DAILY WITNESS

MONTREAL, CANADA. | Watch it Growing—Newsier | SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1912. PRICE ONE CENT. X X

FAIR AND COLD

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

...ONTROLLERS' ACTS OFTEN NULLIFIED BY TECHNICALITIES

...e Changes ...r Lead ...on

...AVE FRE- ...OULDER ...AULTS ...N.

...ss in the Board of ...o hastily overlooked ...ght have smoother ...s become ...the City ...der real- ...struction, ...the best ...ntrollers ...the alder- ...powers of ...ected by ...clauses of ...powers nominal. ...the blame ...of the ...expenditure ...with the ...of the ...a two ...em. Thus ...for needed ...nt to the ...has his ...atch the ...of the other ...leader one ...who will ...never so ...comply ...of ward- ...are elect- ...ers and a ...and they are ...benchmen. ...Nothing for the ...strong minority ...of these ...the tactics ...power of the ...mmission, ...ed, and ...and it ...on the ...ected to ...ed, ...bill involves, ...ment again before the ...of these Lilli- ...city ordered ...amount re- ...work.

...ONING THE ...LEVARDS

...e and its twin boule- ...the subject of ...exemplification ...wardism in the ...It is hoped by the Con- ...for the city two ...the land is yet com- ...and where the poor ...go for fresh air in ...evenings and on holidays. ...considered all too ...provided with open-air ...with park areas. In the ...States cities are providing ...years to come, and as a rule ...from five to six times more ...according to popula- ...Montreal has. Future gen- ...is sincerely hoped will ...higher culture than the ...generation, and be more alive ...of the community, will ...imposed to bless, but to exe-

crate the past and present regimes of ...determination for their neglect of works ...necessary for the future welfare of the town.

OBSTRUCTION OF PAVING CONTRACTS.

But perhaps the most mischievous way in which aldermen can do harm is in obstructing the passage of paving contracts. It is on good paving after all that the maintenance of clean streets depends, and every contract withheld till the favorable weather is past is an irreparable public injury. People who are prepared to pay for their permanent sidewalks and pavements have their wishes thwarted by a majority of aldermen, some actuated by different motives, and some by a contractor or two. It is quite a common thing when a paving contract is under debate to see certain aldermen hold consultation with a well-known 'contractor,' usually regarded, however, as a 'middleman,' before making any new move in the matter.

In order to appease two or three east end aldermen, a leader of the Council has carried through a resolution to impose the payment for permanent improvements on all the taxpayers instead of the interested proprietors.

An alderman said the other day that these few men desired it only for their own wards, and that as soon as they had these quarters paved at the expense of the heavy taxpayers they would want the local improvement tax restored. It is merely in the hope of getting something for nothing for their own parsimonious wards at the expense of the more industrious classes of citizens that is actuating these aldermen.

CONTROLLERS HAVE TO FIGHT HARD.

Thus the Controllers consider that they do well if they get an important measure through the Council after three or four months of wrangling. 'Sometimes we fight like blazes,' was an assertion attributed to a late minister of the Dominion cabinet in describing sessions of that body, but this description of proceedings in the Montreal Council would be mild. Language scarcely dignified is constantly indulged in by certain aldermen who should know better when pressed by opponents. 'You are an old fool,' was shouted at an alderman by an angry confrere when crossed the other day.

The aldermen are given powers of legislation in their own right, and they do not even show any brilliant capacity for performing this function. For instance, a by-law drawn up by the legal department in a perfectly legal way in compliance with the city charter, to restrain persons from running ... engines ... the ... and ... havoc with the ..., was so amended and mutilated by aldermen as to be declared ultra vires. Also a perfectly well composed by-law to govern moving picture shows was introduced sometime ago, but Ald. L. A. Lapointe objected to it as being too drastic, and it has been left over and perhaps will not come up again owing to aldermanic influence.

ATTACKS ON THE CITY ENGINEERS.

But some people say that something must be wrong with the city engineering department to lay itself open to attacks of the aldermen. It will probably suffice to say on this point that a great many schemes that would involve the sale of real estate in which they are interested are submitted to the engineers who, by reporting against these schemes as not being in the public interest but in the interest of speculators, incur the enmity of some city councillors who never lose an opportunity of attacking them hereafter.

So it is agreed by all good citizens that the aldermen must be 'mended or ended.' The city council as at present constituted is a clog on progress, and to remove or reform will mark an onward step in the history of the city.

NOTES ON THE WAR

BY CAPTAIN J. REID, R.E. (T.)

All is quiet on the lines before Constantinople. Neither war nor rumors of war. The only cause for anxiety in the eyes of the correspondents absent from the lines is the coma bacillus (cholera morbus) and they are doing its threatened commencement into active life there, ample justice, judging from 'scare heads' this morning.

* * *

I allow this paragraph at the commencement of a correspondent's message from Constantinople to-day to stand by itself.

'I am leaving for the Tchatalja lines to watch the final stages of the drama of Turkey's graceless exit from Europe, after six centuries of misrule, persecution, wasted opportunities and commercial stagnation.'

* * *

I cannot understand why high Turkish officials allow press correspondents to write thus, and remain or go where they like. Russians or Austrians would not tolerate it for a moment.

* * *

Then from a telegram from an Austrian press correspondent with the Bulgarians before Tchatalja, I cull this extract: 'The Turks are fighting with the utmost bravery and desperation. Every soldier is fighting not for the success of the whole army, but for his own individual existence.

* * *

This correspondent represents the 'Neue Freie Presse,' Vienna's most important organ, and it is his first debut at the fighting line. He was pushed forward there by the Bulgarian Headquarter staff to gradually break the chilly news via Vienna that Tchatalja is (as Colenso's back hills once appeared) impregnable to frontal attacks. Its lines of defence cannot be turned and direct attack on its steep 20-mile front means a butchery to its doughty Bulgarian assailants, which their commander-in-chief dare not risk.

* * *

Then here is the Mir (world) of Sofia, and the government preparing the soil in a similar way. Says a summary: 'A significant article appears in the Bulgarian Government organ Mir. It declares that peace is imminent and holds out the olive branch to Turkey to enter into a good understanding with the Balkan league.'

* * *

The German 'Cologne Gazette' helps the matter still further by telling the Bulgarian ratepayers that Bulgaria has abandoned her intentions to enter Constantinople, being thus advised by Russia and Great Britain. The 'tuttle of the whole,' as Joseph Hume the reformer, used to observe, being that Bulgaria fought down to a finish and with a bad lie. (golfing reference only) desires peace.

* * *

Immediately after Russia had approached Turkey for peace on Bulgaria's behalf the German military attache received permission to hurry from San Stefaro to the lines of Tchatalja. The remaining attaches protested at this privilege. The German's mission is obvious now. It was to judge the chances of Turkey's defence should the peace proposals during the armistice result in failure. If this attache says they are good then Austria and Germany will drive a very hard bargain on Turkey's behalf with the Allies, for Adrianople, far less its chief forts being captured, is not even invested on its northern front. All the recent fighting there has been caused by fierce Turkish sorties.

Il Trovatore

Laffitte achieved a real triumph at the opera in His Majesty's last night. Called upon almost at the last moment, to take the role of Manrico, in 'Il Trovatore,' in place of Aresoni, who was indisposed, he gave a magnificent performance. Not only did he appear to be in better voice than at any of his previous appearances, but he infused an hitherto unsuspected dramatic spirit into his acting, thus achieving an all-round success which kindled the enthusiasm of the audience, and resulted in his being called again and again before the curtain.

It was the general opinion that never before has 'Il Trovatore' been given such an adequate rendering in Montreal as it had last night. The cast was an exceptionaly good one, the choruses were well-balanced and well-trained, and the orchestra did really wonderful work. The rendering of the famous chorus 'Miserere,' with its striking orchestral accompaniment, was, of course, one of the features which was looked forward to, because the music is part of every amateur repertoire. Last night new beauties were brought out by orchestra and chorus, and the enthusiasm was unbounded.

Madame Claessens took the part of the gipsy Azecuna. Here she had an opportunity for giving full play to her emotional temperament. She infused an intensity and a fervor into her acting, and a wild and passionate coloring into her magnificent contralto voice, that held her audience spellbound. From the first words of that terrible descriptive song, 'Stride la vampa,'—recalling the scene of the roasting alive of her mother and of her own fearful deed in flinging her own infant into the pyre—down to her last bitter and triumphant cry, 'Sei vendicata, oh madre,' she dominated the stage in every scene in which she appeared.

Madame Amsden, who sang the soprano role of Leonora, achieved an equal success, singing with an appealing sweetness that won all hearts, while as the Conte di Luna, Polese, it need hardly be said, carried all before him.

The opera is not without its faults. The fact that nearly all the scenes are enacted in the obscurity of night combined with the highly melodramatic flavor of the libretto, makes it easy to criticize, but nevertheless when played as it was last night, it affords a really enjoyable festival of emotion.

PLAYING WITH DYNAMITE

Carried in a Basket as Though it Were Eggs

PAY FOR THIS WORK.

Clark Told of Personally Blowing Up Work on Railway Bridge.

Indianapolis, Ind., Nov. 16.—Carrying dynamite about in a market basket was the way Edward F. Clark, an iron worker, testifying at the 'dynamite conspiracy' trial yesterday, said he arranged to blow up non-union jobs.

Clark, an official of a local union in Cincinnati, pleaded guilty at the beginning of the trial of the forty-five men accused of complicity with the McNamara brothers in the illegal transportation of explosives.

In detailing his confession on the witness stand, he told of personally blowing up work on a railroad bridge across the Miami River at Dayton, on May 3, 1908, and of leaving behind an umbrella which bore his initials.

Clark asserted officials of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers induced him to do dynamiting. Once, he said, while inspecting work in Cincinnati, President Frank M. Ryan pointed to a railroad bridge across the Ohio River, and said: 'There would be a good place to put a shot.'

Before that, the witness said, Herbert S. Hockin, now secretary of the union, arranged to supply him with dynamite.

'We had some correspondence with J. J. McNamara at Indianapolis about union conditions in Cincinnati, when in May, 1908, Hockin appeared and told me he was going to spend some money there,' said Clark. 'He took me to Cumminsville, a suburb, where he introduced me to Edward Campbell, who was to supply dynamite. Hockin said I was to receive $100 for the Dayton job. I returned to the place that night with a basket and Campbell gave me fifty half-pound sticks of dynamite. Hockin wanted me to take William Bernhardt, a local official, to Dayton, but I said I would do the job alone.

'Having kept the dynamite in my house that night, I took it the next night to Dayton, where I placed it on a bridge over the Miami River. It was raining hard, so I left my umbrella over the bomb to protect it, lit the fuse and departed.

'The next day in Cincinnati Hockin didn't appear anxious to pay me the $100. He had a newspaper account of the explosion. Finally he gave me $97 on the street.

'When the question of blowing up the Harrison avenue viaduct in Cincinnati came up, Hockin said he wasn't going to let me do it, as McNamara and Ryan were not pleased with the way I had done the Dayton job. I had left behind an umbrella with my initials on it, he said, and they were likely to catch me.

'But he sent me out to Campbell for more dynamite. I took it home in a basket, and the next day, packing it in a telescope case, delivered it by appointment to Hockin and another man at Fifth and Vine streets. That was in August, 1908, and the explosion on the Harrison avenue viaduct occurred on Oct. 6. Campbell had procured more dynamite at the time he got the last lot for me, going about four miles from the place we met him to get it. Two more explosions occurred in Cincinnati in May, 1909, and another in August, all on the bridge which Ryan had pointed out, but I didn't do them.'

REV. DR. GORDON AT THE NORTH BRANCH Y. M. C. A.

The Rev. J. A. Gordon, D.D., pastor of the First Baptist Church, will speak at the men's meeting to-morrow afternoon at 4.15 o'clock. Music will be rendered by the association orchestra, and Mr. D. T. Diplock will sing. All men are heartily invited to these meetings, which are held every Sunday afternoon.

THE VETO, REAL AIM OF UNIONISTS

Object of Obstruction is to Recover Powers of the Privileged Classes

STILL ANGRY AT REORGANIZATION OF HOUSE OF LORDS.

Liberal Party Declares It Will Not Allow Powers of Commons to be Curtailed by Obstructionists.

(By Special Cable From Our Own Correspondent.)

London, Nov. 16.—Ministerial circles find it difficult to understand the reasoning of the 'Times' and other Unionist organs that Mr. Asquith's readiness to accede to the Speaker's views for an adjournment of Parliament until Monday is 'unquestionably a triumph for the Unionists.'

What the Unionists desire is that the defeat of the House of Lords in its efforts to obstruct the legislation of this Government shall be revenged on the Commons, and that what was lost in the House of Lords by the passing of the Parliament Bill shall be recovered in the Commons.

It is believed, however, that just as the country stood behind the Government in its work of curtailing the veto powers of the Lords, so it will support it in firmly holding to the privileges gained, and preventing any retrograde step in the march of democracy. Obstructionist tactics rooted out of the House of Lords will not, it is declared, be allowed to appear in another form in the Commons.

The Westminster 'Gazette' draws attention to this phase of the fight by the privileged classes against the democracy, and calls upon the Liberals to make it one of the battle cries at the next election. It says:

'The Liberal party at the next election must appeal to the country to establish and confirm this work of the Government, and to save the House of Commons from wreckers.'

WESTMINSTER.

WEEK IN THE QUEBEC HOUSE

('Witness' Staff Correspondence.)

Quebec, Nov. 16.— The second week of the Legislature has been a comparatively quiet one, devoted chiefly to routine matters and the advancing of a certain amount of useful government legislation not of great general or public interest.

The Opposition is not strong enough to do much fighting. At any rate, they have hardly collected themselves after the repulse suffered on May 15th last. The members of the Opposition who have made any effort at all to attack the Government, were the leader, Mr. J. M. Tellier, the Hon. Jean Prevost, Mr. Armand Lavergne, and Mr. P. Cousineau, member for Jacques Cartier.

The Premier's warm reply to the 'Action Sociale' was the event of special interest during the week, and apart from the fact that all the Liberal members heartily applauded his speech, a number of them expressed to the 'Witnesss' their feeling that it was high time that some thing of this kind was done in view of the line of criticism which the paper had been following of late.

At the Liberal caucus on Wednesday, the question of educational reform was frankly talked over, and whatever happens to Dr. Finnie's bill providing for compulsory school attendance, of all non-Catholic children, the subject will ze fully discussed, and brought to a vote. He has no intention of withdrawing the bill this session.

It is a satisfaction to know that the Government are considering the appointment of health inspectors in the twelve districts of the Province for medical health purposes. The public health is not as well protected from infectious diseases, for one thing, as could be desired.

The Hon. C. R. Devlin's bill for the protection of game and of fur-bearing animals, is a necessary and beneficial piece of legislation.

The starting of the rumor that a third party was to be launched was taken only as a joke. The only point of interest is as to whether there was any motive for setting such a report going. The only conceivable object would be that on the part of a few isolated members to offer a gentle threat to the Premier and his colleagues, and induce them to relinquish some features of their programme, or, possibly, not to interfere in the matter of the municipal government of Montreal. This is only conjectural, and yet stranger things have happened.

The bills of which the Legislative Assembly have heard so far, that interest Montreal,e and Montreal district the most, are those for extending or eompleting the powers of the National Hydro-Electric Power Co., which proposed to get its power from the Carillon Falls on the Ottawa River, and distribute it in Montreal city and district, and the bill for the incorporation of the Maisonneuve Parks Commission, with large powers for running a big amusement and recreation park, open Sunday afternoon and evening, as well as on week days, and with special licenses for selling liquor.

Besides Montreal itself, practically every municipality round about is seeking charter amendments of a rather important nature.

SERVIA'S DEMANDS IRRITATE AUSTRIA

She Asks for Avlona on the Adriatic Sea, and Vienna Hears that Warships are Moving South

London, Nov. 16.—A despatch to the 'Daily News' from Vienna says Servia, instead of abating in her demands now claims Avlona, on the Gulf of Avlona, in the Adriatic Sea, 33 miles southwest of Berat. The correspondent adds that Servia's answer to the Austrian representations is still not known, but that it is reported Servian troops have reached the Albanian coast of the Adriatic.

It is reported also, says the correspondent, that three large ships, under command of naval officers, have left for the south under sealed orders. It is uncertain whether they are transporting recruits to Bosnia and Dalmatia or are on a mission connected with the Servian occupation of the Albanian coast.

TURKISH FRONT IS GOOD.

London, Nov. 16.—The 'Times' correspondent with the Turkish forces behind the Tchatalja line, telegraphing on Friday, says:

'I have been able to ascertain from personal observation that the Bulgarians are constructing field works west of Papasbuyas. These operations attract an occasional shell fire from Turkish warships off Kallikarda.

'The Turkish front appears to be capable of defeating any further advance. The evidences of disorder that marked their rapid retreat a fortnight ago cannot be found in this part of the line. The position is being entrenched along the entire front, and the warm weather has greatly helped the Turks to recover from the effects of the past three weeks.

'All is quiet along this front. Today the Turkish officers talked of a combined Greek and Bulgarian descent on the Dardanelles as likely to be the closing episode of the war.'

A despatch to the 'Times' from Sofia says that among the serious considerations likely to influence Bulgaria to refrain from occupying Constantinople, such as possible international complications and the difficulty of the administration of the city with a hostile population and crowded with starving refugees, demoralized soldiers and threatened pestilence, there is danger in concentrating a greater part of the Bulgarian army at a point so remote from its base and at a moment when Bulgaria may be threatened by a hostile demonstration from another quarter.

OTHERS ARE JEALOUS.

'Such an eventuality,' continues the correspondent, 'is not so improbable as may be supposed. The jealousies inspired by the Bulgarian triumph cannot be ignored, and cause no little uneasiness in well informed diplomatic quarters. In such circumstances too great a price may have to be paid for hoisting the flag over the Mosque of St. Sophia.

'Should Turkey obstinately reject the allies' terms, the occupation of Constantinople may be necessary, but the Young Turk chauvinism, the primary cause of all Turkish disasters, now is completely discredited, and the Government seems disposed to look the facts in the face.

'The occupation of Dedeaghatch, on the Aegean Sea, by the Bulgarians is expected shortly.'

SITUATION IS PERPLEXING.

London, Nov. 16.—The censorship permitting no news to come from the front, makes the situation at the scene of the fighting in the Balkans more perplexing than ever to-day.

Various reports have drifted in, however, among them that Adrianople had fallen, that the Bulgarians had captured Hademkeui, the headquarters of the Turkish commander-in-chief, that Nazim Pasha, the Turkish generalissimo had capitulated, and that the Bulgarians, either by sea or land, had reached the vicinity of Kilios, on the Black Sea coast, a short distance from Constantinople. These reports are still without confirmation. A vague despatch is published at Sofia, stating that six forts along the Tchatalja line have been captured after what are described as heavy sacrifices on the part of the Bulgarians.

All the reports previously published through the Vienna 'Reichpost' or emanating from other sources go to show that the Bulgarians are having no easy task. Nothing is known as to whether or not the battle continues. The British Government has received no news from the seat of war for some days.

What perhaps is of graver importance than the progress of the hostilities in southeastern Europe, however, is the revelation of the tremendous ravages cholera is making, not only among the destitute refugees, who daily are arriving in thousands at Constantinople, but among the Turkish troops on the Tchatalja lines. It is supposed that this danger well might suffice to give the Bulgarian commanders a pause and induce the Bulgarian Government to arrange an armistice and negotiate peace, since all the practical objects for which the war was undertaken already have been secured, and therefore it is useless to run the risk of an epidemic of cholera in the Bulgarian army for the sake of formal entry into Constantinople, to avoid which it is believed Turkey is ready to agree to almost any terms.

BULGARIA'S CONDITIONS FOR PEACE.

London, Nov. 16.—Bulgaria's terms of peace to Turkey, as reported at Vienna and sent from that city by the correspondent of the 'Daily Telegraph,' consist of seven stipulations.

Included in the first stipulation is the surrender of the Tchatalja army and its withdrawal, guarded by Bulgarians.

The second provides for the evacuation by the Turks of Adrianople, Scutari, Monastir and Janina.

The third calls for payment of a war indemnity.

The fourth demands the surrender of conquered territory.

The fifth calls for the internationalization of Constantinople.

The sixth provides for the opening of the Dardanelles, and the making of Salonika a free port.

Since Bulgaria already has expressed a willingness to leave the status of Constantinople and the Dardanelles to the Powers, says the correspondent, the fifth and sixth clauses of the terms as reported here appear improbable.

TURKS USING OLD GUNS.

London, Nov. 16.—The correspondent of the Vienna 'New Free Press' telegraphs his paper as follows:

'North of the Tchatalja lines Macedonian volunteers have captured the town of Derkos and also are besieging Ak Dunar and Agatsa. In the centre, where the railway makes a wide turn to the north, the Bulgarians also have succeeded in capturing various positions and breaking through the chain of defences.

'An artillery duel is still raging. The Turks have about 150 guns of the largest calibre, which, however, are fairly old, so that the Bulgarians are able to compete with them both in quality of weapons and men.

'On the southern wing the Bulgarians have considerable difficulties to overcome. Their advance is prevented by the extensive swamps of Chekme Lake and the Bulgarians therefore are directing the whole force of their attack upon the centre. The entire battle line is about eight miles long. There are 200,000 men on each side. This means about eight men to every yard, so that tactical movements are impossible and the battle necessarily will assume the character of savage butchery.

'The losses are enormous, especially on the Turkish side. As the troops driven back in disorder are fleeing down the spurs on the Tchatalja side of the heights they are pursued by the Bulgarians, who are pouring a pitiless artillery fire into them. The Bulgarian cavalry is too weak to carry through the energetic pursuit and the task has been taken over by the artillery.

'The Turks are fighting with the utmost bravery and desperation. Every soldier is fighting not for the success of the whole army, but for his own individual existence.'

TURKEY LEAVES EUROPE FOR EVER.

London, Nov. 16. — Telegraphing from Constantinople, Tuesday, by way of Kustendje, Roumania, the 'Daily Telegraph's' corespondent says:

'I am leaving for the Tchatalja lines to watch the final stages of the drama of Turkey's graceless exit from Europe, after six centuries of misrule, persecution, wasted opportunities and commercial stagnation.

'An atmosphere of resignation of the inexorable decree of fate has settled over the Turkish civil and military authorities. All of them seem incapable of making a further effort to save this state. They are prepossessed with the idea that it is not written in the book of fate that the state should be saved. European Turkey, including even Rumelia, is regarded as hopelessly lost and the little emotion of which the Turkish character is capable is devoted to shedding a few mild tears over the possibility of losing even a portion of Constantinople.

'For the rest, life proceeds as usual. In Pera and in Government circles there is the same slow, even round, which no emergency can quicken. So apathetic are the Turks over the disaster of their falling Empire that they seem incapable of making one final effort to save something from the wreck. Whatever Europe may arrange in distributing the spoils in European Turkey will not affect the Ottoman population, who already have made their own plans for the future. This great exodus from Thrace is not the temporary move of a mass of terrified refugees to escape the ravages of war, but a general return of a people to the land whence they sprung.

'All to whom I have spoken reply: "We will never return to Europe. We have had enough of constant wars, massacres, disturbances, extortion and persecution; we only seek where we can dwell in peace." This fact may materially assist the powers in their squabble over Bulgaria's legitimate spoils.

PEACE IS IMMINENT.

A significant article appears in the Bulgarian Government organ 'Mir.' It declares that peace is imminent and holds out the olive branch to Turkey to enter into a good understanding with the Balkan league.

A Constantinople despatch to the 'Cologne Gazette' declares that Bulgaria has abandoned her intentions to enter Constantinople, being thus advised by Russia and Great Britain. Altogether, although the report that an armistice already has been arranged has not been confirmed, all indications point in that direction, and it may be supposed that the terrible conditions of famine and destitution prevailing among the refugees in the neighborhood of Constantinople, which is conceded to be a hotbed for the spread of cholera, may have had something to do with Bulgaria's decision.

From other points at the seat of war comes news of the occupation of the peninsula of Mount Athos by the Greeks and the march of the Greek army from Salonika to join in the Servian attack on Monastir. This attack, according to the Belgrade despatch, began yesterday, with an encounter between Turkish and Servian cavalry near the city of Monastir.

A report received at Berlin asserts that disorders are occurring at Salonika. Bulgarian and Greek soldiers are said to be plundering and maltreating the Mohammedan inhabitants who are besieging the foreign consulates for protection.

The Turkish Government issued a batch of despatches signed by war correspondents of the Paris 'Temps' and 'Journal des Desbats,' the Berlin 'Lokal Anselger' and 'Tageblatt,' the London 'Daily Mail,' and other European papers, all denying reports of atrocities alleged to have been committed by the Turkish troops.

...UNMEN SNEER AND SAVAGELY GLARE AT EACH OTHER IN COURT

...imed that 'Gyp the Blood' and 'Lefty Louie' Did No Shoot Rosenthal.

...w York, November 16.—The case ...the defence in the trial of the four ...men accused of killing the gambler Herman Rosenthal, was com- ...yesterday. Nearly a dozen witnesses ...testimony in support of the ...claim that the two informers ...Vallon and Bridgie Webber, ...unidentified stranger had fired ...fatal shots at the gambler, and ...three of the defendants, 'Gyp the Blood,' 'Lefty Louie,' and ...Lewis were on the scene ...as innocent spectators, and that ...fourth, 'Dago Frank,' was not ...at all.

...Frank,' a diamond pin flashing ...his tie, a gold watch chain ...from a waistcoat of the latest ...on the stand as the first witness ...the day the story that purported to be his alibi on the night of ...murder. He left 'Gyp,' 'Lefty,' ...Whitey' at Bridgie Webber's ...rooms just after the mysterious ...had invited them all to go to ...Hotel Metropole, where Rosenthal was, ...to see Jack Rose, he said. ...went to the home of his girl, Jean ...when he swore. When he got ...he found that she had been ar- ...and he went to the police sta- ...to bail her out. It was not until ...that he heard of the murder of ...Rosenthal.

...followed testimony from the ...an old woman, which corrobor- ...the stories told yesterday b y the ...three defendants that Webber ...Vallon were the real gunmen in ...case. The witness was Mary Elen ...who was selling newspapers ...chewing gum near the Metropole ...morning of the murder, and ...swore that she saw four men, fit- ...the description of Jack Rose, ...Webber and Vallon in a ...near the hotel, and that the ...fired came from that group. ...did not see the four defendants ...at all, she said.

...Stanich, eye-witness for ...State, was called in rebuttal be- ...Court adjourned, and while he ...on the stand Rose, Webber, Val- ...and Scheips were brought into the court room and lined up against the rail in front of which the gunmen were sitting. Stanich swore that he had not seen them at the Metropole.

The gun men turned in their seats, and the sneers and savage glares that passed between the two quartettes who faced each other in one room for the first time since their arrest excited the keen interest of the spectators. The informers will be called in rebuttal by the State to-day. It was upon the understandthal that they were given immunity hal that they were given immunity from prosecution.

It is expected that the case will be in the hands of the jury by Tuesday. The lawyers indicated yesterday that they would spend all day Monday in summing up.

PASTOR'S FAMILY WELCOMED.

Erskine Presbyterian congregation at a social last night, formally welcomed the Rev. Dr. Hanson, Mrs. Hanson and the Misses Hanson. Though Dr. Hanson has been here a year, he returned to Belfast this summer to bring back his family. Mrs. Hanson and her two daughters received the guests in the hall of the church, and early in the evening Mrs. Hanson was presented with a large bouquet of red roses. Later, an attractive programme of music was given, and several speeches made, welcoming the ladies. Among the gathering were the Rev. Dr. Barclay, the Rev. Bruce Taylor, of St. Paul's Church, and the Rev. Prof. J. Scrimger.

SCOTS CONCERT.

A Scots concert, under the auspices of Stanley Street Church Choir, will be held in the lecture hall of the church on Thursday evening next, Nov. 21st, under the leadership of Mr. Anderson, the choir master.

COMPLAIN ABOUT BLASTING.

Complaining that the noise of blasting by the Canadian Northern is frightening away their customers, Alex. Nelson and Co., furriers, St. Catherine St., ask the Controllers to have it stopped.

THE FREIGHT YARD ON FLETCHER'S FIELD

Tramways Company is Hauling Clay from Contractor's Waggons.

Fletcher's Field has been long regarded with affection by many citizens as an open-air breathing spot that should not be desecrated. Many times have campaigns had to be made to keep it from desecration.

Greatly to the surprise of the residents in the vicinity a part of this field abutting on Pine avenue has been converted into a sort of freight yard by the Motnreal Tramways Company. Back against the wall which separates this field from the grounds of the Hotel Dieu Hospital a wooden platform has been erected. Upon this structure, waggons are driven loaded with earth from the excavations of the new High School, for which Mr. John Quinlan has the contract and the clay is dumped into waiting cars which carry it away to other parts of the city. A raised waggon track of ties and lumber has been built from the platform to Park ave., and it is used by the waggons which do not touch the ground in their passage.

Mr. George Janin, City Engineer said to-day that permission to do this work had been granted by the city to Mr. Quinlan on condition that he could be stopped at any time, and that all the clay and earth around there must be cleaned up in the spring.

Ald. Lapointe said that he did not like it. This was something similar to what was done to the Champ de Mars. That would not be in shape again for two years.

WORLD'S FINANCIAL NEWS IS REASSURING WITH TRADE GROWING

President of the Sherwin Williams Co.



MR. W. COTTINGHAM.

TRUST BUSTING CAMPAIGN SOON IN FULL SWING

Among the many factors now overhanging the Wall street market, one that should not be lost sight of is the trust-busting campaign, which will soon loom up as a market influence of no small importance. True, the hearing of the many suits now pending will spring, but financial interests will begin to prepare for their effect long before the actual occurrence of the event.

The department of justice of the United States is making unusual efforts to push the pending anti-trust suits, and the arguments will be completed just as soon as possible, so that the hearing may commence. The cases against the United States Steel Corporation and the International Harvester Co. will probably be ready for decision about March 4.

Other important anti-trust suits now pending are the civil suits against the American Sugar Refining Co., Keystone Watch Case Co., National Register Co., and the United Shoe Machinery Co.

MONTREAL IS DOING A NICE TRADE—MONEY

Bradstreet's Montreal weekly trade report for November 14, states that there has not been any great change in the wholesale district, during the week. They have been devoting most of their attention to shipping and receiving fall and winter goods previous to the close of navigation of this port, which will take place in about ten days. Several well known financial and commercial men have passed away during the week. The stringency of the money market has been detrimental to some lines of business, especially those of a speculative nature. The week's record in real estate shows some large transactions, but smaller sales are less numerous.

The provision market is fairly active, pork products show a decline in prices in nearly all lines. Butter is very firm, as is also cheese. The supply of eggs is very light, and prices rule strong. Dressed poultry is arriving more freely, and meeting with ready sale at good prices. There is still quite a scramble for coal, but as supplies held here are limited, dealers are delivering in very small quantities. The sugar market is on the quiet side. There is quite a large quantity of dried fruits arriving, which is attracting the principal attention of the wholesale grocery trade.

The weather conditions have not been very faborable to the retail trade, and business has been rather quiet. Remittances and collections are reported slow. Money is exceedingly firm, with loans hard to obtain at the moment.

Move to Protect the Foreign Investor.

The Canadian Chamber of Commerce in London has decided to undertake to ascertain, through reliable, independent sources, the value of Canadian farmlands offered for sale in the United Kingdom, the information thus obtained being furnished free to bona fide intending purchasers.

Where more detailed information is required, the intending purchaser will be expected to pay the costs.

GRAND TRUNK TO STRENGTHEN ITS POSITION

In local railway circles the opinion prevails that the Grand Trunk Railway have abandoned their fight against the New Haven in the New England States, very largely on account of the difficulty of arranging the necessary financing.

Th invasion of New England was a plan worked out by the late Mr. C. M. Hays, and since his death there has been nobody in the Grand Trunk who seemed to be strong enough in favor of the proposed lines to raise the money that would be required for such costly extensions.

By abandoning th fight the Grand Trunk will again effect a working arrangement with the New Haven and Hartford, and will again secure back to their lines in Canada the bulk of the Canadian traffic to the Main-coast,something they always enjoyed until the fight with the New Haven, resulting in the Grand Trunk's inability to have running rights over the New Haven to all the principal points like Old Orchard Beach, etc.

OVER TWO MILLION OF GOLD IN 1912 FROM ONTARIO

Based on the experience of the first nine months of 1912, and taking into consideration the present rate of output at the Hollinger and Domes mines, it is estimated that the total output of gold in the Province of Ontario, during the present year, should reach the value of somewhere in the vicinity of $2,250,000.

It is doubtful if heretofore any year has reached $70,000, so that the increase in value is exceedingly satisfactory indeed.

TRADE IS JUST BOOMING ON THE PACIFIC COAST.

Vancouver reports to Bradstreet's say that development of mineral resources in province meant one million dollars spent in Vancouver for supply during year. Some industries are being established close by the city. Building returns showed new record last week. Wholesale houses continue for the most part active, groceries being extremely so. Firms are behind in delivery of canned goods. Sugars are ten cents easier. Good demand exists for fruits. Produce is firm, but cured meats are easier. A steady market exists for grain, with oats easier, and flour active. Real estate is quiet, but active building is going on. More English money promises to be invested in British Columbia in near future.

A study of the Canadian stock markets, with a view of selecting the more attractive forms of investment, results in attention being drawn to a number of Canadian preferred stocks. In quite a few instances common stocks are selling at levels which would seem to indicate that they have discounted favorable developments for a long time to come, but in many instances the preferred issues have not shared in the advance to anything like the extent that they might have if one considers the stronger position in which they are situated. Such a condition makes it possible for the investor to pick out one of many Canadian preferred issues, which are selling at levels offering high interest return on the investment, particularly in view of the security there is behind most of these preferred stocks. M ost of the Canadian preferred issues pay dividends at the rate of 7 percent, and are particularly well secured by assets of a very substantial character. In almost all instances the dividends are paid quarterly, making a better return than 7 percent on the par value. Some of the stocks of the older Canadian companies are selling only a few points above par, while the issues of many of the new consolidations are still selling in the vicinity of 90, and, as they find a growing investment market, should steadily gain to above par.

Activity In Trade in Winnipeg is Best in Years Says a Report

Winnipeg reports to Bradstreet's say that while receipts of wheat and other grains have been at high level for some time past they are likely to come less heavily from now on, and that circulation of money from banks, which has been liberal, promises to be less in future. The exceedingly active condition of business is becoming almost monotonous. Dry goods men still have their hands full, especially with sorting orders. Now that the result of threshing is no longer in doubt retailers are buying freely to meet impending heavy demands in all parts of the west.

In footwear trade continues active and values firm. Travellers report favorably. Leathers are firm. There has been improvements in demand for cured meats. Butter advanced one cent per pound. Cattle were firm. Grocery trade, which quieted down a little, is reviving well. While hardware is a shade quieter, volume of business is large, and prices of winter lines have been advanced. Linseed oil declined 10c per gallon.

QUEBEC BUSINESS PEOPLE PLEASED WITH OUTLOOK.

Quebec reports to Bradstreet's say business as a rule continues buoyant and wholesalers regard the outlook with favor, although colder weather is wanted to create a demand for winter stocks. Considerable activity is noticeable amongst the grocery and provision trades, which is usual at the season. Building operations are quiet, statistics to date give the number of permits issued for building purpose are slightly in excess of previous year, but largely for repairs and medium class of dwellings. Local industries are well employed, price of leather holds its own, shipping is active, besides several steamers loading for U. K. ports, coasters are busy taking their final cargoes for Lower St. Lawrence points.

U. S. STEEL CORPORATION DOING TREMENDOUS TRADE.

Statement of United States Steel Corporation as of September 30th, 1912, submitted to Stock Exchange, shows company has nearly $72,000,000 cash under head of current assets, and $8,312,000 cash under head of insurance, and depreciation funds, a total of more than $80,000,000.

Compared with cash held at close of each fiscal year, the Steel Corporation is better off to-day in cash holdings than at any time since organization. Largest amount of cash under head of cash assets previously reported was on December 31st, 1906, when it amounted to $67,636,000.

On December 31, 1911, cash holding of United States amounted to only $43,500,000, or $28,500,000 less than on September 30th last.

ECONOMIST HAS NOTE OF WARNING FOR INVESTORS

Edmund Thery, the great French economist and student of financial conditions, has issued a warning note in regard to the present situation and and its possibilities. He warns European investors to display great caution, saying present conditions warrant fears as fully as conditions in 1870 at the outbreak of Franco-Prussian war.

He notes at that time Europe's financial capitalization totaled 200 milliards of francs, of which 30 milliards were in gold; while at present capitalization is 750 milliards of francs, with only 40 milliards in gold. Mr. Thery deduces that a tremendous fall in security values threatens if political horizon does not clear.

LARGE INTEREST BEING TAKEN IN BRAZIL CO.

Toronto, Nov. 16. — There has never been such a ready market for any stock in Toronto as there has been, even during recent tight money, for Brazilian Traction. The total turnover in this stock amounted to over 2,000 shares, and it is felt that some interests who are behind the stock are able to swing big blocks of it and are also able to arrange their financing in connection with same at a time when other interests find it absolutely impossible to get any money at all.

While outside interests are not too favorably disposed towards Braxilian at the present time, still people on the inside, who claim that they are in a position to know, are satisfied that, if it were not for the present unrest in the European markets, that Brazilian would already be selling above the 100 mark and that, given any normal conditions in the market here, it will be impossible to keep the stock around present prices.

BIG INCREASE RAND OUTPUT FOR OCTOBER

London Nov. 16.—In October the mines of the Rand produced 763,681 fine ounces of gold against 703644 ounces in October 1911 and 653147 ounces in the corresponding month of 1910. The output was valued at £3,265,150, contrasted with £3,010,130 in the same month last year and £3,774,390 in October, 1910.

The following table gives the output of gold at the Rand (in fine ounces) since 1909:

	1912.	1911.	1910.
Jan.	737,060	651,027	601,368
Feb.	703,886	610,828	572,632
March	820,723	676,065	607,419
April	737,660	667,714	619,015
May	779,662	685,951	624,170
June	753,936	685,567	625,781
July	786,388	700,258	638,714
Aug.	764,737	713,407	648,269
Sept.	747,803	700,625	646,899
Oct.	763,681	703,644	653,147
Nov.	.....	719,729	642,591
Dec.	.....	709,808	640,905
Totals	7,590,556	8,237,723	7,534,120

DIVIDEND ON MONT. COTTON COMING SOON

The first Gividend declaration on Montreal Cottons common will, it is said, be made in the next couple of weeks, as some time ago President Ewing intimated that the only reason why the directors had not taken up the question of a dividend was that all the old stock had not been turned in as yet and they desired to have every share before taking any action, with a view of avoiding legal complications.

It is understood that the only estate which had not turned in their stock has intimated that this will be done in the near future.

LESS SILVER BUT MORE VALUE

The output of silver in Ontario, in the first nine months of the year, was 943,000 ozs less than during corresponding period of 1911, but was worth $1,114,090 more. The Deputy Minister comments: 'The productivity of the mines in Cobalt is being well maintained.'

Shipments comprised 15,408 tons of ore, and 7,859 tons of concentrates, and bullion to the value of $2,239,124. Outside of Cobalt the production consisted of 216,000 ounces, from South Lorraine, and 449,281 ounces from Gowganda.

Mr. W. Cottingham, of Cleveland is in the city.

Mr. E. A. Robert returned from Quebec last evening.

ALL BRANCHES OF BUSINESS IN THE WEST RECEIVING AN IMPETUS FROM BOUNTIFUL CROPS

(Canadian Press Correspondent.)

Winnipeg, Man., Nov. 16. — By the end of November, with a continuation of the remarkably fine weather which prevailed during October, comparatively little of the grain crop of the Prairie Provinces will be left unmarketed, and of this small margin the greater part will be safe in storage. The Northwest Grain Dealers' Association, in an estimate just to hand, places the wheat crop of 1912 at 188,000,000 bushels, and accounts for about 93,000,000 bushels out of the total up to November 5, including what has been marketed, stored at country points, and disposed of as seed or at country mills. With wheat being loaded at the rate of between one thousand and thirteen hundred cars a day, the end of the present month will see a tremendous hole made in the remaining 95,000,000 bushels.

Incidentally it is interesting to note that the original estimate of the Prairie Provinces' wheat crop was 225,000,000 bushels. The Grain Dealers' present figures are doubtless very close to the actual production.

The improved facilities possessed by the railways this fall for handling the big crop have meant much to the three provinces and the transportation companies are getting their fair share of credit for the conditions, though the weather was their staunch ally throughout. With all the roads possessing greater motive power, more rolling stock, more branch lines, there has been hardly a suggestion of blockade or congestion. For the most part the farmers have had cars when they needed them, and the progress of the wheat to the markets has not been unduly delayed.

About the only delay, as already pointed out in Canadian Fress despatches, has occurred at the Port Arthur and Fort William elevators, where in some cases the wheat has not been going out as fast as it came in. A three-days' storm on Lake Superior interrupted navigation to the extent of one trip for most of the big freighters, which was unfortunate, but by no means disastrous.

It is worth noting that in the past five years the crop yield of Alberta has increased by more than 150 per cent, according to the Statistics branch of the Alberta Department of Agriculture. In 1908 the yield of all grains in the province was 25,073,147: and the estimated yield for the present year is 64,516,960 bushels. As compared with 1911, when the yield was 50,907,531, the increase is 28 percent. In 1909 the yield was 36,761,493 bushels, and in 1910, when there was a partial crop failure, owing to adverse weather conditions, the harvest totalled 22,027,-34 bushels.

MAKING RECORDS ALL OVER THE WEST.

Those who like to keep closely in touch with Winnipeg's advancement have been greatly interested in watching the total of building permits climb upwards during the present year. Early in the year $20,000,000 was the mark set as the attainment to be desired by December 1st, and towards the end of October there was rejoicing when the $19,000,000 mark was passed, leaving only one million dollars for more than two months. Though it is possible that there will be no big undertaking launched just at the beginning of winter, yet there is little doubt that the desired figure will be reached and a new record set in the history of Winnipeg.

The present year has seen the erection of half a score or so of office skyscrapers in the down-town section, to say nothing of all the other construction work, which has been prosecuted in every part of the city.

Thousands of dwelling houses have gone up, and with a brisk market for realty of all kinds, have in most cases found a ready sale. Apartment houses are being erected in all parts of the city, and though rents are high, the supply of accommodation of this kind is never equal to the demand. The Fort Garry Hotel, the handsome edifice half a block from the Union Station being erected by the Grand Trunk Pacific, is nearing completion and tenders for furnishings and fittings will shortely be let. The Fort Garry will differ from most first-class hostelries in that the rotunda will be for business and not for service as a public lounging room. The managers of the Royal Alexandra, the C. P. R. Hotel, have announced a million-dollar extension to that building and improvements to the station. The palatial Young Men's Christian Association building will soon be completed, and will of a certainty 'fill a long-felt want' in this city where young men predominate.

NEWSPAPER BUILDING GOING UP IN WEST.

In connection with the general prosperity of the West, and the flourishing condition of all branches of business, one notes with satisfaction that, from all indications, the newspapers are getting their fair share. The Regina Leader and the Vancouver World recently moved into splendid new buildings erected for their exclusive use, each, of course, being the 'finest newspaper offices in Canada.' The Winnipeg Free Press have sold their very valuable corner next to the post office, and in a few months will take possession of their new building several blocks farther west on Portage avenue. With an abiding faith in themselves and the West, the Free Press paid a large sum for the lot adjoining their new building that they may have room for enlargement at some future time when the occasion demands it. In the meantime a garage will be erected on the property. There are other publishers throughout the West who are giving serious consideration to the building problem.

UNITED STATES STEEL QUARTER EARNINGS ABOVE $35,000,000

New York, Nov. 16.—Record production of the United States Steel Corporation in October indicates a heavy increase in earnings in the fourth quarter. Earnings may be in excess of $35,000,000, which would enable a surplus of $7,500,000.

Earnings in October are estimated above $12,000,000, or at the rate of $36,000,000 for the last three months. Earnings of $35,000,000 would be at the rate of $140,000,000 a year. It requires about $105,000,000 per year to meet all charges, including dividends, so that surplus for this quarter would run at the rate of $35,000,000 per year.

Tonnage is now being taken at top prices, and the trade will be surprised if net in the first quarter of next year does not exceed $40,000,000.

United States Steel in October produced approximately 1,500,000 tons of ingots, or at the rate of 18,000,000 tons per year. In 1901 its ingot capacity was only 9,425,000 tons; to-day it must be close to 19,000,000.

The following gives production of steel ingots from 1902 to 1911, with annual rate of production in October.

1912	x18,000,000
1911	12,753,370
1910	14,179,369
1909	13,355,189
1908	7,338,713
1907	13,341,992
1906	13,511,149
1905	11,995,239
1904	8,406,378
1903	9,167,960
1902	9,743,918

x Rate of production in October.

Net over the next twelve months, if there is no let up in steel, should be $160,000,000. This would give a surplus almost double the bond isse of a little over $30,000,000 put out in first half of this year.

If earnings reach $35,000,000 in the current quarter, they will compare with corresponding quarters as follows:

1912	x$35,000,000
1911	23,105,115
1910	25,901,730
1909	40,982,746
1908	25,246,675
1907	32,534,191
1906	41,750,126
1905	35,218,083
1904	21,466,832
1903	15,087181
1902	31,985,739
1901	29,759,910

xEstimated.

Canadian Railway Earnings Growing.

Earnings of Canadian railways for the first week in November all show big increases over the same period last year. C.P.R. earnings showing an increase of $445,000, or a gain of nearly 18 percent. Grand Trunk earnings for the same period amounted to $1,061,984, an increase of $105,166, equal to 11 percent. Canadian Northern earnings showed a gain of $64,300.

AMMUNITION OF BULLS ON C. P. R. WAS EXHAUSTED

'Berlin was apprehensive over affairs in the Balkans and sold Canadian Pacific.' Something like this has recently appeared on several occasions in the foreign cable. Why Berlin should sell Canadian Pacific every time Europe feels apprehensive over the relations of Austria and Servia, or the possible fall of Constantinople, is not very clear; but the probability is that the liquidation of Canadian Pacific for quite other reasons has been in progress for a considerabl time past.

The stock had a very large rise, and the announcement some weeks ago of valuable rights seemed to exhaust the bull ammunition. Since that time there has been liquidation on every favorable opportunity, and the market position of the stock has suffered considerably.

STOCK EXCHANGE PRICE CHANGE

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

STOCKS.	High.	For the Week. Low	Open	Closed	Yearly Dividend	on Last Sold. Yield	Shares Sale.
Bell Telephone Co.	163	161½	162	162½	8	4.93	48
Brit. Col. Packers Association	148	144½	148	145	6	4.13	60
Can. Pacific Railway	267	261	262	266	10	3.77	2150
Canada Car Foundry com.	80	76½	77	80	..	....	140
Canada Cement com.	29	28	29	28½	..	....	780
Pref	93	92	93	92	7	7.52	610
Can. Loco. Co. com	60	60	60	60	..	....	80
Pref	93⅞	93½	93⅞	93½	7	7.56	25
Crown Reserve Mining Co.	355	350	351	350	60	17.80	5460
Dom. Canners com	69⅝	67½	69	69	7	7.00	25
Detroit Electric Ry.	72	71¾	72	72	7	6.84	425
Dom. Coal pref	110	110	110	110	5	6.42	20
Dom. Iron and Steel pref.	102½	101	102	102½	7	6.93	240
Dom. Steel Corp.	61½	60	61	60	7	6.85	1940
Dominion Park	152	152	152	152	4	2.63	50
East. Can. P. and P. Co.	5	5	5	5	..	....	50
Illinois Traction Co. pref	93	92½	92½	92½	6	8.33	140
Lake of Woods Milling	135	134	135	135	8	6.01	190
Pref	122	122	122	122	7	5.73	25
Laurentide Co. Limited	227	225	227	225	8	3.55	195
Mackay Co. com.	84½	84½	84½	84½	5	6.02	20
Pref	68	67¾	68	68	4	5.88	25
Montreal L. H. and Power	230	228	230	228	8	3.93	1985
Montreal Tram. Debentures	82½	82	82	82½	5	6.09	43000
Nor. Ohio Trac. and Light Co.	72½	70	72½	72	4	5.71	103
Nova Scotia Steel and Coal com.	87	85	87	87	6	6.89	180
Ogilvie Flour Mills com.	125½	124	125½	124	8	6.45	90
Pref	118	118	118	118	7	5.83	....
Ottawa Light and Power Co.	170	168	170	170	7	4.11	278
Penman's Limited com.	56	56	56	56	4	7.27	25
Quebec Ry. L. and P.	15	11½	12	14½	..	....	1650
Rich. and Ont. Nav. Co.	112½	110	111¼	114¼	8	7.20	3140
Shawinigan Water and Power Co.	138	137	137	137½	5	3.76	26
Sherwin Williams Paint Co.	61	56½	57	61	..	....	400
Pref	101	100	100	100	7	7.00	100
Smart Bag pref	110	105	110	110	7	6.80	60
Spanish River com	62¼	61	62½	62	..	....	120
Pref	94½	94	94	94½	7	7.44	40
Steel Co. of Canada	28½	27½	27¼	28½	..	....	240
Pref	90½	90	90½	90¼	7	7.77	....
Toronto Rails	141	139½	141	141	8	5.71	410
COTTONS—							
Can. Cotton Pref	75	74	75	75	6	8.00	20
Dom. Textile Com	79¼	78⅜	79¼	79	5	6.32	1480
Pref	105¼	104	105	105½	7	6.66	98
Montreal Cottons Limited	63¼	63	63½	63½	..	....	240
Pref	105½	105½	105½	105½	7	6.66	25
BANKS—							
British North America	155	154	154	155	10	6.45	12
Commerce	244½	221½	224¼	221½	10	4.52	240
Hochelaga	170	168	170	170	9	5.29	50
Merchants	195	192½	195	192½	10	5.10	63
Molsons	205	205	205	205	11	5.30	48
Montreal	245	245	245	245	10	4.08	11
Nova Scotia	268	268	268	268	14	4.20	8
Royal	230½	224	224	230½	12	5.21	130
Union	251	251	251	251	8	3.25	22

CROWN-RESERVE MINING COMPANY LIMITED.

DIVIDEND No. 34.

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

Transfer books will not be closed.

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

By order of the Board,

JAMES COOPER,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Montreal, November 11, 1912.

REBUILT TYPEWRITERS

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

CHAS. B. WALSH & CO.
30 ST. JOHN STREET, MONTREAL.

THE BANK OF TORONTO

DIVIDEND No. 125

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of TWO AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. for the current quarter, being at the rate of eleven per cent. per annum, upon the Paid-up Capital Stock of the Bank has this day been declared; also a Bonus of ONE PER CENT., and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its Branches on and after the 2nd day of December next, to the Shareholders of record at the close of business on the 15th day of November next.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS will be closed from the 16th to the 25th days of November next, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board.

THOMAS F. HOW,
Geenral Manager.

The Bank of Toronto,
Toronto, Oct. 30, 1912.

THE QUEBEC BANK

Notice is herby given that a Dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. upon the paid up Capital Stock of this Institution has been declared for the current quarter, and that same will be payable at its Banking House in this city, and at its Branches on and after MONDAY, the 2nd day of December next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the sixteenth to the thirtieth day of November (both days inclusive).

Th Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held at th Head Office of the Bank on Monday, the second day of December next.

The chair will be taken at 3 o'clock.

By order of the Board.

B. B. STEVENSON, General Manager.

Quebec, 22nd October, 1912.

DOMINION COAL CO., Limited.

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

DISCHARGING PLANTS AT Montreal, Quebec and Three Rivers.

WITH Unexcelled Facilities for Bunkering.

SALES OFFICE, 112 St. James St., Montreal

Telephone MAIN 4461.

The following is a summary of the dividends paid to date from the various Cobalt mines:

Mine.	P.C.	Amount.
Beaver	17½	$350,000.00
Buffalo	163	1,603,000.00
Cobalt Con.	4	188,460.00
City of Cob.	23	139,312.00
Coniagas	107	4,280,000.00
Crown Res.	260	4,578,901.00
Foster	5	45,700.00
Kerr Lake	144	4,320,000.00
La Rose	44½	3,141,685.00
McKin.-Dar.	126	2,830,558.98
Nipissing	151½	9,090,000.00
Right of Way	77	504,513.00
Silver Queen	21	315,000.00
Temisk.	50	1,234,156.25
Trethewey	68	840,178.00
T. & H. B.	21,400	1,660,854.00
Wettlaufer	40	600,000.00
Total		$35,722,318.23

These figures do not include dividends realized from close corporations in the camp such as the O'Brien, Cobalt Townsite, Drummond and others, nor does it include the profits shared privately from the La Rose prior to the mine being incorporated into a company in 1908.

Indications Point to an Early Dividend for Common Stock of Locomotive Coy.

Toronto, Nov. 16. — 'Interests close to the Canadian Locomotive Company are again purchasers of the common stock, and the fact that they are buying at such high prices in a dull market like the present, would seem to indicate that they are almost certain of a dividend on the stock kearlier than was expected at the time the company fas formed a year ago.

It is said that some of the recent buying has been for some English interests who are purchasing the stock in view of its possibilities.'

HAMILTON TRADE REPORTS ACTIVITY IN ALL BEST LINES

Hamilton reports to Bradstreet's say that the wholesale trade in staple lines is active. Several Toronto houses, who have sample rooms there, report satisfactory activity in dry goods. Almost all lines of manufacturing have about all they can handle. While prices of coal have not yet gone up in Hamilton, prospects are for severe shortage and higher rates. The list of real estate transactions was fairly long, among sales being some large properties. Hamilton stands ninth among Canadian cities in building permits for year to date, with over five millions, and over a million above last year to date. Two new branch banks will be established in city early next year.

OTTAWA TRADE EXPANDING.

Ottawa reports to Bradstreet's say that industries are expanding in that city. Several firms have increased their capital stocks. Real estate men are becoming interested in the new C. N. R. town site, Rideau. Ottawa is feeling the shortage in coal, and dealers are likely to raise it to $9 per ton. Business is being interferred with because of poor freight facilities, according to wholesale men.

Managing Director of Sherwin Williams Co.



MR. C. C. BALLANTYNE

No Adverse Effects to Industries Expected From Woodrow Wilson's Election

New York, Nov. 16—According to heads of the leading industrial companies the election has had no adverse effect on business. Orders continue to come in in good volume, and indications that there will be industrial activity for the next twelve months at least continues unchanged.

As one manufacturer put it: 'Mr. Wilson will have some very conservative men at his elbow as advisors. Cleveland H. Dodge, who is, perhaps, Mr. Wilson's closest friend is noted for his conservatism. It is argued that Mr. Wilson is too wise a man to promote legislation tending to disturb business and that while there will be a tariff adjustment, it will not be sufficiently drastic to cause the least embarrassment to commerce and industry.

Looks as if the Porcupine Camp Would Add Greatly to Canada's Natural Wealth

Commenting on the output of gold in Ontario during the nine months, Deputy Minister of Mines says: 'In the gold mines of the Porcupine producing bullion during the year and the output was very satisfactory, the value of the gold being more than double the value for any previous year.'

The output of gold in Ontario for 1906 up to 1910, generally ranged between $66,000 and $68,000, the output for 1909, however, being but $52,000. It will be seen from the above figures that the value of the output for the first nine months of this year was upwards of $1,000,000.

The largest producers were Hollinger and Dome, but Vipond and McIntyre also contributed their quota. Miscampbell Mine at Porcupine which contributed were the St. Anthony Mine at Swastika Lake, and the Olympia at the Lake of the Woods.

LONDON WHOLESALE HOUSE HAVING A BUSY TIME

London reports to Bradstreet's say that the several wholesale dry goods houses, as well as representatives from other cities, are having a busy time. The outlook for most branches of trade is encouraging. Produce market was strong, with eggs higher, while oats and hogs lower. It is proposed to increase area of city by extensive annexation of suburbs. Real estate was quiet. Call for hardware is not quite so active.

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

ESTABLISHED 1864.

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AGRICULTURAL

POULTRY TOPICS FOR THE WINTER

Witness Readers are Invited to Learn How on Knotty Points.

Now is the interesting time in the poultry yard and farmers and poultry-fanciers are scratching their heads and worrying over the egg basket, many a farmer's wife is probably desperate over the precious few eggs which her hens are now shelling out, and as the price for strictly fresh eggs soars higher and higher the more worried the good dame becomes, because even a few eggs more would go quite a way toward meeting the grocery and dry-goods bill. But it's no use, the hens will not lay—that is, a good many are not now laying, and the chances are that the majority of hens on the average farmers' flock will not do much before Christmas.

October, November and December are the three months in the year when it is very difficult to get even an average egg yield. This year the situation is undoubtedly worse than usual, for in most parts of the country the spring season was late, cold and wet. This seriously affected the spring hatches.

PULLETS LATE IN MATURING.

Then the summer season was unusually wet and cold which affected the growing stock, with the result that nearly all pullets are very late in maturing. Pullets are coming in to laying later than usual, and fresh eggs are extremely scarce. It seems quite probable that those who have early pullets which will lay well through the winter will coin money on them, for guaranteed fresh eggs are now selling at 50 and 60 cents per dozen in Montreal and Toronto.

High prices stimulate interest in poultry raising, and everyone is anxious to have the fowls do as well as possible. For the benefit of the Witness' readers a series of articles on timely poultry topics will be given throughout the winter. It is hoped that readers will make free use of these columns to discuss the many branches of poultry farming. If anyone has any questions to ask they will be answered through these columns. Various questions will be discussed freely.

SUBJECTS THAT WILL BE DISCUSSED.

The series of articles to be given will include:—Egg production, feeding for eggs, breeding poultry in relation to egg production, breeds of poultry and egg production, the importance of strain, methods of fattening poultry, crate feeding, caponizing, killing and plucking poultry, preparing dressed poultry for the market, marketing eggs, co-operation in marketing poultry products, the organization of egg circles, poultry-keepers and middlemen, types breeds and varieties of chickens, turkeys, ducks and geese, poultry houses and fittings, systems of poultry keeping, incubation, hatching chicks with hens, brooding and rearing the young stock, and some of the more common poultry diseases will also be discussed.

Questions or letters discussing any matter of poultry raising may be addressed to the editor, and they will be given every consideration.

LITTER

The number as well as the fertility of the eggs depends largely upon the vitality of the flock. The vitality, in turn, depends upon the exercise the hens are given. It is only natural for a hen to work for most of her living; the harder she works the greater will be the circulation in her system; consequently, the reproductive system will be better nourished than if the hen were fed large quantities of feed only a few times a day and induced to take but little exercise. Exercise helps to start egg production.

The litter should be quite deep, from about 12 inches to 14 inches. It should be kept in such a condition that the hens may readily scratch down to the floor, thus being able to pick up every grain that is in the litter. If the straw used for litter is too coarse, many hens will soon become discouraged after a time, and will give up scratching altogether. This will induce laziness among some of the best layers, and the egg production will be impaired.

The fowls should keep the litter free of grain. If, sometime after feeding, no grain except a few coarse oats are left in the litter, there is something wrong with the method of feeding. The fowls should not be fed too heavy in the morning or throughout the day; but at night the fowls should be given all they will pick up, clean. Through vigorous exercise the fowls will become hardier, and when cold weather comes on they will be better able to resist the chance and will make better breeders and layers.—M.A.J.

FRUIT MEN'S CONVENTION.

The convention of the Ontario Fruit Growers' Association to be held on December 13, 14 and 15 will be one of the most important in the history of that organization. The programme as far as arranged for promises much material for thought and discussion. The common insect and diseases of the orchard will be discussed by Mr. L. Caesar, of the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph. Fertilizers for the orchard will be dealt with by an expert from the United States. 'Nursery stock, selection and care' is the subject of an address by Prof. J. W. Crow, O.A.C., and 'What fruit shall Ontario grow for in boxes?' also will be discussed by Professor Crow. Mr. P. Gott and others connected with the Dominion fruit inspecting service, will deal with the question, 'What constitutes a No. 1 apple?'

What six varieties shall we grow for profit?' will be taken up by the following expert growers:—Mr. Wm. Armstrong, Queenstown; M. C. Smith, Burlington; W. A. Dewart, Fruitland; A. W. Smith, M.L.A., Lucknow; James W. T. Macoun, Dominion Horticulturist, Ottawa.

Transportation problems will be discussed by G. E. McIntosh, Forest, and by Orchardist, by A. G. Bland, Guelph. An expert from the United States will be on hand to deliver an address on 'Little peach and plum pests.'

BRAN AS FOOD.

Bran as a poultry food proper does not stand very high in the esteem of many poultry-breeders, many never using it at all. Bran, however, possesses the valuable quality of being both a bone and feather-maker, while, having regard to the prices of other foodstuffs, a proportion of bran may be wisely added to the bill of fare. Apart from its value as food, bran is an aid to the more digestive process of animals in that it promotes the digestion of other foods while it lightens the work of the blood. A meal, for instance, which consists of one part bran and two parts of ground oats or barley can all the better and more nourishingly be digested than can meal consisting of the latter only. Hence, a meal so composed has a far greater economical value. The most suitable way of gaining the object in view particularly for fowls, is that the bran be scalded and allowed to remain for some hours before mixing with other foods. In this way, the bran's qualities are better communicated, as well as its digestive powers.

TO IMPROVE THE AVERAGE FARM FLOCK

The buying of a pure bred male and mating him with the farm stock is probably one of the most popular methods of keeping up a flock. This system, when used for getting pure bred stock, is not to be recommended, as one never knows just when by such a method his flock can be termed pure bred. Where this is practised there are several things that must be considered.

Buy nothing but birds of the best constitution. Never be satisfied with a bird lacking vigor. Get a bird of the same breed each year. A good many buy their birds inteligently, but some change breeds every year. They will take a Rock this year, then a Wyandotte, next a Red, and possibly the Red will be followed by a Minorca, Buff Orpington, Langshan or a Game. In fact they never seem to be satisfied if they cannot get a new breed each year. This should be avoided. Better stick to the same breed, and if possible buy from the same source each year.

If any selection is being done, one can easily lose the standard that has been attained by introducing a new bird from a different source. In selecting a male bird, intelligent breeders will choose a bird that is strong in the points in which their hens are weak. For instance, if the breed calls for yellow legs and the flock is made up of a number of hens with dark or pale colored legs, it is well to get a male with a pronounced yellow leg, and so on. Where the practice of buying a new male bird each year is followed, the male bird should be taken from the flock as soon as the breeding season is over, and the cockerels disposed of or separated before they become troublesome.—Poultry Department, Macdonald College.

THE USELESS ROOSTER.

Experiments by poultrymen show that a cock eats enough each month to produce a dozen eggs, if the same food he consumes were fed to a good hen. Old cocks and non-productive hens eat, but return no income. Half-a-dozen cocks with five or six dozen hens will produce all the fertile eggs needed for incubation; while the hens, after the removal of the males, will continue to lay as many, as large, and as good eggs as they will when in company of the male birds. The policy of separation of the sexes, after the incubator season, results in vigor and thrift among the remiander of the flock, and in greater profit to the owner. Get rid of old cocks and lazy hens. They are only food consumers and drones. Then select a dozen most energetic, active, happy hens and a male of like quality. Give them a small house and yard by themselves, with lots of straw to compel exercise: all the grain they will dig for, green food, such as cabbage, beets, etc., and table scrap; then use the eggs from this pen for hatching.

WILL ERECT PLANT.

A large packing and storage plant will be erected by the Canadian Egg Company at Camora, Sask, Canada. This company was recently organized and has secured the sole right to use the Danish system of egg treatment in Canada and the United States. Warehouses will be erected in other sections of Canad. and also in the United States.

THE FARMERS' YEAR IN BRITAIN

Returns Show Falling Off in Live Stock But More Land Cultivated.

The preliminary returns issued by the British Board of Agriculture show a reduction in live stock, but there is a distinct increase in the area of agricultural land under cultivation, which may be attributed to the higher prices prevailing for grain. There is a shrinkage in the acreage of England under crops and grass, due largely to the encroachment of towns upon the country, but the substantial increase of arable land under the circumstances is distinctly satisfactory. Wheat, barley, oats and rye all show an upward tendency; indeed, the percentage of increase in rye—34.4—looks somewhat formidable, but it really represents a total of a little short of 14,000 acres. Beans have not been in such favor, probably due to the fact that peas were in keen demand last year.

Potatoes have been a profitable crop, and are still very profitable, with a 7.9 percent increase in the acreage. Turnips and swedes have decreased very considerably, but mangels have all but recovered the lost area. All the other crops mentioned, such as kohl-rabi, rape, vetches, lucerne—indeed, the forage crops generally—occupy an increased area, as one would expect, owing to the fact that the temporary clovers were a complete failure last year. Hops, too, have shown a symptom of revival. There has been a tendency to increase the amount of land left down for hay.

Turning to the live stock on the farm, the year has been somewhat disastrous, as farmers have had to capitalize their live stock in the south of England. This was due, of course, to the drought, it being considered a more profitable policy to keep as few animals on the farm as possible, and to stack such fodder as was available. The decrease in live stock, particularly in the breeding animals, would certainly be alarming if the cause could not be accounted for, but it was really what must have been expected by those who were cognisant of the situation. It may be remarked, as indicative of the excellent position which the live stock breeder holds, that the imports of cattle from Ireland during the past year show a great reduction from the year preceding; that taking all things together, everything implies a good market for beef and a strong demand for breeding stock. Milk production occupies a large place in the agricultural calender. The situation in horse breeding is far from satisfactory.

The declared value of the live stock exports for September, £142,970, was a big increase over the corresponding total for the same month last year, but to this total cattle, sheep, and pigs contribute an almost insignificant amount. With respect to the first eight months of the year, the total is £1,043,789, or 4.67 percent in excess of the corresponding total in 1911, and is the highest for the first eight months of any year since the year 1906. The number of horses exported during August, 4,225, has only once been exceeded during the period mentioned above in the month of August, i.e., in August, 1907, when 4,591 head were shipped.

POULTRY RAISING IN CANADA

It is a Profitable Business if Run on the Right Lines.

(By Prof. M. A. Jull, Macdonald College, Quebec.)

There is money in hens, but it takes a good man to get it out. Most people, however, have the idea that for poultry keeping very little, if anything, is required beyond common sense and inclination; they think there is nothing to learn, no knowledge or experience necessary, but simply to buy some land, build houses, and stock with fowls, and the fowls will return money several-fold. The keeping of poultry is not different from any other business, and requires a certain amount of knowledge in caring for the fowls. There have been many failures in the poultry business, especially when carried on as a business by itself, and these may be attributed largely to one or more of the following conditions:

In the first place, there is a great lack of appreciation of the value of the hens. The average farmer pays so little attention to his flock that it is often not profitable. Mongrel fowls are found on most farms and mongrel methods are employed in caring for them. Probably the greatest fault with the average farmer's and poultryman's way of raising poultry is neglected. Most of them know better, but they don't care. The average farmer as a rule is rather indifferent and unconcerned about his small flock. He has no system in breeding, and does not practice selection to any extent. Practically no attempt is made to improve the productive qualities of the laying stock. The most serious charge against the farmer is that he makes no efforts to conserve the vigor of the flock. The fowls are often kept on the same ground year after year, and no special attention is paid to tender green food for the young stock. Moreover, in many cases the chickens are very busy. Also many poultrymen give little attention to the question of proper housing. Inroads of disease through contaminated soil, lack of sanitation and overcrowding of the birds in damp, dirty, ill-ventilated houses, do a great deal to destroy the usefulness of the flock.

START IN A MODERATE WAY.

The above undesirable conditions may all be overcome very easily if the farmer will only take a little interest in his flock and will use ordinary intelligence in feeding, housing and raising his poultry. Failures are usually due to inexperience and to those who are about to start poultry raising. It may be said that one of the safest ways is to start in a moderate way and to learn the business thoroughly before much money is invested. Mistakes will certainly be made and different problems will present themselves for solution before success can be obtained in any extended way. The farmer is in the best position of all to make money with poultry; he usually has plenty of land, so that his fowls can be kept on sweet, clean soil year after year. He has plenty of room to give his plant a good location, he is generally in position to house the fowls comfortably, and he can secure feeds cheaper than any one else. Also with the small flock on the farm it requires comparatively little time and attention to make it a success.

About 90 percent of all the poultry products come from the farms, so what we are chiefly concerned with here is how the farmers can make more money from their poultry. We have seen that most of the poultry products are supplied from the farm, and we have also seen that the farmers can produce these products cheaper than any one else, so the question naturally resolves itself into more and better poultry on the farm, with increased profits for the farmer.

The following reasons are given why poultry should be kept by farmers:

1st. Because the farmer ought, by their means, to convert a great deal of the waste of his farm into money in the shape of eggs and chickens for market.

2nd. Because, with intelligent management, they ought to be all-year revenue producers.

3rd. Because poultry will yield him a quicker return for the capital invested than any of the other departments of agriculture.

4th. Because the manure from the poultry house will make a valuable compost for use in either vegetable garden or orchard. The birds themselves, if allowed to run in plum or apple orchards, will destroy many injurious insects.

5th. Because, while cereals and fruit can only be successfully grown in certain sections, poultry can be raised for table use or for egg production in all parts of the country.

6th. Because poultry-raising is an employment in which the farmer's wife and daughters and sons can engage, and leave him free to attend to other departments.

7th. Because it will bring the best results in the shape of new-laid eggs during the winter season, when the farmer has the most time on his hands.

8th. Because to start poultry raising on the farm requires but little capital. By good management poultry can be made, with little cost, a valuable adjunct to his farm.

9th. Because eggs and poultry are necessities on the farmer's table, and consequently he should produce these as economically as possible.

10th. Because the poultry department can be made to pay better in proportion than any other department on the farm.

A HUNDRED HENS AND BETTER STOCK.

Every farmer, on the average, could wel keep 100 laying hens, and these would require, but comparatively little more attention than the few birds now kept. More important than increased numbers, however, is first to get better stock. Nothing pays as well as pure breeds, and the farmer should improve the productive qualities of his laying stock by introducing pure blood as soon as possible. I do not advocate discarding mongrel stock immediately, and replacing it with pure bred stock, but certainly a pure bred cockerel should be used on the breeding stock from year to year. In this way, the quality of the flock is gradually improved. If it is convenient, however, to get rid of the mongrels at once, it would be advisable. Farmers, as a rule should keep pure bred fowls, as they are much more profitable than mongrels, or even cross-breeds.

There are two classes of fowls with which the farmer is chiefly concerned: 1st, General purpose breeds and 2nd. Egg laying breeds. In the general purpose class, there are such breeds as Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes, Rhode Island Reds and Orpingtons. All of these breeds are good layers and are also good table birds, they combine eggs and meat production, and usually lay well in winter. In the Plymouth Rocks, the Barred is the most popular variety, and the White Wyandotte is the most popular of all the Wyandottes. There are Rose and Single Comb Reds and the White and Buff are the popular Orpingtons. The Orpington is a white fleshed bird, while the other three are yellow fleshed. They are popular market fowls, are hardy and profitable.

In the egg laying class we have such light breeds as the Leghorns, Minorcas and Anconas. These are typical egg laying machines and are bred especially for egg production. They are generally smaller than the general purpose breeds, but considering Canada's winter climate, they may not be regarded as all the year round layers. Of all the Leghorns ,the Single Comb White is kept more than all others put together. Black Minorcas are more popular than White, and the Ancona is practically a Mottled Leghorn. They lay a fine large white egg.

BREED ACCORDING TO MARKET DEMAND.

The breed which a farmer should keep will depend largely upon his nearness to the market, and what the market demands. The ruling price of eggs and poultry will also decide whether he will give his chief attention to egg production or to the production of the eggs and poultry flesh. The egg laying breeds produce good broilers, while the general purpose breeds produce excellent roasters. As far as the eggs are concerned, the general purpose breeds usually lay brown eggs, while the egg laying breeds lay white eggs. There are only a few markets, however, which discriminate, according to color. More important than breed, however, is the strain of any one breed. By strain is simply meant a family of fowls which have been bred year after year for some special purpose. The breed-to-lay strain of Barred Rocks developed at the Maine Experiment Station is an example of a strain. In poultry the farmer should see to it that he gets a good strain of any breed he chooses.

The poultry department of Cornell University conducted an experiment in comparing the profits of cross-breeds and pure breeds. The result of the first year's work shows that there is no advantage in cross-breeding poultry. There were two crosses made; Leghorn hens were crossed with Leghorn Cockerels. The results of the experiment are:

First, in so far as the results with egg production are concerned, we gain nothing in either of the crosses with the Leghorn on Rock or Rock on Leghorn, when compared to pure bred Leghorns. The Leghorns laid more eggs than the Barred Rocks or either of the crosses. Moreover, the crosses gain nothing in size or vigor over the Barred Rocks when kept pure. We received from the White Leghorn pullets an average production of 182 eggs apiece, from the Barred Plymouth Rock pullets 129, and the cross of the Rock on Leghorn hens 153 eggs per hen, and the cross of the Leghorn male on the Barred Plymouth Rock hens an egg production about half way between the Leghorns and Barred Plymouth Rocks. In regard to size we see that at seven months of age these pullets of pure bred Leghorns weighed 3.42 pounds and the Barred Plymouth Rock pullets 5.05 pounds. The cross-bred stock of the Barred Plymouth Rock on White Leghorn hens weighed 4.35 pounds, which is a combination of these two, that is to say, that the chickens were larger than Leghorns and smaller than Barred Plymouth Rocks, and in the case of the cross of the White male on Barred Plymouth Rock hens, we have a chicken that is larger than Leghorns and smaller than Barred Plymouth Rocks, but larger than the cross-bred Barred Plymouth Rock on Leghorn hens.

The effect is that in this experiment the size and shape was determined by the male rather than by the female, because all of these chickens on the cross of the Barred Plymouth Rock male on the White Leghorn hens were Barred Plymouth Rock shape and approached the Barred Plymouth Rock size, whereas all of these chickens, both male and female, in the cross of the White Leghorn male on Barred Plymouth Rock hens were Leghorn-shaped and approached the Leghorns in size, and neither of them was as good as a pure bred Barred Rock. We gained nothing in constitutional vigor, egg production or meat production over the pure breds, but we did do this, namely, by bringing together two magnificent pure bred varieties single comb White Leghorns and Barred Plymouth Rocks, which has taken somebody from fifty to sixty years to develop in pure breedness, we have in one season undone the careful breeding of half a century.

GRADES FOR EGGS.

The Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce provides the folowing grades for eggs: Prime firsts, loss off firsts, ordinary firsts, seconds, fair grades. Prices are calculated according to grade and all eggs are purchased over the Board, subject to inspection as to quality offered. If the seller fails to deliver the goods up to the mark he is assessed a five percent fine.

CONDIMENTS.

Many people, in order to get eggs when they want them, feed their poultry all kinds of spices, red pepper, ginger, venetian red, etc. There is no doubt that the feeding of any stimulating feed tends to bring on a better supply of eggs; but there is a reaction, and the best feeders have practically discontinued its use. Where hens are stimulated for egg production, the fertility during the hatching season is impaired. The constitution of the chick is also weak, and many who have persisted in this method of feeding complain of increasing lack of vigor in their flocks. A good normal feed and plenty of it, fed judiciously, is the best system—the only system that can be followed from year to year and the vitality of the flock maintained.

The Royal Bank of Canada

DIVIDEND No. 101.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of THREE PER CENT. (being at the rate of Twelve Per Cent. per annum), upon the paid-up capital stock of this Bank, has been declared for the current quarter, and will be payable at the Bank and its Branches, on and after MONDAY, the 2nd day of December next, to Shareholders of record of 15th November.

By order of the Board.

E. L. PEASE, General Manager.

Montreal, P.Q., October 11, 1912.

BANK OF MONTREAL

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND OF TWO-AND-ONE-HALF PER CENT. upon the paid up Capital Stock of this Institution has been declared for the three months ending 31st October, 1912, also a Bonus of one per cent., and that the same will be PAYABLE at its Banking House in this City, and at its Branches, on and after MONDAY, the SECOND DAY OF DECEMBER next, to Shareholders of record of 31st October, 1912.

The Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held at the Banking House of the Institution on MONDAY, the SECOND DAY OF DECEMBER next.

The Chair to be taken at Noon.

By order of the Board.

H. V. MEREDITH, General Manager.

Montreal, 25th October, 1912.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT

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—: BY :—

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— Entitled —

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KITS COLUMN

(A Weekly Letter of Comment and Opinions.)

