The Lord Mayor of Newcastle, Sir William Stephenson, who is now chief magistrate for the sixth time—a distinction shared by only two Novocastrians since 1460—has been presented with the honorary freedom of the city at a public gathering in the Town Hall. Sir William has been a member of the Corporation for forty-one years.

A Frome carpenter, who has been blind for twenty-five years, was washing himself, when his finger came roughly into contact with his left eye, restoring the sight. He can now read advertisements on a hoarding, and he has seen a motor car for the first time. 'I was able to look my wife in the face again,' he said.

The Admiralty has adopted a new life-saving apparatus for use in submarines. It consists of a helmet attached to a jacket of waterproof material. In front of the jacket, inside, is a packet containing a combined purifier and oxygen generator, which makes it possible to breathe the same air over and over again. The jacket can be inflated on reaching the surface, thus forming a life-belt.

Reporting on the poultry industry in 1910, Mr. Edward Brown, F.L.S., says that during the year the demand for eggs and poultry has grown rapidly, more especially for the better qualities of home produce. Wholesale merchants and retailers, some of whom have heretofore dealt exclusively in foreign supplies, have found that they must provide finer and better qualities, and, therefore, have been compelled to look to native produce. For such higher qualities, except during the season of scarcity, prices have advanced.

Mr. William Liversedge, who is in his 84th year, and has long taken a great interest in Selby Abbey, has undertaken to defray the whole cost, estimated at £8,000, of rebuilding the south transept. Mr. Liversedge had previously headed a subscription list with £1,000, and the supplement which he has made will remove all pecuniary difficulties.

During 1910, 500 vessels of 1,143,169 tons gross were launched in the United Kingdom. Warships launched from Government and private yards numbered 45, of 134,645 tons displacement, an increase of 8,415 tons on last year. There were launched abroad 777 vessels, of 814,84 tons. The total output of war vessels abroad shows a decrease of about 102,000 tons on the previous year.

Miss Caroline A. White, of Upper Norwood, has celebrated her 110th birthday. The King sent her a congratulatory letter, in which he stated that he was glad to hear that she still keeps up her literary work. Miss White remembers having seen, when she came to London in 1832, the bodies of three pirates hanging from gibbets at Blackwall. Her life has been given to journalism, and in her early years she was associated with Hood and Douglas Jerrold.

There has been a serious split among the militant suffragettes, and some pretty hard words have been said. Mrs. Louis Fagan and Mrs. Douglas Beith, two prominent members of the New Constitutional Society for Women's Suffrage, have resigned their membership of the society, while Mrs. Billington-Greig, organizing secretary of the Women's Freedom League, has withdrawn from the league, and published a severe attack on the Women's Social and Political Union.

Professor Thomas Jones, lecturing in connection with the Tuberculosis Exhibition at Newport, promoted by the committee of the Welsh National Memorial to King Edward, said that, according to Dr. Newsholme's report for 1910 upon infant mortality, there was a certain village where colliers earned 40s. weekly, yet because of the terrible housing conditions the death-rate was 150 per thousand. In South Wales, where there was an abnormal number of widows, one-third of the widows in receipt of parish relief had lost their husbands through tuberculosis.

SCOTTISH BRIEFS.

Mrs. Neil Taylor, of Langholm, who had nearly completed her ninety-fifth year, has just died. She knew Sir Walter Scott.

Mr. William Clark, formerly general manager of the Steel Company of Scotland, who has been appointed to similar position in the works of Vickers, Sons & Maxim, Sheffield, has been presented with a cheque for £450.

In the North of Scotland, encouraged by the success of the experiment with ski in postal work last winter between Braemar and Ballater, the postoffice authorities are supplying ski to various other centres in the Highlands, where weather conditions in winter are such as to forbid all mail delivery for certain periods of the year.

At Aberdeen, William Cumming was charged with murdering his wife at Cairnie, Aberdeenshire by striking her on the head with tongs. After medical evidence had been given, the charge was withdrawn, and a plea of culpable homicide was accepted. Cumming had been subject to delusions concerning his wife for sixteen years. Sentence of ten years' penal servitude was passed.

Two railway surfacemen have been run over and killed near Blackford by a train from Perth. The men, William MacBeth and James Macleish, who both belong to the district, were working on the line, and it is supposed failed to hear the approach of the train, which runs from Perth to Dunblane without a stop. Both bodies were very much mutilated. A sad feature of the accident was that both men were to be married shortly.

Under a new scheme, a two-stage system has been inaugurated on the Glasgow tramcars. Tickets are issued for three cents, which enable passengers to travel two consecutive cent stages on one car and an equal distance on any other car within the four months' period of the experiment. It is estimated that the introduction of the two-stage ticket represents a concession equal to £76,000 per annum.

An old lady living alone at Grove street, Glasgow, was found on her death to have concealed £444 in various parts of the house. A sheet of newspaper had been spread on the shelf, and on top of it was a layer of notes, with another newspaper sheet on top. With the pound notes was a considerable sum in sovereigns and half-sovereigns, each coin being carefully wrapped in tissue paper.

By the will of the late Mr. Wm. Strang Steel, of Philiphaugh, Selkirkshire, several large bequests have been made for charitable and educational purposes. These include £5,000 for the advancement of education in Selkirkshire, £4,000 to the Edinburgh Border Counties Association to provide bursaries for students at Scottish universities, and £4,000 to Glasgow University to found a scholarship for promoting research in any department of science which the University Court shall think desirable.

The Royal Humane Society has awarded its bronze medal and certificate to James Gowans, fisherman, St. Monance, Fife, for his gallantry on the 10th May last. The fishing boat 'Ocean's Gift' was on the way to the northern fishing grounds, and 'when off Buchanness, John Gowans was knocked overboard by the main sheet. His son James jumped after him, and with much difficulty got him within reach of a rope which was thrown, and they were hauled on board, but, unfortunately, the father succumbed before the boat reached port.

In the Court of Session, Edinburgh, Lord Skerrington has given judgment in an action in which a member of the Scottish Typographical Association, an unregistered trade union, sought a declaration that certain rules passed in 1907 providing for an annual levy for the cost of labor representation were ultra vires and not binding on him, and that the union was not entitled to make payments for representation purposes. Lord Skerrington granted the declaration, omitting the statement that the new rules were ultra vires. He held that the Osborne judgment had no application to an unregistered society, and that the pursuer was entitled to succeed on the ground that the new rules were a violation of his contract with the association.

IRISH ITEMS.

Lands comprising within their area part of the famous Hill of Tara were sold by auction in Dublin, the price of £4,710 being realised.

The trial of Mr. J. Farrell, M.P., and six other defendants on a charge of conspiracy in connection with the alleged boycotting of one William Jones at Longford, ended in Dublin in a disagreement of the jury, who were discharged.

At a meeting of the Belfast Harbour Board, the chairman said the new graving dock, the largest in the world, would be opened during the last week in March, so as to permit the White Star liner 'Olympic' to enter for the purpose of being finished.

At the annual meeting of the Irish Association for the prevention of intemperance, it was reported that the cases of drunkenness had considerably decreased, due to some extent to recent legislation, but chiefly to the spread of total abstinence.

Following a municipal election at Armagh there was serious rioting. Despite the fact that a hundred special police were drafted in from Dublin, shops and dwelling-houses in the principal thoroughfares of the city were raided. In Scotch Street twelve trading establishments were wrecked. A man was hurled through a plate glass window and badly injured.

During an application made at the Four Courts, Dublin, on behalf of Mr. Hazleton, M.P., respondent in the North Louth election petition, Serjeant Moriarty, who appeared for Mr. Hazleton, stated that from an affidavit received by him it would seem that the case for the petitioners would be that the election was conducted by Mr. Hazleton largely through the instrumentality of a secret society of which he was a member. It was alleged that threats of boycotting and intimidation were constantly used during the election to deter voters from going to the poll, and that several persons were assaulted and beaten for venturing to vote. The affidavit further stated that some of the witnesses whom it is intended to call had informed that they would be killed if they gave evidence, and one said that he intended emigration would be preferable to his coming forward as a witness.

General Booth has visited several cities in Ireland. He has announced plans for the future, and among those to be undertaken by the Salvation Army. A world congress of Salvation leading men is to be held in London, and there is also to be a meeting to celebrate the accession of the King and Queen. It has not been decided what form the Coronation commemoration shall take, but the General had intimated, it is said, for transferring a number of children, including workless lads, to Canada, and getting them adopted by farmers in different parts of the Dominion. The Army is in accord with the Government in the matter of reform, and at an interview with the Home Secretary, schemes were discussed for the purpose of appealing to the better instincts of the criminal class, and ultimately placing them on their release in situations or institutions where they would have the opportunity of living an honest life, a decent, honest life.

MISS SYLVIA PANKHURST

The New York 'Suffrage' says:

'A little boy-cheeked English girl last evening attention of a distinguished audience, which filled Lyceum, for over an hour. It was Miss Sylvia Pankhurst, her first public appearance York to tell the story of militant suffragists and their it.

'The youngest suffragette called, Miss Pankhurst younger, and might group of schoolgirls to York. She had no of English third-class pas has been. She wore frock of pale yellow ing. A pendant of suffragette pin was medals. She talked might tell it, with and freedom from

'The audience was story and in the end audience with her tically, when she had given the militant Pankhurst battle were cries of 'Votes for rid!' and at other plause, which ended the end and was again, until the smile and bow to her, looking

LIKE PRESS—LIKE PEOPLE

AND

LIKE PEOPLE—LIKE PRESS

A good sermon might be written on each of the above epigrams

Tell me what newspaper you read
and I will read your character

Tell me what your character is and I will
tell you what newspaper you support

**No newspaper is perfect, for no man is perfect,
But the better the newspaper, the better its readers,
And the more good subscribers, the more good newspapers.
For if character and quality were profitable in a newspaper
the standard of journalism would be very quickly raised.**

Every earnest man or woman who considers these things carefully will do all they can for the best paper they know, not only for its own sake, but for the cause of better journalism everywhere.

SOME people and some papers are ahead of their times. They are in that measure the prophets of their generation, and prophets are not in business for profits, and are generally disliked by the wholly worldly-minded, both because of their attitude towards the worldliness of the times, and because of their views regarding the future. But the future will vindicate them, and for the present they rejoice in a consciousness of adherence to duty.

REMEMBER Those who do not support what is best are against it, and working to its hurt. There is the highest authority for that.

If you do not know a better newspaper than the Montreal 'Witness,' then take the 'Witness' and get your friends to take it. If you do know a better paper, then support it with your whole soul, for it is probably making sacrifices such as you do not dream of.

JOHN DOUGALL & SON, PUBLISHERS, 'WITNESS' BUILDING, MONTREAL, CAN.

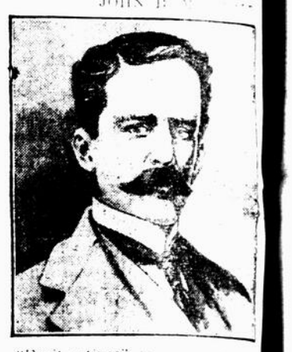
"FRUIT-A-TIVES" WILL CURE RHEUMATISM

McMillan's Corner, Sept.

"Your remedy, 'Fruit-a-tives' is a perfect panacea for Rheumatism. For years I suffered dreadfully from Sciatic Rheumatism, and was several times absolutely unable to work at all. I consulted different doctors, and took their medicines, but it was no use doing so, as I could not pass away.

"Fortunately, a friend advised me to get 'Fruit-a-tives'. I got relief at once, and gradually and completely recovered my health. I am now perfectly satisfied that 'Fruit-a-tives' is a positive cure for all forms of Rheumatism, and I strongly recommend anyone who likes their health to use 'Fruit-a-tives'."

JOHN F.



"Fruit-a-tives" is a wonderful medicine for Rheumatism. It is made entirely from fruit juice, it purifies the blood, regulates kidneys, liver and bowels, and thus keeps the whole system free from uric acid. Take "Fruit-a-tives" and you will find relief from pain and prompt cure.

50c. a box—6 for $2.50. At dealers or sent on receipt of price by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

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.

Nyal's FAMILY REMEDIES

LOOK FOR THE DANDELION COLORED PACKAGE

Sold

Guaranteed by all good Druggists

They know the formulas

One for each everyday ailment

WORLD'S WELFARE

...EPERS IN THE PHILIPPINES.

...of you heard of Liling the lit... girl who had been discov... her hiding, and whom we had ... pacify and comfort when ... being taken to the Hospital ... to being sent with others ... the island set apart for the ... Will you not continue to ... the native Testament which ... her, and the Scriptures and ... with her for her fellow ... may be used to make known ... great love of the Lord ...

... with the story of Liling ... was told me a few days ... inspectors brought into a ... Lepers, one a man far ... terrible disease, having ... some fingers, the other a ... more than thirteen years ... showed few signs of ... her pitiful fear was as ... the dull despair on the ... man. They had not ... of being friends, but ... long together to enter ... shment. Their only ... to escape the police, ... must be taken from ... to an unknown future. ... timid minds fearful of what ... done to them. To begin with ... ars were terribly confirmed, ... guards took them to the dead ... and left them there. It is a ... of special horror because of the ... of imaginary souls in the ... of purgatory on its walls. The ... of the little girl were not al... to stay within sound of their ... voice, and these helpless hu... beings were shut in with the pic... of what they believed would be ... future after death. You will say ... could the guards be so cruel to ... own countrymen?' They do not ... that they are being cruel, they ... only callous; the Gospel has not ... them. Were these inspectors ... reported, those who took their ... would be the same. Do we real... how much the teaching of the ... of the Lord Jesus had to do ... the strong public opinion at home ... against oppression and cruelty? With ... many lepers in this island much ... be carried out by native officials. ... alone has sent two thousand ... to the island of Culion.

The work among the mountain con... ations is going on although it is ... rainy season. On Mr. Jansen's last ... he waded along a mountain river ... eighteen hours to reach one con... gation, and crossed eight other ... swollen streams to visit another place. ... people would never have made ... homes and farms in such barren, ... out-of-the-way places but for the fact ... that they were their old hiding places ... the old revolutionary days. From ... elevated homes they could see ... and signal to one another the ap... proach of their enemies. We were ... thankful indeed that Mr. Jansen and ... native fellow-workers arrived ... home before the worst wind storm ... of the season struck the island, when ... every bridge in the city was torn out ... by terrific floods of rain. Two days ... after this storm fifteen shipwrecked ... men, women and children found us, ... who belonged to the congregation ... north of another island. Their large ... native boat had been broken and sunk ... when nearing Cebu, and how they ... reached the city was a marvel. They ... were hungry and had to be given some ... food, and some help to enable them ... to return home on another boat. Funds ... for helping the Lord's work were very ... low at the time, but God helped us to ... trust, and so we helped them home. ... There would have to be so much of ... the Lord's work left undone unless ... friends at home were faithful in help... ing.

Two of the Christian young men ... completing their training at the Mis... sion School are ill with consumption, ... the privations of early years now ... manifesting its sad results. Ten days ... ago a letter came from one who is ... staying with an uncle, and in reply to ... our inquiry he acknowledged that ... nourishing food was scant, and that ... there was no money to buy milk.

Yesterday Cesaria, the bible-woman, ... came with some Christians from a ... mountain village, where the other sick ... young man is staying, bringing a re... quest from him for milk, and saying ... how much stronger he was. While ... they were with us another messenger ... arrived with the news that he had ... had bleeding after writing to us, and ... begging for some tins of milk to be ... sent to him. Poor boy, he evidently ... feared that because he had written ... that he was better, and written so ... cheerfully, we might think it unnec... essary to send the milk.

We so much need these young men ... to take care of some of the mountain ... congregations. They are well fitted ... for such work, being earnest and ... faithful Christians, who have already ... been tested during their long summer ... vacations in hard and lonely fields. ... Please pray for them.

(Signed) E. WHITE-JANSEN.

Box 121,
Cebu, Philippine Islands.

CHINA'S CHRISTIAN LITERATURE.

(D. McGillivray, Shanghai.)

The Christian Literature Society for China has just issued its twenty-third annual report, the first portion of which is devoted to a luminous and comprehensive survey of the general conditions amidst which the society carries on its work. The many influences which are shaping the new China are, on the whole, shown to be favorable to the speedy propagation of Christianity. The inauguration of representative government has brought to the fore the leading men in each province, to whom, by means of the new postal system, literature can now be freely sent; while the new schools and colleges are breaking up the stagnation of thought and causing the students to seek for the best and truest things the west has to offer.

A striking example of the influence of the society is afforded by the distribution of 277,600 posters giving facts about Halley's comet, which revolutionaries would fain point to as prognosticating dynastic changes. During the year, the society published thirty new books, making 47,000 copies and 3,966,000 pages. Twenty-four of the society's books were reprinted during the year to meet the demand. In addition to these books, the 'Chinese Christian Review' and the 'Ta Tung Pao' have a wide circulation.

The society has rendered a valuable service to the cause in general by inaugurating a series of China Mission Year Books, the first of which, under the editorship of Dr. Macgillivray, was published in October. The missionaries in Japan have had such a volume now for eight years, and the welcome extended to the China Mission Year Boook of 1910 is sufficient proof that it meets a great need. The book comprises thirty chapters, with 431 pages, as well as appendices of 43 pages, and a missionary directory of 74 pages.

Twenty-one thousand dollars and twelve cents were received for papers and book sales, and, in addition, free grants to the value of $968.48 were made.

The society is sadly in need of men, and Dr. Richard, during his recent visit to England, put the need before the various boards, which are now considering it.

FOREIGN MISSION URGENCY.

CALL ISSUED BY THE CANADIAN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Cannot Foreign Missions wait awhile until other claims are first attended to? No! Delay is disaster. Postponement means peril. The following reasons underscore present urgency. Now is the time.

1. World accessible—It is known as never before. Improved transportation and communication give easy access. The area is rapidly extending. Christian nations control vast portions of the heathen world. The heathen themselves are becoming open-minded—are feeling after a moral basis—are looking toward Christianity. Suspicion of the missionary is giving way to respect.

2. Non-Christian religions losing grip—Half a centry ago they seemed impregnable—now they are disintegrating. Education is undermining superstition. Temples are deserted and crumbling through neglect. They apologize for their religions and seek to purge them of grossly offensive features—they lack vitality and power. Is this not the time to hold up something better?

3. Revival of heathen religions—They are trying to save the sinking ship as was done in the dying days of Greece and Rome. Some temples are being renovated; Christian methods of activity are being adopted, such as preaching services, Sunday-schools, colleges, religious instruction in day schools, catechisms, tract distribution, orphanages, young men's and young women's associations. It is a spasm of galvanized life, and due to alarm. They are arrayed for a final struggle. Should the Church of Jesus Christ not make the attack now?

4. Nations plastic—They are in a state of ferment. The masses are moving and impressionable. These changes affect government, industry, social conditions, customs, education and literature. They seek all the material advantages of the Western world without the moral. Now in this plastic transition stage they should feel the full force of Christianity—should be taught that without the spiritual no country can be truly great. Delay now means years of loss.

5. Demand for Western education—The most far-reaching movement in all history is the educational awakening of to-day. China is to have schools—how many students will there be in a country of four hundred millions? How many in India, and Africa and Japan? The opportunity is incalculable. That gross heathen superstitions will vanish before the school-house goes without saying, but what will take their place? Surely this is the time for the new leaven! There is no time to lose. The responsibility is appalling.

6. The rising spiritual tide—'Hitch your waggon to a star'—follow where God leads. God is to-day leading, and revealing his power in foreign mission enterprise as never before. In some part or other of the mission field there is continuous revival. It is either Japan, or India, or Corea. We are to-day reaping the fruits of centuries of toil, of prayer, of sacrifice. The corn of wheat has fallen into the ground and has died and now comes the harvest. The intercession of ages is entering upon its reward. The Spirit broods upon the waters and out of chaos is coming order and eternal life. If we want to be co-workers with God, to follow in his steps, his movements are unmistakable. The work in Corea is a perpetual Pentecost. The motto for the year is 'A million souls for Jesus,' and it is not mere sentiment. They are working for it. Prayer is the breath of life to them. They visit every home in a city and give the message. The Bible is the most widely read book in Corea. In our own mission, the number of stations has increased in one year from 132 to 282. It is almost incredible—incredible because of our unbelief. The God of Pentecost can give 'a nation in a day.' Surely the missionary is justified in the anxiety lest other than Christian influences come in and arrest the work. Is it not Christian strategy to concentrate forces when a breach is made in the defences of the enemy. This is the time of opportunity.

'The Son of God goes forth to war—
Who follow in his train?'

7. We have the resources—God has prospered the Church in wealth and membership. We have the men and the money. It is now proved—mathematically proved—that so far as men and money are concerned, the Gospel can be given to every creature in this generation, and that without strain or stress. The principle of immediacy has been accepted. We have the accumulated experience of a century, as to conditions and methods of effective work. We have vast organizations of student volunteers, laymen, young people, and women. Great conferences are held by leaders of men to conceive and direct great movements that will most rapidly, most economically and most effectively accomplish the task. We have behind and through all this the promise and power of the Holy Ghost. Consecrated lives are the medium of God to a lost world.

8. Efficiency of the home church—Great resources need a great task to guard against softness, selfishness, materialism. It is the law of life that we cannot keep it unused. A world-wide problem brings us into sympathy and fellowship with Christ, who embraces the whole of his programme. It is the larger life, the larger faith, that conquers the world that is equal to the home problems of our own Dominion. The circulation must reach the extremities. The whole body must be vitalized in order to the health and strength of the members.

R. P. MACKAY,
Secretary F. M. C.

Toronto, December, 1910.

We have embarked on this Foreign Mission enterprise not simply that the heathen may be evangelized—though this is our primary aim—but also that our Christian life at home may be preserved from stagnation and decay.

TO THE HURTING-POINT.

(By the Rev. Herbert Halliwell, General Secretary of Christian Endeavor in India, Burma and Ceylon, in the 'Missionary Herald.')

Mr. Moody used to say that the Christian Law of giving is this: 'Give till you feel it: then go on giving till you don't feel it.' Give to the point of sacrifice, then give till you would rather be sacrificial than selfish.