We are beginning to feel the approach of Christmas. Already people are perambulating the shops with an alert eye open for opportunities in the matter of Christmas presents. Already, too, the old advice—freely given, but rarely taken—'Shop Early'—is offered in press columns and advertisements. It is not everyone who can take old Father Christmas by the forelock. Too often we are galloping after his vanishing coat-tails at the last hour on Christmas Eve. There are reasons why some of us cannot shop early. We may have to wait for our money. We may have to earn it; and we may have difficulty in getting it. Some of us may have no money, and no hope of getting any. And what millions of people there may be who have nothing at all with which to buy even the vereist trifle for some one they love. I knew a woman once in such a plight; knew her very intimately. She died long since, and has her Christmases in Heaven now. From riches she had come to poverty, and a terrible struggle for mere bread. There was a little child, and there was not even the prospect of five cents to spend on a toy for him on Christmas night. He was just big enough to ache for a whistle, or a drum. And he was just old enough to know about Santa Claus, and dear baby enough to believe in that delightful old party. What he could not be made to understand was that probably Santy would be short of money. Santy short of anything! Sacrilege! So when the great night came he kept his little round eyes fixed on the stove pipe (it happened in the old days) until the Angel closed them and took him away to Faraway Land.

And blessed be God! As the city bells were tolling midnight on the Eve of the Greatest Feast in the world—a door opened softly, and an arm thrust a closed basket into the room. That was all—an arm and a basket—and gently retreating steps along the bare passage of the big building where in one room the beautiful baby lived with his mother. There never was before or since such a Christmas basket! There was everything in it. Things to eat and things to keep you warm, and things to make noise with. And a woman fell on her knees and prayed in the dark her thanks to Santa Claus—who so often is the Lord God.

There never was such a Christmas Party. Not even the Cratchits could come up to it. And there never was such noise anywhere in the world, or such laughter or such—tears! The Angels might have been happy in Heaven that Christmas Day, but, poor things! they had only trumpets to make a noise with. They hadn't a drum and a mouth organ and a cow that could 'moo,' and a lamb that could 'baa'—and a long tin whistle that could pierce your brain.

Will there ever be such a Christmas again anywhere? Yes. Every year will bring just such exquisite pleasure to some little forlorn mother, some 'believeing' little child, some lonesome or homeless one, some down-and-under human creature—if you and I dip down into our purses and do our duty like real men and women—as we should. It is not too soon to begin to plan for some one's Happy Christmas.

WHAT ARE WE TO DO?

The bizarre in dress is one of the things middle-aged women are facing. Now while an oddlooking hat, or remarkable furs, or extreme gowns and coats, may look smart and dashing on the young, they make an older woman look ridiculous. An old, sagging face under one of those crushed down fur or velvet hats looks perfectly dreadful. And yet, the milliner in the interests of her trade is obliged to tell such a woman that the chapeau is 'most youthful and becoming.' There seem to be no smart modes built for the middle-aged. If you are young, or if you are old, you can be accommodated. Age must be served, as youth will be. But poor middle-age whose hair has not grayed—or will not—for there is such a thing as youthful hair—real, unbleached or undyed hair, which laughs at the face beneath it—poor middle-age appears to have no one to care for it, and so must toddle along by itself looking either too young or to old for its years. Why do they not make fashion pictures for fat women, and oldish women, and ugly women? Of course, I want that lovely velvet hat, or that sweet fur toque, which looks so becoming on that slender, subtle young figure in the picture. Wouldn't I like to look like that? 'Oh, my eye!' as the Artful Dodger says, 'wouldn't I just!' And I buy the hat and take it home and lock my room door, and put it on, and smirk at the mirror.

And oh, the poor thing in the mor-
And oh, the poor thing in the mirror! And the game of football she has with the hat!

WOMEN AND WAR.

There is no educator in geography equal to war. We have already become familiar with such names as Padgoritza, Cettinje and Uskub. We each have a mind vision of that queer city called Scutari where everyone goes home after work hours and bolts and bars his door for the night, and where nobody walks about the streets after dark. We have become somewhat acquainted with the magnificent and handsome Montenegrin, the splendid Bulgarian, the intrepid Serb. And, alas! we have read shuddering the accounts of the 'dozens of women found in heaps, slain by the sword.' This war has been no long distance affair. Sword has clashed against sword; horse cannoned against horse. The old savage hand to hand battles have again taken place with the old massacres and ravishing and torturing. Despite the vivid press messages, the fact remains that the censorship was stringently enforced, and correspondents—with the exception of two reporters—were not allowed to proceed to the scenes of fighting, but had to take their news at secondhand from official sources. And as always in any rough deal among men, it is the women who get the big end of the stick.

And yet we read of Montenegrin and Bulgarian women, abroad cheering their men as they went out to war; egging them on, inspiring them with valor, and generally encouraging them just as our own women encouraged Our Boys when they lined up for South Africa. We hear the cheering of the women. But their saddest tears are shed in secret.

THE LAND OF HOPE.

Mr. Hamilton Fyfe, the English journalist, has nothing but good to say of Canada in his recent letter in the London 'Mail.' He dubs Canada—as many have done before him—'the Land of Hope,' and declares on this his third visit to us that he has found but one Englishman—one of my own trade, too—a reporter—to be so dissatisfied with his postion and life here generally (and he is earning $30 a week!), that he would welcome the chance of returnisg to a good berth in England. Everyone else to whom Mr. Fyfe spoke, and he made it his business to inquire of many, made answer, 'We wouldn't go back for anything!' One man from Prince Albert thought he would like Canada. So when a good position was offered he went back to London. After four months of it, he went into his employer's office and offered his resignation. Asked for a reason, he told the managing director of the concern for which he worked that he found things too slow. 'The whole country's too slow,' he said. So he came back here and is here 'for keeps.'

I remember 'dying' for the opportunity to go back to my home in Ireland after eight years 'exile' (as I then called it) in Canada. Well, I went. I never slept a full night on board ship for very joy that I was going home. And when the ship brought up close against the Northern Ireland coast, and I saw the green hills of Ireland rising almost outside by cabin window, I knelt down and hailed them reverently, and loved them through tears that almost choked me, and longed to get out and lie on them and stroke them as if they were living creatures whom I loved and wanted. It was all real feeling, too—and came of a great hunger, a sick longing to be again amongst familiar home things.

But Canada had her grasp of me although I did not know it then. The first transports over, the old associations renewed, I found time going slowly. Places seemed to have shrunk in some queer manner, and people seemed to be tired and slow and hopeless, rather. There seemed to be no spring in the land, or in my heart, and I began to finger my return ticket more and more frequently. The Maple Leaf, swinging proud and high, seemed to be rustling me away from the lowly shamrock. I remember how surprised I was. How impatient I grew. And with delight I saw again the gray heights of Quebec, and saw the clear bright skies, and felt the thrill of Hope, the desire to be 'up and doing' with the rest of the new world. I have gone home to the old sod many a time since. And invariably the same longing and hunger to come back has come upon me; the same joy at the first sight of the Canadian shore. And I could therefore understand—perhaps more keenly than a Canadian-born—what Mr. Hamilton Fyfe meant when he wrote he heard every where from emigrants over here the same cry, 'We wouldn't go back for anything!' And yet, although I wouldn't go back to live in old Ireland, with Saint Colombkille I can say—'there is a gray eye that often turns towards Erin.' And there is a heart far across the sea from her, that would gladly cease to beat to-morrow for Ireland's sake and in her cause, if by it, good would come to her.

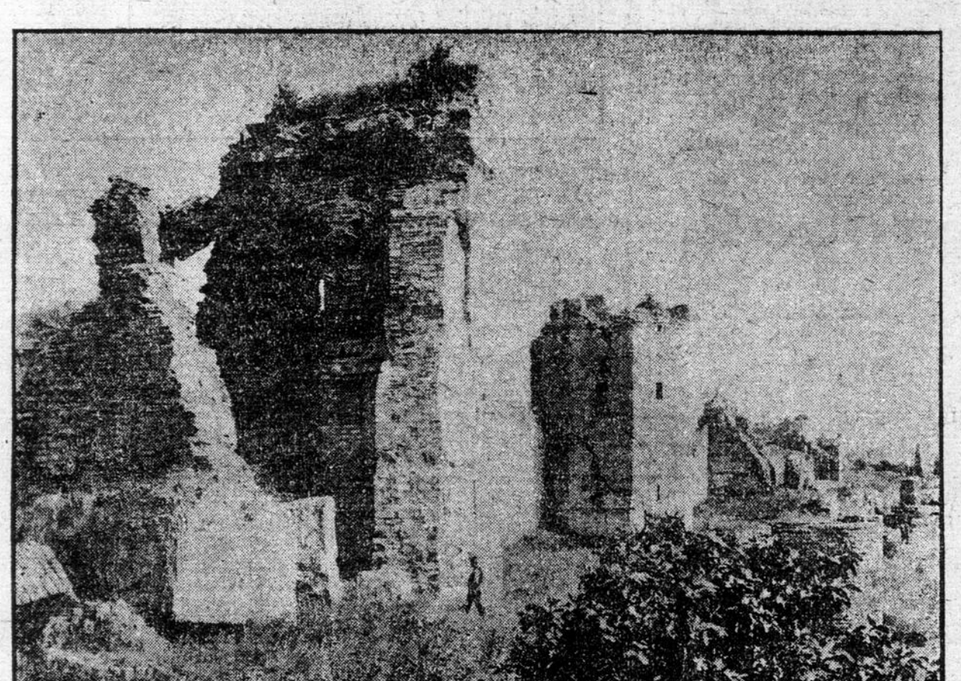
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GETTING READY FOR FLIGHT



Panic-stricken inhabitants of Constantinople with their household effects before the great Mosque of Sultan Suleimanich, ready to flee from the city as the Balkan army is storming its doors.
—Photo. Underwood & Underwood, N.Y.

NINETY ANCIENT FORTS



The Theodosian Wall, flanked by 116 fighting towers, of which about ninety still stand, though cracked. It extends for five miles from the Sea of Marmora overland to the Golden Horn, Constantinople. It is the concensus of opinion that this wall, with its ancient and crumbling forts, will not withstand the assaults of the Bulgarians.

TENNYSON ON MONTENEGRO.

They rose to where their sovran eagle sails,
They kept their faith, their freedom, on the height,
Chaste, frugal, savage, arm'd by day and night
Against the Turk; whose inroad nowhere scales
Their headlong passes, but his footstep fails,
And red with blood, the Crescent reels from fight
Before their dauntless hundreds, in prone flight
By thousands down the crags and thro' the vales.
O smallest among peoples! rough rock throne
Of Freedom! warriors beating back the swarm
Of Turkish Islam for five hundred years,
Great Tsernogora! never since thine own
Black ridges drew the cloud and brake the storm
Has breathed a race of mightier mountaineers.

WHY IT PAYS TO BUY
SCOTCH INGRAIN SQUARES

Every woman knows that, for hard wear, there are few materials equal to Pure Wool.

This is why our Scotch Ingrain Squares are so satisfactory for floor coverings for Dens, Bedrooms and Living Rooms.

These Squares are made from the best selected Scotch Wool, the finest and most durable in the world, and imported direct from Scotland by us.

Being All Wool they are guaranteed to keep their colour and not fade.

They are particularly well adapted to Bedrooms as they are soft and warm.

We have them in different sizes, in a number of handsome designs and colourings and two-toned effects.

Some of the designs are suitable for Dens or Living Rooms.

Our assortment of these Squares is the finest we have ever shown and are well worth your inspection.

We are sole Agents in Montreal for the Marshall Sanitary Mattress—the only Sanitary and really comfortable Mattress made.

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NEW DRESSES

Just received, a shipment of Dresses for Afternoon Wear, in Satin Charmeuse, Velvet, Serge, etc.
In SATIN CHARMEUSE the colors are Black, Navy, Brown, Taupe, Copenhagen, Purple. Each style is distinctive and quality of material the very best. Prices beginning at $27.50.

NEW WAISTS

In Waists we are showing some very pretty and effective designs. Fancy Chiffons, Silks, and Crepe-de-Chine in novel effects. Prices beginning at $5.00

WAISTS FOR MOURNING WEAR

Correct styles in Chiffon and Ninon, in tailored and dressier effects. Perfect fitting garments.

Note Address 111 Metcalfe Street.

RUGS Twice The Quality at HALF-PRICE

AXMINSTER RUGS
10 only of these Rugs, in mottled designs. Sizes 3 x 3½ yds. Reg. $30.00, for $16.50 Each

English CRETONNES
Full width sun fast colors in a variety of designs and colorings. Values to 75c a yard; Friday 29c Yard

Tapestry PORTIERES
in self colors of green or red. 50 inches wide. Values up to $8.00 a pair: to clear at $3.69 a Pair

BRUSSELS RUGS

Sizes 2¼ x 3	yards.	Regular	$13.50, for	$ 8.10
Sizes 2½ x 3	yards.	Regular	15.00, for	9.00
Sizes 3 x 3	yards.	Regular	18.00, for	10.80
Sizes 3 x 3½	yards.	Regular	20.00, for	12.60
Sizes 3 x 4	yards.	Regular	24.00, for	14.40

THE FURNITURE DEPT.
A new shipment of white enamel furniture just opened that was purchased before prices went up. Come and see them. You will find the price lowest.

TAPESTRY Squares
Size 2¼ x 3. Regular $8.00: for $5.50
Size 3 x 3. Regular $10.00: for $7.20
Size 3 x 3½. Regular $12.50: for $8.25
Size 3 x 4. Regular $14.50: for $9.50

$5 WHITE LACE
50 pairs sample White Lace Curtains, full 3½ yds. long, 50 inches wide. All new designs. Actually worth $5; Friday $3.49 a Pair

BUNGALOW SCRIMS
12 pieces in attractive designs, slightly soiled, nearly every piece worth 35c a yard. Friday 18c Yard.

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The Store Across the Way
600 St. Catherine St. West
Between Mountain and Drummond

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Food science has taught us that there is much body-building nutriment in the whole wheat grain which we do not get in white flour. The only question is how to make the whole wheat grain digestible. That problem has been solved in the making of

TRISCUIT

the shredded whole wheat wafer.

It is the whole wheat, steam-cooked shredded, compressed into a wafer, and baked—the maximum of nutriment in smallest bulk. Many people prefer it to ordinary bread toast. Heated in the oven to restore its crispness it is delicious for luncheon, or for any meal, with butter, potted cheese or marmalades.

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A Canadian Food for Canadians
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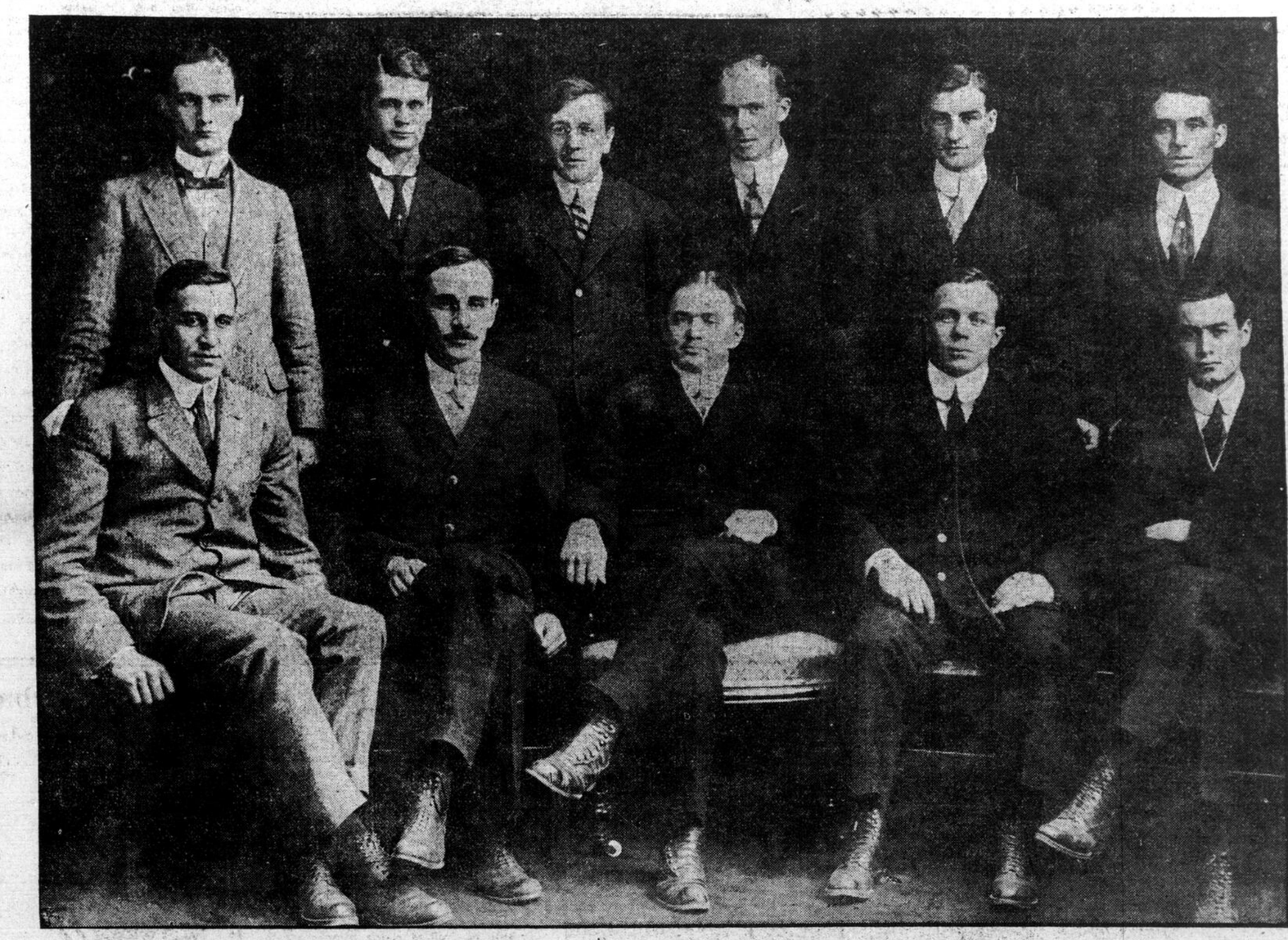
ADVERTISEMENT OF
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(Successor to Picard & Picard)

Reorganisation Sale Continuing

The business has been organized, and all the stock that I have on hand, as well as the Stock that is to come in from now until January 1st, 1913, must be disposed of at Real Bargain Prices

Sy. A. Horwitt "Haberdasher de Luxe" 190 St. James

MEN WHO CONTROL STUDENT ACTIVITIES AT M'GILL AND DO NOT GRUDGE THE TIME THUS SPENT



The Students' Council—the controlling body of all the student activities of McGill University. Reading from left to right the names are: First row, the Hon. A. K. Hugessen, B.A., president of McGill Union; Mr. H. F. Thompson, B.A., president of the Athletic Association; Mr. M. T. Burke, B.A., president of the Law Undergraduates' Society; Mr. W. G. Mitchell, president of the Science Undergraduates' Society; Mr. Allan E. Thompson, president of the hockey club; Mr. H. L. Smith, president of the Track Club. Second row—Mr. S. G. Ross, B.A., president of the Rugby Football Club; Mr. J. Allan Stevenson, secretary of the Council; Mr. John McNaughton, B.A., chairman; Mr. H. C. Dixon, B.A., president of the Medical Society; Mr. H. W. Morgan, president of the Arts Undergraduate Society.

During the season 1907-08, the Students' Society, or Students' Council, as it is familiarly known, of McGill University, was organized to replace the Alma Mater Society and to centralize all the undergraduate clubs and societies under one head. Since then this method of managing student affairs has proved to be a success from the point of view of students and authorities alike. This session, owing to the adoption of the universal fee, whereby ten dollars has been allotted to the Students' Council for every student entering the university, the distribution of this amount among the various student activities for them to carry on their work, the opening and running of the students' supply room, as well as attending to a great deal of other business in connection with the student affairs, the Students' Council are kept very busily employed. The members, however, say they do not grudge the time thus spent, as they believe that the result of the universal fee and the supply room will fully justify the adoption of these measures, while the spirit of enthusiasm among the students in regard to all matters affecting McGill has never been excelled.

COMING EVENTS IN THE WORLD OF ENTERTAINMENT

NEXT WEEK'S GRAND OPERA.

The programme for the opera at His Majesty's Theatre next week is as follows:

Monday ..... La Boheme
Tuesday ..... Rigoletto
Wednesday ..... Faust
Thursday ..... Tosca
Friday ..... Aida
Saturday ..... La Vivandiere

In accordance with the desire of the company to present to the public the greatest number of new artists that is possible, the casts have been rearranged for the coming week, and a number of notable new singers will make their appearance.

For instance on Thursday Carmen Melis will make her first appearance in the city playing the title role in La Tosca. She is stated to have created a furore in Paris last summer as 'The Girl of the Golden West' when that opera was produced there with Enrico Caruso in the leading tenor role. Melis is said to be a soprano of brilliant qualities whose Latin temperament and naturally acute dramatic instinct constitute her a Tosca after Tetrazzini's own heart. As Ferrabini has sung this role with unequalled success here, the coming of so distinguished an operatic artist as Carmen Melis is of increased interest.

Giovanni Polese, who had such success as Rigoletto, has been cast as Scarpia. This distinguished artist, whose voice is in the highest degree 'operatic' in the best sense of the term, and whose dramatic ability is so great, will doubtless add another to his series of successes. In the rear role of Scarpia he will be seen in a character study of surpassing dramatic interest. Mme. Esther Ferrabini will again be heard in the role of Mimi when La Boheme is repeated on Monday night. Miss Edith Barnes will again be heard as Musetta, and Leon Laffite will be heard as Rodolfe.

Faust will be repeated on Wednesday night. James Goddard, whose Ramfis has made him a reputation here, has been cast as Mephisto. Huberty has set a standard in this classic role, and Goddard has in his favor many fine qualities. He possesses a voice which in all its essential qualities equals that of Huberty. He has a superb presence, a keen sense of the dramatic values, and an unerring dramatic instinct. Miss Edith Barnes has been cast as Marguerite.

Owing to the fact that Miss Elizabeth Amsden has to be in Boston on Friday night to fulfil an engagement at the Boston Opera House, Carmen Melis will appear in the title role of Aida with Enrico Aresoni as Radames. Giovanni Polese will appear as Amanro.

Rigoletto will be produced on Tuesday evening with Miss Evelyn Scotney in the role of Gilda, Yvonne Courso as Maddalena, with the great Jean Vallez as Rigoletto.

The opera La Vivandiere will be produced for the first time here, with an all-star cast, including Roland Conrad, Albert Huberty as La Balaffre, Jean Grand as Captain Bernard and Yvonne Courso as Marion.

Signor Bassi, the genial librettist, announces that he has prepared an Italian-English and an Italian-French libretto of La Boheme which will be on sale soon. Signor Bassi has brought this out so that both the English-speaking, and the French-speaking opera-goers who have difficulty in following the Italian score may follow the opera closely.

BENEFIT PERFORMANCE OF HERODIADE.

A benefit performance of Herodiade will be given by the Montreal Opera Company, on November 10 in aid of the Dollier Centenary Fund. At the present time the total fund amounts to about $30,000. Mr. G. W. Hill, who has been commissioned to sculpture the monument, and who has just finished the model, sails in about a week for Brussels, where he has a studio.

THIS AFTERNOON'S ORCHESTRAL CONCERT.

The second orchestral concert by the Montreal Opera Company will be given in His Majesty's Theatre this afternoon, conducted by Maestro Hasselmans. Miss Ingram and Mme. Courso will sing. The programme:

Overture, Le Prame et Thisbe. E. Tremisot.
Prelude et Melisande—Prelude. Fauré.
Marche Funebre. G. Faure.
Entr'acte.
Le Messidor (Entre Acte)— A. Bruneau. (b) L'Apprenti Sorcier, (Scherzo).
Marche Joyeuse. E. Chabrier.

THE CHIMES OF NORMANDY.

The Aborn Opera Company is billed to present 'The Chimes of Normandy' at the Princess Theatre next week. Some realistic staging is promised and there will be a chorus of eighty singers. Miss Vinie Daly, Miss Daisy Leon, Mr. W. Wolff, Mr. Carrick Major, and Mr. Johnstone Flynn will take the leading parts.

INTEREST IN YSAYE'S VISIT.

The recital by Ysaye, the great violin virtuoso, will be given in the Princess Theatre on Monday evening, December 2, and the sale of seats will open on November 25. The accompanist will be Mr. Camille Decreus. The fact that Ysaye has not been on this continent for eight years has created great interest in his visit, and in New York the house for his first concert in the Carnegie Hall is stated to be practically sold out. There are no two opinions about Ysaye. He towers above all other violinists, and it is the dream of every ambitious violin student to hear him play. Though of the Belgian school, his performances of Bach, Beethoven, Mendelssohn and Bruch concertos are declared easily to outrank any German contemporary.

ORGAN RECITALS IN MESSIAH CHURCH.

A series of four Saturday afternoon organ recitals are to be given at the Church of the Messiah (corner Sherbrooke and Simpson) by the organist, Mr. G. M. Brewer, P.A.G.O., commencing November 23, and continuing on the three following Saturday afternoons, at 4 o'clock. At the first of these recitals the following programme will be performed:—

1. Concerto in G Minor...G. F. Handel
   I. Larghetto (German: 1685-1759)
   II. Allegro (with Cadenza by W. T. Best).
   III. Adagio.
   IV. Andante.
2. (a) Choral Prelude, 'Vater unser im Himmelreich"—Johann Pachelbel (German: 1653-1706)
   (b) Choral Prelude, "Lass mich dein sein und bleiben"..N. A. Stungk (Geran: 1640-1700)
3. Prelude and Fugue in A..J. S. Bach (German: 1685-1750)
4. Organ Suite No. 1...Felix Borowski
   I. Prelude. (Pole)
   II. Toccata.
   III. Meditation—Elegie.
   IV. March Solennelle.
5. Prelude to 'Lohengrin'...R. Wagner (German: 1640-1700)
6. 'Pomp and Circumstance' March, No. 4 in G.. .. .. .Edward Elgar (English, 1857——)

COLUMBIAN SCHOOL OF ELOCUTION.

The Columbian School of Elocution announces a series of Afternoon and Evening Readings by members of the Faculty. The first of these will be given by Mr. Walter V. Holt, on Wednesday, November 27th, at 4 p.m., in the Lecture Hall of the School, 270 Sherbrooke street west.

Mr. Holt, who was formerly principal of the New York School of Expression, is a widely-known public reader with an exceptional reputation for the rendering of Lyric Poetry, of which he will give several numbers.

NEW MALE VOICE CHOIR.

A male voice choir has been organized in connection with the Point St. Charles Baptist Brotherhood. Mr. George Bertram, who has lately arrived from Wales, will be the conductor. Mr. Bertram was known in Wales as a popular baritone vocalist, and had charge of a large male voice choir. On Tuesday evening quite a number of men enrolled as members and were examined by Mr. Bertram. It is expected that in a few months the choir will be thoroughly efficient and able to appear before the public. An invitation is still open for more men. The officers are as follows: Hon. president, the Rev. E. M. Fuller; president, Mr. J. J. Benning; treasurer, Mr. A. G. Wilkinson; secretary, Mr. Gordon Coote; pianist, Mr. N. L. Mills. The choir will be known as 'The Bertram Male Voice Choir.'

CONCERT IN 65TH'S ARMORY.

The Alliance Musicale de Montreal, of which Prof. J. J. Goulet is the conductor, will give a concert in the Armory of the 65th Regiment, on November 21, on the occasion of the Fete Ste. Cecile. The programme is as follows:—

1. A. Montmain—Salut au 154.... .. ..Pas Redoube
2. H. Welts—L'Oncle Mathurin.. .. .. Ouverture
   Band of the 65th Regiment.
3. Song—
   Madame Desmarais.
4. H. Kling—Une Soiree dans les Alpes.. ..Morceau Descriptif
   The Band.
5. Song—
   Mr. L. J. P. Berube.
6. Th. Michaels..Patrouille Turque .. ..Piece Originale
   The Band.
7. Song—
   Mademoiselle Vennat.
8. Th. Bendix—Une Journee a West Point..Fantaisie Militaire
   The Band.
9. Song, with violin accompaniment—
   Madame Desmarais and Prof. J. J. Goulet.
10. J. Offenbach—La Fille du Tambour-Major.. .. ..Mosaique
    The Band.

Madame McMillan at the piano.

RECITAL BY MISS CHAPDELAINE.

Much interest is attached to the appearance at the Stanley Hall, on Nov. 19, of Lillias Chapdelaine, a well-known Canadian artist, who has won exceptional success in the United States as a concert singer. A programme of exceptional interest has been arranged for this young artist, who will have the assistance of Mr. Albert Chamberland, Mr. Arthur Lapierre, Mr. N. J. Elchhorn will be accompanist. Programme:

1. Thomas—Romance from Mignon.. .. ..'Connais-tu le pays?'
2. Handel—Aria from Messiah.. 'O thou tellest good tidings to Zion.'
3. Rossi—Aria from Matrane.... 'Ah! rendimi'
4. (a) Thomas—Le Soir.
   (b) Massenet—Elegie.
   (c) L'anneau d'argent, of Chaminade.
5. Buononcini—Aria: 'Per la gloria d'adoravi.'
6. Meyerbeer—Aria from Le Prophete: 'Ah! mon fils.'
7. (a) Craben-Hoffman—'Stars with golden feet are wandering.'
   (b) Grieg—Sunshine Song.
   (c) Chadwick—Allah.
8. Saint Saens—Recitative and aria from Samson and Dalila: 'Amour, viens aider.'
9. Rossini—Aria from Semiramide: 'In si barbara.'
10. Gounod—Recitative and aria from Sapho: 'O ma lyre immortelle.'

A PIANISTE OF DISTINCTION.

Following is the programme of the piano recital to be given in Association Hall ... Y. M. C. A. building, Drummond street, on Tuesday evening, Nov. 19, by Madame Mary Hallock:—

Etude, C minor.. .. ..Chopin
Sonata, G minor .. ..Schumann
So rasch wie moeglich.
Andantino.
Scherzo.
Rondo.
The Skylark.. .. ..Tchaikowski
Fuge (3 part), A minor.. .. ..Bach
Nocturne, G major .. ..Chopin

Preludes Nos. 4, 22, 2.. .. ..Chopin
Waltz, A flat major .. ..Chopin

And the moon descends on the temple that was.. .. ..Debussy
Minstrels.. .. ..Debussy
Rakocsy March.. .. ..Liszt

Rhapsodie No. 8.... .. ..Liszt

KNOX CHURCH CHOIR CONCERT.

The following is the programme of the concert to be given by the Knox Church Choir Society on Tuesday, evening next:

Chairman's Remarks .. Rev. I. A. Montgomery, B.A.
Instrumental Trio .. 'Salut d'Armour' Elgar.
Messrs. Hume, Kane and McQueen.
Chorus .. 'The Miller's Wooing' The Choir. E. Fanning.
Tenor Solo .. .. .. Selected .... Mr. Farquhar Murray.
Recitation .. 'The Mustard Plaster' .. Miss Leonora Freedmann. (Pupil of Mrs. Belle Rose Emslie.)
Soprano Solo .. 'Carissima' .... Penn Mrs. K. Fraser.
Ladies' Quartette .. .. .. Neidlinger. 'Rock-a-bye.'
Mrs. Fraser, and the Misses Mattinson, Logan and Erskine.
Electric Club Swinging.. .. .. .. Messrs. Cairns and Patterson.
Piano Solo .. .. Selected .. .... Mr. Ingraham Rice.
Contralto Solo .. .. Selected .. .. Miss Mattinson.
Chorus .. .. Hatton 'Softly falls the Shades of Evening' The Choir.
Recitation .... 'Kentucky Belle' .. .. Miss Freedman.
Tenor Solo .. .. Selected .. .. .. Mr. Murray.
Mixed Quartette 'Good Night' Pinsuti Mrs. Fraser, Miss Mattinson, Mr. Murray and Mr. Cecil Dunn.
Instrumental Trio .. .. Tobani 'Hungarian March'

GRAND OPERA IN MONTREAL.



CARMEN MELIS,
Who will make her debut in Montreal next week.



MME. MARY HALLOCK.



YSAYE'S IDEA OF HIMSELF.
The above picture was drawn by Ysaye, to illustrate what he considered his characteristic attitude when playing.

MISS MARGARET SMAILL RECOVERED

Gifted Elocutionist Meeting With Success in Tennessee.

Miss Edith Margaret Smaill, director of the department of expression in Ward Seminary, is just coming into her own in Nashville as an acknowledged artist. The tragic incident on the Ward stage, in which she was seriously burned two years ago, rendered her an invalid for many months and postponed the recognition which, since her complete recovery, she has won from all who are able to distinguish truth and naturalness from the false and the artificial. Miss Smaill looks the artist she is; her fine face and carriage are the very demonstration of refinement and genius; her voice is clear, true and pleasing; and she lives, not merely reads, her selections.

Last night in the seminary chapel she was heard in a variety of selections and original adaptations that tested and proved her versatility, and, while she was most enjoyed, probably, in that field which is her own—French-Canadian monologues—she was scarcely, if any, less effective in her own arrangement of Parker's 'She of the Triple Chevron,' Hood's 'The Song of the Shirt,' and Browning's 'A Farce.' 'The Cremation of Sam McGee' gave her superb sense of humor unhampered play, and her audience unhindered pleasure. — 'The Democrat,' Nashville, Tenn.

YEAR'S FIGURES FOR MACHINISTS

According to the yearly report issued by the International Association of Machinists during the past year, 76 men charters have been granted to unions by the associatnon. Twenty-eight unions have surrendered their charters, making a clean gain of 48 unions on the year's work, and an increase in membership of about 7,000. Thirteen strikes have taken place and of these the machinists have gained five, in three a compromise has been effected, and five are still pending. Upwards of 4,000 men have been involved in the strikes, and as the result of them and of negotiations, an average increase of twenty cents per day per member was obtained. Twenty-five agreements, principally with railway companies have been signed without any trouble, and the association has paid in death benefits during the year the sum of $56,231.25, the strikes costing $521,104.

FORESTERS' CONCERT.

Court Mount Royal 5694 Celebrated 40th Anniversary in Point St. Charles.

Court Mount Royal 5694, of the Ancient Order of Foresters, held their 40th anniversary concert and social in White's Hall, Point St. Charles, on Thursday night. High Chief Brother Ewan Ramsay occupied the chair, and in his address stated that in their organization, which extended all over the world, 45 new courts had been opened during the last year. The funds of the parent organization now amounted to $50,000,000, while in Canada alone $319,212 had been distributed in sick and financial benefits during the year.

A high class musical programme was given, to which the following contributed: Miss Irene Blackie, Miss Thompson, Miss A. Cook, Mrs. Aitken, the Misses Harvey and James, Miss Brooks and Messrs. Bowler, Hartley, Webb, Blackshaw, Horwood, Butt and Brooks. Bro. Harvey, past chief ranger, was presented with a certificate by the District Chief Ranger, the proceedings concluding with refreshments and the National Anthem.

KING NICHOLAS AT SCHOOL IN PARIS.

M. Sévrette, a professor at the Lycée Louis le Grand fifty years ago, has communicated some of his impressions of the King of Montenegro to the 'Journal des Débats. King Nicholas entered the lycée with a cousin in 1858. One evening Petrovitch (as the King was then called) and Radonitch appeared in one of the courts in full Albanian costume. A crowd of pupils immediately formed round them, astonished and jeering. Petrovitch and Radonitch were more than equal to the occasion. Perfectly calm, each drew one of the damascened daggers in his belt and stood on his guard. Seldom have school boys met with such warlike newcomers. In the nick of time the head master, M. Julien, appeared, with the words: 'Calm, my friends, dignity—behaviour. You will welcome your new comrades, Petrovitch and Radonitch. They are two Montenegrin Princes, and the Emperor recommends them to you.'

Radonitch proved the best worker. Petrovitch (familiarly called at the lycée Petro) was irked by the very restrained life of a lycée fifty years ago. He was too fond of open air and liberty. Recreation was the alm and end of his school life. He reigned there as a magistrate, the night-errant righter of wrongs. Whenever two pupils were fighting he was there in an instant. 'He always fought the winner to teach him to make a generous use of his victory.' Though the cousins had a larger room than the generality of pupils, the rest of their life was exactly the same, save for 'a few contraband pleasures every two days, when the master in charge of their part of the building, absorbed in his medical studies, said to Petrovitch: 'Petro, please go and boil some water in my room, and be good enough to bring it me with my soap and razor.' In this respect, at least, the King of Montenegro's early education smacked of the English public school, which would, one may imagine, have been, on the whole, a more congenial atmosphere.—'Westminster Gazette.'

ROYAL
BAKING POWDER
ABSOLUTELY PURE

Cooking is a matter which concerns the whole family, and under modern methods and conveniences it is made so attractive the whole family is becoming interested, if not taking part in it.

"These biscuits are delicious; this cake is excellent," says the father. "I made them," says the daughter, and both father and daughter beam with pleasure.

It is a crime, with our modern agencies, helps and facilities, to have soggy biscuit, or wooden cake, or leaden pastry.

Royal Baking Powder has made home baking a success, a pleasure and a profit, and the best cooking today the world over is done with its aid.

CHURCH ANNOUNCEMENTS

3 GREAT MEETINGS Under Auspices **Y.M.C.A.**

SAT. NOV. **16th** 8.30 P.M. — **Dr. F. M. Seerly** Of Y.M.C.A. Training School
Y. M. C. A. HALL — *Subject: SEX-HYGIENE* — FOR MEN ONLY

SUN. NOV. **17th** 4 P.M. — **John Callahan** Of Hadley Rescue Mission, New York City.
Y. M. C. A. HALL — *Subject: "FROM BAR-ROOM TO PULPIT"* — FOR MEN ONLY

LYRIC HALL St. Catherine Street West.
SUN. NOV. **17th** 8.30 P.M.
Doors open at 7.45 p.m.
GREAT MEETING FOR MEN AND WOMEN. Address by **John Callahan** OF NEW YORK CITY
Subject: "BATTLE WITH THE SLUMS"
ADMISSION FREE

ZION CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH
Corner Mance and Milton Streets.
SERVICES AT 11 A.M. AND 7 P.M.
Preacher:
REV. E. A. COOK, Ph.D.
A WELCOME FOR ALL.

EMMANUEL CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH
169-171 DRUMMOND STREET.
Rev. HUGH PEDLEY, D.D. (Pastor)
WILL PREACH AT BOTH SERVICES.
Morning:—A Continuation of the Course of Sermons on: 'Sermons in Windows.'
'THE WILKES WINDOW: THE POWER OF THE GOSPEL.'
Evening Subject:
'THE SOUL'S ATTITUDE TOWARDS TEMPTATION.'
EVERYBODY WELCOME.

CALVARY CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH
REV. JOHN J. MARTIN, Ph.D., Pastor
11.15 A.M., IN BETHLEHEM ..... Preacher, DR. MARTIN. Subject, "THE HISTORY OF A SOUL."
7 P.M., IN BETHLEHEM ..... DR. MARTIN WILL PREACH. Subject: "THE RIGHTEOUSNESS OF FAITH."
Young Men's Bible Class at 4210 Dorchester street, at 3 p.m. Led by Mr. J. R. DOUGALL.
SUNDAY SCHOOL, in Bethlehem, at 3 P.M.

Stanley Street Presbyterian Church
REV. W. D. REID, B.A., B.D., Pastor.
11 A.M. SUBJECT ..... "THE WEDDING FEAST."
7 P.M. SUBJECT ..... "THE YOUNG MAN COMING TO HIMSELF."

POINT ST. CHARLES CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH
SUNDAY, Nov. 17th
21st Anniversary Services
11 A.M. PREACHER ..... REV. W. H. WARRINER, D.D.
3 P.M. SPEAKER ..... REV. THOMAS HALL.
7 P.M. PREACHER ..... REV. THOMAS HALL.
SUBJECT:
"GREAT FACTS TO BE REMEMBERED."

ST. JAMES METHODIST CHURCH
(REV. WILLIAM SPARLING, B.A., D.D. PASTOR.)
THE PASTOR WILL PREACH AT BOTH SERVICES.
11 A.M.—'GREAT THOUGHTS BORN IN A PRISON CELL.'
7 P.M.—'NEW POWER, THE OCCASION OF TEMPTATION.'
Temperance Meeting in Lecture Hall after Evening Service.
ALL WELCOME.

DOMINION SQUARE METHODIST CHURCH
PASTOR, REV. E. I. HART, B.A.
PUBLIC WORSHIP 11 A.M. AND 7 P.M.
Rev. J. COOPER ANTLIFF, M.A., D.D.
WILL PREACH AT BOTH SERVICES.
VISITORS AND STRANGERS WELCOME.

WHAT IS THE MILLENIUM AND WHEN?
Will be the Subject TO-MORROW at 7 P.M. at the ADVENTIST CHURCH, (Corner Villeneuve and Hutchison).
EVERYBODY WELCOME.

CRESCENT STREET CHURCH
Dorchester and Crescent Street. Rev. ROBERT W. DICKIE, MINISTER.
DIVINE WORSHIP, 11 A.M. AND 7 P.M.
SUNDAY SCHOOL, Bible Class, and Chinese School 3 P.M.
STRANGERS AND VISITORS MADE WELCOME.

WEEKLY CALENDAR

MEMORIAL SERVICE
—TO—
JOHN R. McCONICA
Former Superintendent of the Old Brewery Mission.
Thursday evening, November 21st, at the Mission—346 Craig St. W.

WESTMOUNT ELECTORS

In September, 1911, Westmount gave the Conservative Candidate, now the HON. LOUIS CODERRE, Secretary of State, a majority of nearly 1,500 over his Liberal opponent, who had the support of the then Government of Sir Wilfrid Laurier. Mr. Coderre's opponent now is a Nationalist, and Westmount should increase Mr. Coderre's majority. We expect it: Mr. Borden deserves it, and the Country will be disappointed if the majority for Mr. Coderre is not greater than it was last year.

The short delay until election day on TUESDAY NEXT, 19th November, precludes the possibility of a complete individual canvass.

We, therefore, earnestly request all Westmount electors to register their vote early on TUESDAY, 19th November.

WESTMOUNT HEADQUARTERS, VICTORIA HALL.
Tel. West. 4914 and 4915.

DOWNTOWN COMMITTEE opens on 18th and 19th November, Room 'B', 24 Board of Trade. Tel. Main 3857.

WESTMOUNT CONSERVATIVE ASSOCIATION.

Grand Christmas Bazaar
To be held in the Lecture Hall of
ST. JAMES METHODIST CHURCH
On the AFTERNOONS and EVENINGS of FRIDAY and SATURDAY, Nov. 22nd and 23rd.
Tea 6.30 p.m. to 8 p.m.
Admission—Adults, ... 10c
Children 5c

Annual Sale Of Work
IN
Taylor Church Hall
Cor. Papineau Avenue and Logan Sts.
Wednesday, Thursday, Friday
NOV. 20th, 21st 22nd.
AFTERNOON AND EVENING.
REFRESHMENTS. Tickets, 5c.

PASTOR SULLIVAN
WILL PREACH ON THE SUBJECT
"WHERE CHRIST IS"
IN THE
Olivet Baptist Church
Corner of Dorchester and Guy Sts.,
SUNDAY, NOV. 17, 7 p.m.
All Seats Free and Strangers Welcome.

(D. V.)
The Gospel of The Grace of God
WILL BE PREACHED
AT CRESCENT HALL,
642 St. Catherine Street West,
By PAUL J. LOIZEAUX
ON FRIDAY EVENING 15th instant, at 8 p.m. and on Lord's Day Evening, 17th inst., at 7 p.m.
ALL ARE WELCOME.

WEEKLY CALENDAR

His Majesty's Theatre
MONTREAL OPERA COMPANY
This Afternoon at 3.
ORCHESTRAL CONCERT.
At 7.45. This Evg., **LOUISE** MM. Conrad, Huberty, Goddard, Stroesco, Grand, Lemans, Correnti. Mmes. Edvina, Courso, Riviere, Grand, Choiseul, Deck, Soucy, Vallières, Buck.
REPERTOIRE FOR THIRD WEEK:
Mon. Evg., At 8. **LA BOHEME** MM. Leon, Laffitte, Polese, Cervi, Huberty, Marti. Mmes. Ferrabini, Barnes.
At 8. Tues. Evg., **RIGOLETTO** MM. Attila de Cresenzo, Riddez, Huberty, Montella. Mmes. Scotney, Courso, Buck.
Wed. Evg., at 8 Pop. Prices. **FAUST** MM. Conrad, Goddard, Grand, Carmes. Mmes. Barnes, Ingram, Deck.
Thursday Evg., at 8. **TOSCA** MM. Laffitte Polese, Stroesco, Grand, Cervi, Marti.
Friday Evg., at 8. **AIDA** MM. Aresoni, Polese, Goddard, Cervi, Stroesco. Mmes. Melis, Claessens, Choiseul.
SAT. MAT., Orchestral Concert.
Evg., at 8. Saturday **LA VIVANDIERE** MM. Conrad, Huberty, Grand, Cervi, Stroesco. Mmes. Carmes, Courso, Choiseul.
Prices: Evgs., except Wed. 50c to $3; Wed. Evg. 25c to $1.50; Concerts: 25c to $1.00.

Phone your order at once if you want to hear
YSAYE
Orders to Willis Piano Store, Up 1884. $1.00 to $3.00.
Sale opens to public, Nov. 25; subscribers, Nov. 23.
Knabe Piano used.
Mr. Veitch's Management.

ILLUSTRATED LECTURE.
Missions in Southern China
Young Women's Christian Association
Dr. JESSIE A. McBEAN
502 Dorchester Street West,
TUESDAY, Nov. 19th, at 8.15 P.M.
Members and Associate Members, Free. Non-Members, 10c.

AN EVENING
WITH
Knox Church Choir Society
IN THE LECTURE HALL, ON
Tuesday Evening Nov. 19, 1912, at EIGHT O'CLOCK,
ASSISTED BY
Miss LEONORA FRIEDMANN, Elocutionist, (pupil of Mrs. Belle Rose Emslie).
ADMISSION, 25 CENTS.

Y. M. C. A. HALL
TUESDAY EVENING NOV. 19
MADAME MARY.
HALLOCK
IN A PIANO RECITAL.
TICKETS, $1.00.
Seats now selling at Y.M.C.A., Drummond street. Up 6500.
Mason & Risch piano used.

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

The Daily Witness

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CORNER CRAIG AND ST. PETER STREETS.

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

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

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

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

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

D.Q. 1 N.M. 8 **NOVEMBER** F.Q. 16 F.M. 24

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SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1912.

Montreal was mildly surprised when a Frenchman who had resided here for a while died and left some money to the city of Montreal. Our citizens wondered how anyone could think of such a unique disposition of a bequest, and many were inclined to put it down to some mild form of softening of the brain. We distrust our Council with the disposal of our taxes, yet this stranger leaves them his all to administer. Yet what is odd to us was a most natural act on the part of this Frenchman. The French look up to their councils with a good deal of respect, though not as much as do the Germans, and it has become such a common practice for citizens to leave their fortunes to their native towns that the French Government has had to reserve to itself the right to allow the acceptance of such legacies. Montreal has passed through a long period since its government had anything like that respect from its people, but there is an awakening hope that we are to return to a choice of better men whom we can honor. Mr. Giroux, the Labor candidate for St. Denis Ward, seems to be of the new order. He has the support of Controller Ainey as well as the labor organizations. His principal difficulty is going to be to keep his name from getting confused in the minds of the electors with that of his namesake. He has declared that he is in sympathy with the Board of Control and will support them.

HOCHELAGA.

'The real question at issue,' said the Hon. Mr. White, Minister of Finance, speaking in Westmount on the Hochelaga election, 'is the navy question.' That is exactly what the Liberals saw to be the case and why they declined to contest the constituency with Mr. Coderre, the new Secretary of State. It would be quite impossible, and indeed ridiculous, for them to oppose a policy that has not been announced, which indeed may not yet be definitely formed. It is also entirely ridiculous for Mr. White to ask the people of Hochelaga to elect Mr. Coderre because he is a supporter of the government's naval policy and yet refuse to tell them what that policy is. The only single thing that we know about Mr. Borden's naval policy so far, is that the first part of it is to be adopted on the ground that the British navy is in such dire straits that there is need of emergency assistance. This is directly contradicted by Mr. Asquith and Mr. Winston Churchill, who affirm that England is well defended and that her relations with other European nations have been steadily growing more friendly until they have reached such a state of amity as has not been known for many years.

The election contest in Hochelaga is to be between two factions of the Conservative party that pulled together to defeat Sir Wilfrid Laurier at the last election, but which have ever since been falling foul of each other. Mr. Coderre is to be opposed by Mr. Doyon, the Conservative-Nationalist, who was an election worker for Mr. Coderre at the last election. Mr. Doyon is opposed, like the rest of the Conservative-Nationalists, to any naval appropriations whatever. In his campaign he is looking for support from Mr. Lavergne, Mr. Bourassa and Mr. Monk. Failing these principals he would probably be glad to have their seconds come to his aid. As the government, through Mr. White, has distinctly made this the issue of the election, it is a splendid chance for the Nationalists to try their strength and show what vote they can poll. Naturally to some extent their candidate will receive votes from a number who would vote for anyone not a Conservative, so if their cause has any real strength they have a splendid chance to show it. We gather from the 'Devoir' that Mr. Doyon has its heartiest approval. Let these NationaHst-Conservatives get together on the clear-cut issue of their no-navy policy and reveal their strength?

RECRUDESCENCE OF OBSCURANTISM.

The protest of Sir Lomer Gouin in the Legislature on Wednesday against the attitude of the 'Action Sociale' on the educational questions was one that was fully due to that journal, as well as to the other clerical organs such as the 'Croix' and the 'Verité.' The course of these journals for some time has been increasingly reactionary and inimical to educational progress. If the chief doctrine upon which they rely were to be admitted, the legislature would simply have to give up all control over the schools of the province. The doctrine of the clerical organs is that the church must have absolute sway over education. To the 'rights of the church' they add politicly the 'rights of the parents,' but always with the modification that the rights of the parents are determined and guarded by the church. Acting on this principle the organs have been steadily opposing every progressive measure of the government in the matter of education. The 'rights of the church' and the 'rights of the parents' were even actually invoked against the endeavors of the government to improve the salaries of the rural teachers. They were invoked against the aid given to academies under lay teachers, and above all against the technical schools of Montreal and Quebec for the awful fault of the government in not providing priestly instructors in chemistry, physics, mechanics and engineering for these institutions. In what other country of the world to-day would it be maintained that technical education must necessarily be theological or be godless? Yet this attitude of the clerical organs got support in the legislature from Mr. Armand Lavergne and his few followers.

The speech of Mr. Tessier deploring how many in the province were not getting an education and commending the matter to the care of the government, and the praises it received were, according to the 'Action Sociale,' proofs that the government contemplated 'revolutionary' educational reforms. The chief revolutionary reform, of course, is compulsory education. Dr. Finnie's measure on behalf of this principle for Protestants only is now before the House, and the question before the province is whether the government will adopt it or not for all alike. It has been part of the Liberal policy for years. It was adopted by Mr. Marchand, and was carried in the Legislative Assembly, but defeated in the Legislative Council of that time. The clerical organs claim that it is contrary to the rights of the church, but Senator Dandurand has just shown that the principle was overwhelmingly supported this year in Belgium by the clerical party. In the United States it has had the high ecclesiastical support of Archbishop Ireland. It may be safely inferred that the real ground of opposition from the clerical organs of this province is that of asserting their untenable doctrine that the church is supreme in matters of education, and that the legislature can only take such steps as it may be directed to take by the church. The world has had enough experience of this rule. Sooner or later the supremacy of the legislature must be unmistakably affirmed.

NATURAL RESOURCES.

Sir Richard McBride, the lordly, importunate and imperative beggar, having been refused a larger dole by Sir Wilfrid Laurier than was given to the other provinces, went out of the room and slammed the door. Then he went on his famous pilgrimage to carry his appeal to the foot of the throne. Again refused, he has made a third journey out of the west, hat in hand, to Ottawa, to beg of his good friend Mr. Borden, whose naval policy he has threatened to attack, an annual remittance in gold larger than Canada gives to any of her other provinces to help out the great poverty of the people of British Columbia, who, we must presume, find their taxes a burden they cannot bear. He desires that Mr. Borden shall force the French-Canadian habitants of Quebec to help support his schools, to help the British Columbians to keep order among themselves and to relieve the poverty-stricken inhabitants of the western province of their burden of taxation. His demand is that all Canada shall pay tribute to his government, so as to enable it to go on, as it has been doing, subsidizing the constituencies into universal subservience.

Needless to say this is not the tune Sir Richard sings when budget time comes around. Then his is the richest province in the Dominion, with untold quickly realizable wealth. Its forests, with their five to seven hundred year old trees that grow so tall as to make mountains seem like hills are a spectacular asset. Its mountain torrents leap over ledges or drop down steep precipices here and there along their courses with a powerful roar that speaks of coming cities. All over are scattered mines where gold, copper, silver, lead, zinc, iron and coal are mined in astonishing qualities. Its farm lands and climate are at all times its boast. Did the government of British Columbia not within the last two years make all the other provinces jealous by subsidizing three railways across its entire breadth? Did it not fairly startle us a few months ago and give us ground to believe in its opulence by the announcement that it would spend as much in the next two or three years on highway construction as Quebec has spent in all the years since confederation? Yet with all this Sir Richard has been begging at Ottawa, asking that Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, Quebec and the other slow and decadent provinces of the east should give him more in proportion out of the Federal funds than they get, should in other words help to bear the burden of taxation of his people. And Mr. Borden has so far given ear to his request as to grant a Royal Commission to consider it.

When Sir Richard McBride first came into power as premier of British Columbia he had the greatest amount of natural wealth that could be quickly realized on placed in his trust by the people that has ever fallen to the lot of a provincial premier. Has he in eight short years so squandered the magnificent inheritance of public domain that the people will not only have nothing to pass to the next generation, but are already beggared? That would be an appalling revelation. It is time that a natural resources account was opened in the public accounts ledger of each province, in which all arable land, timber, water powers and mineral wealth parted with, should be entered against considerations received for them, and that occasional stock taking should estimate available assets remaining. British Columbia has used its capital on current expense and will soon of necessity be forced to raise a larger part of its revenue by taxation.

BANISHMENT OF THE BAR.

Friday, November 1, was the last day upon which petitions could be filed which would compel the submission of local option by-laws to the voters of Ontario municipalities on the occasion of the municipal elections next January. Almost eighty municipalities took advantage of the opportunity. These include one city, Peterborough; twenty towns, Aurora, Carleton Place, Clinton, Dresden, Forest, Gravenhurst, Ingersoll, Kincardine, Lindsay, Meaford, Mount Forest, North Bay, Oshawa, Pembroke, Penetanguishene, Petrolea, Sarnia, St. Mary's, Whitby, and Wingham; twenty-three villages, namely: Arthur, Ayr, Bancroft, Bayfield, Brussels, Dutton, Eganville, Embro, Exeter, Fenelon Falls, Fergus, Georgetown, Glencoe, Markdale, Newboro', Port Stanley, Parkhill, Springfield, Tiverton, Thamesville, Victoria Harbor, Wardsville, and Westport; thirty-three townships: Amherst Island, Arthur, Brock, Bromley, Burleigh and Anstruther, Cornwall, Christie, Delaware, Drummond, Dunwich, Easthope N., Easthope S., Ellice, Elma, Escott Front, Esquesing, Fitzroy, Himsworth N., King, London, Louth, Malden, Marlboro', McKillop, Morris, Monteagle, Nichol, North Gower, Normanby, Sandwich E., Sombra, Stephen, and Turnberry. Repeals are being attempted in the town of Galt and in Pembroke township. The contests involve more than two hundred and ninety licenses.

A good deal of interest naturally centres round Peterborough, the city upon the list, which at present holds twenty-four licenses. Three years ago a local option fight took place in Peterborough. This resulted in a majority of five hundred and ten for the by-law. This was about two hundred votes short of the majority required by the three-fifths handicap. The City Council, however, was induced to cut off about six licenses. This year the temperance people are entering the contest with unabated courage. A strong citizens' committee has been formed to conduct the campaign and it is believed that better organization is operating than upon the last occasion. A number of the people who opposed Local Option three years ago have declared their intention of supporting the by-law this year. That temperance sentiment in Ontario is making rapid and solid gains is shown by both the actions and words of public men. Upon the one hand we have the anti-treating propositions of the Government, and Sir James Whitney's statement to the recent temperance convention: 'I will 'be glad on any other occasion to help 'along even a little the cause you have 'at heart. The public man who is unwilling to do all in his power to suppress the evils of the liquor traffic is 'unworthy of any British community.' Upon the other we have Mr. Rowell, his 'Banish the Bar' policy and his declaration of war: 'The rising tide 'of public sentiment has reached the 'conclusion that the open bar in this 'province is a public nuisance, a social menace, prejudicial alike to the 'home, to the Church and to the state, 'and that this being so the time has 'come when the bar should be abolished.'

Perhaps nothing testifies more conclusively to the benefits secured by Local Prohibition than its permanence in those places in which it has been adopted. Indeed, after the experiences they have had, the friends of the traffic now seem to 'throw up the 'sponge' once a municipality has gone into the 'dry' column. Thus in 1909 there were ninety-seven municipalities in Ontario where repeal contests were possible. Bar room advocates only brought on twenty-nine contests, and were defeated in twenty-seven of them. In 1910 there were one hundred and eleven possible repeal contests. The challenge was only taken up in twelve instances, and repeal was only gained in two. In 1911 there were one hundred and thirty-four possible repeal contests. In only three did Bacchus seek to recover his lost ground, and in each case he was defeated. In 1912 there were one hundred and seventy-eight opportunities for repeal. The liquor men only ventured on fifteen contests, and were defeated in every one. But instead of being a matter for surprise this should be considered the most natural thing in the world. Local Option, when carried, has abundantly proved its value. Not only have public and private morals improved under it, but business has usually increased and prosperity been enhanced. When people do not spend their money on liquor they spend it on food, clothing, furniture, house property and other things, and are, moreover, likely to have a great deal more to spend. The present prosperity of Ontario is to no small degree due to the fact that already no licenses are granted in four hundred and sixty-three out of her eight hundred and twenty-eight municipalities. When she drives the bar outside her borders her prosperity cannot fail to increase by an expanding growth.

OUR INDIANS.

A very general impression exists that the aboriginal races of Canada are rapidly decreasing [illegible] man whose fathers [illegible] path and hunted the [illegible] bison where cities stand [illegible] ishing altogether from [illegible] that the Indians [illegible] shiftless and unpr[illegible] In this estimate are [illegible] the annual report [illegible] of Indian Affairs [illegible] the shape of a [illegible] book. This shows [illegible] present upon the [illegible] 104,956 Indians. The [illegible] over deaths during [illegible] three hundred and [illegible] have also 4,600 Eskimo [illegible] they are increasing or [illegible] not appear to be ex[illegible] Frank Pedley, deputy [illegible] of Indian Affairs, in [illegible] tailed report to Mr. Rogers, [illegible] intendent-general, comments [illegible] progress being made [illegible] of the Dominion toward [illegible] and self-control. Weather conditions militated against crops [illegible] itoba and British Columbia, [illegible] though the winter was severe [illegible] the cattle came through the year with very little loss. 'Fire-water,' that [illegible] enemy of the Indian, is thus treated by Mr. Pedley. 'The suppression of 'the liquor traffic has continued to 'receive the earnest attention of the 'department and the convictions obtained against those who violated the 'law by the sale of intoxicants to Indians have, doubtless, had a deterrent 'effect upon others desiring to engage 'in the traffic. It is to be regretted that 'there are always those who are ready 'for the gain connected with the traffic to take advantage of the Indians 'in their desire for strong drink and 'it requires the utmost vigilance on 'the part of agents and others to prevent violations of the law in regard 'to this matter. The majority of 'criminal cases against Indians are 'due to their having been furnished 'with intoxicants. When, however, the 'number of Indians in the Dominion 'is considered, as well as the environment of many of them, the number of cases of serious crime reported is small.'

The health of the Indians has been generally very good. Outbreaks of measles and grippe occurred in various places, some cases resulting fatally. The most dready scourge among the red men as among the white has been tuberculosis. Mr. Pedley fears that it will prevail, 'until there is a wider 'acceptance by the Indians of the information given them on the measures necessary for the prevention of the 'disease.' Very encouraging reports have been received as regards building operations carried on by the Indians. Steady improvement in this direction is general throughout the country. Shanties are in many instances being replaced by comfortable dwellings with modern improvements, while in others old buildings are being renovated and made more habitable. Agricultural pursuits are meeting with success, there being a considerable increase in the land brought under cultivation and of the grain and root crops harvested. There was a falling off during the year of the receipts from fishing, hunting and trapping and some other industries, but this was more than compensated by an increased revenue from wages and agriculture. This would indicate that the red man is leaving the pursuits of his forefathers and 'making good' in the paths of the pale faces. The educational statistics are encouraging, showing three hundred and twenty-five schools in operation, being an increase of one, a new boarding school having been opened at Kitamaat, in British Columbia. The total enrolment for the year has been 11,303 pupils, being an increase of one hundred and thirteen.

The educational aspect is indeed one of the most interesting and encouraging features in Indian affairs. Several bands assist financially in providing education for the children. Gardens have been conducted in connection with some of the day schools and are a source of great interest to the girls and boys. A successful effort is made to keep in touch with ex-pupils and help them along the path of progress. One method is to make a gift of oxen and implements along with a loan, which must be repaid within a certain time. Several teachers speak of the interest which the girl pupils take in learning the arts of housekeeping and of the affection with which they regard the old school. Even when they are married and have children they will sometimes guide a baby's hand in a little letter of greeting to a former teacher. Part of the report regarding our neighbors, the Iroquois of Caughnawaga, says: 'The 'health of the Indians has been fair, 'good during the past year. They 'dress well and keep themselves and 'their homes clean and comfortable. '. . . The Indians of the reserve are 'industrious. Many of the young men 'and women are very well educated, 'they are quite clever and able to enter into discussion on the various subjects engaging public attention. The 'majority of the Indians are anxious 'to send their children to school. The 'general sentiment of the band is 'against the use of intoxicating liquor, 'still we have a few who will drink 'whenever they get an opportunity. '. . . and in the adjoining city 'there is no lack of unscrupulous men 'always ready to find means to supply 'them with liquor. The morality of 'the band is very good.' A report glowing account is given of the Indians in British Columbia, though in the memory of their oldest men vessels were looted and burned by their people, and it was unsafe for whites to trade with the Indians. The whole tenor of the report shows very clearly that the general fairness and humanity which has characterized Canada's treatment of her Indian wards has been fully justified by its results. Fenimore Cooper's romantic and noble red man never existed, his picture was at least nearer the truth than the cynical and savage epigram that 'the 'good Injun but a dead Injun.'

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IN LIGHTER VEIN

THE PLAIN PATH.

By Berton Braley.

How shall I learn to write?' the young man cries,
And waits for sage advice before he tries.
There's just one recipe to give him—
The way to learn of swimming is to swim.
The way to learn of writing is to write,
There is no other counsel worth a mite.
Nor is this only true of writing folk
The expert golfer learned his winning stroke
By playing golf—the artist learned to draw
By sketching nearly everything he saw.
In all the fields of labor there are rules
And there are teachers and the best of schools
Which guide you on; but still this fact is true:
You've got to DO the thing to learn to do.
To sit and dream of deeds is well enough,
But dreams are made of very flimsy stuff.
Unless you plan and toil and scheme and act
To make your dream a plain accomplished fact
In other words, when you come right down to it,
The way to do a thing is just to DO IT.

KNEW A LITTLE.

('Canadian Courier.')

Once when Lord Dufferin delivered an address before the Greek class of McGill University, a reporter wrote:—'His Lordship spoke to the class in the purest ancient Greek without mispronouncing a word or making the slightest grammatical solecism.'

'Good heavens!' remarked Sir Hector Langevin tothe late Sir John A. Macdonald, 'how did the reporter know that?'

'I told him,' was the Conservative statesman's answer.

'But you don't know Greek,' said Sir Hector.

'True,' said Sir John, 'but I know a little about politics.'

POSSIBLY.

(London 'Opinion.')

One is glad to hear that Lady Dorothy Nevill, whose books of reminiscence have been so interesting, is preparing another volume for the press under the title 'My Own Times.'

One of Lady Dorothy's stories refers to the time when the first giraffes were brought to Londoon.

'Have you seen the giraffes?' a lady was asked.

The lady had neither seen them nor heard of them, but she wasn't going to admit that.

'No,' she said, 'I don't know them at all. They are a French family, I believe.'

SUPERMAN.

He always says the right thing at the right time, doesn't he?'

'More than that, he always keeps still at the right time.'—Houston 'Post.'

MEASURED BLOWS.

'If a man questioned your veracity, what would you do?'

'Well, if he was careful to use words of several syllables, as you suggest, I should be compelled to respond by impugning his character.'—Washington Star.'

REMOVED.

Crawford—I hear he was operated on. What did he have?'

Crabshaw— 'Money.' — New York Times.'

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA
Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA
Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

TOUCHING MEMORIES.

Senator Clapp, at a dinner in Washington, chuckled over the appearance before his committee of Col. Roosevelt.

'The Colonel,' he said, 'certainly got back at everybody. He reminded the of the Irishman.

'A friend of mine, travelling in Ireland, stopped for a drink of milk at a white cottage with a thatched roof, and as he sipped his refreshment he noticed on a centre table, under a glass dome, a brick with a faded red rose upon the top of it.

'"Why do you cherish in this way," my friend said to his host, "that common brick and that dead rose?"

'"Shure, sir," was the reply, "there's certain memories attachin' to them. Do ye see this big dent in my head? Well it was made by that brick."

'"But the rose?" said my friend.

'His host smiled quietly.

'"The rose," he explained, 'is off the grave of the man that threw the brick."

A SAFE BET.

A Durham farmer was travelling to London to consult a lawyer, when the fear struck him that he had left certain important papers behind. He made a hurried search of his bag.

'If I did leave those papers,' he remarked, 'I'm a fool!'

The search proceeded and a moment later, he said:

'I believe it'll turn out I'm a fool!'

Just as he was examining the last bundle of papers he exclaimed:

'Well, I'll bet I'm a fool!'

A man on the other side of the compartment lowered his newspaper for a moment, and said slowly and deliberately:

'Oblige me, sir, by laying a little money that same way for me.'—'Tit Bits.'

LONDON LETTER

London, Nov. 16.— British airmen were impressed by the superiority of foreign motors for aeroplanes during the military competitions held at Salisbury Plain in July.

All of the aeroplanes which passed the test and others recommended for awards were equipped with foreign engines. Two of the foreign engines were failures and spoiled the chances of two aeroplanes of British construction, but on the whole the foreign engines were trustworthy and efficient.

The British engines in the competition showed improvement, but are not yet capable of equalling the performances of the foreign motors.

The judges' report asserts that the importance of establishing first-class British air craft engine works cannot be overrated. It also points out that while there is a natural reluctance to flying in winds of twenty or thirty miles an hour when there is no object to be gained, such flights can be safely made by most machines of a good type.

TAKES TOO MUCH EXERCISE.

That the London business man takes too much exercise is the startling assertion of a physician at the Conference on Hygiene for Business Men recently held here.

The city man is said to be too fond of rushing from the intellectual toil of his office to the strenuous golf links. One doctor stated that this practice is a fruitful source of neurasthenia. 'It is simply draining your nervous system and energy by two taps instead of one,' he said. According to tween the size of the muscles and this expert there is no relation behealth.

Most of the delegates preached the simple life for city men who were all too busy to attend the sessions of the conference.

All of the heavy artillery of the medical men was brought to bear against the business lunch and the business man was told to either go without it or to drop meat from the midday menu. One delegate drew a gloomy picture of the crowded drug stores in the business districts where the tired office men resort for 'bracers.'

PLAN OF 3,000-MILE ROAD THROUGH AFRICA.

The plan of constructing a 3,000-mile railroad through Central Africa has been revived by the conclusion of peace in Tripoli. The plan was originally made 30 years ago by a firm of London contractors and engineers, but had to be abandoned because of differences between the Bey of Tripoli and the Sultan of Turkey. At that time the project was favored by the late King Humbert of Italy.

The success of the undertaking is conditional on the raising of a capital of fifty million dollars and the consent of Italy, France, and Belgium, through the territories of which the proposed railway will run.

A London capitalist who was interested in the original scheme declares that both the capital and the consent will be forthcoming, as the line would provide for the great commercial interests of Europe a ready access to the most fertile regions of Central Africa.

Starting from the city of Tripoli the line will go through Fezze to Tibesti and thence through the French territory of Darfur. From there it will take a southeastern route to the Stanley Falls near Lake Tanganyika, where it will join the Cape to Cairo railway. It will act as very important feeder to the latter line. The journey from Europe to Central Africa will take one week, and the traffic over such a line would be enormous.

COMMONWEALTH GIVES REBUKE.

A rebuke to the British Board of Trade's shipping department has just been administered by the Commonwealth of Australia in the shape of a Navigation Bill passed by the Legislature.

The bill will not become law immediately, although it has passed both houses of the Commonwealth Legislature. It has been reserved by the governor-general for the consideration of the home government. The criticisms of the Colonial office, the Board of Trade and certain Australian interests have resulted in numerous modifications of the act, but it is hardly likely that its framers will consent to any further emasculation.

The proposed law provides that every foreign going ship Australian trade ship or vessel engaged in the coasting trade carrying fifty or more persons, including passengers and crew, shall be equipped with efficient wireless apparatus for communication over distance not less than one hundred miles day and night. Every ship shall be surveyed each year. No British ship shall be exempt from these regulations unless equally effective provisions are in force in the regions where the ships are registered.

DEATH OF MR. ALLAN DOUGLAS

(From a Correspondent.)

Another of the worthy pioneers of Huron, in the person of Mr. Allan Douglas, passed from this life at his residence in Brucefield on October 26th. The sad event was not unexpected, as he had been in declining health for two or three years. He had not been confined to bed until a couple of weeks of his death. He did not seem to suffer from any particular disease, just a gradual wearing out of the physical man. He came to reside in Brucefield some years ago. He was aged 77 years. He was of a quiet, retiring disposition, but those who knew him most intimately esteemed him most highly for his many admirable qualities of head and heart. He possessed a high sense of rectitude, was of a kind and generous disposition; had a well-stored mind, and was a true friend and a genial, pleasant companion. He was a splendid type of man in every sense, and one who cannot fail to leave behind many pleasant and profitable memories of a well-spent life. He is survived by his widow and three sons. He was Presbyterian in religion, and a Liberal in politics; was almost a life-long subscriber of the 'Witness,' and did all he could to advance its cause, and even when too weak to go around to get subscribers, wrote to friends near and far to get them to subscribe to 'Witness' publications.

DANGEROUS INNOVATION PROPOSED!

Minister Would Revolutionize Clerical Habits and Deprive Laymen of Comfortable Sundays at Home.

Bishop Farthing presided at a meeting in the Diocesan College of Montreal, at which the Rev. J. W. Ditchfield of Bethnal Green Church, London, England, addressed professors and students of the four co-operating theological colleges, on 'How to reach men.'

We have heard it said on every hand, said the speaker, that there is no hope for changing the grown people. They are too set in their ways. But we can reach the children, and if they are taught and trained rightly, the next generation will be that it should be,. And so far the last twenty-five years, we have been giving our attention especially to the children. But what is the result? The churches are nearly empty. The children do not remain in the church as they grow up, because their parents are not in the church.

'Do you know, my lord what I Testament about giving all the attention to the children, and the hopelessness of turning the adult mind? Nothing of the sort. The apostles went out to preach their new doctrine to the men, and expected to change them and did change them. If you want to get hold of the children in a permanent way, you must get their parents, too.

But it is said, the speaker continued, that not more than one percent of the men of Christendom go to church. Why is this, and how shall we reach the men?

'As I saw the misery and wretchedness in which multitudes of the men and women exist in London,' said Mr. Ditchfield, 'I thought it was no wonder they didn't come to church, and I tried to help make their conditions better. But I have just come from Australia and New Zealand, the paradise of workingmen, where the eight-hour system is almost universal, labor of women is restricted, the minimum wage principle is very largely adopted, and everything possible is done to make the workingman comfortable, and wherever I went the bishops and clergy told me that the reason the men did not come to church was because they were too comfortable, too well off.

'I have made up my mind,' the speaker continued, as he twisted one leg around the other, 'that we shall have to change the centre of gravity, in our church work. We have been like the man who lived in order that he might enjoy his breakfast, lunch, tea and dinner, instead of considering his meals as a means of acquiring strength to work. The church has regarded the services withn her four walls as the chef end of her existence, instead of as the source of power with which she might serve humanity. If the men are not in the church we must get out where the men are, and go out after the men, if we would serve them.

'Do you know, my lordñ what I would do if I were Pope of the Church of England? — That would be a very peculiar situation for the church!' And Mr. Ditchfield threw his head back and his chest out as if he were the Pope and the Pope's secretary of state combined, 'I would have every clergyman shot, who was found working on his sermon for Sunday on Saturday afternoon or evening. Most ministers do their visiting when the men are away and only the women are at home. But on Saturday afternoon when the men are on the street in crowds, going to see the game, the minister ought to be there with, 'Hello, Harry, how are you? See you in church to-morrow!' instead of in the study working on his sermon.

'But even better than Saturday, for visiting, is Sunday morning. Then the men are at home. True they may not be up. What does it matter? 'Good morning, Mrs. Jones, can I see your husband?' 'He's in bed!' 'Oh, I didn't know he was sick, I must go up and see him,' and you're half way up the stairs before she can stop you. Or, perhaps, he's up and around the house, and feels a bit awkward, as it's not often he's in the house in the daytime, and he'll be glad to have a little chat with you to take up his time.

'I wouldn't make a fisherman, — I haven't the patience, but I know that I couldn't catch fish with the kind of food that I like myself. The kind of bait that the fish will bite on, I would turn from with disgust, if it were on my table. Are our prayers and liturgies and sermons such as would suit the taste of the man who has not been insude the church for twenty years? Even in the non-conformist churches the man from the street would feel very uncomfortable and confused. Our sermons and prayers are for the faithful who come to the services regularly, not for the ninety-nine percent who never come at all, who need them most. I have tried twenty different methods for winning men which I didn't like. They would not have attracted me. But it was not for me, but for the men unlike me, that I was working.

'There was a man that I was determined to get to come to church. Every time I knocked at his door and he came and saw me there, he swore at me. Do you know many a clergyman would have written in his notebook opposite that man's name? 'Abusive! Don't call again!' How do you suppose a life insurance agent would get on if he went on that principle 'Don't call again!' I was interested in that man, and I counted the number of times I called on him. One day I knocked at the man's door and he came to it and opened it, and when he saw me he swore at me as usual. I said to him, 'Do you know what this is' 'What do you mean?' he said gruffly. 'This is the hundredth time I've come to ask you to go to church,' I said. Well, he came to church, and he never swore at me again, and now he's one of the active workers in my church.

'The Church of England is arranging for a great many open air services in London, for some, every week. When you have open air services you must get your very best speakers. If you have a poor stick, you put him inside the church to preach there, where the faithful are, who need no repentance. Isn't it strange, — we've thought that anyone was good enough for open air preaching! Who ever heard of a shopkeeper putting his rotten fruit in his show window? When you are showing your samples, you must show the best you have.'

As Mr. Ditchfield closed his address with a strong appeal to the ministers and students for the ministry to become all things to al men, that they might by all means save some, all his awkwardness was gone, he stood firmly on both feet, and his chest was out, and his gestures strong, and one felt that here was a dangerous character! If many ministers in our cities should get such ideas into their heads, the day of the comfortable Sunday in bed or easy chair or automobie, woud be gone for a great many men who are now enjoying these things, — they would have to go to church, and perhaps become Christians. — who knows.

A QUEENLY QUEEN.

Carmen Sylva, the Queen of Roumania, had her eyes bandaged for weeks while she laboriously learned to write Braille, the raised letters for the blind. It is said that not only did her eyes ache, but her right hand as well; but by the process she became one of the most helpful friends the blind people in all the world have ever had. She established a school for them, where they were taught music and many industries, so that they could earn their own livelihood.—'Christian Herald.'



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The most magnificent variety ever shown in Canada!

SIBERIAN REINDEER, BALTIC SEAL ELK, TAN SEAL, MOOSE, GREY HORSE, WHITE MOOSE, SHEEP, MOCHA, ETC.,

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Fine Imported Reproductions of The Period Furniture of Old

IN MAHOGANY, OAK, WHITE ENAMEL, AND CIRCASSIAN WALNUT

The Furniture of our forefathers is the furniture we love to-day. Reproductions of those fine old masters—Sheraton, Chippendale, Hepplewhite, and the Brothers Adam—grace the homes where taste and refinement dominate. The best examples in fine period suites—closely following Old English models—pure in design and luxuriously finished will be found decidedly interesting both to those who come merely to view and those who come to buy.

Our Show Room contains many Beautiful Imported Suites—while on our two large Furniture Floors are assembled many others.

Third and Fourth Floor

Draperies, Silks, Tapestries---Imported For Fine Decorative Purposes

Orders Should be Placed at Once by Those Desirous of Having Work Executed by Christmas

Opportunity for selection is extensive while various decorative ideas find ready expression in the fine materials imported by us in—Silks, Tapestries, Velours, Velvets, Cretonnes and Lace Curtains.

Possibilities are unlimited in decorative plans while in every instance, our salespeople are prepared to offer valuable suggestions as to harmonies, tone and color schemes.

PLANS, ESTIMATES, AND DESIGNS SUBMITTED UPON REQUEST

Third Floor.

New Designs in Wall Hanging Materials

Customers making selections in our *Wall Paper Section* do so with the assurance that our expert knowledge of design, color tone and harmony, places at their disposal a stock unexcelled—a stock that expresses the foremost ideas of craftsmen and decorative artists in Wall Hanging Materials.

SPECIAL SALE OF WALL PAPERS FOR DINING ROOMS, BEDROOMS, ETC. LESS 20%

Several lines of papers for Halls, Dining-rooms, Living-rooms and Libraries, regular price 30c to $2.00 a single roll. Less 50 per cent.

Bedroom Wall Papers from 15c to 40c. Less 50 per cent.

German Leathers and Varnished papers for Vestibules, Halls, Dados, Kitchen, Pantries and Bathrooms 30c to $2.50 per roll. Less 50 per cent.

A large assortment of Papers suitable for all rooms from 15c to $2.00. Less 33 1-3 per cent.

Sale---Carpets and Rugs---Less 20%

FOUR LINES MARKED FOR IMMEDIATE CLEARANCE.

This November Discount should at once suggest the advisability of making an early purchase---the savings realized are considerable.

380 yards Axminster Carpets with border to match. Yard $2.00. Less 20 p. c.

550 yards Wilton Carpet with border to match $2.00 to $2.85 yard. Less 20 p.c.

70 Scotch Wool Rugs, best quality. Sizes 7 ft. 6 in. x 9 ft. to 13 ft. 6 in. x 10 ft. 6 in. Prices $13.50 to $34.00. Less 20%

55 Axminster Rugs, size 7 ft. 6 in. x 9ft. to 13 ft. 6 in. x 10 ft. 6 in. Prices $18.00 to $85.00. Less 20 p. c.

70 Samples Linoleum, Sizes average 46 ft x 6 ft. 6 in. Price at 15c to 25c to clear.

Electric Portable Lamps of Every Size For Every Room and Any Style of Decoration

The extensive assortment of our Portable Lamps in every style and every desired finish permits the greatest expression for individuality in home treatment.

Large Verde Stationary Shade 26 in. Portable Lamp, 4 light, suitable for Library. Price $35.00.
Small Colonial Portable Lamp with Ivory Amber Art Glass Shade, Butler Silver finish. Complete $7.50. Small Piano or Somnoe Lamps in Old Gold, beautifully finished. Complete $7.50.

Also a large range of Carved and Turned Wood Portable Lamps with shades in Japanese, Chinese, and other styles just received.

COMMENCING MONDAY

DEMONSTRATION

Of Hall Borchert Dress Forms

This is the third demonstration within the year. The two previous ones proved so successful that the manufacturers are very anxious to again demonstrate the advantages of these forms while the dressmaking season is still at its best.

A SPECIAL FEATURE of next week's exhibit will be a special sale of $7.50 Adjustable Forms at each—$5.50.

This is the first time we have ever been able to offer a full figure "adjustable" form at so low a price. Ask To See It Monday.

WAIST FORMS $5.00 TO $15.00 *FULL FIGURE FORMS $3.50 TO $16.50.*

The John Murphy Company Limited

Hats Trimmed Free of Charge

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In Preparing For a Brilliant Social Season, Give a Thought to the Exclusive Novelties in the "Murphy" Store



Exclusive Laces, Trimmings & Fabrics

That Will add to the enjoyment of the Opera Season,

Will be Displayed on Monday

To assemble the best, the most beautiful and the most exclusive novelties from the principal foreign centres has been the business of "Murphy's" season in and season out for many years. We have studied the requirements, the technicalities of the desires of Montreal women, and under the guidance of that knowledge have bought extensively of the season's most fashionable novelties. Fabrics, laces and trimmings, which were imported direct, are being shown here in a beautiful and widely varied selection. There are exquisite effects that will go to make your gown more distinctive and your social activities more enjoyable.

The shadow patterns are the most favored laces and you will find here a large choice of charming and exclusive designs. We have allovers, flouncings, insertions and edgings in all widths and all prices:

ALLOVERS From .50 to .90 a yard
FLOUNCINGS From $1.25 to $5.50 a yard
INSERTIONS From .12 to $2.75 a yard

In the fabrics we have gown lengths of white marquisette, in bordered and beaded designs, at each $18.00

Exquisite Ninons in embroidered and bordered effects, at per yard **$2.00**, **$3.50** and **$6.50**.

The beaded effects are most in demand for trimmings. Anticipating this, we have prepared a very rich assortment of original designs, all of them high grade and beautiful.

Beaded Flouncing, on white net in silver, at **$15.00** a yard.
Black Net, beaded flouncing, at **$12.50** a yard.
Black Net Flouncing, embroidered in white beads, at **$6.50** and **$7.50** per yard.

SEE WINDOW DISPLAY

'Murphy' Dress & Suit Fabrics

Rich material that Fashion demands will be found in great variety. All the latest colors are now being shown. It is impossible to enumerate all the different weaves, but we make special mention of

WHIPCORD SUITINGS in the two-tone effects, made of pure wool and thoroughly shrunk. These are the very latest for Suits, the colors are Golden Brown and Black, Navy Blue and Black, Copenhagen and Black, Fawn and Tan, Myrtle and Black, Grey, etc.; 54 inches wide. Prices per yard.. .. .. .

WOMAN'S WORK

MEETINGS OF THE COMING WEEK

LOCAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN.

The regular executive meeting of the Montreal Local Council of Women will be held on Wednesday, November 20, instead of next week.

LECTURES ON MODERN DRAMA

Mrs. W. G. MacNaughton will give a series of four lectures on the Modern Drama, in the Studio of the Women's Art Society. The first lecture is on Wednesday morning, November 20, at eleven o'clock.

FAIRMOUNT W. C. T. U.

The regular monthly meeting of the Fairmount Women's Christian Temperance Union will be held on Thursday afternoon at three o'clock, in the lecture room of Fairmount Avenue Methodist Church.

FAIRMOUNT M. W. M. S.

The monthly meeting of the Woman's Missionary Society of Fairmount Avenue Methodist Church, will be held in the Lecture Room of the church on Tuesday afternoon, November 19, at three o'clock, to which all ladies are very cordially invited.

METHODIST W. M. S.

The autumn quarterly meeting of the W. M. S. Auxiliaries of Montreal will be held at Westmount Church (corner of Lansdowne and Western Avenues), next Thursday afternoon at three o'clock. Mrs. Percy Leslie, of Honan, China, will be the speaker. A large attendance is looked for.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN W.M.A.

A meeting of the Woman's Missionary Auxiliary of the First Presbyterian Church will be held in the Lecture Room of the Church on Wednesday evening, at eight o'clock. Dr. Jessie McBean will give an illustrated talk on the South China Mission, from which she has returned on furlough.

METHODIST MISSIONS.

The regular Quarterly Rally of the Young Ladies' Mission Circles of this city, will be held in Verdun Methodist Church, (corner of Wellington street and Gordon Avenue), next Friday evening, at eight o'clock. Mrs. T. G. Williams, branch president, will give an address. A hearty invitation is extended to all ladies to be present.

MONTREAL WOMEN'S CLUB.

The Art and Literature Department of the Montreal Women's Club will hold its first meeting for the season on Monday afternoon at half-past three o'clock, in the Y. M. C. A. Hall, Drummond street. A paper on 'The Passing of a Heroine,' will be given by Miss Susan Cameron, M.A., of the Royal Victoria College. The solo pianist of the afternoon will be Madam Asta Lichtenberg.

POINT ST. CHARLES UNION.

A special busines sand parlor meeting of the Point St. Charles Woman's Christian Temperance Union is to be held at the home of the President, Mrs. Collins, 207 Ash Avenue, on Thursday evening, November 12, at eight o'clock. Business meeting at 7.30 p.m. Every member is cordially invited to be present. Special speakers, Mrs. Waycott and Mrs. Currie. The Verdun Union is also expected to be present at this meeting.

AT THE Y. W. C. A.

An illustrated lecture on 'Missions in South China' will be given by Dr. Jessie A. McBean on Tuesday evening at a quarter past eight o'clock.

The Alexandra Club meets on Saturday afternoon at half-past one.

Dr. J. G. Novinger will give a lecture in the course on 'First aid to the Injured,' on Saturday at 8.30 p.m. The lecture in the similar course at the Fairmount Branch will be given by Dr. E. N. Perigard, on Tuesday, at 8 p.m.

WOMEN'S ART SOCIETY.

The monthly general meeting of the Women's Art Society will be held on Tuesday, November 19, at 3.30 p.m., Mr. John Edward Hoare, M.A., Oxon., will lecture on 'Play and Pretensions.' There will be music, and an exhibit of work of the Outdoor Sketch class, and ceramic work will be on view.

From November 20 to 23 there will be a Ceramic exhibit, and Christmas Sale at the Studio, 642 St. Catherine street West, from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. Tea will be served each afternoon of the four days.

FAIRMOUNT BROTHERHOOD OF ANDREW AND PHILIP.

The Fairmount Brotherhood of Andrew and Philip will hold a reception service in the lecture room of Fairmount Avenue Methodist Church tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock. Mr. Leady will give an address on the subject, 'The Comforter,' and the Fairmount Male Quartette will sing. The work of the Brotherhod is developing in the North End, and several new members will be initiated at this meeting.

On Tuesday evening, Nov. 19th, there will be a Brotherhood social, commencing at 8 o'clock, when delegates to the ninth annual convention of the Canadian Council held recently in Toronto, will submit their reports. This meeting will be an open one, and all men are cordially invited to attend.

The King has approved of the appointment of Dr. Hensley Henson, Canon of Westminster, and rector of St. Margaret's, to the Deanery of Durham, vacant through the death of Dr. Kitchin.

4 PHONES.

Table and Bed Linen

The following prices will be sure to interest you.

Bedspreads, from ..... 10c. up
Napkins ... 1c each
Pillow Slips, ... 2c each
Sheets ..... 3c each
Tablecloths, from ..... 5c up

You are sure of satisfaction.

TROY LAUNDRY CO.
VERDUN

Fashion Hint



PRETTY HOUSE DRESS.

This attractive house dress is of white cashmere, with touches of Oriental embroidery. Note the new sleeve.

THE LITTLE RED SCHOOLHOUSE

(New York 'Evening Post.')

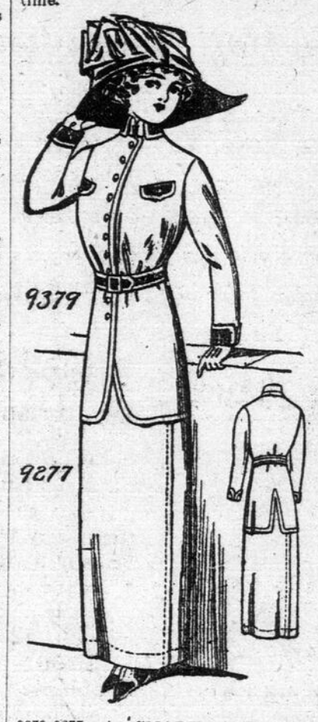
The little red schoolhouse is doomed. For decades it has been celebrated in song and story as sharing with the constitution and the Declaration of Independence the honor of having made us what we are. But all this fame turns out to have been a matter of luck. Until very recently nobody had thought to inquire into the effect of red upon the impressionable minds of children. The raising of the question sounded the knell of the belligerent yet beloved color. Authorities on aesthetics promptly agreed that its influence was wholly bad. Then came the problem of what was to take its place. White, said the paint manufacturers. Besides being satisfying aesthetically, white has the deciding advantage of costing less than other colors. But what is the use of painting a building white, only to see its crystal clearness dimmed into a dingy gray by the smoke and dust of the city? And so Chicago, at least, has adopted a straw color, which is regarded as meeting all the requirements with a fair degree of success. We would not seem to favor anything resembling a reactionary policy, least of all in reference to our schools, but we cannot forbear asking whether it is likely that any members of the rising generation will strike an attitude thirty or forty years from now and, in voices trembling with emotion, point back to the little straw-colored schoolhouse where—but the picture is impossible.

HOW HE KNOWS.

How does the illiterate Russian peasant know without going inside what kind of shop he is passing? By the painted pictures of the wares that are sold, is the answer of the 'Oriental Review.' In addition to the printed signs, which are useless to him, the baker displays counterfeit presentments of his rolls, loaves, and cakes; the fish dealers presents likenesses of the denizens of the deep, and the tea seller hangs up a picture of teacups and saucers. The care of the sophisticated city dweller for his less favored brother does not stop here. In order to make it easier for him to find his way about, the houses are painted in various bright colors. When he wants to go home he need not attempt to solve the puzzle of the time-tables. A simple system of bells does away with all this trouble. When one bell rings he still has fifteen minutes to wait. When two are sounded he has only five minutes, and when three peal forth, his train starts. Does he receive a letter which he wishes deciphered? The payment of two cents to a man at the post office does the business. Would he send a postcard to someone? It can be done for two cents and a half. A long letter will cost him five cents. The addressing of a letter is half a cent. Where shall he mail it? Over there where he sees a picture of a postcard or of a letter.

THE 'WITNESS' DAILY PATTERNS

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



9379-9277.—A SMART AND SIMPLE COSTUME.

Blue serge with facings of black satin was used to make this suit. It is composed of a blouse coat with added peplum and a two-piece skirt. Patterns 9277 and 9379 furnish the models. Black velvet with facings of satin would look well in this style. The coat pattern is cut in 5 sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. The skirt is cut in 5 sizes: 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inches waist measure. It requires 5 1-2 yards of 44 inch material to make the entire suit for a medium size.

This illustration mailed to any address on receipt of 10c. for each pattern in silver or stamps.

PATTERN COUPON.

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

No.....

Size .....

Name .....

Address in full.

.....

.....

.....

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

TURN ST. JAMES CHURCH INTO RECREATION HALL FOR GIRLS SUGGESTS ALD. M'BRIDE

That instead of having the large and handsome edifice idle six days of the week it could be used to advantage in providing a place of recreation for the thousands of working girls in the city who have no proper place in which to spend their evenings, was the suggestion made to a 'Witness' reporter yesterday, by Ald. J. T. McBride, speaking in regard to St. James' Church. Not only St. James', but many other churches in the city as well, might be put to the same use, and he felt confident that it would not be long before good results would be seen.

'It is all right for the man who can jump into his auto and spin out into the country along with his wife and daughters, or take the family to the opera, where he may or may not have a box, or attend some brilliant social event, to cry down the public dance halls and other places of amusement which are frequented by working girls and young men, but what is he doing to provide a place where these young people may spend an evening in an enjoyable manner?'

The suggestion of the alderman was that St. James, and other churches in different parts of the city be thrown open each evening and amusement be provided for young people. A small admission price might be charged, and a programme carried out each evening. Ald. McBride expressed it as his opinion that many prominent local artists would give their services, and that before long the churches, instead of the dance halls, would be the nightly resorts of young people.

The memorial to Lord Lister is to be a three-fold one—a medallion will be placed in Westminster Abbey, a monument will be erected in a public place in London, and an International Lister Fund for the advancement of surgery will be formed.

Mason & Risch

"The Piano with a Soul"

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A Pianist *of* Power, Poetry *and* Personality

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Tuesday, November 19th

SOLE AGENTS FOR MASON & RISCH PIANOS

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WE WANT

TO GIVE FREE TO EVERY THIN MAN AND WOMAN IN MONTREAL AND VICINITY

A 50c BOX OF SARCOL, THE FLESH BUILDER



Don't be the "Skeleton at the Feast." Sargol makes Puny Peevish People Plump and Popular.

We invite every man and woman reader of this paper who is thin, pale, weak or run down, or who has lost his or her buoyant, youthful energy, or who suffers from loss of appetite, or from debility, either nervous or physical, to try, ABSOLUTELY FREE, a new, scientifically compounded preparations called Sargol.

The trouble with most people who appear like "a bag of bones" is not that they don't get enough to eat, but that they do not assimilate what they do eat. They simply go through the natural motions of eating, but the flesh-giving parts of what they eat just passes away, without being assimilated, and consequently does not do them any good.

Sargol helps digest your food and aids in its assimilation. There is no use for you to be a "skinny," and go around with that pinched, hungry, half-fed look any longer. Sargol will make you plump, sleek, and as "fit as a fiddle."

For the man who is dubbed "a bundle of slats," and who is cut out of all the good times because "he's so thin," and the woman who has to round out the angles of her figure with pads and artificial forms, and is then painfully conscious of the fact that, even with the forms and pads, see isn't fooling anybody, Sargol will prove a blessing.

If you have never used this marvelous flesh producing preparation, and you are really in earnest and want to try it at our expense here is your chance to take advantage of our most generous offer.

Simply cut off the coupon below, fill it out with your name and address, plainly written, and enclose 10c to help pay the cost of mailing, etc., and send it to the Sargol Co., 464—Y., Herald Bldg., Binghamton, N.Y., and we will not only send you a 50c package of Sargol absolutely free, but will also send, at the same time, letters telling what it has done for others, and literature telling all about Sargol, the greatest flesh producing preparation science has ever known. Cut out the coupon and send to-day.

FREE COUPON.

Gentlemen:
Sargol Company, 464—Y., Herald Bldg., Binghamton, N.Y.
I have never used Sargol and I want you to prove to me that Sargol will build me up and make me fat, as you say it will. I enclose 10c to help pay the cost of mailing me a 50c package, which I am to receive absolutely free.
Fin this Coupon to your letter.

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Seasonable Ladies' Coats

Foreseeing the tremendous demand for separate coats this season, we bought more largely both in styles and materials.

Consequently while others are feeling the shortage of cloths, our assortments are greater than usual.

Double faced Tweeds, Chinchilla, Zibeline, cut and plain Velour-Delaine, Boucle and Aquascutum cloths.

From the smallest to the largest sizes, a good variety will be found from which to choose.

$20 to $85

Ladies' Gloves by Perrins, Fownes, Reynier and Trefousse.

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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, Apartment, 1321 D.T., 118 East 28th street, New York City.

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.

THE MILK OF THE 20th CENTURY

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

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

Students Throng Capital To-day---McGill Boys are the Favorites

OTTAWA IN A FEVER OF EXCITEMENT

Hundreds of Students Pour into the City From Montreal and Toronto.

Otawa, Nov. 16.—Everything is in readiness at the Capital to-day for the big match which will decide the intercollegiate championship. The prospects point to a frozen field this afternoon, as the temperature dropped considerably during the night.

The ground was inspected by the management of both teams this afternoon, and they expressed themselves as being satisfied with the conditions. The only poor spot will be the baseball diamond which is in the centre of the ground, which will be strewn with sawdust as a protection to the players of both teams.

Both parties were given a warm reception on their arrival, notwithstanding the objections that 'Varsity had taken to playing the game in Ottawa.

The Toronto contingent are making the Chateau Laurier their headquarters while the Montreal team and supporters are holding forth at the Russell House. That a really friendly feeling prevails among the followers of both teams and players themselves was shown by the fact that 'Varsity were the first to visit McGill and discuss the oulook for the match. The College boys acted in a most orderly manner many of them spending the evening sitting in the rotundas of the hotels while numerous theatre parties were given. The hotels and the shops are decorated with the colors of the two universities, while the banners of both are to be found in almost every window on the main streets.

SPECIALS ARRIVE TO-DAY WITH STUDENTS FOR GAME.

Although there are nearly five hundred students now in the city the main body will not arrive until morning on the specials from Toronto and Montreal. The management of McGill, which was given five hundred reserved seat tickets, wired for more, which were sent on this morning, and this is taken as an indication that close to a thousand will come up to witness the match. A thousand tickets were sent to Toronto, and it is stated by 'Varsity students that the majority of the five hundred reserved seat tickets were disposed of, which means a record crowd of followers from the Queen City. Notwithstanding the fact that rumors had been sent broadcast from here that there were complaints against the prices asked by the management in charge of the match. There is not a murmur against this increase, many of the local followers of the game looking on the Intercollegiate Union as being lenient in placing the general admission at 25c, which affords everyone an opportunity of witnessing what promises to be the greatest struggles ever seen in Ottawa.

THREE HUNDRED STUDENT ARRIVED LAST NIGHT.

The McGill team, with headquarters at the Russell House, did not arrive in town until after 7 o'clock, not having left Montreal until four. The players were accompanied by nearly three hundred students, while more are looked for to-day on the specials. Coach Frank Shaughnessy, as well as all of the players, are most sanguine over the result of the match. They are taking their previous victory over 'Varsity as an indication that they will win to-day's game.

Through the connection of Coach Shaughnessy in Ottawa, the Montreal players seem to be the favorite team from the public standpoint. They were give na royal welcome on their arrival, and held court all evening, having many well-wishers among the local Rugby enthusiasts. There were no reports of players going on the field suffering from accidents as in former games, and as Shaughnessy said, the team that beats McGill will have to keep going all the time. All of the regulars will be started in, including Paisley, who had his hand injured at Kingston two weeks ago. He has been out at practice all week and the injured hand will be protected by a leather bandage in the game to-day.

When told that the management of the 'Varsity team had insisted on having sawdust placed on the skinned baseball diamond, Capt. Jimmy Lee said that he had no objections as it was as fair for one as the other, and should the ground be frozen up it will protect the players of both teams.

There is the friendliest feeling among the players, although they are both willing to back their opinions of victory.

BILLINGTON WILL BE THE STAND-BY OF THE McGILL BOYS.

The McGill team will be practically the same as that which defeated 'Varsity on the McGill campus, and the players depend on the punting of Billington to wear out the opposing wings, and in this way insure victory. 'Billy' has already demonstrated that he can outpunt any of the 'Varsity halves.

With Lewis and Laing at outside wings to do the following up 'Varsity will have to depend on running the punts back in place of returning them, or they will find that they are up against the same proposition as at Kingston when Capt. Hazlett outpunted Gonter and in almost every case gained ground for his team.

If anything, McGill have the edge on 'Varsity at inside wings, as Timmins and Matheson are both heavier than Clark and Cory. The scrimmage will be well balanced through the change made by the Toronto students in putting Knight in, in place of Bell, who is a much lighter man. At flying wing, Gage has the call on Lee in weight, although Lee has perhaps more pace, and it will be speed against weight. The remainders of the players average up about the same.

McGILL LINE-UP.

Th tight fit McGill had against the M.A.A.A. 'Old Boys' on Wednesday worked wonders with the team, putting a lot of ginger into them for this match. They are like 'Varsity, well supplied with subs, there being twenty-five men in the party. The majority of the subs were given plenty of practice, and with such men as Woolet and Joe Hall to fill in on the back division in case of accidents to Paisley or Draper, the team will not be weakened in any way.

The following will be the McGill team and subs:

Regulars.	Position.	Subs.
Lee	Flying W.	J. Hall
Billington	C. Half	Mason
Draper	L. Half	Woolet
Paiseley	R. Half	Fisher
McDvenue	Quarter	Forbes
Montgomery	Scrim	Willlams
Reid	Scrim.	——
Cruikshank	Scrim.	——
Timmins	Inside	——
Matheson	Inside	Willlamson
Bignall	Midle	Wickson
Waterous	Middle	Ducklow
Laing	Outside N.	Williamson
Lewis	Outside	Wilkson

CRICKET SEASON WOUND UP WITH SMOKER

A most enjoyable smoker was held last night at the Merchants' Cafe by the Montreal a ndDistrict Cricket League. Mr. C. F. Lane, of the McGill team, was in the chair. A letter of regret was read from Mr. H. B. Ames, M.P., who was unable to be present. The prize winners during the year were presented with their trophies as follows:

A Division Shield—Won by McGill.

B Division Shield—Won by Point St. Charles.

Highest batting average in Class A—Won by Joe Horsfall, of McGill, with an average of 29.83. But presented by Mr. Fuller.

Best bowling average in Class A—Won by Tom Wilson, Lachine, with an average of 5.21 for twenty-eight wickets. Bat presented by Louis Rubenstein.

Highest batting average in Class B—Won by J. Black, of Point St. Charles, with 26.71.

Best bowling average in Class B—Won by C. Jackson, of C. P. R., who secured twenty-one wickets at a cost of 2.21 runs apiece.

Mr. C. F. Lane, or McGill, made a few remarks on the growth of the game, pointing out how the membership has increased during the past few years, from about fifty to between two and three hundred. He thought that if the younger players would turn out cricket would make rapid strides locally. Mr. Lane also paid a marked tribute to Mr. McLachlan, the secretary of the association, for his untiring efforts.

The annual general meeting of the league will be held next month, when the members will be given an opportunity to elect their own officers, which will be a change from the old method employed in the election of the executive.

Those who contributed to the musical part of the programme were Messrs. Furber, Haslam, H. E. Price, Horsfall and F. Y. Storer.

JAMES E. SULLIVAN WANTS TO ERECT GIANT STADIUM

New York, Nov. 15.—One of the results of the sweeping American victory at the Olympic games is the revival of the project to erect a stadium in Central Park where all kinds of athletic contests could be held. The prime mover in this scheme is James E. Sullivan, president of the recreation commission, whose province it is to suggest such enterprises for the benefit of the citizens. He hopes to have the city authorities look with favor on the proposition to build the stadium in the northerly section of the park between 104th and 110th street, and will ask the Board of Estimate to appropriate $5,000,000 to duplicate the white marble stadium at Athens, Greece.

After the victory at the Olympic games in London in 1908 Mr. Sullivan formed the New York Stadium Association with the same idea in view. The present Park Commissioner, Chas. B. Stover, at that time expressed himself in favor of the scheme, but it was decried on the ground that it would deface the park.

WANT $500 FOR RIDPATH

Ottawa, Nov. 16. — The Toronto Hockey Club will have to come forward with $500 for the release of Ridpath, or the Ottawa Club will refuse to allow him to play in the National Hockey Association. This stand was definitely announced yesterday by the local club executive.

From what can be learned, it was the intention of the Ottawa Club to make Torontos a present of the player, but the 'double cross' on the six-men proposition so incensed the local organization, they now intend to go the limit on their rights.

The Ottawas are also endeavoring to hold Jack Fournier, whom Ridpath claims to have signed, and are after him hot foot to-day. Punch Broadbent, another one of Ridpath's string of recruits, may be induced to stick in the Capital, too.

FUR-LINED COAT FOUND.

Already a fur-lined coat has been lost by some one. It was found opposite 845 St. Dominique street last night, and can be had at City Hall Avenue station.

FIRST SCHEDULE GAME DEC. 10

Vancouver, B. C., Nov. 16. — The Pacific Coast Hockey League championship will start on December 10, according to the official schedule which was drafted at the annual meeting held last night. The final match is set for March 7. Each team is allotted eight home matches. While it is understood that the Coast magnates are dickering with three eastern stars and expect to have them headed for the Coast next week, no official announcement was made last night regarding the line-ups of the various teams.

The schedule of the league follows:

December 10. — Westminster at Vancouver.

December 13. — Westminster at Victoria.

December 17. — Victoria at Vancouver.

Dcember 20. — Vancouver at Westminister.

December 27. — Vancouver at Victoria.

December 31. — Victoria at Westminster.

January 4. — Westminster at Vancouver.

January 9. — Westminster at Victoria.

January 14. — Vancouver at Westminster.

January 17. — Vancouver at Victoria.

January 21. — Victoria at Vancouver.

January 24. — Victoria at Westminster.

January 28. — Westminster at Vancouver.

January 28. — Westminster at Victoria.

January 31. — Westminster at Victoria.

February 4. — Victoria at Vancouver.

February 7. — Vancouver at Westminster.

February 11. — Vancouver at Victoria.

February 15. — Westminster at Vancouver.

February 18. — Victoria at Westminster.

February 21. — Westminster at Victoria.

February 25. — Victoria at Vancouver.

February 28. — Vancouver at Westminster.

March 4. — Vancouver at Victoria.

March 7. — Victoria at Westminster.

TO-DAY'S GAMES.

Intercollegiate.
McGill and 'Varsity at Ottawa.

Ontario Union.
Alerts (Hamilton), at Toronto.

GREATEST EVER

Lieut. C. E. Shirley Will Represent Canada at New York Horse Show Which Opens To-day

GREAT ADVANCE IN THE ENTRIES OF HACKNEY BREEDING CLASSES.

New York, Nov. 13.—A private view of the decorations of Madison Square Garden for the opening of the Horse Show to-morrow was afforded a number of invited guests and exhibitors by the Show Committee to-night. The final touches were given to the great stadium, which has been decorated to resemble a scene in Japan. A number of horses that are to be shown during the coming week were put through their paces and much admired by the guests.

The entries for the show to open to-morrow show added strength in the classes for saddle horses and hunters, both in the open classes and in those confined to military officers of this and foreign countries. Lieut. C. E. Shirley, of the Duke of Connaught's Hussars, is entered in the military class, representing Canada. The military entries from England, Belgium, Holland and Canada are of the highest classes. There is also a marked advance in the entries of hackney breeding classes, and several champions of previous shows will compete on the tan bark during next week.

At 1 o'clock to-morrow Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt will entertain at luncheon in the 'Clubhouse,' in the Garden, the foreign army officers and show officials. Among the boxholders is Sir Edward Clouston, of Montreal.

The programme for to-morrow is as follows:

2 p.m.—Judging fifteen novice harness horses, class 42.

2.30 p.m.—Judging six pairs of Shetland ponies in harness, class 76.

2.50 p.m.—Judging twenty novice saddle horses, class 85.

3.20 p.m.—Judging thirteen novice roadsters, class 35.

3.50 p.m.—Judging eight ponies; children to ride; class 103.

4.05 p.m.—Judging ten polo ponies, class 108.

4.30 p.m.—Judging eleven ladies' saddle horses; ladies to ride; class 93.

4.50 p.m.—Judging thirty-nine hunters or jumpers; first section; class 136.

6 p.m.—Recess.

8 p.m.—Judging nine saddle horses, class 87.

8.20 p.m.—Judging fourteen novice harnes horses, class 44.

8.50 p.m.—Judging twenty-eight novice saddle horses, class 86.

9.20 p.m.—Judging fourteen militia mounts, class 111.

9.50 p.m.—Judging thirty-nine hunters or jumpers; second section; class 1.

HARDWARE LEAGUE DRAW UP SCHEDULE

The league will be composed of the same clubs as last season, with the exception of Lariviere Incorporated, who withdrew their team. Their place, however, was readily taken by Lewis Bros., Limited.

The matches will be played each Tuesday on Victoria Rink, as in the past. Jack Marshall has been selected as official referee.

The following schedule has been arranged:

Jan. 7, 8-9—Lewis Bros., Limited vs. Starke-Seybold, Limited.

Jan. 7, 9-10—Jas. Walker Hardware Co., Ltd. vs. Canadian Fairbanks-Morse Co., Ltd.

Jan. 7, 10-11—Frothingham & Workman, Ltd. vs. Thos. Robertson & Co., Ltd.

Jan. 14, 8-9—Canadian Fairbanks-Morse Co., Ltd. vs. Thos. Robertson & Co., Ltd.

Jan. 14, 9-10—Starke-Seybold, Ltd. vs. Jas. Walker Hardware Co., Ltd.

Jan. 14, 10-11—Frothingham & Workman, Ltd. vs. Lewis Bros., Lt.

Jan. 21, 8-9—Jas. Walker Hardware Co., Ltd. vs. Frothingham & Workman, Ltd.

Jan. 21, 9-10—Lewis Bros., Ltd., vs. Thos. Robertson & Co., Ltd.

Jan. 21, 10-11—Starke-Seybold, Ltd. vs. Canadian Fairbanks-Morse Co., Ltd.

Jan. 28, 8-9—Starke-Seybold Co., Ltd. vs. Thos. Robertson & Co., Ltd.

Jan. 28, 9-10—Canadian Fairbanks-Morse Co., Ltd. vs. Frothingham & Workman, Ltd.

Jan. 28, 10-11—Lewis Bros., Ltd. vs. Jas. Walker Hardware Co., Ltd.

Feb. 4, 8-9—Lewis Bros. Ltd. vs. Canadian Fairbanks-Morse Co., Ltd.

Feb. 4, 9-10—Starke-Seybold, Ltd. vs. Frothingham & Workman, Ltd.

Feb. 4, 10-11—Jas. Walker Hardware Co. Ltd. vs. Thos. Robertson & Co., Ltd.

Feb. 11, 8-9—Frothingham & Workman, Ltd. vs. Thos. Robertson & Co., Ltd.

Feb. 11, 9-10—Jas. Walker Hardware Co., Ltd. vs. Canadian Fairbanks-Morse Co., Ltd.

Feb. 11, 10-11—Lewis Bros., Ltd. vs. Starke-Seybold, Ltd.

Feb. 18, 8-9—Lewis Bros., Ltd. vs. Frothingham & Workman, Ltd.

Feb. 18, 9-10—Jas. Walker Hardware Co., Ltd. vs. Starke-Seybold, Ltd.

Feb. 18, 10-11—Thos. Robertson Co., Ltd., vs. Canadian Fairbanks-Morse Co., Ltd.

Feb. 25, 8-9—Canadian Fairbanks-Morse Co., Ltd. vs. Starke-Seybold, Ltd.

Feb. 25, 9-10—Thos. Robertson & Co., Ltd. vs. Lewis Bros., Ltd.

Feb. 25, 10-11—Frothingham & Workman, Ltd. vs. Jas. Walker Hardware Co., Ltd.

March 4, 8-9—James Walker Hardware Co., Ltd. vs. Lewis Bros., Ltd.

March 4, 9-10—Frothingham & Workman, Ltd. vs. Canadian Fairbanks-Morse Co., Ltd.

March 4, 10-11—Thos. Robertson & Co., Ltd. vs. Starke-Seybold, Ltd.

March 11, 8-9—Thos. Robertson & Co., Ltd. vs. Jas. Walker Hardware Co., Ltd.

March 11, 9-10—Frothingham & Workman, Ltd. vs. Starke-Seybold, Ltd.

March 11, 10-11—Canadian Fairbanks-Morse Co., Ltd. vs. Lewis Bros., Ltd.

FAIRMOUNT ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION WILL HAVE SUPPER AND DANCE



THE FAIRMOUNT SOCCER FOOTBALL CLUB.

The annual general meeting will be held at the winter quarters, 1693 Papineau Avenue on Tuesday, the 19th inst, at 8 p.m. sharp. Books have been audited and all is in readiness. All members are requested to be present. In order to repay players for the splendid season's work, arrangements have been made for an exceptionally good supper and dance to be given in the Mount Royal Halls, Friday, November 29. Tickets for same are now in the hands of a committee. Fairmount supporters and friends had better secure the same in good time, otherwise they may be too late.

THINK THEY WILL DEFEAT PRINCETON

New Haven, Conn., Nov. 15.— The Yale football men are giving every evidence of complete confidence in their ability to administer a defeat to Princeton in the big game to-day. Coaches, players and undergraduates alike are convinced of the team's readiness for the contest. There is not the slightest evidence of worry in the Yale dressing room after practice, and nothing but the most exuberant spirits prevails.

ST. LAWRENCE CURLING CLUB.

A meeting of the members and shareholders will be held in the club rooms on Thursday evening, Novemoer 21st, at 8 o'clock.

All are earnestly requested to be present, as a notice of motion has been made to amend article No. 7, by-laws.—'Strike out the word ten and substitute the word fifteen, on the twelfth line.'

The election of committees will also take place.

COLUMBUS HAS BEEN SELECTED AS MEETING PLACE

Milwaukee, Wis., Nov. 15.—Columbus, Ohio, was selected at the 1913 meeting place of the National Association of Professional Baseball Leagues, at the eleventh annual session here to-day. A committee of five members was appointed to confer with the National Commission and re-adjust the national agreement signed between the commission and the association last year, in accordance with the desires of association members expressed during the meeting.

Omaha was the closest competitor of Columbus for the next year's meeting place, but the Ohio city appeared to be favored by reason of the fact that Columbus had a leading club in the American Association. San Francisco and Nashville, Tenn., also were after the meetings.

Trade and barter talk was so continuous to-day that President M. H. Sexton, of the Association, found it difficult to get enough members together to constitute a quorum.

Appointment of the readjustment committee settled what threatened to become an object of severe contention among the magnates. There appeared some dissatisfaction with the agreement in so far as it required the minors to submit their salary limit action to the commission for approval, and because many of the smaller leagues thought the commission dictatorial in its attitude.

President Sexton hoped to close the work of the association proper at a late session to-night and leave for home. The arbitration board, which has found little time or inclination to do its work, will remain and to-morrow's decision is expected in a number of cases of more than purely local importance. Secretary J. H. Farrell thought it might take two days to adjudicate all the claims.

President Sexton announced as members of his committee to meet the National Commission, besides himself, E. J. Barrow, of the International League; F. R. Carson, of the Central League, and M. E. Justice, of the Central Association.

Rumors sent Hugh Duffy to manage a list of clubs ranging from the New York American League team to St. Paul, Minn., and back to Newark, N. J., and concluded with admitting that he was signed by no one. Pitcher Donnelly, of the Boston National League team, was sold to the Atlanta Club in the Southern League, and Jesse Tannehill was slated to act as relief and coach pitcher for St. Joseph, Missouri, Providence, of the International League, was after waivers for Charles O'Leary, who managed the Indianapolis team for a time this past season, and it appeared likely that Dick Smith, of the winning Springfield (three I) club, would manage and play with Scranton, Pa., next year.

A committee was appointed to-day to recommend before January 1 a schedule of maximum individual salary limits, the Association being unable to agree on such a schedule.

BASKETBALL AT THE NORTH BRANCH Y.M.C.A.

The basketball games for to-night in the local league at the North Branch Y. M. C. A. will bring Hurons and Sioux together at 8.15, with Tigers vs. Cubs the attraction for 9.15. These are likely to be well contested, as all of the league teams are showing marked improvement through recent practice.

A junior game Holly (of Central) vs. North Branch will be put on for the boys. This game starts at 7.30.

SPARKLINGS FROM THE CITY HOCKEY LEAGUE.

The signing of players goes merrily on, and it is estimated that within the next ten days over seventy-five men will have signed with the six clubs.

* * *

The Garnets will miss big George Sproule, who was president for the last two seasons of their club. He is now way out west in business, but in Paddy Usity they have a worthy successor, and an excellent worker.

* * *

City League officials claim they will run the Professional League a very close second, as the big gates and article of hockey played.

* * *

The 'Jubilee Cup,' the handsome challenge trophy of the City League, will surely take an awful lot of beating before it ever leaves the winners of this season's race.

* * *

Mr. Adolphe Lecours, the popular and hard working president of the City League, was elected hon. president of the National A. A. A. the other evening. Hearty congratulations from City Leaguers.

* * *

Ask Albert Pigeon, of the Hochelagas, if he expects his team to win their opening game against the Stars. A big broad smile will be the answer.

* * *

Manager Leo Dandurand, of the St. Jacques, has, if inside information counts for anything, more players signed up than any of the other clubs so far, and from all accounts his team will bear a tremendous lot of watching right from the start.

* * *

President Carrick, of the Shamrocks, expects to have the strongest team that has represented the popular Irish association in years.

* * *

Manager Tetreault ,of the Champetres, is leaving nothing undone in the way of landing a winenr, and that opening battle with the Garnets will be worth going a long distance to see.

* * *

Manager Doran, of the Jubilee Rink, states he will have a great sheet of ice for opening night, December 23rd.

* * *

President Eddie Callahan and Secretary-treasurer Hart, of the Stars, both expect their teams will be even much stronger than last season, so look out.

* * *

The opening night—December 23rd—will more than likely be made a big affair, with a large parade and a band in attendance.

* * *

The idea of having a challenge trophy for the league, meets with more and more approval each season, and there will be some great hockey value to the 'Jubilee Cup' before many seasons have passed.

* * *

Hon. vice-pres. Eddie Deary, of the League, who has promised a very pleasant surprise to the clubs before many days have passed, seems to be more interested in City League doings as each day goes by. Keep it up, Eddie, you are in with the right organization.

* * *

The interest in the coming season's race seems to advance at a fast clip in local sporting circles, and the old cry of 'Success upon Success' heard so much two years ago in the Jubilee is again much in evidence.

* * *

The rumor will not down that three well known city league players will be seen in the pro. ranks this season. One with a local seven and two with Toronto teams.

* * *

It is expected before the season is far advanced a large number of extra seats at the Jubilee will have to be be "reserved," already a large number of enquiries have been received in this connection.

* * *

The Shamrocks' move in joining the City League is still being talked about as an excellent point for the two parties.

* * *

If Garnets again win the championship, the handsome "Art Ross" cup becomes their property for keeps, their many supporters can see nothing else but this, but five other clubs do not seem to agree on this point, but time will tell.

* * *

Special attention will be given to the ladies who have always been strong supporters o the City League.

The St. Jacques' Club rooms are filled practically every evening with interested hockey "fans," and some good "dope" is naturally handed out.

* * *

If the other leagues meet with the same success as the City League this coming season should be a hummer from start to finish.

* * *

The goal tenders have always been one of the bright features of the City League matches, and from those already learned to be signed up, this part of it will continue to shine.

* * *

Practices cannot start too early, all the players seem to have a touch of the "fever" worse than ever.

AT CANADIAN CLUB.

Dr. J. A. Macdonald, editor of the Toronto 'Globe,' will speak at the Canadian Club on Monday on 'Some Inetrnatoinal Fundamentals.'

EXTRAORDINARY SERVICE RENDERED THE BULGARIAN ARMY BY AEROPLANES

Mr. H. Massac Buist, acknowledged to be one of the most eminent authorities in the world on automobiles and aeroplanes, says of the annual Aeronautical Show recently opened in Paris:

'A nation well equipped for war in regard to the newest science—that is the first and last impression I have of the fourth annual Aeronautical Show opened in the Grand Palais yesterday by President Fallieres. Here are scores of full scale flying machines primarily designed and built, not for private service, but for war. There is little enough that is new in the practical productions. The novelties of worth are all by way of improvements in detail, and almost without exception they concern the rendering of aeroplanes more suitable for military and naval service. New accessories are being evolved for shielding military pilots and observers from cold and the effects of rarefied air at great altitude, for enabling them to observe more readily and accurately through the transparent sides and bottoms of boat-shaped monoplane bodies or from the seats of biplanes, for giving a wider range of service by means of attaining economy of power for a given amount of work, therefore for less fuel, also by increasing the supplies carried in mid-air; for making the machines better able to withstand the severe shocks of involuntary landings on unsuitable ground, and for rendering possible repairs amounting even to partial reconstructional work by the latest forms of Delahaye and De Dion motor workshops. These are like big military transport waggons, as their exteriors from colapsible sides, and are equipped within with all manner of machinery, including lathes, drills, and so forth, driven either by electaric energy stored aboard the portable workshop or by gear and belting from the motor in the van itself. All the portable sheds, special motor-vans for transporting spares in the guise of the wooden, tubular, or fabric portions of aeroplanes, and even the new color schemes designed to make a silenced aeroplane in flight as nearly invisible as possible point to the same objective. There are no German, Italian, or American machines, as we had expected, but two full-scale examples of the British and Coloniel Reroplane Company's Bristol monoplanes of the Canada type that secured the £500 prize in the British War Office trials, and a British-built and designed Breguet biplane that stands to show how licensees in this country can evolve variants of the parent French design.

EXHIBIT GUARDED BY BLUEJACKETS.

The Continental national are evidently not proposing to show our neighbors what they are doing in the way of evolving military flying machines of their own. Nor is there staged a single example of a dirigible balloon —, not that the French are neglecting these, for never were their developments in this direction so ambitious and at the same time so secret. As for the spherical sort, it is represented by two gas bags of insignificant proportions stowed away against the roof of the building, and designed primarily to advertise certain fabrics. The upper galleries are full of aeroplanes that have been or are to be presented by public subscriptions to swell the present sufficiently large fleet possessed by the French Army; while one of the most prominently placed exhibits, 'La Marseillaise,' a bluejackets picketed round it under the driven by tractor screws, has four bluejavkets picketed round it unled the vigilant eye of a non-commissioned officer, who forbids any visitor to step on the stand to examine it. Indeed, since such precautions are deemed needful, one wonder been given to stage has short floats from and attached age, in place of be distance from it, eral practice, while is extremely short ary biplane shown is equipped with the system) wireless tus, with which fine tained in the Fren oeuvres, and which is now testing and has already tested results. The British furnished at the time all the information apparatus by the Fren progress of the recent hence the system has already. As previously 'Morning Post,' it principle in the production quency currents. The uses three horse-power, 67 lb. complete, and has possess an effective radius of over 60 miles.

NATIONAL SERVICE THE OBJECTIVE.

It is plain that the objective of the improvements and developments not sport, but national service. The young man who visits the exhibition in the expectation of being tempted to the production of new machines in private aeroplaning is likely to be disappointed, since, military or naval aircraft apart, there are only a few speed machines, such as the 140 h.p. Deperdussin monoplane, with which Jules Vedrinnes lately won the Gordon Bennett aeroplane race at a mean speed of over 100 miles an hour. Manufacturers naturally incline to pursue the most remunerative lines of development, which are by standardization such as is needed at this stage only for naval or military service. Indeed, from first to last one cannot but catch the spirit of French earnestness and enthusiasm concerning this new science as a matter of vital importance to the nation at large. It rained almost incessantly throughout the opening day, yet for an hour before the exhibition doors were opened it was impossible to get to within fifty yards yards of the Grand Palais. One could hear an impatient tattooing on the doors with umbrellas of those standing in the shelter against them, and, though the charge for admittance yesterday was five francs, the people never ceased passing the turnstiles until within an hour of closing time at night.

FRENCH ENTHUSIASM AND BRITISH APATHY CONTRASTED.

The scene was as thronged as Olympia on the most popular days of the motor-carriage show. Everybody in the Grand Palais seemed to have a personal interest in and connection with mechanical flight—some had sons, others brothers, others cousins who were pilots, constructors, or mechanics, for all classes were represented in the attendance, and only a small proportion had obtained admission by card. Indeed, the executive state that this Aero Show will make a bigger profit than any before, and the three previous ones of the series have more than paid for themselves despite the fact that these things are very costly to organize. Could anything be a greater contrast with the situation in Britain, where the aeronautical shows have spelt loss to the society promoting them as well as to the exhibitors, for the public has practically neglected them. Yet the success of the Paris show is to be accounted for by quite another reason than that it is the 'fashion' to go to it. The French public is flocking to the Aero Show purely through patriotic fervor. To-day the crowd has been greater than ever, for the working classes have come in thousands, the charge for admission being a franc a head.

M.A.A.A. RIFLE CLUB ELECTS OFFICERS.

The following officers have been elected by the M. A. A. A. Rifle Club, which held their annual meeting last night in the Peel street club house:

President, W. F. Johnson; outdoor captain, W. R. Dunlop; indoor captain, R. A. Holland; secretary, L. R. Binmore; committee, Messrs, W. H. Davidson, J. A. Currie, D. C. Draper and A. Boa.

ELABORATE PREPARATIONS FOR AUTO SHOW

Thousands of yards of colored streamers and thousands of incandescent lights are to be used in making a transformation of the Drill Hall and the 65th Armory during the big annual Automobile Show, to be held at the two halls during the week of Jan. 4 to 11. The grand decorations which aided in making last year's show such a success, are to be improved upon, and, according to the plans being laid out, the two big pavilions will present a more elaborate appearance than ever before.

The plans of the decorations, which will be of red, white, blue and green colors, are being made by a prominent New York designer, and will be ready for approval in the course of a week or so. It is expected that the floor will be covered with a bright red matting, while the walls and ceilings will be effectively draped in long colored streamers and flags.

Some two hundred men will be employed to aid in the transformation of the two buildings a week previous to the opening of the big exhibition, so that the transformation will take place in a very short period.

In addition to the elaborate colors to be used in decorating the immense pavillions, huge chandeliers will also add to the effect. There will be one large chandelier placed in the centre of the building, while two dozen more will be arranged in various parts of the large hall.

It is hoped to make the Automobile Show this season even a greater success than that of last year, and in an endeavor to reach their desires, those who are looking after the various details do not intend to let any expense stand in their way. Already there has been a very big demand for floor space, and it is expected that there will be over four hundred cars exhibited at the two halls during the show.

McGILL AND M.A.A.A. WON IN WATER POLO MATCHES

In the water polo matches played Thursday night McGill had no difficulty in defeating the Nautiques 12 to 2, and the M. A. A. A. defeated the Y. M. H. A.. The line-ups were as follows:—

NAUTIQUE VS. McGILL.

Nautique	McGill
Kyle .. .. Goal	McKo
Ross .... Defence	Patterso
Walker .. .... Defence	Trap
Aird .. .... Forward	Redmo
Burns ... .. Forward	Thom

Referee—E. Vernot.
Timekeeper—E. O'Brien.

M. A. A. A. VS. Y. M. H. A.

M.A.A.A.	Y.M.H.A.
Hunter .. .... Goal	Gould
Leslie Earle .. Defence	Goulstei
Law. Earle ... Defence ..	Benjamin
McLean .. .. Forward	Jaspe
Cains .. .. . Forward	Rosenth
Logan .. .. Forward	Halpe

Referee—Frank McGill.
Judge of play.—Geo. Hodgson.

MORNING STAR IN GREAT FORM

New York, Nov. 16.—The feature of last night's play in the 18.2 balk line billiard championship tournament was a high run of 167 by Morningstar, the high record of the tournament, and the defeat of the veteran, Slosson, by Hoppe, the title holder. Morningstar defeated Sutton.

Hoppe obtained a big lead by running off a total of 295 in his seventh and eighth innings, a time Slosson had but 75 to his credit. Hoppe was adroit at nursing and spectacular at open table play, but ran out in the 21st inning.

Morningstar made his record in the 24th inning of a 30-innings game. Sutton ran off 91 in the twenty-second inning, working a line nurse.

Yamada and Demarest were even in the afternoon contests. Yamada outplayed Cline, 500 to 402 in a 25-innings game, and Demarest defeated Taylor by the narrow margin of three points, 50 to 47, in a 30-innings match.

Yamada received well-merited applause or some of his nurses and long-cushioned shots. Neither he nor his opponent was able to keep the ivories together for a long run, prolonging the contest to the fifteenth inning.

Demarest played a wonderful game at times, his run of 132 in the twenty-fifth innings being composed of some of the best line nursing and balk line play seen during the tournament. Taylor's best run was 73.

THE JEWISH PROBLEM

A Survey From the Great Citadel of the Race.

JEWISH 'NATIONAL PARTY.'

...daism is To-day Honeycombed With Serious Differences—The Return to Palestine.

(By the London 'Chronicle' Correspondent, Poland.)

'A silent, defenceless army, which, though always defeated, never loses. Always suffering, it is ever victorious. It stands shoulder to shoulder and man by man, vanquished by all, yet seeing in its conquerors, proud kingdoms and mighty empires though they be, crumble into forgotten dust, while it rises once more to confront the younger nations with its insoluble problem.'

So has someone said, and said truly, of Judaism, and nowhere does the correctness of that descriptive tribute so deeply impress the observer as it does here, between Dnieper and Vistula, in the greatest encampment of the Jewish race in the world to-day. In Russia there are over five million Jews; in Poland alone more than two millions; they constitute 38 percent—301,000 out of 781,000—of the population of the great trading city of Warsaw.

Here, therefore, the features of the Jewish problem are not obscure; they assault the mind and are ever present before the eye. Here, better than anywhere else, this many-sided question, which turns tragic and hopeful, engrossing and repulsive, can be surveyed, and the forces and influences at work to-day in Judaism can most vividly be seen. A movement, or rather a series of movements, little appreciated elsewhere, and almost concealed from sight, is here strikingly apparent.

THE OLD AT WAR WITH THE NEW.

'Its insoluble problem.' Surely a somewhat rash adjective to use in these days of progress and surprise! But the greatest citadel of the Jewish race the indications are that the problem is at last moving towards a solution with growing momentum.

Where the Jewish question is not one of serious national import people are apt to look upon the Jews as a people who are thoroughly united, though scattered over the face of the globe, by the bond of their faith. In reality Judaism to-day is, like so many sections of the human race, in turmoil and unrest. In it the old and the new find themselves at war. Light battles with the darkness. Unquestioning faith is confronted with an increasing demand for knowledge. The spirit of inquiry is strong. Modernism and materialism are spreading. This great race, a nation without a homeland, a creed without a shepherd, held together through centuries of persecution and of wanderings by the rivet of religion, is showing the most serious signs of losing that unity which has been its strength for so long. Internal dissensions have decreed the downfall of more peoples than ever did the onslaught of foes from without, but it would appear that the present divisions of Judaism, paradoxical ever, may be a factor in the regeneration and home-coming of the race. In Poland these dissensions are greatly aggravated by the invasion of the Russian Jew. He comes bringing obscurite ideas and manners; he has acquired for obvious reasons a lofty scorn for Polish nationality. Now, it may almost be said that the Polish Jew is more patriotic than the Pole, so that between the two main Jewish sections in this country the most bitter hatred exists. The Russian Jews in Warsaw alone number over 60,000, and Russia is undoubtedly using them as an instrument in the Russianisation of the country, and with that object in view driving them into Poland in thousands from other parts of the empire. That is one serious division, but there are others as well.

Though the orthodox Jew, he who holds with extreme strictness to rules and ceremonies, is still a great power in Judaism, he is losing strength. He fears the light; he fights against the spread of knowledge. In these days his battle with ever-diminishing forces. His supporters are constantly leaving his standard to attempt the task of bringing their faith more into line with modern thought and conditions.

THE JEWISH 'NATIONAL PARTY.'

The Zionists, too, are rent in twain. Originally they were joined together in the vehement longing to return to the Holy Land, a return dictated by religious reasons, and by the wish that the Jews might have a Fatherland again. But amongst them a very large parts has so far weakened in its attitude that it would welcome a national asylum anywhere. Against that are the religious instincts of a great number of Jews rebel most strongly.

A 'national party' has, too, developed and attained great strength. It consists in the main of the semi-educated, the vast majority of whom have abandoned all but the very slightest hold on the religion of their fathers. They are, to all intents and purposes, Zionists. They wish to see a return to Palestine, but merely on account of the emancipation of the race, and to-day irrespective of religion.

Then there are those who may be termed the Assimilators—the Russian Jew, the German Jew, the English Jew, and so on—who cling to the land in which they were born, and who, as a fairly general rule, look down upon most of their co-religionists. They are these, of course, stupendous power in Judaism, so great indeed that one often sees such a strange alliance as that of orthodox and national Jews come into being to defeat their policy. Judaism, therefore, is to-day honeycombed with serious differences.

In Warsaw is the only mission station of the 'London Society for the Promotion of Christianity Among the Jews,' its representative, the Rev. A. Zimmerman, has 'All the Russias' for his parish. In an interesting conversation I had with him I asked him what he thought would be the result of these divisions, and his long and wide experience lends great authority to his views.

'I believe,' he replied, 'that the result will be a breaking up of the Jews, a fairly rapid breaking up. And I think that such a happening will aggravate the Jewish problem in the countries concerned. And while it does that it will naturally hasten the return to Palestine.'

'The return to Palestine? You believe, then, that that is probable, an event likely to take place at a comparatively early date?'

'Certainly,' was Mr. Zimmerman's reply. All the features of the position seem to support that belief. The countries in which Jews live in any large numbers are certain to get tired of a Jewish question becoming ever more serious as present divisions are certain to make it. Personally, I am convinced that the signs of the times point to the question becoming so acute that the nations will be compelled to take up the matter of assisting the return to Palestine as the one means of getting rid of the puzzle which has troubled them for so long.

RUSSIA'S TREATMENT OF THE JEWS.

'Look at Russia. Why are there so many Jews in Poland? It is because Russia is gradually pushing them towards her frontiers. If one day she decides to expel them, then the problem will become still more serious for other nations?'

'And Russia's reasons for this treatment of them?'

'Well, we hear much in England about the cruelties experienced by the Jews in Russia. But let us be just. Hideous persecutions there have been beyond all doubt, but we must consider this factor, remembering, of course, that the Christian is very largely responsible, if not wholly so, for the present character of so many of the Jews. In Russia a great number of the Jews simply live on the people. So very often the poorest, meanest Jew is a match for the average Russian, and the Jews, it is not too much to say, hold villages and districts in bondage. Trading morality is not one of their strong characteristics; not many of the average class of Jew will keep their word unless it pays them to do so. It is lamentable, but it is true.

'Now, while yielding to no one in my horror at the way in which Russia has on the whole treated the Jew, I must admit that I am not surprised that Russia, by her barbarous enough methods in the main, has taken steps to protect her poorer population and prevent it being imposed upon. One must greatly regret that age-long mal-treatment of the Jews has bred in them this character. They did not always have it, and, if they were a nation with a homeland again, I feel sure they would lose it.'

'And what about the present inhabitants of the Holy Land?' I asked.

'Now that is a most interesting point. Whether or not the natives there see the shadow cast before a coming event, it is a fact that they are emigrating in shiploads to, mainly, South America. Local conditions have, no doubt, a great deal to do with it, but these people, too, certainly fear the coming of the Jew. They are passing through Marseilles in thousands and thousands, bound for that great Continent, which has a stupendous future.

'And there is another very important consideration. Look at the map of the world and note the position of Palestine. It is the corner stone of three Continents. The Mediterranean nations are stirring as they have never done in modern history. The Near East, the Middle East present European statesmen with great problems. There is the Bagdad Railway; there is that from the Cape to Cairo, to the very door of Palestine, that is For that part of the world which has Palestine, to speak broadly, as its centre, there must, in the immediate future, be a great awakening.

'All the Powers in Europe will either be directly or indirectly interested in that happening, and I cannot see that it would be to the common advantage, if, indeed, it were permitted, that any one of them should have a pre-eminent position, a predominant power, in Palestine, the key to vast lands now stirring in their slumber, the corner-stone of countries with the undeveloped "wealth of Ormus and of Ind." One can scarcely see, too, how that country can be left in the state of confusion and neglect in which it now is.

'What is required there is a buffer state, and the enterprises which will be engaged in and around Palestine appear to suggest that in that state we require the brains, the business acumen, the wealth of the Jews, that there will be a favorable outlet for all three, and that advantageous use of them can be made for all concerned.

'All these, to my mind, are the irresistible circumstances which are tending to hasten the great solution of the Jewish problem. "Kings and Princes shall bear you back," says the Old Testament. The Kings and Princes and peoples of Europe will, I am sure, eventually find it to their advantage, and to that of the most remarkable race in the world, to make easy—nay, to assist and subsidize—the return of the Jew to Palestine.

G. R.

AN EVERYDAY SCENE ON THE STREETS OF CONSTANTINOPLE.



TURKISH INFANTRY PATROL MAINTAIN MARTIAL LAW IN CONSTANTINOPLE.

A DELAYED PROPOSAL.

(By Jennie A. Stuart.)
(Copyrighted Canadian Writers' Limited.)

I heard the postman come and go with indifference. Likely he had brought an epistle from my sister Minnie, who conscientiously wrote a note every week to the unmarried members of the family. I am very fond of Jim, my brother-in-law, but yet I do not wait breathlessly for the letters which give me detailed accounts of his indigestion or his sciatica. In a minute Bob stuck his head between the curtains of the sitting room and exclaimed:

'Are you there, Aunt Flo? Here's a letter for you—tell your correspondent when you write not to use such flashy notepaper. That brilliant yellow shade dazzles my eyes.'

He flung the envelope at my feet and disappeared. I picked it up and looked at it curiously. It was large and square, and as Bob had insinuated, quite yellow with age and dirt. I turned it over, and—well I was glad that no one was there to see me start when I saw the writing, for, though I had schooled myself very carefully to the role of maiden aunt I still displayed some emotion at times. Years ago—it must have been ten years ago, that handwriting had been very familiar to me, in fact, it was familiar still, for, many a night after all the others in the house were in bed, I took from my trunk a bundle of old letters and read them and re-read them, and wondered why they had stopped so abruptly. Frank Willison had never told me that he loved me, but I had thought I read it between the lines of these closely written sheets I got from Calgary. I had thought I read it in his eyes when he said good-bye to me before going to the West. Shortly after the letters ceased to come I heard that he had gone to Australia to represent his company there, and only once or twice since had I even heard his name mentioned.

And now, to have this come! It had been sent to the old address, 'Miss Florence Radford, Westholme, Ont.,' and forwarded to me at Toronto. I trembled as I tore it open. In spite of seventeen-year-old nephews, and taunts of spinsterhood by my relations, I was only thirty, and in these days that does not mean a cap and a corner by the fireplace—the blood did not run cold in my veins. I sat down before I dared to read that ten-year-old love letter, for love letter it surely was. With a blindness to the real state of my feelings, Frank pleaded his cause, telling of the proposed journey to Australia, where he would likely make his home, and where he wanted me to go when he had a place for me. He was leaving in ten days from the date of the letter, and he concluded by saying that if he didn't hear from me before he left he would know that I had felt merely friendship for him, and that he had been a presumptuous fool to imagine anything else.

I sat as if in a dream. Where was he now? What was he doing? Had he forgotten me, and married some other woman? Men have done such things even after protestations of undying love. Where had the letter come from? The postmark was blurred—it always is when you particularly wish to decipher it. Where had it been all these years? Why had it been sent on to me now? I felt too restless to spend my Saturday afternoon and Sunday in the ordinary way, and I suddenly resolved to take the next train to Westholme, where I often went for the week-end after I came to the city.

'Lou,' I called to my sister as I ran up stairs, 'I think I'll go out to Westholme. It's a shame to stay here these lovely clear days.'

Lou looked up in surprise. 'Why, Flo, I thought you were going to a lecture to-night that you have been talking about for weeks. It is to-night, isn't it?'

'Yes, but I feel like going away, and I don't feel like going to hear Prof. Strafford—Miss Anger will tell you all that he says.'

I left Lou puzzling over my 'notions,' as she called my change of plans, and about four o'clock was walking along the village street. As I went by the post-office I was accosted by Mrs. Williams.

'Well, I declare if you didn't come. I was just saying to Henry that I wouldn't be at all surprised if Florence Radford were to come out to-day. I sent a letter on to you the other day, and another came this morning, so I made sure you must be coming or there wouldn't be mail for you like that.'

'A letter for me did you say, Mrs. Williams?' I interposed at this juncture—

'Yes, come on inside, and I'll get it for you,' she replied.

This second letter to Westholme was addressed in an unfamiliar female hand. I tore it open and read:

'My Dear Miss Radford:

'Yesterday, while rummaging in the attic I found a letter for you in the pocket of my husband's coat—a very old coat that he wore in his Calgary office years ago. Evidently he had been asked to mail it — certainly he forgot to do so. I sincerely trust that it does not contain anything of great importance, and that both it and this note will reach you safely.

'Yours truly,

'MARY JOHNSON.'

So that was the explanation of the whole matter, and I must say that I thought Frank rather a lukewarm lover to trust all his hopes to one small letter and never venture another.

The wind swept the street before me as I pursued my way to the home of Mrs. Allan, upon whom I had decided to inflict myself as an unexpected guest. She saw me coming and opened the door in her usual hospitable way.

'If this isn't the most fortunate thing I ever heard tell of! I was so cross at myself for not asking you to come out this week. Come right in and take off your things. How are you, and how is Lou? Who do you suppose is here—right in the yard at this minute playing with the children?'

'Oh, don't try to make me guess. I haven't the least idea. It isn't your sister from Mexico, or your cousin from Africa, is it?' said I.

'No, someone who used to be here years ago—you remember Frank Willison, don't you? Well, you could have knocked me down with a feather this afternoon when I went to the door and found him standing there. And he looks just the same—oh, broader and older, of course, but I knew him in a minute.'

By this time I was getting used to shocks, and I was able to take this one without letting Mrs. Allan see that I was disturbed, but I felt that the news was sufficient to knock me over without any help from the traditional feather. I wanted to run away and think the situation over, but I had no plausible excuse for so doing, having once consented to settle down in the parlor. Well, at any rate I should soon know whether Frank measured up to the man I had been cherishing in my heart all the years of his absence—I longed for the moment of meeting, and yet I dreaded it. But my friend was still talking.

'Now, you won't mind if I go and get tea, will you? I'll just call Frank in and you can entertain each other while I am busy.'

I didn't feel equal to a tete-a-tete at once, so I responded hastily:

'Let me help you, Mrs. Allan. I like to fuss around in the kitchen after being in the office all week.'

'Really, Flo, I don't need you,' replied Mrs. Allan.

'Well, may I go and talk to you?' I asked, resolved that I should do so anyway.

I gained my point, and so it was in the dining room, in the bosom of the Allan family that I finally met Mr. Willison. It is said that forewarned is forearmed, so our greeting was that of the most casual acquaintances. I politely inquired the length of time he had been in Australia as though the date of his going was not branded on my memory. Did his apparently indifferent questioning as to my life since our last meeting indicate real indifference?

Supper over, my hostess briskly disposed of us all.

'Children, you must help me with the dishes. Flo helped me this afternoon, so I won't let her do anything else. Would you like to take a walk down-town, Frank? Likely you would see some people you used to know. Florence always likes to go out on Saturday night when she is here—perhaps the two of you will go?'

'I would like to go very much if Miss Radford will undertake to be my guide,' said Frank.

'Mamma, can I go too?' cried little Hugh. 'I can show them all the places.'

'You run along up stairs to the bath tub, son,' said his mother. 'Will you go, Florence? I've had a busy day or I would go too.'

'Certainly, I'll go,' I replied. 'Lou sent me a message to Mrs. Maguire—that will make an excuse for the walk.'

We talked of matters that were very much on the surface as we went along the main street, but as we turned on to the quiet side road leading to Mrs. Maguire's I said:

'I got your letter to-day.'

The man at my side started violently—I was thankful that the rustle of the withered leaves would drown the beating of my heart

'My letter!' he exclaimed. 'What letter?'

'The letter you wrote to me before you left Calgary,' I explained.

'Got it to-day?' said Frank. 'But how, why, where—what does it mean anyway? You don't mean to tell me, Florence, that you never saw it until now.'

'Who posted that letter?' I asked.

'Who posted it—why, I was so confounded busy I believe I gave it to Bill Johnson—he happened to be in my room.'

I told him the whole story, saying in conclusion, 'So there's the end of your boyish love story.'

I was encircled by a pair of arms with a vehemence that almost took away my breath.

'The end—you can't mean that, Florence—tell me that you don't. I was a stupid blunderer—but I thought I was mistaken entirely when you didn't even care enough to tell me that you didn't care. But I can't let you go now. Do you want me to let you go?'

The wind was whistling through the naked branches of the maples, and carrying the dry leaves to and fro, but it did not prevent Frank from hearing my softly whispered 'No.'

ORIGINAL GOOD ROADS MAN.

(From 'Trades and Transportation.')

B. F. Yoakum, chairman of the executive board of the 'Frisco System,' is a well known character, and he is the Simon pure, blown in the bottle, 'back to the farm' propagandist. He knows something about farming, and the farmer by close study of the former and friendly contact with the latter.

Since he was superintendent of the old Arkansas Pass road in the terrible days of drought and famine on the cattle ranges in Texas he has seen the Lone Star State blossom like the rose and emerge into a business empire. Yoakum has been in close touch with its growth and development, and that of the Southwest, and is one of its sturdy builders

Perhaps more than any other man he has tried to give the region of country which his system traverses a satisfactory and friendly service, a co-operative service. His company was one of the first to exploit the plan of agents of the railway buying homes and small farms along the line and becoming property holding citizens. This was a wise thing for Yoakum and a good thing for his employees. A lot of people have started out to boom the good roads proposition, but no one gave it quite the accelerated movement he did.

What he was working for was better highways to the country towns and to the railway stations, cheaper hauling for the farmer and better profits on his products and more traffic for the Frisco. It was an excellent plan and well managed, and today the question is national; but Yoakum was the original starter in the race. He is now after the farmer to organize and introduce systematic and direct methods for selling his products, and before long he will have helped him in his agricultural section to some practical plan.

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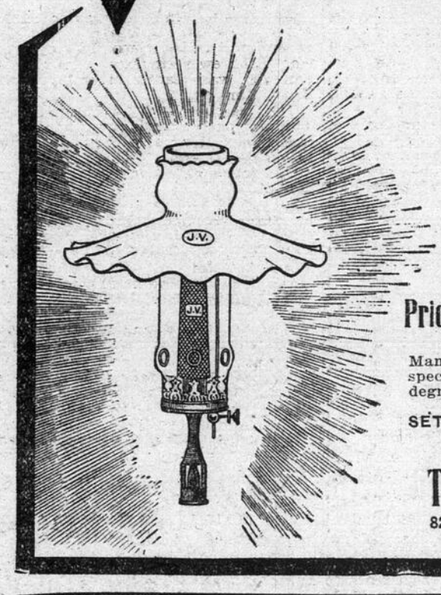
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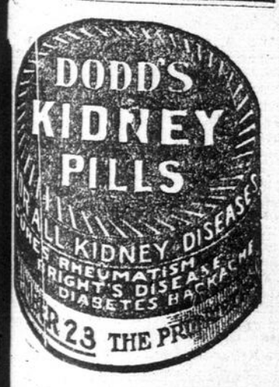
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THE RECORDER'S COURT OF MONTREAL

The Irish 'drunk' in the Recorder's Court is, of course, the purveyor of considerable humor. Mike had a brogue that could not have come from any place but the dear old sod. He admitted that he had been drunk, and said: 'If ye give me a chance, ye'll nivver see me again, Your Anner. Besides, St. Patrick's Day is near at han'!'

'If you think,' said Judge Weir, 'that you can keep sober over the 17th, I'll give you a chance for the sake of old Ireland!'

Patrick could not see how he had come to be described by a policeman, as 'up to the neck, and rolling all over the map.'

'I had only a breath of it,' said Patrick; 'divvle a taste more!'

'Thank ye kindly, Your Lordship,' said another Pat, who had been let down easily; 'ye're a gintleman, an'''—as if an after-thought—'an' a man!'

Timothy swaggered to the bar of the court one day, with a twinkle in his eye. The swagger gave a little suggestion that Timothy had put a cargo of spirits on board, and the suspicion was confirmed when Timothy brought his vocal apparatus into play.

'Ye see, Your Honor,' said Timothy, gazing benevolent on the judge with one eye. 'Ye see, yes, a little, sor, ye see?'

'Were you found drunk on Victoria square?' asked the judge.

'Well, ye see, sor,'—the floor was uneven, and Timothy made a fierce grab at the bar to steady himself—'ye see, it was this way. I had a little, oh, yes, I had'—in a confidential whisper—' a few drinks, sor. I was drunk, Your Honor; yes, ye see, sor.'

The judge said nothing, but looked volumes.

SALOONS 'LYIN' AGIN ONE ANOTHER.

'Ye see, sor,' continued Timothy, closing the open eye and opening the shut one, after some face-twisting, 've see, I'm workin' wid a gang. I'm on the C. P. R. Me train goes out tonight at seven-thirty-two. Let me go, sor; I'm all right. When I'm workin' I don't take any drink at all. There are four or five saloons—lyin' agin one another—ye see, sor? I pass them by—it's a fact, sor.'

'You will be detained for eight hours,' said His Honor, briefly. 'That will leave you time to get your train.

'I'll what, sor?' Oh, yes, sor; I've got me baggage check all right, sor.'

Timothy let go the bar. He looked fiercely at the floor. He gripped the bar again. He coughed, drew a deep breath, let go the bar once more, and wobbled majestically to the door.

It is sometimes difficult to be severe with an Irish 'drunk.' He has a bright way of putting things, and his appeals to the Bench are often masterpieces of sentiment. It is very effective to bring in 'the little village over home' and the 'poor old lady dependin' on me wages.'

COOL AND COLLECTED.

The English 'drunk' is perhaps the most cool and collected of all. He is usually able to speak for himself, sometimes at great length. He insists on calling the judge 'Your Worship,' a form of address which sounds odd because of its rarity. One of the most curious English 'drunk' cases ever heard before the Recorder was that of a man arrested on Notre Dame street, and whose first conscious outlook on Canada was from the dock. When his adventures were pieced together, mostly by the efforts of Chief Detective Carpenter, it was found that the man had been drunk as he stepped off the liner at Montreal, had been decoyed eight miles beyond the city, robbed, deserted, and in some mysterious fashion found his way back again, to be arrested as a 'drunk.'

Liverpool gets the blame of sending out more than its share of the English contingent of 'drunks,' but as a fact seamen of all nationalities, when asked where they come from, credit the port of Liverpool. The real Englishman is not a frequent figure on the 'drunk' sheet. One hears a lot about the 'undesirable immigrant,' but when ratios are balanced, it will probably be found that there are not so many undesirable immigrants after all, from Great Britain, at least. It has been reckoned that fully one-third of the total English-speaking population of Montreal, for example, comes from the Motherland. It is certain that people from the Motherland do not contribute one-third to either the serious or minor crimes of English-speaking people in the city. It is probably as certain that they do not contribute their third to the inmates of the insane asylums, or to those making use of the local charitable organizations. A little inquiry under these heads would be interesting, and might serve to readjust some accepted standards.

CONTINGENT OF FEMALE 'DRUNKS.'

Female 'drunks' form a larger contingent at the Recorder's Court than one might suppose from the rarity with which they are seen in the public streets. Hundred for hundred, too, there are more 'habituals' among female 'drunks' than among those of the other sex. When a woman goes to drink she seldom returns. One reason for this—without entering into reasons for the reason—is that while a man who drinks may still be regarded as a good fellow, and regain the respect of his friends with comparative ease, a woman who drinks is often forever socially banned. Another reason is that the inclination to drink is frequently associated with a more serious lapse, the one being either the result or the cause of the other, seldom a combination plunge. It is not the intention here to elaborate upon some frailties of some women, but it might be said of these, as it might also be said of human frailties of more general observance, that, in our peculiar social system, we are, sometimes, very energetic about combatting effects and indifferently concerned with causes.

Mrs. Longtongue—let's call her that—a voluble and highly strung matron, somewhat inclined to embonpoint, provided a boisterous scene in the court when called to answer a charge of having been drunk and shouting unparliamentary language on Alexander street, the target of the vocal fusillade being her landlord, a man of meek and gentle mien, who said, in a small and pathetic voice, that he 'did not wish to press the charge.'

Mrs. Longtongue suggested in loud and unmistakable terms that there was no charge to press. 'Guilty?' she said, and she struck a dramatic attitude: 'Never! Never! Never!'

The meek man with the small voice proceeded at great length to describe the occurrence, trimming it with bits of family history and elaborate comment, in which the court had no interest, and the Recorder reproved him repeatedly for wandering off the story. Among other things, the meek man alleged that in two years Mrs. Longtongue had been drunk 150 times. Meanwhile Mrs. Longtongue was throwing off ejaculations of horror and indignation. Two constables next testified to the truth of the charge, and Mrs. Longtongue was called to order for interrupting them.

A female witness for Mrs. Longtongue said that the accused had not been drunk. 'I hadn't a spoonful,' said the accused herself. Then she opened a vigorous fire on the meek man, who hung his head.

'You loafer!' 'You coward!' 'Dirty Jimmie!' were among the expressions delivered at the pitch of her voice.

'Put her in the dock!' shouted Mr. Recorder Weir, and Mrs. Longtongue repeated, martyr like, 'Yes, put her in the dock! Good-by, all!'