I came across some Indian Christians in Travancore, who seemed to be living up to this principle, and unknown to them I am going to blazen abroad their deeds. They can neither write nor read, and they cannot speak English, so there is little fear of their being 'puffed up' by a narration of their efforts. The occasion of their 'giving' was the erection of a New Church—to them an historic and momentous occasion—and it certainly called forth a wealth of loving liberality.

One saintly old woman, at any rate, is now beyond earthly praise or blame—here is her inspiring record.

She was in receipt of what we term at home 'parish relief.' It only amounted to one rupee (1s. 4d.) per month, and even out of this she lent unto the Lord.' Owing, however, to her extreme need on account of severe sickness, the authorities raised the amount to one rupee and a half. The first month's extra half rupee she brought as a thankoffering to God, and in aid of the New Church.

Again, a young man who had obtained a situation through the recommendation of the missionary, came with his first month's salary, desiring to hand it over, intact, to God.

A very poor woman's baby fell sick. She vowed that if the child recovered she would collect a sum of money for the New Church. The child did recover, and, true to her vow, she speedily collected the money, and with great joy brought it, accompanied by the praise of a thankful heart.

Then consider this picture—a number of boys and girls sitting down to their evening meal of curry and rice. They are poor beyond description—not a pice could be obtained from one of them. And as they sit on the ground, ere they touch their food, each boy and girl puts aside a handful of the rice—it is carefully gathered up by one of their number—and at the end of three months the money realized is one pound. This meant three months—(not a week)—of solid, steady, persistent self-denial.

And yet once more—again a most prosaic and intensely practical method of giving—the workmen engaged upon the construction of the New Church agreed that they would work overtime and devote the whole of the extra money to the Building Fund.

Would it not be well, my home readers, if we paused for a moment and mentally took a glance at these Indian brothers and sisters, and marked the grace of liberality that has been poured out upon them? And we might follow this up by asking ourselves how we compare with these 'children of the dawn'—these untutored minds which have no centuries of Christian life and thought behind them, and who are yet proving by noble example that they have learned of Him, who, 'though He was rich, became poor, that ye through His poverty might be rich.'

THE STORY OF YANG TE LU.

By the Rev. James Watson, in the Baptist 'Missionary Herald.'

His name is Yang Te Lu, and his conversion is one of the finest trophies of the Gospel within recent years in Shensi, and a fresh demonstration that it is still the power of God—still able to break the chains of sin. He who aforetime was depraved, and a bitter hater of the Gospel, and of the foreigner who came as its ambassador, is now numbered amongst the followers of the despised Nazarene, and a hearty co-worker with us in making Christ's name known amongst his fellow countrymen.

Up to the time of his conversion he lived a most notorious life, and, according to his own confession, had committed some of the worst of sins and crimes. During the Boxer year he was fiercely antagonistic to everything foreign, and joined the rabble bands of a neighboring province in ruthless raid and riot.

On returning to Sianful, he took up a calling in keeping with his debased nature; that of public executioner for the province of Shensi—and here followed the old life of debauchery and sin. The work of our preaching-shops can never be said to be effete as long as men such as Yang Te Lu hear and receive the truth of the Gospel, for it was at our preaching hall in the Nan Yuan Men—the busiest centre in Sian—that our friend first heard of Jesus Christ.

Like many others, he came first of all out of idle curiosity, or desire to scoff at the preachers and their message, and for years the word seemed to make no impression; but, all unknown to us, or perhaps even to himself, the seed was finding good ground, and was only waiting the gentle rains of the Holy Spirit to nourish and bring it to fruition. We knew it not, but the Lord all along was giving the increase. As I have said, the time of showers was the late revival, and Yang Te Lu was amongst the gathered grain.

From what I have said about his former life and occupation, it is not hard to believe that he would be amongst the last to give way to religious or other excitement. A man of strong, sturdy build, and resolute countenance, one cannot easily conceive of him as being a subject for a revival. But so it was; for the first few days he resisted, but the breaking time came at last, and Yang, the executioner, rose from his seat at the back of the tent, walked straight up to the platform of his own free will, and, kneeling down, broke forth into strong and bitter weeping.

After a little, in broken intervals, came the story of his life, and his awful confessions—these interwoven with piteous groans and cries for mercy. Will those of us who heard ever forget? I think not. We all prayed for him, and he prayed as best he could till at last the devils who bound him were driven forth by the Master Himself, and Yang rose a new man in Christ Jesus.

That is over eighteen months ago, and Yang is still the executioner. We tried to get him freed from his gruesome post, but as he had no trained successor to take his place, we found it impossible to get him his release for the present. But Jesus Christ never had a more brave or devoted servant, for now, when he is called upon to do any executions, he often, if not always, prays with his victims, and tries to tell them of Christ, who at the last hour opened the gate of hope and of heaven to one such as they, and so seeks to lead them to the Christ he loves.

When free from his duties, he is almost sure to be found at the preaching hall, and is never happier than when telling of the power of the Saviour to reclaim and save the lost.

To hear him set forth the story of the prodigal in his own simple and inimitable way is to see how God can use the weak and foolish things to bring to nought the vain-glorious. Many may scoff at the foreigner's religion, and sneer at our converts—their fellow-countrymen—and say they are 'eaters of foreign rice,' but none can gainsay the power that has changed Yang Te Lu from one of the vilest of the vile to one whose change of life and deed all constantly behold. Praise God for such conversions, for such returned prodigals, for such trophies of the grace of Christ!

Whereof shall we glory? Let us still glory in the Name of Him who is able to save to the uttermost and make us to be more than conquerors.

THE STORY OF LITTLE LI TEI PANG.

(J. C. Owen, Pingtu, Shantung, China, in the 'Christian Herald.')

Li Tei Pang was the second of three children. His elder sister, according to custom, was betrothed while yet a small child, so when the father and mother both died of cholera, she was taken into the home into which she was by and by to go as a daughter-in-law. This arrangement left Li Tei Pang not only on his own resources at nine years of age, but also the only protection and support of his three-year-old brother.

Life to the little brother was indeed hard. Li Tei Pang braided the younger boy's queue, and did such other little acts of service as a sister would ordinarily perform. In regard to dress neither had much. Their tattered garments did service at night as their only bedding. They begged from door to door, and ate the bits of millet hoecake and such other poor food as was doled out to them by an unwilling people. For three winters they were kept from freezing by a kind-hearted distant relative, who allowed them to sleep in his stable with his donkey and dog. As the fourth winter drew on, they came to our gate and begged to be taken in. We gave them each two of the hard Chinese biscuits, and after considerable coaxing persuaded them to eat. (They had never before had such good food.) After consultation we decided that we could take in Li Tei Pang, but could not care for one so small as the little brother. When we told the former our decision, he looked wistfully at a nice Chinese boy's suit, cap and shoes we had on hand. He then turned, and taking the little one by the hand, he stepped out at the gate, saying 'Come, let's go.' I said, 'Aren't you going to stay?' He faced me with something akin to defiance in his eye, and glancing down at the little brother, said, 'How can I leave him? He has no one to care for him but me.'

I took them both in. But the younger brother could not recover from the hardships of those three terrible winters. After some three years of suffering he went to him who is the Father of the fatherless.

Li Tei Pang united with the church shortly after coming to us and from the first manifested unusual earnestness and consecration. Almost from the beginning, he was the leader of a band of his fellow-students in devotional Bible study. From his fifteenth year, he has been preaching regularly, and although still in school, he is now, in his eighteenth year, one of our most effective preachers and successful soul-winners. We are able to care for this boy and keep him in school by the generosity of a Christian lady in America who is deeply interested in Thibet. But for the fact that westerners are not allowed to live in that country, she would have opened a mission there. A few weeks ago, as I was returning from a country village where I had been preaching, I overtook Li Tei Pang and one of his fellow-students coming from a similar mission to another town. Li Tei Pang was assisting his friend, who had grown faint from overwork. I dismounted from my pony and helped the sick student to mount, then Li Tei Pang and I set off on foot. He informed me that for several years he had been impressed with the duty of giving his life to the evangelization of Thibet. He and one of his schoolmates (one of the best, most promising young men I have known in China) had gone alone in a quiet room and on their knees before God had pledged their lives to this work, with every sacrifice it involves. The Thibetans will not allow Europeans of Americans to live within their borders, but Chinese may live and travel in any part of the realm without hindrance.

Within a few years I expect to see this rescued waif, filled with the power of the omnipotent God, one of the greatest forces in winning the people of that darkened land to Jesus Christ.

THE 'WITNESS' BIBLE QUESTION CLUB.

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To this end some very valuable prizes are offered on very simple terms. There are to be given to 'Witness' readers in connection with the other papers that join the I. P. B. Q. C. during the current three months fifty prizes, viz.: Five solid gold medals, five sterling silver medals, five teachers' Bibles, worth $5.50 each, thirty-five good books, price $1.50 each. The gold and silver medals are beautifully engraved with an emblematic design, and the name of the winner will be engraved on the reverse side. It will be no small honor to be a gold or silver medallist in this great international organization. Any person who takes up this simple course of study stands a good chance of receiving that honor.

The simple conditions are:—(1) Beginning from a date early in April, to be announced later, each person who wishes to be enrolled as a member of the 'Witness' Bible Question Club must read the International Sunday-School Lessons and 'The Suggestive Questions' for 52 consecutive weeks, and must cut a coupon out of this paper each week and sign it, certifying to the reading; (2) Must answer in writing any five of the questions that are indicated to be so answered, getting help from any source it that is necessary; (3) Within one week of the close of the contest must deliver to this office all the coupons which have been cut out, together with the five written answers. The prizes will then be awarded to those who hand in the greatest number of coupons. If two or more send in an equal number of coupons, the tie, or ties, will be broken by an examination of the written answers, and the prizes will be awarded to those who get the highest number of marks from an impartial examination of the answers.

Tell your friends who are engaged in Sunday-school work about this series of 'Suggestive Questions.' They are endorsed by leading ministers and Christian workers. Get your pastor's opinion on them.

SUGGESTIVE QUESTIONS ON THE SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON FOR THE INTERNATIONAL NEWPAPER BIBLE STUDY CLUB

(Copyright, 1911, by the Rev. T. S. Linscott, D.D.

FEB. 12, 1911.

Elijah's Victory Over the Prophet's of Baal. I. Kings xviii., 1-2, 17-40.

Golden Text.—Choose you this day whom ye will serve. Joshua xxiv., 15.

(1.) Verses 1-2—How long had the famine lasted in the land?

(2.) Did the Lord speak to Elijah in any different manner to what he speaks to those who serve him to-day?

(3.) Why had God kept Elijah away from Ahab for three years or during the continuance of the famine?

(4.) Would the suffering caused Ahab, by the famine have put him into a better frame of mind to realize his sin, and whether or not, does suffering as a rule bring about repentance?

(5.) Verses 17-20—What law in sinful human nature did Ahab demonstrate in the way he acosted Elijah?

(6.) Why is it that sinners when they suffer for their sins generally put the blame on some one else?

(7.) In what respects was it true that Ahab and his house were the troublers of Israel?

(8.) Verse 21—What test did Elijah propose to Ahab and the people?

(9.) Why did not Ahab slay Elijah when he was in his power and seeing he had been hunting him for that purpose?

(10.) Verse 21—Which is the more harmful condition, to be almost persuaded to be a Christian or to be definitely decided that we will not? Why?

(11.) Why had the people of Israel been halting between serving God and Baal?

(12.) Why could not the people answer the challenge of Elijah?

(13.) What can you say about the value of Elijah's advice to the people?

(14.) Verse 22.—Was Elijah correct in his opinion that he was the only prophet remaining true to God? (See Chap. xix., 18.)

(15.) In what sense is the proverb always true, that one man and God are always a majority?

(16.) Is it always God's plan to give the victory to every man of God, no matter if he is alone and all the people are against him? Give your reasons.

(17.) Verses 23-25 — Was the plan Elijah adopted to prove that Baal was no god his own, or had it been given to him by God? Give your reasons. (See verse 36.)

(18.) Why would it be either wisdom or folly, in this day, for any good man to adopt the same sort of test to prove that those who opposed Christianity were wrong?

(19.) What is the supreme test, or proof, to-day that our God is real; and a present help in trouble, and all other gods are false. (This is one of the questions that may be answered in writing by the members of the club.)

(20.) Verses 26-29—What reason is there to believe that these prophets of Baal believed in their god??

(21.) How much value can you get for the truth of any cause from the evidence that its advocates are willing to suffer or even die, to prove their faith in it?

(22.) Verses 30-39 — What proof have we to-day that the Lord is God, fully as convincing as this miracle?

(23.) How much value do you place upon conversions produced by such wonders as were here displayed?

(24.) Verse 40—What evidence is there that the wholesale slaughter of four hundred and fifty men, by Elijah was done at the command of God??

Lesson for Sunday, Feb. 19, 1911: Elijah's Flight and Return. I. Kings xviii., 41—xix., 21.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

February 12, 1911.

ELIJAH'S VICTORY OVER THE PROPHETS OF BAAL.

(I Kings xviii: 1, 2, 17-40.)

GOLDEN TEXT.

Choose you this day whom ye will serve.—Joshua 24.15.

(Davis W. Clark.)

The descent of Israel into idolatry was startling in its rapidity. At first, there was no notion of supplanting the worship of Jehovah. The calves were set as substitutes for the awe-inspiring furniture of the temple, to which, for political reasons, the people were no longer to resort. 'These represent thy God,' was the language in which they were dedicated. They broke the second commandment in an effort to keep the first, making a graven image to remind them that they must have no other God but Jehovah. Thus idolatry began in the mildest form possible. But it was a start on a down-grade. Velocity augmented. A few decades, and the whole kingdom landed in total apostasy. Priests of God were in exile, and his prophets shut in caves. Under the patronage of Jezebel, her ancestral worship was made the state religion. The cruel and lascivious 'worship of Baal and Astarte were substituted for the pure and elevating theism of the Old Covenant. On the very spot where Abraham had worshipped the invisible and holy one, were now altars for human sacrifice and groves for the goddess of love. Such disease as this needed heroic treatment. The case brooked no delay. Elijah was a physician after the Lord's own heart. He was not lacking in nerve or skill. He consulted with the Lord only. Some deprecate the abruptness with which he bursts into the narrative. He needed no introduction, however. His very name, Elijah, 'Jehovah is my God,' is a rebuke to the current idolatry. To have given the pedigree of Elijah, would be merely to satisfy curiosity. It could not add to his worth. He could smile at the claims of long descent. Well does Tennyson sing:

'Howe'er it be, it seems to me
'Tis only noble to be good;
Kind hearts are more than coronets,
And simple faith than Norman blood.'

And Elijah had a kind heart spite of apparent severity. He burst through bounds of personal interest, stood alone in peril, all for the rescue of his fellow countrymen. He was severe to the few, that he might be merciful to the many. History does not afford a sublimer example of faith than in the man who, single-handed, repaired the desecrated altar on Carmel, and in the presence of an apostate king and people, competed with four hundred and fifty priests, deliberately giving them every advantage. Well may Mendelssohn's immortal oratorio reach its most realistic and thrilling strain when it points the frenzy of the priests and the calm assurance of the prophet!

THE TEACHER'S LANTERN.

'He repaired the altar of the Lord that was broken down.' The act was Elijah's whole work in epitome. No Scripture more graphically shows the completeness with which a divine religion is put under control of human will. The altar, in spite of the fact that it was the Lord's, was yet broken down, and that by human hands. A consecrated human hand was also privileged to restore it. The same is true to this day in the Christian Church. . . . Indecision in religion is, perhaps, a characteristic of our day. The people halt between two opinions; and that, too, spite of the cumulative evidence of the Christian centuries of the divinity of the doctrine of Jesus. . . . The indecision is a practical one, rather than theoretical. Speculatively, the mass in all probability believes in Christianity. The failure is to evidence the subjective faith in objective works. . . . Religion being an affair of infinite importance, the unreasonableness and misfortune of indecision is superlative.

HOME READINGS.

Monday, Feb. 6.—I. Kings xviii: 1-19.
Tuesday, Feb. 7.—I. Kings xviii: 20-24.
Wednesday, Feb. 8.—I. Kings xviii: 25-29.
Thursday, Feb. 9.—I. Kings xviii: 30-40.
Friday, Feb. 10.—Ex. xiv: 10-31.
Saturday, Feb. 11.—Judg. vi: 1-24.
Sunday, Feb. 12.—Judg. xiii: 2-20.

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How Ovila Marcotte's Bright's Disease Was Caused And Cured.

A Cold was the Cause and Dodd's Kidney Pills the Cure—He Recommends them because he has proved them good.

...lafond, Alta., Feb. 3.—(Special).—... these winter days, when nearly ...ybody has a cold, and the cold ...es to the weak spot. Backache and ... symptoms of Kidney disease are ...most epidemic.

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LOST TURKEYS.

Flocks of Stray Birds in the Post.

(London 'Chronicle.')

An enormous quantity of turkeys and other Christmas fare goes astray at this time of year through insufficient or entire lack of addresses. During this week there devolves upon the returned letter and parcel department of the post-office the work of disposing of the stray goods. The approximate quantity of Christmas food which went astray this season is:

One hundred turkeys.
Two hundred and fifty geese.
Three hundred parcels of pheasants.
Eight hundred parcels of poultry.
Three hundred parcels of cream, eggs and butter.
One mile and a half of sausages.
Two hundred and fifty plum puddings.

Besides numerous packages containing oysters, fancy biscuits, cakes, dessert and other delicacies.

Each package is registered in a big book. If the sender puts his name on the package, or an additional label bearing its destination inside the parcel, it is easily disposed of. If not, any particulars which may serve to identify the packer, are noted carefully in the book, and when any application is made by addressor or addressee the present can reach it goal. Birds are kept as long as possible, and then sent down to the Central Market and sold for what they will fetch. But the work of the post-office does not end there. The amount for which each bird was sold is also recorded in the book and is forwarded to the claimant if the package is identified. The unclaimed proceeds of the sale go to relieve the taxpayers.

'WITNESS' LABRADOR FUND.

Received for the new hospital launch at Harrington:

A Friend, Los Angeles	$10.00
Palestine School and Sunday-school, Glenarm, Ont.	4.00
A Friend, Fort Erie	3.00
E. M. M.	2.00
A Friend, P. E. I.	2.00
Mrs. A. McDougall, Clanwilliam	3.00
J. S. Brown and wife, Paris, Ont.	10.00
Mrs. Agnes Ferguson, King, Ont.	1.00
G. Pinchbeck, Mission City, B. C.	1.00
Two friends, Simcoe	1.00
Ivan and Harold Turner, Appleton, Ont.	1.00
Mrs. Hendrie, Hamilton	25.00
Previously acknowledged	1,481.22
Total on hand Jan. 31	$1,544.22

We have also received the following for other work in connection with Dr. Grenfell's mission:

Jas. A. McLeod, Caribou River.. $6.00

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.

LITERARY REVIEW.

THE ERA OF UNIVERSAL PEACE.

That a member of the Bar of Montreal, Mr. Jerome Internoscia, should prepare and publish what is beyond doubt the most important literary contribution to the cause of world peace that we have yet seen, reflects great credit not only upon the learned author and his confreres at the Bar, but upon Canadian jurists in general; for wherever the book goes—and it will be read in the capitals of every civilized state—the enthusiasm, skill and good judgment of the author must be recognized and rewarded. One may get some idea of the colossal nature of Mr. Internoscia's self-imposed task upon turning over the pages, 1,003 in number, of his 'New Code of International Law,' in quarto (The International Code Company of New York). At first glance, the most significant features of the work are the codification of international law in some five thousand six hundred and fifty-seven articles, and the printing of the text, in parallel columns, in English, French and Italian. Every branch of international law has been explored, every important author consulted; and out of the mass of material and of conflicting theories, opinions and decisions, has been made a series of well ordered, concise and precise 'articles' or rules, grouped under their proper headings. There has been no intention to dictate; rather, to analyse and systematise what hitherto has been inchoate, and to suggest a reasonable rule, subject to discussion, amendment or rejection, where authors were silent or conditions arose for which no provision had been made in practice or in the text-books.

'To all the chiefs of state in the world, and to the heads and other dignitaries of the Christian Church, I dedicate this book, in the hope that all will co-operate to bring about the era of universal peace foreshadowed by this code.' Melior est sapientia quam arma bellica—Ecclesiastes—and thoughtful men of our day are united in their horror of the degradation and misery of war—a word, by the way, which does not appear in the book under review, outside of the introduction. Mr. Internoscia's aim has been to supply a code of rules which might serve as a basis at least for the peaceful determination of all issues between nations. 'I have merely collected the productions of many minds of many centuries; I have analyzed and scrutinized their ideas and have endeavored to separate from that infinity of intellectual production, all that was base or tainted with envy and jealousy and selfishness. . . My desire to see within the shortest possible time all that is contained in the hundreds of the most important volumes written in these three languages, has been punished with warnings of blindness. . . About two-thirds of this Code contain what is found in books on International Law, published during the last two or three generations. The rest, while it is not to be found in such books, is yet not altogether new to modern minds. . . Something which, if expressed in one phrase, might be said to be 'a longing for universal peace.' In any event, International Law, as it to-day exists, is a compound of treaties, conventions, rules, and deductions from experience and common sense, dictated by necessity or expediency, acknowledged as often as repudiated, and having little binding force because of the lack of a tribunal sufficiently powerful to enforce its decrees. The ideal International Law should work as smoothly and authoritatively as a perfect municipal law; the various states, like the various individuals in a community, should bend to its decrees and seek its protection upon a perfect equality—the weak with the strong. 'The ideal of peace is found in the aspiration towards a new organization of the Community of States, an organization in which all the controversies between state and state must, without exception, be solved by juridical means provided for that purpose, namely, an adequate body of laws, magistrates to apply them, punishments for infringers, and a regular force sufficient to inflict the punishment that any state may incur.' Mr. Internoscia suggests an International Assembly endowed with both legislative and judicial authority. To this assembly every independent state might send one or more representatives, according to its population, whose first duty would be to draft a complete code of rules to be enforced by summary execution by force of arms where compliance was refused. The international police force is provided for, for example, in section 5377: 'The International Assembly shall require of the states therein represented, in proportion to the number of seats to which they are entitled in the assembly, all the ships, trains, men, provisions, and munitions necessary to execute the orders promptly and effectively.'