In the dock she shouted and resisted the constables, causing a considerable stir in court.

'It is gross contempt of court,' said the Recorder, 'to attack a witness. I fine you five dollars for contempt, and five dollars or one month on the other charge.'

Mrs. Longtongue was led away yelling 'Dirty Jimmie,' and struggling with the constables. She was called back, and the Recorder said that on reconsideration he would make the first sentence ten dollars or two months, instead of five dollars. Once more the yelling woman was removed.

K. C.

McARTHUR'S COLUMN BY PETER McARTHUR

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NOVEMBER DAYS.

Ekfrid, Ont., Nov. 12.— There is one serious drawback to the occasional fall. They are altogether too delightfall. They are altogether too delightful and langourous for anyone to work but at the same time they are the only days we may have on which it will be possible to finish the season's work, and we have to make the most of them. If it were not for the crowing of the roosters we would hardly have the industry to keep going, but the roosters, especially the young ones, with sharp shrill voices, are a constant inspiration. When everything in nature is dreamy and warm and lazy they crow with a sudden vivacity that cheers a man on. Even without seeing them you know that they are scratching gravel with both feet—just as you should be doing. The crowing of the young roosters is the characteristic music of Indian summer. The insects and birds are still and if it were not for chanticleer we might fall asleep on our feet, but he sends a vibration of joy through the still air that rouses a man like a live wire. And then there is a fine neighborly sound about the crowing of the roosters. It is purely a sound of civilization. You never hear it in the wilderness or far from human dwellings. When you hear it, it calls up all kinds of pleasant domestic associations, including fricasseed chicken and chicken pot-pie. Any way you look at it—or listen to it—it is a most seasonable and satisfying sound.

The barnyards are now much livelier and noisier places than they were earlier in the season. The turkeys have returned from the woods to feed with the hens and the young gobblers are full of sinful pride and noise. They spend most of their time when not eating, in strutting around, looking apoplectic, and gobbling in concert. Then there are the ducks. The government drains are too full of water for them to be able to feed successfully, and they, too, have returned to the farm buildings to get their portion. I cannot say that I am particularly fond of the ducks. They have an explosive way of expressing their feelings that is altogether too startling. To have a dozen ducks begin their unmusical squawking without warning and with whole souled energy is something to scare a man out of the peaceful current of his thoughts. And then there is the general belief that when the ducks squawk we are going to have rain within a few hours and at no time this season has that been good news. As I heard a man say a few days go, 'None of the signs of rain failed this sumer.' Every time it looked like rain it rained, and sometimes when it didn't.' I am afraid the ducks have got themselves mixed up with my general discontent about the weather, and that is why I do not appreciate them. But they are looking fine and plump and I have a suspicion that I shall appreciate them thoroughly under different circumstnces, later on.

On Thanksgiving Day we heard guns for the first time and ever since I have been keeping an eye and an ear open for hunters. There are several fine flocks of quail on the place, but I shall not know how many until the snow falls. They are wonderfully skilful in keeping out of sight, and it is only when we walk right among them that we manage to see them. For the first time since I can remember there are no black squirrels in the wood lot. Years ago they were so plentiful that I can remember getting half a dozen in one beech tree, but the hunters have pursued them so mercilessly that they have almost all disappeared. I am told that there are quite a number in a piece of woods in the neighborhood, and some day I shall go over and have a look at them. I am glad that the owner of the woods is very strict about not allowing any hunters, and I hope that the squirrels will in time become so plentiful that a few of them will come across the field to get the beech nuts in our woods. As the rail fences have practically disappeared squirrels do not seem to travel as much as they used to. I do not remember ever seeing one crossing an open field and certainly the wire fences do not offer them any advantages. Last year a fine specimen followed the hedge to the oak trees near the house and gave the children a morning's delight with its graceful antics among the branches. Even the red squirrels seem to have disappeared, but I am told that they are becoming town dwellers, and are often to be found around the livery stables in the villages. The chipmunks, too, are becoming scarce, but I saw one in the wood-lot this summer.

I am glad to be able to report that in this district at least the railways are going much better in the matter of giving signals at the level crossings. During the past week I saw only one train that failed. I have also been watching the papers quite closely, and it is some considerable time since I have seen any report of an accident at a level crossing. As soon as things are made snug for the winter I hope to have time to go through the mass of correspondence that has accumulated on this subject. Then I shall ask the correspondents who have been keeping an eye on the various railroads to let me know how the law is being obeyed. I have a suspicion that when it finaly gets home to the railway authorities that we are in earnest in this matter, the law will be strictly obeyed, and that will encourage us to get after some other corporations. These institutions get many special privileges, but disregarding public safety is not one of them. This question is being thoroughly thrashed out in the United States, and 'Safety first' is the slogan of those who are trying to have the conduct of the railroads regulated. I wonder if we couldn't borrow that slogan from the people of the United States without being accused of disloyalty?

Peter McArthur

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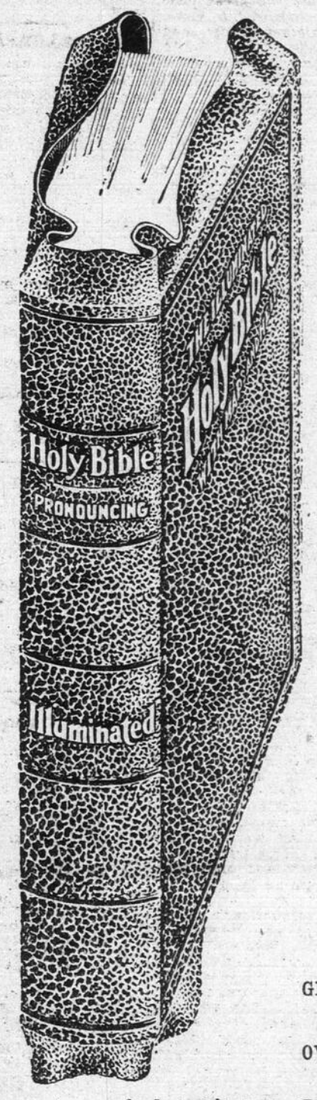
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THE

Gentleman From Indiana

BY BOOTH TARKINGTON

Author of 'Monsieur Beaucaire' and 'The Two Vanrevels'

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SYNOPSIS OF PRECEDING CHAPTERS.

The County seat now is the central town of a fertile stretch of interminably level and monotonous lands in the State of Indiana. Its name is Plattsville, its county Blatt, where some five or six thousand people live in a little world of their own, self-satisfied and content, and with a supreme pity for their fellow-beings who are not residents of your city. comes John Harkless, graduate. Disheartened by a university failures he has purchased by previous agency, the Carlow Weekly Herald,' a journal admitted by the County Herald,' a journal admitted by the most loyal supporters to be breathing its last.

One day the new editor left a note on his door, 'Will return in fifteen minutes.' Mr. Rodney McCune, a politician, and the undoubted dictator of the Gaines, found the note, and wrote beneath the message the scathing indictment, 'Why? Under the heading, 'Why has the Herald' come to life?' an editorial dealing with political honesty, appears in the next issue, and is followed by others equally pointed, showing the editor to be in favor of clean politics, and that he believed Rodney McCune utterly unworthy to receive the nomination of his party for Congress. The encounter with McCune brings Harkness and the 'Herald' into prominence and popularity, and the people of Plattsville begin to be proud of the 'Herald' and its editor. The 'Herald' begins a fearless war against the White Caps of the district, and the editor receives several threatening letters, and his friends, while admiring his courage, are fearful for his safety. The young men of Plattsville form themselves into a body-guard, and unknown to him they take turns in keeping guard over him. Harkness befriends an old man, Fisbee, of patriarchal appearance, who regularly attainments and intemperate habits. Harkness engages him as reporter and contributor to the 'Herald.' At this juncture, Miss Sherwood, an attractive young glady of Rouen, a nearby town, comes to visit at the home of Judge Briscoe, and to the amazement and perplexity of the citizens of Plattsville, Mr. Fisbee is in the carriage which meets her at the depot, and is a constant guest at the judge's house during her stay.

The White Caps beat, almost to death, an inoffensive, itinerant tinker, and attacked a farmer's home, where Harkless was keeping watch for them; the State listened to the voice of the 'Herald,' and arrests followed. Eight men being sent to the penitentiary on the editor's evidence. Harkless, in one of his evening walks, is attacked by the White Caps near the Briscoe home—and their visitor, Miss Sherwood, rushes out to the rescue. Harkless carries her to the house out of danger, and discovers that she is the lady of his dreams. The circus comes to Plattville, and Harkless, finding a new interest in life, resurrects his tennis flannels, and joins the crowds that are thronging the streets. Harkless causes the arrest of two crooks, who are conducting a gambling scheme on the circus grounds, and they are locked up. Miss Sherwood announces her intention of returning home at once. Harkless tells her of his love for her, and she rejects it. He leaves the Briscoe home alone in the midst of a thunderstorm. He does not return to his lodgings, and before morning there is a large posse out in search of him. Two men arrested for gambling escape from the prison, and this adds to the excitement caused by Harkless's disappearance. A posse makes an attack on the Six Cross Roads, the home of the White Caps.

CHAPTER XI.—Continued.

A rickety woodshed, which formed a portion of the Skillett mansion, closely joined the 'Last Chance' side of the family place of business. Scarcely had the guns of the defenders sounded, when, with a loud shout, Lige Willetts leaped from an upper window on that side of the burning saloon and landed in the woodshed, and, immediately climbing the roof of the house itself, applied a fiery brand to the time-worn shingles. Ross Schofield dropped from the shed, close behind him, his arm lovingly enfolding a gallon jug of whiskey, which he emptied (not without evident regret) upon the clapboards as Lige fired them. Flames burst forth almost instantly, and the smoke, uniting with that now rolling out of every window of the saloon, went up to heaven in a cumbrous, gray column.

As the flames began to spread, there was a rapid fusilade from the rear of the house, and a hundred men and more, who had kept on through the fields to the north, assailed it from behind. Their shots passed clear through the flimsy partitions, and there was a horrid screeching, like a beast's howls, from within. The front door was thrown open, and a lean, fierce-eyed girl, with a case-knife in her hand, ran out in the face of the mob. At sound of the shots in the rear they had begun to advance on the house a second time, and Hartley Bowlder was the nearest man to the girl. With awful words, and shrieking inconceivably, she made straight for Hartley, and attacked him with the knife. She struck at him again and again, and, in her anguish of hate and fear, was so extraordinary a spectacle that she gained for her companions the four or five seconds they needed to escape from the house. As she found herself alone at the oncoming crowd, they sped from the door unnoticed, sprang over the fence, and reached the open lots to the west before they were seen by Willetts from the roof.

'Don't let 'em fool you!' he shouted. 'Look to your left! There they go! Don't let 'em get away.'

The Cross-Roaders were running across the field. They were Bob Skillett and his younger brother, and Mr. Skillett was badly damaged; he seemed to be holding his jaw on his face with both hands. The girl turned and sped after them. She was over the fence almost as soon as they were, and the three ran in single file, the girl last. She was either magnificently sacrificial and fearless, or she cunningly calculated that the regulators would take no chances of killing a woman-child, for she kept between their guns and her two companions, trying to cover and shield the latter with her frail body.

'Shoot, Lige,' called Watts. 'If we fire from here we'll hit the girl. Shoot!'

Willetts and Ross Schofield were still standing on the roof, at the edge, out of the smoke, and both fired at the same time. The fugitives did not turn; they kept on running, and they had nearly reached the other side of the field when suddenly, without any premonitory gesture, the elder Skillett dropped flat on his face. The Cross-Roaders stood by each other that day, for four or five men ran out of the nearest shanty into the open, lifted the prostrate figure from the ground, and began to carry it back with them. But Mr. Skillett was alive; his curses were heard above all other sounds. Lige and Schofield fired again, and one of the rescuers staggered. Nevertheless, as the two men slid down from the roof, the burdened Cross-Roaders were seen to break into a run; and at that, with another yell, fiercer, wilder, more joyous than the first, the Plattville men followed.

The yell rang loudly in the ears of old Wilkerson, who had remained back in the road, and at the same instant he heard another shout behind him. Mr. Wilkerson had not shared in the attack, but, greatly preoccupied with his own histrionic affairs, was proceeding up the pike alone—except for the unhappy yellow mongrel, still dragged along by the slip-noose—and alternating, as was his natural wont, from one fence to the other; crouching behind every bush to fire an imaginary rifle at his dog, and then spring out, with triumphant bellowings, to fall prone upon the terrified animal. It was after one of these victories that a shout of warning was raised behind him, and Mr. Wilkerson, by grace of the god Bacchus, rolling out of the way in time to save his life, saw a horse dash by him—a big, black horse whose polished flanks were dripping with lather. Warren Smith was the rider. He was waving a slip of yellow paper high in the air.

He rode up the slope, and drew rein beyond the burning buildings, just ahead of those foremost in the pursuit. He threw his horse across the road to oppose their progress, rose in his stirrups, and waved the paper over his head. 'Stop!' He had a grand one minute. 'Stop!' He had a grand voice; and he was known in many parts of the State for the great bass roar with which he startled his juries. To be heard at a distance most men lift the pitch of their voices; Smith lowered his an octave or two, and the result was like an earthquake playing an organ in a catacomb.

'Stop!' he thundered. 'Stop!'

In answer, one of the flying Cross-Roaders turned and sent a bullet whistling close to him. The lawyer paused long enough to bow deeply in satirical response; then, flourishing the paper, he roared again: 'Stop! A mistake! I have news! Stop, I say! Horner has got them!'

To make himself heard over that tempestuous advance was a feat; for him, moreover, whose counsels had so lately been derided, to interest the pursuers at such a moment enough to make them listen—to find the word—was a greater; and by the word, and by gestures at once vehemently imperious and imploring, to stop them was a still greater; but he did it. He had come at just the moment before the moment that would have been too late. They all heard him. They all knew, too, that he was not trying to save the Cross-Roads as a matter of duty, because he had given that up before the mob left Plattville. Indeed, it was a question if, at the last, he had not tacitly approved; and no one feared indictments for the day's work. It would do no harm to listen to what he had to say. The work would wait; it would 'keep' for five minutes. They began to gather around him, excited, flushed, perspiring, and smelling of smoke. Hartley Bowlder, won by Lige's desperation and intrepidity, was helping the latter tie up his head; no one else was hurt.

'What is it?' they clamored impatiently. 'Speak quick!' There was another harmless shot from a fugitive, and then the Cross-Roaders, divining that the diversion was in their favor, secured themselves in their decrepit fastnesses and held their fire. Meanwhile, the flames crackled cheerfully in Plattville ears. No matter what the prosecutor had to say, at least the Skillett saloon and homestead were gone, and Bob Skillett and one other would be sick enough to be good for a while.

'Listen,' cried Warren Smith, and, rising in his stirrups again, read the missive in his hand, a Western Union telegraph form. 'Warren Smith, Plattville,' was the direction. 'Found both shell-men. Police familiar with both, and both wanted here. One arrested at noon in a second-hand clothes store, wearing Harkless's hat, also trying dispose torn full-dress coat known to have been worn by Harkless last night. Stains on lining believed blood. Second man found later at freight-yards in empty lumber car left Plattville 1 p.m., badly hurt, shot, and bruised. Supposed Harkless made hard fight. Hurt man taken to hospital unconscious. Will die. Hope able question him first and discover whereabouts body. Other man refuses talk so far. Check any movement Cross-Roads. This clears Skillett, etc. Come over on 9.15.'

The telegram was signed by Horner and by Barrett, the superintendent of police at Rouen.

'It's all a mistake, boys,' the lawyer said, as he handed the paper to Watts and Parker for inspection. 'The ladies at the judge's were mistaken, that's all, and this proves it. It's easy enough to understand; they were frightened by the storm, and, watching a fence a quarter-mile away by flashes of lightning, any one would have been confused, and imagined all the horrors on earth. I don't deny but what I believed it for a while, and I don't deny but the Cross-Roads is pretty tough, but you've done a good deal here already, to-day, and we're saved in time from a mistake that would have turned out mighty bad. This settles it. Horner got a wire from Rouen to come over there, soon as they got track of the first man; that was when we saw him on the Rouen accommodation.'

A slightly cracked voice, yet a huskily tuneful one, was lifted quaveringly on the air from the roadside, where an old man and a yellow dog sat in the dust together, the latter reprieved at the last moment, his surprised head rakishly garnished with a hasty wreath of dog-fennel daisies.

'John Brown's body lies a-mouldering in the ground,
While we go march on!'

Three-quarters of an hour later, the inhabitants of the Cross-Roads, saved, they knew not how; guilty; knowing nothing of the fantastic pendulum of opinion, which, swung by the events of the day, had marked the fatal moment of guilt, now on others, now on them, who deserved it—these natives and refugees, conscious of atrocity, dumbfounded by a miracle, thinking the world gone mad, hovered together in a dark, ragged mass at the crossing corners, while the skeleton of the rotting buggy in the slough rose behind them against the fact of the west. They peered with stupefied eyes through the smoky twilight.

From after, faintly through the gloaming, came mournfully to their ears the many-voiced refrain—fainter, fainter:

'John Brown's body lies a-mouldering in the ground,
John Brown's body lies a-mouldering in the ground,
John Brown's body lies—mould—
. . . . we go marchin. . . .on.'

(To be continued.)

"BED-TIME STORIES"

SOME CLEVER BIRDS.

We might very aptly compare birds with human beings—some are fine singers, while others can only chirp or croak; some are noted only for their fine feathers, while others are plain and sober; some are very clever and others are quite dull. It is about some of the clever birds that I want to talk to you for a few minutes.

One is the tailor bird, which lives in India and islands of the southern seas. It is a plain little bird, something like a sparrow in appearance. When ready to build its nest, the tailor bird selects a large leaf (or two smaller ones) at the extremity of a twig, and literally sews the edges together, forming a sort of cornucopia. It uses its bill for a needle and vegetable fibre for thread. Then the nest is built inside, of down, feathers and grass, and all is ready for the little eggs.

Another clever bird is the weaver bird of Africa. Several pairs of these birds build a sort of apartment house of long grasses, hanging them over the branches of a tree and interweaving them until they form a roof or thatch. They hang their nests to the under side.

The gardener bird also resides in Africa, and it builds a sort of bower, seemingly for a playhouse, as it does not build its nest there. It strews moss, berries, flowers and every bright colored thing it can find in front of the bower, making a sort of front yard or garden. When the ornaments wither and fade, the gardener bird brings fresh ones to take their place.

There is also a kind of humming bird which builds its nest of a soft, cotton-like fibre, and it looks as if it were made of white cloth.—The 'Child's Gem.'

GRANDPA'S GLASSES.

My grandpa has to wear glasses,
'Cause his eyesight is not very strong,
And he calls them his 'specs,' and he's worn them
For ever and ever so long,
And when he gets through with his reading
He carefully puts them away,
And that's why I have to help find them
'Bout twenty-five times in a day.

But at night when we sit 'round the table,
And papa and mamma are there,
He reads just as long as he's able,
And then falls asleep in his chair,
And he sits there and sleeps in his glasses,
And you don't know how funny it seems;
But he says that he just has to wear them
To see things well in his dreams.
—The 'Child's Hour.'

WHAT SAITH THE SCRIPTURE?

November 16.

Thy Maker is thine husband; the Lord of hosts is his name; and thy Redeemer the Holy One of Israel.—Isa. liv., 5.

Thou dear Redeemer, dying Lamb,
We love to hear of thee;
No music like thy charming name,
Nor half so sweet can be.
Thou wast slain, and hast redeemed us to God by thy blood.—Rev. v., 9.

GOD'S WORD.

Yes, all along my life, Thy word,
Has been my sun and shield,
And now in my declining years,
It does fresh comfort yield.
And now as I go down the hill,
Tho' it be a crooked path;
His word I now can lean upon
And it is now my staff.

Yes, all along the rugged road,
Through perils oft unseen;
This staff does help and comfort give,
The heavier I lean.
Tho' oft upon the weary way,
I have to trust and rest,
I know in whom I have believed,
And He the path knows best.

And every crooked path leads home,
Then start it with a song;
For tho' it may be rough and worn,
I know it can't be long;
And then He says His word shall be,
A lamp unto my feet,
Tho' in the valley I must walk,
I soon my Lord shall meet.

So with my staff to lean upon,
My lamp to give me light;
I hope to gain that blessed land,
Where there will be no night.
Oh, may my lamp shine clear and bright
And shed a radiance fair,
That all around may catch the gleam,
Of Jesus' presence there.

And when I walk the golden streets,
And gain that blessed land;
I shall not need my good old staff,
My Lord will hold my hand.
That shining gate is now my goal,
That glistens as the sun;
Where I shall lay aside my staff,
And hear Him say: 'Well done.'

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Five different doctors attended me and all said it was Kidney Disease and gave me no hope of getting well.

A kind neighbor visited me and mentioned the case of Mrs. Fenwick, who had been cured of a sickness like mine. I took "Fruit-a-tives," and in a short time, I began to feel better—the swelling went down—the pains were easier—and soon I was well.

I have gained over 30 pounds since taking "Fruit-a-tives"—and my friends look upon my recovery as a miracle."

(Miss) MAGGIE JANNACK.

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Ladies' relief committee: Cups of soup served to patients, 775; garments given away, 26; to board in city and country, $65.25; quarts of milk, 1,792; received cash (special contribution), $15.00; deaths in city (Tuberculosis), 57.

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ISSUED BY
JOHN M. M. DUFF,
146 St. James Street. 49 Crescent St
Have removed from 107 St. James St.

JOHN COTÉ

PLUMBER, GAS AND STEAM FITTER

Valuations given. Jobbing promptly attended to.

232 MITCHESON STREET.

Phone ST. LOUIS 4294.

BOILERS BRICKED IN

Bake Ovens and Furnaces built and repaired. All kinds of brick laying done at reasonable prices.

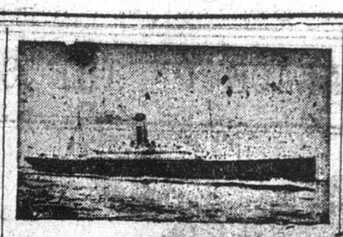
JOHN W. GATES,

Main 5423. 44 ST. GEORGE ST.

ALEXANDER LINDSAY,

HORSESHOER AND BLACKSMITH
134 St. Maurice Street.

Quick Service, Good Work and Low Prices.



ALLAN ROYAL MAIL LINE

WEEKLY SAILINGS FROM MONTREAL to LIVERPOOL GLASGOW, HAVRE & LONDON

TO CLOSE OF ST. LAWRENCE SEASON NOVEMBER 23

XMAS SAILINGS

ST. JOHN & HALIFAX TO LIVERPOOL.
St. John, N.B. Halifax, N.S.
Corsican . . Nov. 30th, Direct
Victorian . . Dec. 6th, Dec. 7th
Grampian . . Dec. 12th, Direct

PORTLAND & HALIFAX TO GLASGOW.
Scandinavian, Thursday Dec. 12th
Calling at Halifax, Friday, Dec. 13th
Largest 'One Class' (II.) Steamer in Canadian Service.

Sailings from Boston to Glasgow & from St. John, N.B., to Havre and London.

For Particulars of Rates, etc., apply Local Agents, or
H. & A. ALLAN, General Agents,
The Allan Line Steamship Co., Ltd.,
MONTREAL.

CUNARD LINE

Canadian London Passenger Service.

From Southampton	From Portland, Me.
Nov. 19..T.SS. AUSONIA	Dec. 7
Dec. 10..T.SS. ASCANIA	Dec. 28
Dec. 31..T.SS. AUSONIA	Jan. 18

AUSONIA, Dec. 7, will call at Plymouth

Passage rates and full particulars on application to Special Uptown Agency, 530 St. Catherine Street West.

Consult us as to rates to principal ports of the world.

THE ROBERT REFORD CO., Limited.
25 St. Sacrament Street.
Steerage Branch: 488 St. James Street.

Manchester Liners

(LIMITED.)

WEEKLY SAILINGS.

From Man.	From Mont'l.
Oct. 19..MAN. COMMERCE	Nov. 9
Oct. 26..MAN. SHIPPER	Nov. 16
Nov. 2..MAN. INVENTOR	Nov. 23

Limited number of passengers carried.

FURNESS LINE
FORTNIGHTLY SAILINGS.
MONTREAL TO HULL.
VENANGO . . . . . Nov. 20
ATHENIANA . . . . . Nov. 23

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

QUEBEC STEAMSHIP Company, Limited.

RIVER AND GULF OF ST. LAWRENCE.

Summer Cruises in Cool Latitudes.

SS. 'Cascapedia,' 1,900 tons, with all modern comforts.

SAILS FROM MONTREAL (on her last trip this season) on THURSDAY, 7th November, at 4 p.m., and from Quebec the following day at noon from Pictou, N.S., calling at Gaspe, Mal Bay, Perce, Summerside, P.E.I. and Charlottetown, P.E.I.

NEW YORK TO BERMUDA

Summer excursions by the twin screw SS. 'BERMUDIAN,' 10,518 tons displacement. Sailings from New York, at 2 p.m., 16th and 27th November, 7th, 18th and 28th December, and every ten days thereafter. Temperature, cooled by sea breezes, seldom rises above 80 degrees.

For full information, apply to Thos. Cook & Son, W. H. Henry, Hone & Rivet, or W. H. Clancy, Ticket Agents, or
J. G. BROCK & CO. Agents,
211 Commissioners Street, Montreal.
QUEBEC STEAMSHIP COMPANY, QUEBEC.

Is Your Office Kept in Good and Clean Condition?

IF NOT, CALL ON US.

Our terms are the cheapest to the amount of satisfaction you get. For more information Call Main 1203, or write to

The New York Window Cleaning Co.,

40 JUROR STREET.



SYNOPSIS OF DOMINION LAND REGULATIONS.

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

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

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter section, alongside his homestead. Price, $3.00 per acre.

Duties.—Must reside upon the homestead or pre-emption six months in each of six years from date of homestead entry (including the time required to earn homestead patent), and cultivate fifty acres extra.

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

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

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



WHITE STAR - DOMINION CANADIAN SERVICE

Xmas Sailings

Largest Steamers in the Canadian Trade

LAST ST. LAWRENCE SAILING THIS SEASON

"Megantic" Nov. 23 From Montreal and Quebec

followed by the

"Laurentic" Dec. 7
"Teutonic" " 14
"Canada" " 21

From Portland, Me. (the most convenient Winter Port for Canadians) at 10 a.m., and Halifax the next day at 9 a.m.

Send for Map Folder and Handsome Booklet. Book Passages and buy tickets from Local Agents. Offices: Montreal, Portland, Halifax, Toronto.

DONALDSON LINE

Glasgow Passenger and Freight Service

From Glasgow.	From Montreal.
Nov. 9..T.SS. ATHENIA	Nov. 23
	From St. John, N.B.
Nov. 23..T.SS. SATURNIA	Dec. 14
Nov. 30..T.SS. CASSANDRA	Dec. 14

All steamers fitted with refrigerators.

Passage rates and full particulars on application to Special Uptown Agency, 530 St. Catherine St. W., or any Steamship Agent, or

THE ROBERT REFORD CO., Limited, 25 St. Sacrament Street.

Steerage Branch: 488 St. James Street.

THOMSON LINE

From Montreal.

LEITH SERVICE.

SS. CAIRNTORR about . . . . Nov. 26

NEWCASTLE SERVICE.

SS. CAIRNTORR about . . . . Nov. 26

For freight rates and other information, apply to
THE ROBERT REFORD CO., Limited, 25 St. Sacrament Street.

CUNARD THOMSON LINE

JOINT LONDON FREIGHT SERVICE.

Cold Storage and Cool Air on Steamers marked *

FROM MONTREAL.

*S S.CERVONA . . . . . Nov. 23

From Portland, Me.

*T.SS. AUSONIA . . . . . Dec. 7

For freight rates and other information, apply to
THE ROBERT REFORD COMPANY AGENTS.



The Royal Line

BEST AND FASTEST.

Ask those who have travelled with us how we treated them. They are our best advertisers.

WINTER SERVICE

From Halifax.	Steamer.	From Bristol.
Nov. 27..	Royal Edward	
	Royal Edward	Jan. 8
Jan. 22..	Royal Edward	Feb. 5
Feb. 19..	Royal Edward	Mar. 5
Mar. 19..	Royal Edward	April 2
April 16.	Royal Edward	April 30

Any Steamship Agent or

CANADIAN NORTHERN SS. Limited
230 St. James St., Montreal.
Phone M. 6570.

CANADIAN PACIFIC EMPRESSES

AND OTHER STEAMSHIPS

The popularity of the Canadian Pacific steamships is shown in the passenger lists.

LAKE MANITOBA . . . Nov. 21
EMPRESS OF IRELAND, Nov. 29
EMPRESS OF BRITAIN, Dec. 13

Rates, etc., apply to any agent, or, WM. WEBBER, GENERAL AGENT, MONTREAL.



GO TO BERMUDA

BY FASTEST STEAMER

Record Trip 39 hours 20 minutes.
By Newest Steamer (Built 1904).

By only Steamer Landing Passengers and Baggage Directly on the Dock in Hamilton Without Transfer.

Sailing from New York 2 p.m., 16th and 27th Nov., 7th, 18th and 28th Dec.

S. S. BERMUDIAN

Twin screw, 10,518 tons displacement, bilge keels, double bottom, wireless telegraph.

Suites de Luxe, with Private Bath, Orchestra. Secure Staterooms now for November and December sailings.

For full information apply to
W. H. Henry, 286 St. James st.; W. H. Clancy, 122 St. James st.; Thos. Cook & Son, 530 St. Catherine st.; Hone & Rivet, 9 Ave. St. Laurent or J. G. Brock & Co., agents, 211 Commissioners st., Montreal, or QUEBEC S.S. Co., Limited, Quebec.

REMOVAL

W. G. KENNEDY,

DENTIST,

Has removed to 621 DORCHESTER ST. West, cor. Mountain Street.

ASHES

Given away Free. Apply Engineer Witness Office. Easy of access.

R & O NAV CO

Healthy, Scenic Trips

QUEBEC-SAGUENAY LINE —Steamers leave Quebec on Tuesday and Saturday at 8 a.m.

MONTREAL-QUEBEC LINE —Daily from Montreal at 7 p.m., except Sundays.

TICKET OFFICE, NEW RICHELIEU BUILDING, 9-11 Victoria Square.



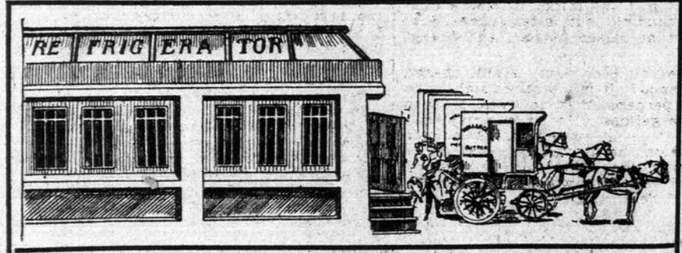
The Shirts We Sell

Are made exclusively for our own trade, and are the best value in town. You can prove it if you wish.

Prices 85c, $1.00, $1.25.

R. J. TOOKE
LIMITED

177 St. James Street.
493 St. Catherine St. W.
473 St. Catherine St. E.



THE MODERN WAY OF BUYING BUTTER

—is the Wallace way. By buying butter from us in quantity you protect yourself against a rise in price and meanwhile we store it, delivering just when you want it. You only pay as you get it. Isn't that a better, cleaner and safer way? Our system of handling, storing and delivering butter is perfect. Stored in Refrigerators kept at zero and delivered in dust proof, tin-lined refrigerator vans, it comes to your table fresh, clean and wholesome.

Write, 'phone or call for our butter contract forms to-day —our number is Up. 3805-6. Get full particulars while the impression is fresh in your mind.

E. E. WALLACE
100 STANLEY STREET. (3 doors below St. Catherine Street)



THE LAST WEEK NOW

to send to your Friends in Europe a Present of choice Canadian Apples

Only a few more days now till the close of navigation, when our apple shipments will be at an end for another year. Parties who have not yet sent in their orders should do so immediately.

300 Barrels of No. 1 Ontario Northern Spys.
100 Barrels of No. 1 Nova Scotia Kings.
ALL SPECIALLY PACKED FOR EXPORT.

FRASER, VIGER & CO., Limited.

READY FOR TO-DAY'S TRADE
500 POUNDS,
Frasers' Special Pork Sausages
ONLY 20c LB.

SPECIALITIES FOR TO-DAY.

Extra Quality Kippered Herrings	60c doz.
Extra Quality Smoked Bloaters	50c doz.
Extra Quality Finnan Haddie	15c lb.
Extra Quality Filets of Haddie	15c lb.
Extra Quality Sisci Herrings, fresh from Lake Ontario	75c doz.
Extra Quality Digby Chicks	25c lb.
Extra Quality Scotch Ling	15c lb.

NEW CROP DELICIOUS FARD DATES
2 LBS. FOR 25c.

FARD DATES are those handsome black fellows with firm flesh, small pits, and delicious flavor. "For filling, they haven't an equal," and are much cleaner and more wholesome than the coarse ordinary ones.
Price, only 13c lb., 2 lbs. for 25c.

CALIFORNIA STEWING PRUNES.
2 LBS. FOR 25c.

100 more boxes of Extra Fine Quality California Stewing Prunes for sale. Price, 13c lb., 2 lbs. for 25c.

FRASER, VIGER & CO., Limited
TWO STORES
211 ST. JAMES STREET
AND
235 and 237 LAURIER AVENUE WEST

IN THE CITY HALL AT 1 A.M.

A rather amusing case came before Mr. Recorder Weir yesterday. James Kelly was found loitering drunk in the City Hall corridor at about one o'clock in the morning. 'How did he get into the City Hall at that hour?' asked the Recorder. 'He evidently must have got in through the police station,' replied Captain Egan. 'He evidently walked into the right place in his condition,' said the Recorder, as he sentenced him to pay a fine of $5 or go to jail for twenty days.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

As it was stated in a letter from the Rev. Dr. Porter that subscriptions to the 'Association for the Defence of the Faith' would be invited in the 'Witness,' he desires to acknowledge the receipt of the following amounts up to Nov. 13:—

J. K. McLennan, Esq., Vittoria	$50.00
Rev. Dr. Porter, Stella	50.00
Rev. H. Kennar, Winnipeg	25.00
Rev. N. Wicks, Winnipeg	2.00
Hon. Geo. Taylor, Gananoque	10.00
Mrs. (Hon. G.) Taylor	5.00
Rev. J. S. Ross, D.D., Grimsby	5.00
S. P. Robbins, LL.D., Montreal	5.00
D. N. McArthur, Esq., Montreal	1.00
Friend	1.00
Sympathizer, Napanee	1.00
Grateful Reader, Toronto	1.00
W. H. Lambly, Esq., Inverness	5.00
Lady Dawson, Montreal	5.00
W. Bell Dawson, D.Sc., F.R.S.P., Ottawa	5.00

G. H. PORTER,
Secretary pro tem.
Stella, Ont.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

Notices of births, marriages and deaths, must invariably be endorsed with the name and address of the sender, or otherwise no notice can be taken of them. Birth notices are inserted for 25c; marriage notices for 50c; death notices for 25c, prepaid. The announcement of funeral appended to death notice, 25c extra; other extensions to obituary, such as short sketch of life, two cents per word extra except poetry, which is 50c per line extra prepaid.

Annual subscribers, whose names appear on our lists, may have announcements of birth, marriages and deaths (without extended obituary or verses) occurring in their immediate families, free of charge, in which case name and address of subscribers should invariably be given.

DIED.

ARMSTRONG — At the Royal Victoria Hospital, on Nov. 14, 1912, Leslie, aged 8 years and 3 months, youngest son of Prof. and Mrs. Henry F. Armstrong, of 225 Sherbrooke street W., Montreal.
Funeral on Saturday, Nov. 16th, at 2.30 p.m.

BALLANTINE — At Preston, Ont., on Nov. 12, 1912, John Ballantine, in his 77th year.

FULLARD — Accidentally killed, on Nov. 4, 1912, at Tofield, Alta., Charles Wm. Fullard, aged 38 years.

HAGAR — At Smith's Falls, Ont., at the residence of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Henderson, on Nov. 13, 1912, Jennie, beloved wife of Dr. F. C. Hagar, of Ottawa.

TAYLOR — At Rochester, N.Y., on Nov. 14, 1912, in the eighty-second year of her age, Mrs. John F. Taylor, formerly of Oshawa, Ont.

PETTES — At Knowlton, Que., on Nov. 13, 1912, Narcissa Farrand, widow of the late Nathaniel Pettes, in her 91st year.
Funeral service at St. Paul's Church, Knowlton, on Saturday, at 11 a.m.
Interment at Brome.

Those sending notices for the above column may send with them a list of names of interested friends, together with a one-cent stamp for each address, and marked copies of the 'Witness' containing the notices will be promptly mailed. For addresses in foreign countries three cents will be required.

TEES & CO.,
Funeral Directors
912 ST. CATHERINE W.
Phone Up 1859

ESTAB. 1840
JOS. C. WRAY & BRO.
UNDERTAKERS
HEAD OFFICE 290 MOUNTAIN ST.
EAST END 297 ST. DOMINIQUE ST.

PIANOLA PLAYER PIANOS

The STEINWAY, WEBER, STECK, WHEELOCK, STUYVESANT and STROUD are the only pianos, containing the genuine pianola player, and can only be purchased from Layton Bros., 550 St. Catherine St. W., (Cor. Stanley).

H. R. H. TO OPEN ART GALLERY

The Ceremony Will be on Afternoon of Dec. 9

LOAN EXHIBITION BEST ON RECORD.

Building Now Practically Finished, a Model of Impressive Dignity.

The New Art Gallery on Sherbrooke street is now practically completed, and the statuary and furnishings are now being put in their permanent places.

The galleries will, according to present arrangements, be opened on December 9, by H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, and the ceremony will take place in the afternoon instead of the evening. This will, perhaps, detract somewhat from the brilliance of the occasion, but the ceremony will be a notable one nevertheless.

It is considered peculiarly fitting that, instead of an ordinary exhibition, a loan exhibition of many of the famous pictures in the private collections of the city should have been decided upon. Already the art connoisseurs in Montreal have come forward in a generous spirit, and the best loan exhibition ever held in Canada is assured.

No less a sum than half a million dollars have been spent upon this magnificent new building, and as a considerable portion of this amount has still to be paid off, it is hoped that the public interested in art will come to the help of the general committee. Membership of the Art Associaiton, which confers many benefits, and gives the use of fine reading-rooms, is open to all, upon a moderate membership fee.

GALLERIES WILL BENEFIT PUBLIC.

The galleries will enter much more closely into the public life of the city than did the old gallery on Phillips Square, from the fact that the generous-minded men who have worked so hard, and with such success, to establish an art centre in Montreal, have decided that the new galleries shall be open free to the public on two days in every week.

Although there are bigger art galleries in some of the larger American cities, there is probably not one of more impressive architecture, greater dignity, or general excellence. In some ways it follows the plan of the famous Corcoran Art Gallery in Washington, especially in the general planning of the entrance hall, the stairway leading to the main galleries, and the hall and gallery arrangements on the first floor.

The whole building is of marble, the more important of the interior fittings being of the finest Italian marble, and much of the workmanship is also Italian.

INTERIOR OF BEAUTIFUL AND CLASSIC DESIGN.

Everywhere the workmanship is in keeping with a broad harmonious design on simple classic lines, and great space and light, without any sense of bareness are the result.

Inside, facing the main entrance, is a huge marble stairway, with handrails of dull bronze of a peculiarly beautiful old French design. This stairway leads to a magnificent upper hall, giving entrance to the five galleries. The huge marble pillars supporting the ceiling of this hall have their capitals and bases of dull bronze, to match the balustrading—a most effective relief to the white marble.

At the foot of the stairway there is a wide hall, which will admit of a most effective display of statuary. The hall is lighted by means of beautiful bowls of light supported by lovely Italian-carved columns.

Great attention has been paid to the color scheme. The walls of the galleries have been covered with wood, on which is a coating of flannel, and on top of this tapestry of quiet design—green in some galleries and red in others, thus affording a restful change.

Some new and particularly effective lighting arrangements have been installed, while the doorways leading from one gallery to another are of beautifully-carved oak, done by the Bromsgrove Guild.

The ventilation arrangements are declared to be perfect, while the heating arrangements are such as will ensure a uniform temperature automatically. Altogether the galleries form a magnificent addition to the great public buildings of the city.

SHIPPING NEWS

OUTWARD.

Bengore Head, arr. Belfast	Nov. 15
Englishman, arr. Avonmouth	" 15
Manchester Importer, arr. Liverpool	" 15
Celtic, arr. Queenstown	" 15
Kronprinzessin Cecilie, arr. Bremen	" 15
United States, arr. Christiansand	" 15
Stampalia, arr. Naples	" 15

INWARD.

Pretorian, arr. Montreal	Nov. 15
France, arr. New York	" 15
Baltic, arr. New York	" 15

RAILWAY NEWS

AGREEMENT BETWEEN G.T.R. AND N.Y., N.H. & H. RY.

When asked for details regarding the proposed traffic agreement between the Grand Trunk Railway and the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railway, Mr. Charles S. Mellen, president of the latter system, is quoted by Boston papers as follows:

'Inasmuch as no agreement has been perfected, it is premature to discuss the terms of the same.'

Mr. Mellen's attention was called to a statement by Mr. Byrnes, the vice-president of the New Haven system, that 'Mr. Mellen has been at various times in communication with Mr. Chamberlin, and thinks it probable an agreement as to traffic will be made,' and the denial of this by Mr. Chamberlin.

'What can you say about that?' Mr. Mellen was asked. To which he replied:

'I have met Mr. Chamberlin several times, but not within a week or so.'

'Does the proposed traffic agreement contain a provision that the work of construction on the Southern New England railroad extensions into Boston and Providence shall be entirely abandoned'

"There is no agreement—as yet,' replied Mr. Mellen.

Two reporters of Boston papers put the question: 'We understand that you are arranging to obtain a controlling interest in the Cape Cod Canal. Can you confirm this?' Mr. Mellen replied:

'We are going to first try and get control of the Atlantic Ocean and then control of the canal will be unnecessary'

LUXURY.
A TRAIN OF

According to officials of the Santa Fe, the new era of 'extra service' railroading, inaugurated by the Santa Fe de-Luxe train a year ago, is now firmly established. This train of luxury, running once a week in each direction between Chicago and Los Angeles, was so successful last year that it will be continued during the coming winter season, the first departure being from Chicago, December 10, and then every Tuesday until April.

Although the de-Luxe makes faster time from Lakes to Coast by several hours than the next fastest train on any railroad, its primary object is not speed but service. This is why the passenger pays the extra fare: not to save a few hours en route (as in the case of the eastern lines), but primarily to get extra service on a par with that of finest clubs and hotels—distinctive, individual and exclusive. Not how fast, but how good, perhaps best phrases this new departure in transcontinental travel. And the public seem to like it, thereby indicating that Americans are not all speed mad.

Even the make-up of the de-Luxe gives distinction—one buffet-library car, two all-drawing-room Pullmans, a compartment-drawing-room Pullman, a ten-section observation Pullman, and a special dining car. The club and dining cars are under management of Fred Harvey, who for two generations has made the South-west famous gastronomically.

On board the train the traveller breathes air which is automatically washed and cooled. If he is interested in the turn of the stock market, the latest quotations are ready to his hand if he wants his clothes pressed and prefers not to shave himself, he will be valeted he doesn't have to hook his wife's gown—a ladies' maid attends to that. Is a manicure needed? There's one handy. A stenographer (services free) will write any correspondence that passengers wish to dictate en route, furnish the postage stamps, put them on and place mail in the box provided for that purose. Bathing facilities are also handy. Instead of the usual custom of sending waiters through the cars calling the hours at which meals are served, the steward in charge quietly announces this fact to each passenger separately as the meal proceeds. The number of passengers is limited, which prevents any crowding in sleepers or diner. The train employees are a picked crew.

THE GRACE DART HOME.

The Grace Dart Home Hospital acknowledges with thanks the following donations:—

Conscience Money	$ 5.00
Mrs. F. F. Thewlis	3.00
Mr. A. G. Cross	2.00
Mr. D. Morrice	20.00
A Friend per Miss B. Boyd	50.00
Mrs. Evans per Montreal Daily 'Star'	5.00
Miss Tatley	5.00
Rosemount Presbyterian Church per Mr. McLeod	25.00
A. S.	5.00
Mrs Helen Johnson, Cote des Neiges	10.00
Thank Offering	5.00
Mr. A. E. McNaughton, (annual)	10.00
Mr. Valin, Canadian Brewing Co	10.00
	$155.00

St. Andrews Church fruit and vegetables, The Ladies Parochal Society of St. Andrews Church, Ahuntsic, 13 sheets, Mr. Alex. Rough, 3 bags of cakes, St. Judes Church, fruit and vegetables; Miss Chilas, one dressing gown, etc.: Mrs Tulley, seven jars of jelly, Chateauguay Basin, Que.; Messrs. McKenna & Son, cut flowers; A Friend, one chair and dishes; Mrs. Wilson, one rubber bed and ring also one dressing gown.

Goodwins Limited
Owning and Operating A. E. Rea & Co., Montreal, Limited.

D. LORNE McGIBBON, President. J. W. McCONNELL, Vice-President.
W. H. GOODWIN, Managing Director.

56 Tables of Chinaware, and each with a Christmas Story to Tell.

STORY NO. 2.

Listen! Here is a piece of Crystalline Glass so small that your little finger would not be oppressed with the weight of it, but there never was, nor never will be, another piece like it. The man who made it couldn't make another just like it if he lived to be as old as Methuselah, and yet it's to be sold at $7.50 to someone.

But just one. Who?

And listen! A crowded delivery wagon at Christmas, is no place for anything like this.

BASEMENT SALESROOM.

To Our Women Readers Only

Let the men, whose eyes come in contact with this advertisement, pass on to the Shipping News, the Financial Column, or the Editorial Page, and leave this to those it concerns—

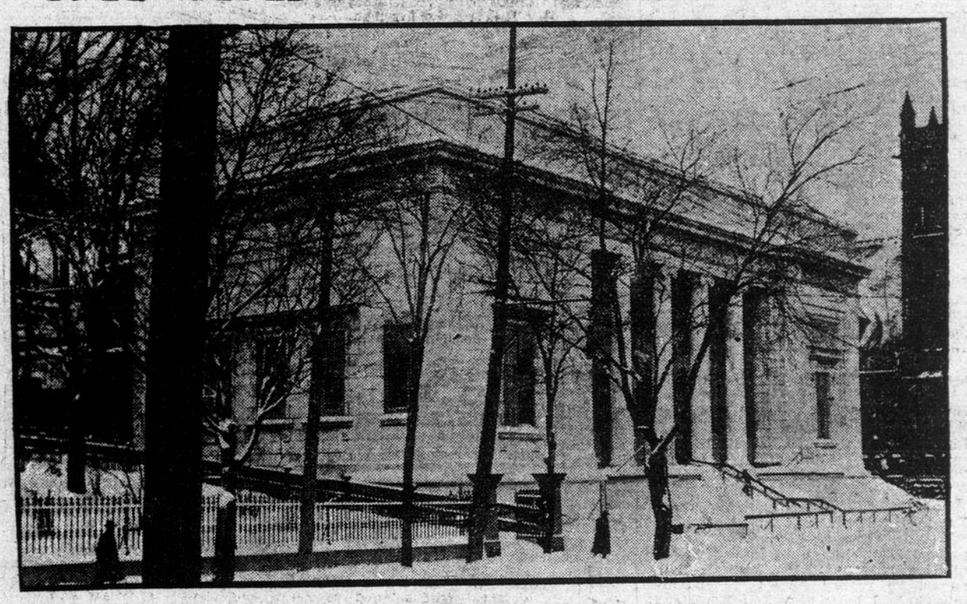
The Women

It's about Lingerie Underwear for Christmas,—not any ordinary Lingerie, but Lingerie stamped for embroidery work. We have just received a most dainty collection of Corset Covers, Drawers and Night Dresses, made up correctly from fine Nainsook, in sizes 34 to 44. The buttons are sewed on and the buttonholes ready, everything but the pattern that is to be embroidered by your own hands. The design is there to make it easy for you, and from sister to sister, girl friend to girl friend, or daughter to mother, we don't know of anything in our entire store, that you could buy at .65, .75, $1.25 and $1.50 that would be more acceptable as a Christmas gift.

Note:

Of course we know some of you men will read this just because it was intended for somebody else, and we hope that you wont be so much ashamed of having done so, as you will be ashamed at the knowledge that your wife and your daughter are thinking the gift question over now, thinking of you among others, and busying themselves to make Christmas bright, happy and cheerful for everybody around them, while you haven't given the question even the slightest consideration. Of course, "There's no hurry," you'll say, and on the 20th of December you'll say the same thing, see if you don't. And on the night of the 24th, you'll wish you hadn't.

TO BE OPENED BY THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT



THE NEW ART GALLERY ON SHERBROOKE STREET.

TRUTHFUL ADS. Are what we use to sell

HARRISON'S BREAD

And then Keep the Quality Up

Ask Your Grocer, or Telephone Westmount 38

SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES.

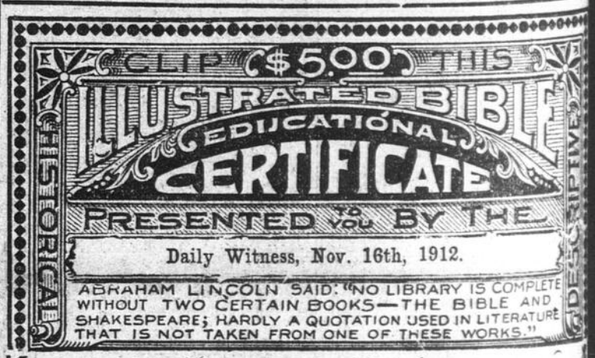
CENTRAL BUSINESS COLLEGE, Bookeeping, Arithmetic, German, French, English Typewriting, Shorthand (the easiest and most up-to-date system known). Terms easy. Success guaranteed. Night and day classes. DENIS R. PERRAS, Principal, 3 Pine Avenue West, Montreal.

CUT OUT THIS

PICTURE Bible Certificate

AND DO IT EACH DAY FOR SIX CONSECUTIVE DAYS.

THIS IS THE ILLUSTRATED BIBLE CERTIFICATE



The above Certificate with five others of consecutive dates

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THE MARRIAGE OF THE BRIGADIER GERARD

By SIR ARTHUR CONAN DOYLE

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PUBLISHED IN THE 'WITNESS' BY SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT

...g speaking, my friends, of days ...t are long gone by, when I had ...dly begun to build up that fame ...h has made my name so familiar. ...ng the thirty officers of the Hus... of Conflans there was nothing to ...ate that I was superior in any ...t to the others. I can well imagine ...e surprised they would all have ...n had they realized that young ...tenant Etienne Gerard was des... for so glorious a career, and ...ld live to command a brigade and ...ceive from the Emperor's own ...d that cross which I can show you ...time that you do me the honor to ... me in my little cottage—you ..., do you not, the little white... cottage with the vine in front, ...he field beside the Caronne?

...ople have said of me that I have ...er known what fear was. No ...t you have heard them say it. For ...y years out of a foolish pride I ...e let the saying pass. And yet, ...e in my old age, I can afford to be ...est. The brave man dares to be ...k. It is only the coward who is ...d to make admissions. So I tell ...now that I also am human, that I ...have felt my skin grow cold and ...hair rise, that have even known ...d it is to run until my limbs could ...re support me. It shocks you to ...e it? Well, come day it ma, com... you, when your own courage has ...ched its limit, to know that even ...ne Gerard has known what it ...to be afraid. I will tell you now ...this experience befell me, and also ...t brought me a wife.

...the moment France was at ...e, ...nd we, the Hussars of Con... were in camp all that summer ...w miles from the town of Les ...ys, in Normandy. It is not a ...y gay place by itself, but we of the ...t Cavalry make all places gay ...n we visit, and so we passed ...time very pleasantly. Many years ...many scenes have dulled my re...brance, but still the name Les ...ys brings back to me a huge ...ed castle, great orchards of apple ..., and, above all, a vision of the ...y maidens of Normandy. They ...the very finest of their sex, as we ...be said to have been ours, and so ...ere well met in that sweet sunlit ...mer. Ah, be youth, the beauty, ...valor, and then the dull, dead ...s that blur them all! There are ...s when the glorious past weighs ...y heart like lead.

...f all the maidens who dwelt in ...e parts there was one who as so ...rior in beauty and in charm that ...eemed to be very specially marked ...for me. Her name was Marie ...n, and her people, the Ravons, ...of yeoman stock who had farmed ...own land in those parts since ...days when Duke William went to ...gland. If I close my eyes now I ...her as she then was, her cheeks ...dusky moss-roses, her hazel eyes ...ntle and yet so full of spirit, her ...of that deepest black which goes ...fitly ith poetry and with pas... her figure as supple as a young ...tree in the wind. Ah! how she ...ed away from me when first I laid ...arm round it, for she was full of fire ...pride, ever evading, ever resisting, ...ing to the last that her surrender ...be more sweet. Out of a hundred ...forty women—but who can com... where all are so near perfection? ...u will wonder why it should be, if ...maiden was so beautiful, that I ...ld be left without a rival. There ...a very good reason, my friends, ...I so arranged it that my rivals ...e in the hospital. There was ...olyte Lesoeur—he visited them for ...Sundays; but if he lives I dare ...ar that he still limps from the bul... which lodged in his knee. Poor ...or also—up to his death at Auster... he wore my mark. Soon it was ...erstood that if I could not win ...e I should have a fair field in ...h to try. It was said in our ...p that it was safer to charge a ...re of unbroken infantry than to ...en too often at the farmhouse of ...Ravons.

...w let me be precise for a moment. ...I wish to marry Marie? Ah, my ...ds, marriage is not or a Hussar. To-day he is in Normandy; to-morrow he is in the hills of Spain or in the bogs of Poland. What shall he do with a wife? Would it be fair to either of them? Can it be right that his courage should be blunted by the thought of the dispair which his death would bring, or is it reasonable that she should be left fearing lest every post should bring her the news of irreparable misfortune? A Hussar can but warm himsel at the fire and then hurry onwards, too happy if he can but pass another fire from which some comfort may come. And Marie, did she wish to marry me? She knew well that when our silver trumpets blow the march it would be over the grave of our married life. Better far to hold fast to her own people and her own soil, where she and her husband could dwell forever amid the rich orchards and within sight of the great Castle of Le Ballard. Let her remember her Hussar in her dreams, but let her waking days be spent in the world as she finds it.

Meanwhile we pushed such though from our mind and gave ourselves up to a sweet companionship, each day complete in itself, with never a thought of the morrow. It is true that there where times when her father, a stout old gentleman, with a face like one of his own apples, and her mother a thin, anxious woman of the country, gave me hints that they would wish to be clearer as to my intentions, but in their hearts they each knew well that Etienne Gerard was a man of honor, and that their daughter was very safe, as well as very happy, in his keeping. So the matter stood until the night of which I speak.

It was the Sunday evening, and I had ridden over from the camp. There were several of our fellows who were visiting the village, and we all left our horses at the inn. Thence I had to walk to the Ravons', which was only separated by a single very large field which extended to the very door. I was about to start when the landlord ran after me.

"Excuse me, lieutenant," said he, "it is farther by the road, and yet I should advise you to take it"

"It is a mile or more out of my way;"

"I know it. But I think that it would be wiser," and he smiled as he spoke.

"And why?" I asked.

"Because," said he, "the English bull is loose in the field:"

If it were not for that odious smile I might have considered it. But to hold a danger over me and then to smile in such a fashion was more than my proud temper could bear, I indicated by a gesture what I thought of the English bull.

"I will go by the shortest way," said I:

I had no sooner set foot in the field than I felt that my spirit had betrayed me into rashness. It was a very large, square field, and as I came farther out into it, I felt like the cockle-shell which venturese out from land, and sees no port save that from which it has issued. There was wall on every side of the field save that from which I had come. In front of me was the farmhouse of the Ravons, with wall extending to right and left. A back door opened upon the field, and there were several windows, but all were barred, as is usual in the Norman farms. I pushed on rapidly to the door, as being the only harbor of safety, walking with dignity as befits the soldier, and yet with such speed as I could summon. From the waist upwards I was unconcerned and even debonair. Below, I was swift and alert

I had nearly reached the middle of the field when I perceived the creature. He was rooting about with his forefeet under a large beech tree which lay upon my right hand. I did not turn my head, nor would the bystander have detected that I took notice of him, but my eye was watching him with anxiety. It may have been that he was in a contented mood, or it may have been that he was arrested by the nonchalance of my bearing; but he made no movement



"I SHOT THROUGH THE CURTAIN AS IF I HAD BEEN FIRED FROM A GUN"

in my direction. Reassured I fixed my eyes upon the open window of Marie's bedchamber, which was immediately over the back door, in the hope that those dear, tender, dark eyes were surveying me from behind the curtains. I flourished my little cane, loitered to pick a primrosee, and sang one of our devil-may-care choruses, in order to insult this English beast, and to show my love how little I cared for danger when it stood between her and me. The creature was abashed by my fearlessness, and so, pushing open the back door, I was able to enter the farm-house in safety and in honor.

And was it not worth the danger? Had all the bulls of Castile guarded the entrance, would it not still have been worth it? Ah, the hours— the sunny hours—which can never come back, when our youthful feet seemed scarce to touch the ground, and we lived in a sweet dreamland of our own creation She honored my courage, and she loved me for it. As she lay with her flushed cheek pillowed against the silk of my dolman, looking up at me with her wondering eyes, shining with love and admiration, she marvelled at the stories in which I gave her some picture of the true character of her lover

"Has your heart never failed you? Have you never known the feeling of fear?" she asked:

I laughed at such a thought. What place could fear have in the mind of a Hussar? Young as I was, I had given my proofs. I told her how I had led my squadron into a square of Hungarian Grenadiers. She shudered as she embraced me. I told her also how I had swum my horse over the Danube at night with a message for Davoust. To be frank, it was not the Danube nor was it so deep that I was compelled to swim, but when one is twenty, and in love one tells a story as best one can. Many such stories I told her while her dear eyes grew more and more amazed.

'Never in my dreams, Etienne,' said she, 'did I believe that so brave a man existed. Lucky France that has such a soldier; lucky Marie that has such a lover!'

You can think how I flung myself at her feet as I murmured that I was the luckiest of all—I who had found someone who could appreciate and understand.

It was a charming, relationship, too infinitely sweet and delicate for the interference of coarser minds. But you can understand that the parents imagined that they also had their duty to do. I played dominoes with the old man, and I wound wool for his wife, and yet they could not be led to believe that it was from love of them that I came thrice a week to their farm. For some time an explanation was inevitable, and that night it came. Marie, in delightful mutiny, was packed off to her room, and I faced the old people in the parlor as they plied me with questions upon my prospects and my intentions.

'One way or the other,' they said, in their blunt country fashion. 'Let us hear that you are betrothed to Marie, or let us never see your face.

I spoke of my honor, my hopes, and my future, but they remained immovable upon the present. I pleaded my career, but they in their selfish way would think of nothing but their daughter. It was indeed a difficult position in which I found myself. On the one hand, I could not forsake my Marie. On the other, what would a young Hussar do with marriage? At last, hard-pressed, I begged them to leave the matter, if it were only for a day.

'I will see Marie,' said I; 'I will see her without delay. It is her heart and her happiness which come before all else.'

They were not satisfied, these grumbling old people, but they could say no more. They bade me a short good night, and I departed, full of perplexity, for the inn. I came out by the same door which I had entered, and I heard them lock and bar it behind me.

I walked across the field lost in thought, with my mind entirely filled with the arguments of the old people, and the skilful replies which I had made to them. What should I do? I had promised to see Marie without delay. What should I say to her when I did see her? Would I surrender to her beauty and turn my back upon my profession? If Etienne Gerard's sword were turned to a scythe, then, indeed, it was a bad day for the Emperor and France. Or should I harden my heart and turn away from Marie? Or was it not possible that all might be reconciled, that I might be a happy husband in Normandy, but a brave soldier elsewhere? All these thoughts were buzzing in my head, when a sudden noise made me look up. The moon had come from behind a cloud, and there was the bull before me.

He had seemed a large animal beneath the beech tree, but now he appeared enormous. He was black in color. His head was held down, and the moon shone upon two menacing and bloodshot eyes. His tail switched swiftly from side to side, and his forefeet dug into the earth. A more horrible-looking monster was never seen in a nightmare. He was moving slowly and stealthily in my direction.

I glanced behind me, and I found that in my distraction I had come a very long way from the edge of the field. I was more than half-way across it. My nearest refuge was the inn, but the bull was between me and it. Perhaps if the creature understood how little I feared him he would make way for me. I shrugged my shoulders and made a gesture of contempt. I even whistled. The creature thought I called it, for he approached with alacrity. I kept my face boldly towards him, but I walked swiftly backwards. When one is young and active one can almost run backwards and yet keep a brave and smiling face to the enemy. As I ran I menaced the animal with my cane. Perhaps it would have been wiser had I restrained my spirit. He regarded it as a challenge—which, indeed, was the last thing in my mind. It was a misunderstanding, but a fatal one. With a snort he raised his tail and charged.

Have you ever seen a bull charge, my friends? It is a strange sight. You think, perhaps, that he trots, or even that he gallops. No; it is worse than this. It is a succession of bounds by which he advances, each more menacing than the last. I have no fear of anything which man can do. When I deal with man I feel that the nobility of my own attitude, the gallant ease with which I face him, will in itself go far to disarm him. What he can do, I can do, so why should I fear him? But when it is a ton of enraged beef with which you contend, it is another matter. You cannot hope to argue, to soften, to conciliate. There is no resistance possible. My proud assurance was all wasted upon the creature. In another instant my ready wit had weighed every possible course, and had determined that no one, not the Emperor himself, could hold his ground. There was but one course— to fly.

But one may fly in many ways. One may fly with dignity or one may fly in panic. I fled, I trust, like a soldier. My bearing was superb, though my legs moved rapidly. My whole appearance was a protest against the position in which I was placed. I smiled as I ran — the bitter smile of the brave man who mocks his own fate. Had all my comrades surrounded the field they could not have thought the less of me when they saw the disdain with which I avoided the bull.

But here it is that I must make my confession. When once flight commences, though it be ever so soldierly, panic follows hard upon it. Was it not so with the Guard at Waterloo So it was that night with Etienne Gerard. After all, there was no one to note my bearing — no one save this accursed bull. If for a minute I forgot my dignity, who would be the wiser? Every moment the thunder of the hoofs and the horrible snorts of the monster drew nearer to my heels. Horror filled me at the thought of so ignoble a death. The brutal rage of the creature sent a chill to my heart. In an instant everything was forgotten. There were in all the world but two creatures, the bull and I — he trying to kill me, I striving to escape. I put down my head and I ran — I ran for my life.

It was for the house of the Ravons that I raced. But even as I reached it, it flashed into my mind that there was no refuge for me there. The door was locked; the lower windows were barred; the wall was high upon either side; and the bull was nearer with every stride. But, oh, my friends, it is at that supreme moment of danger that Etienne Gerard has ever risen to his height. There was but one path to safety, and in an instant I had chosen it.

I have said that the window of Marie's bedroom was above the door. The curtains were closed, but the folding sides were thrown open, and a lamp burned in the room. Young and active, I felt that I could spring high enough to reach the edge of the window-sill and to draw myself out of danger. The monster was within touch of me as I sprang. Had I been unaided I should not have done what I had planned. But even as in a superb effort I rose from the earth, he butted me into the air. I shot through the curtains as if I had been fired from a gun, and I dropped upon my hands and knees in the centre of the room.

There was, as it appears, a bed in the window, but I had passed over it in safety. As I staggered to my feet I turned towards it in consternation, but it was empty. My Marie sat in a low chair in the corner of the room, and her flushed cheeks showed that she had been weeping. No doubt her parents had given her some account of what had passed between us. She was too amazed to move, and could only sit looking at me with her mouth open.

'Etienne!' she gasped. 'Etienne!'

In an instant I was as full of resource as ever. There was but one course for a gentleman, and I took it.

'Marie,' I cried, 'forgive, oh, forgive the abruptness of my return! Marie, I have seen your parents to-night. I could not return to the camp without asking you whether you will make me forever happy by promising to be my wife.'

It was long before she could speak, so great was her amazement. Then every emotion was swept away in the one great flood of her admiration.

'Oh, Etienne my wonderful Etienne!' she cried, her arms round my neck. 'Was ever such love? Was ever such a man. As you stand there, white and trembling with passion, you seem to me the very hero of my dreams. How hard you breathe, my love and what a spring it must have been which brought you to my arms! At the instant that you came I had heard the tramp of your war-horse without.'

There was nothing more to explain, and when one is newly betrothed one finds other uses for one's lips. But there was a scurry in the passage and a pounding at the panels. At the crash of my arrival the old folks had rushed to the cellar to see if the great cider-cask had toppled off the trestles, but now they were back and eager for admittance. I flung open the door and stood with Marie's hand in mine.

'Behold your son!' I said.

Ah, the joy which I had brought to that humble household! It warms my heart still when I think of it. It did not seem too strange to them that I should fly in through the window, for who should be a hot-headed suitor if it is not a gallant Hussar? And if the door be locked, then what way is there but the window? Once more we assembled all four in the parlor, while the cobwebbed bottle was brought up and the ancient glories of the House of Ravon were unrolled before me. Once more I see the heavy-raftered room, the two old smiling faces, the golden circle of the lamp-light and she, my Marie, the bride of my youth, won so strangely, and kept for so short a time.

It was late when we parted. The old man came with me into the hall.

'You can go by the front door or the back,' said he. 'The back way is the shorter.'

'I think that I will take the front way,' I answered. 'It may be a little longer, but it will give me the more time to think of Marie.'

ACTION SOCIALE' REPLIES

(Witness' Staff Correspondence.)

Quebec, Nov. 16. — The 'Action Sociale' replied yesterday to Sir Lomer Gouin's severe criticism of the attitude that paper in the assembly on Wednesday, and charges him with misrepresenting its position and failing to answer the main question which it had asked.

It says it is not concerned with the premier's personal profession of faith, but with public utterances in regard to education and the policy of the government.

It says that he distorted the question which it raised in order to support a charge of calumny. This misrepresentation, it adds, 'would not be tolerated in any court of law, and it is surprising, not to say scandalous, to see it perpetrated by the head of the Provincial Department of Justice.'

SCOTLAND IN RUSSIA.

Considerable interest has recently been shown in the part played by Scotsmen in the service of Continental nations. Not only have Scots rendered invaluable assistance to Russia, but Scotch names are almost a majority in the Dutch army list. Even in this all. The Scotch have played a considerable part in the history and development of Russia, so we are reminded by Mr. H. M. Grove in 'Mosses.' Peter the Great brought back with him a number of Scotch gentry to help him in reorganizing the Russian army, and kept them in the country by the simple process of never paying them any money with which they might leave. However, they seem to have become well satisfied by marrying Russian heiresses, and their descendants are now thorough Russian landed gentry.

For instance, the famous General Leslie is a collateral descendant of the Leslie Clayhills who founded the estate which exists to this day in Reval. For two or three generations the governorship of Smolensk was held by members of the Leslie family; and there are numbers of Ramsays and other equally Scotch names to be found in Finland. Even the celebrated General Skobeleff is held to have been a descendant of the good Scotch family of Scobels. Probably this last connection is unwarrantable, for Skobeleff's father is famous as an example of a Russian soldier who rose by sheer gallantry and hard fighting to the command of a brigade from the ranks; while Scotsmen seem invariably to have been too successful in Russia to allow their families to sink to the level of the peasantry.

It is, however, undisputed that General Min, of the Semenoff Regiment of the Guards, who put down the Moscow 'revolution' of 1905, was really Scotch. His family name was Main, and his grandfather came to Russia and, becoming a Russian subject, stayed on in the country. More interesting still is the case of the poet Lermontoff, who indisputably belonged to the old Scotch family of Learmont, of Learmont Towers. Lermontoff claimed direct descent, says Mr. Grove, from Thomas the Rhymer, who figures in Scott's works. Certainly Russia will hardly be pleased to learn that Lermontoff wrote his famous poetry while in exile in the Caucasus, telling how he longed to tread his native heaths and breathe his native mountain air, the poet was speaking not of Russia, but of Scotland. — 'Westminster Gazette.'

THE CURSE OF CASTE.

Any system of caste works mischief wherever it may be practised. It makes the upper class arrogant and the lower class servile. It is in India that its evil effects are most frequently and plainly witnessed. In her account of 'Our Tour in Southern India,' Mrs. J. C. Murray-Aynsley tells a story which illustrates the annoyances that attend the observance of the caste rules.

It is related of a missionary who was some years ago attached to the Cottayam Mission that he was walking one day, accompanied by a native of the slave class, when he saw a Brahmin making frantic signs and calling out to them.

Telling his companion to remain where he was, the clergyman walked on, and asked the Brahmin what was the matter. He received for reply the statement that the Brahmin was acting thus to warn the low-caste man to keep away from him the requisite distance of ninety-six paces.

'Oh, so many paces!' said the missionary. 'Show me exactly, if you please, how far that is.'

Unsuspectingly, the Brahmin walked off the road to indicate the proper distance, on which the missionary beckoned to the slave to come up to him, thus making the Brahmin leave the path open for his humbler-born brother.

When in Trichoor, I myself more than once saw a man of the people, when he was addressing his superior, hold one or both hands before his face. I was told that this is a token of respect. It is done that the breath of the low-caste man may not offend the nobility of the other.—Edinburgh 'Scotsman.'

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All I want to know is that you have a disease for which my medicine is intended, as it is not a "cure-all," and I give herewith some of the leading symptoms of kidney, bladder and rheumatic troubles. If you notice one or more of these symptoms you need this medicine, and I will be glad to send you some of it if you will write me the numbers of the symptoms you have, give your age, and your name and address. My address is Dr. T. Frank Lynott, 873 Franklin Building, Toronto, Ont. You promise me nothing; you pay me nothing for it. All I ask, so there shall be no mistake, is that you send me the numbers of your symptoms or a description in your own words, and that you take the medicine according to the directions I send you. It is my way of getting publicity for my medicine, so that it will become widely known.



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18—Acute or chronic rheumatism.

All who are interested enough to write me for the free medicine will also receive a copy of my large illustrated medical book which describes these diseases thoroughly. It is the largest book of the kind ever written for free distribution, and a new edition is just being printed. I will also write you a letter of diagnosis and medical advice that should be of great help to you; but in order to do this I must know that you need my medicine. Write me the numbers of the symptoms that trouble you, and your age, and I will promptly carry out my promises. Show an inclination to be cured and you will be.

LITERARY REVIEW.

THE IMMIGRANT FROM SOUTH-EASTERN EUROPE.'

A special plea for humanity in the reatment of foreign immigrants, es-ecially in the United States, is con-ained in a volume entitled 'The New nmigration,' by Peter Roberts, Ph.D. The Macmillan Co. of Canada, To-onto, $1.60). It begins by a historical ketch of American immigration from he old days of sailing ships, with heir attendant horrors and heavy eath rate, to the modern swift steam-hip with accommodations superior to he old first cabin. Up to 1880 the orthwest of Europe furnished most f the immigrants; since then the entre of emigration has shifted to he Balkan countries. The chief auses of immigration are economic, hough some come from love of free-om rather than for money. The ost powerful immigration agent is he prosperous settler. His letters and is remittances to relatives at home re the strongest magnets to draw thers. Dr. Roberts holds that the upply of immigrants is not yet too reat, nor is the stock poor. The best f their races are coming from East-rn European states to the New Vorld, strong, obedient, patient and rifty.

It is when he comes to treat f the first impressions of the for-igner as he lands in America that he writer has serious charges to ake. Accommodation at the ports f entry is inadequate and unsanitary, he treatment sometimes allotted, ruel and neglectful. Many cases of nnecessary hardship occur, owing to fficial inefficiency, and there would e more of this but for the work of issionary and philanthropic agencies, who do much to save the helpless for-igners from exploitation and decep-ion; to rescue them from the hordes f harpies who lie in wait for them as hey leave the docks, to rob and cor-upt them. The point that the whole ook aims to bring home is that, with few shining exceptions, the better lasses in America ignore the immi-rant and leave him to the tender ercies of the industrial agent, the olitical jobber and the saloon-eeper. He is relegated to the most ilapidated and vicious districts in ities; he gets the hardest and dirtiest ork to do, and he is treated with ontempt by many with whom he omes in contact. Then he gets a bad ame if he reflects the conditions into hich he is forced. He receives scant onsideration in courts of justice. His njuries are slightingly treated; his imes are heralded broadcast.

Dr. Roberts has carefully investigated he industries in which most foreign-rs are found, the conditions under hich they work, their housing in amps and towns, their home life or fe in 'stag boarding houses,' their istribution through the various tates, their organization into groups ith leaders, their national and bene-t societies and churches. He gives he results of these investigations, nd discusses the foreigners' relations o savings banks, to the criminal ourts, and to politics. He advocates s means for improving the status of he foreign immigrant, good amuse-ent places, efficient night schools, braries, illustrated lectures on the onstitution and on industrial topics, etter housing, open spaces for chil-ren, the free use of parks, and most specially a just administration of the aw, in order that it may be respected, nd a personal interest in the stran-er on the part of the native-born. his is an interesting study, and con-ains both information and sugges-ions of value. It is a pity that its terary quality is not equal to its ocial value. It is written in the 'pul-it' style rather than in literary form, nd contains an unpleasant amount of he 'glorious democracy' style of de-laration, especially when 'American deals' are in such a confessed con-rast to American actual dealings with he foreign immigrant. This detracts rom its acceptance with readers out-ide the United States, but it con-ains much that is suggestive to Cana-ians who have their own similar im-igrant problems. Dr. Roberts gives anada credit for a little less inhu-anity and 'graft' than her neighbor, ut his appeal applies to both nations o earnestly work for the uplift of the housands of foreigners who are set-ing throughout the country that they ay rise to the best type of citizen-hip and not drag down the standard o that of the nations from which they ave come.

SOUTH AMERICA.

During the last few years many olumes have appeared dealing with he relatively unknown continent of outh America, but none has been ooked forward to with greater interest han that of the British Ambassador o the United States, the Hon. James ryce. All students of history, and thers who have read his American ommonwealth or his Holy Roman mpire, have eagerly awaited his iews of South America, and although ircumstances compelled him to deal ather with the social, economic and hysical conditions than with political vents, his readers will find that Mr. ryce's pen has lost none of its charm. South America,' Toronto, the Mac-illan Company of Canada, Ltd., $2.50.) he volume is an account of a trip through Panama, Peru, Bolivia, Chili, Argentina, Uruguay, and Brazil and contains the impressions of a thoroughly travelled, thoroughly read and acute observer of men and things. Mr. Bryce at the outset emphasizes that these views are but first impressions, but urges that 'the impressions which travel makes on a fresh mind have their value if they are tested by subsequent study and by being submitted to persons who know the country thoroughly.' The first portion of the book deals with the scenery and the social and economic aspects of the seven republics which he visited, and he indicated the chief characteristics of each republic and of its people. The latter portion treats of certain broad questions affecting the continent as a whole and the causes of the present political divisions; in addition he contrasts the development of the Northern and Southern Americas, and finally hazards a forecast of the future. The opportunity the author had for observing both men and things was such as few others could possibly have had, for everywhere his journey was facilitated by the governments and officials, and the privilege of meeting and conversing with so many of the prominent men could only fall to the lot of such a distinguished visitor.

Beginning at the Isthmus of Panama, the author travelled westward across the continent by rail, and gives a clear and glowing account of the great canal and its progress. Here, as everywhere in describing the scenery, his previous extensive travels afford him apt comparisons and interesting contrasts with the better known world. Sailing down the western coast, after seven days he came to Callao, part of the city of Lima. In Lima Mr. Bryce was disappointed, not finding in it any of the stateliness or life that befits an ancient and famous capital. It is the most Spanish of the Republican capitals, and also the least progressive; the inhabitants enjoy a quiet even life, and are little disturbed even by a revolution.

The great highland of Peru, 'The Land of Incas,' is the real Peru of the ancient Indian civilization and of the Spanish colonial empire. It is situated at an altitude of about ten thousand feet, and offers a fairly equable climate and some opportunities for agriculture. In this plateau lies the great inland sea—Lake Titicaca—which was formerly much larger than it is to-day, although it is still one hundred and twenty miles long by forty broad, and which contains two islands famous in Peruvian mythology as the seat of the worship of the sun and moon. Cuzco, the ancient city, is very disappointing to one's former ideas, having nothing distinctive about it, save its massive walls of huge stones.