The author of this mighty work aspires to be not only the Blackstone, but even the Moses of mankind. There is a great deal that is eminently suggestive in Mr. Internoscia's monumental work, much that is highly imaginative and—yes, Utopian, in spite of the author's denial, but nothing that is not sincerely intended for the betterment of men and states.

BY THE RHAPSODIST OF KENTUCKY.

Among the new American fiction is a sequel to the 'Bride of the Mistletoe,' entitled 'The Doctor's Christmas Eve,' by James Lane Allen (The Macmillan Co., of Canada, $1.25). There is perhaps not quite such a large element of mysticism in this story as in its predecessor, though there is still much of it, but a little more of simple humanity. The chief actors in the story are the children of the professor and the doctor, both of whom have an element of spiritual tragedy in their married lives. The doctor's boy and girl visit the professor's boy and girl for their last Christmas Eve in Kentucky, before the professor goes to new work in a northern university. The children have made a plot to find the key of the room where the Christmas Tree is, and invade it when their elders are busy dressing it, so that all secrecy will be at an end. They carry out their plan, surprise the professor and his wife; but the lights are turned out, and they make believe that they are having an interview with Santa Claus, who promises to answer a question for each one. By way of answer to their hard questions, he promises a book to each for the next Christmas. About this simple story is hung all sorts of drapery of fancy, of description of Kentucky scenes and Kentucky customs, of intricate character analysis, and of glorification of the 'American' child, the 'American' home, the 'American' doctor, the 'American' race generally. The spread-eagleism may enhance the value of the story to Mr. Allen's compatriots, but it tends to make that value local rather than general. It is somewhat too suggestive of the verdict of a magistrate in a recent case against a street railway, as reported in the newspapers, frr not providing 'such accommodation as a decent Canadian man would demand for his Canadian wife and children.' But in spite of the tone of self-glorification, Mr. Allen has the usual pleasant pictures of the life of the country gentlefolk in old Kentucky, and some fine touches of the gentle character both in man and woman. When the doctor, maddened with passion for the wife of his friend, goes to the house, knowing she is there alone, he is controlled by her gentle dignity, and saved by the forgiveness and kindly friendship of herself and her husband when the fit is over. The estrangement of the doctor and his unloved wife is always dignified and well-bred, but it is known even to their somewhat unchildish small son, who is rather an embodiment of theory than a live human specimen. The cloud it casts on his life proves the determining feature in his critical illness, and he is the scape-goat, carrying away with him the sins of his parents. It is over his little grave that a reconciliation begins. They have not yet reached the stage where they 'kissed again with tears' when the story closes, but its coming is suggested Another suggestion rather than statement is the author's attitude on the divorce question, so acute now in the United States:

Half a century ago, and less, you might have journeyed inquisitively through the length and breadth of that land and have found probably not one case of divorce nor separation without divorce; among that people marriage was truly for better or for worse—a great binding and unalterable sacrament of blended lives. If after marriage love's young dream ended, then you lived on where you were—wide awake; if all gorgeous colors left the clouds and the clouds left the sky, you stood the blistering sun; if it turned out to be oil and water poured together, at least it was oil and water in the same priceless cruet: and the perpetuity of the cruet was considered of more value to society than the preservation of a little oil and water.

A QUARTETTE OF SHILLING ISSUES.

These issues, from the Macmillan Press, furnish at small cost many readable pages. Quite a popular book when it was first published in 1908, 'H.M.I.: Passages in the Life of an Inspector of Schools,' by E. M. Sneyd-Kinnersley, is a charmingly written record of an inspector's work in England and Wales during a period of over 30 years, from 1871 to 1907. It is of special interest to those interested in elementary education, yet the general reader will find its pages most entertaining. It is full of wit and humor, bright charcter sketches, and vivid pictures of rustic and village life. The births of the various Education Bills, their careers more or less eventful, and the abandonment of each to make way for its successor, furnish an outline history of English Education Bills. Lack of space forbids quotation from this delightful volume, whose pages teem with anecdote and incident, humorous and pathetic, and shafts of subtle wit.

'Leaves from the Note-books of Lady Dorothy Nevill' is edited by her son, Ralph Nevill. The book was published as a result of suggestions received after Lady Dorothy's 'Reminiscences' were given to the public. The task of arrangement and of selection was carried out under her supervision, and this volume contains many recollections not previously published. Most of the anecdotes appeared in it for the first time in print, and recount personal experiences with well-known people.

'Tales of Old Japan' is by Lord Redesdale, formerly second secretary of the British Legation in Japan. The illustrations were drawn and cut on wood by a Japanese artist. The preface to these tales is dated 1871. The appendices give a detailed account of the horrible harakiri, the marriage ceremony, the birth and rearing of children, and funeral rites.

The sketches in 'North Italian Folk' is by Mrs. Comyns Carr, and describe scenes and people outside the beaten road of tourist travel in Italy. Some of the types pictured are the flower girl, the servant wench, the shopkeeper, the hairdresser, the parish priest and the village swain. Many of the church's ceremonies and the social customs of the people are interestedly delineated by one who knows intimately, and who loves the simple, joyous folk whom she brings before the reader.

'THE LIVING ATONEMENT.'

A book of much more than passing interest is this thoughtful, reverent, forceful study of the great central doctrine of Christianity by John B. Champion, M.A., B.D., (The Griffith and Rowland Press, Philadelphia). The scope of the work is broad and comprehensive. The author has obeyed his own dictum in the foreword that advance is never away from the Book of books, but into it; he has delved deep into its mystical and searching truths. Before coming to the actual study of his theme, Mr. Champion, in a very illuminating way, reviews the process of theological evolution; critical theology and idealism, religious authority and criticism, and the various theories of the atonement that up to the present conflict have swayed the world of theological thought and discussion. Following these are studies of personality, and the Trinity, and of the Deity of Christ. Prior to the unfolding of the special doctrine of the atonement are two powerful chapters on the meaning of sin and the meaning of atonement. The work is constructive rather than critical, for while the writer gives proper place and due value to the work of criticism, he likewise defines its limits in many pregnant sentences. 'What the analytical chemistry of bread is to a hungry man, critical theology is to the soul. Criticising the menu is a poor substitute for eating.' This treatment of the great theme is positive. 'What is negative to Christ is never positive to good; what is positive to good is, in the end, positive in loyalty to Christ.' 'The Christian theologian is positive in his theology in proportion as his head is ruled by his heart in love for Jesus Christ.' The work is to be commended because of its scope. A look at its contents will satisfy one that the author has thought on this great central Christian doctrine in all of its legitimate phases. The book is wholesome in spirit from beginning to end. It is Christian in its thinking and so virile as to command thoughtful respect. The author is not content to halt on a track; he drives forward until he comes to the terminus. Its style is incisive. Nearly every related Christian doctrine comes under discussion, and the discussions are sharply discriminating. Many minds incapable of working their way through what they feel are illogical theological positions will find great help in reading this book. What gives poignancy to the treatment is its daring recognition of the reality and awfulness of sin.. The author recognizes, as many writers do not, that the primal necessity of the atonement is the abolition of sin. Sin is real; the atonement experience therefore is real. The author's point of view is one which the newer psychology and sociology will force more and more into prominence. It puts the great work of atonement not in one act of Christ, but in Christ himself. The originality of the book, however, is not in its point of view. The real pith and newness of Mr. Champion's position is in his treatment of Christ's experience. On page 229 he says: 'The critical moment has come,' and goes on to say that 'Christ's experience in inaugurating the atonement involved a divine dereliction.' When he reaches the crucial point in his argument, page 341, he speaks of 'Christ assenting to sin.' The meaning of this eludes us; what does it mean if it does not make Christ a sinner? One can understand the full bitterness of the consequences of sin entering into his experience and breaking his heart. One can follow the author, at least without misgiving, when, page 248, he takes the contest with sin above the human plane into the holy relations of the Trinity, but we must admit being lost when the writer speaks of Christ's sinless assenting to the sin of the crucifixion. The great passages, 'Him who knew no sin he made sin on our behalf,' and Christ's cry on the cross, 'My God, My God, why hast thou forsaken me,' contain the substance of what Mr. Champion is after, but has fallaciously expressed. Admitting this stumbling block at the heart of the work, the rare abundance of vividly expressed truths, truths great enough to win the assent of the mind and quick with the life that touches the heart, makes the work most valuable. It is difficult to choose a closing thought, but from the plenitude we cull this one. 'Life is a brief summer-time. Though short its fleeting day, it is long enough to produce maturity of spiritual form and fixity of moral character. In this brief season eternal wrong may be done to self by producing a soul barren in worth of moral character. Devoid of spiritual life, dead to communion with God, a foe to all goodness, the soul becomes a barrier to its own welfare, a discord within and a worthlessness without. The atonement of Christ rights these wrongs to man himself. It saves his life by saving his soul; and saves his soul by saving his life. Through the indwelling of the Living Atonement, righteousness becomes the fibre of his moral being, and love the energy of his spiritual life.'

RAILROAD EFFICIENCY REDUCED TO A SCIENCE.

The 'man in the street' is apt to smile at the new university courses in railroading. He may be convinced that such courses are both practical and desirable under the changing industrial and economical conditions of each succeeding year if he reads an address delivered to Harvard students by Harrington Emerson, expert adviser to the Santa Fe road, since published under the title 'Securing Efficiency in Railroad Work' (The Emerson Co., 25 cts.) It is 'a story,'—that of an experiment made in some departments of that great railroad system to secure better service at reduced cost. The experiment has fully justified itself and is being adopted gradually on more and more departments of the service. The underlying idea of the lecture, as of Mr. Emerson's advice to the company, is that there are definite foundation principles on which an efficient railroad service should be built. He had to meet a threefold problem, to make prompt and adequate repairs of stock, to check expenditure and to eliminate the strain between employer and employee. In all three regards his plans were successful. Maintenance of shops and coal bills were materially lessened, while the time and cost of repairs per locomotive were much decreased. All this was done by means of securing the best material in one thing at a time, beginning with belting, and by gaining the good will and interest of employees through the introduction of 'efficiency rewards.' Knowing that cheap material was the most expensive in the end, Mr. Emerson and Mr. Kendrick, general manager, convinced both directors and mechanics that true economy meant good materials. Then the conditions and operations were to be standardized, so much material and so much time were scheduled as the normal requirement for a certain product. Time schedules, clear, definite instructions, reliable and adequate records, led up to the 'just and equitable application of the final principle of efficiency reward.' Every man had a definite hourly rate of pay, with a definite standard of the amount of work to be done. 'This is called 100 percent efficiency, and for attaining this efficiency the worker is paid a bonus of 20 percent. If a worker delivers more than this standard amount of work he is paid full rate for all the time he saves. The bonus diminishes as efficiency diminishes; at two-thirds of a fair hour's work the bonus stops. Since the introduction of this plan there have been no labor difficulties on this road. The mechanics have a personal interest in the efficiency of the road and know that good work is at once recognized. Poor workers have been eliminated, and now the road has the pick of the workmen of their states, particularly of Missouri, where the chief operation of the plan has been. Elaborate statistics of all kinds are given to show what can be done by careful study on the part of the expert staff and faithful work under good conditions on the part of the mechanics.

This essay on the causes and dangers of inefficiency has been illustrated by examples taken from railroad practice solely because railroad operations are among the most difficult to standardize. But inefficiency exists everywhere. Inefficiency is a prevalent disease, but by reason of dependent sequences of modern complex operations it has become violently dangerous. There are many wastes which can be eliminated, if they are eliminated, wages and dividend can both be increased.

This plan of Mr. Emerson's gives a hopeful outlook for the counteracting of the premium on inefficiency, which has been the gravest weakness of some trades unions. A man need not be fined for doing more than the standard set by the union, but rewarded for doing the best that is in him. May it flourish!

THE RICH FISHERMAN.

An unpretentious-looking little volume of verse is this collection of rhymed tales by Eric Duncan. (The Century Press, Bennett & Co., London.) It is unheralded by publisher's notice, and unprefaced by its author, yet the lover of poetry will read it with pleasure and lay it aside with regret. The tales are the one which gives the title to the book, and 'The Sheep Thief,' the first a legend of Safoden, and the second a legend of Shetland. Both subjects are grim and eerie enough to suit the wild muse of a son of Shetland. The vigor and swift movement of the heroic verse remind one of the martial music of Scott, while some of his descriptions are as vivid pieces of word painting as those of the Old Master himself, with an atmosphere less of the earth. Only one who knows and loves the sea in all its moods and aspects could pen such a lines as are found in these two poems.

'A radiant night. The moonless sky
Was littered with the brilliancy
Of lavish stars, the Arctic height
With quivering bars of flame. A night
Stainless of cloud, resplendent, grand,—
The shark-tooth warders of the land
Stood sharper, bolder, than by day,
A death-still night. No moan of wave
Sleep-life unto the silence gave,
Along the fiord no breezes sung,—
A silver mist above it hung
Light as the spider's weightless ware,
Yet motionless upon the air;
A night when ghosts might venture forth
Nor dread the rugged blasts of earth.'

This is his picture of the rich fisherman's home, the man whose evil-gotten gains bred in him no desire for material betterment.

'Now turn we to the rich man's home—
No mansion, no luxurious dome,
Bred roughly, rough his couch and fare,
Such trifles were beneath his care.
Two rooms, with nets and lines enmazed,
Windows with seal intestines glazed,
A porch with driftwood fuel piled,
All driftwood built, with driftwood tiled,
Such had his shore-home ever been,
And there he lies in sleep serene.'

Canada evidently the land of the singer's adoption, has inspired a reply to Mr. Markham's 'Man with the Hoe,' from which we quote:

'Lo, here I stand, the independent man,
The first of men, who won, when time was young,
By strength of arm, from Nature's niggard grasp
All needful things for those who looked to me.
And down the lagging ages subtle brains
Have multiplied inventions numberless
Evil and good, but none to supersede
My trusty hoe, while thrones have risen and gone
To darkness, it shines brighter than when forged
Of yore by Tubal-Cain.
Ye bookworms pale,
Why point at my slant brow and rugged hands,
Why wonder at my shoulders bent and wry?
Full well ye know that I support the world
Whereon ye feebly crawl. Great atlas, I,
Kings, nobles, millionnaires, all hang on me;
I, self-sufficient, have no need of them,
They, should I leave them, soon would starve and die.'

Some rustic rhymes follow the longer poems and a beautiful little elegy in memory of a father cut off in his prime, closes the volume. Following are the closing lines of the elegy:

'Gone as he would have chosen. Not for him
Of helpless idleness the weary doom,
The slowly weakening hand, the shrivelling limb,
The watcher's stealthy tread in darkened room,
And whispering voices, sibilant in gloom;—
Such had his active soul to frenzy driven:—
Far better thus, in manhood's prime and bloom,
Right sturdily to pass,—quick transport given—
From June's exultant songs to jubilance of Heaven.'

HEART FORGET-ME-NOTS.

This little book, in white and gold covers, is a collection of short, dainty verses, most of the topics being themes of the ordinary day and the ordinary life, childhood and love and friendship, flowers and trees and breeze and brook, the little questions of the heart and their answers, the every-day joys and the every-day sorrows; the flitting moods and fancies of the dreamer. We give two specimens:

Because—
Because her hair is silvery white with age,
Because her dear eyes are not as of old,
Because she loves me with undying love,
Because I know she has a heart of gold—
God keep me pure!

Because she revels in old-fashioned things,
And loves her Bible in the good old way;
Because she prays a dear old-fashioned prayer
That lingers with me, ever night and day—
God keep me pure!

Because her hands so soft are folded now,
Dear hands, that find it hard to rest awhile,
Because her fragrant thoughts surround me now
And light her lips with the old-fashioned smile—
God keep me pure!

From You—
A little word of praise from you,
And, lo! my world is made anew;
My heart bursts into old gay song,
And 'Ah,' I say, 'I am so strong!'
And things that seem too hard for me,
A little word of praise from you,
And clouds roll on, and all is blue;
Grow small, and smile invitingly!'

ALSO RECEIVED.

'Lectures on the French Revolution,' by Lord Acton. Edited by John Neville Figgis, C.R., Litt. D. and Reginald Vere Lawrence, M.A.; 'Who's Who, 1911'; 'The Mystery of Golf,' by Arnold Haultain (Toronto: The Macmillan Company of Canada, Ltd.); 'Vermont,' by Wendell Phillips Stafford, Litt. D. (Middlebury, Vermont, Middlebury College); 'A Manifesto of the World's International, Financial and Gambling Systems,' by Charles William Smith (London: P. S. King & Son); 'Bridge in Canada,' by W. Forsyth Grant (Toronto: Morang & Company, Ltd.); 'Reciprocity. The Trade Treaty of 1854-66 Between Canada and the United States; and How it Came to be Negotiated, and Why it was Annulled.' C. B. Biggar (Toronto: Biggar-Wilson, Limited); 'Scribner's Magazine,' 'Pall Mall,' 'Hampton's Magazine,' 'The Century,' 'Outing.'

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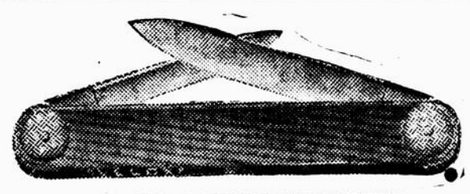

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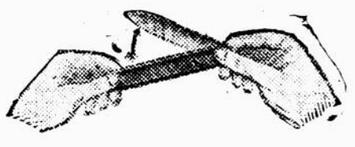

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LITERARY NOTES

THE PORT OF DISTRESS.

It is a comparatively modern experience to watch staid, easy-going John Bull in a fit of fever, and 'mafficking' or hysterics of any sort are in reality foreign to his nature. The agitation for the closed door in Great Britain, aroused by the 'battle of Stepney,' it may be fairly certain will die down and leave little but a memory behind. Yet it is a very earnest plea that Mr. Stephen Phillips has voiced in the 'Westminster Gazette' for the maintenance of 'Right of Asylum.'

Easy the cry, while vengeance now is wrought,
And from his lair the Anarchist is burned,
'Shut be our harbors, closed be every port,
And from our shore be every alien turned!'
Yet while the clamor and pursuit is hot,
And public anger public madness breeds,
Be it not soon nor easily forgot
That England thus an ancient title cedes.
For centuries a pillow hath she spread
For all that widowed goes, and wandering;
And in her lap hath laid the unhappy head
Of broken statesman, and of outcast King.
Shall she, alarmed by that small horde, deny
This old sea-haven to world-misery?

SERVICE IN THE SOUDAN.

The men of the British borders, the living chain with which Great Britain binds her empire together from outpost to outpost, have been ever of the best among her sons. Something of how they bear their burden of office may be seen from such a record as, and even from the very wording of the title of, 'Service and Sport in the Soudan,' by D. C. E. H. Comyn, F.R.G.S. (late of the Black Watch). This 'record Soudan, with some intervals of sport and travel' (the John Lane Company) deals with the three classes of military service in that district, that at Cairo largely sweetened by social duties as well; that at Khartoum, where life is purely official; and that on the 'out-stations,' where the man is driven back on native resources for all the companionship of hard days and constant patrolling. Major Comyn has not, he says, seen much of the fellaheen and while physically they are superb, he speaks largely from report of their lack of character, but over the Arab soldier he becomes frankly enthusiastic, while he warns against any ignorant or supercilious interference with the customs of native soldiery on the part of thick-headed officials. He is by no means inclined to self-pity, regarding the life of the man who ventures out into the unknown as 'full of freedom and ecstasy of sensations his very being longs for. Rather admire the man chained, all unwilling, to an office stool,' and if the official's routine in the Soudan is hard occasionally he has much of the explorer's chance at other times to press out into the realms of sport and adventure. The book is a tonic where the depression of an empire's problems is beginning to be felt.

SPORT IN THE NORTH.

In a far different region was the scene of the explorer's and hunter's life laid in Mr. Harry Whitney's recent account of his trip north. It is more of his winter's willing imprisonment in the Arctic zone than the frequently told tale of travel and difficulties in reaching it that he tells, and his book is titled 'Hunting With the Eskimos' (The Century Company). Of his hosts through that long winter he has little but the kindliest recollections in unfailing hospitality, and uncomplaining endurance, and that their habits are not those of more fortunate races he soon learned to pardon and even forget for the time. Of the long winter night he attempts to convey some impression although he feels it to be far short of any real description:

No words can adequately describe the awful pall of the Arctic night. It is unreal and terrible. Even the moonlight is unnatural, casting upon the snow and ice, the wind-swept rocks and the people themselves a shade of ashy, indefinable, greenish-yellow. Strange shadows flit among moving masses like wraiths of departed spirits.

A death-like silence prevails, to be broken only by the startling and unexpected cracking of a glacier with a roar of mighty thunderclap, or the smashing together of great ice floes with a report like heavy cannon.

In spite of one, depression takes possession of the soul—a hopeless kind of unreasoning depression. Intense as severe as the cold may be, any strong man can stand it without serious suffering when a little experience has shown how, for that acts only upon the physical being and can be guarded against, but the prolonged, sunless night has a dire effect upon the human mind. Only exercise and diversion can counteract. . . . This is the Arctic night—wonderful in its glory, seductive and repellent, elating and depressing, magnificent and awe-inspiring.

LITERATURE IN RUSSIA.

The study of a people's literature in some cases almost the study of the nation itself, while in others it is the growth of a short time only, and which for a season to die down again. In Russia, as Professor William L. Phelps, of Yale, explains in his book on Russian Novelists,' it is the growth of but very recent years. In his introductory chapter on 'The Character in Fiction,' he makes the following comparison, more especially of Russian literature with that of the United States:

At the start we notice a curious fact, which sharply distinguishes Russian literature from that of England, France, Spain or even from that of Germany of old; her literature is new. Her history goes back to the ninth century, Russian literature, so far as the world begins in the nineteenth. Russian literature and American literature are twins. But there is this contrast, caused partly by the difference in the age of the two—in the early years of the nineteenth century, American literature was a child learning to talk and to walk after its elders; Russian literature was the voice of a giant, waking from a long sleep, and becoming conscious of itself as though the world were the giant's deep slumber, and wondering what he was and why awakened. And when awakened, has been well worth the long waiting.