The long, grey, mouldering streets and houses of Spanish Cuzco, the ancient walls of primitive Peruvian Cuzco, defying time better than the convents and the churches, each calling up contrasted races and civilizations, the plazas too vast for the shrunken population, the curious sense of two peoples living side by side in a place from which the old life has vanished, and into which no new life has come, the sense of utter remoteness from the modern world, all these things give to Cuzco a strange and dreamy melancholy, a melancholy all the deeper because there was little in its past that one could wish restored.'

There is little, indeed, to indicate that the ancient civilization had reached any advanced stage, but the general impression received is that the time when man began to rise out of mere savagery must in these countries have been in the very distant past. This portion of the volume is intensely interesting, and one feels that it is the work of a master hand.

Bolivia offered little to hold the traveller, except that its capital, La Paz, is the loftiest capital city in the world—there was little communication with the outside world, and few signs of progress in this disjointed state. In Chili, an altogether different atmosphere prevails. The Chileans are the only maritime people in South America and Valparaiso, the commercial capital of all western South America, is a modern busy city. It is a picturesque town, but there is little attempt at architectural variety or style on account of the frequent earthquakes. Santiago, the capital city, is fifty miles inland, and is also a busy, eager, modern city. It has always been the centre of Chili, both politically and socially, and has in this way helped to create a distinctly national character; with its main bent towards politics and war. Politics is the chief interest in life to the Chilean, and they have recently adopted a system of proportional representation which they seem to be satisfied with.

The volume is dedicated to the English Alpine Club, and as one might expect, much attention is paid to the magnificent mountain ranges of South America. Especially interesting is the account of the crossing of the Andes between Argentina and Chili by the Cumbre Pass, on the level summit of which is placed the 'Christ of the Andes,' a bronze statue of more than twice life size standing on a stone pedestal, rough hewn from the natural rock of the mountain. It was placed there by the two republics as a monument of peace and good-will, following the successful adjustment of the boundary dispute. Of the mountains the author says, in part: 'Andean peaks are often seen best a long way off, so that they fall into groups or show one behind the other, giving variety of position and contrast of form. Then, the unlovely heaps of gravel and stones or ash cease to deface the landscape, because distance, touching them with delicate color, gives them a beauty not their own. . . . What redeems the scenery of the high Andes is the richness and delicacy of the colors which the brilliant desert light gives to distant objects. A black peak becomes rich purple; a slope of dry grey earth takes a tender lilac and evening, as it falls, transfigures the stones that strew the sides of a valley with a soft glow. This is what replaces for these regions the charm of the thick woods and marshy pools of New England, of the deep grassed river meadows of France, or the heathery hillsides of Scotland, and brightens the sternness of those vast prospects which the Cordillera affords. Yet it cannot make them inspire the sort of affection we feel for the mountains of temperate countries, with their constant changes from rain to sunlight, their fresh streams and bubbling springs, and flowers starring the high pastures.'

Mr. Bryce's route next led him on south along the western coast of the Straits of Magellan, of which he draws a very different picture to that which the name strait would naturally suggest to one's imagination. Entering from the west one travels through three long 'reaches,' a total distance of nearly one hundred miles, between wild, high, rocky, though rather distant shores, when all at once the whole scenery and aspect changes, and one enters a vast expanse of water stretching away to the horizon on the east with the Atlantic still one hundred miles away. The eastern half has low-lying shores and shallow water and a very dry climate; indeed a more singular contrast all in a few hours' steaming would be hard to find. From the Straits to the Rio de la Plata, with its two capital cities, Buenos Ayres and Monte Video, the author sailed along a monotonous coast. The approach to Buenos Ayres is anything but inspiring, but the city itself is a revelation. The air is clear and keen, the streets are well kept; everything is fresh and bright. Buenos Ayres is something between Paris and New York. It has the business rush and the luxury of the one, the gaiety and pleasure-loving aspect of the other. Everybody seems to have money, and to like spending it, and to like letting everybody else know that it is being spent. Betting on horses is the favorite amusement, and the races the greatest occasion for social display. The mass of population is Spanish or Italian, with small German and English colonies, one-fifth of the total population of Argentina residing in the capital. But the great plain of Argentina is equally important; it is a sort of square six hundred miles wide and irrigated by rivers from the Andes, with but few trees and much tall grass, and now well covered by a network of railways. Although agriculture is likely always to remain the chief asset of this state, there are two great risks here, drought and locusts, but neither of these is likely to prove a permanent obstacle.

Across the Rio de la Plata stands Uruguay, the smallest of South American Republics, but one of the most attractive. No country is more favored by nature; it is a veritable garden, with no waste land, while its capital, Monte Video, is a large and prosperous city. Brazil is in striking contrast to its small neighbor. Its immensity is scarcely appreciated by those who have not made a close study of it; its area is 3,300,000 square miles, larger than the United States, but it is chiefly waste forest, inhabited, if at all, by wild savages. The climate varies greatly in different portions of the country, while the only portion at all settled is the coast strip, with its attractive capital, Rio de Janeiro. Mr. Bryce declares Rio to be beyond description in the beauty of its surroundings, and he gives a long and minute account of how it appealed to him. Brazil has a problem not elsewhere much in evidence in South America—the labor problem. The coffee and cotton industries, which flourish here, are largely in the hands of negro laborers, of whom there are a great many in the state, and here, as elsewhere, they are not good workers, and do not make for progress. But there is not the same feeling towards them socially as there is in the United States. The typical Brazilian is decidedly Portugese in type, a lover of the country rather than the city, and not so interested in politics as the Argentine or Chilean.

In a general survey of the trip, Mr. Bryce searches for a cause of the present conditions of these republics, and he thinks it is to be found in their early treatment by Spain; moreover, he considers them to have been fully justified in their revolt. He also differs in opinion from most historians, when he thinks that they bettered their lot by their revolt. On the subject of education, Mr. Bryce is non-committal. He says: 'Of the eight millions of people in Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia and Paraguay, probably one-half are not only illiterate, but cannot speak even Spanish. These facts constitute no reproach on the peoples of these states. They are a result of the circumstances attending the conquest in the Sixteenth Century, and of the way in which Spain thereafter administered her colonial empire.' In still blaming their Sixteenth Century troubles for their Twentieth Century ignorance, Mr. Bryce is at variance with most of the other authorities, and he disregards the fact that for half a century these states have been free from outside interference, yet have taken no steps to improve their condition educationally.

The future, Mr. Bryce thinks, holds great things for this largely undeveloped continent, and he feels sure that once the better known parts of the new world are thickly settled the development of the great resources of this huge land will receive the world's attention.

A MEDICAL HANDBOOK FOR FAMILY USE.

A useful and inspiring treatise on the maintenance of good health in the household has the attractive title 'Perfect Health for Women and Children,' by Elizabeth Sloan Chesser, M. B., Ch.B. (Methuen & Company, London, 8s. 6d.). It is written from the point of view of the English climate, and some in Canada would still be daunted by such a rule as this: 'So, if your quest is perfect health, one of the first things you should do is to open your windows and keep them open all day—and all night as well.' Yet some in Canada have risen to it as far as night is concerned and found it work. With our day duty system of heating we need fresh air more than the English do, who have enforced ventilation through their open fireplaces. The more fresh air we can breathe, the better. In brief, the doctors's rules are: 1. Will to be well—cultivate 'healthy-mindedness.' 2. Eat the right sort of food, and in the right way, then think no more about it till the next meal. 3. Do sufficient work, methodically arranged, to earn an appetite. 4. Either in work or recreation take muscular exercise. 5. Take enough rest. 'Get the nine hours allowed for the proverbial fool for a certainty, and an extra hour into the bargain if you can get it.' '6. Bathe daily, in cold water if it agrees with you, or if not take it slightly warm with a cold sponge to finish with. Especially guard the cleanliness of the teeth. 7. At the first symptom of nerves consult a doctor and an oculist if necessary, but always avoid self-prescribed drugs. The chapter on 'The Healthy Child' gives admirably simple, commonsense rules for the care of little children, their food, clothing, sleep, exercise and the rooms they live in. A still more necessary chapter for the average mother is that on 'The Health of the School Child.' The second part deals with sick nursing in the home, and the third with 'Common Ailments and How to Deal with Them.' This contains an alphabetical list of these ailments with some simple instructions as to diagnosis and treatment until a doctor can be had. The warning is repeated against putting off calling the doctor till the health suffers seriously. 'It is more economical to prevent illness than to cure it. The sensible woman consults the doctor at the beginning when the very first symptom of disturbed health appears. She consults him when she is perfectly well, because his advice as to prevention of ill-health is infinitely more valuable than drugs.'

MOUTH HYGIENE.

'Mouth Hygiene and Mouth Sepsis,' by John Sayre Marshall, M.D., Sc.D. (J. B. Lippincott Co., Philadelphia, $1.50 net). This work is a vigorous plea for oral cleanliness, and a plain, clear statement of the manifold dangers incurred by neglecting this gateway to the human system. Where every sentence is a telling one our limited review space necessitates a bare outline of Dr. Marshall's purpose, and a few selections from his warnings. The prevalence of unclean mouths and the high percentage of decayed teeth among both our adult and child populations is appalling; while a list of the ills directly traceable to these causes is certainly sufficiently alarming to arrest the attention of the most indifferent. Dr. Osler does not hesitate to say that between the two health menaces of alcohol and decayed teeth, the latter causes the most evil. Many diseases of the throat, eye and ear, as well as of the mouth and teeth, are caused by oral sepsis. Many diseases of the stomach and intestines can be traced to the same uncleanly cause. A London doctor found not one clean-mouthed man or woman out of 22 cases of complication of diabetes. He believes that pyorrhea alveolaris, generally regarded as a result of the diabetic condition, should be regarded as a cause. Dr. Wm. Hunter believes that many cases of obscure neuritis may be traced to oral sepsis. The writer, after an experience of over forty-five years, has gradually reached a conviction that an unclean, unhygienic, insanitary, septic mouth is the greatest menace to individual and public health of which he has any knowledge, and that the very fact that this condition is so common and so generally unrecognized by the profession and the public, makes it all the more threatening and dangerous. The last section of the book, devoted to the oral hygienic propaganda established by the United States National Dental Association, records some wonderful improvements in mentally deficient or abnormal children, as resulting from the righting of wrong oral conditions. Some striking changes have been produced in immoral school children by the same treatment. The underlying principle of the writer is that prevention is better than cure, and he pleads for attention to this vital matter from the days of earliest infancy. Our recent Child Welfare Exhibition revealed a condition in our own city quite as serious as this picture by Dr. Marshall among our neighbors. Let us hope that the beginnings made in our public schools may lead to an effective and systematic war on these particular demons of dirt that are undermining not only the physical health of our children, but their mental and moral well-being.

DO SOMETHING! BE SOMETHING!

This small volume with the staccato title is heralded as a 'new philosophy of human efficiency. It is a most vehement presentment of the utilitarian value of well-doing, but wherein lies its newness is not quite apparent. In the foreword we are exhorted to 'Dream to the stars-fling your dares a thousand miles.' With capitals and exclamation points we are goaded to 'Rise! Believe! Take Heart! Dare On!' We are assured that we never before knew so much or could do so much; that if we dare to let one feather moult from the beating wings of ambition, we disgrace our hour. We are told that in this age there is no mercy for the weakling, that the battlefield of Caesar's day was not more brutal; that new men with new strength and new weapons of competition are marching onward to give us contest that they ask no quarter and give none. The book is altogether worldly if not wordly wise, although the strangest emphasis is laid on work, honesty, enthusiasm, faith and perseverance as the essential factors in the making of a successful career. We are told that there is plenty of room for a sky-scraping career; we are urged to seek the bigger game. The writer rushes us breathlessly through his mile-a-minute periods to the shrine of the god of getting-on. The book is exceedingly 'American,' and should prove effective in stirring up the 'cumberers of the ground,' or in spurring on to more strenuous effort those who are lacking in persistence. Yet it might be well to reflect the greatest and noblest of earth's sons and daughters have often been the most conspicuous apparent failures of their day, and that the strivers after material success for its own sake miss what makes life best worth living. Do something! Be something!' by Herbert Kaufman, (Geo. H. Doran Company, N.Y., 75 cents net.)

DAINTY GIFT BOOKS.

This is the season of the dainty gift book, and three of the daintiest come from Henry Frowde, London and Toronto. They are issued in miniature form, 2 3-4 inches by 3 3-4, in satinette covers. Their titles: 'Moments with Herrick,' 'Moments with Christina Rossetti,' and 'Browning's Pied Piper and Other Poems.' M. Jameson has done some very tasteful decorations for the inside covers, and altogether these little volumes will compel the eye of many a prospective purchaser looking for a Christmas idea.

LITERARY NOTES

Sir Sidney Colvin recently changed his London residence, and in doing so went over a lot of old papers. Among them he came upon some unpublished manuscripts and letters of Robert Louis Stevenson's. These he has edited, and the new Stevensonia appear in the November 'Scribner's.' There is a description of a night spent with his friend, Charles Baxter, and a letter written from Samoa is full of drollery and gives an amusing account of how he tamed a parrot.

John Bates Clark's 'The Control of Trusts,' which is now issued by the Macmillan Company, Toronto, in a greatly enlarged and revised form, indicates under what circumstances competitive rivalry has become ruinous and under what circumstances it may be rendered tolerant and beneficent. It offers an economic basis for a distinction between reasonable and unreasonable restraint of trade, and proposes certain measures which as the author thinks, are calculated to forestal land prevent restraint of the unreasonable kind.

The burning question of the day, 'Can Germany Invade England?' is dealt with in a book of that title by Col. H. B. Hanna, which Messrs. Methuen, London, are to issue shortly. Col. Hanna passes in review all the arguments for and against the possibility of an invasion of England.

Baron de Méneval, the author of 'The Empress Josephine' (Lippincott, New York), is a descendant of that well-known memoir writer who was secretary to Napoleon. As such, he is familiar with Napoleonic literature, and has written a biography to place the Emperor's first wife in a more favorable light than she has usually enjoyed. He has also had access to unpublished letters between Josephine's daughter, Hortense, and her chaplain; these reveal the unfortunate Empress as a kind, generous friend, and an excellent mother.

'The Forest on the Hill' is one of Eden Phillpott's most sombre novels—Dartmoor in setting and gloomy in atmosphere, with tragedy lurking as a shadow ever near. (John Lane Co., London.)

The story of a 4,000 mile trip after moose is told by a German hunter in the opening number of the November issue of 'Rod and Gun in Canada,' published by W. J. Taylor, Woodstock, Ont. Frank Houghton contributes a tale of Western life entitled 'Two is not Always Company,' while the seventh article of the series 'The Culture of Black and Silver Foxes' under the heading 'Food and Feeding,' appears in this issue. A trip after Caribou in Newfoundland, The Seventh Summer Camp of the Alpine Club of Canada, Tenderfoot Deer Hunters in the Laurentian Mountains, A trip to the Coast, Game Protection in British Columbia. A Wolf Hunt in Saskatchewan and other stories and articles constitute a typically Canadian bill of fare for sportsmen and lovers of the out-door life.

Mr. Beesley, an Englishman, was one of the passengers in the second cabin of the 'Titanic,' and he writes a clear, simple account of what happened on that fateful Sunday night when the great boat went down. There is no attempt at a dramatic presentation, and no effort to lay blame on anybody. Mr. Beesley writes of what he saw, the whole making as useful a narrative of the accident as any that has appeared. 'The Loss of the S.S. Titanic,' by Lawrence Beesley, (Houghton, Miffin Co., New York.)

'The Depths of the Ocean,' by John Murray, K.C.B., F.R.S., etc., and Dr. Johan Hjort (the Macmillan Co., New York), is an exhaustive and finely illustrated work which describes important investigations in the North Sea and in the Norwegian Sea.



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OUR WEEKLY PAGE OF FUNNY PICTURES

MR. TWEE DEEDLE







1—Out of the wonderful upside-down land
To the edge of the dough cloud they walk hand in hand.



2—And as they are tired they sit down to rest
When a big, grinning giant appears from the west.



3—But there's nothing to fear, for he stops with a smile,
And sits with the children to chat for a while.



4—"Can you get us back home to the earth once again?"
Asks Twee, and the giant starts racking his brain.



5—"Aha!" cries the giant, commencing to sing.
"In this big box of mine I have got just the thing."



6—Then he takes out an aeroplane, shiny and bright,
No engine it has, but he says it's all right.



7—Dick, Dolly and Twee bid the giant goodby,
And he drops them all off in the sunshiny sky.



8—Down, down from the dough cloud they float like a feather,
And land safe on earth in a huge clump of heather.

LATEST PHOTOGRAPHS OF ACTUAL WAR SCENES DURING PRESENT STRUGGLE BETWEEN TURKEY AND THE BALKAN STATES



SERVIAN RED CROSS IN ACTION AT KUMANOVA.



SERVIAN CHILDREN PLAYING "WAR" AT VRANJE.

THESE PHOTOGRAPHS WERE TAKEN BY A PHOTOGRAPHER WHO IS A SERVIAN RESERVIST NOW AT THE FRONT.



TURKISH PRISONERS UNDER SERVIAN ESCORT.



FIRST PHOTOGRAPH IN CANADA OF THE CROWN PRINCE OF TURKEY.

The Crown Prince of Turkey (in centre), photographed with two prominent officers of the Turkish army—Colonel Djevad Bey (on left) and Captain Nourey Bey, (on right).

—Photograph Underwood & Underwood, N.Y.



STORIES of MEDICINE BY DOCTOR GORDON BATES

(Copyright, Canadian Writers, Limited.)

ALCOHOL.

"Like grasshoppers, whilst they sing over their cuppes all summer, they starve in winter, and for a little vain merriment shall find a sorrowful reckoning in the end."

Always, nowadays, people are trying to turn our present social ideas topsy-turvy. They try to reform our moralists, educate our educators, teach law to our lawyers, religion to our ministers, and medicine to our doctors. Years ago folk who understood such radical propaganda were looked on as freaks—generally of the long-haired, inveterate type. To-day, even the best of us are beginning to look on them in a different light, to wonder whether, after all, we are impeccable.

Such things are signs of the times. Everyone, it seems, is looking about, wondering what he can do to make the lot of his neighbor a little better, realizing that perhaps his fellow-man who many be beneath him in money or intellect ought to have a chance. For the first time in centuries mankind really acknowledges that social conscience and the possibilities of resultant social justice are the capacities which distinguish him from the animal whose main duty is to fend for himself.

That probably has something to do with the present-day interest in the question of alcohol. It is not many years since its discussion was left entirely to the enthusiast.

MODERN ATTITUDE TOWARD ALCOHOL.

But now, be he minister or layman, the wise man who attacks the drink traffic carries in his mental wallet sheafs of hard incontrovertible facts. These and these only must be his weapons. In these stirring times of social reform only the facts which prove the existence of social evil will be tolerated in argument. I believe that when such facts are placed intelligently before the public, progress will be made—and not before. At heart the public is humane, but on many subjects it is ignorant. Ignorance of the personal and community results of the use of alcohol can, it seems to me, be the only thing which prevents the peremptory solution of its problem.

ALCOHOL AS A MEDICINE.

It is true that in the days when alcohol in some form was regarded almost as a raison d'etre for every social occasion its medicinal action was highly valued. In fact even up to twenty-five years ago when doctors had begun to know something about bacteria and the real causes for many illnesses it was looked upon as the veritable sheet anchor which kept patients from slipping away into realms unknown. The doctor who sneered at the action of this all-beneficient remedy, welcome alike in ball-room, bar or sick room, got himself into bad odor alike with his confreres and his patients. Indeed, were he to attempt to treat a case o pneumonia without it he would be looked upon as little short of an idiot.

In those good old days it was valued as a tonic, a stimulant and a narcotic. Thus it was given to improve a man's appetite, to cheer him and liven him, or, curiously enough, to make him stupid. To-day only the last function is acknowledged. Make a man forget the world it certainly will as many a fellow snoring under the table has known to his cost; but fortunately when such a narcotic effect is required it can easily be attained in a more expeditious manner by means of other drugs. Its tonic effect has been disproved by an experiment in which six dogs were used. It was found that when three of these animals were fed alcohol as a tonic while their companions were given only ordinary diet the result was just the opposite to what the classic physicians would have expected. The "toper" dogs became thin and unhealthy while their abstemious fellows prospered and grew fat. Many eminent scientists discredit the stmulant effect of icohol altogether. It has a food value but experiments on soldiers during the Boer war proved that sugar can more than take its place. In short, Sir Victor Horsley summarizes the opinion of many physicians when he says that as a theraupetic agent it should be discontinued altogether.

THE HARM IT DOES.

The absolute harm which alcohol may do to the community or the individual is pictured every day in all classes of society. Here in Canada the sight of a woman with a child in her arms staggering from a bar is not common as it is in Glasgow, for instance. Less picturesque, but pitiable enough is the sight of the fuddled attorney or business man leaving his club at night—or the working man with a large family pulling himself further down towards the level of destitution by standing with his fellows as foolish as himself in a smoky barroom. Each of these men—the poor man especially, of course — wastes money when he purchases pleasure in the form of alcohol. In the latter case the family, poor enough already, have their comfort and efficieney lessened by the defection of their wage earner:

Apart altogether, however, from the purely economic aspect of the question there is the fact that undoubtedly alcohol immensely increases the sum total of the world's disease and degeneracy. Insurance statistics have proved conclusively that it shortens life from one-half to one-third, whilst at least one great insurance company refuses to accept an applicant who drinks.

In regard to mortaity it is interesting to note that where the death rate among occupied males is one thousand, that of inn-keepers and their servants is 1659, that where one hundred men in ordinary occupations die of alcoholism and liver disease, 733 innkeepers die, and that 600 of the same class (inn-keepers) die of gout as opposed to 100 men engaged in other work. The high death rate among commercial travellers is significant too as investigators attribute it largely to the fact that such men spend much of their time in hotels and in converse with customers who frequently look upon the liquid adjunct of their business transactions as essential to their validity. These men might well give their attention to the Jew who is as noted for his sobriety as for his business acumen.

THE ATTITUDE OF LABOR.

The stand that organized labor takes in the matter was well expressed by the addresses delivered at a mass meeting held during a recent session of the American Federation of Labor. Upon this occasion, many prominent leaders, including Mr. John Mitchell, of coal strike fame, spoke scathingly of the evil effects of the liccor trade on the working man. Pregnant statements were those that it tends always to lower wages, and standards of employment; that it drives women to work in factories, work-shops and at washing-tubs who should not be there. And that it forces boys and girls into industrial life who should be on the play-ground. The story is told of a man ordering drinks with the Labor members in the British House of Parliament. He noticed that instead of beer and similar beverages they all asked for tea—a simple demonstration of the little known fact that practically every Labor member of the House of Commons is a total abstainer. This is easy to understand when one knows that temperance men practically dominate the British Trades' Congress, representing, as they do, over a million members; and it is only right it should be so. Surely workingmen are wise in insisting that those who represent them shall stand before legislators or employers with clear heads and steady hearts.

But one might go on and talk in this strain indefinitely. I have suggested that sentiment is chanying. Disraeli once said that the first consideration of a statesman should be the public health. Naturally it is the first consideration of the public themselves and as they appreciate this sentiment will change more. When the truth sinks in that alcohol really causes slums, murders and degenerates even we who may have grown used to it as a private, personal luxury will pause. The drunkard is discredited already. Soon we will place the tippler in the same category. At any rate, speaking dispassionately, we can only look on alcohol as a factor militating against the common weal. As such we can only decide that sooner or later traffic in it must cease.

GORDON BATES.

SECRETARY PLEADS GUILTY.

Changing his plea to one of guilty of stealing $3,755 while employed as secretary-treasurer for Revillon Freres, Laurent E. Mathieu was remanded for sentence on the 22nd by Judge Lanctot. The complaint to which he first pleaded not guilty charged him with the theft of $10.000.

MR. LAMARCHE STILL ILL.

The condition of Mr. P. E. Lamarche, M.P. for Nicolet, at present in the Hotel Dieu suffering from nervous trouble, was reported unimproved this morning, although it is felt that he is no longer in serious danger.

FRUIT GROWERS' CONFERENCE

The annual meeting of the Pomological and Fruit Growing Society of the Province of Quebec will be held at Macdonald College on Wednesday, 4th, and Thursday, 5th, December. All communications should be addressed to Mr. Peter Reid, Chateauguay Basin, Que.

MR. GAGNIER TO RUN.

Mr. A. A. Gagnier, 1942 St. Denis street, yesterday afternoon filed his papers as candidate for alderman in St. Denis Ward yesterday. So far only two candidates have qualified at the City Hall, Mr. Gagnier and Mr. D. Giroux.

DIVER SENT TO THE 'MAYFLOWER.'

Ottawa, Nov. 16.—The Railways and Canals Department will despatch a diver immediately to the scene of the wreck of the 'Mayflower.' It is thought that the remaining bodies not yet recovered are entangled in the wreck.

MILKMAN AND JUDGE.

To force Judge Lanctot to continue an enquête in a complaint against him by the City Hall authorities, Geo. Belanger, milkman, Longue Pointe, has presented a petition before the Practice Court. Belanger wanted a jury trial, and Judge Lanctot, deciding he had no jurisdiction, sent the matter over for summary trial on Nov. 20th.

LACHINE ELECTION.

The election held yesterday to fill the vacancy in the Council for Ward No. 3 passed off quietly, and resulted in the return of ex-Ald. A. E. Sarra-Bournet by a majority of forty-three voets over his opponent, Mr. Thomas Charette. Over four hundred electors went to the polls of the six hundred on the list. Mr. Bournet was for several years chairman of the Finance Commitee, and only retired a year ago, his opponent, Mr. Charette, being recently one of the city assessors. The vacancy was caused by the retirement of Mr. C. Brunet, who was elected last December.

TO PROCEED WITH STREET.

The Board of Control has reported in favor of proceeding with the purchasing and expropriating of properties to extend Sherbrooke street in the east end. Half the cost is to be paid by neighboring proprietors. The Controllers have set aside $28,746.05 to expropriate the section between Fullum and Aylwin streets, and $119,600 for that between Fullum street and Delorimier avenue. Expropriation is recommended in these cases, as the price is too high.

GOING ON LONG TRIP.

On a voyage that may not end until the middle of February next, the steamer 'Estevan' is in part to-day. The litle vessel of 860 tons register, was built at Collingwood for the British Columbia lighthouse service. It left the yards of the builders on the 4th inst., and reached here last night.

The ship is in charge of Captain Lindgren, and a crew of 27 men. She carries a cargo of Government stores for Victoria, B.C., where she expects to dock in about 90 days. Her trip will be by way of the Straits of Magellan.

WEEK-END SAILINGS.

The following are the sailings from this port for the week-end: Zaandijk, for Rotterdam; Cornishman for Bristol; Canada for Liverpool; Devona for London; Cassandra for Glasgow; Manchester Shipper for Manchester; Charterhouse for Chicoutimi ;Jacona for Leith; Scotian for London and Havre; Benguilul for South Africa, and Waimate for New Zealand.

GIRL HAS SMALLPOX.

A girl of seventeen years was taken to the isolation hospital suffering from smallpox yesterday. There are still twenty-five at the hospital.

PERMISSION REFUSED.

The Controllers yesterday refused permission to Montreal West to use the city garbage dump on the Lachine road in Notre Dame de Grace.

RUINED, HE SAID, BY WIRE-TAPPERS

Chicago, Nov. 16.— Mrs. Margaret L. Kirby, wife of the president of the defunct Kirby Savings Bank, yesterday, in Judge Landis' court, related an involved story of banking and gambling which reached a point of dramatic intensity late yesterday afternoon, when two suspected wire-tappers were brought before Mrs. Kirby in the court for identification.

Mrs. Kirby could not identify the two men whom she had charged with swindling her banker husband of $60,000 through a fake race-track scheme. Kirby and his nephew, Daniel Kirby, also failed to identify the men.

LACHINE COUNCIL

Residents Want a Better Tramway Service.

At the last meeting of the Council of Lachine, held on Thursday night, a petition was presented on behalf of the residents of the First Ward, asking the Council to open negotiations with the Park & Island Street Railway Company, with a view to obtaining better night service between Montreal and Lachine. There were many complaints of the insufficiency of the accommodation provided for the passengers, and the long intervals at which the cars were run in the evening and at night.

In the discussion which took place it was generally conceded that a better service was necessary, and the Council decided to send a deputation to Montreal to call upon the general manager of the company and urge upon him the necessity of providing a better service. Aldermen Legge, Smith and Martin were appointed delegates.

An application was submitted by the owners of the ferry-boat 'Maid d'Arc,' running between Lachine and the Indian Village of Caughnawaga, asking the Council for a grant of $100 a month as compensation for the disadvantages which the ferry service rendered to the trading community of Lachine. The application was referred to the finance committee.

The secretary was instructed to have a notice published, to the effect that applications for licenses will be taken into consideration by the council at its meeting to be held on December 2nd at 8 o'clock p.m.

The secretary was authorized to invite tenders for the materials required for the electric service for the year.

The newly appointed secretary will receive a yearly salary of $1,000, and the assistant secretary a salary of $800.

The resignation of Mr. J. A. Pelletier, city tax collector was accepted, and Mr. J. Rabeau was appointed to succeed him.

THE LATE MR. RAMSAY.

A large number of the friends and business associates followed the remains of he late Mr. William Miller Ramsay, chairman of the Standard Life Assurance Board, to its last resting place yesterday morning from his residence, 303 Peel street.

The Rev. Bruce Taylor and Rev. Dr. Barclay, the pastor and ex-pastor of St. Paul's Church, of which the late Mr. Ramsay was an adherent, conducted the funeral services. The chief mourners were Mr. A. G. Ramsay, of Hamilton, a brother of the deceased; Commissioner C. H. Gould, Jas. Elmsley, of Montreal, and Dr. Gordon Osler, of Toronto, sons-in-law, Dr. MacKenzie Forbes and Messrs. W. Forbes, nephews, and Messrs. W. Torrance, W. F. Torrance, and J. Torrance.

Among those who attended the funeral were Messrs Hugh Paton, Cassils, Sir Montagu Allan, R. Angus, W. F. Angus, D. McNaughton, Geo. L. Cains, Walter Wilson, Lieut.-Col. Bruce F. Campbell, Colin Campbell, Smeaton White, Lieut.-Col. Leslie, Randall Davidson, Geo. E. Drummond, Alfred Savage, John E. Savage, W. J. Morrice, Geo. G. Webb, Philip Holland, A. E. Holt, David Goun, Geo. Walker, W. H. Lambe, Kennedy, James Lave, H. M. Lambe, Frank W. May, F. W. Molson, Molson, Dr. Chas. McEachran, Robertson, McMaster, Farquhar Robertson, Ogilvy, Alex. Paterson, W. Prentice, H. Smithers, Lieut.-Col. Geo. S. Stayner, John A. Walker, Dr. H. B. Yates, B. Greenshields, and Frank Scott.

WANTS POLICE AUTO. VAN

Chief Campeau's application for $5,000 auto. van is in the hands of the Controllers, who, it is reported, are in favor of the purchase. It is used in transporting prisoners from the several stations to the central office and prison.

GIRL DISAPPEARED.

Miss Cecile Romack, aged 21, disappeared from her home, 1 Workman street, and the police are looking for her. She wore a dark felt hat, and a blue frock.

Home-Makers and House-Keepers

ANOTHER PRIZE WON

The prize of five dollars offered for a letter from one who saw and was impressed by the Child's Welfare Exhibition has this week been won by the writer signing herself A. E. S. and we give it in full.

Again we have an interesting lot of letters, and we only wish that all had been written briefly enough to allow of our publishing them. With the exception of those to which the prize has been allotted we must cut down and edit them so that you may all share in as many as possible. We will put in the lots which emphasize different features of the work or are written from a different point of view and so make the most of our limited space.

HOW CAN WE BLAME THEM?

We blame the very poor for being careless but when one saw those screens showing how many of them have to live in such sordid and filthy surroundings, it is easier to pity than to blame; and to understand how such conditions must tend to vitiate their lives and paralyze effort.

'A MOTHER.'

STATISTICS THAT MEAN SOMETHING TO US.

One of the numerous compartments hung with printed statistics showed the average wage of the working man with a table of how much could be wisely spent for rent, fuel, food, clothing, etc. Others were; The number of mothers who had to work; numbers of healthy children and causes of ill-health. Numbers of children requiring dental attention, and how few had perfect teeth.

E. C. M.

SOME HELPFUL HINTS.

Dear Homemaker,—Your request for helpful ideas deduced from the 'Child Welfare' Exhibition should appeal to many and give you impressions from standpoints.

I must say, at the start that cleanliness, fresh air, and the sunshine, were the dominant notes of the exhibition.

In the health department, we read over the door of a dingy, untidy room without a window those words, 'A breeding spot for tuberculosis'—next to this was a contrasting room. Everything was clean and white. And an open window had its white curtain drawn aside. As much as to say, 'Let a little sunshine in.' Every sleeping room should have a window, and that window should be open during sleeping hours. Never put children to sleep in a dark close room and avoid over-crowding.

In this section the free dental department, taught that children's teeth should be carefully attended to, and a tooth brush was presented to each child that did not possess one.

Fresh air, pure water, good foods, and nine hours sleep, are essential to the proper development of the child. A child should have plenty of pure milk, well cooked cereals and vegetables, soft boiled eggs, cooked fruits, fruit juices, milk puddings and drink plenty of water between meals. 'Good digestion demands a mixed diet, but not an expensive one.' It was shown by a chart on foods that it was possible to buy cheap, nourishing food for the children. Oatmeal, peas, beans, fish, olive-oil, bread, butter, milk, cheese, prunes, potatoes, are foods of highest nutritive value. Next in order of interest come the clothes when choosing new clothes, ask yourself—Will they wear well? Will they keep their color and appearance? Will they shrink?... Is the material 'all wool,' or only wool and cotton mixed! Remember, poor cottons are filled with dressing, and cheap materials are expensive in the end.

In the infants department we saw a doll lying in a basket similar to a clothes's basket. In a smaller basket was a tiny doll, rolled up in wadding. The basket was lined soft and warm, and had a handle which made it easy to carry about on the area. Here we read, 'Avoid soothing syrups,' as they contain a large percentage of alcohol.

A warning in regard to the mothers use of alcohol—read—'Out of 100 babies 34 die when: mother is sober, but when mother drinks, 52 perish.' Another quotation:—'Give mother's milk to the babies, cow's milk to the calves.'

A large display of articles that often destroy sight, were fastened to the wall, with the warning to keep such things out of the reach of children. And a soiled towel was displayed with the sign, 'Beware of this!'

In the home section we saw pictures of home gardens, cultivated by children, thus teaching them to beautify their home surroundings, and bringing them into closer touch with nature. A model play room fitted with bench, table, toys, books, pictures, suggested, such a room for every home; but, if not possible, then, some corner of the living room or a shelf where the children might keep their treasures.

Little articles were displayed that could be made out of common-place things, such as the potatoe, apple, chestnut or beanpod. Simple toys such as they can make, are preferable to the expensive, mechanical toy that a child cannot even wind. Stimulate the children's imagination and desire to make things, allow them to follow their own impulses, and then provide the material, upon which they may work.

The model living room looked so cosy and attractive we were surprised when told that the furniture can all be made by anyone handy with tools, at a very small outlay.

The writing desk was composed of two boxes, the corner of one serving as the lid of the desk, covered with a sheet of blotting paper and supported by hinges and chains. The bottom box was arranged for books, etc. The strips and rugs on the floor were also handmade. The couch was simply a spring cot bed covered with a couch cover and pillows arranged against the wall. Everything was washable, and the furniture could be dusted with a damp cloth. Pictures were small, simple views, bound with 'passe-partout' on narrow wooden frames. A chart here read, 'A picture need not be an expensive one to be appreciated.'

Children from the schools went through drills, marches and sang patriotic songs. In the miniature schoolrooms under the direction of a teacher we saw them, carefully measuring and making paper boxes. The lesson to be learned in this case was 'Accuracy of Measurement.'

Another day a class of girls were sewing, and boys at miniature benches were sawing, filing and fashioning small pieces of wood.

A class in 'domestic science,' turned out from gas stoves all sorts of tempting edibles.

Another institution showed how little girls could make and fit doll's clothes.

As we passed to the philanthropic and religious section, we noticed a suggestion of special schools for special cases, and feeble-minded and backward children.

In the religiou section we saw a strange picture from a chute these poured into a barrel a stream of water styled, 'the stream of religious teaching.' The staves of the barrel were parting company, so that the water was gushing out in all directions.

Whatever can it mean? The answer is 'Bad home influences.'

The admonition given is 'Train up a child in the way he should go.' With these significant words below them:—'And go that way yourself.'

Here is food for thought, and enough for us to digest for the present.

A. E. S.

BABIES AND BOYS.

The writer of the letter from which the following impressions are taken, made only one visit, but the impressions are those of a mother keenly interested in the welfare of her own two children.

The first section was to show the care of the young baby and the prevention of the terrible infant mortality in July and August. The screens were covered with photographs, but the actual exhibits proved more interesting than all the statistics. Here was an actual life-sized doll dressed as a model baby, resting in a cradle. The cradle was a flat, oblong basket used by butchers and grocers largely, covered with frilled muslin. The whole outfit, including clothes for the baby, not exceeding $2.50. Also a fruit basket, trimmed and lined with muslin, containing all the necessaries for a baby's toilet— powder, safety-pins, etc., the cost of which was 65 cents.

Another doll model was also dressed to show how a seven-months' child should be cared for. Besides this, everything necessary for feeding the normal and premature baby artificially was shown and carefully explained by the attending nurses. It was interesting to see how the premature baby is fed. At first by a tube resembling a fountain pen filler, and gradually accustomed to suck first with a small nipple on a test tube, and then the ordinary one. How to modify cow's milk and sterilize the bottles, etc., was also carefully explained.

The child was also the subject of the next section. There was a child's bed, containing a life-sized doll, and a demonstration in French was given on the bathing of a baby. It was surprising to notice the interest displayed, and especially by children, who pressed forward to see, anxious, no doubt, to practice every detail upon their own dolls at home.

A very large and important section was devoted to the housing problem and its solution in other places. Unfortunately the photographs of insanitary dwellings were only too numerous, and one feels how helpless the individual is to bring about any improvements. That such breeding places for dirt and diease exist in the 'New World' in the enlightenment of the twentieth century seems incredible. Many of these photographs have been shown in the pages of this paper. Human rookeries, indeed! Is it owing to the greed of real estate men and landlords, or to the indifference of those in authority such conditions remain? The exorbitant rents paid for the privilege of living in cramped quarters, allowing no privacy for the growing family, and no gardens for the children to play, must be productive of bad results. Why are the building lots so small, when such vast areas await development? In other cities, in Ontario and elsewhere, it is possible to rent a comfortable six or eight-roomed house for $10 or $12 with a garden. For that rent in Montreal, even in the suburbs, an unhealthy three or four-roomed flat is the most that can be obtained. As long as people are obliged to live in flats children will have to play on the street, and the street is not a suitable playground for children.

A room set apart for the exhibit of boys' hobbies was greatly appreciated by boys of all ages, as well as by the mothers of the boys. Collections of post-cards, coins, stamps, and other things, well-built models, samples of poker work, wood-work, hammered brass, basket work, showed an interest in crafts of all kinds. The central stand showed clever drawings in pen and pencil, paintings of all descriptions. The proud owners in charge were great heroes in the eyes of many small boys. Natural history of all the hobbies, one of the most beneficial and instructive, had a very poor showing. Two cases of butterflies and one set of birds' eggs comprised the whole of that section. Surely many boys have aquariums or live pets of some kind they would have been delighted to show. Not one collection of wild flowers! An entire absence of photography, although many boys have a camera of their own, and should be encouraged to photograph eggs in the nests amid natural surroundings, instead of collecting them. A photographic gallery in order of merit might have produced interesting results. The possibilities of this branch of welfare, so important in the development of growing boys, seems to have been almost overlooked, as the exhibit on the whole was a disappointment. The possession of a hobby gives a boy an interest in life which is of immense value when he becomes a man, and there is no greater source of healthy pleasure.

A most interesting exhibit was the Model Day Nursery, correct to the minutest detail. Surrounded with interested children, it seemed to them the most perfectly fitted of doll's houses.

How Montreal solves the question of the Day Nursery was shown by a series of photographs taken at Belmont Park Nursery. In many places there are creches in connection with different churches, but in Montreal the Belmont Park seems to be the only day nursery. There must be mothers in the city who are unable to make use of it owing to the distances to be covered.

'MATERFAMILIAS.'

RECIPES.

HOME COOKING.

Questions and Answers.

Dear Madam,—Are the dark brown or blackish olives one sees now, quite wholesome? How should they be served?

The dark brown, or black olives, are not decayed, but merely ripe fruit. Those coming from California are comparatively light in color, and are preserved in brine, while the Turkish and Greek olives are quite black, very oily, and nearly dry. They are all wholesome, and those using them soon grow to like them better than the unripe ones. They should be drained, dropped for a minute or two in cold or ice water, and served on a small dish, to be eaten from the fingers, as the green ones are. Many recipes for stews and made dishes call for the use of olives cut up and added, especially where lamb or veal is used.

Dear Editor,—Is there any new way under the sun for a housekeeper who has few ideas and not much time to cook cabbage?

Have you tried it baked with cheese? Boil carefully until tender, in salted water, drain well, chop very fine and season with salt, pepper and butter, put into a baking dish and grate cheese over the top. Bake until the cheese melts and runs and serve very hot. If you have celery you can try, which is quite a new dish for most people. Stewed cabbage and celery. Lay for a few minutes in cold water, then drain and put into salted boiling water. Boil gently for twenty to thirty minutes, according to the season. Meanwhile, prepare a rich cream sauce. Drain the cabbage and celery as dry as possible, and stir into the cream sauce. Let it stew gently for ten minutes and serve. This is very good.

Cream Sauce—Put three teaspoons of butter in a saucepan over the fire. As soon as it melts add four teaspoons of flour; stir until blended. Be careful not to let brown. Add gradually two gills of new milk heated to boiling, and stir without ceasing. Boil three minutes. Remove from the fire; add salt, white pepper, and one more teaspoon of butter. Stir until the butter melts and serve immediately, or set in a pan of hot water to keep warm.

Dear Editor,—Why is egg-plant so often bitter? We have had a number we could not enjoy at all, though they were soaked and salted and pressed under a weight as the cook-books direct? Would they be more palatable cooked in some way other than the usual dipped in butter and fried recipe?

The mistake is not, I think, in the cooking, but in egg-plant used. Experience in the country, where the egg-plant could be plucked and cooked immediately, showed that it was only when over-ripe or frost bitten it was bitter. A young egg-plant may be plucked and cooked at once, and will be deliciously sweet, while no amount of treatment will make the others anything but bitter. Choose always a young egg-plant, and do not be tempted by the extra-large handsome ones.

A recipe of Turkish origin which makes a delicious dish, taking the place of meat, is made by cutting the vegetable in halves, and scooping out the inside; it is then chopped, mixed with a cup of fine white breadcrumbs, salt, pepper and just a dash of onion and a cupful of pine nuts—or any chopped nut; this is all put in a frying pan with a little butter and tossed and browned; then the shell of the egg-plant is filled with the mixture and put in the oven and baked with a little butter on top for twenty minutes, or a little more. It is served in the shell.

RECIPES FOR DAYS WHEN EGGS ARE DEAR.

Gingerbread without butter or eggs. —Put one cup of molasses, half a cup of lard or pork dripping, and two teaspoons of ground ginger in a saucepan on the fire until warmed. When the lard has melted, beat for ten minutes. Mix one cup of sour milk in with the molasses. Dissolve one teaspoon of baking soda in a few drops of boiling water, mix it in, and last add enough flour to make a stiff batter. Beat well, pour into a shallow roasting pan and bake ten minutes in a quick oven. This quantity will fill a ten by fifteen inch pan about an inch and a half deep. It does not bake well if too deep. Test with a broom straw.

An Economical Fruit Cake. — Soak over night three quarters of a pound of dried sour apples. Next morning drain; chop and put them in a saucepan with 1 1-2 pints of New Orleans molasses, one tablespoon of ground cinnamon, one tablespoon of ground mace, and one teaspoon of ground cloves, and a pinch of salt. When they come to a boil, set where they will simmer gently for twenty minutes. Stir occasionally to prevent scorching. Set away to cool. Meanwhile, cream half a pound of butter with half a pound of coffee sugar, add the juice of one lemon and beat in one egg. When the molasses is cool, stir in the mixture of butter, sugar, lemon and egg, add one and a quarter pounds of sifted flour, and one teaspoon of baking powder. Beat hard for three or four minutes. Dissolve one tablespoonful of baking soda in a very few drops of boiling water. Have ready half a pound of stoned raisins well coated with flour. Now beat in the soda thoroughly, but quickly; then stir in the raisins lightly. The batter should be thick enough to drop hot from the spoon. Have ready two large loaf-pans lined with well-greased paper. Fill three-quarters full of the batter and set in a moderately quick oven. The oven should be steady but never intensely hot. After fifteen minutes when the cake is set, turn off excessive heat, cover the top with a layer of brown paper and bake in all about forty-five minutes. If the oven is too hot the cake will crack and be heavy. Test with a broom straw and when it comes out perfectly dry the cake is done.

Cake without eggs. — Beat three gills of granulated sugar and two tablespoons of butter to a cream; add two cups of sifted flour and a pinch of salt, then one cup of milk and one teaspoon of vanilla, and beat hard; add one teaspoon of baking powder and mix well. Bake in a tin lined with thin greased paper for thirty minutes or more.

For this and all loaf cakes a quick but not scorching oven should be used. Shut the door gently and be careful not to jar the cake or it will be heavy. Do not open the door for ten minutes and then as little as possible and gently. If the top browns too quickly cover with thick paper. If it cracks ever so little lessen the heat of the oven by opening the range cover above it. A cracked loaf-cake is never light. Test with a brown straw and when done turn on an inverted sieve to cool. Ice or simply sift powdered sugar over it.

Chocolate cake. — One cup sugar, quarter of a cup of butter, one egg, quarter of a cup of sour milk, one large cup of flour, one level teaspoon of soda, two squares of unsweetened chocolate dissolved in half a cup of boiling water and added last.

Peanut cookies. — Two cups of sugar, one cup of water, one cup of butter (or one cup of carefully clarified mixed dripping), one half teaspoon soda, half a teaspoon of salt (or more if unsalted dripping is used), one cup of peanuts that have been made crisp in the oven and crushed fine with a rolling pin; flour enough to roll. Bake in a quick oven.

Cream pie or layer cake. Cream together one cup of granulated sugar and one large tablespoon of butter; beat in one egg, then one cup of sweet milk and a pinch of salt; then two cups of flour in which you have sifted two teaspoons of cream of tartar; lastly, one more cup of flour in which you have sifted one teaspoon of soda, (or instead use two teaspoons of baking powder sifted in with the three cups of flour). Beat hard for one or two minutes. Bake in jelly-tins in a quick oven for six to eight minutes. Fill two layers with a cornstarch or boiled custard and serve as a dessert when still fresh, but not hot. The remaining layers may be filled with jelly or any desired filling and used as cake.

THE BABY FOR ME.

My baby's the jolliest baby
That anyone ever did see;
There is nothing angelic about him,
But he's just the right baby for me;
His smile's not at all like a cherub's,
But rather a comical grin;
And his hair—well, it favors the sunbeams
When sunbeams are wondrously thin.

His eyes, though they're blue, like the heavens,
Are remarkably earthly with fun;
And his mouth's rather large for a rosebud,
Unless 'twere a half-opened one.
His hands don't resemble a fairy's
In the least. They're a strong little pair,
As you'd think, I am sure, if he'd got you
As oft he gets me—by the hair!

And he isn't a bit like a lily,
Or any sweet blossom that grows,
For no flower on earth, I am certain,
Has a dear little cunning pug nose.
He's himself—full of mischief, the darling,
And naughty as naughty can be;
And I'm glad that he isn't angelic,
For he's just the right baby for me.

—'Christian Age.'

WORRYING ABOUT THE UNDONE.

It wasn't the work I did that broke me down,' said a certain minister who had suffered temporary collapse; 'it was the work that I had to leave undone.' So the great African promoter and financier, Cecil Rhodes, when dying is said to have exclaimed over and over: 'So little done; so much to do!'

Piled-up work unaccomplished is more wearisome, as every worker knows, than any amount of work which has been turned off. Many a woman says a writer in the 'Wellspring' goes to bed more tired with the thought of the tasks left over than with all that she has been able to do, which seems often dwarfed into significance in comparison with the thousand and one things which are awaiting her hands. The calls ahead of us, especially if we are 'behind with our work,' are more wearing than answered calls. But the weariness of work done is good for us, and generally creditable to us, while this other weariness is often only a mark of weakness in ourselves. We really have nothing to do with the work which is beyond the present hour and strength. 'Sufficient unto the day is,' not only the 'evil thereof,' but also the day's tasks. More people are broken down by trying to carry to-morrow's load to-day than by the hardest kind of effort to-day. Let to-morrow alone; it is God's, not yours. Do what you can and then leave the rest with Him who can stay all our doing at His word. There will be plenty to do when you are gone, wherefore worry about it? It is worse than foolish, it is wicked to waste strength for doing by worrying about the undone. And the fruit of it is usually collapse and premature death. Worry about the undone means the undoing of yourself and your work.

THE GARDEN

HOW, WHEN, AND WHERE TO PLANT ROSES.

Though there is much conflicting advice given on many details of rose culture, all expert opinion and experience incline to the late fall as the best planting season. One might almost say the later the better so long as it is possible to work the soil—for roses like all other plants are best moved when dormant and until the heavy frost comes the teas and hybrid teas continue to blossom. Even after this autumn's sharp frosts we have been gathering great crimson and white and yellow blooms more fragrant if possible than those of June. There is no flower like the rose for fascination and no gardiner who does not long to succeed in growing it. Nor is there any longer reason to fear failure. Fine stock can be obtained grown in Canada or imported from England, and the Canadian garden whether in the country or the suburbs may show a wealth of blossom from early summer until after even the maple leaves have fallen.

As I write there is still time for planting if the ground is prepared, but that preparation should be thorough. Better far to open a trench in some vacant spot, and 'heel in' your roses until spring, than put them in and have them starve and dwindle for lack of proper nourishment or rot at the roots in cold wet clay.

Even if you cannot get them in this fall now is the time to prepare the ground for them. As to the place the best is none too good, and you can safely choose your most sunny airy spot—sure that no other flower will give you so much in return.

THE RIGHT SOIL.

Soil preparation consists to some extent on its composition. A clayey soil is essentially good for roses, but it must not be a heavy, wet clay, such as we have in so many places in the vicinity of Montreal.

A good rich loam with sufficient of the clay element present to enable you to knead it like dough in the fingers is the ideal soil. A very light loam which does not retain moisture is useless.

It will therefore be evident how the two extremes of wet soil and dry must respectively be treated in order to acquire the ideal mean of dough-like loam.

The soil which is in danger of becoming waterlogged in wet weather must be lightened by a liberal incorporation of such materials as ashes, burnt earth, leaf mould, sand and road grit; while the soil which is so fine and dry that in hot weather the roses planted in it would run the risk of being burnt up must be given more body in the form of rich loam and clay.

The soil improvements, of course, will be carried out when the trenching or deep digging of the ground is effected.

In the making of new rose beds, if the lower soil on the spot has not been disturbed for a number of years I certainly advise trenching to a depth of three feet.

In the case of heavy clay a layer of stones at the bottom of this trench will be necessary for drainage. But if the garden has been consistently well drained and tilled throughout digging over to a depth of two feet should suffice.

Roses are voracious consumers of the nutriment in the soil, and thus it is well when making the new bed to put down food in plenty, in the form, for preference, of farmyard manure. Good strawy stable dung will answer if the heavier manure of the farmyard be unobtainable, and it is important to remember that, whatever be the natural manure used, it should be placed at a good depth—say two feet below the surface.

Let these preparations be finished if possible quite a week before the actual planting is done. When the roses arrive do not be in haste to get them into their positions in the bed if the soil is very wet or frozen. Better as I said before wait until spring.

If, however, you have your ground in good condition well prepared and firable you may still get in your rose trees this fall. Let the trees be stood in a bucket of rain water for a quarter of an hour or so before the actual consignment to the ground, and when the roots have been well soaked cut away all decayed and broken root ends.

Be sure to open a hole large enough to permit of the roots being spread out on all sides as in the natural manner of growth. It is a dire mistake to bunch the roots together by forcing a tree into an inadequate hole. Manipulate the roots with the fingers during this process.

As to the depth of planting, bush roses (dwarfts) should go in with the budding junction just below the surface, while standards should have about three inches of the stem buried.

And in the case of standards, and also climbers, they should be staked at the time of planting. Stakes should be driven into the ground before the trees are put into position, lest by after staking the roots should be injured.

It is advisable to firm in the trees by hand. Having spread the roots over them with a little soil, press that down firmly, add more soil, press firmly again, and so on, until the surface round the tree has been levelled and the feet can be employed in the final consolidation of the soil.

PROTECTION FROM THE FROST.

Place no manure on the surface. Let that be done in the spring, but cover all the less hardy trees with earth. In this climate it is wiser to leave all pruning for the spring when it can be seen whether or not the frost has cut the bushes. There is however little fear of them coming to harm during the steady cold of the winter if properly covered. Place a sod or lumps of tough but not hard earth at the root of the tree you wish to cover; then holding the tops down over that heap soil lightly over all until quite hidden. Do this at the latest possible date in the fall, and you will find in the spring the green leaves and buds you covered still in perfect condition. The real danger to the more delicate varieties is in the cold winds of the spring cutting them after the hot sun of April and May has started them growing. For this reason they are safest planted in the open away from any wall which reflecting the heat may increase the danger.

SONGLESS SPAIN.

(W. D. Howells in 'North American Review.')

There was almost as little acted as spoken drama in the streets. I have given my impression of the songlessness of Spain, in Madrid as elsewhere, but if there was no street singing there was often street playing by pathetic bands of blind minstrels with guitars and mandolins. The blind abound everywhere in Spain in that profession of street beggary which I always encouraged, believing, as I do, that comfort in this unbalanced world cannot be too constantly reminded of misery. As the hunchbacks are in Italy or the wooden, peg-legged in England, so the blind are in Spain, for number.

WHAT YOU MADE LAST YEAR.
Let Us Make It This Year.

Tell Us How and Win Extra Money for Your Gifts This Year.

For the best letter describing some gift or gifts for Christmas. These letters should describe clearly how the gift is made. A diagram or plan that adds clearness to the description may be used, but is not necessary. The material needed and the quantities used should be given, and where possible, a suggestion of the cost. The gifts described may be for children or grown ups, boys and girls, or old folks. They may be simple or elaborate; they may be made of material that cost the maker only the trouble of gathering it together, or of what must be bought; but they should be, in every case, gifts that were really made and given last year, or in former years. The letters will be all the better if the gifts described are original with the writer of the letter, but they may be quite as helpful and likely to win a prize if they are descriptions of gifts such as the Editor saw copied and adapted by a clever girl from the treasures in her grandmother's old cedar chest.

FOR THE BEST LETTER AS DESCRIBED ABOVE, RECEIVED BY US BETWEEN November 16 and November 23, WE WILL GIVE A PRIZE OF FIVE DOLLARS CASH.

ADDRESS CLEARLY, MAIL PROMPTLY.

Place your full name and address at the beginning of your letter, signing it at the end with any name or initials you desire to have published. Write only on one side of your paper, and number your pages in their proper order. Address carefully and clearly to "The Editor of the Homemakers' Page, "Witness" Office, Montreal,' and mail in good time to reach us before the dates given above.

TWO SIDES OF A CHRISTMAS QUESTION.

To give or not to give, and what not to give or give if you are a girl and your friend a man. The vexed question comes up every year and left unanswered or answered unsatisfactorily and expensively in a grand rush just before Christmas in most cases. A just possible and certainly more comfortable solution suggested by a writer in the 'Home Herald' may interest some of the puzzled ones among our readers:

Under a big friendly beech tree two pretty girls swung their hammocks one warm September day.

'Let's talk about Christmas,' suggested Floy with a yawn.

'All right,' answered Martha, sitting bolt upright with a quizzical look on her face. 'Tell me what to buy for a man.'

'Give a man nothing,' was the hot reply. 'He always makes fun of it, whatever it is. Only fathers and brothers are to be excepted, and they prefer sox to neckties every time, so there's no choice. Have the columns and columns of advice to young girls failed to show you the error of your ways?'

'Now, dear, don't you know,' drawled Martha, 'that while we are never supposed to go about without a chaperon, never accept any presents from men except flowers and books, and never give anything more tangible than a smile, yet we all do every one of those things. The majority of us are taught 'according to Hoyle,' as the boys say, but we don't act that way.'

'Then more's the pity! Listen to this! Only last Christmas I had a young man come to me for good advice — the kind I always keep, you know. He had sent his best girl (also his first) an inexpensive gift of the regulation kind, only to find when too late that she had bought quite a costly one for him.'

'Why, she was a goose!'

'Just what I told him, and he tacitly agreed with me, though too gentlemanly to say so. But he felt humiliated and wholly miserable over it, poor boy.'

'But,' argued Martha, 'why go to the other extreme and send nothing at all? We get pretty deeply in debt in a year's time to our escorts; besides, some of them have done us especially good turns that deserve more than thanks, and Christmas is the only chance for us to get even. An independent girl hates to be forever receiving and never giving to those she is good friends with, be they men, women or children.'

"All of which goes to prove that we should not accept so much.'

'Suppose you set the fashion by walking to the Country Club to-night to save Mr. Addison carriage-hire. No, dear, take it from a purely humanitarian standpoint, remembering that mighty little Christmas comes into most young men's lives, even our well-to-do society men; Mr. Addison, for instance — living in a boarding house and absolutely relativeless so far as this town is concerned. He is expected to give, give, give all the year round and most liberally at Christmas; yet I doubt if he gets half a dozen 'remembrances' when the day comes. And think of spending the day in a board-house — with nothing but a few effusive notes of thanks for his year's generosity. It must seem mighty hollow, don't you admit?'

'Y-y-es, I see,' murmured Floy, 'and if one is engaged to ——'

'But one is not,' interpolated Martha. 'Well, if one is not, and feels philanthropic, or under obligations, or has mistreated the aforesaid man, let her send him something eat-up-able—something like home-made candy, stuffed dates or some dainty. I think that would be all right. You see he might be engaged to some other girl some day, and then your durable gift would be smiling at him long after you had quit doing it. But put a funny label on your eatables and send them along. They will go to the right spot——pretty near his heart at any rate.'

'I knew you'd come to it!' cried Martha, teasingly.

'No, I still object to our giving men that which means much money, time or thought. It is like giving that much of one's self, and entirely too complimentary. Here's an experience of my older sister's. She once presented her best beau with an exquisite fob which she made herself. He soon proved to be anything but the right sort, and she promptly threw him over; but he never ceased to haunt her path, always fingering that fob in a caressing way. It taught me.'

'I'd never give a man a bit of fancy work.'

'Nor a necktie?'

'Mercy, no.'

'Nothing except use-up-ables, and that purely as a matter of charity.'

'So let it be. They shall have a bite—literally a bite, but nothing more — of our big Christmas cake.'

In the frozen regions of the North or in the hot countries of the South, a pure high grade Coffee like

Seal Brand Coffee

is the friend of mankind, bringing comfort and cheer wherever used.

Sold in 1 and 2 lb. Cans only. 115

CHASE & SANBORN, MONTREAL.



PROFICIENCY BADGE EXAMINATIONS

MUSICIAN'S.

The following is a list of those successful on Saturday afternoon last of the 15 who entered eight satisfied the examiner:

C. Corrigan, 5th Montreal.
P. Loris, 9th Montreal.
G. Phelan, 12th Montreal.
W. Dietsche, 12th Montreal.
R. McLoughlin, 13th Montreal.
W. Shires, 13th Montreal.
R. Jones, 31st Montreal.
G. Cushing, 32nd Montreal.

FIREMAN'S

Sub-Chief Holt has sent us the further list of those who passed for their fireman's badge. Several scouts were not able to satisfy the sub-chief as to their proficiency and were consequently not passed:

A. Laws, 11th Montreal.
T. Grimstead, 11th Montreal.
E. Grimstead, 11th Montreal.
R. McLoughlin, 13th Montreal.
W. Entwistle, 13th Montreal.
Parsons, 14th Montreal.
H. Spencer, 14th Montreal.
W. Giroux, 14th Montreal.
E. Roberts, 15th Montreal.
E. Irvin, 15th Montreal.
G. Brisbane, 17th Montreal.
P. Gnaedinger, 17th Montreal.
S. Atchison, 17th Montreal.
D. Gilchrist, 17th Montreal.
D. Melville, 20th Montreal.
D. Shaw, 20th Montreal.
H. Jackson, 20th Montreal.
R. Brown, 21st Montreal.
V. Thompson, 21st Montreal.
S. Godell, 25th Montreal.
H. Corcoran, 25th Montreal.
E. Rogers, 25th Montreal.
J. Rogers, 25th Montreal.
D. Seller, 25th Montreal.
T. Binns, 25th Montreal.
J. Dennis, 25th Montreal.
C. Arbon, 25th Montreal.
L. Filger, 25th Montreal.
C. Smith, 25th Montreal.
H. Jackson, 25th Montreal.
S. Hilton, 25th Montreal.
G. Lancaster, 25th Montreal.
T. Neilson, 11th Montreal.
M. Kirsch, 11th Montreal.
M. Colle, 11th Montreal.
C. Harleigh, 11th Montreal.
M. Kalman, 11th Montreal.
G. Harrison, 11th Montreal.
A. Marcus, 11th Montreal.
W. Preston, 16th Montreal.
R. Taylor, 16th Montreal.
E. Frost, 31st Montreal.
B. Daville, 31st Montreal.
H. Miller, 31st Montreal.
J. Frost, 31st Montreal.
R. Jones, 31st Montreal.
A. Cole, 29th Montreal.
S. Smart, 40th Montreal.
A. Robertson, 40th Montreal.

MASTER-AT-ARMS.

Physical Director Miller, of the Westmount Y. M. C. A., who kindly undertook to examine for the badge, writes suggesting that the information contained on the test book' is not full enough on the various subjects. Scouts will understand that Scout Tests need Standards How to Pass Them,' is only a guide, not necessarily a standard. The following boys satisfied Mr. Miller as to their proficiency:

H. Knight, 3rd Montreal.
A. Corner, 9th Montreal.
W. Preston, 16th Montreal.
C. Hardiman, 16th Montreal.
J. Baird, 22nd Montreal.
E. Walford, 31st Montreal.

SWIMMERS.

Last Saturday 35 Scouts reported to Mr. L. G. Norris for their Swimmers test. Of these 8 only completed all the requirements satisfactorily. Mr. Norris writes:

'I enclose, herewith, results of the examination for Swimming Badge, and regret that the proportion of failures is so high. I regret this the more as I feel it must be some disappointment to the boys, all of whom, with the exception of the three named, are really good little swimmers quite capable of taking care of themselves in the water.

The two items on which most of them fell down, are quite severe tests and would tax the ability of much more experienced swimmers, but that it is not beyond a boy's capability is proved by the fact that some of them got through, and as the severity of the test makes for efficiency, I would not suggest changing it in any way.

The boys who failed at the dive did so for the most part for the reason that they were ignorant of the proper method of executing it. I have, therefore, made arrangements for instruction to be given them in the correct way to make a surface dive. The boys can then have another chance at this item, and if successful I will pass them for the whole test. The boys who failed at undressing, I will examine again on the 23rd, if they desire it and will practice in the meantime.

I will take the examination for Life Saving Badges next Saturday, the 16th.'

PASSED.

A. Bradbury, 3rd Montreal.
B. McKim, 6th and 7th Montreal.
G. McKay, 6th and 7th Montreal.
G. Jephcott, 6th and 7th Montreal.
H. Corcoran, 25th Montreal.
W. Mill, 27th Montreal.
B. Daville, 31th Montreal.
J. N. Simons, 32nd Montreal.

MISSIONERS.

On Tuesday evening last, 63 Scouts reported for the examination in their Missioner's Badge. Dr. Garfield Munro was assisted by A. S. M. Smart and P. L. Simons in taking the tests. The following 35 were successful:—

F. Casseldine, 3rd Montreal.
G. Jephcott, 6th and 7th Montreal.
B. Hards, 6th and 7th Montreal.
K. Muir, 6th and 7th Montreal.
B. Howell, 6th and 7th Montreal.
G. Phelan, 12th Montreal.
R. Dietsche, 12th Montreal.
F. Taylor, 12th Montreal.
W. Todd, 12th Montreal.
P. Mason, 12th Montreal.
W. Entwistle, 13th Montreal.
H. Spencer, 14th Montreal.
E. Roberts, 15th Montreal.
L. Campbell, 15th Montreal.
M. McNaughton, 17th Montreal.
P. Gnaedinger, 17th Montreal.
D. Show, 20th Montreal.
A. Noad, 20th Montreal.
G. Jacobson, 20th Montreal.
J. Edward, 24th Montreal.
E. Colthorpe, 24th Montreal.
S. Hilton, 25th Montreal.
D. Seller, 25th Montreal.
J. Hughes, 27th Montreal
W. Mill, 27th Montreal.
C. Smith, 27th Montreal.
R. Jones, 31st Montreal.
P. Lewis, 32nd Montreal.
J. Baird, 32nd Montreal.
R. Baird, 32nd Montreal.
H. Carman, 32nd Montreal.
E. Grinrod, 32nd Montreal.
H. Owen, 32nd Montreal.
R. King, 32nd Montrea .
J. Cushing, 32nd Montreal.

FIRST CLASS EXAMINATIONS.

Scouts taking 1st class examinations will please note the following dates, Tuesday, November 19. Signalling 8 p. m., at Provincial Headquarters.

Saturday, November 23.—Judging distances, etc., and tree felling. Meet at headquarters, 3 p. m., sharp. Test No. 4. (Trip) must be completed and report sent in to headquarters by Monday, November 25.

Every Scout is required to send in a certificate from his S. M. stating that he carried out test No. 10.

Further orders will be given you next Saturday.

H. C. CROSS.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE MONTREAL COUNCIL.

On Thursday evening, the 7th inst., the annual meeting of the Montreal Council was held in the Board Room of the Canadian Bank of Commerce.

The report of the year's work showed progress and activity along every line.

Lt.-Col. F. Minden Cole presented the Montreal report. Mr. J. C. C. Almon,



COL. F. MINDEN COLE.

chairman of the Camp Committee, read the Tamaracouta report, whilst as a matter of interest, the Provincial Commissioner, Lt.-Col. Jeffrey Burland, reported for the Province.

Major Dodds and Mr. J. C. C. Almon were appointed auditors of accounts for the year ending Sept., 1912.

Major E. C. Cole reported his inability to accept the position of treasurer for another term, and a hearty motion of thanks was passed to Major Cole for the valuable service he had rendered the movement.

Col. Cole, Dr. Guerin and Major Dodds were made the nucleus of a Finance Committee, with power to add to their number.

The Constitution, as recommended by the Executive Committee, was adopted.

Hearty motions of thanks were also passed to Major J. A. Ewing, hon. solicitor, and Lt.-Col. F. Minden Cole, president and Commissioner for Montreal, for the valuable service they had rendered the movement.



MR. J. C. C. ALMON.

The election of officers resulted as follows:—

Lt.-Col. F. Minden Cole, Commissioner for Montreal.
Mr. Hugh Paton, District Commissioner.
Mr. F. L. Wanklyn, District Commissioner.
Major J. A. Ewing, hon. solicitor.
Prof. N. N. Evans, vice-president.
J. C. C. Almon, hon. treasurer.
D. J. Evans, secretary.

The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Montreal, hon. Chaplain.

Drs. J. McCrae, A. Macphail, F. J. Tees and J. J. Guerin ,subject to acceptance, hon. medical advisers.

The following gentlemen were re-elected members of the Council, viz:—Col. J. T. Ostell, Major J. J. Dodds, the Right Rev. J. Farthing, Dr. Frank D. Adams, C. S. Allen, H. B. Ames, M.P., the Rev. R. G. Ascah, G. W. Birks, D. A. Budge, Major W. W. Burland, Lt.-Col. J. Carson, Sir Edward Clouston, Major E. C. Cole, H. C. Cross, Canon Dauth, Wellington Dixon, the Hon. C. J. Doherty, Lt.-Col. F. W. Fisher, E. G.



PROF. N. N. EVANS.

H. Forman, W. I. Gear, Lt.-Col. W. A. Grant, K. J. Hollinshead, C. M. Holt, K.C., C. R. Hosmer, Major E. L. Johnson, Lt.-Col. A. E. Labelle, Capt. C. Lane, H. Laporte, Major J. Long, Lt.-Col. F. S. MacKay, Prof. C. H. McLeod, Lt.-Col. F. S. Meighen, H. V. Meredith, Abbe Ph. Perrier, Principal Peterson, Lt.-Col. E. M. Renouf, Lt.-Col. C. A. Smart, Lt.-Col. G. R. Starke, J. C. H. Storer, Eugene Tarte, Lieut. F. J. Thom, the Hon. Justice Weir, the Rev. F. L. Whitley, H. G. Waring, A. Stewart, W. P. Slessor, C. M. G. Mitchell, Peers Davidson, R. L. Charlton, Prof. J. A. Dale, C. S. Hoare.

As the hour was getting late the election of an executive was left over. The meeting was therefore adjourned to Thursday, 21st inst., at 5 p.m., at Col. Burland's office.

WESTMOUNT SCOUTS INSPECTED BY D. S. M. HILLS, OF TORONTO.

The first Westmount troop which has now settled down in the new headquarters at the Victoria Hall had a surprise visit from Mr. Hills who is the district scoutmaster of Toronto, last Friday night. As soon as the roll had been called, S. M. Allen said how pleased the Westmount troop was to have the Hon. S. M. Mr. Hills, with them. Unfortunately Mr. Hills has to return to Toronto this week, and Westmount hopes he will carry back some pleasant memories of his visit to Montreal. Mr. Hills said it was a pleasure for him to be there, and one he had being looking forward to for some time. Continuing, he said, 'I must congratulate you on the splendid parade and the excellent quarters that you have been so lucky as to obtain. In Toronto we follow closely the doings of the fellows in Montreal, and especially do we watch the movements of Westmount perhaps because we know you a little better than the rest. This New Years, I understand, that several of your troop are paying a visit to the 2nd Toronto troop, and I shall endeavor to see as much of you as possible, and I hope that you will visit my fellows.

Mr. J. C. C. Almon replied for the troop, and said that he was sorry that Mr Hills had to return to Toronto as he knew a nice little troop that was in need of a good scoutmaster, 'However,' he went on 'we will look forward to seeing you again in Toronto.'

Next came the presentation of the two patrol leaders badges to Corporals Forbes and Henry. Both scouts were called to head of the troop, and when they had received their badges of rank they saluted the troop.

S. M. Allen then congratulated Scout Drysdale on the pluck that he exhibited on a recent Saturday by rescuing a lady's purse on St. Luke street. 'This,' said S. M. Allen, was a real good turn, and if you can keep this as your standard we shall see big things from you in this troop.' Three rousing cheers were given for Drysdale, and then work was started. Mr. Almon took a class in rope splicing while the rest of the troop were divided up into classes for pioneer work, trek waggon drill signaling, etc. After work was over a very exciting game of baseball was played between the Elks and the Wolves. Some very good work was done by the youngsters, and the bigger patrols will have to get a move on if they want to beat them. Quarter Master C. Snowden was Umpire, and the game resulted in a win for the Elks by 15 to 14.

15TH HAVE CONCERT

It was a 'full house' that faced the scouts of the 15th M. (St. Judes) when the curtain was raised on the occasion of their concert on Friday, 8th inst. It was an audience too that left after the performance fully satisfied with what they had seen and heard. The concert was a success.

After the salute and the singing of 'O Canada,' by the troop, the minstrel troupe of the 13th Montreal took the platform. All the items were much appreciated as they deserved to be.

A patrol from the 1st Lachine showed some smart ambulance work which was followed by a very clever recitation by Miss Brown, who was called back for a second number.

The camp scene by the 15th although perhaps left a little too much in the hands of the 'two tramps,' who 'disturbed' the camp fire was acceptably staged.

Altogether the evening was successful from all standpoints. The 15th look upon it as the best yet, but the boys say there's even better to come.

The provincial secretary was in the chair.

Mr. L. G. Norris will this afternoon examine those boys who were unable to appear for the rescuer's or swimmer's badge. The time is 2.30 and the place O'Connell Baths.

WESTMOUNT'S MOTOR FIRE TRUCK.

Sub-Chief Hort at the Wheel.

The accompanying photo is that of the new combined motor chemical and hose waggon built specially to take the Westmount hills, by the Pope Hartford Company. This motor truck is of immense size, and a regular little fire station, in that it contains its own equipment. It carries two three-gallon Babcocks, a forty-gallon chemical tank, which has 200 feet of rubber hose, two 17-ft. extension ladders, and 1,000 ft. of fire hose to be connected with any street hydrants. Besides which it carries axes, branch pipes, salvage covers, plasters, hooks, etc. This motor truck is extremely powerful, having an engine of about 48 horse power, and being able to develop a speed of about 45 miles per hour.

Sub-Chief Hort has taken considerable pains and trouble in teaching the scouts the work for the fireman's badge, and should any scout who has passed his badge be confronted with a fire he should be able to materially assist the fireman by putting his instruction into force.

In the basement of the fire station the 4th Westmount have their headquarters, and they have fitted themselves up with a dandy, snug room. Big things are expected of them now that they have such a good club room, and the troop should grow considerably.



WESTMOUNT'S CHEMICA L AND HOSE WAGGON.



SUB-CHIEF HORT AND HIS ASSISTANTS.

The committee appointed to take charge of the Scouting end of the Child-Welfare arrangements desire to express their sincere thanks to all those officers and Scouts who co-operated so nobly in preparing and staging the various displays.

Coming as it did, so early in our season, it was difficult for troops to fall in with the plans, and it reflects all the more credit on all who took part that the Scouts acquitted themselves so well.

If the troops continue to work in this spirit of harmonious co-operation the outlook for the future is bright.

TROOP MOVEMENTS

Col. Walker, head of the boy scouts in Calgary, has received letters praising the scouts of that city on their general efficiency and good conduct in the recent review by the Duke at Calgary and Toronto. One letter was from Lieut.-Col. Lowther, military aide to his Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, on behalf of the Duke. Mr. Alfred Cuddy, Chief Inspector of Police, of that city, said the boys were a credit to the younger generation.

The Duke of Connaught was surprised to see a troop of Chinese Boy Scouts on his recent visit to Vancouver. He said Sir Robert Baden-Powell would have been very pleased with their soldierly appearance. From a Toronto paper.

His Royal Highness saw a troop of Chinese boy scouts when he inspected the scouts of the Montreal district on Fletchers field.

H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught reviewed the Moose Jaw boy scouts in front of the Collegiate Institute, on October 12.

Perhaps the most dominant feature in the soccer match that was played between the 21st and 15th Troops last Saturday, was the splendid scout-like spirit that prevailed during the entire game, which started off with a rush by the 15th, and for a time the 21st was forced to take the defensive, and the score of the first half was 3-1 in favor of the 15th. During the second half, twenty minutes passed without a goal being scored on either side, and it looked decidedly as if the scoring had ended. Five minutes later the 15th scored yet another. Five goals for the 21st to win, with five minutes to score them, and eleven determined players to prevent one from getting them. Unless a miracle happened the 21st were hopelessly crushed. The miracle did not happen, and the total score at the close of the game was: 15th Troop, 5; 21st Troop, 1.

An officer's meeting was held on Monday, November the 7th, by the 1st and 2nd McGill, the presiding officer being W. S. M. Lyman. The minutes of the last meeting were read by D. S. M. Forman.

A patrol was formed on Tuesday, November 5th, with Scout Teran, of the first mounted as P. L. A smart lot of fellows, too. Oh, well, all McGill men are smart; look at the learned men in charge of them. Promotions on Tuesday, November 5th, were as follows: Scout Teran promoted to rank of Patrol Leader; Corporal Collie promoted to rank of Patrol Leader of the Wild Boars; Scout Kalem promoted to rank of corporal of the Wild Boars; Scout Harleigh, quartermaster with honorary rank of corporal vice Teran promoted.

1st class every Monday at eight o'clock (8 p.m.) Patrol Teran is going to have a mounted patrol. Good for him, we need it! Mr. Forman conducted an interesting lesson for 1st class to a class of thirteen boys on Monday, November 4th. Chief notes were on drowning, fire, runaways, reports on a seven-mile journey, electricity and signals.—Red and White.

Excepting only the ambulance work all the Scouts of the Laghute troop are now ready for their 2nd class badge. A hall has been secured for use during evenings. Most of the boys are expert swimmers and signallers. S. M. Hogg is now planning some physical work for the troop, boxing gloves and parallel bars are being secured as a start.

The membership is not large, but the interest is good and the fellows are taking up the movement in the right kind of a way.

The 33rd Montreal (St. Thomas) troop are holding a concert on Tuesday evening next in the Hall of St. Thomas' Church to build up the funds An interesting programme has been arranged, and as the tickets are rapidly being disposed of a successful evening is assured.

A new troop has been successfully formed at Philipsburg, P. Q. The Rev. R. L. Carson the Scoutmaster writes 'we have prepared 10 boys for their tenderfoot tests, we had an examination Saturday night (9th inst.) and with one or two exceptions in the knot tests the boys knew their work perfectly. Those who failed in knot tying, promised to be in shape for our next meeting.

The following gives formation of patrol.

Honorary S. M.—Mr. Kay, M. P.
Scout Master.—(Rev.) R. L. Carson.
1. A. S. M.—Clarence Eddy.
2. A. S. M.—Joshua Duell.
P. L.—Cassidy.
Cpl.—Clarence Duel.
Scouts —Blanchard, Wellock, Duel, Hastings, Markell, Campbell.
Probationary—Marshall and Burke.

We desire to organize as 1st. Philipsburg Troop-wolf Patrol. We will be able to organize other patrols when this has been trained properly.

We are glad to welcome this troop amongst us and shall hope to hear from them quite often on this page.

Under the direction of Scoutmaster N. D. Wells the principal of Waterloo Academy, the troop is doing very efficient work. On 21st inst a concert is being given to stimulate interest and to help the funds.

Mr. Gerald Ryan of Three Rivers has written headquarters for particulars re forming a troop. We hope the result may be a strong troop formed in that city.

The 38th troop have been fortunate in securing the co-operation of S. M. Wain in its work. Mr. Wain is a recent arrival from the other side, where for over 2 years he has had experience with Scouts. S. M. Smith and the boys now feel that things will forge ahead in this troop.

THE OWL

JOTTINGS.

There has been quite a storm in a Tea cup lately, but it has passed over.

It is wonderful what raisin pie and hot chocolate will do for two minds that have not but a single thought, and two hearts that do not beat as one.

Particularly was I struck by the ruling of the chairman at the Scoutmasters meeting.

Mr. Patterson is to be congratulated in the way he handled a somewhat difficult problem.

The proposal to have a couple of teams enter for the Hersey Cup seemed to be popular. Mr. Foreman would like to be one of the competitors, but the water is too wet.

Would it not be a good plan to serve Hot Chocolate and even a little pie after Scoutmasters meeting?

As it is now I see S. M.'s heating to the best Pie Shop after the meeting is adjourned and holding session until the wee hours.

If you do not want to serve on a Committee come to S. M. Meetings.

It is much safer. You can always protest.

I understand that S. M. Spurrier and Diamond Dick have a good Stenographer, but to ask Diamond Dick is like waving a red rag before a Bull.

Mr. Willie Smart ably assisted by Mr. Norman Simons helped considerably in passing the Boys for their Missioner badges last Monday.

However some little dispute arose between them as to whether gruel should be made with hot or cold water. This was settled by Dr. Munroe who compromised with tepid.

D. S. M. Hills has now returned to Toronto after having spent nearly 4 months in the City.

During his stay he has visited nearly all the troops in the city and attended most of the Scout functions, and become acquainted with the Officers.

I hope that his impressions of the Montreal men will be of a pleasant nature and that he will carry back to Toronto the feeling that the men here are anxious to work hand in hand with their brother officers in Ontario for the general welfare of the Scout organization in the Dominion.

THE OWL.

SCOUTMASTERS MEET IN 14TH HEADQUARTERS.

There was quite a crowd of officers at the meeting last Tuesday night, when there was some discussion as to whether the proficiency badges should be presented on the night of the camp reunion. But it was decided to present them on Saturday, the 14th December.

A very hearty vote of thanks was given to Col. Burland for the splendid entertainment he gave the boys on Thanksgiving Day.

Mr. Evans informed the scoutmasters that they had arranged an excellent programme for the S.M.'s training course, and had secured the services of Dr. Tait, Dr. Hamilton, Prof. Dale and many others. These lectures will commence on Wednesday next. Mr. Spurrier suggested that the officers should enter a team for the Hersey Cup, and this was agreed to, and Mr. Spurrior was asked to look after the same.

The committee reported on the proposed competition for the Hugh Paton Cup, and considerable discussion was given to it, and the committee were asked to present the subject again at the next meeting.

The following men were elected to represent the club on the executive of the Montreal Council: The Rev. S.M. Ascah, S.M. Stevenson, S.M. Lyman, S.M. Spurrier and S.M. Allen.

Considerable new business was brought forward, but there were no motions made and the meeting was then adjourned.

P. L.'S CLUB.

A meeting of Patrol Leaders is called for Thursday November 21st at Provincial Headquarters at 7.45 p. m. The object of the meeting is to elect a new Executive Committe and it is necessary that ALL Patrol Leaders make it their DUTY to be present. Nominations will be called for and election of the candidates will take place immediately after.

J. U. SIMONS, President.

CHRISTMAS JOBS.

A large number of Scouts will be seeking work in stores after school and during the Christmas holidays. If there are any such who have not yet made their arrangements they might do well to leave their names at headquarters. Employers are enquiring.

Lieut.-General Sir R. Baden-Powell, in an address to about 1,600 boy scouts in South East London, described how the scout movement reached Portugal. Two Portuguese seamen were drowned in a wreck off Hastings. There were none of their own countrymen to follow them to the grave, but the Hastings boys provided wreaths and turned out to give the poor fellows a proper funeral. A letter of thanks from Portugal was received at the scout headquarters in London, and the Hastings scouts 'good turn' resulted in the formation of scout troops in Portugal.

THE FLIGHT OF THE ALBATROSS

(By Frank [illegible])

Some of the [illegible] Robert Baden-Powell Scouts, in Montreal, [illegible] fected with the [illegible] summer. Their [illegible] books of travel, [illegible] go to Europe. The [illegible] beyond their boundaries, something of the wonders which they had read about. The Albatross Patrol decided on a flight to Europe. The patrol were How[illegible] H. Mitchell, Arthur [illegible] dore G. Sullivan, [illegible] and Stephen Casault.

Irving H. Mitchell, [illegible] of the Albatross patrol, made of 1st and 2nd Westmount Troop.

So it came about [illegible] 1912, the Albatross left [illegible] Europe. The Scouts took the night boat, going up the Hudson through the lake region to New York to Montreal. While [illegible] took passage on the Teutonic, where captain of this ship allowed the free use of a deck for their exercises—the same used by the Olympics on their way to the games in Scandinavia. The boys made themselves generally useful and popular, acquainted with British money by selling programmes for the ship's concert, in which some of them also took part.

In the course of their trip they received a great many special [illegible]



SCOUT MITCHELL.

tesies from scouts and scoutmasters they visited camps and troops, themselves camped in the English region. They had a complete [illegible] equipment, and got along splendidly despite the wet weather. Ship [illegible] in which Dreadnoughts and other [illegible] vessels were building; Port Sunlight, the wonderful soap-making village, famous old castles and cathedrals, the Trossachs, Caledonian Canal, and the Highlands of Scotland; the principal cities of the United Kingdom, and Cherbourg, in France, were some of the points of interest. In many places such as museums and famous buildings, where admission is usually charged, the uniforms, which were worn at all times, admitted the boys free. Everywhere the respect paid to the scout was noticeable. At Westminster, the guide, after making his rounds, took the boys around to the part of the building where the coronations were held, and there gave them a special detailed explanation, all to themselves. At Keswick, Scoutmaster Todd showed kindness that the boys can never forget, when they were caught in a terrible storm. He [illegible] provisions and boys to help, and secured a fine sight for a camp on the Greta Water. At Oxford Scoutmaster Carter, seeing a group of strangers came out and offered his services, and later on sent one of his scouts as guide. These are samples of our general treatment. While at Oxford the boys 'punted' on the River Cherwell (familiarly called the 'Chart, a charming experience in boating. In our activities were not confined to receiving help. In one place, where they were trying to reorganize a troop which had run down, we interested the older fellows in going scouting for the sake of the service, and the troop was reorganized with a great deal of enthusiasm. In London we met a Hungarian, who was greatly interested and who wanted to become a scout. We made him an Albatross, and he was very proud. He has now returned to his own country, to start the movement there. We were also frequently called on for various kinds of service. It would seem that people look on a scout uniform, as in the case of the monks of old, as indicating that the wearer can be depended upon for the most anything kind or helpful; this is a great compliment to the movement.

We saw something of the sea Scout who is certainly an interesting fellow, quite different from the land scout in some of his activities, but not in principles.

At the close of the trip all agreed, as some of them said, they had learned a greater respect for other countries and a greater love for their own. They also realized more of the greatness and importance of the scout movement, and the dignity attached to being a scout, as well as the wonderful fraternity of this world-wide body of upward reaching boys.

The Albatross is planning another flight next year.—'Boys' Life'

D. S. M.'S BLANKS.

Several S. M.s have acceded to the D. S. M.'s request that the information blanks be returned him without delay. He desires to thank those who have sent theirs in—to the others please?

If It's
Boy Scout Goods
Goodwins
Have It

WORLD'S WELFARE

TERRIBLE MASSACRE

Story of the Turkish Extermination of Christians

MISS DURHAM'S REPORT.

We publish to-day the following extract of a remarkable letter written by Miss M. Edith Durham to a friend in London a fortnight before the war broke out, in which she gives a terrible picture of the cruelties practised by the Turks in the Christian villages of Albania. The letter is dated September 20, and was sent from Andrijevitza, Montenegro:—

Things out here in the Near East are too horrible for words. The Great Powers call it 'maintaining peace.' It really means making a ring, allowing the Turks to exterminate the Christians, and supplying the Turks with money to buy weapons. That the Powers should not give any help, and should prevent the Balkan States from giving any, is too wicked. The whole is a concerted plan to prevent there being any rightful heir to the Turk's lands when he breaks up. For the Powers want it themselves, or some of it.

But the Balkan States are now so heavily burdened with destitute refugees that, if they have get to support these people, they might just as well go to war and get territory to put them on. War would not cost much more than the perpetual drain of refugees and mobilising. Montenegro very nearly went to war over the Berani affair, and might easily have occupied the Nahia, armed the people, and saved them. But the Powers stopped King Nicholas, and a bloody slaughter was the consequence.

The Turks are now so determined to get rid of the Christians at any price that they stick at nothing. They employ the imported Moslem Slavs and the wildest Moslem Albanian tribes as Bashi-Bozouks, and then deny the responsibility for their acts. The Albanian tribes who were in revolt under Issa Boletin have been treating the Serbs well. But certain tribes, very wild and ignorant—Rozhej-Ragoshi-Peshtera and others near Ipek—are against Issa, and all for the Old Turks.

MURDERED OFFICIAL.

I got yesterday first-hand report of the death of the Kaimakam of Berani. He knew a month ago he had been murdered, but I did not like to report the many garbled tales. The men who have now told me were at Sjenitza, where it occurred, and told the tale clearly and graphically that there can be no doubt that it is the truth. Ilia Popovich, a Serb of Berani, was educated in Paris, and had married a French hospital nurse two years ago. He had just been made Kaimakam, the first (and last?) Christian Kaimakam of Berani.

From the outset the appointment was, it would appear, only meant as a farce, to look like 'equality for all.' For though he seems to have done his very best, he was not supported by the Moslem gendarmerie and military authorities. In particular, by complaining of the outrages on women and robbery in Christian villages committed by the garrison, he earned the hatred of those in command.

In Popovich's absence the massacre was committed about which I wrote to you. Popovich was on the Montenegrin frontier, and the authorities there seem to have advised him to seek refuge in Montenegro when the news came. He refused, saying, as the Turkish official, and a Serb moreover, it was his duty to remain in Turkey and stand by his people. He went to Sjenitza—why we shall never know. Thence he went to the Konek, to speak with the Muttesariff.

The man who described what happened said: Sjenitza is our market town. I was there that Friday. There were a lot of Arnauts there, all Moslems. I saw Ilia Popovich go into the Konek. The Arnauts crowded in front of it, perhaps 400, or even 500. When Ilia came out, a Moslem of the town, Tisa Zjumitz, cried, 'There you are! There is the Christian Kaimakam of Berani!' A Moslem from the village struck him on the head with a cudgel, and the blood ran down. Ilia looked up at the windows of the Konek, and cried something in Turkish. The Turks all looked out of the windows, and did not answer. No Zirams or gendarmes went to help him. It was horrible.

He tried to draw his revolver, and a man struck his arm and broke it. They all set on him with cudgels and knives. When we next saw him he was dead and stripped (they stole all the things) and broken to pieces—and they hacked him all over with their knives, there was not a piece as large as my hand unwounded. They went to the priest's house shouting, 'Hi! Popa! There is a dead Vlah for you!' But the priest was afraid of safety, the priest and three women collected what was left of him and buried him.'

BURNT VILLAGES.

No arrest has been made. It is evident it was a put-up job. Crowds of Albanian Christians fled in panic into Serbia. The Kaimakam's wretched old mother has lost all her three sons this year, and there are eight destitute orphans. As for the burnt-out villages, their fate is worse than the burnt villages of Albania last year, for the houses were of wood in most cases, and nothing remains but patches of black ashes. I rode into Berani as soon as peace was proclaimed, and saw the Dlavid Pasha—a quite educated Turk, who told me the usual Turkish lies through an interpreter. I heard in the town of some very bad cases of cruelty.

Now from my friend the doctor at Berani I have an account of a horrible massacre at Heimeli, near Scutari. The Bishop attests all the facts. After promising the villagers that they could work safely in their fields, the military commander fell on the village at night, and arrested 50 men and burnt their hands, and sent them away. Some insurgent bands at once hurried to the rescue. The Turks, hearing of their approach, massacred all the prisoners, tore out the eyes and cut off the feet of some, killed some old people in their beds, and wounded many people. The Bishop was on the spot and saw these things. The Turks, as soon as the butchery was complete, fled.

ATROCITIES OF TORTURE.

A Russian correspondent who came through here gave me a list of most horrible cases of torture he had investigated that occurred in Bulgar villages near Uskub, last May and June. He said he quoted those only of which he was perfectly certain. They included nailing needles under men's nails, beating many to death. . . . The wretched people are in a great state of despair and horror than I can tell. They cannot believe that the Powers know these things and don't care. They weep and implore me to write, 'If only England knew.' I have written to a heap of papers—to our Embassies at Constantinople and Rome—to our man at Cettinje (who has played up well, and on my information got a British protest made, and 31 women and children released from Berani prison, some of the children three and four years old.)

But I feel pretty desperate. A question ought to be asked in the House. I think that always frightens the Turks. I am trying to get some capable Roman Catholic to go to Scutari and report on the state of the Catholics. I wish a medical missionary one could be found.—M. Edith Durham, in the 'Daily Chronicle,' London.

JAPANESE JUSTICE

The Sentencing of Korean Christians.

(From a correspondent of the 'Manchester Guardian.')

Kobe, September 29.

Yesterday the long-drawn-out trial of the 123 men accused of conspiracy to assassinate Count Terauchi, the Governor-General of Corea, came to an end. The trial began on June 28, and was interrupted on July 15 with a protest of the lawyers representing the accused, who, when the Court refused to call witnesses for the defence, demanded a change of judges on the ground of prejudice against the prisoners. The protest was rejected by the Court of Appeal, and the trial was resumed on August 23, when the Procurators summed up and counsel made lengthy speeches in defence. The proceedings were completed on Aug. 30. Thereupon the Court reserved judgment, and the accused men were recommitted to prison, where they have been ever since their arrest many months ago. Judgment was delivered yesterday.

It was expected from the demeanor of the Court throughout the trial, and the assumption of the guilt of the accused by the authorities in statements made before the trial took place, the great majority of the prisoners were found guilty. Baron Yun Chi-ho, an eminent member of the Wesleyan Church and president of the Corean Young Men's Christian Association (formerly Minister for Home Affairs), was sentenced to ten years' imprisonment; Yang Ki-tak, of the Presbyterian Church and for some years editor of a Corean paper owned by an Englishman, received a similar sentence, together with three others who are alleged to be the principals in the 'conspiracy.' Eighteen of the prisoners were sentenced to seven years' penal servitude, forty received a sentence of six years, and on forty-two a sentence of five years' penal servitude was imposed. Of the total number of 123 accused only 17 were acquitted, these being mainly the younger students of the Syen Chuen school, which was alleged to be the hotbed of the conspiracy. All the Christian pastors and Church leaders among the accused were convicted, and, whether or not the Government intended this result, the Christian movement in North Corea has received a blow from which it will recover with difficulty if at all. Any man who now joins the Christian Church will feel that he is more or less 'suspect' in the eyes of the Japanese authorities.

It is noteworthy that the Court has followed very closely the suggestions made by the Chief Procurator in the sentences inflicted. This is very unusual in Japanese courts. Generally the Procurator asks for a heavier sentence than is actually imposed; in this case a penalty of ten years' penal servitude upon the so-called ringleaders was demanded, and the Court passed sentence accordingly. Throughout the proceedings the attitude of the court was extremely hostile to the prisoners. In a Japanese as in a French court, the onus of proof lies upon the prisoner to demonstrate his innocence, not upon the prosecution to establish his guilt. The interrogation of the prisoner by the Court in such cases always appears very unfair to those acquainted with the impartiality of an English court and its scrupulous fairness towards the prisoner, but allowance has to be made for the different method of procedure in Japan. Nevertheless in this case the procedure seemed to be strained against the accused; the effort of the Court was to all appearance not to arrive at the facts but to establish a conviction. In examining a prisoner the presiding judge in a Japanese court proceeds on the statement made by the prisoner before the Preliminary Court, where the proceedings are secret, and uses the finding of that Court as a brief. Towards some of the prisoners in the 'conspiracy' case the presiding judge adopted a coaxing tone. 'Come, come,' he would say, 'a man like you, zealous for his country, is not going to deny that you wished your country's independence and resented annexation; you are too brave for that!' It was curious, indeed, how often a prisoner was pressed on the subject of his views on annexation, in order to elicit an admission that resentment was felt at the loss of independence, the existence of such a sentiment in the mind of a prisoner being evidently regarded as equivalent to a confession of sympathy with assassination. Indeed, the Procurator in his speech interpreted all such admissions as evidence of sedition. Other men were bullied and browbeaten by the judge, accused of lying, and their replies disavowing the sentiments attributed to them brushed aside as of no importance.

In the judgment delivered yesterday the Court wholly ignored the complaints of the prisoners that the 'confessions' used as the basis of the charges against them had been extorted by torture. This was in agreement with the attitude of the presiding judge throughout the trial. He simply waved these charges on one side. In several cases the prisoner under examination made an offer to display the marks of torture, but on attempting to do so he would be shouted at by judge and interpreter to desist. While the Court ignored the charges of torture, the Procurators in their speeches tried to belittle them, asserting that the men had been examined and found to have no marks of ill-treatment. It is significant, however, that no independent examination was permitted, and General Akashi, the Chief of Police, sat on the bench behind the judges and glared ferociously at every prisoner who dared to make a complaint on the subject of torture. The interpreter also—the proceedings were conducted in Japanese—tried to avoid the use of the word torture, interpreting the Corean word used as 'teased,' 'pressed,' 'subjected to pressure,' and so on. Frequently a long statement by the accused would be compressed by the interpreter into a few sentences without any remonstrance by the Court.

It will be remembered that the 'confessions' which constituted practically the only evidence against the prisoners also contained most serious charges against a number of foreign missionaries, who were, in fact, alleged to be the instigators of the assassination plot. Counsel for the accused pointed out that if these 'confessions' were evidence against the prisoners they were equally as strong evidence against the missionaries; why, therefore, were the missionaries not arrested and placed on their trial? The judgment is silent on this very important point. It does not mention the missionaries. Consequently we have the remarkable fact of a series of confessions being regarded as sufficient evidence against one set of persons mentioned, and as no evidence at all against another set who are alleged by those confessions to be not only accomplices but instigators of the plot. Among the Japanese newspapers, which tried the accused and convicted them long ago, there are murmurings that the missionaries have been allowed to go scot-free because the government is afraid of the United States.

To sum up. One hundred and twenty-three men, hitherto of high character, mostly connected with the Christian movement in Corea, many of them pastors or leaders of Christian congregations, have been tried for conspiring to commit an assassination that was not attempted, and all except 17 sentenced to long terms of penal servitude. The only evidence against these men consisted of 'confessions' made in the course of their examination by the police, which the great majority alleged were extracted by torture. No investigation was made into the allegations of torture. The confessions implicated a number of missionaries as accomplices and instigators, but while the confessions were regarded as sufficient evidence against the Coreans, the foreign missionaries were neither arrested nor charged, their proffered evidence was rejected, and the application by the accused to call them as witnesses for the defence was refused. More than seventy of the accused applied to call witnesses in proof of an alibi, but without success. Indeed, every application to call witnesses for the defence was rejected. The only witnesses examined was a railway official called by the Court, but his evidence, so far from assisting the prosecution, demolished it. He produced statistics showing that only half-a-dozen persons were booked between certain stations on a day when the theory of the prosecution demanded scores. But the Court ignored everything that told in favor of the accused, found them guilty of the crime imputed, and sentenced them to long terms of penal servitude in accordance with the advice of the Procurator. The whole of the accused have appealed, but I am afraid with small hope of affecting the verdict unless public opinion abroad is stirred to protest against such a mockery of justice.

A RUMOR OF PEACE.

There is a rumor of eternal Peace;
The wonderful wild news sweeps through the world
That nevermore loud drums shall beat alarms,
Or bugles blow the awful songs of War.

There shall be silence where the sabres clashed,
And utter calm where once the cannon roared;
The Lord's green fields shall not be wet with blood,
But white with innocent daisies in the spring;
And where the crashing cavalry once plunged
Our hearts shall hear the lyrics of the birds
When soft May mornings break in years to be.

—'Public Opinion,' London.

IS IT RIGHT?

A Picture Drama Called by the Producers 'From Manger to Cross.'

THE LIFE OF CHRIST UNFOLDED IN MOVING PICTURES.

The life of the Saviour in 'living pictures'—the mere suggestion of the thing is full of challenge. The kinematograph is familiar to us all. We know how its effects are produced, how in the preparation of scenes of human life for the film a special variety of acting has been evolved. The atmosphere of the 'picture palace,' though blameless enough as a rule, is other than sanctified. It can teach interesting and useful things; can it teach divine? Should we approve or disapprove in theory of the putting forth in this form of the story that transformed the world?

The question has been discussed, though not widely. Now it has been taken out of the region of theory. A large audience in London, consisting in great part of clergy, witnessed with silent and strained attention the unfolding of the picture-drama called by those who produce it 'From Manger to Cross.' Suspense, and even a hint of fear, was in the air beforehand, for all were feeling half-consciously that the smallest failure in what was to come, the least effect of fiasco, would make them assistants at a scene of sacrilege. How much would be ventured? Could anything at all be ventured without offence?

STORY OF THE ENTERPRISE.

The introducer of the drama, a gentleman of quiet and polished speech, put the case for the production in a preliminary address, the tact and persuasiveness of which gave visible relief to his hearers. They had his assurance that in the preparation of this enterprise a spirit of earnestness and reverence had ruled all those who had to do with it. In their plans for the public exhibition of the films the most anxious thought had been taken to avoid all danger of irreverent associations; they would not be shown in company with other films; no music other than sacred would be allowed. As for the matter of truthfulness to life and history, £20,000 had been spent in preparing this picture-drama. The photographs had been taken at the actual spots—where these were indicated by history or tradition—on which this scene or that in the life of our Lord had taken place. Costumes, furniture, surroundings of all kinds had been provided in accordance with the advice of those who had studied such aspects of the Divine story. The speaker left his audience with the impression that this attempt, whether for good or evil, was a thing of magnitude, not to be swept aside.

If this exhibition were to be judged simply by the canons applied to other cinematograph work, there could be only one verdict. Marvellous effects of arid, sun-drenched landscape, alive with the vivid, picturesque figures that people it to-day as they did nineteen centuries ago—it was the unchanging East. Strangely-clad shepherds watched by night on the hill. Tall camels stalked along the rough road bearing great personages from a far country. A mother watched over her child in a stable, or fled with her husband by moonlight along the caravan-track to Egypt. So it began; and in all the long succession of scenes to the terrible end there was never one failure to produce such an effect as if one stood oneself in the midst of the scene and watched things as they happened.

OVERWHELMING REALISM.

Little need be said of the selection of events from the life of the Saviour, beyond noting that the Scriptural narrative is accepted and illustrated in its entirety. The healing of the sick, the raising of the dead, are the subjects of several of the most striking of the pictures. Most beautiful of all as a moving study of life was a scene showing the caravan on the road from Jerusalem, with the mother and father searching anxiously for the child Jesus, who, unknown to them, had stayed behind in the city.

But it is necessary, of course, to apply another test than that of stirring realism or beauty to this exhibition; and one is brought harshly face to face with the question in the concluding scenes. Of these let it be enough to say that they are very wonderful triumphs of the dramatic art of the living picture, and that they spare us nothing. It is a safe statement to say that no one who saw them previously will ever think of the last hours of our Lord without a vivid memory of them. All the cruelty and the agony are there; one sees the very death upon the Cross—let us forbear description. It is very terrible; it is heart-rending. . . . Is it right?

Clerical authority, we suppose, will be acutely divided upon this question. It was, as we have said, well represented. It is not our part to pronounce judgment. It may be said that, so far as we could judge, the awful impressiveness of the last scenes carried the whole of the audience away. Reflection may bring doubts in its train.

A QUESTION FOR THE CHURCHES.

One thing is mere matter of fact; if it is desirable that the depths of misery and pain suffered in those last hours be realized as fully as may be by modern men and women, this picture-drama conveys the reality as nothing written or spoken could do. But that, of course, is only part of the question. There lies against the whole production the same objection that is urged—not so widely now as formerly—against the famous play of Oberammergau; and there is the further point that it is a commercial enterprise in a sense in which that play is not. As to that last consideration, it is hard to draw the line between a show that is an aid to religious life and other aids to religious life that bring an unchallenged profit to the producer. But is this picture-drama, in its ultimate effects, to be accounted an aid or an injury?

We have sought only, while still under the overwhelming effect of its tremendous realism, to convey an idea of what this exhibition is. The spiritual possibilities of it appear well-nigh incalculable. Let the churches consider the matter.—The 'Daily Telegraph.'

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THE SERMON.

UNDERSTANDING CHRIST.

(Sermon preached in Bethlehem Church, Sunday evening, Oct. 27, 1912, by the Rev. John J. Martin, Ph.D., pastor of Calvary Church.)

'Why is it that ye do not understand my speech?'—John viii., 43.

The message of Christ, according to his own teaching and according to New Testament experience, carries its own moral evidence. Just as the light from the sun strikes the retina of the eye, so does the Word of Christ reach the native pieties of our moral nature with elemental power. Arthur Hallam, the subject of Tennyson's 'In Memoriam,' used to say that he believed in Christ because Christ fitted into the folds of his nature. 'My sheep hear my voice,' says Jesus, and the thought that created the most profound thanksgiving of his life was this thought that his message was native to essential manhood. Lifting up his voice at a season when men had disappointed him by their failure to receive his message, he said, 'I thank thee, O Father, Lord of heaven and earth, that thou didst hide these things from the wise and understanding, and didst reveal them unto babes, yea, Father, for it was well-pleasing in thy sight.' The real point of this utterance is, not that Jesus rejoiced over the failure of men to understand his message—this always caused the great sadness in his life—but he rejoiced because his message did not appeal to the abnormal and sinful in man, but to what was essential and elemental in man. And it is when we perceive this that the trenchant question of our text enters into our moral nature like a two-edged sword, making a distinct cleft between our essential being and our sins, between our better and our baser selves. I propose to inquire why it is that Christ's message is not more authoritative over us. What is it that prevents the free course of his will in our life?.

I.

Let us cast aside our self-emulation and crucify our pride and courageously examine our relation to Jesus Christ. Is our inability to understand him due to an absence of moral and spiritual sympathy with him and his purposes? Does he so cut across our selfish desires and ambitions that our tempers concerning him correspond with the enmity of those stereotyped religionists who caused his side to be pierced and the nails to be driven through his precious hands and feet? Are we wedded to some sin or sins so deliberately that they contravene between our elemental moral nature and the message Christ brings? Augustine once thought his disorders were due to mental difficulties, but learned later that they were due to the tyranny of animalism. Jesus said that the men to whom he spoke could not understand him because they were of their father the devil, 'and,' he said, 'the lusts of your father it is your will to do.' They had become the voluntary organs for the execution of evil desires and passions and for the realization of wicked ends. Their central trouble was a moral one. Is our inability to understand Christ, our failure to give ourselves to him, due to a moral disorder at the centre of our natures? Moral sympathy is the first prerequisite in understanding Jesus. 'If any man willeth to do his will, he shall know of the teaching, whether it be of God, or whether I speak from myself.'

II.

But there are intellectual difficulties, and he would be a poorly prepared minister of the Gospel of Christ to our generation who did not feel them. There are perplexing problems to-day, and men have a right to look to the church of Christ for sympathetic consideration. They have a right to expect that the church will speak in a tongue that they can understand and furnish a guidance which the wayfaring man may follow. But I feel quite sure that many have not learned to distinguish between difficulties and doubts, and are therefore, under cover of difficulties, excusing themselves from decided moral acceptances and enthusiasms which is not a true moral position. Difficulties are not doubts. In Cardinal Newman's discriminating words, 'ten thousand difficulties do not make one doubt, as I understand the subject; difficulty and doubt are incommensurate.' 'Of all points of faith,' he says by way of illustration, 'the being of God is to my own apprehension encompassed with most difficulty, borne in on our minds with most power.' It is legitimate to press the distinction between difficulty and doubt when we are listening to the trenchant question of Jesus—'why is it that ye do not understand my speech? It is certainly not moral to deny the sanctions of our moral natures simply because of difficulties, and a man who stifles the voice of his moral nature and refuses to trust the native moralities of his soul may only expect to become inextricably enmeshed in difficulties. He shall not be saved, nor shall he go in and go out and find pasture. The morality of the case resides in our attitude toward the difficulties. I can conceive of distempers in which a man would feel glad that there are perplexities about life because he thinks he may find in these a valid excuse for religious negligence. Let him know that God is a consuming fire and demands sincerity in the inward parts. Let a man be true to the central certainties of his spiritual being and hold himself morally docile, and however the difficulties of faith may accumulate, to him light must come, else we are all lost. The discriminating question we need to put to ourselves in our perplexities is: 'Am I dead in earnest to give primacy to my spiritual nature? Am I glad to accept myself as a moral being, and am I glad to give myself to what will make me spiritually free and morally strong?'

III.

In the third instance is our inability to understand Christ, and is the reason why his word is not more authoritative in our lives, due to the want of habit in spiritual matters? Mr. Gladstone was a great father as well as a great statesman. He evidently had no sympathy with that defective mode of education which refuses to take account of religion. To his eldest son he wrote: 'It is good to acquire a habit of reading the New Testament for devotion in the Greek when you can do it with ease.' 'Bear about with you upon the eye of your mind the image of Christ in whom we live, especially of Christ crucified.' 'Place habit on the side of religion. You cannot depend upon your tastes and feelings towards divine things to be uniform; lay hold upon an instrument which will carry you over their inequalities, and keep you in the honest practice of your spiritual exercises, when but for this they would have been intermitted.'

The power of habit is too little reckoned with in our religious calculations. We appreciate it as a negative ethical force, but not as a positive religious power:

'Refrain to-night,
And that shall lend a kind of easiness
To the next happiness: the next more easy;
For use almost can change the stamp of nature,
And either master the devil, or throw him out
With wondrous potency.'

Here is almost a deification of the power of habit, and our ethical homilies are full of it, but our perception of its power as an ally in understanding Christ and in bringing our natures into conformity to his likeness is very dim. Our city is full of young men and women whose last vow at the wicket gate of the old home was to be true to their mother's God, but who since they reached this province have never put themselves in the way of acquiring a knowledge of divine things. The only influences to which they have put their hearts to school have been the influences of frivolous pleasure resorts, or the baneful contagion of irreligious associates. If you could travel back over the years, thirty, forty, fifty, sixty years, and talk with the mothers who brooded so prayerfully over the cribs of their baby boys then and could say to them how spiritually dead those baby boys would become, they would not believe you. And it is all because as boys and young men and mature men of affairs they have not laid hold of the instrument of habit and placed it on the side of religion. Spiritual improvement is a thing of growth—gradual, silent, steady, and the offspring of direct, continuous effort and will. Not that will can change the heart; but it can set the mind and heart in motion towards him who can do it.

IV.

Before we can say that we have covered the New Testament tests concerning our ability, or lack of ability, to understand Christ, and to make his spirit the ruling force in our life, we must interrogate our hearts with one more question. It is the old question of price. There are two distinct types of character emphasized in the New Testament, represented on the one hand, by the man who when the call of Christ reached him wished to go and bury his father, and by the rich young ruler, and on the other hand by Levi and Saul. The difference between the two types is in their respective readiness to give the utmost for the highest. The unreadiness of the former type seems to close their moral career. The New Testament record gives us the moral distance these men were willing to journey—the price they were ready to pay for what their inmost natures desired. Levi leaves all and follows Jesus, and the knowledge he acquires of Christ and the authority Christ had over his life are bodied forth in the wonderful first gospel. Paul left all and followed Jesus, and here is his final testimony: 'I know whom I have believed, and am persuaded that he is able to keep that which I have committed unto him against that day.' Suppose we began a process of moral sifting and carried it forward in a thorough way until all secret motives and purposes were tested and cleansed, until indeed we were willing to count many things that are actually great gain to us, but refuse if thereby we may know him and the power of his resurrection, and the fellowship of his sufferings, becoming conformed unto his death, if by any means we might attain unto the resurrection from the dead—suppose we were ready to pay the price, would not the light of God shine also in our poor hearts, 'to give the light of the knowledge of the glory of God in the face of Jesus Christ?' Saint Therese said: 'The best things I know came to me not by revelation, but by obedience.' If we are unwilling to renounce sin and the toys and trifles of worldliness, we shall have only ourselves to blame, because we cannot understand Christ. He gives himself without measure to all who will receive him. Why then do ye not understand his speech or recognize his power?

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SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

FOURTH QUARTER.

Lesson VIII. Nov. 24. The Transfiguration.

Mark ix., 2-13. Memory verses 9, 10.

Read Matt. xvii., 1-8; Luke ix., 28-36.

GOLDEN TEXT.

A voice came out of the clouds saying: This is My Son, My chosen; hear he him. And when the voice came, Jesus was found alone. Luke ix., 35-36.

Time—Autumn, A.D. 29. Six days later than the events of last Sunday's lesson.

Place—Mount Hermon not far from Caesara Phillipi, the scene of last Sunday's lesson. Probably on one of the foothills of the mountain. Tradition points to Mount Tabor as the scene of the transfiguration, but it is now known that at that time there was a village standing on Mount Tabor, and therefore it could not have been there that Jesus and His disciples went apart. They were in the neighborhood of Caesara Phillipi and it is now universally agreed that the transfiguration took place on Mount Hermon.

Up to this time Jesus's life had been probationary. He had been subjected to severest temptations and trials, and emerging triumphantly victorious from them all. He had maintained that purity and nobility of life living in such complete surrender to His Father's will that He had been the instrument through which light had shone forth upon others. He had now reached the final perfection of His human nature and in the transfiguration we see the revelation of the intention of God in which He sets His seal upon this perfect Being and reveals the manner in which He shall ascend into eternal glory. Jesus knew, too, that the climax of His earthly ministry was at hand, and that the hour had come when He must lay Himself on the altar, and that the sacrifice would be demanded. What, then could be the purpose of the vision which was given to these three disciples? They were going out into the world to carry the message which Christ had given them, and at the outset there shines upon their vision the thing which they were to strive to become, the height towards which they were to climb; like a faraway city to which they were to travel over a long, straight road, fraught with difficulties and temptations. In his second epistle Peter, now aged and worn, speaks the voice which he heard that day on the Mount, declaring Jesus to be God's son. Through all the burdened years that had intervened Peter remembered that voice.

God sometimes grants to His children at the beginning of their Christian life a vision of the thing which He wishes them to become, and with that shining vision in their hearts, He sets them forth on the long road towards it. The journey is still to be made, the battle is still to be fought, but the sight which they saw on the mountain top, will be before their eyes, and no darkness will altogether overwhelm them if they keep its memory. If we read aright, how wise and beautiful are God's methods of teaching His children. Philips Brooks says: 'Many and many of these men whom we see plodding on in their dusty ways are travelling with visions in their souls. Nobody knows it but themselves and God. Once, years ago, they saw a light. They knew, if only for a moment, what companionships, what attainments, they were made for. That light has never faded. It is the soul of good things which they are doing in the world to-day. It makes them sure when other men think their faith is gone. It will be with them till the end, until they come to all its prophecies.'

As Jesus prayed the fashion of His countenance changed. His life was filled with prayer, and He had special times and places for prayer. In prayer His divine nature held communion with the Father, and in prayer His human nature received strength and help from God. True prayer has an exalting effect, and we grow towards that which we most desire. Hence prayer for Christ-likeness has a transfiguring effect. Jesus was in the habit of leaving His disciples frequently and going into a quiet place to pray, and the question comes — was it usual for Him to have manifestation such as that which the disciples saw?

There appeared two men, whom they knew to be Moses and Elias. Both these men had seen visions of God while on a mountain. Moses who represented the law, who had prophesied of Christ and was a type of Christ, and whose body was withdrawn from the dominion of death. Elijah, who represented the prophets, foretold the coming of Christ. His sufferings and His glory, and was the type of the forerunner of Christ. He was taken up in a chariot of fire and his material body transformed into a spiritual body. Their appearance was testimony that the law and the prophets centred in Christ and that their office had ceased.

Matthew speaks of the disciples falling on their faces and of Jesus coming and touching them. Peter's suggestion, 'Let us make three tabernacles; it is good to be here,' showed the effect that the vision had on his mind. He was anxious to continue in such heavenly company, but he did not fully realize or understand its meaning. He proposed making booths of green boughs and rushes such as Israelites were accustomed to make for themselves at the time of the Feast of Tabernacle. 'Peter would house the celestial visitors and Jesus in three tabernacles.'

As they came down from the mountain Jesus charged them that they tell no man what they had seen until after His resurrection. It would not be understood and would be disbelieved as a wild story. The disciples could not understand it fully until after He had risen from the dead and were, therefore, not prepared to teach it to others. The disciples questioned among themselves as to what Jesus could mean. Their question 'Why say the scribes that Elias must first come? showed that they were anxious to know if this appearance of Elias was the coming referred to by the scribes. Elias in the person of John the Baptist had indeed come and had restored all things in initiating a new order of things by which men could be saved through Christ. He had come in the spirit and power of Elijah and had suffered death.

HOME READINGS.

M.—Mark ix., 2-13. The Transfiguration.
T.—Ex. xxxiv., 29-35. A Shining Face.
W.—John xii., 20-28 Glory Through Death.
T.—Col. i., 9-23. Pre-eminent in Glory.
F.—John i., 9-18. The True Light of Beholding.
Glory.
S.—Col. i., 24-29. The Hope of Glory.
S.—II. Cor. iii. 12-18. Transformed b.'

THE PIONEER LADY OF DAIREN

Another name just added to the rapidly lengthening list of Presbyterian missionaries dead on the field this season is that of Mrs. T. C. Winn, of the Japan mission, who, as reported by cable from Tokio, died Oct. 8.

Mr. and Mrs. Winn have long been notable among missionaries in the service of the board at New York for their daring and indefatigable pioneer service. They were among the earliest workers in the very difficult field of Kanazawa, on the west coast of Japan, and when their strenuous labors had begun to clear away the difficulties of that field, they sought permission of the board to go out to Manchuria with the host of Japanese immigrants settling in the country opened up by Japan's victory in the Russo-Japanese war. They took up their home in the seaport town which the Russians called Dalny and which the Japanese renamed Dairen. Inasmuch as Mr. and Mrs. Winn spoke the Japanese language only, they did not attempt to preach to the Chinese population of Manchuria, but among the Japanese settlers, and especially the soldiers and railroad men, they worked in every part of the province, travelling back and forth along the railroad lines particularly, until they were well known and deeply beloved by the whole Japanese population.

Mrs. Winn was a woman of great tact and skill in her approach to the Japanese wives, who felt the loneliness of a strange land, and they will especially miss her in her absence. Mrs. Winn was born in Galesburg, Illinois, in 1853, and graduated from Knox College, in that city. She sailed with her husband to Japan within three months after their marriage in 1877. Of her four children, two are working as missionaries in Corea—the Rev. George H. Winn and Mrs. Walter Erdman. Her youngest son is a member of the senior class of Knox College, and the mother's eager expectation was to be present at the commencement of her own alma mater when her son graduates next June. Within a few weeks Mr. and Mrs. Winn were to sail for America to spend a furlough, in which this commencement was to be the chief event.—'The Continent.'

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LETTERS FROM READERS.

SOCIALISM.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,— With your permission I would like to place a few facts before the friend who joins issue with me in regard to my letter of Oct. 19 last. He first lays against me a charge of partiality. Next of ignorance, or, at least a lack of reasoning power, Then he claims that practical Christianity is not a remedy for the ills of humanity, that it is in fact, decadent. Then he finds fault with me for advocating the policy of conciliation between employer and employee, as against the Socialist's method of preaching class war. Lastly, he claims that capitalism is the direct cause of all human misery, specifically quoting the white slave traffic as an instance.

IS SOCIALISM CLASS WAR?

Having regard to space, I will ignore the personal side of the matter, and quote several well-known Socialists on the subject of class war as an aid to the spread of Socialism. At a meeting of the British Socialist Party, formed to establish a 'co-operative commonwealth,' this is part of Mr. Ben Tillett's speech: 'The party was out to teach revolution, to tell the people to get up and fight, or go down.' Mr. Fisher said: 'They had to fight two gangs of thieves, the Tory rogues, and the Liberal ruffians.' Mr. Leonard Hall said: 'Class war was the only sound and hopeful line on which labor policy and the Socialist propaganda could go. They would never gain the end they sought by moral suasion and pleading, by teaching brotherly love and vegetarianism.' Mr. Victor Grayson declared that 'every weapon they could lay hands on to fight the capitalist was going to be used. There were other speeches to similar effect, and my friend, judging by the tenor of his remarks, subscribes to the policy of class war, which cannot possibly lead to industrial peace. I think I can fairly claim the moral support of reasonable men, in the assertion that force begets force, never has, and never will create a state of brotherhood, or a spirit conducive to national peace and the fullest measure of prosperity. The unsatisfactory conditions existing between capital and labor cannot be cured by preaching class war: that only intensifies the evil. One of the principles of practical Christianity is to live peaceably with all men.

FRUITS OF MUNICIPALIZATION.

One of the aims of Socialists the world over is to obtain control of municipal affairs. In 1900, the International Socialist Congress passed a resolution that they should 'endeavor to municipalize transport service, education, shops, bakeries, hospitals, baths, food and clothing of the people, public works, police,' and several other items. In England public works were started by the London County Council, and failed to cope with competition. Then brick-making was started at Norbury, and failed to make good. Then the steamboats were run by the Council at a dead loss of $200,000 yearly. All these and other ventures have been urged by Socialists and tried out. The only time they have suceeded in showing a profit has been when all competition has been eliminated and the venture run on its own terms on the lines of a monopoly or trust. Do we want trusts of any kind in Canada, having in view the havoc they cause in other countries? Even Socialists condemn the existing trusts, yet they seek to create others! At one time Londoners complained bitterly of a dozen private water companies: to-day they are under the domination of one huge municipal monopoly, and they pay more for water as a result! Even so, the monopolists cannot make a profit, but must further increase the burden of the taxpayers. I can assure my friend that London Socialists put up as great a kick against this taxation as any other men, although it is the outcome of Socialist endeavor.

Municipal trading does not pay against competition; therefore it seeks to kill competition; we see that fact in evidence everywhere. One time monopolies were anathema to Socialism, now it is the object they strive after. They condemn capitalism, yet they seek to establish absolutely the most detestable form of capitalism—monopoly. Surely their position is not logical. A policy which condemns capitalism and yet seeks to establish it in the worst form, is not one for reasonable men to accept. Monopoly kills enterprise, and enterprise is the life of any country. The stimulus to enterprise is equal opportunity, which cannot exist in the same atmosphere with monopoly. Therefore another Socialist plank goes by the board, because Socialism is built upon the idea that all men are equal, and must and shall have an equal opportunity.

THE CHRISTIAN WAY.

Now against all this, let me quote from a speech delivered to the public recently, by the Archbishop of York. He said: 'It was the business of Christianity everywhere to stand by the best in the movements of the times. The best he saw, beating in the hearts of the people at the present time, was an honest desire to try to open out a wider chance of a decent human life to a larger number of the people of this country. He was all on the side of a Christian state giving to every man and woman in this country decent living conditions, healthy housing, education, industrial training, and so far as it could be secured, a sufficient wage.' Allied to the material welfare, he said there must be also the spiritual, and it was the business of the Christian Church to uphold the vision of the kingdom of God, as something that came down from heaven, not worked up from beneath.

Capital had its duties in conjunction with labor. It was bound to see that before it touched any of its profits, it was employing no one except under conditions which were fair and right for a human being to accept. There is nothing new in this attitude of the church. I know that there are many employers in every part of the world who seek to do their duty towards their employees; in this spirit I need only quote Lever and Cadbury as examples, but there are many others who act in the same manner, if not to the same extent, but who are not publicly advertised. If workingmen did not allow themselves to be led by the nose by such apostles of revolution as Tillett, and were to show a willingness to discuss grievances in a conciliatory spirit, I am positive that employers would be equally willing as a whole to approach the matter in the same spirit; in many cases improvement would follow immediately, at less cost than settlements arrived at as the result of 'irritant strikes.' Comparing the words and actions of leading Socialists with those of such examples of practical Christianity as Dr. Barnardo, John Kirk, General Booth, I am bound to confess that judging by the fruits of the Christian ideal as against that of Socialism, I prefer the former. I still hold to the belief that practical Christianity, rightly applied, is an infallible remedy for all human misery.

CHRISTIANITY, NOMINAL AND REAL.

Again I emphasize the difference between nominal Christianity and the real, genuine article. What our friend has in mind is nominal, what I have in mind is practical Christianity. Hence the difference in our views as to its efficacy. With a real dollar I can buy a dollar's worth, but with a counterfeit dollar I can purchase nothing. In fact the counterfeit dollar is not and never will be a dollar, it is only an imitation. The effects of the Christianity I refer to are those which make the drunkard a sober man, the prostitute a decent woman, the miser, a man overflowing with the milk of human kindness, the harsh employer a considerate one, the dishonest laborer, honest. Which leads a man like Booth to consecrate his life to the service of the outcast, and down-trodden. Which compels those who have to search out the have-nots and attend to their material wants. Which will cause the refined man or woman to step out of their comfortable positions and isolate themselves for the benefit of lepers; and which would fill the heart of my friend with love for his fellow-men, instead of a class hatred, which does no good to himself or his neighbor. Finally, I notice that what blame can not be put upon capitalism, is transferred to God's account. Is there a God which allows these things? God is not to be blamed for evils which man brings on himself. God first gave man free-will, then allowed man the privilege of exercising it. 'Choose ye this day whom ye will serve.' Christ said in reference to His own people, 'Ye would not.' Is God to blame if man prefers evil? I would suggest that my friend read his Bible with open mind.

W. H. BRAMLEY.

Bath, N.B.

THE CHARGE AGAINST SASKATCHEWAN.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—The last number of the Witness' contains an interesting editorial upon the last provincial elections in Saskatchewan. The statement of Hon. R. Rogers regarding the disfranchising of many Britishers and the enfranchising of many American citizens is discussed. Unfortunately the truth of Mr. Rogers' statement is regarded as a self-evident fact throughout the length and breadth of the Province. Doubtless, almost any reader of the 'Witness' in this Province could mention a case in point. For example, in our own neighborhood lives an Englishman, an 'old-timer' and a life-long Conservative. He called at our house on his way home from the polls. He was exceedingly indignant because he had not been allowed to vote. His name could not be found on the voters' list. Another neighbor, an Irishman, about eight years in the district, and also a life-long Conservative, was also prevented from voting. His name had likewise been omitted from the lists.

Three American neighbors, not yet two years in the country, however, had been encouraged to come out and vote. They had been assured they were eligible. Their names were on the lists. When the scrutineers objected they took the oath. But the oath is specially arranged by the Scott Government. A man merely swears that he believes himself to be eligible for voting!

The fault lies not with the American citizens, for if these cases are typical they were quiet and exceptionally fine men. But if Mr. Rogers chooses to provide sworn evidence of the use made of the American vote, he could surely provide us with a most remarkable document. It is only right for all Canadians to know what has been taking place, and to remember that there have been remarks made by those high up in the Provincial Government who have not hesitated to speak slightingly of our relation to the Mother Land.

ELIZABETH ROSS GRACE.

Sir,—I notice in the 'Witness' of October 22 reference to a statement of Minister Rogers regarding the exclusion of British subjects and the admission of aliens to participation in the recent provincial election in Saskatchewan. This statement I should characterize as at least partially true, but with a false and partisan interpretation that renders it absolutely misleading.

I do not pretend to any knowledge of this matter outside of my immediate locality, but to my personal knowledge some dozen or so citizens were disfranchised at the July election. These included British born, Canadian born, and naturalized Americans, of both parties, and of no party. I have heard of one vote cast by a minor, but none by an alien.

Our registration law was certainly defective, either in method or in administration, but notwithstanding the high party feeling I have heard no very serious charge that it was manipulated with partisan purpose or effect. If the defects of the law caused the seating unjustly of a single member, I have not heard even a hint of it. Both parties alike have accepted the result as the voice of the people expressed in no uncertain tones.

If thousands upon thousands of aliens' voted, then the burden of proof rests upon Mr. Rogers. It has not been demonstrated yet. The mistakes of the registration law were mostly of omission, Mr. Rogers was on the ground, but the general opinion is not that he was here for the purpose merely of preserving the sanctity of the franchise!

In regard to the aspersions upon the loyalty of the American born, we here recognize that merely as a cheap 'holler' in default of an argument against reciprocity. Any cry that will catch attention 'is good enough Morgan till after election.'

I agree with the 'Witness' that such a charge from such a source should be probed to the bottom. If honor cannot be preserved in politics, honorable men will not enter politics.

GEO. W. ATKINSON.

Sir,—In this far-away city of the West I read with astonishment your article headed 'Heinous,' in the 'Witness' of October 22nd, and the statements therein attributed to the Hon. Robert Rogers, a member of the Government of Canada, that 'thousands upon thousands of good British subjects were by the Government of Saskatchewan locked out of the polling booths' at the last provincial election, and that 'the same doors were opened to thousands upon thousands of aliens.' It is certainly 'up to' the Government of Saskatchewan, if they have any regard for the position they occupy, or their own reputation, and the reputation of those who supported them, to drag Mr. Rogers before a tribunal of justice, and force him to prove his charges, or stand convicted before the world as a brazen and unscrupulous liar. Will it be out of place to say, too, that it is 'up to' Mr. Borden, who as Premier of Canada must be interested in, and to a certain extent responsible for, the good name of the country, to call upon Mr. Rogers to satisfy him of the truth of his statements and thus prove the Government of Saskatchewan to be a clique of unmitigated scoundrels, or himself be ignominiously kicked out of his high position in the councils of his country, which he has dishonored before the world.

In the meantime kindly permit me as a resident and an elector for over twenty years in Saskatchewan, and one who took an active part in the late general election there, to discuss the matter briefly in your columns from the standpoint of my own experience and observation. I ask this privilege also, because having supported the government candidate, and incidentally, through him the government, I feel myself involved in the charges of Mr. Rogers, and more or less responsible for the conduct of those whom I supported. To clear the way, I may remark that, in common with many other Liberals, I had always, previous to the issue of reciprocity, supported Mr. Haultain against the Scott Government. We did so because we considered that Mr. Haultain's long experience in public affairs, his great ability, and his sterling integrity during many years at the head of the executive administration of the North-west Territories entitled him to our confidence. It was a great satisfaction to us when reciprocity became a very live question, that Mr. Haultain during the legislative session of 1911, in an able speech, and by his vote and the votes of his followers in the House gave it his hearty support. It was generally conceded that in taking the stand he did upon that occasion his success at the coming provincial election was pretty well assured. It was, therefore, with the greatest surprise and regret that we learned a short time before the Dominion elections in September, that, as on a previous occasion, he had been cajoled or coerced by men far his inferiors in the public estimation, had gone back upon his record and stultified himself in the eyes of his best friends. When the elections came on, reciprocity was the chief—almost the only issue. Mr. Haultain and those who had got him into and followed him in the mess, tried to fight shy of it. But it would not do. It was felt that the farmer's demand for freer and better trade relations with our neighbors to the south was again on trial, and Liberals and Independents, and many erstwhile Conservatives rallied to its support. The Hon. Mr. Rogers, it was generally understood, was in the province directing the campaign for his friends, and even his worst enemies will not accuse him of overscrupulousness, or of standing idly and helplessly by while 'thousands upon thousands of good British votes were locked out of the polling booths, and the same doors were opened to thousands upon thousands of aliens.' But Mr. Rogers's methods and reputation were too well understood in Saskatchewan to be of much use to his cause. The machinery of justice could not there be prostituted to defeat the ends of justice. No obliging police, or other magistrate, was to be found to imprison men without cause, and afterwards discharge them without trial.

I cannot speak for the whole provinces, but having always taken an active part in public affairs during my over twenty years' residence in it, I have a fairly good knowledge of how the elections were carried on in the more easterly districts, and I challenge Mr. Rogers to name the constituencies, or some of the polling subdivisions where these alleged wholesale violations of law and justice took place, or stand before the self-respecting, intelligent body of his fellow-countrymen as a public liar and slanderer. Excuse my warmth, Mr. Editor, but while, until reciprocity became the issue, I had never been a friend or supporter of the Saskatchewan Government, I have no hesitation in saying that in this case they have been most basely, falsely and cowardly aspersed by the Minister of the Interior—the Hon. Robert Rogers.

JNO. NICHOLLS.

Victoria, B.C.

Note.—Is Saskatchewan going to rest quiet under this reproach cast upon her by a minister of the Crown.

IRISH HOME RULE.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—I have read with great pleasure the sermon of Canon Troop in the 'Witness' of Oct. 9, and I admire the firm, candid, and Christian manner in which he deals with Home Rule for Ireland and other subjects. This is the only way in which these questions should be discussed. My parents were 'Ulster Protestants,' and none were more beloved than they by Irish Catholics, both in Ireland and in Canada. Many a poor Catholic neighbor have they helped and encouraged, and one of the memories of my childhood is the hearty 'God bless you' which they received in return. They knew and understood the conditions in Ireland, and they believed with Canon Troop that 'there are thousands of truly spiritual men and women in the Catholic Church, but they are misled, misruled and enslaved.'

Let us look honestly at the position of our Roman Catholic brethren. A priest told me last week: 'There can be no such thing as liberty of conscience in this or any other country, for the Church is the conscience of the people.' How then can we expect Roman Catholics in any position, either private or public, to favor religious liberty and go against their conscience—that is, their Church? On the other hand, as Protestants believe in the individual conscience, responsible to God alone, guided by His Word, and do not believe in the divine authority of the Pope, it is surely plain to our Catholic brethren that we are consistent in according to them the same liberty which we claim for ourselves, and that they have nothing to fear from Protestant principles. The statement constantly made by the Roman Catholic clergy that 'the authority of the Vatican is above all laws of the state' obviously makes the position of a Catholic statesman a difficult one. We all admire the noble sentiments of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, 'Equal rights to all and special' privileges to none,' but to put these principles into practice and still remain faithful to the teachings of his Church would seem to be an impossibility, and we need not wonder that some of his own faith have plainly said so and charged him with unfaithfulness to the Church. The great need of Ireland, as of other unhappy nations, such as Spain and Portugal and Russia, is the open Bible in the hands of every man and woman. This is impressed upon us every day as we mingle with peoples coming from other lands to find homes in Canada.

There was never more need of holding fast to the principles of the Reformation, while at the same time exercising forbearance toward those who are bound by their religion to obey the dictates of a 'foreign potentate' at Rome. Many of them are puzzled, and hope that conditions in the new land will not be the same as in the old which they left behind. But as we hear so often said, the 'Church of Rome never changes, but is the same from age to age,' and what the old lands have grown weary of and found unendurable, is being transferred to the new. There is great need for all Christians to pray 'Thy Kingdom Come,' to prize more highly than ever the 'Word of God and to speak the truth firmly in love.

SINCERITY.

Saskatchewan, Nov. 9.

Note.—Roman Catholics distinguish between the temporal and the spiritual spheres. While in the latter they give the keeping of their conscience to their Church, they are very jealous indeed that the priest shall not trespass on politics. The Roman Catholic Church in this country naturally advocates religious liberty.

UNGAVA.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—I notice by the papers that Premier Gouin, of Quebec Province, proposes to introduce a bill in the Legislature changing the name of the newly acquired territo y of 'Ungava' to 'New Quebec.' There is a great deal more concerned in this than the mere change of name. For instance, does 'Ungava' at present come under the same church laws which govern Quebec, giving the power of collecting the church tithe and the power of the separate schools? If not, Ungava should be protected from such unjust, un-British law, and your paper is the one to oppose the measure.

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

Montreal, Nov. 14, 1912.

THE BALKAN WAR.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—As an ardent admirer of the 'Witness' in its stern fight for truth and justice, independent of party, sect, or nationality, please allow a working man to say a few words about the glorious victories won by the Allies against the once powerful Turkish army. England has for generations freely given her wealth and the lives of her brave soldiers to support a government that is a disgrace to civilization, and nearly all the time Turkish troops have been committing atrocities on these Christian states as bad as the worst feature of the Indian mutiny. Notwithstanding, the warnings of that noble Christian statesman, the late W. E. Gladstone, the 'money interests' in England kept on trying to defend the indefensible. Unfortunately, I am old enough to remember the starvation in England during the Russian War of 1854-56, when our brave soldiers were being frozen to death in the Crimea. When Mr. Gladstone won his memorable victory in Midlothian, and was returned to power, I was in daily contact with the 'money class' in London, England, who were loud in their lamentation about poor Turkey losing the support of the British nation. And so it has gone on, till God has enabled the noble Allies to crush the worst government possible.

Now, fellowworkingmen and all who stand up for God's justice to all, no compromise, no sympathy for Turkey, she is out and must be kept out for ever. Every true Englishman will say these noble Christian Allies have done a good work for humanity in crushing Turkey, and have acted in accordance with the best traditions of the British nation.

JOHN FAULKNER.

Knowlton, Que., Nov. 11.

GREECE IN THE WAR.

(From the 'Westminster Gazette.')

Everything, the very existence of Greece, is staked on the issue of the campaign. Those who laugh or sneer now have forgotten the history of their own nation. Has any one ever realized what universal service means to a poor nation when all the breadwinners are in the field? The villages are deserted, women have to take to work which till now a Greek would never have intrusted to his womankind. Yet they were all ready to go, without complaining, with alacrity even.

"77"

FOR

GRIP & COLDS

Everybody says that Colds hang on most tenaciously this fall, especially for so early in the season before the bad weather sets in.

This is the best reason in the world for keeping the remedy at hand.

It is well known that Dr. Humphreys' "Seventy-seven" taken at the first feeling of lassitude, the first chill or shiver, will break up a Cold without delay.

Don't wait till you begin to cough and sneeze or it may take longer.

A small vial of pleasant pellets, fits the vest pocket. At your Druggist 25c. or mailed.

Humphreys' Homeo. Medicine Co., cor. William and Ann Streets, New York.—Advertisement.

INDICTMENT OF MODERN NOVEL

Archbishop of York Sick of 'Hot, Panting, Blear-Eyed Fiction'

London, Nov. 15.— The Most Rev. Cosmo Gordon Lang, Archbishop of York, has set publishers and authors by the ears by the indictment of the modern novel which he pronounced in Edinburgh.

'I'm sick of this hot, panting, clear-eyed fiction of the present day,' he said. 'This twentieth century fiction is obsessed with the sex problem, and that not in its oldest, simplest, happiest, or most tragic form. It is simply in relation to sexual passion.'

The indignant publishers and authors hastened to defend themselves.

A. E. W. Mason expresses the belief that the general standard of excellence in fiction is higher to-day than ever before.

Charles Garvice declares that the Archbishop's allegation is unjust and that never was the generality of fiction purer or more unobjectionable. Exceptions are rare and inconspicuous.

William Heinemann, the publisher, says:

'I do not believe the Archbishop knows very much about fiction or has read many novels. Was it not Balzac who declared that the world has three stories only: First, a man and a woman; second, a man and two women; third, a woman and two men? I cannot believe that the Archbishop wishes to confine fiction to the eternal reiteration of the first story. Sex is the only subject for a novelist to write about. The modern novel is infinitely cleaner and better than the sex novel of ten years ago.'

Stanley Paul, another publisher, declares that the sentimental novels of the last century are infinitely more destructive of character than the realistic novels to-day.

The Secretary of the Circulating Libraries' Association, says:

'Women are chiefly responsible for the production of most of the questionable books.'

RUSSIAN LINE OF SUCCESSION.

Most Valuable Child in the World —Czarevitch Father's Idol.

(From the 'Pall Mall Gazette.')

The Czarevitch, whose illness is occupying the sympathetic attention of Europe, is the idol of his father. Ever since his birth it has been the custom of the Czar to assist at his son's rising in the morning and occasionally to usurp the functions usually relegated to nurses and mothers and give the imperial baby his bath.

Not infrequently has the Czar given audience to his ministers in the Czarevitch's nursery or received them in the audience chamber with the small heir to the imperial throne perched upon his knee.

The Czarevitch has been described as the most valuable child in the world. If he succeeds to the throne he will be in possession of some £40,000,000, at which sum the private fortune of the Romanoffs is valued. His yearly salary as ruler of the Russian people will be £2,000,000, and he will be in absolute control of 500 estates employing 30,000 servants

Within a few days of his birth the infant's life was insured for £500,000, 300,000 less than the amount for which the Grand Duchess Olga, the eldest child was insured. A banking account was opened for the baby into which is paid every three months a Government cheque on the National Bank of Russia which allows the child £15,000 a year.

The succession to the throne of the Romanoffs is by no means so well secured in the direct line as that of the Hohenzollerns. The Tsar has six sons and many grandsons. Salic law eliminates women from the problem.

This anti-feminist [illegible] has curiously enough, had the same [illegible] ous application in [illegible] which in the eighteenth century was blessed, or cursed, as the case may be, with several empresses. The tendency, however, in that empire has been to exclude women from the line of succession.

In 1797 the Emperor Paul decreed that the succession should be that of regular descent, by the right of primogeniture, with preference of male over female heirs. It was in virtue of this decree that the present Czar's eldest brother, George, who died in 1899, was declared heir presumptive in spite of Nicholas II. having several daughters, and it was only on the birth of the Grand Duke Alexis that his uncle Michael was deposed from his position as 'Crown Prince.'

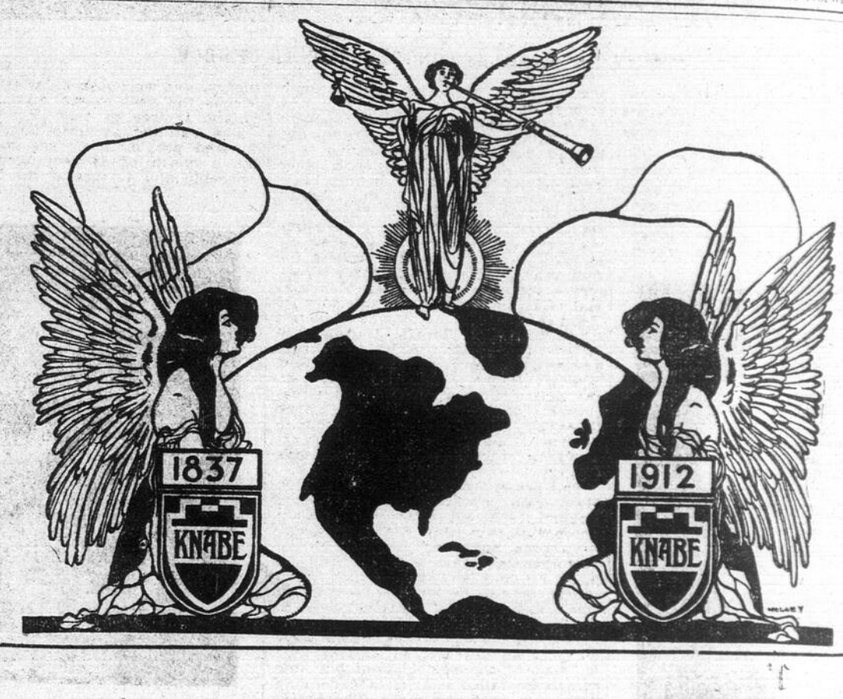
Cancer is twice as frequent among non-abstainers as among teetotallers, said Sir Alfred Pearce Gould, the surgeon, in a lecture at Norwich recently.

Do not neglect your health—laxatives are necessary sometimes. Make sure of the best—then go ahead.

Hunyadi Janos Water

Natural Laxative

Recommended by Physicians for CONSTIPATION



The 75th Anniversary of

The Knabe

The World's Best Piano

A notable event in the world of art and commerce signalizing the completion of three-quarters of a century of the continuous manufacturing of an instrument the supremacy of which is recognized on both hemispheres.

The artisanship engaged in its production is not the acquisition of one generation, but a pedigree of skill, the accumulation of seventy-five years, at present held not only by the masters of this great industry, but by the family of employees, many of whom have been engaged in its manufacture for periods of from twenty to fifty years.

To properly commemorate this auspicious occasion we are exhibiting a complete line of the latest Knabe models. A visit to our warerooms will be greatly appreciated.

Sole Canadian Representatives:

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(Corner Drummond)

Call, Write or Phone for Catalogue . . . . . Up. 1884

Would Spring Out Of Her Bed.

She Was So Nervous.

Diseases of the nervous system are very common. All the organs of the body may be sound while the nerve centres may be affected.

Many women become run down and worn out by household cares and duties never ending, and sooner or later find themselves with shattered nerves and weak hearts.

On the first sign of any weakness of the heart or nerves, flagging energy or physical breakdown, do not wait until your case becomes hopeless.

Get a remedy which will at once quiet the nerves, strengthen the heart, and build up the whole system.

Avail yourself of a perfect cure by using Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills.

Mrs. E. Beers, Upper Main River, N.B., writes:—"I have used Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills for over three months. I was so nervous I would imagine everything, and would spring out of my bed at night.

I tried the doctors, but they did me no good. My brother advised me to take Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills, which I did, and I can give them the greatest thanks, as they completely cured me."

Price, 50 cents a box; 3 boxes for $1.25, at all dealers, or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

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SELECT YOUR WEARING APPAREL.

from this warm, comforting list:

FOR LADIES AND MISSES.

Beautiful Fur Coats,
Warm Pony Coats,
Handsome Fur Scarfs and Muffs,
Smart Reversible Cloth Coats,
Stylish Suits, Nobby Skirts,
Pretty Silk Petticoats,
Beautiful Silk Waists,
Serviceable Raincoats,

FOR MEN AND BOYS.

Fine Fur Coats, Swell Overcoats, Nobby Suits, Warm Reefers. Stylish Raincoats, Smart Trousers, Pretty Overcoats for Little Chaps, Dressy Suits for Lads.

PER $1.00 WEEK

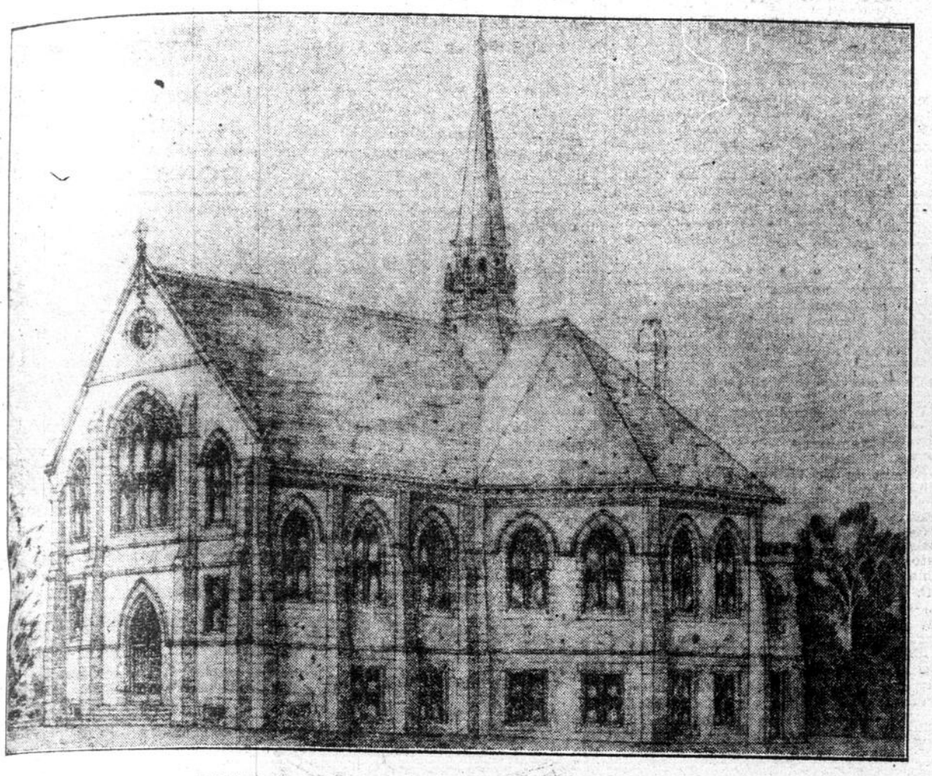
Will supply you with a genuine LADIES' MUSKRAT COAT made of fine selected muskrat skins, and great care is exercised in the matching. It has a high storm collar, with shawl ends that can be turned in to give double-breasted fronts; a [illegible] lining of Skinner's satin (the standard of [illegible] For motoring or [illegible] magnificent coat is unexcelled [illegible] a zero climate, and [illegible] ing investment, workmanship and materials being of the [illegible] ter comfort for many [illegible] be expected. Sizes [illegible] length, 48 inches.

OUR PRICE $89

J. GARMAISE & KAHN BROS.

829-831 ST. CATHERINE EAST, (Near Maisonneuve Street.)

POINT ST. CHARLES CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH WHICH COMES OF AGE TO-MORROW HAS HAD A STRENUOUS CAREER



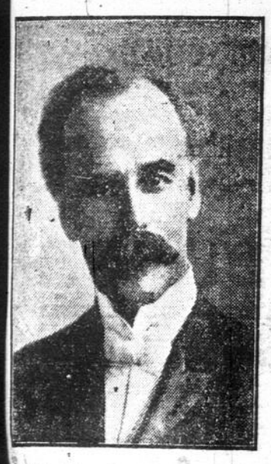
POINT ST. CHARLES CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

To-morrow Point St. Charles Congregational Church will celebrate its 21st anniversary, the Rev. Professor Warriner, D.D., of the Congregational Theological College, preaching at the morning service, and the Rev. Thomas Hall, of Island Pond, Vt., the organizer and first pastor of the church, giving the address to the Sunday-school in the afternoon, and preaching at night on 'Great facts worth remembering.'

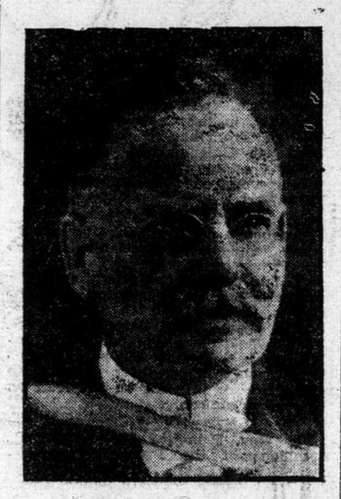
The Congregational Church in Point St. Charles was practically founded by the late Mr. Charles Cushing, who with Mr. Charles Gurd and other gentlemen purchased the old St. Matthews Church, and the first service was held on July 12, 1893. The church was organized on Nov. 5 of the same year, the Rev. Thomas Hall being installed. Mr. Hall remained there for four years, and it was during his pastorate that the old O'Brien Memorial Hall was constructed, in memory of Thomas O'Brien, who was drowned in the Lachine Rapids. During the latter part of Mr. Hall's pastorate and the beginning of that of the Rev. William Harvey, who succeeded him, the hall was used as an institutional church. Much good work was done there, but it was found impossible to finance it, and the hall was sold, afterwards becoming the Engineer's Armory.

The present pastor, the Rev. A. W. Main, came to Point St. Charles in August, 1905, and was installed in October of that year. Steps were taken at the beginning of Mr. Main's pastorate to obtain a new church. A piece of land was accordingly purchased on the corner of Wellington street and Hibernia road, at a cost of $7,500, and the old church sold for $8,000. A contract was immediately let to John Murison & Co., for the building of the new church, but the contractor falled and left the building with only roof and walls. The building committee and the members of the congregation, however, took the work in hand themselves, and after much sacrifice of time, money and energy, and encouraged by gifts from friends the new church was completed and is free of debt.

The building accommodates seven hundred people, is 68 feet long, and has a width of 84 feet across the transepts and 42 feet at the back.



THE REV. ARTHUR W. MAIN, The Present Pastor.



THE REV. PROFESSOR WARRINER, D.D., Of the Congregational Theological College.

NEWS OF JEWISH WORLD.

The capture of Salonika by the Greeks marks its return to those who ruled it many hundred years ago, but also brings up matter of interest to Jews throughout the world. The city of Salonika has a population of almost 160,000 souls, of which three out of every four are Jewish. The majority of those remaining are Greeks. Thus if any of the allies have a claim to it, it is certainly the Greeks, who have the greatest number of their nationality therein. But the annexation of this portion of Macedonia by Greece is likely also to bring with it a Jewish question for the above-mentioned reasons. Hithertofore, the Jewish population of Greece has been so small—about 5,000 out of three millions—that there has been no Jewish question, but the annexation of Salonika, with its large Jewish population, who are the greatest competitors of the Greeks all over the Levant, will probably be very unpleasant for the Jews. The Jewish population of Salonika is most ancient, and is very important in every way. They are mostly the descendants of the Spanish exiles, and speak a Spanish dialect at the present day. It was in Salonika, in the seventeenth century, that Sabbathai Zevi, the 'false Messiah,' found so many followers, and from the most ancient times the city of Salonica (or Thesalonika, as it was called) has been a great Jewish centre in Europe. The change is therefore not likely to be, as far as the Jews are concerned, for the better. There are many thousands of the Jewish youth in the ranks of the defeated Turkish army both in Macedonia and before Constantinople, and thus there is great sadness among the Jewish population of the city. It is probable that relief is needed by a large number of the widows and orphans of those killed in the fighting, and the Jews of the world will probably soon be asked for funds for the Jewish sufferers in Constantinople and Adrianople, as well as in Salonika.

* * *

It is reported from Belgrade that, as a result of the Balkan war, many Jewish business houses have been ruined.

* * *

The following figures as to the Jewish population of Macedonia and Albania should be of interest. In Macedonia there were at the last census 61,910, of whom over 50,000 live in Salonika. In Western Macedonia there are 4,750 Jews, and in Albania there are 11,000.

* * *

There was recently started another Jewish school in Jerusalem, known as the Hebrew Gymnasium of Jerusalem. So far there are over 100 pupils. The aim of the school is to educate Jewish children in Hebrew, on the same general lines as the Jaffa Gymnasium.