THE SERMON.

RELIGIOUS INDIFFERENCE AND ITS CONSEQUENCES

...ly by the Rev. Dr. Martin in ...y Church, Montreal, on Sun... evening, January 29, 1911.

...made light of it, and went ... one to his own farm, an... merchandise.'—Matt. 22:5. ...to then shall I liken the ... generation, and to what ...ke?' They are like unto ...sit in the market-place, ...to another; who say, 'We ...n, and ye did not dance; ...l ye did not weep.'—Luke, ...

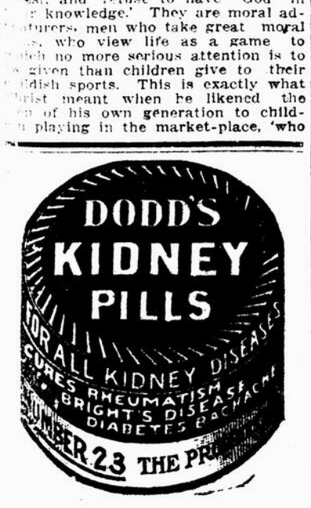
...e escape if we neglect ...ation?'—Heb. 2:3. ...three texts is the same ...y point to the same ...nd in their light the ...ils appear. My mes... to distinctness most ...ifferentiate the type of ...titude of soul, the par... disposition to which they ...

...e process of elimination let us ... the lineaments of those describ... our texts. To whom do they ap... Not the poor souls who dwell ... our social wharfs, the miserable ...res whose reeking bodies, de... mentalities, and impoverished ... make them the objects of pity on ... as also in heaven. Poor souls, ...are at once the victims of their ...imbecility and the shame of our ... order. These poor souls may be ...sh and vile, indigent and base; ...may have no one to blame so ... as themselves for their condi... but to make light of the religious ... spiritual demands of life is not ... least their present mood. If they ...re ever in it they have gone past it, ...are now where all too gladly would ...respond if a voice could effectual... ...reach them in the caverns of their ...ame and in the tombs their sinful ...ves have built. No; the social wastes ...e not those meant. There are Scrip...res that apply to them: these are for ...nother moral class, a class far more ...espectable.

...Again, it may be further remarked, ...that these texts do not apply to that ...lass of men who are outside the ranks ...of organized Christianity, and repudiate ...the claims of the Church because of ...the unhappy way in which the Chris...tian Gospel has been presented to ...them. Coleridge calls these 'wander...ers, whom neither pride nor a perverse ...error have led astray, and whose con...dition is such that I think few more ...worthy of a man's best directions.' My ...texts do not treat men who stand aloof ...from the Church because of the crude, ...vulgar, unnatural and repugnant form ...in which Christ has been introduced to ...them. I have personally sat through ...a series of so-called evangelistic ...meetings without having a single re...ligious emotion awakened, so distaste...ful and corrupt has been the presenta...tion of Gospel truth. A Gospel sophis...ticated with the humors and inventions ...of a gospeller more intent on a selfish ...record than ruled by human passion, ...more tyrannized by a lust of numbers ...than moved by the spirit of God, more ...anxious for public attention than bent ...on adorning the Gospel of Christ and ...quickening the native pieties of the ...soul, or reaching the elemental inlaid ...humanities of man,—such a Gospel ...must repel men from the ordinances ...and solemnities of Christ's Church. ...There is a class of souls that must not ...be classed among those to whom my ...texts refer. They have their place in ...the sympathies of the Son of Man. ...When they and he meet they will em...brace, and the thrills of recovered fel...lowship will vibrate through heaven. ...The type referred to in my texts are ...wanting in the moral earnestness of ...these men: they are strangers to their ...moral sincerities.

...I want to point out another class ...which my texts do not include. These ...are earnest souls who accept the spir...itual content of the faith, but who are ...unable to make their spiritual percep...tions concentual with their mental con...ceptions. Men whose intellectual train...ing has been received in the atmos...phere of certain modern philosophical ...schools in which grave mental difficul...ties arise; men who find it hard to har...monize the historical and philosophical ...affirmations of the Church with their ...view of the world. Let no professing ...Christian despise them. These men, ...though aloof from the churches, are ...often nearer in spiritual sympathy to ...the patriarchs, prophets, apostles, and ...elect of God than many who go to ...make up our ecclesiastical rosters and ...to whom the intellectual aspects of the ...faith have never caused alarm. They ...are doers of the truth and therefore ...must, by the native pieties of their ...souls, inevitably secure spiritual free...dom and repose and find the nutri...ments that supply the soul's deepest re...quirements. These are earnest, serious...minded men. My texts do not include ...them. These souls possess the certain...ties of Christ's own word 'they shall ...know of the doctrine.' They will as ...safely reach its meaning and message ...as the sheep, following the primary in...stincts of its make, finds its way along ...precipitous and dangerous paths to the ...fold. My texts have a different type ...of mind in view; an altogether differ...ent moral mood. Who are the people ...my texts include? Let us now bring ...them forth.

...These people are those who disre...gard the reverences of their own soul. ...Men who have seen moral visions, but ...who have deliberately made light of ...their claims. They are men who ...wilfully ignore and disclaim the ...higher functions of their own life, ...and to whom is applicable the pa...thetic arraignment. "The ox knoweth ...his owner, and the ass his master's ...crib, but Israel doth not know, my ...people doth not consider." They are ...men who trifle with life's serious calls; ...men who organize their whole exist...ence around their merchandise or ...their farms or some other sensuous in...terest, and 'refuse to have God in ...their knowledge.' They are moral ad...venturers, men who take great moral ...risks, who view life as a game to ...which no more serious attention is to ...be given than children give to their ...childish sports. This is exactly what ...Christ meant when he likened the ...men of his own generation to child...ren playing in the market-place, 'who



THE REV. DR. MARTIN.

say, We piped unto you, and ye did not dance: we wailed, and ye did not weep.' Let us not miss their characteristics. These described in my texts are irreverent, impious souls. They are infidels, men who by a curious twist of their moral perceptions are able to substitute the commoner satisfactions of life for the higher with a laugh, men whose vulgar minds can believe more strongly in the sensuous exactions of life than the spiritual, men whose perverse and irreverent minds allow them to look upon the native pieties of the soul as something for mirthful traffic, men who can dismiss conscience with a wave of the hand and with a scornful levity prostitute the soul to the use of the body. This is the type of man described in these texts. And let no one think this moral type rare or the species dying out. From this very platform this afternoon a man of authority stated that of the 8,000,000 of boys in the United States and Canada 7,500,000 were detached from the nurture agencies of the Christian Church, and that there were more boys in the penal institutions of Canada than in the Y. M. C. A. of Canada. Of course this is an estimate, and it does not follow that if it were scientifically accurate the whole of that vast remainder are outside the influence of the church. But after you have reduced it by every reasonable means, it stands as an appalling consideration. To think of the teeming multitudes of young men and women outside the pale of any religious influence, and to dwell upon what this means to them and their country is enough to give pause to thoughtful men and to prostrate the Christian church upon her knees. But what is more appalling yet is the mood back of this and which makes this possible. The indifferent religious mood is upon us like a Bubonic plague. We are absorbed in worldly interests and have but little time or strength to lay up treasures either for ourselves or others in the vaults of the skies. In the ordering of our lives and the upbringing of our families the most negligible factor in our calculations is the religious factor, as though religion were the most unnatural element of life, and the one that could be ignored with the most inconsequential air. This disbelief in moral heroism and beauty, this infidelity to the highest intuitions of the human soul, this most heathenish and paganizing mood,—this is what alarms me and makes me inquire into its consequences.

THE PERILS.

Here then, are the people of my texts. May I venture to direct your mind to the awful perils that await them? I will make them stand out sharply as I can, and if a way of escape from them occurs to you, then publish it.

First of all, how is a man who makes light of religious matters to escape the drift force of sin? Sin does not get its despotic sway over a human soul by violent affrontery. I will not say that the devil never comes to a man stripped naked. It is possible for a man, I suppose, to plunge into sin with eyes open, and in the teeth of conscience.

But according to the record of human experience, in all literature, sin's native method is to present itself in some form of light. At first it drugs the conscience. Then it narcotises the moral energies and saps the will. When this is done, unless there is some mighty, divine interference, the course is inevitable and the man is lost. Sin evolves, and with its evolution the ascendency of its power over the human soul increases until it becomes inveterate and then comes the disintegration of the soul. Among the great illustrations of this in English literature is George Eliot's Romola. The character is Tito. When did that brilliant, promising, hopeful young man inlay his own soul with the inevitable bent to ruin? When did Tito seal his fate? When in Florence, with the five hundred florins, the price of his foster father's ransom, on the table before him, he said, 'I will stay in Florence where I am fanned by the soft airs of promised love and prosperity; I will not risk my life for him.' Then,' says our author, 'he gave an inevitable bent to his wishes, then the little rills of selfishness united and made a channel and ever after moral resistance could not be the same.' He tampered with conscience, scamped duty, under the plausibility that the father and friend might be dead. He put more confidence in the lower instincts of the body, than in the higher intuitions and impulses of the soul. From that moment sin began its ascendency over his nature and the end was death. Lift your anchor from the rock of truth and righteousness and you will drift to the bitter experiences from which Christ died to save you. What I am saying to you now is not transcendental philosophy, but human history, registered in human blood. There is no escape from it. Do not be deceived. The issues of an earnest, aspiring life, and those of a morally indifferent life are not the same. Neither God nor man can make them so.

The next form in which the peril of religious levity and indifference lurks is found in the prevalent anomalous position, acted out though not always allowed, in thousands of lives,—the anomalous position that the law of cause and effect is inoperative in the development of our moral and religious natures. It operates everywhere else, but not here. Such is the ruling idea and faith of these lives. By it men take all sorts of moral risks, and with a daring folly and presumption that must make angels tremble, they venture forth into the mysteries of life. A flower cannot bloom without the sun, but a soul can grow without light. A patch of neglected ground will grow to weeds, but a neglected soul, what of that? Neglect the body and mind and the inevitable result is imbecility, and death, but the soul, man's moral nature, his spiritual affections and affinities,—what of these? Can it be that the higher you go in the scale of being, the more you discover confusion and what is unnatural? Do not be caught under the despotic sway of this illusion nor in the spell of this deceitful enchantment. If the higher you go in the scale of being, the more love you find, so likewise do you find the more law. If all is love, all is law, as Browning truly perceives. The unnatural cannot be worked in the religious realm any more than in any other. Sin cannot be remitted by the wink of the eye and the wave of the hand. Salvation is not wrought out by magic. Great, strong spiritual living is not an accident; it is the equation of great, strong seeking and willing. Great, strong Christian citizens are not produced by a race content with moral delinquency. Great, strong, God-fearing, human-serving, spiritually-achieving men are not chance products; they are not the offspring of moral evasion and spiritual indifference. Love of God and fellowship with Christ are incompatible with a moral attitude that ignores the excellencies of man's make and lightly sets aside the movements of God's spirit on the soul. The comfort and power of the Holy Ghost have an organic relation to the facts of the historic Christ. Courage to bravely meet all the experiences of life does not rise out of narcotics, but out of great, regnant forces in the shape of ideas which in turn rise out of the facts of a historic, divine revelation. Tennyson said to Froude. 'What the sun is to this flower, Christ is to my soul.' How shall we escape the withering death of soul paralysis if we neglect so great salvation? Do not be morally illogical.

The peril of religious indifference is further augmented by this fact, that men are so constructed that only one interest can be supreme and the whole life is organized with everything else subordinated to that one supreme interest. Why did Christ exact from the rich young man, after reciting the commandments, the sale of all his goods? 'Go, sell that thou hast and give to the poor, and come follow me.' Why did he say when teaching the principles and laying bare the issues of life, 'Seek ye first the kingdom of God and his righteousness, and all these things shall be added unto you?' Why did he say, 'If thine eye be single thy whole body shall be full of light; but if thine eye be evil thy whole body shall be full of darkness?' Why did he say, 'Ye cannot serve two masters?' Why is the first and great commandment, 'Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart and with all thy soul and with all thy mind?' Why does the Bible so consistently and uniformly put our obligations to God first of all our moral and spiritual responsibilities? Christ insisted on this for himself, and in his great agony prayed, 'Not as I will, but as thou wilt.' Why did Christ so do? Has it ever occurred to you to ask why this is so? Have you ever felt that this principle passed beyond the bounds of reason sometimes in the Word of God, and have you ever been tempted to soften down some of the severities of Christ's sayings as Oriental hyperbolism? If so let me tell you that you have been mistaken. In all his dealings with man our Lord has kept his eye on the morphology of the soul, and the means by which alone man can come to the fullest life and the highest efficiency in character. It is difficult to improve on the psychology of Jesus. 'He knew what was in man.' He knew that the quality of human interest determines the quality of human life, and that but one interest can be supreme in any life. A life given over to inferior interests must be inferior. A life given over to sensuous interests must, unless there be some divine interference, issue in sensuousness, and can never attain unto the inner stature for which it was predestined. Let this inner principle give us pause. The mind can entertain no more serious consideration. We cannot escape its operation. A choice of interests we may have, but we cannot reconstruct the laws of life. And listen, Christ came to fulfil, not to destroy.

May I throw one more light upon the peril of religious indifference? Especially under the influence of what we have been considering, may I direct your thought to a little different aspect of these serious considerations? An inscription in the Cathedral of Lubeck, Germany, reads thus:

'Thus speaketh Christ the Lord to me;
Ye call me Master, and obey me not;
Ye call me Light, and see me not;
Ye call me Way, and walk me not;
Ye call me Life, and desire me not;
Ye call me Wise, and follow me not;
Ye call me Fair, and love me not;
Ye call me Rich, and ask me not;
Ye call me Eternal, and seek me not;
Ye call me Gracious, and trust me not;
Ye call me Noble, and serve me not;
Ye call me Mighty, and honor me not;
Ye call me Just, and fear me not;
If I condemn you, blame me not.'

Can we trifle with the excellencies of our souls and escape the consequences? Can we resist the pressure of God's love, and escape the effects of that resistence in our own nature? We say God is love. Can we say it and hope to escape the exactions and severities of love? Can we lightly esteem the agonies of the suffering heart of God, can we make light of the argument and appeal of Christ's life and death and still hope that the issue of life is the same? Can love be scorned and the personal relations fail to reduce themselves to fixed Hostility? I will put no limitations upon the possibilities of grace or fail to hold out a gospel of hope and betterment to every soul. 'Him that cometh unto me I will in no wise cast out.' The man with depleted mentality may come and divine love will not be baffled. Deranged moral natures may come, and rearrangements of life equal to the miraculous will be accomplished. Lives far ebbed on the currents of despair may look back to God and the swift power of love will instantly seize them. I believe all this and more. But I have no word of hope for the impenitent and morally indifferent. Moral earnestness and moral indifference have not, cannot have, the same issue. Let us not be mixed in our ethics. Let us not be superstitious and expect the unnatural in the attainments and developments of the inner stature. The deliberate and persistent disregard and resistance of divine love can have but one result. Fellowship with God has its irrevocable laws. 'Awake, thou that sleepest, and Christ shall give the light.' 'How shall we escape if we neglect so great salvation?' With a soul taxed with the seriousness of it all, I must say, there is no escape.

CHINA'S FALLEN WOMEN.

They Appeal to the British Nation.

The following is a copy of a letter, signed by 130 of Pekin's poor girls, which has been sent to the English Anti-Opium Society:—

Pekin, China, Dec. 10.

To the English National
Anti-Opium Society.

Alas! How could we anticipate that we could send this letter to your honourable Society! We cry, we weep, we grieve, and strike our breasts as we tell your honourable Society what we suffer to-day and what has caused us to suffer. We know that, as a rule, there is no other class of people in the world who cannot receive the full protection of their country's laws, except ourselves who are living by this lowest kind of occupation! It is common for a person to have regard for his own body, but we are now obliged to do this work and never mind the shame connected with it. Do you imagine that we are all naturally willing to do so? Alas! to whom can we appeal concerning our miserable condition? We cannot endure to speak directly of our occupation. But we are sure that your honour will be able to know who we are, because there is no other class of mankind who has such grievance and cry in the way we cry. We were original well born girls. Our fathers, our uncles, our brothers, and our husbands were men who loved their person, their business, and their families. Of course there would be many other ways in which they might have lost their property, but we are bold to say that the greater part of our relatives, nay, almost nine tenths of them, were destroyed by opium and were driven to abandon us to this dreadful enemy, Opium. They were obliged to sell us or to pledge us to their creditors for the purpose of obtaining money to buy Opium. Alas! they did not think of protecting their daughters, their sisters, their nieces and their wives. Do you imagine that they were mad in being willing to do so? Oh! Their liberty had already been lost to their enemies, especially the enemy, Opium. They abandoned us. They esteem us as of less consequence than their enemy the Opium. But we must recall what our position is; what the condition from which we are suffering. Alas! we cannot keep our bodies pure, we cannot do even the simplest work which we desire to do, we laugh when we do not like to laugh, we assume a joyful face when we do not feel any interest in our hearts. Sometimes we are rebuked by some unreasonable persons; moreover, we are pressed to receive some guests whom we do not like to meet with. How cruel and how pitiful is our condition! We hate Opium, we even think we cannot live on in the world with Opium. We are poor women. Properly, we ought not to say anything about the matters of the world. We dare not send this letter to your honour to soil your eyes, but were so touched and affected by the news of your righteous efforts about which we heard from our guests, and also encouraged by them to write your honour who would be glad to receive our petition. So we send your honour this letter. We hope your honour will pity us and entreat your government to show benevolence to our sisters who might otherwise have to come here in the future. We ourselves have already been cast into a wide and shoreless sea; we have been abandoned by the whole world, and there is now no use of saving us out of our miserable position. If your government consents, we are confident that our Chinese women—though we being most mean, cannot represent our country women to speak for them— will be most grateful and thankful for your honour's, nay, your country's kindness. —'Atlas Syndicate News,' Tientsin, Dec. 26.

FAIRMOUNT Y. M. C. A.

The Men's Meeting of the Fairmount Y.M.C.A. to-morrow afternoon at 4.15 o'clock, will be addressed by the Rev. J. L. Flanagan, rector of the Church of the Ascension. Mr. H. W. Flower, will sing. All men are invited.

CHURCH NOTICES.

BAPTIST CHURCHES.

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 pm. 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. Sunday school and Bible class at 3 p.m. Week night service on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Strangers welcome to all services.

TEMPLE BAPTIST CHURCH—Royal Bank Building, corner of Park and Laurier avenues. Rev. Gordon H. Baker, B.A., B.D., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday School at 3 p.m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. Strangers welcome to all services.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, cor. Sherbrooke Street and Union Avenue. The Rev. J. A. Gordon, M.A., D.D., pastor. Service at 11 a.m.:—'The Unparalleled Power.' 7 p.m.:—'The Path of Progress.' The Lord's Supper will be dispersed at the close of the evening service. Sabbath School at 3 p.m. Strangers welcome to all services.

FRENCH BAPTIST CHURCH, (L'Oratoire), 14 Mance street—Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school at 12 m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Rev. A. L. Therrien, pastor.

FRENCH BAPTIST MISSION, St. Paul's Hall, 2391 Ontario Street. Services: Sunday, 11 a.m. (French); Bible school at 12.15 p.m. 7 p.m. (English). Thursday, 8 p.m. Rev. Arthur St. James, M.A., pastor.

OLIVET BAPTIST CHAPEL, 692 Albert street, a few doors west of Vinet street. Ste. Cunegonde Ward. West End branch of Olivet Baptist Church. Sunday morning Sunday school at 9 a.m. Sunday service at 7 p.m. Strangers welcome.

UNDENOMINATIONAL.

SALVATION ARMY—The Salvation Army holds public meetings in the city on Sundays at 11 a.m. and 3 p.m., and 7.30 p.m., and on week nights, except Tuesdays, as follows:—

The Citadel, corner of University and Cathcart Streets. Adjutant and Mrs. Cornish and Lieut. Clayton, in charge.

Bourgeois Street, Point St. Charles.—Captain and Mrs. Turner in charge.

French Corps, 11 Vitre Street West, near St. Lawrence Boulevard.—Adjutant Cabrit and Capt. Hoefflin in charge.

Demontigny Street, near Delorimier Avenue.—Captain and Mrs. Harbour in charge.

PROTESTANT HOUSE OF INDUSTRY AND HOMES, Longue Pointe. On Sunday, Feb. 5, at 3 p.m., Divine Service will be conducted by the Rev. Henry A. Young.

UNITED MISSION TO ISRAEL—Beshura Hall, 1196 Cadieux Street. Sunday School at 3 p.m. Girls' Sewing Class on Tuesday at 3 to 5 p.m. Men's Gospel Meeting on Saturday at 8 p.m. All invited. Stanley Barker, director.

WELCOME HALL MISSION—Gospel Services. 117 St. Antoine Street, Montreal. Sunday, 7 p.m. Tuesday, 8 p.m. Thursday, 8 p.m. Saturday, 8 p.m. Friday, Young Peoples' Meeting, 8 p.m. Wednesday, Mothers' Meeting, 3 p.m. Sunday, Young Women's Bible Class, 4.30 p.m. Children's Meeting, 10.30 a.m.

OLD BREWERY MISSION (RESCUE WORK), 344-346 Craig Street West Montreal. Commencement of the regular winter season. Services in the Mission Hall every evening at 8 o'clock Hearty Song Services and Gospel of Jesus Christ. Children's service on Sunday morning at 10 o'clock. Mr. W. G. Taylor's Bible Class for converts only, on Sunday afternoon at 4.30. Mother's meeting every Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Nursery and children's class at the same time. Cottage Meetings. Children's Sewing Class and Kitchen Garden Classes 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.

CHURCH NOTICES

METHODIST CHURCHES.

HUNTLY ST. METHODIST CHURCH, Huntly street, between St. Zotique and Belanger. The Rev. W. G. Bradford, Pastor, will preach at both services. 11 a.m.:—'Growth in Grace.' Communion Service in the morning. 3 p.m., Sunday School and Bible Classes.—Orchestra.—Good singing. 7 p.m.:—'Hell. What (?) and Where (?) 8 p.m., Wednesday, Prayer and Praise Service.