* * *

The late Isador Straus, who perished on the 'Titanic,' left an estate of $4,000,000. He left large sums of money to charity. Mr. Benjamin Guggenheim, who also was a victim, left an enormous estate, which has not yet been valued. He left some $450,000 for various charitable institutions, etc.

* * *

A Jewess, Isabella Abramovitch, has so greatly distinguished herself in the Mathematical Faculty at Kieff University that the professors have petitioned the ministry to permit them to prepare her for the post of professor of mathematics.

* * *

The executive council of the Jewish community of the city of Tunis have called for designs for the erection of a magnificent new synagogue. The edifice will be a magnificent one, and is the gift to the Jewish community to the great Judaeo-French philanthropist, M. Osiris.

* * *

The 'Lokalanzeiger, a Berlin paper, announced at the end of last month that Professor Bier (a Jew) had been summoned to Constantinople to take over the organization of the Red Crescent in the field. Dr. Bier was for many years body physician to the ex-Sultan, Abdul Hamid.

* * *

The Diet of Bukowina was opened last month, and ten Jews were included among the members. In all of the eight parliamentary committees, for the preparation of legislation, the Jews have seats.

* * *

The well known Jewish sculptor, Samuel Beer, has died suddenly at Florence at the age of sixty-eight. M. Beer was a native of Brunn, Moravia. He, however, made his reputation in Paris in the early '70's, when he exhibited in the Salon. Six or seven years ago he removed to Florence, since when he has become world-famous.

* * *

The first unit of the Red Crescent to leave London had a Jew, Mr. Eli Coplans, as the surgeon in charge.

The Jews of Sofia have converted the Jewish school into a hospital for wounded soldiers.

* * *

In the death of Madame Judith, at Paris, last week, a great actress has passed away. Julie Bernat, which was her real name, was born in Paris, in 1827, of Jewish parents. Distantly related to the famous actress, Rachel Felix, she naturally adopted the theatrical profession. She commenced her theatrical career at the Theatre des Folies Dramatiques in 1842, where her melodious voice, graceful bearing, and fascinating beauty won the hearts of the public, who called her 'la belle julve.' She was the model for the painting by Lanthoine of the Madonna for the Mt. Carmel Monastery. M. Judith made her first appearance at the Theatre Francais in 1846, where she was a great success. In 1851 she married Bernard Derosne, and a year later was elected a 'societaire' of the Theatre Francais, the highest honor in the French theatrical profession. Madame Judith retired from the stage in 1866, and has since resided in Paris. After her retirement she, however, translated several of Dickens' works, and adapted them for the French stage Her most notable roles were, Rosine, in 'Le Barbier de Seville'; Penelope, in Ponsard's tragedy 'Ulysse'; Mathilde, in Alfred de Musset's 'Un Caprice,' and Gabrielle, in Theodore Barriere's play, 'Lis dans la Vallee.' In her school days she was educated at a convent, and was so brilliant a scholar that she won the prize for the best knowledge of the catechism, but when she went up for the prize, she asked the priest whether her being a Jewess would make any difference. The priest was shocked, but said it would. Many interesting anecdotes appear in her memoirs, which appeared recently. She naturally knew some of the most famous men and women of her time.

* * *

The election of the members constituting the electoral colleges has terminated in a victory for the Right (Government Party, including Anti-Semites), which won 57 percent of the places on the colleges, while the Octobrists secured 13 percent of the seats, and the Opposition secured 30 percent. The Jews have gained one hundred and ninety-one places on the electoral colleges, among the successful candidates being the well-known Zionist leader, Dr. Kohan-Bernstein. The composition of the electoral college of Courland has rendered almost certain the return of a Jewish Deputy. The famous pro-Jewish peasant deputy, M. Gulkin, has lost his seat though the united efforts of the Anti-Semites.

* * *

A split has actually occurred in the German Alliance. The result is that the Southern subscribers have resolved to abide by the decisions of the Paris committee, the northern members refuse to be dictated to by the Paris Committeemen, and to subscribe to the I. C. A. without being allowed any share in the disposal of their subscriptions. The northern section are the great majority of the members, and they will shortly officially sever themselves from the Paris committee. The fate of their new organization will be awaited with interest. Probably they will join the Hilfsverein, which does the same work, but is a purely German institution.

CITY CIRCULATION AGENT

Of Leading Montreal Daily Endorses GIN PILLS.



FIVE long years of suffering from Kidney Trouble—two boxes of GIN PILLS—and it's all gone. That has been the experience of Mr. Eugene Quesnel, Chief City Circulation Agent of La Patrie,' of Montreal. He describes it feelingly:

Montreal, May 3rd, 1912.

I have been suffering from Kidney trouble for over five long years. I also Rheumatism in all my bones muscles could not sleep nights and some occasions could hardly walk. been treated by some of our best sicians but without relief and I lost fifteen pounds. One day I met of our leading hotelkeepers, who been cured by your famous GIN LLS and he advised me to try them. I bought two boxes at my drug- and before I had used one box I a big change. Before I finished second one I was completely cured. I can assure you I can hardly be- it is, for if I had only known what know now, I would not have spent One Hundred Dollars for nothing two boxes of GIN PILLS cured

EUGENE QUESNEL.'

GIN PILLS are gaining a world-reputation, by the way they con- the most obstinate cases of Rheu- and all kinds of Kidney Trou-

a box, 6 for $2.50. Sample free or write National Drug and Chemi- Co. of Canada, Limited, Toronto.

CHURCH NOTICES.

METHODIST CHURCHES.

SHERBROOKE STREET METHODIST CHURCH, Sherbrooke street, just west of St. Lawrence. Rev. Alfred A. Radley, pastor. Public worship, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Prayer meeting, Wednesday, at 8 p.m. Epworth League on Monday at 8 p.m. Junior League on Friday at 4.15 p.m. Sunday school and Bible classes at 3 p.m. Everybody welcome. 11 a.m., preacher, the Rev. Charles S. Laidman, B.A., B.D.; 7 p.m., the pastor will preach. Subject: 'Life Lessons from the Story of Peter'. (a) 'Called to be an Apostle.'

DOMINION SQUARE METHODIST CHURCH—Pastor, the Rev. E. I. Hart, B.A. Public worship at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Class meeting, 10 a.m. Sunday school and Bible classe sat 3 p.m. The Rev. J. Cooper Antliff, M.A., D.D., will preach at both services.

SHAW MEMORIAL METHODIST CHURCH. Rev. Manion I. Robinson, B.A., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. 3 p.m., Sunday school. Men's Meeting at 3 o'clock.

The church is situated at the corner of Beaubien and Christophe Colomb sts. St. Denis Boulevard. All are welcome. Pastor's residence, 1816 Christopher Columbus street.

ST. JAMES METHODIST CHURCH. —The pastor, the Rev. Wm. Sparling, B.A., D.D. Sunday, Nov. 17. The pastor will preach at both services. 11 a.m., 'Great Thoughts Born in a Prison Cell.' 7 p.m., 'New Power the Occasion of Temptation.' Temperance meeting in the lecture hall after evening service. Visitors and strangers in the city are cordially invited to all the above services, also the Sunday schools, which meet at 9.30 a.m. and 3 p.m. Men's Association meets in the church at 3 p.m.

ST. HENRI METHODIST CHURCH, corner of St. Antoine and Convent Sts. Rev. A. T. Jones, M.A., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday-school and Bible classes at 3 p.m.

MOUNTAIN STREET METHODIST CHURCH, corner of Mountain and Torrance streets. Rev. T. E. Bourke, B.D., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The pastor will preach at both services. 3 p.m. Brotherhood meeting. Speaker, Mr. Fraser. 10 a.m., class. 3 p.m., S.S. Monday evening at 8, E. L. of C. E. Wednesday evening, prayer meeting. Strangers welcome to all services.

N.B.—At close of evening service, in lecture Hall, Lantern Views. Subject. 'Alcohol and the Human Body.'

MARLBOROUGH ST. METHODIST CHURCH, corner of Marlborough and St. Catherine streets. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

Sunday school at 3 p.m. Ep. League Monday, 8 p.m. Service on Davidson street, Tuesday at 8 p.m. Prayer service on Wednesday at 8 p.m., Junior League on Friday at 7.45.

FAIRMOUNT AVENUE METHODIST CHURCH, corner Fairmount and Hutchison streets. The Rev. Geo. W. McCall, B.A., B.D., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The pastor will preach at both services. Brotherhood of Andrew and Philip Sunday. 10 a.m. Sunday school and adult Bible classes at 3 p.m. Epworth League of C. E. on Monday at 8 p.m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Strangers cordially welcome at all services.

WEST END CHURCH, cor. of Canning and Coursol streets, Montreal.—Rev. C. S. Laidman, B.A., B.D., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school at 3 p.m.

BRITISH METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH MISSION, Desrivieres street. Rev. Moses Newsome, pastor. Rev. R. Brown, Pastor Emeritus. Preaching at 11 a.m. and 7.30 p.m. Sunday school at 3 p.m. Strangers welcome.

EAST END METHODISH CHURCH, corner of Cartier and DeMontigny sts.—The Rev. B. B. Brown, pastor Men's Sunday to-morrow. 11 a.m., the Rev. E. D. Mitchell, preacher. 3 p.m., Men's meeting for Bible Study of 'The Great Question.' 7 p.m., the pastor will preach. Subject: 'Four P's that Spell Prosperity.' Male choir. 8 p.m. Half-Hour Song Service in parlors. E. L. of C.E. on Mondays at 8 p.m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. J. C.E. on Friday at 4 p.m. Strangers and visitors are welcome.

MOUNT ROYAL AVE. METHODIST CHURCH, corner of Mount Royal ave. and Berri street. The Rev. Henry A. Young, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The pastor will preach at both services. Sunday school at 3 p.m.

Epworth League of Christian Endeavor on Monday evening. The Junior Christian Endeavor Society meets on Wednesday at 3.30 p.m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. All seats free. Strangers welcome.

WESTMOUNT METHODIST CHURCH corner of Western and Lansdowne avenues, Westmount. Rev. W. F. Baker, pastor. Sunday, Nov. 17, 1912. 10 a.m., class meeting. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. 3 p.m., Sunday school. Mr. Hintcliffe, organist and leader.

CENTENARY METHODIST CHURCH, corner of Wellington and Charron streets. The Rev. J. D. Ellis, B.A., pastor. Class meetings at 9.30 and 10 a.m. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

Sunday school and Bible classes at 3 p.m. Midweek service on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Epworth League on Monday at 8 p.m. Junior League on Friday at 7 p.m. Hope Chapel Sunday school at 3 p.m. Strangers welcome to all services.

DELORIMIER METHODIST CHURCH (cor. of Simard street and St. Joseph Boulevard).—Pastor, Rev. C. H. Brown. The services for Sunday next are as follows: 11 a.m., morning service. By the pastor. 3 p.m., Delorimier Brotherhood. 7 p.m., evening service.

DOUGLAS METHODIST CHURCH, corner of St. Catherine and Chomedy streets. The Rev. W. R. Young, B.A., B.D., pastor. Divine service at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The pastor will conduct both services. Sunday school at 3 p.m.

METHODIST ITALIAN MISSION, corner of Dorchester and St. Urbain sts. Sunday school and Bible class at 10 a.m. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Communion first Sunday of every month. Preacher, the Rev. Liborio Lattoni. All are welcome.

EGLISE EVANGELIQUE, rue Delisle. —Services publics a 11 hrs et 7 hrs. Ecole de Dimanches a 10 hrs. Reunion de priere, Mercredi soir a 8 hrs.

DESRIVIERES ST. MISSION. Divine service at 11 a.m. and 7.30 p.m. Sunday school at 3 p.m. Brotherhood meeting at 4 p.m. Pastor, the Rev. R Brown.

JEWISH MISSION.

INTERDENOMINATIONAL CHRISTIAN MISSION TO THE JEWS, 183A Dorchester street W. (near Bleury). — Gospel service, Saturday and Sunday at 8 p.m. Bible class every Sunday evening from 7 to 8. Classes every night except Monday and Wednesday. A 'twenty-minutes' Bible talk every Tuesday, Thursday and Friday. All denominations are invited. H. Asher, superintendent.

CHURCH NOTICES.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL, Montreal.—Venerable Archdeacon Norton, D.D., Rector of Montreal; Rev Herbert Symonds, D.D., LL.D., Vicar of Christ Church Cathedral. Rev. A. H. McGreer, M.A., assistant. 8 a.m. Holy Communion. 10 a.m., Holy Communion. 11 a.m. Cathedral service. Preacher, the Vicar. 3 p.m., Sunday school and Bible classes in the Synod Hall. 7 p.m. Cathedral service. Preacher, the Rev. A. H. McGreer.

L'EGLISE DU REDEMPTEUR (Episcopale), 12 Chatham street. Morning prayer and sermon at 11 a.m. Evening prayer at 7 p.m. Henry E. Benoit, rector.

ST. EDWARD'S CHURCH, corner of Inspector and St. Paul streets—Rural Dean Sanders, Incumbent. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Preacher, the Incumbent. Holy Communion at 7 p.m. Sunday school and Bible classes at 3 p.m. Tuesday, 2.30 p.m., Ladies' Aid; 7.45 p.m., Girls' Auxiliary. Wednesday, 8 p.m., service in the chapel. Thursday evening and Friday afternoon and evening, Bazaar. Saturday, 8 p.m., choir practice. Strangers made welcome.

ST. GEORGE'S PARISH CHURCH, Dominion Square.

Clergy.

Rev. Canon Paterson-Smyth, B.D., LL.D., Litt.D., D.C.L.
Rev. Wm. Stevenson Major.
Rev. R. G. Ascah, B.A.
24th Sunday after Trinity.
Celebrations of the Holy Communion at 8 a.m. and 11 a.m.
Processional hymn 224.
Morning prayer at 11 o'clock.
Venite—Dyce.
Psalms—Fitzherbert and Nares.
Te Deum—Stanford in B flat.
Benedictus—Langdon.
Hymns—231, 321.
Kyrie—Tours in F.
Anthem, 'Blessed are the Merciful.'—Hiles.
Preacher, the Rev. W. Stevenson Major.
Bible lecture for men at 3 p.m.
Sunday school and Bible class, 3 p.m.
Evening prayer at 7 o'clock.
Processional hymn 390.
Responses Tallis.
Psalms—Hayes, Woodward and Felton.
Magnificat—Stanford in B flat.
Nunc Dimittis—Stanford in B flat.
Hymns 223, 240.
Anthem, Sun of My Soul,' Adams.
Preacher, Rev. Dr. Paterson-Smyth.
First sermon of a series on 'Life After Death.'
The church is open all day for private prayer.

ST. MARTIN'S CHURCH, Church of England, St. Urbain street and Prince Arthur. Rev. Canon Troop, M.A., rector; Rev. Edgar T. Capel, assistant minister. 8 a.m., Holy Communion; 11 a.m. morning prayer and sermon; 7 p.m., evening prayer and sermon. Preacher at both services the rector. All seats free and unappropriated. Strangers welcomed. All one in Christ Jesus.

The BISHOP CARMICHAEL MEMORIAL CHURCH, St. Zotique street, St. Denis Boulevard. Rev. H. E. Horsey, rector. 8 a.m., Holy Communion; 11 a.m., morning prayer; 3 p.m., Sunday-school; 7 p.m., evening prayer.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION, Park avenue, near St. Viateur. Rev. Jas. L. Flanagan, rector; Rev. C. E. Scrimgeour, M.A., assistant. 24th Sunday after Trinity. 8 a.m., Holy Communion. 11a.m. Matins. Preacher, the rector; 3 p.m., Men's Bible class; 7 p.m. Evensong; preacher, the Rev. C. E. Scrimgeour; Monday evening, 8.15, A. Y.P.A. Social.

UNDENOMINATIONAL.

OLD BREWERY MISSION (RESCUE WORK) 344-346 Craig St. West, Montreal.—Services in th eMission Hall every evening at 8 o'clock. Sunday evening, 7.45 o'clock. Hearty song service and Gospel of Jesus Christ. Children's service on Sunday morning at 10 o'clock. Mr. W. G. Taylor's Bible class for converted men only. Sunday afternoon at 2.30. Mr. W. G. Taylor's Bible class for women only, at the Girls' Happy Hour Association, 121 Congregation st., Point St. Charles. Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock, Mothers' meeting. Children's class and nursery on Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Cottage meetings. Kitchen Garden class for children on Tuesday afternoon at 3.45. Sewing class for children on Saturday afternoon at 2.45. W. G. Taylor, Supt.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, Drummond streets. Meetings for men, Saturday, 8 p.m; prayer meeting, Sunday, 4 p.m. Sunday, 8.30 p.m., Home Hour.

PROTESTANT HOUSE OF INDUSTRY AND HOMES, Longue Pointe. — On Sunday, Nov. 17, 1912, at 3 p.m., divine service will be conducted by the Rev. H. S. Lee, B.A.

RAILROAD MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION meets in the R.R.Y.M.C.A. Building, cor. 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 7.30 p.m. excepting Wednesday evening. Prayer meeting every Tuesday at 8.15 p.m. 'What We Can' Circle of the King's Daughters second Tuesday of each month at 3.15 p.m. Bible class on Sunday at 4 p.m., and song service on Sunday at 8.30 p.m. All young women are cordially invited to all these services.

THE MONTREAL CITY MISSION, 287 Cadieux, near to the General Hospital.—Street services (weather permitting) in St. Lawrence market-place, on Wednesday, Friday and Sunday evenings, and in other streets at suitable times. Mission services, Sunday, 11 and 7. Sunday schoo lat 3. Nightly classes, for foreigners, in winter, educational and religious. Sewing class on Wednesday at 3. Misiso nopen for all forms of service including employment bureau daily from 8 to 12.30 and from 2.30 to 10. A welcome hand to the emigrant and those in need. W. Bowman Tucker, M.A., Ph.D., Superintendent; Miss J. Q. Borland, L.Mus., secretary.

SALVATION ARMY, University St.—Sunday services conducted by Colonel Turner, of Toronto. Times of meetings: At 11.00, 3.00 and 7.30. Corner of McGill College and St. Catherine streets at 7 p.m.

The Citadel, corner of University and Cathcart streets. Adjutant and Mrs. Cornish and Lieut. Clayton, in charge.

The Metropole, 22 St. Alexander St. (Major L. E. Taylor, Supt.)—Sunday, 3 p.m., Men's Own Meeting; 7 p.m., prayer meeting; Wednesday, 7.30 p.m., testimony meeting; Friday, 7.30 p.m., Bible class.

Bourgeois Street, Point St. Charles—Adjutant and Mrs. Mercer, in charge.

French Corps, 11 Vitre Street West near St. Lawrence Boulevard—Adjutant Sabrit and Captain Boeffiin, in charge.

Demontigny Stret, near Delorimier Avenue. — Captain (and Mrs. Smith, in charge.

WELCOME HALL MISSION—Gospel services. 117 St. Antoine street, Montreal. Sunday, 7 p.m. Tuesday, 8 p.m. Thursday, 8 p.m. Sunday, Tuesday, and Thursday at 8 p.m. Sunday, the Young Women's Bible class at 4.30 p.m.

YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, 502 Dorchester St. West.—Sunday, Bible class at 4.15 p.m. Tea, 5.30 p.m. Praise service, 6 p.m. Monday: Bible Study Class, 8 p.m. Third Tuesday of every month—Mission Circle, 8 p.m. Thursday: Prayer meeting at 10.30 a.m. Service conducted by one of the city ministers at 7 p.m. All young women cordially invited to all these services.

CHURCH NOTICES.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCHES.

KNOX CHURCH, corner of Dorchester street and Mansfield street. The Rev. J. Adams Mohtgomery, B.A., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The pastor will conduct both services. Sabbath school and young women's Bible classes at 3 p.m., and pastor's class for men at same hour. Schools for Chinamen at 10 a.m. and 8.15 p.m. C.E. meeting on Monday evening at 8 o'clock. Meeting for prayer on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. Choir concert on Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock. Strangers welcome to all services.

MELVILLE (Presbyterian) CHURCH Melville avenue, Westmount Park—Rev. John Lochhead, M.A., Minister. The Rev. John Turnbull, B.D. of Ottawa, will preach at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. services. Pastor's Bible class at the conclusion of the morning service. Sabbath school and Young Men's Bible class at 3 p.m. Ladies' Aid Association meets on Monday at 3 p.m. Young Women's Guild on Tuesday at 2.30 p.m. Hospital Social service meeting on Tuesday at 8 p.m. Misison Band on Friday at 4.30 p.m.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, Dorchester st. The Rev. R. Bruce Taylor, M.A., D.D., Minister. Services on Sunday at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The pastor will preach.

THE FIRST CHURCH, corner of Mance and Prince Arthur streets. The Rev. Malcolm A. Campbell, Minister. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. School for Chinamen at 9.45. Sunday school at 3 p.m. Young Ladies' Guild meets on Monday evening at 8 o'clock. Adult Bible Class meets at 3 p.m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. Strangers will be made welcome at all services.

MACVICAR MEMORIAL CHURCH, St. Viateur avenue, corner of Hutchison street. The Rev. James G. Potter, M.A., Minister. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The pastor will preach at both services. 3 p.m., opening of the new lecture hall for Sunday school. Address by the Rev. Principal Scrimber. Special offering for building fund. Services will be held in the new lecture hall. Entrances by Hutchison and St. Viateur avenue.

ST. MATTHEW'S CHURCH, 632 Wellington street, corner Bourgeois — The Rev. L. B Gibson, B.D., Ph.D., pastor. Divine services: 11 a.m., 'The Supreme Quest in Life'; 7 p.m., 'The Bramble King.'

Sunday school and Bible classes at 3 p.m. St. Matthew's P.S.A., at 3 p.m. Address by the Rev. John Chisholm, B.A., on 'The Woman for the Times.' Everybody made welcome to all these services.

CRESCENT STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Dorchester and Crescent Sts. The Rev. Robt. W. Dickie, B.A., Minister. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m., conducted by the Minister. Strangers welcome at all services.

ST. LUKE'S CHURCH, Presbyterian, Decarie a enue, Notre Dame de Grace. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school at 3 p.m.

ST. ANDREW'S PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Cote St. Antoine Road, opposite Kensington avenue, Westmount. Rev. W. J. Clark, D.D., Minister, 11 a.m. 'The Task of the Church,' the Minister, 7 p.m., Pastor Daniel Couve, M.A., B.D., of Paris France. Sunday school at 3 p.m. St. Henry Sunday-school at 3 p.m.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND, ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, Beaver Hall Hill. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The Rev. Dr. Donald Guthrie, D.D., will officiate 11 a.m., 'A New Understanding.' 7 p.m., 'The Promise of the Cross,' being the third in series on 'Christ, the Cross, and a Man.' 3 p.m., Sunday school and Bible class. Strangers welcome to all services.

SALEM WELSH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH (Alexandra Rooms), 314 St. Catherine West, opposite Christ Church Cathedral. Pastor, the Rev. J. R. Evans. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. 3 p.m., Sunday school, English and Welsh classes. 8 p.m., Wednesday, prayer meeting.

WESTMINSTER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Atwater avenue. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school, Chinese classes at 3 o'clock. Sunday school at 3 p.m. Monday evening, Christian Endeavor. Wednesday, prayer meeting. The Rev. M. S Oxley, B.A., pastor, 369 Clarke avenue, Westmount.

ERSKINE CHURCH, Presbyterian. — Head of Crescent street. The Rev. Geo. Hanson, M.A., D.D., the pastor, will preach at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Visitors are welcome.

STANLEY STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Rev. W. D. Reid, B.A., B.D., pastor. Morning service at 11 o'clock. Subject: 'The Wedding Feast.' Evening at 7 o'clock. Subject: 'The Young Man Coming- to Himself.' Sabbath-school and Bible classes at 3 p.m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m.

FAIRMOUNT PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Papineau avenue and Masson street. The Rev. H. S. Lee, B.A., pastor. Services att 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Adult Bible class at 2 p.m. Sunday school at 3 p.m. Y.P.S.C.E. on Monday at 8 p.m. Weekly prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. The pastor will conduct both services. Strangers welcome to all the services.

AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH (Presbytery of New York), corner of Dorchester and Drummond streets. The Rev. Robert Johnston, D.D., Minister. Mr. James H. Shearer, A.R.C.O., Organist. Public worship at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Dr. Johnston will preach at both services. At evening worship the 'Hallelujah Chorus' will be sung by the choir. 3 p.m., Short-term Class, by Dr. Johnston, on 'The Essentials of Christian Belief.'

TAYLOR CHURCH, Presbyterian, corner of Papineau avenue and Logan st. The Rev. Dr. A. C. Manson, pastor, 11 a.m. preacher, the pastor. 7 p.m., induction of 14 new elders. Preacher, the Rev. Principal Scrimger. 3 p.m., Sunday school and Bible classes and Men's Own Meeting. Christian Endeavor on Monday. 8 p.m. Leader, Mr. A. J. Todd. Boys' Brigade, on Tuesday, at 7.30 p.m. Ladies' Annul Sale of Work on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday afternoons and evenings.

The public are cordially invited and made welcome to any or all of the above services.

CALVIN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Notre Dame street West, near Seigneurs street. Sabbath services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. conducted by the pastor, the Rev. James Mackay. Sabbath school and Bible class at 3 p.m. Ordination and induction of elders at evening service at 7 p.m., the Rev. Prof. D. J. Fraser, D.D., LL.D., and the Rev. Jas. Mackay will officiate. Prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Strangers cordially invited to all services, and shown to seats.

GARDENVILLE AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH (Longueuil). Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Bible class and Sabbath school at 3 p.m.

VICTORIA CHURCH, corner of Conway and Menai streets. The 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. Midweek service on Wednesday at 8 p.m. All welcome.

LIVINGSTONE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of Mance street and Atlantic avenue. The Rev. Allen Reid, B.A., B.D. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school at 3 p.m. All are welcome.

MAISONNEUVE PRES. CHURCH, corner Letourneau and Adam streets. Pastor, the Rev. R. L. Ballantyne. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Preacher at both services the pastor, R. L. Ballantyne. Sabbath school and pastor's Bible class at 3 p.m. Chinese classes at 10 a.m. Christian Endeavor on Monday evening at 8 p.m. Boys' Brigade on Tuesday and Thursday evening at 7.15 p.m. Prayer meeting (special music), on Wednesday evening at 8 p.m. Men's Club, under a director from the Central Y.M.C.A., on Friday evening at 8p.m. Gospel Temperance Tea Meeting on Saturday evening at 8 p.m., conducted by Mr. Hood, assistant pastor.

KENSINGTON Presbyterian Church, —corner Godfrey avenue and Grand Boulevard, Notre Dame de Grace. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m., conducted by Mr. George G. Treanor, student-in-charge. Sunday school and Bible class at 3 p.m. Mr. S. McConnell, Superintendent of Sunday school.

CHURCH NOTICES.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCHES.

ST. MARK'S MEN'S OWN, corner of Dalhousie and William street, every Sunday morning at 10 a.m.

EGLISE ST. JEAN, angle des rues Ste. Catherine et Cadieux. Culte le dimanche a 11 a.m. et 7 p.m. Ecole du dimanche a 10. Reunion de priere le mercredi a 8 p.m. Reunion de la societe d'activite chretienne le vendredi a 8 p.m.

AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN CHAPEL, 75 Inspector street. Rev. John Currie, pastor. Sabbath services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school and Bible classes at 3 p.m. Gospel meeting on Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock. Prayer meeting on Friday evening at 8 p.m. Mothers' meetings on Thursday at 2.30 p.m. Boys' B.B. Band on Monday evening at 7.30. Junior Girls' Gymnasium on Thursday at 7.30 p.m. Helping Hand Sewing Class on Saturday morning at 10.15 a.m. Junior C E. on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. Y.P.S.C.E. on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Seats free. A nearty welcome to all.

ST CHARLES STREET MISSION (in connection with St. Matthew's Church), Point St. Charles, No. 188 St. Charles street. Minister, Prof. Chas. Sheler. Assistant, Mr. H. Bolingbroke. Ser ice, Francaise, at 11 a.m. Sunday-school to-morrow afternoon at 3 p.m. Evening service at 7 p.m.

BAPTIST CHURCHES.

TEMPLE BAPTIST CHURCH, Outremont, corner Durocher street and Fairmount avenue. Rev. Gordon H. Baker, B.A., B.D., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. 3 p.m., Sunday school. Seats free. All welcome.

FRENCH BAPTIST CHURCH, (L'Oratoire), 14 Mance street—Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school at 12 12 m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Rev. A. L. Therrien, pastor.

OLIVET BAPTIST CHURCH, corner Dorchester and Guy streets. Pastor, the Rev. Joseph Sullivan, M.A. Sunday, Nov. 17, 1912. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The pastor will preach at both services. The evening subject will be: 'Where Christ Is.' Strangers welcome to all services.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, corner of Union avenue and Sherbrooke street. The Rev. J. A. Gordon, M.A., D.D., pastor. Service at 11 a.m. 'What is the Real Object of Christian Preaching?' 7 p.m., 'What Should be the Subject Matter of Christian Preaching?' 3.00 p.m., Sabbath school. Strangers welcome to all services.

ST. PAUL'S BAPTIST CHURCH, East Ontario, near Nicolet street. The Rev. Arthur St. James, B.A., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. 'Christ Revealed,' French; 2.30 p.m., Bible school; 6 p.m., B.Y.P.U.; 7 p.m., 'Thoughtlessness.' English. Strangers welcome to all services.

WESTMOUNT BAPTIST CHURCH, corner of Western and Olivier avenues. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Bible School at 3 p.m.

WESTMOUNT BAPTIST MISSION, Molson's Bank Building, corner of Notre Dame and St. Remi streets, St. Henry. Sunday school at 3 p.m. Gospel meeting at 7 p.m. Strangers cordially welcome.

OLIVET BAPTIST CHAPEL, 602 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 services at 7 p.m. Strangers welcome.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCHES.

POINT ST. CHARLES CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, Wellington and Hibernia Road. The Rev. A. W. Main, pastor

COSMOPOLITAN MONTREAL

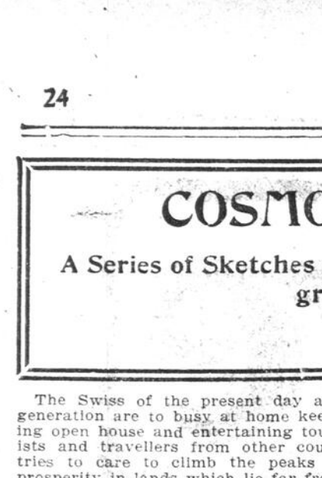
A Series of Sketches of the Interesting Part Played by the Foreign Immigrant in the Making of a Metropolis.

VI.—THE SWISS

The Swiss of the present day and generation are to busy at home keeping open house and entertaining tourists and travellers from other countries to care to climb the peaks of prosperity in lands which lie far from their own homes. The welcome, which used to include only the summer pleasure-seeker, has been extended to the winter roamer in Switzerland, and the Swiss have not so much time to get away from their mountain regions as they had formerly.

If any city in British North America can attract them, it is this Metropolis, but, at the most, we have only a couple of hundred of Swiss here.

They hold no fort in Montreal, nor have they formed themselves into any community which one could refer to as distinctly Swiss. They tenant no shores of a local lake Geneva, nor have they settled any miniature Berne as the centre of their activities. The



MR. F. T. KAELIN,
President of the Swiss Society of Montreal.

two great handfuls—the couple of hundred—are scattered in all parts of the city, and it is doubtful if any one Swiss in the city knows more than fifty of the others. Not that they are inconsiderate of the welfare of one another, but their numbers are not strong enough as yet to make them a power, the same as some other nationalities are in Montreal.

There is the Societé Suisse de Montreal, but up to the present it claims few more than one quarter of the Swiss people in the city. Conversational intercourses with the officers of this association will, however, show that the Swiss Society of Montreal is an enthusiastic organization, and that, as the total number of Swiss increases here, the leaves in the membership roll book will have to be added to. The same feeling of brotherhood which has been noted amongst other foreign elements in Montreal is existant amongst the Swiss in this centre. They are all proud of one another's success, and there is no forbidding class distinction between the mechanician and the college professor, for the life callings of the local Swiss vary as much as these two vocations indicate. Even their long association with the most severe type of English has not taught the Swiss to overlook the man in his fellow beings, and judge him merely by his surroundings, status and social sets.

Under the presidency of Mr. F. T. Kaelin, the Swiss Society is forging ahead. In the well-directed efforts to make it one of the best foreign representative bodies in town, he is ably assisted by the secretary, Mr. Oscar Gass, and the treasurer, Mr. Numa Huguenin. True to the traditions of their country the members of this body are climbing, and they have very laudably set no mean height as the goal of their ambition.

The Swiss have mixed more in the early history of this country than many are aware of. Especially is this true of this part of the country, the Province of Quebec. Here, from the very first of the English Conquest, they more than mixed in it — they surely saturated it in some instances. When England became the dominating factor in Canada, the English Government, seeing that this colony was Roman Catholic and French, and supposing that, under English rule, these Roman Catholics might become Protestants, sent out two Swiss pastors, who were ordained by the Anglican Church. From Neufchatel came de Montmollin, who was for thirty-five years or so, rector in Quebec, while the other Swiss missionary, de Lisle, was stationed in Montreal. From the factional hatred which grew up amongst the inhabitants of these districts in those days, the religious feeling was bound to be high. The



MR. OSCAR GASS,
Secretary of the Swiss Society here.

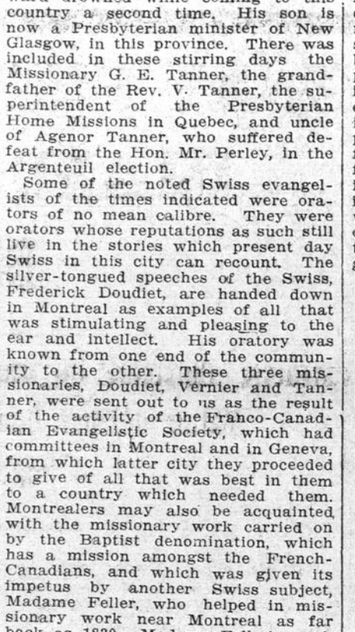
"Swiss' became the common designation of the French Protestants. To this day it has been handed as an insult, even in Montreal, to French Protestants, the name 'Swiss.'

These first new comers of the Swiss, nothing daunted, went on with the serious work they had in hand, and close to Montreal are still found the institutions made fast by them in the face of great difficulties. Montreal still helps to guard the landmarks which were so firmly planted by the Swiss religious workers. One of these best known locally, is the Presbyterian College at Pointe aux Trembles. It had its origin through the Missionary Amaron, whose son is a French minister in Quebec. In 1840 Amaron, himself a native of Switzerland, came to Canada and worked amongst the French Canadians as an evangelist, and set up near St. Scholastique the same institution which flourishes at Point aux Trembles.

About this time Montreal was made acquainted with still another Swiss in the person of the Rev. T. Vernier, of Geneva, who ministered in this locality in 1844, and who was afterward drowned while coming to this country a second time. His son is now a Presbyterian minister of New Glasgow, in this province. There was included in these stirring days the Missionary G. E. Tanner, the grandfather of the Rev. V. Tanner, the superintendent of the Presbyterian Home Missions in Quebec, and uncle of Agenor Tanner, who suffered defeat from the Hon. Mr. Perley, in the Argenteuil election.

Some of the noted Swiss evangelists of the times indicated were orators of no mean calibre. They were orators whose reputations as such still live in the stories which present day Swiss in this city can recount. The silver-tongued speeches of the Swiss, Frederick Doudiet, are handed down in Montreal as examples of all that was stimulating and pleasing to the ear and intellect. His oratory was known from one end of the community to the other. These three missionaries, Doudiet, Vernier and Tanner, were sent out to us as the result of the activity of the Franco-Canadian Evangelistic Society, which had committees in Montreal and in Geneva, from which latter city they proceeded to give of all that was best in them to a country which needed them. Montrealers may also be acquainted with the missionary work carried on by the Baptist denomination, which has a mission amongst the French-Canadians, and which was given its impetus by another Swiss subject, Madame Feller, who helped in missionary work near Montreal as far back as 1830. Madame Feller's work for the education of the younger French and English pupils is still being carried on at this school near the American frontier past St. Johns.

The name Joli de Lotbiniere will not be unfamiliar to many people of Montreal. The elder of the name was by origin a Swiss, the combination of the name being made by matrimonial alliance in Canada. He was liked by the French-Canadians, by reason of his being a Protestant in more ways than one. His opposition to the confederation of Canada, was a fight against the amalgamation of the provinces, because he thought that the French-Canadians would in the event of it, lose their national identity. Though a general in the English Army, and looked upon as an English governor, and the first one, Governor Haldimand was a Swiss, and roundly hated for his English proclivities. On the site of his former re-



PROFESSOR BEILER,
Prominent Member of the Swiss Colony.

sidence now stands the celebrated Chateau Frontenac at Quebec.

Though our students in medicine flock to Swiss universities to perfect their knowledge in the profession which has attained such a high and remarkable reputation in that Alpine country, we yet have to have permanently a Swiss medical practitioner in Montreal. Switzerland teaches us much when we take the trouble to go to her, but she sends very few Doctors of Medicine across to us to become residents of this country. Montreal students, who are taking post-graduate courses, know well the universities of Berne, Zurich, Basil Fribourg, Geneve, Lausanne and Naufchatel. Most of the Roman Catholic students of Montreal pursuing their college courses in the European seats of learning attend the University of Fribourg in Switzerland, where Laval students are as well-known as they are at the Catholic University of Paris.

The children of Swiss parentage are perhaps more prominent in some ways in Montreal than were the parents, as an instance of which might be cited the family Lafleur, for the mother of Mr. Eugene Lafleur, the advocate, Dr. Lafleur and Professor Lafleur, is herself a Swiss.

Switzerland, in the matter of teachers of higher education, is doing a useful work in this city, for, besides supplying some of the best qualified professors and lecturers in different educational institutions here, it is the land of the nativity of a younger generation of Swiss, who will some day take their places in the positions their elders now hold. The land of the snowy peaks and luring valleys has sent us Professor Dr. Walter, who occupies the chair of Modern Languages at McGill University. From the same country comes Professor Beiler, the authority and lecturer on French theological subjects in the Presbyterian College. He has held this important post for the last four years, after having been educated at Lausanne, where also he was principal of one of the leading high schools. He was afterwards a minister of the Reformed Church in France.

Madame Cornu, who held the position of Professor of French at Macdonald College, is a Swiss lady. Her successor in the same useful sphere of education is Madame Helene Beiler, another native of Switzerland. She has been associated with this well-known college for a couple of years, where the authorities are particular that their instructors, to have the very best qualifications, must come from either Switzerland or France.

Montreal cannot complain, nor can any other part of Canada, that Switzerland sends to us people who are not educated to as high a standard as we ourselves are able to claim, for there is less than one percent of the population of that mountainous country credited with being illiterate.

Switzerland's seats of learning can look back with pride to past centuries, when that well-bound, tightly set, and independent country, already scanned the history of its prominence in educational matters. Education there is compulsory, and though English is not generally taught in the Swiss schools, the pupils are made proficient in French and German. Thanks to this efficiency, McGill University claims a second Swiss in Professor Lambert, who has been lecturer in Modern Languages here for the last four years.

The cantons into which Switzerland is divided are yearly turning out graduates who know full well that there never will be sufficient field for their services in the home land, and, as the batches of well-grounded students pass yearly from the halls of learning, they are compelled to look to foreign fields for suitable spheres wherein to practise their professions. Especially is this the case in the profession of engineering, where the men from Lausanne are constantly watching their opportunity to travel abroad, incidentally helping other countries with the knowledge they have acquired, while at the same time helping themselves. In the list of civil engineers Montreal has a very fair per-



NUMA HUGUENIN,
Acting Vice-Consul of the Swiss Government.

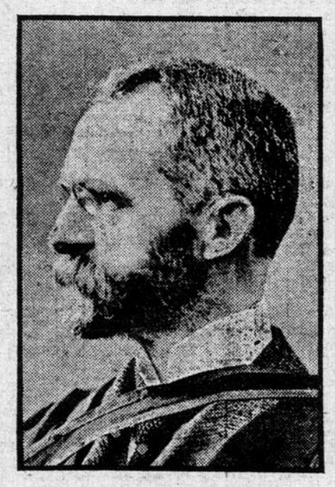
centage of Swiss, with the names of Kaelin, Cavin and desBaillets and Lefebvre prominent. The brother of Engineer Lefebvre is also well-known to hundreds of visitors at St. Agathe, where he is the proprietor of one of the large hotels, and was, too, the leader in the building of the great bobsleigh slide with which many Montreal citizens are familiar.

The Swiss of Montreal rightly claim as one of themselves, Dr. Henri Ami, son of the Rev. Mr. Ami, who originally came from Geneva. Dr. Ami is of the Geological Survey at Ottawa, a Doctor of Science of Queen's University, and a Doctor of Laws of McGill.

Montreal libraries, which contain that well-written book, 'Le Canada et La France,' may not have recognized in the writer, Mr. Maurice Tremblay, another Swiss, but such he is, as is also another man prominent in educational circles, Mr. Guignard, attached to the Experimental Farm at the capital.

It is natural that the majority of the Swiss who come to this country are Protestants, for the cantons of their own country are divided as to population into about three-fifths Protestants and two-fifths Roman Catholics. Soon, however, with the increase of Roman Catholicism, Switzerland will have about three-sevenths of her population holding the Roman faith. From the canton of Fribourg the pontifical guard of the Pope is chosen the general at the Vatican being a Swiss colonel.

Though Montreal has not attained the heights of a Swiss Papal Guard, we have with us another coterie of men, who are as devoted in their services as were ever the cohorts of cathedral cloisters. They are the small army of cooks. — Montreal's gastronomical guard. Les Grisons, the deep valleys, St. Mauritz and L'Engadine control almost the birth of the best cooks and confectioners the world can wish for. They are there in all numbers, in readiness to go to all countries. From this locality sprang Ritz, whose name is a delight to the traveller in any country, who loves to live well. Every city which has donned even the swaddling clothes of catering, can count within its confines a Swiss cook. In this respect Montreal starts at the St. James Club, and a score of the best dinners to be had in the city may be credited to the all-conquering cook who hails from some shadow of the clear-cut Alps. Patrons of the new Ritz Carlton in Montreal will be introduced to the tempting dishes of yet another Swiss who has risen to the pinnacle of fame by reason of well-made dishes. When most of these Swiss menu-men have made enough money in the land of their temporary



PROFESSOR E. T. LAMBERT,
A Montreal Swiss.

adoption, they return to the valleys which were generous enough to provide them with the knowledge which other parts of the world are glad to make use of.

Though there is much farming in Switzerland, there are no Swiss in this vicinity who have had the courage to tamper with this vocation near Montreal.

Watchmaking seems ever to have been second nature to the Swiss, and there are probably more of them following that trade in Montreal than are engaged in any other calling. The best shops in the city find the Swiss such adepts that the land, which has so long been identified with the making of time-pieces, has been encouraged to send some dozens of its workmen here. The secretary of the Swiss Society of Montreal, is himself engaged in the watch making business.

Switzerland has never yet been represented in Montreal by a Consul devoting his whole time to the duties of the office, but the importance of the work has grown so that matters in that direction will be righted in the near future. The Vice-Consul, who was acting, was Mr. Rey, who died while in Switzerland some time ago. Mr. Numa Huguenin has also had his share in conducting the work in connection with the office, but his resignation has been received, and it is now deemed a suitable time to have a regular Consul for Montreal appointed. Consequently and a member of the Swiss Diplomatic Service will soon be brought from Washington, to take the appointment of Consul-General for the Dominion, with headquarters here. He is Mr. Henri Martin of the United States Legation at Washington. The matter will be acted upon before the end of the present year.

Already the presence of Swiss pupils is making itself felt in Montreal, and it was only in June of last year that a young Swiss, S. Etienne Beller, carried off an entrance scholarship to McGill University, matriculating from the Montreal High School, though two years previously he was unable to speak a word of English. It would seem that Swiss scholars are following the lead of some of the German, Greek and Chinese students in this city, who, it was pointed out in different part of Cosmopolitan Montreal, have repeatedly led the home talent in the art of prize gathering.

Whether the Swiss speaks French, German, Italian or the Roumansch, a language peculiar to Les Grisons of his own country, whether he comes to us as a worker in the moulding of our student brains or a resourceful waiter in our best hotels, he brings with him an urbanity which is pleasing to us, and inherrent in him.

As his beloved Mont Blanc smiles unceasingly down on every other part of Europe, so does the suave Swiss comingle with us, displaying a refined serenity which is seldom ruffled, that gives him an air of gentility, not infrequently missing in some other nationalities, which have been discussed heretofore in 'Cosmopolitan Montreal.'

The tall, well-set-up commissionaire at the carriage entrance of Montreal's largest store was a Swiss of true continental training, and as long as his duties required him there, the guests of the establishment were received with the polite precision of a Lord Chamberlain. His worth has been recognized in his advancement, for inside the same huge shopping emporium he stands at ease to-day, in the capacity of a sort of Receiver-General, directing a multitude in a myriad of ways. His is a task which would ruffle an Irishman, exasperate a German, and fluster a Frenchman. He holds a position which would make a Canadian 'cranky,' an American agitated, and a red Indian redder still. His is a place where the Scot might hesitate, the Englishman ponder and the Chinaman hand in his resignation. But this man meets a million, and does none of these things. His is as the serenity of his Alpine home, and the smoothness of his school day glaciers. He is a true pathfinder for a mass of troubled humanity, a guide from a nation of guides, — another real, born-Swiss.

STANLEY McKEOWN-BROWN.

TORONTO'S WELCOME TO DR. PERRIN

Big Student Gathering at Recital —McGill Wants Similar Hall.

There is no doubt that in one particular at any rate the University of Toronto has a decided advantage over McGill in the possession of a fine Convocation Hall, and during the summer months it has received the addition of one of the most complete as well as one of the largest pipe organs on this continent. Dr. H. C. Perrin, who on Wednesday last gave a recital on that organ, speaks enthusiastically of this specimen of Messrs. Cassavant's work. The recital was attended by upwards of 1,000 people, a great proportion being students of the university. The organ has seventy-six speaking stops, about thirty-two couplers, and twenty-five other accessories, thereby providing ample scope for contrasts in tone color.

Toronto University authorities are arranging a series of these recitals during the present session, and are evidently quite alive to the fact that such instruction for their students as the rendering of musical compositions of the nature of those given by Dr. Perrin, afford. We append the programme rendered on that occasion:

Allegro Appassionato; Capriccio in B flat; Legende in C, op. 59, No. 4; Prelude and Fugue in A minor; Three Impressions; Two Rhapsodies; Finale to Sonata in F (No. 20); Basil Harwood (159); Filippo Capocci (1840); Anton Dvorak (1841-1904); J. S. Bach (1685-1750); Claude A. Debussy (1862); Camille Saint-Saens (1835); Josef Rheinberger (1839-1901)).

It is to be hoped that it will not be very long before the McGill authorities are able to have a similar convocation hall, with an instrument in no way inferior to that of Toronto University, installed in it. Such a hall cannot but be of incalculable use to the university for events other than musical ones, although were it built for the latter purposes alone, the university would only have what so many universities on this continent have recognized as a necessary addition.

Expected Death From Day to Day

Another Case Where Life Was Saved and Health Restored by Nerviline.

We have all read and heard of the agonies of sciatica, but only those who have been tortured by this dread malady can fully appreciate what it must mean to be cured after years of suffering.

It is because he feels it his solemn duty to tell to the world his faith in Nerviline that Victor P. Hires makes the following declaration. "For three years I was in the Royal Mail service, and in all kinds of weather had to meet the night trains. Dampness, cold, and exposure brought on sciatica that affected my left side. Sometimes an attack would come on that made me powerless to work. I was so nearly a complete cripple that I had to give up my job. I was in despair, completely cast down, because the money I had spent on trying to get well was wasted. I was speaking to my chemist one day, and he recommended 'Nerviline.' I had this good liniment rubbed on several times a day, and got relief. I continued this treatment four months and was cured. I have used all kinds of liniments, and can truthfully say that Nerviline is far stronger, more penetrating and infinitely better than anything else for relieving pain. I urge everyone with lumbago, neuralgia, rheumatism, or sciatica, to use Nerviline. I know it will cure them."

Get Nerviline to-day, large family size, 50c.; trial size, 25c.; all dealers or The Catarrhozone Co., Buffalo, N.Y., and Kingston, Canada.

PIANO TUNING

The life of your piano depends on careful and expert tuning. Consult the practical house, Layton Bros., 550 St. Catherine St. W. (Cor. Stanley.)

CHURCH NOTES

'TThe Essentials of Christian Belief' is the subject of study for a short-term class which Dr. Johnston is conducting in the American Presbyterian Church on Sabbath afternoons at 3 o'clock. The course will cover six weeks, and is open to all.

* * *

To-morow morning the Boy Scouts of Mount Royal Avenue, Amherst Park, and Shaw Memorial, will hacve a church parade at Shaw Memorial Methodist Church, when, at the eleven o'clock service the Rev. M. I. Robinson will preach on 'What about our Scouts.' In the evening the Rev. H. A. Young, of Mount Royal will occupy the pulpit of Shaw Memorial.

* * *

To-morow morning, continuing the series of Sermons in Windows, the Rev. Dr. Pedley, will preach in Emmanuel Congregational Church on the Wilkes Window: The Power of the Gospel.' Dr. Wilkes spent fifty years of service in Montreal, 40 as pastor of the Zion Church, which was the mother of Emmanuel Church, and later as the President of the Congregational Seminary.

The 'Witness' made the following comment on Dr Wilkes, when he died (quoted only in part): 'No one who has known Montreal duing any considerable portion of the fifty years in question, but will pay homage to the immense influence yielded for good by Dr. Wilkes, as pastor of one of the leading Protestant congregations — one which in his day would yield to no other in importance and public weight, and one which furnished far more than its own contingent of workers for every religious and moral movement in the city.'

The subject for the evening service is 'The Soul's Attitude towards Temptation.' At three o'clock in the afternoon a Social Service Clube for young men which is making a study of the social conditions of Montreal from the point of view of the teachings of Jesus will meet. At the same hour is a clas for the discussion of life problems for young women, which is being taught by Dr. Warriner, of the Congregational College.

* * *

The Rev. J. W. Johnston, M.A., of Verdun, will occupy the pulpit of Ormstown Presbyterian Church (the Rev. Dr. Morisons), to-morow.

* * *

To-morrow afternoon, at four o'clock, Mr. John Callahan, superintendent of Hadley Rescue Mission, New York, will give an address to men only, in the Central Y. M. C. A. Hall ,on 'From bar-room to pulpit.' In the Lyric Hall at 8.30, he will also give an address, open to both men and women, on 'Battle with the Slums.'

* * *

A concert party, consisting of the young people in connection with Verdun Presbyterian Church, has been formed to provide the programmes for entertainments in connection with the Verdun Church, and to assist other churches and any deserving cause. One of the things this party has undertaken is to give weekly popular concerts during the winter months to raise $220 for interest on the loan on their new church.

* * *

The Rev. Principal Scrimger, D.D., President of the Presbyterian Sabbath School Union, and Convenor of the Presbytery's Sabbath School Committee, will give the address at the official opening of the new Lecture Hall of MacVicar Memorial Church, for Sunday School purposes to-morrow afternoon, at three o'clock. The ocasion will be one of great interest to all the young people and friends of MacVicar Church, as the narrow limits of the old building were not conducive to effective Bible study. There will he a special offering to be devoted to the Building Fund.

* * *

The officers of St. Andrew's, Beaver Hall Hill, are greatly pleased at the steadily increasing congregations, especially at the evening services, at which the Rev. Dr. Guthrie is preaching a series of sermons upon 'Christ, The Cross and a Man.' These sermons are based upon the seven words uttered by Christ upon the cross. The

O. NORMANDIN



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40 inches long from	$400
45 inches long from	$425
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(Also called Tetter, Salt Rheum, Pruritus, Milk-Crust, Weeping Skin, etc.)

ECZEMA CAN BE CURED TO STAY, and when I say cured, I mean just what I say—C-U-R-E-D, and not merely patched up for awhile, to return worse than before. Now, I do not care what all you have used, nor how many doctors have told you that you could not be cured—all I ask is just a chance to show you that I know what I am talking about. If you will write me TODAY, I will send you a FREE TRIAL, of my mild, soothing, guaranteed cure that will convince you more in a day than I or anyone else could in a month's time. If you are disgusted and discouraged, I dare you to give me a chance to prove my claims. By writing me to-day you will enjoy more real comfort than you had ever thought this world holds for you. Just try it, and you will see I am telling you the truth.

Dr. J. E. Cannaday 494 Park Square, Sedalia, Mo.

References: Third National Bank, Sedalia, Mo. Could you do a better act than to send this notice to some poor sufferer of Eczema?

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Luscious, rosy, juicy, Canadian Apples! Can you imagine any gift to the dear ones in the old land that would be more acceptable?

We will deliver FREE OF CHARGE to any address in the British Isles a case of Guaranteed Selected Canadian Apples for the small sum of..... $3.00

Also by the barrel varieties as follows:—

BALDWINS, KINGS, SPIES, OR GREENINGS,

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Each Apple is separately packed, and every precaution taken to ensure safe and rapid delivery. Over 5,000 cases shipped last year.

Mail $3.00 NOW, stating where you require the case sent.

WE DO THE REST. Give full postal directions, along with you own card for enclosure in case.

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Just in, a selection of Ash Sifters, 'Empire.' No Dust, Durable and Economical; Price $2

Wood Ash Sifters, with or without Covers, from ..	20 cts.
Coal Skuttles, from..	25 cts.
Fire Shovels, Furnace Shovels, Coal Scoops, from	10 cts. to $1.50
Steel Furnace Brushes, fromm..	60 cts.
Garbage Pails, Galvanize, Good Quality..	$2.00
Stove Furnace Boards, from..	$1.00
Stovepipe, from	10 cts.

ETC., ETC.

L. J. A. SURVEYER
HARDWARE
Main 1914 52 St. Lawrence Boulevard

BOYS, READ THIS

Here is a sturdy, independent letter from one of the splendid Canadian 'Witness' Boys. This boy is doing his share toward increasing the 'Witness' family.

Dear Sir,—

Please find enclosed the sum of one dollar and fifty cents ($1.50) for fifty 'Witnesses.' I sold all my papers last week. It was rainy and wet from Tuesday till Saturday—so that there were an unusually large number of farmers in town, and I sold most of them to the country people. I have a good many customers out in the country, some as far as four miles from my home. I received the bulletin and was surprised to find my name first in my division. There is another boy going to sell here, Leslie McKay is his name, but he may be able to sell to some of those who won't buy from me.

Hope to receive papers quickly.

KEITH LEE.

What he did you can do—besides

YOU MAY WIN A PONY

Besides profits, the best boy wins a Shetland Pony or $100.00 in Gold.

We want a bright, intelligent boy (over seven and under fourteen years of age, to do a little work for us after school every week. You can do it easily in your own home neighborhood.

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Your boy is making his life now. The "Witness" training for him in selling and keeping his small accounts will stand him in good stead in later years. Stand behind him if he wants to earn regular pocket money and many prizes.

THE WORK.

BOYS The "Witness" work is manly work. It is also easy. We will tell you how and where to sell copies and secure regular customers for the "Witness." Our Free Pony Booklet will please you.

No money necessary to start, as we send the first fifty copies worth Free. In this way we give you the money necessary for buying your next week's supply.

When apply give your full name and address and age.

Sales Department, The 'Witness' Witness Block, Montreal, Que

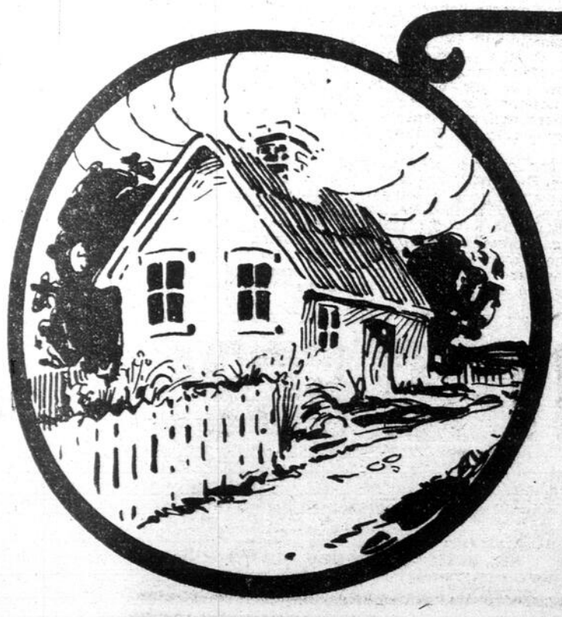
THE 'WITNESS,'
'Witness' Block, Montreal, Que. Date.....

(Please send me a start in business, and tell me all about how I may win the beautiful Shetland Pony, if I do good work.

Signed .....

Address .....

Age ..... Town ..... Prov. .....



Real Estate

MANY MILLIONS INVOLVED IN WEEK'S SALES

Record of the Week Equals that of the Most Active Days of Last Winter; Many Big Offers Refused

With an activity that recalls the spectacular days of last winter, when striking sales on St. Catherine street were of almost daily occurrence, the real estate market of Montreal was a source of constant surprises and strength during the last week. Millions of dollars were involved in the sales that were completed, and the offers that investors made for other properties. There was the keenest demand for big central blocks, while the scarcity of residences for sale was as pronounced as ever.

Of course the big thing of the week was the sale of the Mount Royal Hotel Company block, situated at the south-east corner of St. Catherine and Peel street, for $60 per square foot—or $1,156,170 for the corner. The price was not a record one for the street, as other blocks have been sold at bigger figures, but they were smaller sales. Then, too, offers for much larger amounts per square foot have been refused within the last few months by St. Catherine street owners. It is one of the record sales of the city, however, in the amount of cash that was paid down, for the entire amount of the sale was in good cash.

Two offers, each for over half a million dollars, were made for the old jail on Notre Dame street, and a big block of vacant land on the same street, opposite the new dry dock. Neither of them, however, were accepted.

In church property there was a revival of interest in St. James Methodist Church owing to a proposal to remove the church, without tearing it down, to the side of the lot, and so have part of the block to be sold for the assistance of the institutional work that St. James may begin.

There will be a meeting of the wardens of St. George's Church on Tuesday evening of next week, at which it is said that the proposal to sell the church on Dominion square will be discussed. As was said in the 'Witness' recently, there has been an attempt made to secure the church at about $1,000,000 for hotel purposes. The trustees hold it at $1,250,000, but are not anxious to sell. Another scheme involves the sale of St. George's, the Cathedral and St. James the Apostle, and the erection of a splendid cathedral for the united congregations. All the plans, however, are still undiscussed officially.

The practical sale of the Mount Royal Hotel Company property at the corner of Peel and St. Catherine streets at $60 per square foot was announced exclusively in the 'Witness' yesterday. The buyers are a local syndicate, who will develop the property and make it a greater revenue producer than it is even now. A big building is likely to be erected on the site seen by the new owners, and, with a big skyscraper that is planned for the section on the opposite corner next spring, will do much to completely transform that part of St. Catherine street. The total amount of money in the deal was $1,156,170, one of the largest cash transactions in the city.

BIDS REFUSED.

A bid of $521,683.45 was made for the old jail of the city of Montreal, but it was too low. If was offered at public auction in the auction rooms of the House of Browne by Mr. Fitzgerald E. Browne before a crowd that packed every inch of the room, and in which were the most prominent real estate dealers of the city.

The old jail property had an area of 70,000 square feet, so that the bid that was made was at the rate of $7.50 per square foot, and $526,556 was the price at the auction sale that was held by the House of Browne for vacant property near the dry dock. This was at the rate of $1.10 per square foot for the 476,888 square feet that were in the property, but as it did not reach the upset figure that had been placed upon the lot, it was withdrawn from sale.

Only three bids were made—for $1, $1 and the last, for $1.10 per square foot.

The property has a frontage of 1,-400 feet on the river, while on Notre Dame street it has 1,115 feet. Its depth varies from 250 feet to 553 feet. It is bounded by the river, the harbor commissioners' property, First avenue and the boundary line between Maisonneuve and Longue Pointe Ward.

OVER $2,250,000 PAID.

The Saraguay Electric & Water Company has purchased the property of the Dominion Light, Heat & Power Company in Maisonneuve and Hochelaga Ward, with the 42,605 sqhare feet of land in the block, as well as all the machinery of the plant. For this it has paid $1,200,000. In addition, it has purchased the property of the St. Paul Electric Light & Power Company on Dawson street, Ville Emard, for $300,000. The two deals are for two hundred and a quarter dollars.

The north-west corner of St. Catherine and Beaudry streets has been sold to B. Beaulieu, by William Albert Hall, for $100,000. The property has a frontage of 50 feet on St. Catherine street, so that the price per square foot was $17.

The sum was paid for the south-west corner of Wellington and Rielle streets, Verdun, the buyers being a syndicate of Vaudreuil capitalists. In the block there are 49 dwellings and two stores.

BLOCK BROUGHT $750,000.

For $750,000 the big property of the Grand Trunk Terminal Warehouse Company, Limited, has been sold to Frank Scott. The same block was purchased recently by the vendors for $700,000. It fronts on King, Common and Grey Nun's street.

Eight thousand dollars was paid for a big property on Stanley street, a little south of Sherbrooke street. The purchasers were Max Fineberg and others, the vendor being Thomas M. Morgan. The block has a frontage of 70 feet and a depth of 146 feet.

A series of deals involving $162,500 has just been completed by Mr. H. M. Levinoff. The south corner of Mount Royal and City Hall Avenues, known as lot No 18, St. Jean Baptiste Ward, and other properties on St. Lawrence Boulevard, St. Dominique street, Laurier Avenue, and St. Viateur street, have been sold to Mr. Louis S. Margolese, K.C.

VACANT LAND DEAR.

The St. James Park Company, of which O. Chabot is the president, has purchased from Arthur Courchesne and others vacant land in Notre Dame de Grace Ward, for $125,162. The land is situated between the St. James stret and the line of the O. and Q. Railway. t has a frontage of 339 feet and a depth of 634 feet on the side.

TO SAVE PLACE ROYALE.

The city of Montreal has purchased from Thomas J. Vipond a property on Place Youville, lot 5, Centre ward, for $20,000. This is for the site of the sewage pumping station that the protest of the 'Witness' prevented being built on the Place Royale.

$18 ON BLEURY STREET.

For a small property on Bleury st., No. 38, the site of the veterinary stables of Dr. J. H. Patterson, the Empire Trust Company paid $76,500. yesterday, the vendor being Mr William Patterson The block has an area of about 4,250 square feet, so that the price was in the neighborhood of $18 per square foot. The cadastral number is 742 St. Lawrence ward.

Mr. W. B. Baikie, real estate agent, has sold for Mr Joseph Hogue, of St. Therese, the new apartment house erected on Mance stret, Nos. 2[illegible] and 257. The purchaser is the Estate of the late L. O. Grothe, the price being $44,000. The property has a frontage of 50 feet and a depth of 89 feet.

FARMS BRING BIG PRICES.

L. T. Leonard has sold to the National Yeast Company, Limited, a farm No. 200 and 201 Pointe aux Trembles, containing about 140 arpents for $150,-000.

D. Coursol and T. A. Germain have sold to Alex. C. Clement and others a farm, lot 37, parish of St. Genevieve, having an area of 65 arpents, for $40,-000. It is bounded on the northeast by Riviere des Prairies and on the southeast by the public road.

Jos. Pesant dit Lanscartier, has sold to George B. Allison, a farm with an area of 52 arpents, lot No. 435 Sault au Recollet, for $39,967.50. It fronts on the Cote St. Michel road.

The same purchaser secured another farm containing 81 arpents for $33,726. It is situated on the same road and is known as lots Nos. 391 and 388. The vender was H. Vanier.

For $44,520 Didier Pesant sold to E. A. Schmidt a farm containing 42 arpents, No. 434, Sault au Recollet. It, too, fronts on the Cote St. Michel road.

O. Dagenais has sold to George Barbour Allison and E. A. Schmidt a Sault au Recollet farm, with an area of 88 1-5 acres, less a deduction made for he right of way of the Shawinigan Water & Power Company. The land, for which $67,610 was paid, is known as Nos. 432, 432a, and the northeast part of 433. It fronts on the public road.

PLAN MORE SKYSCRAPERS.

Two new ten-story buildings were announced for erection next summer, the plans in both cases being those of splendid buildings. Messrs. J. A. Davis & Co., as was exclusively announced in the 'Witness' on Tuesday evening, will erect a ten-story loft structure on St. Lawrence boulevard, near Mount Royal avenue, next summer at a cost of over $400,000. As may be seen from the front elevation, a drawing of which is reproduced on the opposite page of this issue, it will be a fine addition to the lofty buildings of the city. It will have a frontage of 210 feet on St. Lawrence boulevard and a depth of 68 feet.

The Guarantee Company of North America, which owns a large block on the east side of Beaver Hall Hill, is likely to erect a big skyscraper on its site and the adjoining one next spring. A definite announcement will be made soon.

OTHER TRANSFERS.

PARK AVE.—Timothy Starr has sold to F. T. Peacock and others dwellings Nos. 29, 31 and 31a Park avenue, for $31,000.

LAGAUCHETIERE ST.—C. E. Deakin has sold to Mrs. Walter L. Barlow and others lot No. 1146 St Antoine Ward, fronting on Lagauchetiere street, the block measuring 72 x 70 feet, for $60,000.

VICTORIA ST.—Joseph A. Barry has sold to J. Young and others lot No. 1308-3 to 7, St. Antoine Ward, with a dwelling house on Victoria street, near Burnside place, for $22,000.

PINE AVE.—The Hon. C. P. Davidson has sold to Kenneth Molson lot No. 1755-20-1, St. Antoine Ward, fronting on Pine avenue, with an area of 6,000 square feet, for $19,590.

WESTERN AVE.—Fred W. Brown has sold to A. M. Wener residence No. 4385 Western avenue, with an area of 2,750 square feet, for $15,000.

CADIEUX ST. — J. B. Leblanc has sold to A. Daoust, dwelling No. 756 Cadieux street, for $3,400.

MONTCALM ST. — O. Desartels has sold to J. B. Dupre, lot No. 988, St. James ward, with buildings fronting on Montcalm street, for $13,000.

DUFRESNE ST. — Alphone Deschesne has sold to J. Levesque, dwellings Nos. 361 to 365, Dufresne street, for $6,000.

DORION ST. — J. Viau has sold to Jos. Gouer part of lot No. 556, St. Mary's ward, fronting on Dorion street, with a frontage of 22 feet and a depth of 52 feet, for $5,800.

SHERBROOKE ST. — J. A. Renaud and others have sold to G. Williams lot No. 1225-160, St. Mary's ward, fronting on Sherbrooke street east, for $23,000.

ST. URBAIN ST. — Mrs. J. C. Wray has sold to Charles V. Mott, a dwelling, No. 650 St. Urbain street, for $15,000.

NAPOLEON ST. — Benjamin J. Hayes has sold to J. Pigeon dwellings No. 300 Napoleon street, and Nos. 207 to 211 Mentana street, for $8,000.

MENTANA ST.—Thomas Guard has sold to Jos. Alex. Aird, houses Nos. 210 to 214 Mentana street, for $10,500. The lot has a frontage of 24 feet and a depth of 94 feet.

CARTIER STREET. — A. Levesque has sold to Jos. Champagne, dwelling Nos. 823A, 823B and 823C Cartier street, for $3,500.

ONTARIO ST. — Joseph Archambault has sold to Alfred Lawrence and H. Lanctot, a property situated at the south-west corner of Ontario and Letourneau streets with a total area of 24,300 square feet, for $48,-600, or at the rate of $2 per square foot.

ST. VIATEUR ST. — P. Boileau has sold to Fred J. Allward, stores and dwellings with the Nos. 32 to 48 St. Viateur street, and Nos. 2295 to 2299 St. Urbain street, with a total area of 4,700 square feet, for $31,000.

PARTHENAIS STREET. — J. A. Prevost has sold to A. Giguere, dwellings Nos. 1232 to 1248 Parthenais street, for $19,910.

VICTORIA AVE. — W. H. Creed has sold to Mrs. D. Strachan, residence No. 624 Victoria avenue, Westmount, the los measuring 37 1-2 feet by 115 feet, for $12,000.

DORCHESTER ST. — R. A. Bastien has sold to S. Berlind, residence No. 943 Dorchester street west, for $8,000.

WAVERLY ST. — Alex. Hogue has sold to A. Chartrand, dwellings No. 2224 to 2234 Waverly street, for $14,000.

PINE AVE. — H. Belfrage Bicken has sold to Charles Samit, residence No. 296 Pine avenue, with an area of 2,574 square feet, for $14,500.

ST. URBAIN ST. — C. V. Mott has sold to Geo. Dansereau, dwellings No. 650 St. Urbain street and No. 2 Tara Hall avenue, for $15,000.

CADIEUX ST. — The estate of the late F. Benoit has sold to P. Glickman and others, residences Nos. 126 to 130 Cadieux street, for $14,000.

WOLFE ST. — A Delorme has sold to E. Leclair, houses Nos. 668 and 672 Wolfe street, for $5,000.

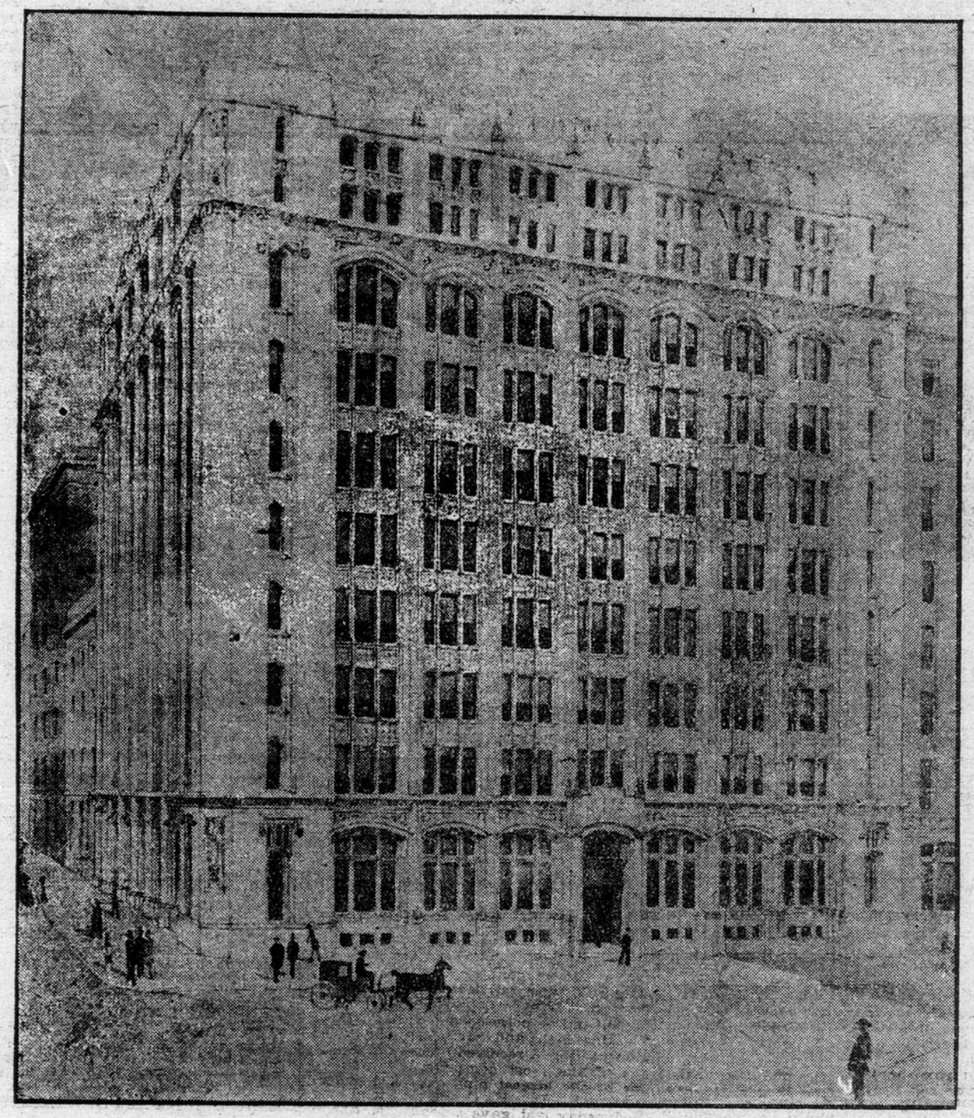
NELSON ST — John Baker Fellowes has sold to Duncan McLaren a property No. 57 Nelson street, Outremont, with a frontage of 30 feet and a depth of 59 feet, for $70,000.

ST URBAIN ST. — E. N. Hebert has sold to A. J. Hart and others, the Esplanade Apartments on St. Urbain street, the property having a a ground area of 17,597 1-2 square feet, for $200,000.

COMMISSIONERS ST. — George H. Labbe has purchased from Herbert Molson and others, lot 31, Centre ward, fronting on Commissioners street, for $60,000.

NOTRE DAME ST. — J. Brousseau has sold to T. W. Foster, property Nos. 2377 to 2383 Notre Dame street, for $25,000.

THE NEW LEWIS BUILDING



THE NEW LEWIS BUILDING.

A new skyscraper, the Lewis Building, is now under construction at the south-east corner of St. John and Hospital streets. The old buildings have been removed, and the work on the foundation of the new office structure is almost ready to begin The architect is Mr. Kenneth G. Rea, A.R.I.B.A. The Lewis building will be a distinct addition to the ten-story architecture of the city, the skyscraper being a modern adaptation of the Gothic style of architecture.

TORONTO CAPITALISTS BUY MONTREAL BLOCKS

Big Deals Completed in the North Eastern Part of the City When Over $225,000 Was Paid for Real Estate.

A bunch of capitalists from Toronto have been making some big purchases in Montreal real estate within the last few days. One syndicate from that city invested over $225,000 for city property in the district bounded by Mount Royal and Van Horne avenues, St. Lawrence boulevard and Querbes street. The deals were put through by the Poole Company, and involve some big blocks on Laurier avenue, St. Viateur and St. Urbain streets, St. Lawrence boulevard and Mount Royal avenue.

In conversation with a 'Witness' reporter last night, the Poole Company sai dthat within the last ten days it had sold over $400,000 in real estate in the city. In addition to the sale to the capitalists of Toronto, it had sold and one dwelling situated at the north-west corner of Querbes street and Laurier avenue, for $27,000.

There was sold, too, two stores and eight dwellings on the southeast corner of St. Viateur and St. Urbain streets for $32,000. The property was purchased by F. J. Allward and others, from P. P. Boileau.

Four stores and eight dwellings situated at Nos. 180 to 190 Fairmount avenue, was sold o Mrs. R. Eaton by A. Schumann for $73,000. This block may be resold in a few days at an advance in price.

The sales that have been made are in keeping with that rapid development that is so noticeable in the north-eastern part of the city, where the Poole Company have very large holdings.

PRICES SOAR IN ROSEMOUNT

In Rosemount values of vacant land have been rising constantly. With the extension of Masson street to La-Salle avenue, it is expected that there will be another advance in prices. Many of the lots in the vicinity are owned by workingmen, who are planning to erect their homes on them as soon as possible.

Some nice profits have been made on Rosemount lots already. One instance is cited this week of one investor who secured four lots five years ago for $125 each, or $500 for the bunch. This week he sold two of them for $750 each, or $1,500 for the block. He has a profit of $1,000 and half of the property still left.

BUY LOTS FOR NEW APARTMENT

Mr. W. D. Lighthall has sold three lots, with a frontage of 159 feet, situated on the south-west corner of the new boulevard and the new street, being the southern boundary of Westmount Park and facing on the park. The property has an area of 17,048 square feet, which was sold for $2.30 per foot, or over $39,000 for the block. The purchaser was J. A. Davis & Company. The deal, which was made through J. J. Louson, 207 St. James street, is the forerunner of a big apartment house for the site.

SAFE REAL ESTATE RULES

Avoid the unknown dealer as you would the pestilence. Deal only with individuals and concerns that your bank can recommend.

If you decide to purchase any property, have your title searched by a reliable lawyer or notary.

Never buy without seeing what you have purchased unless you are willing to take the risk of making a bad bargain. Even when you see the real estate, it is better to visit the site more than once in order that you may have an opportunity to confirm or refute first impressions.