WEST END METHODIST CHURCH, corner of Coursol and Canning streets. The Rev. Elwood C. James, B.A., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Morning, 'Miracles.' Evening, 'How to Enter the Kingdom.'

Sunday school at 3 p.m. Christian Endeavor on Monday at 8 p.m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Seats free. All welcome.

MOUNT ROYAL AVE. METHODIST CHURCH, corner of Mount Royal ave. and Berri street. The Rev. Harry A. Young, pastor, will preach at both services, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday-school and Bible classes at 3 p.m. The Epworth League of Christian Endeavor on Monday evening. The Junior Christian Endeavor Society meets on Wednesday at 4.30 p.m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. All seats free. Strangers welcome.

EBENEZER METHODIST CHURCH (corner of St. Antoine and Convent Streets, St. Henry. Pastor, the Rev. Alfred E. Pates. Morning Service at 11 a.m. Topic:—'The Eleventh Commandment.' Evening Service at 7 p.m. Topic:—'The Christian's Journey and the Christian's Invitation.'

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. Everybody welcome.

DOMINION SQUARE METHODIST CHURCH, corner of Windsor and Dorchester streets. Pastor, the Rev. E. I. Hart, B.A. Public worship at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday School and Bible Classes at 3 p.m. Men's Own at 3 p.m. Class Meeting at 10 a.m. The pastor will preach. Subject at 11 a.m.:—'The First Man.' Subject at 7 p.m.:—'A Sum in Spiritual Addition.' Strangers and visitors welcome at all services.

ST. JAMES METHODIST CHURCH, St. Catherine Street West. The Rev. Wm. Sparling, B.A., D.D., Pastor, will preach at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. At the Morning Service, the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper. Individual cups will be used. The membership of the church are requested to be present. At close of evening service a lecture will be given by the Rev. Dr. Sparling. 'The Strangers Within Our Gates.' Illustrated with lantern slides. Sunday School at 9.45 a.m. and 3 p.m. Men's Bible Class at 3 p.m.

WESTMOUNT METHODIST CHURCH (corner of Western and Lansdowne avenues), Westmount. The Rev. R. Corrigan, B.A., B.D., pastor. Sunday, Feb. 5, 1911, the Rev. A. J. Martin will preach at both services.

Sunday School and Bible Classes at 3 p.m. Mid-week prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Strangers and visitors cordially welcome.

DOUGLAS METHODIST CHURCH, corner of St. Catherine and Chomedy sts. The Rev. W. R. Young, B.A., B.D., pastor. Divine service at 11 a.m. and at 7 p.m. Sunday school and Bible class at 3 p.m.

CENTENARY METHODIST CHURCH, corner of Wellington and Charron sts. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday School and Bible Classes at 3 p.m. Senior E.L. of C.E. on Monday at 8 p.m. Mid-week service on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Junior E.L. of C.E. on Friday at 7 p.m. Hope Chapel Sunday school at 3 p.m. All strangers will be made welcome. Rev. W. Timberlake, pastor.

MOUNTAIN STREET METHODIST CHURCH, corner of Mountain and Torrance streets. The Rev. W. F. Boshart, B.D., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school at 3 p.m.

HOCHELAGA METHODIST CHURCH, on Marlborough street, near Notre Dame. The Rev. E. S. Morrison, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

EAST END METHODIST CHURCH, corner of Cartier and DeMontigny sts. The Rev. T. Anson Halpenny, B.A., pastor. 11 a.m. and 7 p.m., the Pastor. Sacrament of the Lord's Supper at the close of the evening service. S. S. at 2.45 p.m. Prayer Meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Junior League on Friday at 4 p.m. Young Men's Association on Friday at 8 p.m. Strangers welcome.

SHERBROOKE STREET-METHODIST CHURCH, Sherbrooke street, just west of St. Lawrence Boulevard. Rev. Alfred A. Radley, Pastor. 11 a.m.:—'A Great Deliverance.' 7 p.m.:—'The Gadarene Demoniac.' Pastor will preach at both services. Sacrament at close of morning service.

Sunday School and Organized Bible Classes at 3 p.m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Epworth League on Monday at 8 p.m. Junior League on Friday at 4.15 p.m. Choral Society on Friday at 7.45 p.m. Strangers and visitors cordially welcome.

FAIRMOUNT AVENUE METHODIST CHURCH, cor. of Fairmount and Hutchison streets. Rev. G. I. Campbell, B.D., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The pastor will preach at both services. Sunday School and Adult Bible Class at 3 p.m. Prayer-meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. E.L. of C.E. on Monday at 8 p.m. Strangers cordially welcomed at all services.

EGLISE EVANGELIQUE, rue Delisle —Services publics a 11 hrs. et 7 hrs. Ecole de Dimanche a 10 hrs. Reunion de priere, Mercredi soir a 8 hrs.

METHODIST ITALIAN MISSION, cor. or Dorchester and St. Urbain streets. Sunday school and Bible class at 10 a.m. Services at 11 a.m. and 5 p.m. Communion first Sunday of every month. Preacher, the Rev. Liborio Lattoni. All are welcome.

DESRIVIERES STREET MISSION. Services at 7.30 p.m. Sunday school at 3 p.m. All are welcome. Rev. R. Brown, pastor.

ALL PEOPLES' MISSION, corner of Dorchester and St. Urbain streets. Sunday services: Italian services at 11 a.m. Address and discussion in Yiddish at 2 p.m. Sunday school for all nationalities at 3.30 p.m. Indoor service for all nationalities at 7 p.m. Service for children at 6.30 p.m. Superintendent, the Rev. C. S. Laidman, B.A., B.D. Telephone St. Louis 1533.

WMS. SYRIAN SUNDAY SCHOOL, at 19 Gosford street at 2 p.m. every unday.

UNITARIAN CHURCH.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH (Unitarain), Sherbrooke Street West and Simpson Street. The Rev. W. S. Barnes, LL.D., pastor emeritus. The Rev. Frederick R. Griffin, B.A., S.T.B. (Harvard), pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The pastor will preach. Sunday School at 12.15 p.m.

UNCLASSIFIED CHURCHES.

SEVENTH DAY ADVENTIST CHURCH, corner Villeneuve and Hutchison Streets. O. K. Butler, Pastor. Services at 11 a.m. on Saturday. Subject:—'The Gifts of the Church.' By Pastor. Services at 7 p.m. on Sunday. Subject:—'Prophetic Scripture.' Strangers welcome to all services.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE — FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, Scientist, Westmount, Victoria Hall, Room I. Services on Sunday at 11 a.m. and 7.30 p.m. On Wednesday at 8 p.m. Reading Room open daily. Sunday excepted.

CHURCH NOTICES.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCHES.

GARDENVILLE AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH (Longueuil). Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Bible Class and Sabbath School at 3 p.m.

CALVIN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of Notre Dame and Seigneurs streets. Pastor, Rev. James Mackay. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sabbath School and Bible Class at 3 p.m. Chinese School at 10 a.m. Session Meeting on Monday at 8 p.m. Annual Meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Mission Band on Friday at 8 p.m. Strangers invited to all services.

VICTORIA CHURCH, corner of Conway and Menai Streets. Rev. John Chisholm, B.A., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The Sunday School and Bible Classes at 3 p.m. Ladies' Aid Society on Wednesday at 2.30 p.m. Mid-week service on Wednesday at 8 p.m. All welcome.

ST. GILES PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, St. Denis street, near corner of St. Joseph Boulevard. Pastor, the Rev. J. R. Dobson. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Morning Subject:—'Jesus Manifests Himself in Prayer.' Evening Subject:—'The Prayer that Brings the Fire.' Christian Endeavor on Monday evening. Chinese S.S. at 3 p.m. on Sunday. Sunday school and Adult Bible Classes at 3 p.m. Wednesday, evening service. All seats free.

ERSKINE CHURCH, head of Crescent Street and Ontario Avenue. Rev. A. J. Mowatt, D.D., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The Rev. K. J. Macdonald, B.D., pastor of St. Matthew's Church, will preach in the morning.

Sunday School at 3 p.m. Young People's Meeting on Monday at 8 p.m. Mid-week 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. The minister will preach at both services. 11 a.m. subject:—'Divided Households.' 7 p.m. subject:—'A New Crusade.' Sabbath School and Pastor's Bible Class at 12.15 p.m.

CRESCENT ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of Dorchester and Crescent streets. The Rev. Robert W. Dickie, B.A., Minister. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The minister conducts both services. Evening Subject:—'Will Power,' being the fifth of a series of popular Sunday evening sermons on 'The Young Man and the Young Woman.' You are welcome.

SALEM WELSH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH (Alexandra Rooms), 314 St. Catherine (West), opposite Christ Ch. Cathedral. Rev. J. R. Evans, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. 3 p.m., Sunday School. English and Welsh classes. 8 p.m., Wednesday, prayer-meeting. Strangers welcome to all meetings.

WESTMINSTER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Atwater Avenue. The Rev. M. Stewart Oxley, B.A., pastor, No. 369 Clarke Avenue. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday School at 3 p.m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday evening at 8 p.m. Christian Endeavor prayer meeting on Monday evening. Strangers and visitors welcome.

STANLEY STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—The Rev. F. W. Dewey, D.D., Pastor Emeritus. The Rev. W. J. Fowler, M.A., B.D., preacher, morning: — 'Christian Steadfastness,' Evening:—'Almost Christian Without Service. Sabbath School and Bible Classes at 3 p.m. Chinese Sabbath School at close of the evening service. Prayer Meeting on Sunday at 10.30 a.m. The monthly Gaelic Services (under the Auspices of the Montreal Highland Society), will be held on Sabbath, 5th Feb., in Stanley Street Presbyterian Church, at 4.15 p.m. Preacher, the Rev. A. D. McKenzie, Presbyterian College. Strangers made welcome.

TAYLOR CHURCH, Presbyterian, corner of Papineau and Logan streets.—Rev. N. H. McGillivray, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

Sunday School, Bible Classes and Men's Own Meeting at 3 p.m. C.E. on Monday at 8 p.m. Mid-week service on Wednesday evening at 8. Junior C. E. on Friday at 4 p.m. All cordially invited to any or all of these services.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Montreal, St. Lawrence Boulevard. Rev. Malcolm A. Campbell, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. School for Chinamen at 9.45 a.m. Sunday school at 3 o'clock. The Adult Bible Class for young men and women meets at 3 o'clock. The Young People's Association meets on Monday evening at 8 o'clock. Prayer Meeting on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. The Sunday School Festival will be held on Friday evening. The pastor will officiate at both services to-morrow. Strangers will be made welcome to all services.

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. Half-hour Song service for men in ladies' parlor at colse of evening service. C. E. meeting on Monday evening at 8 o'clock. Meeting for prayer on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. Strangers welcome to all services.

ST. ANDREW'S PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Cote St. Antoine Road, opposite Kensington Ave., Westmount. The Rev. W. J. Clark, D.D., Pastor. 11 a.m., Gen. L. I. Preacher, the Minister. 7 p.m., Matt. v., 43-48. Preacher, the Minister. Sunday School at 3 p.m. St. Henry Sunday School Mission at 3 p.m.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, Dorchester Street.—The Rev. Jas. Barclay, D.D., LL.D., Pastor Emeritus. Morning Service at 11 a.m. Evening Service at 7 p.m. The Rev. T. Crawford Brown, M.A., minister of St. Andrew's Church, Toronto, will officiate at both services. 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 (Presbyterian) CHURCH (Presbytery of New York), corner of Dorchester and Drummond Streets. The Rev. Robert Johnston, D.D., Pastor. Sabbath Services:—Public Worship at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sabbath School, all departments, at 3 p.m. Bible Study Section of Young Men's League at 10 a.m. Mid-week prayer meeting and Conference on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Strangers are cordially invited to all services. To-morrow the pastor will preach at both services. THE ORDINATION OF ELDERS takes place in the American Presbyterian Church, at Public Worship, to-morrow morning, the new Elders being:—Mr. John Pullen, Mr. R. S. Logan, Mr. William M. Birks, and Mr. J. A. Milne. At the evening service, Dr. John

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS

Notices of births, marriages and deaths must invariably be endorsed with the name and address of the sender, or otherwise no notice can be taken of them Birth notices are inserted for 25c; marriage notices for 50c; death notices for 25c, prepaid. The announcement of funeral appended to death notice, 25c extra; other extensions to obituary, such as short sketch of life, two cents per word extra, except poetry, which is 50c per line extra, prepaid

Annual subscribers, whose names appear on our lists, may have announcements of births, marriages and deaths (without extended obituary or verses) occurring in their immediate families, free of charge, in which case name and address of subscribers should invariably be given.

MARRIED.

DENISON—PUNCHARD—At St. Anne's Church, Toronto, on Jan. 26, 1911, by the Rev. Lawrence E. Skey, Gertrude, youngest daughter of the late Charles Punchard, Esq., to John, eldest son of Charles Leslie Denison, Esq., of 640 Dufferin Street.

GROVES—BURK—In St. Paul's Church, on Jan. 26, 1911, by the Rev. Canon Cody, A. Groves, M.D., of Fergus, Ont., to Ethel Burk, of Knoxville, Tenn., U.S.A.

SEAMAN—ACRES—At Hamilton, Ont., on Jan. 25, 1911, by the Rev. Canon Sutherland, M.A., sub-dean, Caroline Gertrude, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Acres, of Hamilton, to Ralph Hartnett Seaman, of the Molsons Bank, Chicoutimi, Que.

DIED.

BULMER—In this city, on Feb. 2, 1911, William Bulmer, in his 92nd year.
Funeral from his late residence, 719 St. Lawrence Boulevard, at 2.30 p.m., on Saturday, to St. Martin's Church, and thence to Mount Royal Cemetery.

DORWIN — In this city on Feb. 3rd, 1911, Celia McManus, widow of the late George Dorwin, aged 81 years.
Funeral from William Wray's undertaking establishment, 113 University street, at 3 p.m., on Monday, Feb. 6th.

LOWREY—In St. Lambert, on Feb. 1st, 1911, at his son's residence, James Lowrey in his 66th year.
Funeral private. Toronto and Brockville papers please copy.

O'MALLEY—On Feb. 1, 1911, at Chicago, Ill., P. J. O'Malley, second eldest son of the late Patrick O'Malley, Quebec.

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.

Mr. and Mrs. Russell, of Point St. Charles, wish to express their gratitude to their friends and neighbors who showed so much kindness and sympathy during the sickness and at the time of the death of their son, Elverton Russell, who passed away on Saturday morning, Jan. 21.

TEES & CO.,
Funeral Directors
912 ST. CATHERINE W.
Phone Up 1663. (Note change of Address)

ESTAB. 1840
Jos. C. WRAY & BRO.
UNDERTAKERS
HEAD OFFICE 290 MOUNTAIN ST.
EAST END 297 ST. DOMINIQUE ST.

Machine Work

In addition to our special Handwork Dept., we do machine work of the highest class.

Negligee Shirts	8c
Starched Bosom Shirts	10c
Collars	2c
Underwear, per garment	4c
Socks, each	1c
Handkerchiefs	1c

Customers' socks darned Free.

TROY LAUNDRY CO.
FOUR PHONES.

'UNAVOIDABLE ACCIDENT.'

Verdict in New York Power House Disaster.

New York, Feb. 3. —'An unavoidable accident,' was the verdict of nine members of the coroner's jury which has been hearing evidence on the causes of the gas explosion in the New York Central power house on Dec. 19 last, by which thirteen persons lost their lives.

'The explosion was due to the negligence of the company or companies in charge of the yards,' was the finding of the three other members of the jury.

The split verdict was handed in to Coroner Holtzhauser early to-day after six hours' deliberation.

The verdict, as rendered, served to exonerate Albert Seagrott, the engineer of the train which ran off the end of a track and caused a break in a gas pipe, and he was released from custody.

A POUND PARTY.

The Methodist Deaconess Aid Society held a very successful and enjoyable 'pound party' this week, at the Deaconess Home, 41 St. Mark street. The social side of the event was well sustained, while the donations were quite liberal, and will provide for the wants of the Home in many lines for some time to come. The programme was largely musical, and was furnished by Miss Cauldwell, Miss Boyd, Mr. Howard Nichols and Mr. Harold Young. The young ladies of Douglas Church waited on the candy table, and the mission circle of Westmount Methodist Church provided other refreshments. The members of the society expressed themselves as well pleased with the practical manner in which the friends showed their interest in the welfare of the deaconesses. Miss Wilcox reports that the girls' social rooms opened at Point St. Charles recently are well patronized and greatly appreciated.

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

FLEET MARRIAGES

One of the Scandals of the 'Good Old Times.'

(London 'Morning Post.')

At the Council of Trent, in the XXIV. Session, November 11, 1563, the Marriage question received a very considerable amount of attention, and eventually twelve canons, with anathemas, were approved, and subsequently to this a Decree of reformation was published, relating to the same subject, containing ten chapters. The first of these refers to Clandestine Marriages, and declares that the Church views such with horror, and hath always forbidden them; orders curates to publish the names of the parties about to contract marriage, on three consecutive festivals in church, during the solemn Mass; orders that two or three witnesses be present at the marriage, and declares all marriage sto be null and void which are not solemnized in the presence of the clergyman of the parish, or of some other priest having his permission, or that of the Ordinary. Chapter 10 confirms the ancient prohibitions to celebrate marriages between Advent and Epiphany, and between Ash Wednesday and the Octave of Easter. This Ecclesiastical pronouncement had, however, no binding force in this country, as the authority of the Council of Trent was never recognized over here, and until the year 1754 the regulations as to Marriages were governed by the Common Law, although the Ecclesiastical authorities were ever endeavoring to enhance and promote the sanctity of the Marriage contract. The ultimate reason for the great alteration in the Marriage Laws is a somewhat curious one, and shows what little things may effect great reforms. In the summer of 1753 a young lady at Ranelagh Gardens, Chelsea, became acquainted with a handsome young gentleman; they danced together on another day; they met at the same place and again they danced. He was good-looking, whilst she was beautiful, rich, and well-connected, being, as a matter of fact, the sister of the then Prime Minister, Mr. Pelham, and the Duke of Newcastle, who had been Secretary of State. But, alas, the gallant lover, although professing to be a man of means and position, was in reality a notorious highwayman, Jack Freeland, who, fearing too much publicity in the matter, suggested to his enamored sweetheart that they should be secretly married at the Fleet, as a good many other people of position had done, to which suggestion she consented, also, perhaps, having visions of angry relatives with many cogent and irresistible objections. Fortunately for her, unfortunately, for him, whilst repairing to the Fleet, if, indeed, not already there, they were recognized by a gentleman who knew them both. The highwayman was promptly arrested and the lady restored to her relations, the gentleman informing the Prime Minister of the lady's escape. John Timbs states that 'in the heat of offended dignity the Pelhams caused Lord Hardwicke, the Lord Chancellor, to introduce a Bill for the better Regulation and solemnizing of Marriages.' Writing to the Hon. Henry Seymour Conway, May 24 1753, Horace Walpole refers to this matter: '. . . there is a new Bill which, under the notion of preventing clandestine marriages, has made such a general rummage and reform in the office of matrimony that every Strephon and Chloe will have as many impediments and formalities to undergo as a treaty of peace. Lord Bath invented this Bill, but had drawn it so ill that the Chancellor was forced to draw a new one, and then grew so fond of his own creature that he has crammed it down the throats of both Houses, though they gave many a gulp before they could swallow it,' which they eventually did by 165 votes to 84. And this bill put an end to the celebrated Fleet Weddings, of which on the day before the Act became law there were no fewer than 217 solemnized.

CURIOUS RECORD.

These weddings form a curious episode in our history. The earliest that took place in the Fleet of which we have and record is mentioned in a letter from Alderman Lowe to Lady Hickes, September, 1613, preserved amongst the Lansdowne MSS.: 'Now I am to enform you that an ancyentt acquantance of yours and myne is yesterday marryed in the Fleette, one Mr. Gorge Lestor, and hath maryed Mris. Babbington, Mr. Thomas Fanshame mother-in-lawe. Itt is sayed she is a woman of good wealthe so as now the man wylle able to lyve and mayntayn hymself in prison, for hether unto he hath byne in poor estate. I praye God he be nott encoryged by his marige to do as Becher doth, I mene to troble his frynds in Lawe, but I hope he wyll have a better conscyence and more honestye than the other men hathe.' There is nothing to show from this that it may not have been a properly regularized marriage in the Chapel at the Fleet Prison. The unfortunate Mr. George Lestor was doubtless an undischarged Debtor languishing in the Fleet, and once within the merciless grip of the Harpies who controlled the destinies of the unfortunate inmates, extortion of the vilest and most cruel description was practised upon them and exit made as difficult as it could be, for so long as there was any money obtainable; one of the worst cruellest, and most notorious offenders in this respect being Thomas Bainbridge, who was removed by Act of Parliament in 1728 and rendered incapable of ever holding a place of profit under the Government or of practising as an attorney.

The Fleet Prison being a repository of all sorts and conditions of men, there were not unnaturally to be found amongst the motley crowd of Debtors a certain number of Parsons, who having neither the means nor perhaps the desire to get out of the place derived an income by solemnizing Marriages both expeditiously and cheaply. As a rule the Parsons were in there for some most excellent reason, a swearing, profane, and unprincipled set, ready to tie the nuptial knot for any or every couple that came there—and paid—regardless of whether both or one required the ceremony performed, equally indifferent as to the antecedents, condition, or the then sobriety of the contracting parties (frequently a man made drunk by a woman if ill-repute was brought there late at night, married, and fixed up permanently with an 'undesirable'). Certificates antedated to order, extra payment for this, of course, convenient and accommodating blanks having been thoughtfull left on previous pages of the so-called 'Register'; these latter of the loosest and most irregular description, the entry sometimes made and sometimes omitted; and yet in spite of all these glaring irregularities the Fleet was largely patronized by both men and women of social position and distinction, the extreme facilities offered being very attractive and not infrequently as convenient. There were a great number of Marriage Houses and a great number of officiating Ministers, and consequently there was a multitude of Registers, so that a Search for a Fleet Marriage was no easy matter. Fortunately the Registers by purchase and otherwise, inheritance or gift, more or less drifted into the possession of a few, and in the year 1821 the Government bought a huge collection of them, with a sufficiently good pedigree and history, from a Mr. Cox, for the sum of £260 6s. 6d., and Lord Sidmouth, in depositing the books with the Registrar of the Consistory Court of London, describes them as 'a set of books containing the original Entries of Marriages solemnized in the Fleet Prison and the Rules thereof from the Year 1686 to the year 1754,' and from these which consisted of about two or three hundred large Registers and a thousand or more of the Rough Books or Pocket Books as they were called, and which are said to have weighed more than a ton, Mr. J. S. Burn, the author of the History of Parish Registers, extracted a considerable amount of curious and interesting information which he published under the title of 'The Fleet Registers,' in 1833.

MARRIAGE HOUSES.

Within the Rules of the Fleet there were many so-called Marriage Houses where clergymen either were kept at a weekly salary or were called in to perform the ceremony. The houses were either small shops or public-houses, with such signs as 'The Hand and Pen,' 'King's Head,' 'The Bishop Blaze,' 'The Two Sawyers,' 'The Fighting Cocks,' 'The Shepherd and Goat,' 'The Cock and Acorn,' etc. The officiating ministers were many and their names not much worth recalling, but amongst the more notorious was 'Doctor Gaynam,' who also rejoiced in the sobriquet of 'The Bishop of Hell,' and was referred to as such in the trial of Ruth Woodward in 1737 for bigamy.

A witness, John Hall, says: I saw her married at the Fleet to Robert Holmes; 'twas at the Hand and Pen, a barber's shop.

Counsel: And is it not a wedding-shop too?

Hall: Yes. I don't know the parson's name, but 'twas a man that once belonged to Creed Church—a very lusty, jolly man.

Counsel: Because there's a complaint lodged in a proper court against a Fleet parson, whom they called The Bishop of Hell.

In the British Museum there is a short poem wherein he is thus referred to:

Here venerable crape and scarlet cheeks,
With nose of purple hue, high, eminent,
And squinting, leering looks, now strikes the eye,
B.s..p of H..., once in the precincts call'd,
Renown'd for making thoughtless contracts, here
He reigned in bloated majesty,
And passed in sottishness and smoke his time.

Possibly this may be the Parson portrayed in the Sixth Plate of Hogarth's 'Harlot's Progress,' over whose head is the letter A, referring to a footnote at the bottom of the plate, 'A. The famous Couple-Beggar in the Fleet, a wretch who there screens himself from the justice due to his villainies, and daily repeats them.' The woman seated next to him was designed for Elizabeth Adams, who at the age of thirty was executed for a robbery, September 10, 1737. Or, the 'A' may have been intended to denote Edward Ashwell, who was 'the most noted operator in marriages since the death of the never-to-be-forgotten Dr. Gaynam.' Peter Symson was one of the later parsons; his Handbill states that he was 'educated at the University of Cambridge and late Chaplain to the Earl of Rothes. N.B.—Without Imposition.' James Lando was also somewhat noted; he had a Private Chapel in Half-Moon Court, the first house going to Ludgate, on Ludgate Hill. In one of his advertisements he says: 'Marriages with a License, Certificate, and a Crown Stamp, at a Guinea, at the New Chapel, next door to the China Shop, near Fleet Bridge, London, by a regular-bred Clergyman, and not by a Fleet parson as is insinuated in the public papers; and that the Town may be freed mistakes, no Clergyman being a prisoner in the Rules of the Fleet dare marry; and to obviate all doubts, this Chapel is not in the verge of the Fleet, but kept by a Gentleman, who was lately Chaplain on board of one of his Majesty's men-of-war,' etc. He was Chaplain of his Majesty's ship 'Falkland' from May 29, 1744, to January 17, 1746.

Parson Walter Wyatt made the following entries in one of his books showing that at all events he did not feel quite comfortable in his mind with regard to his occupation:

Give to every man his due, and learn ye way of Truth.

This advice cannot be taken by those that are concerned in ye Fleet marriages: not so much as ye Priest can do ye thing yt is just and right there, unless he designs to starve. For by lying, bullying, and swearing, to extort money from the silly and unwary people, you advance your business and gets ye pelf, which always wastes like snow in sun shiny day.

The fear of the Lord is the beginning of wisdom.

The marrying in the Fleet is the beginning of eternal woe.

If a clark or plyer tells a lye, you must vouch it to be true as ye Gospel, and if disputed you must affirm with an oath to ye truth of a downright damnable falsehood. Virtus laudatur & algetr.

May God forgive me what is past, and give me grace to forsake such a wicked place, where truth and virtue can't take place unless you are resolved to starve.

A Plyer was an Agent or Canvasser outside the Marriage House to induce or cajole people to come in and be married.

The general legal opinion as to the Fleet Registers was that they were not receivable in evidence as Registers, and if tendered would be rejected; but Lord Kenyon and Lord Eldon were of opinion that they might be received in Pedigree cases, not as Registers but as Declarations.

All classes availed themselves of the convenience of the Fleet—baronets, barristers, doctors, clergymen, members of Parliament, country gentlemen, soldiers, men about town, merchants, all came to the Fleet whenever for one reason or another it was desired to have a speedy and secret marriage.

JOHN HODGKIN.

RAILWAY BOARD.

Toronto, Feb. 3.—The District Trades and Labor Council last night voiced the opinion of organized labor in general regarding the Ontario Railway and Municipal Board in the following report of the legislative committee:

'Justice will never be done the citizens of Toronto in the matter of the undesirable street railway situation until Sir James Whitney and his Government replace the present personnel of the board with men of ability.'

THE CROWN STORE

Monday and Tuesday

Great Inventory Sale

DRESS GOODS

1,000 yds. of Beautiful Black All Wool Voile de Paris; 44 ins. wide; worth actually 75c; Monday and Tuesday, while it lasts, only.. .. See our window display. **43c**

75 pieces of desirable Tweeds and Cloth for dresses and costumes, in shades of black, navy, brown, greys and fancies; worth up to 55c. Monday and Tuesday.. .. .. **19c**

Just After Stock-Taking Our Third Floor Offers Some Very Desirable Bargains

150 pair of fine English Flannelette Blankets; in white and grey fancy stripes; values $1.50 and $1.75.. .. .. .. **99c**

25 only wadded Comforters; fancy silkoline coverings; value $2.25; special each.. .. .. **$1.29**

15 only sample pairs of white wool Blankets—they are slightly soiled; a visit to the tub will make them new; values up to $4.00; for.. .. .. **$2.19**

Two Great Attractions From Our
BASEMENT

TOMATOES
1,000 Cans of Real Italian Tomatoes; extra quality; special 3 for.. .. .. **25c**

BROOMS
2, 3, 4 and 5 Cord Brooms; worth from 25 cents to 60 cents.. .. .. **23c**

No phone orders nor C. O. D.'s. Quantity limited.

Three Very Interesting Lines From Our
SILK DEPARTMENT

BLACK PEAU DE SOIE; real French silk. Regular value 59c.. .. .. **34c**

TAFFETA SUPREME; very rich weave and black lustre. Reg. values 85c and 98c.. .. .. .. **59c**

PEAU DE SOIE; real Lyons make; brilliant black; worth while seeing; actual value $1.35.. .. .. **98c**

Good News From Our
LINEN AND COTTON DEPT.

Circular Pillow Cotton.. .. .. .. regular 25c.. .. .. **15c**

Lonsdale Cambric in Remnants; regular 15 cents.. .. .. **9½c**

Table Linen; bleached; real Irish; regular 75 cents.. .. .. **59c**

Huckaback Towels; Scotch weave and hemmed; Special **12½c**

Kitchen Towelling; heavy weave; 21 and 24 inches wide; Special **14½c**

Apron Linen; heavy, strong Scotch weave; special.. .. .. **33c**

GLOVES AND MITTS
For Women and Children

300 Pairs of all-wool Cashmere Hose; assorted colors. Value 39 cents.. .. .. **27c**

Black all-wool knitted Hose; heavy and warm. Try a pair for a stormy day.. .. .. **21c**

The balance of our Gloves and Woollen Mitts for women and children; plain and fancy; worth up to 50c.. **15c**

Very Special Offerings From Our
READY-TO-WEAR DEPT.

SKIRTS

50 only Black Vicuna Skirts; these are all well made and tailored, with pleats and braid trimmings; reg. value $3.25; Monday and Tuesday.. .. .. .. **$1.98**

COSTUMES

Beautiful Costumes of Cloth and Serge, in black, blue and grey; all are tailor made in very stylish design; values $12.50 to $20.00.. .. .. .. **$9.98**

At $1.98 on a Special Table will be displayed Coats for women and girls. Capes and Separate Skirts in black and colors. These we do not want to include in our inventory; some are worth up to $10.00.. .. **$1.98**

CORSETS AT 49c

Very Special Importation of New Models; a rare value at this price **49c**

Just After Stock-Taking in the
MEN'S DEPARTMENT

300 White and Colored Shirts; every one of superior make and finish; reg. 75c, 85c, $1.00.. .. .. **49c**

100 Samples of Natural wool Shirts and Drawers; Very special, each.. .. .. .. **39c**

The balance of our Boys' Knitted Sweaters.. .. .. **49c**

O. LEMIRE & CO. 204 St. Denis Street
NEAR ST. CATHERINE

HILL DECLARES RECIPROCITY WILL HELP ALL

St. Paul, Feb. 2.—James J. Hill says that the proposed reciprocity agreement between Canada and the United States is a measure of true statesmanship. Intelligent citizens and public men approve it. It is mainly opposed by the demagogue.

'There is no valid objection to a much freer interchange of commodities between the two countries than that provided for by the new treaty. It does not affect the protective principle at all, because protective duties are of no more value between the United States and Canada than they would be between Minnesota and Wisconsin. Canada is our nearest neighbor and our most advantageous market for either buying or selling.

'The spirit that opposes reciprocity because there is in it some advantage for Canada, would destroy all commerce. Both countries again.

'Our trade with Canada is now nearly $350,000,000 a year and growing rapidly. She is our third best customer and will probably soon take second place. Union of all parts of the British empire in a commercial federation is only a question of time. When that shall have been concluded, it will strike the United States a double blow. Our best custmoer—Great Britain—and our third best—Canada—will trade less and less with us and more and more with each other, and it will then be impossible to repair the error.

'There ought not to be one voice in the country against an agreement worth more than armies and navies, more in dollars and cents than the opening of new markets elsewhere, for which we are prepared to spend hundred of millions.

New Capital Applications in Britain, the U.S., France and Germany $4,536,049,400

Official figures of new capital applications in Britain, the United States, France and Germany during 1910 amounted to $4,536,049,400, which compares with $4,257,906,000 in 1909. The figures for Great Britain and France are the largest on record.

The comparisons that are appended indicate total borrowing for the four countries of $4,536,049,400, comparing with $4,257,906,000 in 1909. The compilations are from authoritative sources, including the 'Journal of Commerce' for the United States figures, the London Economist for the British flotations, the Paris Financial News for the French figures, and the Frankfurter Zeitung, for the German figures.

The French figures include listings on the Parquet of the Bourse only, the Coulisse figures not being officially available.

Following are the comparisons in tabular form:

	1910.	1909.
U. S.	$1,518,272,000	$1,681,620,000
British	1,337,195,500	911,784,000
*French	1,022,281,900	858,902,000
German	658,300,000	805,600,000
Total	$4,536,049,400	$4,257,906,000

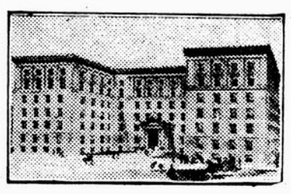
*Parquet listings.

Trade With British Giana Shows Big Increase

The deflection of the export sugar trade of British Guiana from the United States to Canada is responsible for the remarkable increase percent. in the trade between that colony and the Dominion between 1900 and 1910. Canada began to buy heavily of British Guiana sugar in 1904, when the export to Canada was $2,880,881, as against $571,750 in 1903. In 1900 the export of sugar to Canada was only $26,215.

The other article which British Guiana exports to Canada to any large extent is rum. This trade fluctuates from year to year, and for 1910 amounted to $30,597, practically the same amount as in 1900, though in the interval it had run up to $59,964 in one year and down to $9,188 in another.

IN AND ABOUT



THE BOARD OF TRADE

Imports into British Guiana from Canada have more than doubled in ten years. The chief items in this trade are flour ($205,500), dried fish ($187,000), potatoes ($81,285), other grains ($41,000).

Canadian flour is rapidly gaining in favor. In 1900 the export was less than $11,000, and since that time the trade has increased rapidly with very few signs of any reaction. The increase during the past year was $56,000—over 30 percent., and Canadian flour is now 22 percent. of the total import, most of the remainder being imported from the United States.

It is the intention of the department of Trade and Commerce, at Ottawa, to publish at intervals brief collections of miscellaneous paragraphs dealing with the industrial progress, of the chief countries in South America in which Canada is interested. These items will not be limited precisely to trade alone; much information indirectly connected with their general prosperity will often prove valuable.

The returns of the cattle census in Brazil show a remarkable development in this industry, particularly in the States of Rio Grande do Sul, Minas, and Sao Paulo. The State of Rio Grande do Sul now supplies to the home markets about 15,000,000 kilos of lard annually and has recently commenced exporting this product to Germany.

It is stated that the tanneries of Rio Grande do Sul are now producing patent and morocco leathers equal in quality to the imported product. This State has also greatly increased its cereal output, producing annually 260,000 bags of wheat and 400,000 bags of rice. In this State about 33,730 square meters is devoted to agriculture.

Losing Grain Exports

Many steamships now leaving New York are carrying no grain. It is contended that a continuation of the 5½ percent. bushel rate would result in New York losing all of its export grain business. A rate of 4 cents per bushel in effect between May 15 and Nov. 15 is said to be imperative in order to encourage movement by way of that port.

ALASKAN TRADE FIGURES.

For calendar year 1910, Alaska imported $22,039,406 of goods, compared with $23,552,764 in 1909, and exported $33,448,502, compared with $26,767,022 the year before. Of imports a little over $15,000,000 was gold mined in Alaska.

NEW YORK EXPENSES

For year ended July 31, 1910, total expenditures for New York state schools was $74,423,825, a decrease of $2,272,392 from 1909, while net value of property increased $15,475,110.

Edward Bush is Inclined to Expect an Increase in Silver Production this Year

New York, Feb. 4.—Edward Brush, vice-president of the American Smelting and Refining Company and a recognized authority on silver, says:

'It is too early to give any very accurate statistics as to production of silver, but in 1910 indications seem to favor an increase. Imports of silver into London in 1909 averaged about 10,000,000 ounces per month, and in 1910 about 11,000,000 ounces per month. Most of this increase was received from the United States, although Canada seems to have exported to England direct about 4,500,000 ounces during the year in excess of their exports of the preceding year.

'This silver was largely obtained from the Cobalt region, but it does not mean that the production of the Cobalt region increased to this extent as doubtless, due to the establishment of smelting and refining works in Canada, a decreasing amount of silver was shipped in the form of Cobalt ores to the United States.

'Notwithstanding the largely increased supplies of silver in London, no considerable accumulation has taken place there, and even with advancing prices the increased supply has been demanded by the world's needs.

'Exports of silver from London increased as follows over 1909:—

	Ounces.
To India	7,500,000
To Australia	3,500,000
To West Africa	4,500,000
Or total additional exports of silver from London to these three points amounting to	15,500,000

Business at the Coast

Vancouver and Victoria reports say general trade along the coast has shown a better tone during the past week. The demand for wholesale lines has been rather brisker following upon better weather.

Grocers report a particularly good trade. Most provincial industries are busy and the outlook for spring continues excellent.

OWNED BY JOHN BUNYAN.

London, Feb. 3.—Since 1841 a copy of Fox's 'Book of Martyrs,' which belonged to John Bunyan during his famous imprisonment in the old county jail of Bedford, has been in the possession of the Bedford General Library, and it is now proposed to dispose of it in order to replenish the funds of that institution, notice having been given of an intention to call in a mortgage on the premises.

The book is in three folio volumes, and was printed in London for 'the company of stationers' in 1641. It is in black letter, and there are several pictures of martyrs suffering at the stake. At the foot of each title page is written in ink in capital letters the name 'John Bunyan.' In the third volume after the name is the date, 1662, which corresponds with the second year of Bunyan's imprisonment. The writing on the title pages has been compared with Bunyan's handwriting in the church books of the Bunyan meeting house at Bedford, and is considered genuine. The book has been valued at eight thousand pounds ($40,000).

RETAIL MERCHANTS MEET.

The annual convention of the Retail Merchants' Association of the Province of Quebec will take place here on Feb. 15 and 16. Meetings will be held in the rooms of the association, 80 St. Denis street.

Among the principal questions which will be debated at the convention will be: the prevention of pedling in country places, a proposition to amend the Lacombe Law; to work in harmony with the wholesale trade and to obtain from wholesale merchants certain lines of goods; to the consumer; to oppose the formation of co-operative societies.

THE DOMINION LIGHT, HEAT & POWER COMPANY READY FOR MORE CONSUMERS.

The Dominion Light, Heat and Power Company has now completed the installation of its Sub-Station equipment and is prepared to take additional power contracts. We particularly desire contracts for power service between 7 a.m. and 6 p.m., and between 10 p.m. and 6 a.m. We are prepared to offer specially attractive rates for power service during the hours named above.

The people in Montreal are saving an enormous amount of money annually due to the competition of the Dominion Light, Heat & Power Company, and it was on account of competition that the power and lighting rates were very greatly reduced, and it is only fair that the people give us the preference.

The Company now has completed its main Power Station in Maisonneuve, and, as stated above, its Sub-Station at 282 St. Catherine West. Both of our Power Stations being under cover of roof and protected from the weather, insures the best possible service and free from interruptions. A telephone call to Uptown office, or a card addressed to this Company at 282 St. Catherine West, will bring the Company's agent to see consumers.

We are prepared to install motors for the consumer, he to pay a monthly rental for same; or, if desired, he may purchase motors from us on easy payments.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The treasurer of the Montreal Dispensary, 79 Mansfield, acknowledges, with many thanks, the following donations for January: American Presbyterian Church, volent fund, $21.60; Lord Strathcona, Mrs. T. J. Drummond $50; Mrs. Miner, St. Paul's Sunday School, American Presbyterian Church, $20; Mrs. Hugh Paton, $5; Mrs. Stearns, Mr. L. Mel Steams, Messrs. Morgan and Co., Hodgson, Sumner & Co., $10; Women's Auxiliary, St. John's Church, Miss Paterson, Mrs. McK. Rea, Mrs. J. T. Molson, Miss Price, Mrs. E. K. Green, Mrs. H. Mrs. George A. Grier, Mrs. Dawes, Mrs. Gordon & Son, Ltd., Hodgson Bros., A. Dow & Co., Ltd., Montreal Breweries, Ltd., J. McDougall Iron Works, Mrs. A. D. Nordheimer, Mr. R. O. McMurtry, $1; Mrs. Chas. McEachran, $2; each Mr. Allan Studholme, Mrs. Lapthorn Smith, Miss Hendrick, Hanson Bros., C. Moyse, Geo. D. Ross & Co., Gilmour Bros., $5; Hodgson, Mr. A. T. Patterson, $20; Mr. Stafford, Miss M. Ford, Mrs. Hector, Miss M. Gillean, cut from tree in third December 25 to January 268 pints chicken broth, 5 jells, 221 pints soup, 1 pints milk, 555 pints beef tea, 2 pints puddings, Mrs. [illegible] 20; half spoon orders, total, 1342.

PATENT REPORT

Messrs. Featherston & Co., patent solicitors and [illegible] Life Building, Montreal, following list of patents [illegible] through their office: Heurtley, electrical motor; [illegible] ing small motors; [illegible] buff, process for [illegible] Johnston, [illegible] Lang, process of [illegible] cans; Thos. R. [illegible] monts; Wm. [illegible] Clipsey, E. W. [illegible] Wilkie, [illegible] United States [illegible] N. S. Robertson, R. M. Peddie, [illegible] Gaudin, automatic [illegible] Coleman, grain [illegible]

AN AUSTRALIAN TRAGEDY

Some Points of Resemblance to Michaud Case

Australian papers give graphic ...s of the finding of the mortal ...s of a young woman who had ...red on the 12th of last March ...e home of a man named Alex- ...Smart, alias Arthur Wilson, ...red Smythe, with whom she ...living for nearly a year, as ...sed lawful wife. The parti- ...the tragedy bears consider- ...emblance to the Michaud ...so lately investigated in ...

...g woman's name was Ethel ...e had in company with her ...t the town of Ballarat, Vic- ...ook up her abode in the ...rth, West Australia, some ...ago.

...e time a man named Wil- ...ather intimate with Miss ...her parents objected to ...married, as he was old ...her father, and seemed ...impecunious. After some ... family left Perth for ... but this move did ... daughter Ethel, who ...ook her father's home ...k to Perth and joined ...passed as his wife for ...ar, until her disappearance ...t of March, three days be- ...n married a Miss Pember- ...h whom he had been keeping ...y for about eighteen months. ...an had assumed the name of ... Smythe when he married Miss ...rthy, and they continued to ...gether in seeming affection for ...months, although some of their ...ighbors were not altogether sat- ...with the excuse made by her ...employer, who said that she ...gone back to live with her father ...builder, in the goldfields.

Mr. Norris becoming uneasy about ...daughter, from whom he had not ...d for over three months, came to ...h to make inquiries; he found ...working in a foundry, who told ...that his daughter Ethel had left ...n last March and had gone to ...at to live with some of her old ...panions.

Mr. Norris communicated with some ...his old neighbors in Ballarat, and ...ining no information about Ethel, ...gave the case to the Perth de- ...tives.

Detective Mann, of that force, after ...ioning Smart as to what had be- ...e of Ethel Norris, was told that ...had gathered up all her belongings ...had gone east last March, but he ...not know her address. About this ...the lawful wife of Smart, who ...ed in the State of Victoria, put in ...claim, and Detective Mann charg- ...Smart with the crime of having a ...vious wife living when he con- ...acted the marriage with Miss Pem- ...rthy. After some attempts at eva- ...sion, Smart pleaded guilty, was ar- ...ested, tried and sentenced to two ...ars in the jail at Fremantle.

Miss Pemberthy now returned to ...her father's house, and Detective ...Mann, assisted by two plainclothes ...onstables and two 'Black Trackers,' ...began a two-month's search for the ...body of the lost girl.

Some of the neighbors had noticed a ...cart without a light' being driven ...away from the yard of the house ...where Smart lived about the time the ...missing girl disappeared. The Black ...Trackers tried to follow the 'spoor' of ...the suspicious cart, but the length of ...time since the event had obliterated ...the cart tracks, so that the blacks ...could not follow any distance. The ...yard connected with the house was ...carefully dug over and the floor re- ...moved and the ground underneath ...tested for evidence to assist in bring- ...ing more light on the mysterious dis- ...appearance. The Black Trackers were ...armed with long spears with barbs ...near the point, which they thrust into ...the ground in every spot where the ...surface of the earth bore marks of ...having been disturbed. They found ...buried in the yard a bundle of cloth- ...ing which the neighbors identified as ...having been the property of the miss- ...ing girl.

After searching the yard and house ...thoroughly, the Black Trackers start- ...ed to examine every suspicious spot ...throughout the city and suburbs.

During this search they found in a ...lately filled trench another lot of ...clothes and other belongings of Ethel ...Norris, but it was not until the 16th ...of last December, while prodding be- ...neath the floor of an old vacant ...smithy, that their barbed spears ...brought to light some shreds of cloth- ...ing which bore the odor of decaying ...flesh. Upon digging down the missing ...girl's body was found, but decay had ...proceeded so far that great care had ...to be exercised when removing it, to ...prevent it from falling to pieces. Af- ...ter the body was examined by a sur- ...geon, who stated that the skull had ...been broken in by a blow from a ...very heavy piece of iron, an ...inquest was held, and Smart was ...brought back from the jail in Fre- ...mantle to have another look at the ...mortal remains of his former mistress. ...He did not appear to be much affect- ...ed by the sight, nor even by the evi- ...dence which his second wife, Miss ...Pemberthy, gave at the inquest about ...their life, which seemed to have been ...happy.

After hearing several more witness- ...es, who identified the various articles ...of clothing which had been unearthed ...in the search, as having belonged to ...Ethel Norris, and the surgeon who ...saw her broken skull, the inquest was ...adjourned until the 3rd of January, ...1911.

A large crowd of both sexes had gathered around the building where the inquest was being held, and when the prisoner was being removed they assailed him with loud cries of 'brute' and other appellations, which he bore without much display of wounded feelings.

A reporter from a Melbourne paper ...tracked up Smart's first wife, living ...some distance from that city, who told him that her husband's name was ...Alexander Smart; that he was fifty- ...seven years of age; that he left her ...seven years ago, having become rest- ...less and wishing to do better in the ...then goldfields than continue the ...plodding kind of life where they were. ...For about eight years he used to write ...them occasionally, and also sent ...her money several times, but dur- ...ing the past seven years he had not ...been to them at all.

...of her sons, now grown to man- ...hood, had gone west several years ago ...and been with their father several ...times, but they did not care to culti- ...vate any further acquaintance with ...him.

MAINE MAN KILLS BLACK FOX.

...ge L. Worthley, of Norridge- ...shot a black fox on Tuesday, ...is estimated to be worth from ...to $500. Mr. Worthley thought he ...on the trail of a red fox.

...had set his Kentucky foxhound ...ent, and in a few minutes after ...dog had made a circuit of several ...the fox ran up close to where ...Worthley was on the watch. It ...took one shot to kill the animal, ...the sixth black fox that has ...been killed or captured in Norridge- ...lock this season. Three of them have ...been captured, and are still alive.

Montreal's Choicest Building Lots,

NOTRE DAME DE GRACE

VALUES INCREASE SOLIDLY, ONLY WITH DEVELOPMENT

We control 27,000 feet of land on Sherbrooke Street, in the heart of where $333,333.33—(a third of a million dollars)—is to be spent by the city every year for three years, and commences right now.

We are offering the above at 37½ cts. per foot.

We have also the control of 5 lotson **Park Row East**, right opposite **Trenholme Park, at 35 cts. per foot.**

This is a solid investment.

1 Story House, 5 rooms, Park Ave. Extension, $1,000, half cash.

8 Room House, Park Ave. Extension, good foundation, $2,500, half cash

6 Room House, Park Ave. Extension, $1,200, half cash

We have some of the choicest lots for sale in Outremont, on the following avenues:—Wiseman, Wilder, Rockland, Harkland, Hutchison and Durocher.

Apply

Busy Bee Realty Co.

Controller, St. Louis 1798. St. Louis, 3377.

COR. HUTCHISON AND BEAUMONT.

FOR SALE

HOUSES

Tara Hall Ave., 7 rooms; a snug house.. ..$3,300
Belmont Place, Westmount.. .. ..$4,500
Western Avenue; new.. .. ..$7,500
Western Avenue, near Lansdowne.. .. .. ..$8,500
Belmont Avenue, Upper Level; 9 rooms.. ..$9,500
520 Argyle Avenue; unique and beautifully finished; magnificent view; a snap.. ..$12,500
Arlington Avenue; oak finished; newly decorated $13,000
McGill College Avenue; two valuable sites.. .. ..$17,000 and $25,000

H. J. ROSS, 180 St. James st.

REAL OPPORTUNITIES IN REAL ESTATE

I am offering interests in a SYNDICATE to purchase a very valuable property, covering about **7,000,000 feet**, situated close to the **largest industrial establishment** in the City, ready for **immediate subdivision.**

Large profits are assured to those who secure a **ground floor interest** in the present offering.

BENJAMIN BURLAND

REAL ESTATE AND INVESTMENTS

Main 3089. 303 Board of Trade Building, MONTREAL.

TIME TABLE.

C.P.R. trains leave Windsor St. Station as follows:

For St. Johns, Farnham, etc., †8.25 a.m., *9.00 a.m., †4.30 p.m., *7.25 p.m., *7.45 p.m.
For Halifax and East, 7.25 p.m. daily, except Saturday.
For St. John, N.B., *7.25 p.m.
For Boston, etc., *9.00 a.m., *7.45 p.m.
For Sherbrooke, †8.25 a.m., †4.30 p.m., *7.25 p.m., daily.
For Newport, etc., *9.00 a.m., †4.30 p.m., and †7.45 p.m.
For Pt. Fortune and intermediate stations, (i) 1.30 p.m., B5.15 p.m.
For Chicago, St. Louis, Detroit, Hamilton, Toronto, *8.45 a.m., *10.00 p.m.
For North Toronto and West Toronto, †10.45 p.m.
For Cobalt, Sault Ste. Marie, St. Paul, Minneapolis, etc., *9.50 p.m.
For Ottawa †8.35 a.m., §8.55 a.m., †4.00 p.m., *9.50 p.m., *10.30 p.m.
Vaudreuil and intermediate stations — †8.25 a.m., §8.55 a.m., §12.01 p.m., (i)1.30 p.m., †4.00 p.m., †4.15 p.m., B5.15 p.m., †6.15 p.m.
For Winnipeg, Vancouver, *10.30 p.m.

Trains arrive at Windsor Street Station as follows:

From St. Johns, Farnham, etc., *8.20 a.m., *8.20 a.m., †12.05 noon, †6.45 p.m., *9.10 p.m.
From Boston, *8.20 a.m., *9.10 p.m.
From Sherbrooke, *8.30 a.m., †12.05 noon, †6.45 p.m.
From Halifax, N.S., 8.30 a.m. daily, except Monday.
From St. John, N.B., *8.30 a.m.
From Toronto and West, 8.05 a.m., *7.05 p.m.
From West Toronto and North Toronto, 7.00 a.m. daily, except Monday.
From St. Paul, Sault Ste. Marie, Cobalt, *8.00 a.m.
From Calgary and Winnipeg, and Vancouver, *8.50 a.m.
From Ottawa, *8.00 a.m., *8.50 a.m., †11.50 a.m., *6.35 p.m.
From Vaudreuil and intermediate stations, *8.00 a.m., *8.05 a.m., †8.45 a.m., †11.50 a.m., †12.15 p.m., *6.35 p.m., *7.05 p.m., §9.50 p.m.

Leave Place Viger Station:

For Quebec, †9.00 a.m., *1.30 p.m., *11.30 p.m.
For Joliette, †8.20 a.m., †9.00 a.m., †5.00 p.m.
For St. Gabriel, †9.00 a.m., †5.00 p.m.
For Ottawa, †8.30 a.m., †5.45 p.m.
For St. Eustache, *8.30 a.m., †4.30 p.m., †5.45 p.m.
For St. Jerome,*8.45 a.m., (i) 1.45 p.m., †4.00 p.m., B6.20 p.m.
For St. Agathe, *8.45 a.m., (i) 1.45 p.m., †4.00 p.m.
For St. Rose, St. Therese and intermediate points, *8.30 a.m., *8.45 a.m., (i) 1.45 p.m., †4.00 p.m., †4.30 p.m.†5.10 p.m., †5.45 p.m., B6.30 p.m.

Arrive at Place Viger Station:

From Quebec, Three Rivers, *6.30 a.m., §8.00 p.m., *6.30 p.m. Ottawa, †11.35 a.m., †10.45 p.m. St. Jerome, †8.30 a.m., †11.00 a.m., Q7.30 p.m., §9.30 p.m., H9.40 p.m. St. Lin, †9.20 a.m. Q7.30 p.m. St. Eustache, †9.20 a.m., †11.00 a.m., Q7.30 p.m., §9.05 a.m. Joliette, St. Felix de Valois and St. Gabriel, †8.50 a.m. and †6.05 p.m.

†Week days. (i) Saturday. *Daily. Q. Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. H. Monday, Wednesday and Friday. B. Daily except Saturday and Sunday. G. Monday only. §Sunday only.

CITY TICKET OFFICE, 213 St. James street. Telephone, Main, 3732 and 3733.

The Canadian Northern Quebec Railway, Trains leave St. Catherine St. East, Corner Moreau St., Montreal.

For L'Assomption, L'Epiphanie, Rawdon, Joliette, Shawinigan Falls, Grand'Mere, Portneuf, Quebec, 9.00 a.m. Connection for Riviere a Pierre Junction and La Tuque. Daily except Sundays. Buffet-Parlor car.
For L'Assomption,L'Epiphanie, Joliette, Shawinigan Falls, Grand'Mere and Riviere a Pierre Junction at 9.00 a.m., 3.30 p.m., daily, except Sundays. Connection for Lake St. John District, on Saturdays.
For L'Epiphanie, Rawdon, Joliette, New Glasgow and St. Jerome, 5.00 p.m., daily, except Sundays.
For Montfort Branch, close connections with C.P.R. train leaving Montreal (Place Viger), 4.00 p.m.,daily, except Sundays.

Trains Arrive as follows:

From St. Jerome,New Glasgow, Joliette, Rawdon, L'Epiphanie, etc., 8.45 a.m., daily, except Sundays.
From Riviere a Pierre Junction, Grand'Mere, Shawinigan Falls, Joliette, L'Epiphanie and intermediate stations, 11.40 a.m. and 4.30 p.m., daily, except Sundays.
From Quebec, La Tuque, Grand'Mere, Shawinigan Falls, Rawdon, 4.30 p.m., daily, except Sundays. Also from Lake St. John District on Mondays.

New York Central Trains leave Windsor Station.

For Malone, Utica, Albany, New York, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, etc., 8.05 a.m., except Sunday, and 7.00 p.m., daily.
For Valleyfield and intermediate stations, 10.00 a.m. and 5.10 p.m., except Saturday and Sunday; 1.35 p.m. and 5.30 p.m., Saturdays only, and 9.15 a.m. Sundays only.

Arrive as follows:

From New York Albany, Buffalo, Rochester, Syracuse, Utica, Malone, etc., 10.20 a.m., daily, and 10.00 p.m., except Sunday.
From Valleyfield and intermediate stations, 8.10 a.m., except Sunday; 1.55 p.m., except Saturday and Sunday; 4.30 p.m., Saturday only, and 9.15 p.m., Sunday only.

Rutland Railroad Trains leave Windsor Station.

For New York, 8.50 a.m., and 7.10 p.m., daily.
For Boston, 8.50 a.m. and 7.10 p.m., daily.

Arrive as follows:

From New York, 7.30 a.m. and 9.55 p.m. daily.
From Boston, 7.30 a.m. daily, and 9.55 p.m., daily, except Sunday.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM.

Trains leave Bonaventure Station as follows:

Corrected to Jan. 29, 1911.

7.25 a.m. — Hemmingford, Huntingdon, Fort Covington and Massena Sp'gs.
*8.00 a.m.—Richmond, Sherbrooke, Portland, daily, except Sunday, to Quebec.
*8.30 a.m. — Ottawa, Valleyfield and points on Ottawa Division.
1.35 p.m.—St. Johns, St. Albans, Burlington, White River Jct.
3.20 p.m.—St. Johns, Rouse's Point, Albany.
3.55 p.m.—Ottawa, Valleyfield, and points on Ottawa Division.
4.16 p.m. — St. Hyacinthe, Richmond, Sherbrooke, Quebec.
4.20 p.m.—Brockville and intermediate points.
4.21 p.m.—Hemmingford, Huntingdon, Fort Covington.
4.50 p.m.—St. Johns, Rouse's Point.
4.55 p.m.—Marieville, Farnham, Granby, Waterloo.
5.15 p.m.—Vaudreuil.
5.20 p.m.—St. Hyacinthe.
5.30 p.m.—St. Johns, Iberville, St. Albans.
6.25 p.m.—Chambly, Marieville, St. Cesaire.
*7.30 p.m.—Brockville, Kingston, Toronto.
*8.00 p.m.— Ottawa, Valleyfield, and points on Ottawa Division.
*7.40 p.m.—St. Johns, Rouse's Point, Albany, Troy, New York, via D. & H. Co.
*8.15 p.m.—St. Hyacinthe, Sherbrooke, Portland, Quebec.
*8.30 p.m.—St. Johns, Boston,New York, via C.V.R.
*10.30 p.m.—Toronto, Buffalo, Detroit, Chicago.

Trains Arrive Bonaventure Station.

7.00 a.m.—Portland, Sherbrooke, daily, ex. Monday, Quebec.
*7.01 a.m.—Toronto, Kingston, Brockville.
*7.15 a.m.—New York, Albany, Troy, via D. & H.; Rouse's Point, St. Johns.
*7.25 a.m.—New York, Boston, via C. V.R., St. Johns.
*7.40 a.m. — Chicago, Detroit, Buffalo, Toronto.
7.50 a.m.—St. Cesaire, Marieville, Chambly.
8.37 a.m.—Rouse's Point, St. Johns.
8.45 a.m.—St. Hyacinthe.
8.50 a.m.—Fort Covington, Huntingdon, Hemmingford.
9.30 a.m.—Waterloo, Granby, Farnham, Marieville, Chambly.
10.45 a.m.—Brockville, Prescott, Cornwall, Valleyfield.
*11.45 a.m.—Ottawa, Valleyfied,l and points on Ottawa Division.
1.15 p.m.—White River Junction, Burlington, St. Albans, St.Johns.
1.10 p.m.—Sherbrooke, Richmond, Quebec.
3.20 p.m.—New York, Albany, Troy, via D. & H., Rouse's Point, St. Johns.
4.50 p.m.—Massena Springs, Fort Covington, Huntingdon, Hemmingford.
5.03 p.m.—Waterloo, Granby, Farnham, Marieville.
*6.00 p.m. — Chicago, Detroit, Buffalo, Toronto.
6.30 p.m.—Ottawa, Valleyfield, and points on Ottawa Division.
*7.00 p.m.—Portland, Sherbrooke, Quebec.
*7.20 p.m.—Toronto, Kingston, Brockville
*7.55 p.m.—Ottawa and points on Ottawa Division.
*8.20 p.m.—New York, Albany, Troy, via D. & H., Rouse's Point, St. Johns.
8.40 p.m.—Boston, C.V.R.
*10.10 p.m.—New York, Boston, via C. V.R., St. Johns.
*Daily. Trains not otherwise specified daily except Sunday.

Intercolonial Railway Trains leave Bonaventure Union Depot, as follows:

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.
N.B.—Through connections for Sydney, leaving Montreal Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
4 p.m.—Except Sunday—Express for St. Hyacinthe, Nicolet and intermediate stations.

Intercolonial Railway Trains Arrive at Bonaventure Union Depot as follows:

10.15 a.m.—Except Sunday. — Express from Nicolet, St. Leonard, Drummondville, St. Hyacinthe.
6.30 p.m.—Except Monday.— Maritime Express, Sydney, Halifax, St. John, Moncton, Little Metis, Riv. du Loup, Quebec, Levis, Drummondville, St. Hyacinthe.
Mondays only—At 6.30 p.m.—From St. Flavie, Riv. du Loup, Quebec, Levis, Drummondville, St. Hyacinthe.
10.10 p.m. —Except Sunday. — From Campbellton, St. Flavie, Quebec, Levis, and intermediate stations.

DID YOU OR DID YOU NOT?

What decision did YOU come to on Wednesday last when the landlord called and held out his hand for his usual monthly exaction?

Are you going to move on May 1st, or have you submitted to "his lordship's" increased demand and decided to stay on?

You know — you'll never have the chance to forget it —that every February 1st, with unfailing regularity, "His Lordship Mr. Landlord" comes to your door and says: "If you're going to stay, it'll cost you $5.00 a month more!"

Some submit. Others are justly indignant and look around for another house—not HOME, mind you—pay a lot of money to move, and next year go through the same performance again. And so on till the landlord has a grip on their lives they cannot shake off.

WHAT A SORRY PICTURE! THINK OF IT!

Don't say you don't know how to.

You do know! We've been telling you for weeks.

However, in case this is the first time we have managed to catch your eye in connection with this, we will tell you.

We will build a HOME for you in MONTCLAIR, NEW WESTMOUNT or PARKDALE, Notre Dame de Grace Ward — **City of Montreal, mind you**—for ten per cent. of the cost of house and lot, and allow you ten years in which to pay the balance. If you are paying twenty, twenty-five or thirty dollars rent a month now, we will show you how you can apply that amount towards the purchase of your own home.

Don't delay; fill in the coupon and we will put you wise.

N.B.—We will have ready for occupancy April 1st a pair of charming semi-detached residences on large plots, both replete with all modern improvements and which we will sell for $4,500 each, payable 10 per cent. cash and balance in monthly instalments same as rent. Will accept Montclair, New Westmount or Parkdale lots as part payment.

Phones: Main 3791 & 3792 **Night: St. Louis 3898**

GEORGE MARCIL & CO.
180 St. James Street, MONTREAL

Please send me facts and figures of this "Own Your Own Home" Scheme.

Name .....
Address .....
..... (W)

Offices open at
WESTMOUNT ANNEX (Cor. Grey and Sherbrooke)
WESTMOUNT PLATEAU (Cor. Sherbrooke and Old Orchard)
MONTCLAIR (Cor. Sherbrooke & Montclair)
Every week end from 1 to 5 pm.

ARE YOU A LAND SPECULATOR?

CARTIERVILLE

140 Arpents, fronting the Main Road, two hundred yards from Park and Island Terminus and Station — 4 arpents frontage in the most prosperous part of the Village. Churches, Schools, and College and Convent to be built across the street from this property.

Already surrounded by fine residences. This land ought to prove a great card for sub-division and quick sale. Price $115,000. Terms to be arranged.

COTE ST. MICHEL

Tract of land of two hundred and fifty arpents. 6 arpents frontage on Main Highway. Fine buildings with several cottages owned by the late Mr. Lamy, Dry Goods Merchant. Thoroughly improved and right in line of improvements. The best bargain on the Island of Montreal. Price $350.00 per arpent. Terms to be arranged.

Anyone buying this to hold is bound to make an immediate profit.

PARENT BROS.

Real Estate and Loans

56 ST. JAMES STREET PHONE MAIN 3140

List Your Properties Now.

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

A. W. Christie Realty Co.

Room 105, Lindsay Bldg.,

518 St. Catherine Street, W., Montreal.

Tel. Uptown 735. Res. St. Louis 4017.
A. W. Christie, Manager. C. Whithard, Assistant Manager.

REAL ESTATE IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

Houses, Flats, Farms, Country Houses, Hotels, For Sale or to Rent. Lots in different parts of the Island of Montreal For Sale.

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Tel. Up. 735. Room 105 Lindsay Building,
Res. St. Louis 4017. 518 St. Catherine St. W., Montreal, P.Q.
A. W. Christie, Manager C. Whithard, Asst. Manager.

List Your Properties NOW,

which you will have to rent on or before May 1st.

We have clients waiting to Rent Houses and Flats in all parts of the City.

WANTED TO PURCHASE HOUSES IN WESTMOUNT.

HIGH TOED SHOES.

It Costs More and Takes Longer to Make Them.

(From the 'Shoe Retailer.')

The present popularity of the high toe last, like all preceding extreme styles, carries with it a penalty in added cost. The shoe manufacturers of Lynn are confronted with demands from the workman for increases of from one to two cents a pair on the one item of lasting alone. Other shoe manufacturing centres have been similarly affected from the same cause, one instance being mentioned of a high toe last for men's shoes on which five cents a pair extra is paid for lasting.

When styles of lasts are adopted that increase the work of lasting it leads to an increase in the cost of labor, which must be compensated for by added price to the dealer or by diminished profit to the manufacturer or by lessened quality in the shoe.

By this process of reasoning it should be fairly clear that the dealer and the consumer do not stand any more than one chance in three of getting as good a shoe for the money on any extreme last as would be obtained on a last of ordinary lines.

Experts express the opinion that the present high toe lasts are even more difficult to last than the extreme 'needle toes,' so well remembered, for the reason that the needle toes could be lasted by matching the tip and laying in the sides of the toe, while the high toe requires a great deal of straining and working the upper at the corners of the toe to crimp in the exaggerated fulness at that point and to smooth and work out the wrinkles, all requring much extra time.

One manufacturer in Lynn has stated that his lasting force dropped in production from 2,000 pairs a day to 1,200 pairs a day on account of the high toes alone, and he must increase his lasting equipment very materially. All of these things must ultimately mean an increased price for shoes, an increased cost that does not go into quality, but goes wholly into style of last.

DOGS AND THE EARTHQUAKE.

(Cairo correspondence 'Pall Mall Gazette.')

The recent earthquake was most distinctly felt in Cairo, numbers of residents being awakened by the swaying of the houses and the rattling of the windows and doors. The seismograph at the Helouan Observatory recorded the shock at 3.50 a.m., and it lasted ten seconds. This is the worst shock actually felt in Cairo of recent years.

Strange to relate the numerous pariah dogs who infest the city and its surroundings, were greatly perturbed at the unusual condition of things, and scampered off toward the desert howling piteously all the way, returning thence only toward nightfall.

FOR SALE.

ELECTRIC MOTOR, 3 H. P., 250 volts, D. C., in first class order, for sale cheap. BENJAMIN HUGHES, 17 Mitcheson Street. Tel. East 2281.

STAR COKE — CRUSHED AND screened—right size for stoves and furnaces. This coke is specially prepared by machinery. Keeps in all night in furnaces. A high class fuel for domestic use. Price $6.25 per ton delivered. $3.25 per ½ ton delivered. Sold in Paper Bags at 10c each at your Grocer. STAR COKE COMPANY, 'Phone East 5862, 221 Harbour Street.

NEW YORK UPRIGHT GRAND, NEW sample instrument, 7 1-3 octaves, full iron frame, overstrung, excellent tone and action. Special $225. Terms of payment arranged. LAYTON BROS., 550 St. Catherine Street West.

MACHINE TOOLS FOR SALE—Owing to changes in our plant we have the following machines for sale:—1 Automatic screw machine, taking up to 2-8 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.

HALLET & DAVIS BOSTON SQUARE Piano, carved legs, splendid rosewood case, 7 1-3 octaves, condition like new. Grand piano tone. Suit the most critical. Sale price $195. Cash $10 and $5 a month. LAYTON BROS., 550 St. Catherine Street West.

PIPE ORGAN, $150,

including removal and setting up; splendid bargain, one manual, 6 stops, pedals, good condition and tone. Apply quickly, Church of the Ascension, Park Ave. Annex. Phone, St. Louis, 845.

MACHINE TOOLS FOR SALE.

Owing to changes in our plant we have the following machines for sale:

1 Automatic screw machine, taking up to 2-8 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.

PROPERTY.

HUTCHISON, 2332-4—THESE WELL-built and comfortable flats have been placed in our hands for quick sale, as owner needs money for down town business. Income from delighted tenants, $600.00. Only $2,300.00 cash required. Call at office for particulars, also for permit. RILANCE REALTY, 2193 Esplanade. 'Phone St. Louis 3402.

OUTREMONT — WILDER AVENUE. Must be sold. Lot No. 139. Will sell for 25c per foot $400 cash down and balance monthly. Area of lot, 34 x 104 feet. First class locality. Address R. P. G., 'Witness' Office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TYPEWRITERS —INVESTIGATE Remanufactured Typewriters. Typewriters repaired, rented, exchanged. Highest grade. Ribbons, Carbon, Papers, etc. CHAS. B. WALSH & CO., 30 St. John street, Montreal.

ANYONE NOT BEING ABLE TO GET a 'Witness' at his newsdealers will oblige the publishers by notifying the Subscription Department by telephone, Main 4090, or by postcard. JOHN DOUGALL & SON, 'Witness' Building, Montreal.

VETERAN LAND GRANTS.

HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR all kinds of Veteran Land Grants, located or unlocated. LEO L. LEET, 180 St. James street, Montreal.

VETERAN LAND GRANTS WANTED, Ontario or Dominion, located or unlocated. MULHOLLAND & CO., Toronto.

TO LET.

HOUSE TO LET—300 PRINCE Arthur Street West—Self-contained stone front house, twelve rooms, very desirable locality. Rent $50 per month. Apply to IRWIN HARRIS, 459 St. Paul Street. 'Phone Main 7305.

FIVE ROOMS, $10; SIX ROOMS, $12; eight rooms, $30 per month. Particulars from JAMES WALKER, 12 Overdale Avenue. 'Phone Up. 412.

HOUSE TO LET—105 METCALFE ST. Apply 89 Crescent Street.

Corner Store To Let

Fine Corner Store To Let—With basement and upper flat.

Apply to Manager,
'Witness' Office.

The 'Witness' Block

ACCOMMODATION for one or two tenants—offices or shop. Apply to the MANAGER, 142 St. Peter street.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—OFFICE BOY FOR LARGE manufacturing concern, good prospects for advancement. Apply with references. BOX W. O., 60, 'Witness' Office.

WANTED—YOUNG GIRL AS APprentice to dressmaker. Good place to learn. Apply 862 St. Catherine Street West.

1000 MEN TO HEAR A DEBATE subject:—'Will Socialism Increase the Happiness of the Human Race.' Feb. 5th, at 2.30 p.m., at ST. JOSEPH'S HALL, 182 St. Catherine Street East. Admission free.

MAKE MONEY CORRESPONDING, newspapers. Send for particulars. Press Syndicate, Middleport, N.Y.

GOOD GENERAL SERVANT WANTED immediately for family of three adults. Must be able to do plain cooking. Good wages. References required. Apply 421 Mount Pleasant Avenue, Westmount.

STATIONERY.

SALESMEN WANTED—men of experience and ability only need apply to MORTON, PHILLIPS & COMPANY, Montreal.

OFFICE BOY

Wanted by manufacturing concern, office boy about thirteen or fourteen. Apply in own writing P. O. Box 2306.

AGENTS WANTED.

LOCAL REPRESENTATIVE WANTED. No canvassing or soliciting required. Good income assured. Address National Co-Operative Realty Co., V 1264, Marden Building, Washington, D.C.

MAKE YOUR SPARE TIME PROFITable; large salary and commissions paid for securing subscriptions to Best Woman's Magazine in Canada; easy sales; many districts untouched. Beginners earning big money. Write at once. 'Canadian Home Journal,' Toronto.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED.

ADVERTISER WITH CONSIDERABLE experience in newspaper work and real estate business is open for engagement. Also is thoroughly conversant with trade conditions in the Maritime Provinces. Address W. T., 95 University Street.

PRESBYTERIAN MISSIONARY WHO wishes to give up definite Mission Field Work by about the end of March, desires to hear of any suitable opening; a good reliable worker and one who would take an active interest in whatever he undertook. Would be willing to supply the pulpit at one or two appointments on the Sabbath in the nearby districts, bright, attractive speaker, or play lead with cornet in choir with organ, if taken into consideration with said employment. Address P. M., 60, 'Witness' Office.

A CARPENTER WANTS WORK, FIXing up stairs or shops and factory work. All kinds of house repairs done by day or job. Best for references. Satisfaction guaranteed. A. C., 25, 'Witness' Office.

TEACHERS WANTED.

PRINCIPAL WANTED — PRINCIPAL for Gault Institute, Valleyfield, Que., for Scholastic Year, commencing September next. Salary Fourteen hundred. Apply with reference and testimonials on or before February 22nd, to J. A. McDONALD, Secretary-Treasurer.

TEACHER FOR THE MODEL Classes of the Portneuf Protestant School. Salary $35.00 per month. Duties to begin immediately. Apply to THOMAS FORD, Sec.-Treas., Portneuf Station, Que.

PRINCIPAL WANTED — PRINCIPAL wanted for Huntingdon (Que.) Academy for year commencing September, 1911. Applications will be received by the undersigned up to Feb. 28. Applicants will please state salary expected. ANDREW PHILPS, Secy.

PUPILS WANTED.

ANNEX

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

BUSINESS CARDS.

PAPER HANGING, PAINTING, TINTing, plastering, etc., experienced workmen, best materials; reasonable price. J. BACON, Decorator, 75 Hallowell Avenue. 'Phone Westmount 1588.

GRAPHOPHONES AND SEWING MAchines carefully repaired by experienced machinists. Telephone Up. 3540, or call at CANADIAN GRAPHOPHONE COMPANY, 641 St. Catherine Street West, between Crescent and Mountain Streets.

DRESSMAKING, ETC.

THE SCHOOL OF SCIENTIFIC dress cutting, 780 St. Catherine Street West, is opening its mid-winter classes. Ladies joining now will be taught to make their dresses, for spring. Call for particulars.

FLATS TO LET.

HEATED FLATS TO LET—NEAR corner St. Denis on Ontario Street. 322E. Rent $15. Apply 89 Crescent Street.

ROOMS TO LET.

VICTORIA STREET, 52, SINGLE AND double rooms. Steam heat; transients.

LOST, STRAYED AND FOUND.

LOST—FRIDAY NIGHT, BETWEEN 156 Metcalfe Street and His Majesty's Theatre—or in theatre—flexible gold link bracelet with engraved words on clasp. Please return to above address and receive reward.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

WANTED TO PURCHASE ALL CASToff Clothing, Furniture, Silverware, Plated Ware, Old Gold, Pawn Tickets. Above everybody else's prices paid by MAX FRANK, 15 East Craig Street. Tel. East 3067.

COTTAGE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—COTTAGE.—130 IRVINE Ave., Westmount, 7 rooms, bath, w. c., furnace, 2 stall stable, harness room, etc. Apply 72 Anderson St. Tel. Main 2037.

WANT ADS.

For
The 'WITNESS'

MAY BE LEFT WITH

A. T. Chapman, Bookseller, 513 St. Catherine St. West, or with R. Turner, Grocer, Point St. Charles, 801 Wellington Street, West of Subway; J. W. Mathews, 103 Church Avenue, Verdun.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS.

CASH TARIFF.

Situation Vacant, Situation Wanted, Pupils Wanted, Rooms To Let, Articles Found, Second-hand Articles Wanted or For sale.
Property For Sale or To Let.
Other Articles for Sale.
20 Words for 10c.
½c for each additional word. Six insertions for the price of four.

NOTICE PARTICULARLY.
Postage Stamps Will Be Accepted.

The above rates are Cash with order. When not prepaid numerous entries have to be made, and the rate is, in consequence, much higher.
No charge made in our books for any advertisement of less than five agate lines space.

TOOKE'S HENLEY

2 1-8 Inches Deep

Made in ¼ Sizes.

12½c Each

SMALLEST PRICES

Our discount sale still offers wonderful opportunity to men who will take advantage of it. We still have plenty of the very best Shirts, Ties, Collars, Underwear, etc., at the smallest prices of the whole year.

20 percent off everything, nothing reserved.

R. J. TOOKE, LIMITED

177 St. James Street
493 St. Catherine St. W.
473 St. Catherine St. E.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR

SECRETARY'S MESSAGE.

Thirty years ago on Feb. 2, 1881, the first Christian Endeavor Society was organized by Dr. Francis E. Clark, in Williston Church, Portland, Me. Dr. Clark was born at Aylmer, Province of Quebec, Sept. 12, 1851, and since 1887 he has devoted his entire atttention to the Christian Endeavor Movement, being president of the World's Christian Endeavor Union and editor-in-chief of the 'Christian Endeavor Herald.' He is also vice-president of the American Peace Society.

Christian is not as strong numerically in the Province of Quebec at the present as it was ten years ago, but is much stronger in Christian Endeavor activities. Many of our societies are engaged in the different branches of Christian Endeavor work. If every Endeavorer only realized his and her responsibility to the cause of Christian Endeavor, such a wave of enthusiasm would spread over this land of ours that our young people would be filled with a larger vision for service and a greater zeal for Christ and the Church.

Will you not make this a subject for prayer that God will stir hearts of our young people so that C. E. will mean to them Contagious Enthusiasm, Civic Elevation, and Conspicuous Earnestness.

THIRTY YEARS.

On the second of this month the Society of Christian Endeavor had rounded out thirty years of its life.

Thirty years ago, a little company of boys and girls, of Portland, Maine, together with a goodly number of their older brothers and sisters, met at their pastor's home. They were average young people, intellectually and spiritually, but they had learned something of the love of Christ, and they had a sincere purpose—to do what He would like to have them do. Though they enjoyed each other's company, they did not come simply for a social time. Though many of them were school boys and school girls, and enjoyed good literature, they did not come for a literary evening. Though cheerful songs enlivened the hours that they spent together, they enjoyed something more than a musical evening. There was no secrecy about the meeting, no 'grips' of passwords or high-sounding offices to stir the ambitions of these young Christians. The simple truth was that the purpose of their meetings was to formulate some plan and devise some organization which might make them more useful in their Master's service.

Their pastor had already prepared such a tentative plan of action, and presented it to them under the name of the 'Williston Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor.' The young people naturally demurred at first over some of the provisions of the new constitution. They thought it was asking a good deal of them to promise to attend and take some part in each meeting; but when the pastor pointed out to them that it was not a speech or an essay that was wanted, but an acknowledgment of their discipleship that was involved in the pledge, and that any reason which they could conscientiously give to their Lord for failure to take part in the meetings or do any similar duty was a sufficient excuse, they readily accepted this provision, and loyally promised to live up to it.

That was the humble beginning of the first society of Christian Endeavor. It made but little stir in the world. The Portland papers did not record it in glowing headlines the next morning of even mention it in the smallest type. Many of the older church members doubtless for weeks knew little, and cared less, of this new Young People's Society. It lived and grew amazingly, however; that is, the pastor and others who looked on it sympathetically were amazed, because they had seen other experiments tried in that church for the development of the young life, which lasted but a little time and did but little good. It was apparent that a new element had been introduced into the Young People's Society—the heroic element, the element of sincere devotion to Jesus Christ, of high ideals, of willingness to do hard things for His sake.

The lookout committee, the prayer-meeting committee, and the social committee were provided for that first evening. Others were added later, and gradually the society became a training school for the church, not only in expressions of devotion to Christ in the prayer-meeting, but along a score of other lines of service. Other young people of the community were attracted; the spiritual interests of the members were cared for as never before, their literary and social instincts did not suffer; missionary zeal was aroused, emperance sentiment was cultivated, the sick and the poor in the neighborhood were sought out and ministered unto, and it was evident that a new organization, instinct with life, had been introduced into that church.

Eight months later, other societies were formed, and after a year or two, the numbers increased rapidly, and from that day to this there has scarcely been a halt in the progress and development of the Christian Endeavor movement.

Within four years it had leaped across the seas and established itself in Hawaii, India and China. Within seven years it began to attract attention in Great Britain and Australia, where there are now many thousands of societies. It soon after found its way to Germany, to France, to Spain, to Scandinavia, to Russia, to South-eastern Europe. Even the drastic and cruel prohibitions of Hamid II. 'the Assassin,' then Sultan of Turkey, could not keep it out of his domain, though the Endeavorers of Turkey could not wear the badge, and though the very name was on the 'index expurgatorius.'

The islands of the East and the West responded. The little, almost invisible dots on the map of the Pacific Ocean heard of Christian Endeavor, and, by the hundreds, societies were formed in the island world, until now it is true that a larger proportion of the people of the South Sea Islands are Christian Endeavorers than are found in any other part of the world.

If it is true of the domains of King George that 'the sun never sets' upon them; it is doubly true of the societies of Christian Endeavor. In the Occident and in the Orient they are equally at home. From the northernmost point of inhabite dAlaska, at Point Barrow, down to Invercargill, in New Zealand, the most southerly town of any considerable size in the world, Christian Endeavor is found.

The one society has multiplied itself fully a hundred thousand times, for there are now nearly 74,000 societies upon the roll of the world's union, and there are thousands of others that are Christian Endeavorers in all but name. Some eight years after the founding of the first society, the Denominational Epworth League was started, and some thousands of Methodist Societies of Christian Endeavor became purely denominational Leagues. Shortly after this the Baptist Young People's Union and other denominational societies were also organized, but many of them have since come back into the Christian Endeavor fellowship, and have been most warmly received, while the tendency now is altogether toward the larger interdenominational and international fellowship.

Thirty years ago, there was no united organization of young people. Now, almost every nation has its National Christian Endeavor Union. Local unions exist in most of the large cities of the world, and state, district, and county unions and federations of societies bring the young people together every year in thousands of conventions and conferences and institutes, where their enthusiasm for Christian service is aroused and practical methods, proved by experience, are taught.

Thirty years ago, there were no organized efforts for young people along missionary lines. Now, there is scarcely a young people's society without its missionary committee, no great convention without its missionary hour, while many distinctive modern missionary movements, like the Student Volunteer, the Laymen's Missionary Movement, and the various Brotherhoods, are largely manned by past or present Endeavorers, who received their first impetus along these lines in a Christian Endeavor meeting.

Thirty years ago, there were no organized efforts among the young people for good citizenship or temeprance. Now it would be considered strange indeed if any great convention or gathering of Christian Endeavorers forgot to sound the note of Christian citizenship and civic righteousness.

Thirty years ago, the thought of the Quiet Hour, of spending a little time in communion with God each day, aside from the more or less formal prayer and Bible-reading, was scarcely ever emphasized for the young. It was supposed that that was an experience for the older Christians alone. Now, there are many tens of thousands of Endeavorers who have banded themselves together as Comrades of the Quiet Hour. Thirty years ago, there were no efforts to enlist the young in systematic and proportionate giving. Now this great idea, so important to all future missionary interests, is made concrete and definite in the Tenth Legion, to which tens of thousands of Endeavorers belong.

In these thirty years, the society has found its way across the seas and around the world upon many merchant vessels and ships of war. It has not been discouraged by prison bars and bolts, but has entered as a blessed influence into a multitude of prisons, contributing its reforming power to the men behind the bars, and giving them hope of a new chance in life when discharged.

It is well, once in a while, on anniversay occasions, to recall these facts, not with any self-gratulation, or for the sake of landing the society, but that we may see 'what God hath wrought,' and give to him the praise for his marvellous mercies to the Society of Christian Endeavor. There was little human wisdom in the organization of the movement. Many opposed it, laughed at it, and derided it in the early days, but again it has shown how 'God hath chosen the foolish things of the world to confound the wise; and God hath chosen the weak things of the world to confound the things which are mighty; and base things of the world, and things which are despised, hath God chosen, yea, and things which are not, to bring to nought things that are, that no flesh should glory in his presence.'

C. E. UNION OUTING CLUB.

On Tuesday evening, January 31, a jolly crowd of young men and women filled the sleigh provided by the young men of the C. E. Union Outing Club for the members of the club, and driving around the mountain, returned to Ebenezer Methodist Church, St. Henry, for supper. The ladies of the Ebenezer Methodist Epworth League served the refreshments, which were furnished by the ladies members of the club. A most enjoyable time was spent; the president and other officers deserve credit for the success of the drive. The next union snowshoe tramp will be on Tuesday evening, February 7, starting from Simpson and Sherbrooke streets at 8.30 sharp. The members of the Young People's Societies are cordially invited to join with us in our outings.

ENDEAVOR DAY AT POINT ST. CHARLES.

The anniversary of Christian Endeavor Day will be commemorated by the Point St. Charles Christian Endeavor Society on Sunday evening. A regular church service will be conducted by the members of the Christian Endeavor society. The Rev. Mr. Mackay will give an inspiring address on the splendid work being carried on by the society. There will be a choir of forty trained voices, composed of members of the society. A cordial invitation is extended to all to attend this union service.

LECTURE POSTPONED.

Owing to the extreme storm, and the consequent keeping members of the choir of the St. James Literary Society from their homes, it was decided to hold their meeting on Thursday evening instead of Wednesday, and the lecture which was announced to have been delivered by Mr. J. C. Simpson, entitled 'Some legal questions,' was postponed.

THE DAILY WITNESS is printed and published at No. 140 St. Peter street, in the City of Montreal, by John Redpath Dougall, and Frederick Eugene Dougall, both of Montreal.

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

'The "Witness" stands in the front rank of Canadian Newspapers.'—Toronto News.

1911

'I saw it in the "Witness," and I believe it.'—That's what they all say.

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Seale & Son, cor. Beaver Hall and Dorchester. Up 903. Residence Tel. Up 2971.
TEES & CO., 912 St. Cath. W. Up 1653.
WRAY, WM., 113 University st. Up 2687.

UPHOLSTERING.

McANDREW, D., 262 Dorchester W. M. 4414.

VALET SERVICES.

DOWNES, A., 110 Inspector street.
'MY VALET.' (McIntyre & Co.), 411 Bleury street. Uptown 4913.

WOOD AND COAL.

BAILE, ANDREW, 69 McGill st. Main 4622.
Evans Bros., Ltd., 244 St. James st. M. 5364. Westmount 19.

Wholesale

ASBESTOS AND ASBESTOS MATERIALS.

CANADIAN ASBESTOS CO., 42, 44, 46, 48 Youville sq., (cor. St. Peter). Main 611 and 332.
CUNNINGHAM, JAMES, 320 Craig st. East. M. 3940.

BANANAS.

BANANAS all the year round at JOS. BROWN & SONS, 29 & 30 Youville sq. Main 4095-4096

BALATA BELTING.

J. R. Baxter, 102 St. Ant'e. M. 847. Balata Belting

BOOTS AND SHOES—(Wholesale).

AMES & HOLDEN, Limited, 189-207 Inspector st. Main 5440.
DAOUST, LALONDE & CO., 43 Victoria sq. M. 4742
ROBINSON, JAMES, 184 McGill st. M. 344.

CHINA AND CROCKERY.

CASSIDY, THE JOHN L. CO., Ltd., 339-343 St. Paul. M. 1242.

DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES AND MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS.

PALMER, J. & Son, Ltd., 7 Debresoles. M. 1068

EGGS AND BUTTER.

HISLOP & HUNTER, 117 King street. Main 714.

FENCES—(Wholesale.)

Pittsburg Steel Co., 137 Place Youville. Main 2778.

FISH AND OYSTERS—(Wholesale).

Leonard Bros., 20-26 Youville sq. M. 4446-7-8.

GENERAL PRODUCE.

WARD, JOSEPH & CO., 115D Youville sq. M. 4361

GROCERS—(Wholesale).