MANY HISTORIC ISLAND FARMS BEING SOLD

Farmers, Enriched by the Rapid Increase in the Value of Their Land, Sell at Record Figures

Startling, almost beyond belief, is the tale of the farm lands of the Island of Montreal during the last few years. With the rapid development of the city, both in population and in commercial importance, there has been an unprecedented demand for new home sites on the outer parts of Montreal, and, as a result, there has been a complete transformation of the district surrounding the city. The extent of that change few, even of those who think that they are acquainted with the present Montreal are aware of, and a visit to the edges of the city, would be an occasion of great surprise to them.

Not so very many years ago, Montreal was surrounded by a ring of market gardens while, a litle farther out, there was the regular type of farming. Few dreamed of the coming of a day when the majority of the gardeners would disappear, and their little farms would become the homes of thousands of people. Such a day has come, however, and now

'where once the garden grew,'

hundreds of subdivisions have been planned, and at no distant date there will reside many thousands of the population of that new and greater Montreal.

LOVE OF THE FARM.

The story of the sale of the farm land of the island is one that may have been duplicated in some other great cities of the world, but never before in the Dominion of Canada. Situated in the heart of the oldest province of that Dominion, and adjoining the oldest and most important city in Canada, for many years, almost for centuries, the land remained in the hands of the families to whom it was granted originally. There were few changes in ownership, but in the majority of instances, it passed from father to son, generation after generation. If it became necessary to sell any block in the community, it rarely passed into the hands of strangers, for some of the neighbors of the vendors would secure it if at possible. There was a deep rooted aversion to the property passing out of the control of the families to whom it was granted by the Crown in the pioneer days.

Strong ties of sentiment bound the farmers to the little plots that their forefathers had hewn from the virgin forest. The Englishman's home may be his castle, but the Frenchman has an equal regard for the farm of his boyhood days, and the one that to him was all but sacred because his forefathers had given their best days to clearing it of the forest debris.

In his little whitewashed house, with his family about him, he gave his homest toil for the things of life.

'Nor ere had changed nor wished to change his place.'

There his fathers had lived and died; there he, too, expected to end his pilgrimage and join the silent army of the dead.

He reckoned, however, without considering the probable development of the city at his doors—Montreal. Little did he dream of a day when, over half a million people in the city, men would burrow through the heart of old Mount Royal and, in the rear of the mountain, establish another city that will rival the one on its western slope. Not even the most optimistic conceived of those other cities which the twentieth century would produce, Lachine, Outremont, Maisonneuve, Verdun, and the string of smaller places whose growth has been the sensation of the last few years.

It is only a few years since the first subdivision was planned by one of the real estate dealers of the city. It was a bold strike out into a new territory, and there were few even among his friends who admired his judgment; they thought he had chosen a spectacular method by which to scatter his dollars. But the scheme was not a failure, but a grand success. It became the forerunner of that swarm of suburban 'parks,' 'boulevards,' 'gardens' that have been so numerous in the last two seasons. Easy methods of payment and small sums paid in cash at the time of the promise of sale made the suburban lot scheme very popular with many thousands who desired homes for themselves and freedom from the congestion and the noise of the city.

FARM PRICES SOARED.

Prices of farm land shot up to sky high prices. Farms were turned over at prices that made their owners of a few years before think the new owners had suddenly gone insane In Notre Dame de Grace the record figure of $10,000 per arpent was reached, while all over the Island there were many sales completed at prices ranging from $3,000 to $6,000. per arpent. Farms were sold in scores of In-there were many transferred for amounts in the neighborhood of half a million dollars. Speculators who broke into the vacant land game a year ago sold their purchases last spring, in many cases at double what they had paid for them the summer preceding. In Montreal East there was an illustration of this when Mr. J. T. R. Laurendeau sold two farms that he had owned for less than a year and a half for $315,000, although the price that he had paid for them was but $105,000. A few days later the same land was resold at a figure in the neighborhood of $365,000.

GREAT ACTIVITY EVERYWHERE.

So it was in every part of the Island. In Pointe aux Trembles, there were spectacular sales, but not more so than in Pointe Claire, Sault au Recollet, Riviere des Prairies, Longue Pointe, Lachine, Outremont, Verdun and many other places.

It was probably the activity of the Canadian Northern Railway in St. Laurent that gave the first great impetus to the buying of real estate back of the mountain. The news that the railway planned a model city in the rear of Mount Royal, where 30,000 or more residents would find almost ideal residential conditions, was a wonderful assistance to the sale of other lands in that section, but when the details of their scheme were made known it was even greater than had been anticipated. So St. Laurent farms shot up to record figures and carried with them the other farm lands of the Island.

BIG PROFITS MADE.

It was, of course, the farmers who had retained their possessions unto the last who reaped the benefit of the rapid rise in values. Although the love of the land was deeply rooted in them, few of them were able to resist the call of the cash when it was offered to them by hundreds of thousands of dollars.

So for the last few years there has been a constantly decreasing number of farmers on the edge of the city and fewer on the Bonsecours Market. Money talked, and that loudly, too, and the farms of their fathers passed into other hands. Some made all that there was in the land for retaining it to the last, they sold at the highest figures.

There were cases, too, like that of Mr. Hampson, where farms that cost but $55,000, were sold in fifteen years for $1,500,000, of which one-half was in good coin of the realm. This block, as may be recalled, was on the west side of Dominion Park, and fronted on the St. Lawrence river.

The old farms are gone; it is said that there is hardly one on the Island that is in the possession of the original owners, for the touch of the real estate boom has reached the farmers, and the call of the cash has been so insistent that the farmers have sold their lands and moved into the city and the villages on the Back River, for a peaceful end to their strenuous days.

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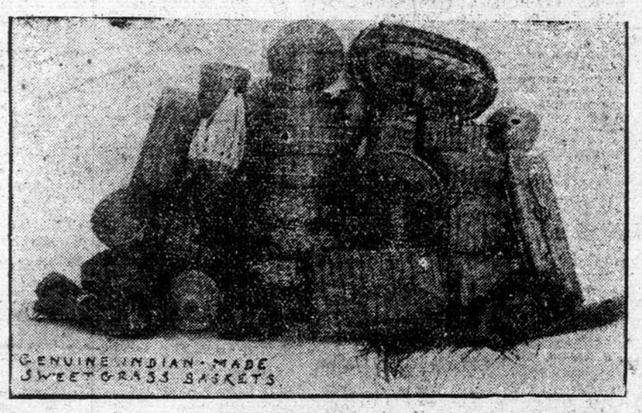
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TIME TABLE.

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., *8.00 p.m.
For Halifax, *7.25 p.m.,
For St John, N.B., *7.25 p.m.
For Boston, etc., *9.00 a.m., *8.00 p.m..
For Portland, †9.00 a.m.
For Sherbrooke, *8.25 a.m., †4.30 p.m., *7.25 p.m., daily.
For Newport, etc., *9.00 a.m., †4.30 p.m., and *8.00 p.m.
For Pt. Fortune and intermediate stations, (i) 1.30 p.m., B 5.10 p.m., (i) 6.15 p.m., *11.20 p.m
For Chicago, St. Louis, Detroit, Hamilton, Toronto *9.05 a.m., *10.00 p.m.
For North Toronto and West Toronto, *11.15 p.m.
For Cobalt, Porcupine, Sault Ste. Marie, St. Paul, Minneapolis, etc., *9.50 p.m.
For Ottawa, †7.50 a.m. $8.40 a.m., †9.15 a.m., *10.10 a.m., †4.00 p.m., $7.45 p.m. *9.50 p.m., *10.30 p.m.
Vaudreuil and intermediate stations, — †7.35 a.m., †7.50 a.m. *10.10 a.m., $12.01 p.m., (i) 1.20 p.m., (i) 1.30 p.m., †4.00 p.m., †4.15 p.m., B5.15 p.m., †6.15 p.m., *11.20 p.m.
For Winnipeg, Vancouver, *10.10 a.m., *10.30 p.m.

Trains arrive at Windsor Street Station as follows:

From St. Johns, Farnham, etc., *8.20 a.m., *8.30 a.m., †12.05 noon, †6.45 p.m., *9.10 p.m.
From Boston, *8.20 a.m., *9.10 p.m.
From Portland, †9.10 p.m.
From Sherbrooke, *8.30 a.m., †12.05 noon, †6.45 p.m., $9.50 p.m.
From Halifax, N.S., *8.30 a.m.,
From St. John, N.B., *8.30 a.m.
From Toronto and West, *8.05 a.m., *6.20 p.m.
From West Toronto and North Toronto, *6.58 a.m.
From St. Paul, Sault Ste. Marie, Cobalt, Porcupine, *8.00 a.m.
From Calgary and Winnipeg, and Vancouver, *9.00 a.m., *7.00 p.m.
From Ottawa, *8.00 a.m., *9.00 a.m., †12.01 a.m., *6.15 p.m., *7.00 p.m.
From Vaudreuil and intermediate stations, †7.50 a.m., *8.35 a.m., *8.45 a.m., †9.30 a.m., †12.15 p.m., *6.15 p.m., $6.40 p.m., *7.00 p.m., †7.40 p.m., *9.45 p.m.

Leave Place Viger Station:

For Quebec, †9.00 a.m., *1.30 pm., *5.00 p.m., *11.30 p.m.
For Joliette, †8.20 a.m., †9.00 a.m., $9.10 a.m., (i) 1.40 p.m., †5.20 p.m.
For St. Gabriel, †9.00 a.m., $9.10 a.m., (i) 1.40 p.m., †5.20 p.m.
For Ottawa, †8.30 a.m., †5.30 p.m.
For St. Eustache, †8.45 a.m., $9.50 a.m., †12.45 p.m., †4.15 p.m., †5.10 p.m.
For St. Jerome, *8.15 a.m., (i) 1.50 p.m., †4.00 p.m., *5.10 p.m., (i) 11.15 p.m.
For St. Agathe, *8.45 a.m., (i) 1.50 p.m. †4.00 p.m.
For St. Rose, St. Therese and intermediate points, †8.30 a.m., *†8.45 a.m., $9.40 a.m., (i) 1.40 p.m., †4.00 p.m., †4.15 p.m., †5.30 p.m., †6. 15 p.m., B6.35 p.m., (i) 11.15 p.m.

Arrive at Place Viger Station:

From Quebec, Three Rivers, *6.30 a.m., 3 p.m., *6.30 p.m. Ottawa, †1.00 p.m., †10.55 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., $9.10 p.m. Joliette, St. Felix de Valois and St. Gabriel, †8.50 a.m., †6.10 p.m.

A Daily ex. Saturday.
G. Monday only.
† 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.
K. Saturday and Sunday only.
M. Friday only.

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CANADIAN NORTHERN QUEBEC RAILWAY.

Winter Train Service.

Effective October 27th, 1912, trains will leave Montreal as follows:

9.00 A.M.—Daily, except Sunday, for Joliette, Rawdon, Shawinigan Falls, Grand Mere and Quebec. Buffet parlor car.
4.05 P.M.—Daily, except Sunday, for Joliette, Shawinigan Falls, Grand Mere and Riviere a Pierre Junction. Close connection at Riviere a Pierre Jct. on Saturdays for points on the Q. and L. St. J. Ry. Buffet parlor car as far as Garneau Jct.
5.30 P.M.—Daily, except Sunday, for Rawdon, Joliette and St. Jerome.
9.15 A.M.—Sunday only, for Joliette.

Trains Arrive Montreal.

8.45 A.M.—Daily, except Sunday, from St. Jerome, Rawdon and Joliette.
10.40 A.M.—Daily, except Sunday, from Riviere a Pierre Jct., Grands Mere, Shawinigan Falls and Joliette. Close connection at Riviere a Pierre Jct. on Mondays from points on the Q. and L. St. J. Ry. Buffet parlor car from Garneau Junction to Montreal.
4.30 P.M.—Daily except Sunday, from Quebec, Grand Mere, Shawinigan Falls, Joliette and Rawdon. Buffet parlor car.
9.30 P.M.—Sunday only, for Joliette.
Leaving Place Viger Station for points on the Montfort Branch via Canadian Pacific Railway and Montfort Jct.
4.00 P.M.—Daily, except Sunday.

Returning Leave Huberdeau.

6.20 A.M.—Daily, except Sunday and Monday; arrive Montreal 11 a.m.
6.00 P.M.—Sunday only, arrive Montreal 10.40 p.m.

New York Central Trains leave Windsor Station.

For Malone, Utica, Albany, New York, Syracuse, Rochester and Buffalo, 8 a.m., ex. Sunday, and 7 p.m. daily.
For Malone and intermediate stations, 5.40 p.m. daily.
For Valleyfield and intermediate stations 9.30 a.m. Sunday only; 10 a.m. ex. Saturday and Sunday; 1.25 p.m. Saturday only; 6.20 p.m. ex. Sunday.

Arrive as follows:

From New York, Albany, Buffalo, Rochester, Syracuse, Utica, etc., 10.05 a.m. daily and 10.15 p.m. ex. Sunday.
From Malone and intermediate stations 9.55 a.m. daily.
From Valleyfield and intermediate stations 8.10 a.m. ex. Sunday; 2 p.m. ex. Saturday and Sunday; 4.35 p.m. Saturday only, and 9.25 p.m. Sunday only.

Rutland Railroad Trains leave Windsor Station.

For New York, Boston, Worcester and Providence, 8.50 a.m. and 7.40 p.m. daily.

Arrive as follows:

From New York, Boston, Providence, Worcester, etc., 7.40 a.m. and 10.05 p.m. daily.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM. Trains leave Bonaventure Station as follows:

*7.16 a.m.—To Richmond and intermediate stations.
7.35 a.m. — Hemmingford, Huntingdon, Fort Covington and Massena Springs.
*8.00 a.m.—Richmond, Sherbrooke, Portland, daily, except Sunday, to Quebec.
*8.16 a.m. — Ottawa, Valleyfield, and points on Ottawa Division.
*8.31 a.m.—St. Johns, Boston, New York, via C.V.R.
*8.45 a.m.—St. Johns, Rouse's Point, Albany, Troy and New York, via D. and H.
8.50 a.m.—For Chambly, Marieville, Waterloo and intermediate stations.
*9.00 a.m.—International Limited, Toronto, Buffalo, Detroit, Chicago.
9.30 a.m.—Ottawa and intermediate points.
*9.40 a.m.—Vaudreuil, Cornwall, Brockville, Toronto and intermediate stations.
1.35 p.m.—St. Johns, St. Albans, Burlington, White River Junction.
3.00 p.m.—St. Johns, Rouse's Point, Albany, New York.
3.55 p.m. — Ottawa, Valleyfield, and points on Ottawa Division.
4.16 p.m. — St. Hyacinthe, Richmond, Sherbrooke, Quebec, Island Pond.
4.20 p.m.—Brockville and intermediate points.
4.40 p.m. — Hemmingford, Huntingdon, Fort Covington and Massena Springs.
4.50 p.m.—St. Johns, Rouse's Point.
4.55 p.m.—Marieville, Farnham, Granby, Waterloo.
5.20 p.m. — St. Hyacinthe and intermediate stations.
5.30 p.m.—St. Johns, Iberville, St. Albans.
6.25 p.m.—Chambly, Marieville, St. Cesaire.
*7.25 p.m.—St. Johns, Rouse's Point, Albany, Troy, New York, via D. and H.
*7.30 p.m.—Brockville, Kingston, Toronto.
*8.00 p.m. — Ottawa, Valleyfield and points on Ottawa Division.
*8.10 p.m.—St. Johns, Rouse's Point, Albany, Troy, New York, via D. and H.
*8.15 p.m.—St. Hyacinthe, Sherbrooke, Portland, Quebec.
*8.30 p.m.—St. Johns, Boston, New York, via C.V.R.
*10.30 p.m.—Toronto, Buffalo, Detroit, Chicago.

Trains Arrive Bonaventure Station.

*7.00 a.m.—Portland, Sherbrooke, daily, ex. Monday, Quebec.
*7.01 a.m. — Toronto, Kingston, Brockville.
*7.40 a.m. — Chicago, Detroit, Buffalo, Toronto.
*7.41 a.m.—New York, Albany, Troy, Rouse's Point, St. Johns, via D. and H.
*7.48 a.m.—New York, Boston, St. Johns, via C.V.R.
7.55 a.m.—St. Cesaire, Marieville, Chambly.
*8.05 a.m. — From Albany Plattsburg, Rouse's Point, St. Johns, via D. and H.
8.27 a.m.—Rouse's Point, St. Johns and intermediate stations.
8.45 a.m.—St. Hyacinthe and intermediate stations.
8.50 a.m.—Massena Springs, Fort Covington, Huntingdon Hemmingford.
9.30 a.m.—Waterloo, Granby, Farnham, Marieville, Chambly.
10.45 a.m.—Brockville, Prescott, Cornwall, Valleyfield.
*11.45 a.m. — Ottawa, Valleyfield, and points on Ottawa Division.
1.10 p.m—Island Pond, Sherbrooke, Richmond, Quebec.
1.45 p.m.—White River Junction, Burlington, St. Albans, St. Johns.
3.25 p.m — New York, Albany, Troy, Rouse's Point, St. Johns, via D. & H.
4.45 p.m.—Massena Springs, Fort Covington, Huntingdon, Hemmingford.
5.03 p.m.—Waterloo, Granby, Farnham, Marieville.
*6.00 p.m. — Chicago, Detroit, Buffalo, Toronto.
*6.05 p.m. — Portland, Sherbrooke, Quebec.
6.30 p.m.—Ottawa and points on Ottawa division.
*7.05 p.m.—From Quebec, Richmond, St. Hyacinthe and intermediate stations.
*7.20 p.m.—Toronto, Kingston, Brockville.
7.45 p.m. x 8.15 p.m.—Ottawa, Valleyfield, and points on Ottawa Division.
*8.20 p.m.—New York, Albany, Troy, Rouse's Point, St. Johns, via D. & H.
8.40 p.m.—From Boston, White River Junction and points on C.V. Ry.
*10.10 p.m. — New York, Boston, St. Johns, via C.V.R.
11.15 p.m.—Ottawa and points on Ottawa division.
*Daily. x Sunday only. Trains not otherwise specified daily except Sunday.

Intercolonial Railway Trains leave Bonaventure Union Depot as follows:—

MARITIME EXPRESS.

8.15 a.m.—Daily, for St. Hyacinthe Levis, Quebec, Riviere du Loup and St. Flavie.
8.15 a.m.—Daily, except Saturday, for above-named stations; also, Moncton, St. John, Halifax and the Sydneys. Connections for Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland.
6 p.m.—Daily, except Sunday, for St. Hyacinthe, Nicolet and intermediate stations.

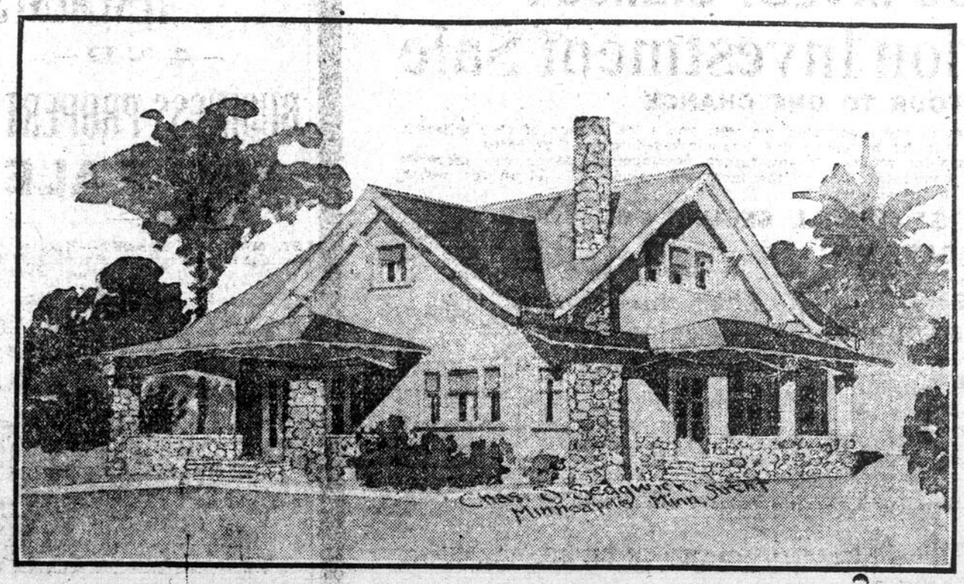
OCEAN LIMITED.

7.30 p.m.—Quebec, Metis, Matapedia, Campbellton, Moncton, St. John, Halifax, Prince Edward Island and Sydney. On Saturdays to Moncton and Halifax.

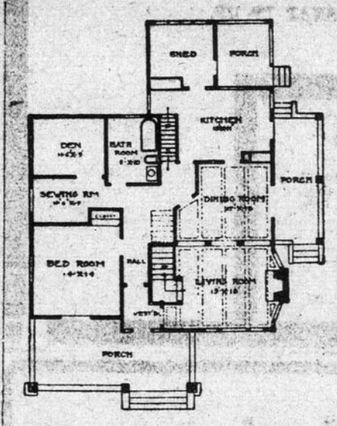
Intercolonial Railway Trains Arrive at Bonaventure Union Depot as follows:

7.35 a.m.—Daily, Ocean Limited—Halifax, Moncton, Quebec, Levis, Drummondville, St. Hyacinthe.
10.05 a.m. — Except Sunday, Express from Nicolet, St. Leonard, Drummondville, St. Hyacinthe.
6.20 p.m.—Except Monday, Maritime Express, Sydney, Halifax, St. John, Moncton, Quebec, Levis, Drummondville, St. Hyacinthe.
6.20 p.m.—Mondays, from St. Flavie, Riviere du Loup, Quebec, Levis, Drummondville, St. Hyacinthe.

A SEVEN-ROOM BUNGALOW



This convenient seven-room bungalow is 38 ft. in width and 48 ft. in depth, exclusive of the piazzas, two in number, one on the main front and one on the right hand side, both opened onto from the house, with wide French windows. These piazzas are wide and built with cement floors and bowlder stone walls, and the corner piers to the front built of bowlder stone. The outside of the bungalow is shingled with cedar shingles, stained brown and all of the trimmings, cornices, casings, etc., may be stained in brown or painted a light cream color. The roof is stained brown. There are seven rooms on the main floor, with a central hall and vestibule entrance. At the right from the vestibule on the main corner is the living room, 13x19 ft., and opening out of the same with columned arch is the dining room. The kitchen is at the rear of the dining room, large in size, and has convenient pantry cupboards, and a rear stairs leading to the basement and to the attic story. At the rear of the kitchen is a liberal sized shed and a porch. Bath room opens out of the rear hall, a small sewing room and a bedroom or den, main bed room in front is 14x14 ft. In this plan it is designed to finish three rooms on the second floor, full 8 ft. in height, the first story rooms being 8 ft. 6 in. in height. The finish of the first floor throughout is in mission oak, with oak floors. The second story rooms are finished in fir and stained, with a fir floor. The cost is estimated at $3,500, exclusive of heating and plumbing. This will vary according to locality.

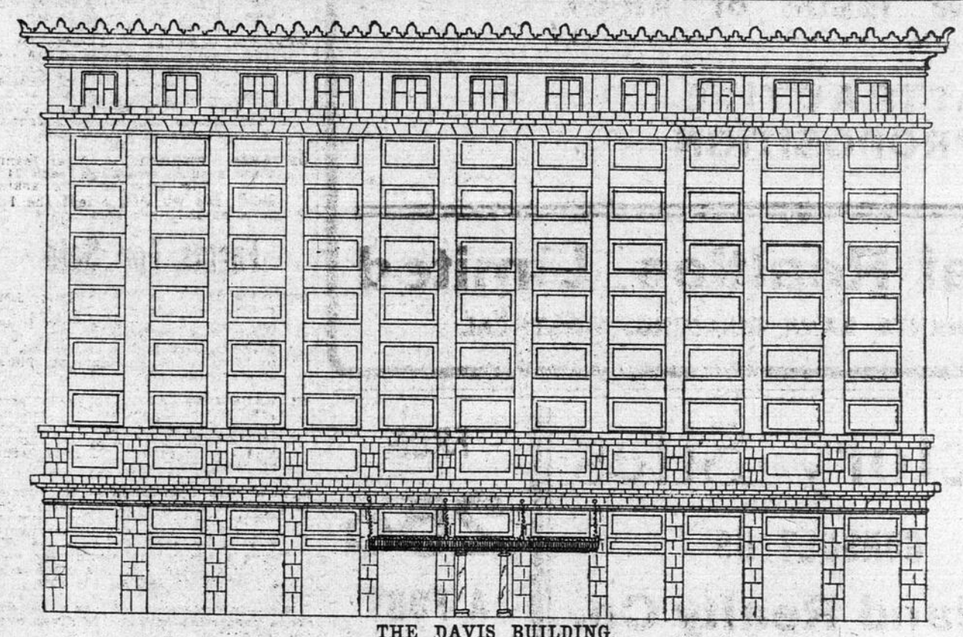


MINISTERS' SONS.

('Popular Science Monthly.')

It is probable that ministers' sons have exerted more influence in the United States than in any other country. Among teachers, lawyers, doctors, scientists, men of business and in the church there are a great host who have been the sons of the manse. Of the more notable men in our history who were sons of ministers we find in political life Cleveland, Clay, Buchanan, Arthur, Quay, Morton, Beveridge, Hughes and the lamented Dolliver of Iowa; among jurists, Field and Brewer; among educators, Woodrow Wilson, Faunce, James, Carroll, Lounsbury; in history and literature, Sloan, Parkman, Bancroft, Holmes, Emerson, Henry James, Lowell, Glider, Van Dyke; in invention and science, Cyrus W. Field, Samuel F. Morse and Agassiz; in the church, Beecher, Alexander, Hodge, Abbott, Potter, Jonathan Edwards; in philosophy, James. In the Hall of Fame fifty-one famous Americans are honored. Of these fifty-one ten are the children of ministers: Agassiz, Beecher, Harriet Beecher Stowe, Henry Clay, Jonathan Edwards, Emerson, Lowell, Morse, Bancroft, Holmes.

THE NEW DAVIS BUILDING



THE DAVIS BUILDING.

As was announced exclusively in the 'Witness' on Tuesday last, Messrs. J. A. Davis & Co. will erect a ten-story loft building on St. Lawrence Boulevard, next spring, near Mount Royal avenue. The big structure, of which the front elevation is printed above, will be the first skyscraper to be erected on that street. It will have a frontage of 210 feet on St. Lawrence Boulevard and a depth of 68 feet. On three sides it will have the best of light. It will be fitted throughout in the most modern manner for the light manufacturing purposes for which the structure is designed, with stores on the ground floor.

The big building will be constructed of steel and concrete and will be faced with terra cotta. The trimmings, however, will be of Indiana limestone. It will be strictly fireproof, and one of the best-appearing lofts in the city.

THE REAL LINCOLN.

(New York 'Times.')

Several current ideas concerning Lincoln Miss Nicolay brands as untrue. He was not, for instance, called 'Abe.' His fellow-countrymen referred to him lovingly as 'Honest Old Abe' during the early days of his struggles and his candidacy; but they addressed him as 'Mr. Lincoln.' Dearly as he loved the 'plain people,' simple as was his manner on every occasion, he was a man of too great a natural dignity to admit of any sort of cheap familiarity. Nor was his story telling so important a characteristic as many of us have supposed. He did tell stories, and told them excellently well; but the line where story telling became simile is, in Lincoln's speech and writing, often hard to draw. His stories were told for a purpose. Neither was he indifferent to his personal appearance; often unconventional in his dress, he was yet the neatest of men, and he at least listened to comments upon his height and rugged face.

LUMBER

Fine Millwork Hardwood Doors, etc.

Up-to-date Factory Equipment for handling Millwork of every description. Prompt delivery and reasonable prices.

50,000ft. Hardwood Flooring in Birch, Maple and Beech for immediate delivery.

R. Macfarlane & Co. Limited

Corner St. James and Richmond St.

'Phone Up. 1188, 2289, 2290.



MONEY TO LOAN

BRITISH CONSTRUCTION COMPANY

238-242 ST. JAMES STREET

will build on your property private residences, two family flats, apartments. If you have a good lot and want money at six percent, prepare your own specifications, build completed and sell for cash.

WESTBOURNE HEIGHTS

NOTRE DAME DE GRACE.

HIGH CLASS BUILDING LOTS, $375 UPWARDS. $37.50 Cash and $6 monthly.

LAKE ST. LOUIS PARK, POINTE CLAIRE.

Lots 50 x 100 near Lake, $200. Terms $20 cash.

Residences built on these properties on easy terms of payment.

What has made our business successful?

$1.00 Per Week

It's quality, and value, what means satisfaction to customers. We have made $8,000, customers, up till now, we can stand more. Our offers to you are the same. We charge for you anything you want in the lines of cloaks, and costumes, dresses, furs of all kinds, electric seal, Hudson seal and muskrat coats. Men's suits and overcoats in many lines, fur trimmed and fur lined coats. A promise of $1.00 PER WEEK WILL DO.

$1.00 Per Week

THE RELIABLE CREDIT HOUSE OF

H. COHEN & SON, 263 Amherst
No Branches

OPEN EVENINGS. 2 Doors Above St. Catherine.

Machine Work and Plating

The Best Equipment in Montreal for Small Machine Work

ALSO

Nickel Platers

We make a specialty of working out inventions, and give our customers the benefit of a wide experience.

BELL TEL. UPTOWN 1878.

CANADIAN OLIVER TYPEWRITER CO.,

275 St. Martin St. (near C.P.R. Tracks)

For Window Cleaning

Call, Main 1203

—It Is The—

New York Window Cleaning Co.

OFFICE: 40 JURORS STREET.

ONE GRANDFATHER'S CLOCK

A splendid timekeeper in fine Oak case, Mission style. Has superior 8-day movement and brass works.

Price for quick buyer, $45.00

A. E. NORRIS

900a ST. CATHERINE STREET WEST

Up. 3073.

MR. GROCER

DO ONE OF OUR

(Fifty) Fine Deliveries

Call on you, if not Phone M. 1025,

JAMES M. AIRD

Where Quality and Purity Command.

A LARGE STOCK OF FURS

The stock of a large wholesale house, retiring from business, will be sold by public auction in detail for account of whom it may concern, at the undersigned's salesroom,

346 UNIVERSITY STREET

On Saturday Afternoon and Evening,

23rd NOVEMBER,

AT 2.30 and 7.30 O'CLOCK

The assortment will include Ladies' and Gent's Fur Lined Coats, Fur Caps, Muffs, Stoles, Sleigh Robes, etc., etc.

Goods will be on view from Friday Afternoon.

WALTER M. KEARNS,
Auctioneer.

Underwriters' Sale

Damaged Rangoon Beans

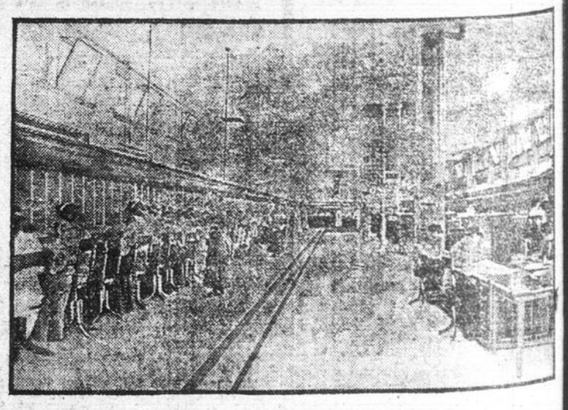
EX. SS. EMPRESS OF IRELAND.

74 TWO-BUSHEL BAGS BEANS will be sold by public auction for account of whom it may concern,

At Canadian Pacific Steamship Shed, No. 3,

On TUESDAY MORNING, 19th Nov., AT ELEVEN O'CLOCK.

WALTER M. KEARNS,
Auctioneer.



Telephone Operators WANTED

Pleasant and Permanent Employment for Girls.
Good Salaries.
Private and Healthful Surroundings.

Apply Bell Telephone Exchange Building,

241 St. Andre Street.

BELL TELEPHONE CO. CANADA.

The Petrolite Company of Canada, Limited.

...given that ... chapter 79 of ... Canada, 1906, ... Act,' letters ... under the Seal ... of Canada, ... day of October, ... Honorable Fran... Legislative Coun... Quebec, and Ed... insurance broker, ... in the Pro... Belle Hale Boyd, ... Alexander Ronald Nicholson Brown, ... of Montreal, in ... Quebec, for the ... viz. — (a) To ... machinery of all ... and sell lamps ... apparatus of ev... to manufacture and ... metal and miner... into the manufac... metal or minerals ... natural products ... thereof, and to carry ... general dealers in ... acquire from the ... patents bearing ... in the records ... Canada, and to ... fully paid shares ... obligations of ... To manufacture and ... commerce into the ... processes cov... may be used or are ... purchase, acquire, ... in all plant, ma... presses, mo... necessary to ... the said com... same in cash or ... bonds or other se... company; (e) To take ... of real and per... and satisfac... in part, of the price of ... or to be manufac... sold or to be ... thereof, and to have ... said real and personal ... from time to time as the company ... (g) To purchase, lease or ... water power and water privi... and to develop therefrom any wa... power, electrical or other energy, ... to use the same in connection with ... business, and to transmit the same ... sell, lease or dispose of any surplus ... and to enter into working ar... with other companies, per... or corporations for the use ... either for power or for electri... purposes and to establish, ... and maintain any electrical ... heating or power plant, and ... and dispose of electric light, heat ... power, provided always that the ... and privileges hereby conferred ... the company to generate, sell and ... of electrical energy for light, ... and power, when exercised outside ... property of the company, shall be ... to all provincial and municipal ... and regulations in that behalf; (h) ... purchase or otherwise acquire, hold, ... or otherwise dispose of shares of ... bonds, debentures or other secu... in any other corporation, not... standing the provisions of section ... of the said Act; (i) To carry on any ... business, whether manufacturing ... otherwise, which may seem to the ... company capable of being conveniently ... on in connection with the busi... or objects of the company and ne... to enable the company to pro... carry on its undertaking; (j) To ... for, obtain, register, purchase, ... or otherwise acquire, and to hold, ... use, operate introduce and sell as... or otherwise dispose of any and ... trade marks, formulae, secret pro... trade names and distinctive ... and all patents, licenses, discov... machines, devices, inventions, im... ments and processes used in con... with or secured under letters ... or otherwise of Canada or of ... other country, which the company ... think calculated directly or indi... to be of benefit to any of the ob... of its business, and to pay for the ... in cash, fully paid shares, bonds ... securities of this company; (k) ... purchase, or otherwise acquire and ... and assume all or any part ... assets, business, property, privi... contracts, rights, obligations and ... of any person, firm or com... carrying on any business which ... company is authorized to carry on, ... business similar thereto, or ... of property suitable for the ... of the company's business, and ... for the same in cash, fully paid ... bonds or other securities of this ... and to hold or in any manner ... of the whole or any part of the ... so purchased or acquired; (l) ... into partnership or any ar... for sharing profits, union of ... co-operation, joint adventure, ... concession or otherwise with ... or company now or hereaf... carrying on or engaged in any busi... or transaction which this com... is authorized to carry on or engage ... (m) To amalgamate with any other ... having objects similar to those ... company; (n) To lease, sell or ... dispose of the property and ... of the company, or any part ... for such consideration as the ... may deem fit, including shares, ... or securities of any other ... (o) To do all acts and exer... powers and carry on all business ... to the due carrying out of ... objects for which the company is ... and necessary to enable ... to profitably carry on its ... (p) To distribute among ... in specie by way of ... or bonus, or in any manner ... advisable, any or all property of ... or any proceeds of the ... or disposal of any property of the ... or any shares, debentures or ... of any other company which ... purchased or taken over, ... in whole or in part, the property, ... or liabilities of this company; ... To remunerate any person or com... for services rendered in placing ... guaranteeing the placing of any ... in the company's capital, or in or ... the formation of the company, ... legal fees, and to pay for the ... in cash or, with the approval of ... shareholders, in shares of the com... the operations of the company ... carried on throughout the Dom... of Canada and elsewhere by the ... The Petrolite Company of ... Limited,' with a capital stock ... hundred and fifty thousand dol... divided into 2,500 shares of one ... dollars each, and the chief ... of business of the said company to ... the city of Montreal, in the Pro... Quebec ... at the office of the Secretary of ... Canada, this 4th day of Novem... 1912.

THOMAS MULVEY,
Under-Secretary of State.

...MAN & BOYD,
Solicitors for Applicants.

PUBLIC NOTICE

...hereby given that, under the Quebec ... Act, letters patent have ... issued by the Lieutenant-Governor ... Province of Quebec, bearing date ... twenty-second day of October, 1912, ... incorporating Messrs. Francois Xavier ... Lacoste, Joseph Drolet, Omer Mireault, ... Pierre Fortunat Fauteux, Edouard ... Fafard Pominville Fauteux, Hector ... Langevin, all manufacturers, of ... City of Montreal, for the following ...

...manufacture mirrors, to cover ... with lead as well as cut, bevel, ... color and decorated glass, and ... ways in general connected with the ... to acquire, own, lease or ... movable or immovable ... as well as hypothecate said ... whole in connection ... the business of ... and for the use of ... under the name of ... "Keramo Vitrail," with a ... thousand dollars ($10,... into five hundred (500) ... dollars ($20.00) each, ... place of business of the ... will be in the city of ...

...from the office of the Provin... this twenty-second day ...

C. J. SIMARD,
Deputy Provincial Secretary.

JULIEN & THEBERGE,
Attorneys for Petitioners.

CAN YOU INVEST $121.00?

Combination Investment Sale

A FOUR TO ONE CHANCE

Instead of placing all your money in one subdivision, we offer you a lot in each of four different properties, at the same discounts allowed by us on five lots purchased in one property.

This gives you a 4 to 1 chance for profits. If any future developments favor one property more than another, you are thus bound to share in the increased values—an advantage which you cannot get if you buy only in one subdivision.

SEE WHAT $121 WILL SECURE FOR YOU

STRATHMORE GARDENS
(On the Lake)
STRATHMORE ACRES
DORVAL BAY GARDENS
and Addition
LAKESIDE GARDENS

Five Lots
2035 square feet
Average price per lot
$324.26

REMEMBER —These are the Rapid Transit Suburbs of Montreal. Served by the C.P.R. and G.T.R.—60 trains daily—15 to 30 minutes from the city, according to location. West End land, the most sought after on the Island.

$121.00 cash will secure these lots for you. Balance spread over 10 years in easy monthly payments.

WHAT IT MEANS TO YOU. If you sell each lot singly, one year from now, merely at the present market price, you will net $405.30—securing a certain profit of 250 per cent. on your money invested, without any risk whatever.

We will give a separate agreement for each lot if desired. This leaves you free to give lots to your friends for Christmas presents, or to dispose of them as you wish.

THIS OFFER IS FOR A FEW DAYS ONLY.—SNAP IT UP.

Fill in the "Combination" Coupon, and mail it at once.

GEO. MARCIL & CO.
180 St. James St., Montreal.

Please send me plans and full particulars of the above-mentioned properties, with free magazine. It is distinctly understood that this places me under no obligation to purchase.

NAME .....

ADDRESS .....

..... (W)

Cash for Christmas

Agents required to dispose of new issue of stock.

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Maple Leaf Realties Limited

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FROM **25c** A FOOT

Factory Sites

CONSULT US

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303 BOARD OF TRADE,
MONTREAL

MAIN 3089

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LIMITED.

AMHERST PARK

ST. DENIS WARD

A City Lot

that can be bought on cash payment of ONLY FIVE PER CENT. is an opportunity that should not be missed in this most desirable locality which provides all City conveniences. Values steadily advancing.

For further particulars see

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PROPERTY FOR SALE
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In four years, payable every quarter. Only a small block of this stock will be placed on the market. The smallest investment accepted will be $250.00 Investigate at Box 300, 'Witness' Office.

PROPERTY.

ROSLYN AVENUE. — SPECIAL OFFER. Large detached house, with 8 bedrooms. Price, $18,000.00. All other particulars at my office. I solicit a prompt reply from intending purchasers. W. A. MAGOR, Investments. E. T. Bank Buildings. M. 3430.

LENNOXVILLE, QUE., THE SEAT of Bishop's College and School, is second to no place in Canada for its residential advantages. The Eastern Townships are second to no place in Canada for prosperous farming and business opportunities. Before settling elsewhere, write for our catalogue. EASTERN TOWNSHIPS REALTY COMPANY, Sherbrooke, Que.

Splendid Factory Site

Aylmer and City Councillors, on line of proposed new Ontario Boulevard; 14,000 feet. A bargain.

Maple Leaf Realties
LIMITED
513-514 MERCHANTS BANK BUILDING.
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16,000,000 ACRES OF FARM LANDS
SITUATED IN THE
NORTHERN TOWNSHIPS OF ONTARIO

In quantities to suit all classes of SETTLERS from 160 acres upward. The lands are easy of access to the railroad, and are traversed by good roads, have all the advantages of old settlements.

The average price of good land ranges from $2.00 to $5.00 per acre. Payable, Cash, or convenient instalments.

Crown Patent Titles in fee simple, including all mineral and surface rights. No taxes, no homestead or settlement duties.

Illustrated booklet sent on request.
Call, write, or phone M. 1556.

Illustrated booklet on application.

LEO L. LEET
Room 21, 212 McGill Street - MONTREAL

HOUSES, FLATS, TENEMENTS, —AND— BUSINESS PROPERTY FOR SALE

ST. MONIQUE STREET—Opposite the Canadian Northern Station and Hotel. Lot 67 feet 6 inches front by 92 feet deep. Area 6,210 feet, with first class revenue producing.

BOULEVARD ST. JOSEPH. — Large block of twenty-seven flats, stone and brick. Two hundred and eighty feet front. Brings in a fine revenue. Price, $65,000, which is about the price of the land; quite a speculation.

ST. JAMES STREET.—A business property between the G.T.R. Station and Inspector street. 43 x 75—3,225 feet. Revenue, $2,400. This will be a good purchase.

UNIVERSITY STREET. — Between Burnside and Sherbrooke Streets. Three cut stone front buildings, occupied as tenements on 6,000 feet of land. Can be bought at a bargain, and at half price, on Mansfield St.

ESPLANADE AVENUE.—A fine corner business property, comprising 13 flats and 3 stores. 88 feet front. Price, $55,000. Good revenue.

BOULEVARD ST. JOSEPH.—Another good corner business property, consisting of 12 flats, having a frontage of 109 feet by 110 feet in depth. Price, $55,000. Good revenue.

MANCE STREET. — An excellent corner business property, comprising 10 dwellings and 3 stores. Price, $60,000; rents, $5,640.

LAURIER AVENUE. — A fine corner property at $16,000; rents $1,450. This investment is worth looking into as an investment or speculation.

METCALFE AVENUE, Westmount. —A very comfortable home, with modern improvements, can be purchased for $4,000 cash. Price, $10,000.

CHESTERFIELD AVENUE, Westmount.—A very well laid out house, well decorated and up to date in all respects. The price is $8,500.

ST. MATTHEW STREET, situated above St. Luke street. In first-class cut stone front house, finished in mahogany. Price, $12,500, and one next door at $13,500.

Building Lots For Sale

OXFORD AVENUE. — Three lots on this high class avenue, measuring each 25 feet front by 133 feet deep.

REDFERN AVENUE. — Three lots on this high class avenue, each 25 by 133. This avenue is well built upon with houses costing over $20,000.

WESTERN AVENUE — Near Redfern avenue, a choice piece of land, having a front of 87 feet 6 inches. The best land in Westmount to-day.

OTTAWA STREET. — A large lot of land, having a frontage of 210 feet by 128 feet on Seminary street, and the same frontage on St. Thomas street; making an area of over 27,000 feet. This property faces the Canal Basins, and can be bought at the low price of $2.00 a foot.

ONTARIO STREET. — Near Jeanne d'Arc avenue; three lots, each 24 x 110. Our neighbors are asking $3.50, and we will accept the low price of $2.25 per foot.

Farms For Sale

LONGUEUIL. — In the Parish of Longueuil, one mile from this flourishing town. 200 arpents, with 10 arpents river frontage. This is a grand opportunity to divide this into "Truck Chicken Farming Plots" of 5 arpents each.

ST. LAURENT. — Five excellent farms are offered separately or together at lower price than farms have been sold adjoining ours, as the Estate must be closed out. Liberal terms of payment.

RIVER DES PRAIRIES — 300 choice lots are already subdivided as per official plan, which is on view at our office, and would recommend this as an excellent purchase. We have a client who would take half or third share, and this office is in a position to sell all the lots.

N.B.—Information of any of our above properties will not be given over the telephone.

PARENT BROTHERS,
OFFICE, GROUND FLOOR,
56 ST. JAMES STREET,
Opposite 'La Presse' Building.

LOTS FOR SALE

FOR SALE, 22 LOTS, ROYAL STREET, Notre Dame de Graces, 32 cents a foot; also, 35 lots, Windsor Park, Notre Dame de Graces, near Sherbrooke St. 40 cents a foot; a bargain. TOURANGEAU & COURCHENE, No. 319 Mount Royal East. St. Louis 3094. At night, St. Louis, 2535, 4199.

LOTS FOR SALE

WISEMAN AVENUE, Outremont, the only two Orchard Lots left opposite Bowling Green, 64 x 125. Price, $1.50 per foot for short time only.

YALE REALTY CO.
MAIN 763; ST. LOUIS 902.

VETERAN LAND GRANTS.

HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR all kinds of Veteran Land Grants, located or unlocated. LEO L. LEET, Cartier Bldg., 212 McGill street, Montreal.

BARGAINS.

DO YOU WANT A LARGE BUFFET? We have them. Do you want a small buffet? We have them. Do you want an extension dining table, also chairs, china cabinet, serving table, etc., to match? We have them. We have everything in the new furniture line, and at prices that will be beneficial to you. Had you not better see our stock before you place your orders elsewhere? 30 years' experience in the line is surely worth something. GEO. H. LABBE & CO., 350 St. Paul street.

HIGH CLASS WHITE ENAMELLED bedroom furniture, suitable for your city house or country cottage, at prices defying all competition. GEO. H. LABBE & CO., 350 St. Paul street.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS—IF YOU are contemplating a trip to the city of Montreal, and if you have on your list to purchase new furniture for your house or your store, or for your son or daughter, who are soon to be married, be sure and make us a call, and we guarantee to give you the benefit of our lowest wholesale prices, and best up-to-date goods, and very prompt delivery. Our prices are from 25 percent to 30 percent lower than ordinary prices. We make no charge for packing, and give very liberal terms to responsible traders, and the usual discount for prompt cash, and for 30 days. GEO. H. LABBE & CO., Wholesale Furniture Manufacturers, Store, 350 St. Paul street. Established 30 years.

FOR SALE.

PRACTICE PIANO, SMALL SQUARE, in fine order. Good tone. Bargain, $95. Payable $5 cash and $3 monthly. LAYTON BROS., 550 St. Catherine St. W., cor. Stanley.

PIANO UPRIGHT, ALMOST NEW. Owner needs money; will sell cheap. 113 Mount Royal West. Tel. St. Louis 4679.

MARSHALL & WENDELL UPRIGHT Piano, plain case, full compass; fine tone and action. Bargain, $275. Payable $15 cash and $7 monthly. LAYTON BROS., 550 St. Catherine Street W., cor. Stanley.

SHERLOCK-MANNING UPRIGHT, dull mahogany case, 7 1-3 octaves, almost new. Beautiful tone. Reduced to $295. Terms arranged. LAYTON BROS., 550 St. Catherine St. West, corner Stanley.

REAL GOLDEN OAK DINING Chairs, with genuine leather seats, at as low a price as cane or wood seat, at the manufacturers' showrooms, 350 St. Paul street. GEO. H. LABBE & Co.

LAYTON BROS. CABINET GRAND, superb quality, almost new, 7 1-3 octaves, lovely tone. Bargain $265. Payable $10 cash and $6 monthly. LAYTON BROS. 550 St. Catherine St. West, corner Stanley.

BARGAINS IN PIANOS AND PLAYer Pianos; from 25 to 50 percent can be saved. Call and see our stock. MULHOLLIN PIANO PARLORS, 786 St. Catherine St. West.

ENGLISH UPRIGHT, WALNUT CASE, Louis XV. effect. In good order. Bargain, $165. Payable $10 cash, and $8 monthly. LAYTON BROS. 550 St. Catherine Street West, corner of Stanley.

EVANS BROS. SQUARE GRAND, rosewood case, carved legs, 7 1-3 octaves. Rich tone. A snap, $145. Payable $5 cash and $4 monthly. LAYTON BROS., 550 St. Catherine St. West, cor. Stanley.

KINDLING WOOD FOR THE MILLION—Kindling, $2.25; Cut Hardwood, $3.25; Mill Blocks, $2.00 per load. J. C. MACDIARMID, 402 William street. Tel M. 452.

PIANO, UPRIGHT. OWNER WILL sell at a bargain. Call at once. 213 Mountain street, near Dorchester St.

ALL REPAIR PARTS FOR E. M. F. "30" Cars—Models 1910, 1911, 1912, at low prices, always in stock. LEGARE GADBOIS AUTOMOBILE, Limited, Phillips Square, Montreal.

EDUCATIONAL ESTABLISHMENTS, Hospitals, and other large institutions, can save considerable time and money by purchasing their chairs, wardrobes, cupboards, writing tables, etc., from the manufacturers, GEO. H. LABBE & CO., showrooms, 350 St. Paul street.

NUNNS & CLARK SQUARE PIANO, rosewood case, good tone and action. Only $110. Payable $5 cash and $4 monthly. LAYTON BROS., 550 St. Catherine Street West, corner Stanley.

FOR SALE. — JUST RECEIVED. — A Fresh Stock of Linens from Manufacturers: Towels, Towelling, Table Linen, Napkins, Quilts, Lace Curtains, Black Farmer Satin, Double, 35c. BOWELL'S GENERAL BAZAAR, 5 Cypress, Opposite New Wing Windsor Hotel.

VICTOR GRAMOPHONES

The Latest Hornless Gramophone, with Twenty Songs of your own selection, for $29.00 only. Other Models from $52.00 and up. Before buying, see Mr. MILLS, at the Leach Piano Company, Limited, 560 St. Catherine West. Open evenings. Uptown 1724.

NEWSPAPER PRESS.

Will print a 4, 6 or 8 page newspaper. In perfect condition. Easy and quick worker. For sale on easy terms. GEO. MARCIL & CO., 180 St. James street, Montreal.

MACHINE TOOLS FOR SALE.

Owing to changes in our plant, we have the following machines for sale:

1 Automatic Screw Machine, taking up to 3-8 inch stock, with collets and cams.
1 Three Spindle Drill, 24 inch table, 6 inch centres.
1 Two Spindle Drill, 13 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 2116, Montreal.

BOILERS AND ENGINES
ALL SIZES AND TYPE.

Installed and satisfaction guaranteed. Prices exceptionally low.

W. L. MILLER & CO., Regd.,
44 St. George St., Montreal.
M. 5423.

TEACHERS WANTED.

TEACHER WANTED, BY THE DISsident School Municipality of the Parish of St. Louis de Gonzague, County of Beauharnois, for finishing the year, for the Elementary School, No. 1, at the salary of $26 a month. Applications should be addressed to W. Martin, the undersigned, and will be until the end of this month. W. MARTIN, Sec.-Treasurer. Nov. 13, 1912.

WANTED.

WANTED, A MIDDLE-AGED LADY, to share a quiet home in country village, with widow, or would rent at a low figure part of house and grounds, about 1½ acres. Ideal place for poultry raising. Apply for address, to Box 77, 'Witness' Office.

MILK SHIPPER

WANTED, Apply Rosemount Dairy, No. 127 Christophe Colomb.

PUPILS WANTED.

PROF. LOUIS MARTIN, FROM France, would like to get a few more pupils at night; 24 years of experience in French and classics. Terms moderate. P.O. Box 1749, city.

LOOK!

LESSONS GIVEN by Experienced Teacher, Oil Painting, Pastel, Charcoal. 22 Colonial Avenue.

ROOMS TO LET.

ROOM TO LET FORT, 16, ONE SINgle front room, on bath flat; phone, hot water.

TO LET, BRIGHT DOUBLE BED-SITting room, in Rosemount Boulevard, with use of kitchen and bath; electric light and telephone. Terms moderate. Apply, G.W.J., 328 7th ave.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

WANTED TO PURCHASE, ALL CAST-off Clothing, Furniture, Silverware, Plated Ware, Old Gold, Pawn Tickets. Above everybody else's prices paid by MAX FRANK, 15 East Craig Street. Tel. East 3067.

BUSINESS CARDS.

PROPERTY REPAIRS.—BEWARE OF Jack Frost! Brick and stone buildings repaired. All kinds Cement work; cellars concreted and drained. J. G. DARLING CO., 125 Clanranald avenue. Phone Westmount 3811.

PARTNER WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED; A USEFUL SPECialty patent, booked; will give half share, $35 to pay. Reply by letter, P. GANNON, 81 Cathedral street.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED, SERVANT FOR GENERAL house work. Apply 9 Concord St.

OFFICE BOY WANTED. Apply, Box 275, 'Witness' Office.

WANTED, A NUMBER OF RELIABLE ladies to stamp patterns at home; steady or part time; $1 dozen upwards paid. Call Room 7, 169 Peel street, corner St. Catherine.

RAILWAY MAIL CLERKS — CITY Mail Carriers Wanted by Canadian Government. Excellent pay. Full details free. FRANKLIN INSTITUTE, Dept. 723, Rochester, N.Y.

BOY, ABOUT 14 OR 15 FOR OFFICE of wholesale house. Must write well and furnish references. Good opening for a smart boy. Apply, Box 108, 'Witness' Office.

WANTED, COMPETENT CARTERS and Filers for lumber yard. ROBERT NEVILLE, Jr., 933 Wiseman avenue, Outremont.

YOUNG MAN WANTED FOR FACtory office about 18. Quick and accurate at figures. Apply, Mr. HIPKIN, Can. Jewelers, Limited, 132 Shearer street.

WANTED ORDER CLERK; ONE with experience preferred. Apply, LANG MFG. CO., 230 de Courcelles Street St. Henry.

WANTED, KEEN REPRESENTATIVE able to interview business men. Smart, new proposition. Expert salesmen will hear good terms by applying to SMITH-WALKER COMPANY, Manufacturers' Agents, 23 Ray Block, Fort William, Ont.

JUNIOR CLERK FOR GENERAL warehouse work; young man about 18 years of age preferred. Apply in writing, giving references, to LYMANS, Limited, 474 St. Paul Street, Montreal.

LIVE AGENTS. — UNUSUAL OPPORtunity for large profits, with new invention; quick seller. Don't delay. Investigate now. MARITIME SUPPLY CO., Dept. R., St. John, N.B.

STENOGRAPHER WANTED, ABLE to take dictation in either French or English; also to tend telephone switchboard. Reply in English. Only those giving full particulars, past experience, references and salary required, will be considered. Box N.R.C., 'Witness' Office.

INSURANCE AGENTS, IF YOUR PRESent income does not average over $25 per week, we have a proposition for you that is a proven winner. Call and get particulars. Room 407, 591 St. Catherine street West. Call before 11 and 2 p.m.

$20 WEEKLY FOR FEW HOURS' work, taking orders for Cut-Rate Groceries. Redpath's Granulated Sugar, 4 cents pound. Representatives wanted everywhere. Outfit free. THE CONSUMERS' ASSOCIATION, Windsor, Ont.

WANTED, — SEVERAL LADY DEmonstrators, English speaking, to solicit orders for a device that appeals to every housewife, and which is educational and beneficial to every child. Splendid proposition. Call before 11 a.m. at Room 407, 591 St. Catherine St. West, City.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED.

EXPERIENCED WATCHMAN WANTS position as night watchman. Apply, 359 Plessis street, in rear.

ENTERTAINMENTS GIVEN.

CHARLES COOMBES, NEW REFINED Entertainment of Mirth, Music and Ventriloquism, for Parties, Concerts, Socials, etc. SHAW'S MUSIC STORE, or 135 Rozel street, city.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BRITISH COLUMBIA OFFERS Greater opportunities than any other section of the continent to Home Seekers and Investors. For full information about British Columbia send fifty cents for the Development Edition of the Saturday 'Sunset.' 150 pages, 300 illustrations. 'Saturday Sunset,' Vanvouver, B.C.

OFFICE DESKS, HOUSE DESKS, Office tables, library tables, rotary and tilting chairs, at 25 percent to 33 1-3 percent lower than their actual value; big variety of well finished goods. GEO. H. LABBE & CO., Wholesale Manufacturers. Store, 350 St. Paul street.

CANADIAN BALLAD CONCERTS. — Musical Composers who may be desirous of having their works presented at the above concerts, are invited to forward titles and nature of the music. Manuscript Music in any form will receive consideration. Good Song Words, suitable for musical setting, are specially requested. Address correspondence, CANADIAN BALLAD CONCERTS, 'Herald' Buildings, Craig street, Montreal.

DON'T BE CARRIED AWAY WITH the idea that because you are offered a big, tempting discount that you are buying your furniture cheap. Try the house with one price, one discount throughout the year, and compare prices, and you will see how much further your cash will go with us. GEO. H. LABBE & CO., Showrooms, 350 St. Paul street.

BOOKS
MEDICAL BOOK.

"Maternity Without Suffering," $1.40 postpaid. J. MUNSEY, 1703 Chateaubriand, Montreal.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

ANNOUNCEMENT. — CANADIAN Industrial Blue Book, Buyer's Guide. Price five dollars, including Business Card. Going to Press in December. Subscription only. MANUFACTURERS' PRODUCTS LIST CO., Montreal.

The 'Witness' is on sale, among others, at the following suburban agents:—

ST. LAMBERT.
Miss DAVIS, Post Office.
HECTOR BISSAILLON, St. Denis St.

MONTREAL SOUTH.
MR. SLATER, Lafayette Avenue.

LACHINE.
G. A. RABEAU, 217b St. Joseph St.

MONTREAL WEST.
JOHN COULTER, Westminster Ave.
D. J. MUNROE, Decarie St.

VERDUN.
MR. TAYLOR, 1270 Wellington.
G. MONETTE, 449 Lasalle Road.
MRS. BAILIE, 141 Galt Ave.
MRS. COX, 1311 Wellington.
MR. BERUBE, Church and Wellington.
MR. TRUDEAU, Hickson and Welleston.

COTE ST. PAUL.
GEO. STEVENSON, Church Ave.
MR. TOWNSEND, Church Ave.

If your dealer does not sell the 'Witness,' notify us and we will see that he is supplied at once.
CIRCULATION DEPT., MAIN 4090.

WANT ADS.

FOR
The 'WITNESS'
MAY BE LEFT WITH
At T. Chapman, Bookseller, 513 St. Catherine St. West, or with R. Turner, Grocer, Point St. Charles, 801 Wellington Street, West of Subway.

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.

ROUND THE DRILL HALLS

A Week's Review of the Activities of Our Local Soldier Men.

FIRST GRENADIER GUARDS OF CANADA.

A class under Sgt. Birbeck for the instruction of members of the Signal Corps is now being conducted at the Drill Hall.

The semi-weekly regimental parades will be replaced by one parade per week, to take place Monday evenings. This order will be effective until December 23rd, when other orders will be issued.

The regiment is gradually getting into splendid shape, under the supervision of its efficient officers, its ranks being composed of the best class of men obtainable.

CANADIAN ENGINEERS.

If those who are constantly engaged in watching war clouds gather on distant horizons, and gloomily shake their heads over the German peril or any other current peril that happens along, will take a trip to Point St. Charles this afternoon, they will see the actual machinery of war in operation, when the annual inspection of the Canadian Engineers takes place.

Fast exhibitions of trestle bridge building, pontoon barrel pier work, and other departments of field engineering work will take place. The telegraph detachment will run out their wires to an imaginary battle line and despatch the news of the front to the armory, which will be used as a basis. Col. Mansell, Director of Engineers, Ottawa will conduct the inspection.

The armory bowling alleys will be opened up next week, after undergoing a thorough renovation.

On Wednesday evening the Social Club committee met and decided to call a meeting of all members of the company Monday evening to arrange a social programme for the coming winter.

MAY PREVENT FOOTBALL MATCH.

The inclement state of the weather will probably prevent the soccer match being played between the Highlanders and the Royal Canadian Dragoons at St. John's, P.Q. The date of the game was fixed for to-day, but has been postponed indefinitely.

NO CALL FOR CANADIAN RESERVISTS.

The statement extensively circulated in Kingston and Toronto, that men belonging to the reserve forces of the British Army have been summoned to return to England is not believed in local military circles.

Reservists resident in Montreal state that they have not heard of a single instance of a local man being summoned back to the colors. At the headquarters of the Fourth Division the likelihood of any such call having been sent is looked upon as extremely remote.

NEWS FROM THE BOWLERS.

This evening the Militia Bowling Association will hold their annual smoker at the Drill Hall.

The bowling league of the Victoria Rifles will open during the first week in December. An exhibition bowling match will take place next week between the Highlanders and the Vics. at the latter's armory.

CADETS TO HAVE FEATHER BONNETS.

The officers of the Highland Cadet Battalion are starting a campaign to raise funds for the purchase of feather bonnets for the boys. They have issued circulars calling upon ex-members to each make some small contribution towards this fund, and they intend to hold a banquet some time in the early spring for all ex-members, where the returns and results of the campaign will be given. So far, they have met with great success, and there seems to be little doubt but that the boys will parade next summer with a new and strictly Highland headdress. The adjutant, Capt. Dewar, is president and treasurer of the fund, and subscriptions should be sent to him, which will be acknowledged through this paper.

The flute band is also progressing well, many members having joined. However, there is still vacancy for a few small boys, who will receive instruction in music at practically no expense to themselves, and the instruments will be supplied by the battalion. Application to enter must be made to the adjutant Monday or Wednesday evenings at the Drill Hall.

Commencing next Wednesday the battalion start their regular battalion drills, uniform drill order, trews and a full muster is expected. At this parade the full details of the feather bonnet campaign will be gone into.

WAR BREAD.

(From the 'Bakers Weekly.')

Bakers at Fort Omaha are experimenting with the new 'war bread' which may be adopted by the United States army for 'emergency rations,' and it is pronounced to be a success. This bread will take the place of hardtack in war time, and will make it possible to serve fresh bread to the soldiers under almost any conditions.

The bread is baked in separate loaves to make a crust on all sides. The dough is not 'proofed' or raised as in ordinary bread, and the finished bread is more solid, similar to rye bread. So long as the crust is not broken a loaf will keep at least a month and when it is cut will keep fresh a week.

The report of the medical superintendent of the Protestant Hospital for the Insane for fortnight ending Nov. 12, shows nine admissions, three re-admissions, two discharged cured, seven discharged on trial, and two deaths.

OBITUARIES IN TO-DAY'S NEWS

Mr. William C. Clark.

Newark, N.J., Nov. 15. — William Campbell Clark, one of the world's leading thread manufacturerers, died last night at his home in this city. Two years ago he injured his hip in an automobile accident. Recently his condition became serious. Two operations at near intervals failed to bring about betterment. Mr. Clark was president of the Clark Thread Works of this city. He was 49 years of age, and a Scotsman.

Mrs. Nordheimer.

Toronto, Nov. 15.—Mrs. Edith Louise Nordheimer, widow of Mr. Samuel Nordheimer, piano manufacturer and German consul, who died June 15 last, passed away suddenly yesterday afternoon at Glenedyth, 476 Davenport Road, the family residence. Her death, following so closely upon that of her husband and the marriage of her son, Roy, now on his wedding trip to the Mediterranean, came as a great shock to her friends here and elsewhere. Mr. Roy Nordheimer will be notified of his mother's death [illegible] steamer at Gibraltar.

Cardinal Capecatro.

Naples, Nov. 15 — Cardinal Apo[illegible] Capecaatro, Archbishop [illegible] yesterday. He was created Cardinal in [illegible] was librarian of the Roman Church.

WISCONSIN MAN ATTACKED BY A PACK OF WOLVES.

(Bangor correspondence Milwaukee 'Sentinel.')

James Jens, who lives in the town of Clifton, Monroe county, when returning home from town with fresh meat for his threshers, was attacked by a pack of wolves, doubtless attracted by the smell of meat. He drove them off, fighting desperately, as the hungry animals repeatedly attempted to leap into the moving buggy. The attack continued nearly a mile before the wolves gave up.

THE 'DAILY WITNESS' is printed and published at the 'Witness' Building, offices No. 140 St. Peter street, in the City of Montreal, by John Redpath Dougall and Frederick Eugene Dougall, both of Montreal.

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

I consider the 'Witness' the best managed newspaper in Canada.

Sydney Fisher.

The 'Witness' is a clean and reliable newspaper.

—Toronto Star.

MONTREAL WITNESS CLASSIFIED BUSINESS AND TELEPHONE DIRECTORY 1912

"ORDER IS HEAVEN'S FIRST LAW."

FINANCIAL

BANKS.

Bank of British North America, 30 St. James St. M. 7894.
BANK OF MONTREAL, Head Office, 109 St. James St. M. 8300.
Banque d'Hochelaga, 95 St. James. M. 2410.
CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE, 137 St. James St M. 2410.
Bank of Ottawa, 224 St. James Street.
Bank of Toronto, cor. St. James and McGill.
DOMINION BANK, 162 St. James St.
IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA, cor. St. James and McGill Sts.
La Banque Nationale, 99 St. James. M. 1590. M. 2280.
Merchants Bk. of Canada, 205 St. James St. M. 2280.
ROYAL BANK OF CANADA, 147 St. James.
STERLING BANK OF CANADA, 120 St. James St. M. 3[illegible]
THE MOLSONS BANK, 200 St. James S[illegible]

BANKS FOR SAVINGS.

THE MONTREAL CITY & DISTRICT SAVINGS BANK.
Head Office, 176 St. James Street. 12 Branch Offices in Montreal.

BANKERS.

PICKEN, J. B. & CO., 112 St. James. M. 1561.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Montreal Trust Co., 142 Notre Dame St. W. M. 6704.
The Royal Trust Co., Notre Dame St. W.

TRUST AND DEPOSIT VAULTS.

National Trust Co., Limited, Nat. Trust Bldg. M. 4698.

STOCK BROKERS.

(Members of the Montreal Stock Exchange.)
BARLOW & CO., 82 St. Fran.-Xav. M. 38.
Burnett & CO., 12 Sacrament St. M. 7300.
Carsley, S., Co., 151 Notre Dame St. M. 4822.
L. Lorne, Edgar & Co., 35-36 B of T. M.5120-1
McCuaig Bros., & Co., 17 St. Sacrament. M. 923-4.
Turpin, W. J., & Co., 67 St. Frans.-Xav. M. 940.

CUSTOMS BROKERS.

Blaiklock, Geo. H. E., 223 Bd. of T. M. 2565.
Finlayson, J. A, Room G, 84 St. Fran.-Xav. Tel. M. 1308.

INVESTMENT BROKERS.

Hurd, Oliver E., 11 St. Sacrament. M. 130.

BOND DEALERS.

Montreal Securities Corporation, Ltd., 94-96 Bank of Ottawa Bldg. St. James. M. 7424.
Wilson-Smith, R., & Co., 160 St. Jas. M. 950.

REAL ESTATE AND BONDS.

The British Canadian Realty & Investment Co., Ltd., 120 St. James St. M. 5748.

FINANCIAL AGENTS.

WILSON-SMITH, R., 160 St. Jas. St. M. 950.

INSURANCE

ACCIDENT AND EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY.

Grier, J. W., & Co., 53 St. Fran.-Xav. M.2461
The Provident Accident & Guarantee Co., 160 St. James St. M. 5027.

BURGLARY.

The Dominion-Gresham Guaranteen & Casualty Co., 302 St. James St. M. 5041.

FIRE.

BOILER INSPECTION & Ins. CO. OF CANADA, 227 Board of Trade Bldg. Office, M. 2046. Residence, M. 1994.
COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, 232-236 St. James. M. 3620.
Law, Union and Rock Ins. Co. Limited, 112 James St. M. 3213.
LONDON MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE CO., H. Blachford, 180 St. James St. M. 868.
New York Underwriters' Agency, 151 St. Jas. St. M. 1105.

REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE.

Benn, Alfred, 4 Hospital. M. 592; W. 2846.
Le Beau, Geo. L., & Co., 40 Hospital. M. 571. St. Louis 123.
Mitchell, Jas. M. 214 St. Jas. M. 549. Up. 2974.
ROSS, H. J., 180 St. James St. M. 1180.
Ross Realty Co., 30 St. John St. M. 5261.
Simpson, The Cradock Co., 120 St. James St. M. 3090-1.

WESTERN REAL ESTATE.

J. B. WATSON REALTY CO., 530 St. Cath. W. Tel. Up 4677.

PLATE GLASS.

Grier, J. W., Co., 53 St. Fran.-Xav. M. 2401.

FIRE INS. AND PLATE GLASS.

Mount Royal Ins. C. M. 3920 and M. 6599.

LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANIES.

Sun Life Assur. Co., Sun Life Bldg. M. 4224.

LIFE INSURANCE.

Imperial Life Ass. Co., 122 St. James. M. 2245.

LIFE AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE.

McCaw, Wm., Trans. Building, 120 St. James. M. 3383.

FIRE INSURANCE BROKERS.

COLE, F. MINDEN, 234 St. James. M. 3162.

INSURANCE BROKERS.

WILLIS, FABER & CO., OF CANADA, LIMITED, 28 Board of Trade Bldg. M. 2814.

WORKMAN'S COMPENSATION.

The Employers' Liability Assurance Corporation, Ltd., 86 N. Dame W. M. 2225.

PROFESSIONAL

ADVOCATES.

Armstrong, Edgar N., Bk. Ottawa Bldg. M. 1[illegible]
ATWATER, DUCLOS & BOND, 160 St. James Street. M. 3280.
BAKER, W. A., 58 St. James Street. M. 3540.
Brown, Montgomery & McMichael, 145 St. Jas. Street. M. 42-43-44.
Busteed & Lane, Quebec Bank Bldg. M. 1427.
Cahan, C. H., K.C., Transportation Bldg. M. 1250
Campbell, McMaster & Papineau, Can. Life Bldg. M. 5776-5777.
Chauvin, Baker & Walker 230 St. Jas. M. 2002.
COUPER, W. M., 107 St. James. M. 3006.
Cruikshank, W. G., K.C., 107 St. Jas. M. 2360.
Ferguson, J. M., K.C., 179 St. James. M. 2054.
Geoffrion, Geoffrion & Cusson, Banque du Peuple Chambers, 97 St. James St. M. 10.
HIBBARD, BOYER & GOSSELIN, Liv., London & Globe Bldg. M. 1456 and 2635.
Holt, Charles M., K.C., Guardian Bldg. M. 14.
Hutchins, Horace A., K.C., 151 St. Jas. M. 2118.
JACOBS, HALL & COUTURE, Power Bldg., Craig St. M. 174.
Lamothe & Tessier, Que. Bank Bldg. M. 3555.
Lighthall & Harwood, Que. Bk. Bldg. M. 2382.
MACALISTER & COTTON, Royal Insurance Bldg. M. 4989.
McCormick & Lebourveau, 4 Hospital St. M. 2497.
McGoun & Pelletier, 4 Hospital. M. 1978.
Mathieu, A. Papineau, 180 St. James St.
Patterson & Co., 180 St. James. M. 3960.
ROSS, Howard S., K.C., 326 Transportation Bldg., Main 4828.
SMITH, MARKEY, SKINNER, PUGSLEY & HYDE, Metro. Bldg., 179 St. Jas. M. 4944.
Vipond & Vipond, 120 St. James St. M. 3513.

ACCOUNTANTS.

DURNFORD, GEO., C.A., F.C.A., Can., Canada Life Bldg. M. 450.
ROSS, H. J., 180 St. James Street. M. 1180.

ANALYSTS AND ASSAYERS.

Donald, Dr. J. T., 318 Lagauchetiere W. M. 2264.
Hersey, Dr. Milton L., 171 St. James. M. 1[illegible]

AUCTIONEERS.

Fraser Bros., 453 St. James and 131 Inspector Streets. M. 790.
Hicks, M., & Co., 99 and 101 Metcalf. Up. [illegible]
Kearns, W. M., 32 University St. Up. 3[illegible]

AVERAGE ADJUSTERS AND SURVEYORS.

Boyd, Phillips & Co., 25 Coristine Bldg. M. 1[illegible]

BUSINESS COLLEGES.

DAVIS, J. D., Mont. Bus. Coll. Up. 161.
INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS COLLEGE, 1[illegible] St. Catherine St., W. M. [illegible]
MISS GRAHAM, 109 Metcalfe. Up. 2[illegible]
Montreal Bus. Coll., 8 Phillips Place, between Phillips Sq. and Dorchester St.
MOUNT ROYAL BUSINESS COLLEGE, [illegible] C.A. Bldg. Up. 4297.

CONSULTING ENGINEERS.

Francis, Walter J, & Company, 203 St. James St. M. 5643.
LEA, R. S., 405 Dorchester W. Tel. Up. [illegible]

ENTERTAINING.

McGlaughlin, R., Professional Elocutionist and Humorist, 22 Burton Ave. Tel. W. [illegible]
Sheppard, Chas., Prestidigitateur and Humorist. 445 Berri street. Tel. E. 2306.

MARRIAGE LICENSE ISSUERS.

Wilks & Burnett, Merchants Bk. Bldg. M. [illegible]

PATENT ATTORNEYS.

Budden, H. A., 601 Que. Bk. Bldg. M. [illegible]
Evans, Owen N., Merchts. Bank Bldg. M. [illegible]

MANUFACTURING AND DISTRIBUTIVE

BUILDING AND ALLIED TRADES

BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS.

Byers & Anglin, 65 Victoria street. Up. 2640.
Jackson & Co., 329-335 Hibernia St. M. 4153.

BUILDERS' BRICK AND STONE.

Morrison, T. A. & Co., Mech. Inst. M. 3300.

CARPENTERS AND JOINERS.

EVELY, WM., 449 Bleury St. Up. 361[illegible]
Jackson & Co., 329-335 [illegible]ia St. M. 4153.

PAINTERS AND DECORATORS.

BACON, J., 70 Bruce Ave. Mt. 1588.
BOON, HEDLEY W., 30 Que[illegible] Up. 3200.
BOPP, A., 287 St. George St. M. 4759.
CHAPMAN, WM. J., 4151 St. Catherine W, Mt. 886.
DANIELS, H., 133 Fulford St. Up. 3116.
Murphy & Son, 80 Drummond St. Up. 1337.
Stewart, Wm., 167 Rielle Ave., Verdun. M. 3190.
Bulmer & Williams, 15 St. Edward St. M. 2[illegible]

PLASTERERS.

CROSS, H. R., Plastering, Etc., 1136 St. Lawrence. M. 5357.

PLUMBERS, GAS AND STEAM FITTERS. ROOFERS.

COTE, JOHN, 232 Mitcheson. St. L. 4294.
Gordon, Egan, [illegible] A Mansfield St. Up. 1115.
REED, GEO. W., & CO., LTD., 37 St. Antoine Street. M. 937

SASH AND DOOR MANUFACTURERS.

MACFARLANE, R., & CO., LTD., cor. St. Jas. and Richmond Sts. Up. 2288 and 2289.
RUTHERFORD, WM., & SONS CO., LTD., 425 Atwater Ave. M. 4314.

LUMBER—(Wholesale.)

CREAM, D., & CO., Can. Life Bldg. M. 4281.

LUMBER—(Retail.)

THE WM. RUTHERFORD SONS CO., 425 Atwater Ave. M. 4314.
THE LAURENTIAN LUMBER CO., 207-8 Board of Trade Bldg. M. 163.

GRANITE AND MARBLE MERCHANTS.

HAWKINS, F., 166 Bleury Street. M. 3571.

SIGNS AND SHOW CARDS.

Morgan, Fred., Crescent & Cath. Up. 2703.

Farm, Garden and Sport.

SEED MERCHANTS.

EWING, WM. & CO., 146 McGill St. M. 131.

SPORTING GOODS, ETC.

Costen, T., & Co., 409 St. James. M. 2856.

SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS.

Lamontagne, Ltd., No. 338 Notre Dame W. Balmoral Block. M. 413.
Roberts, J. W., 335 St. James St. M. 1966.

MACHINERY AND HARDWARE.

ASBESTOS AND ASBESTOS MATERIALS.

Canadian Asbestos Co. Youville Sq. Main 611.
The Asbestos Products Co. of Canada, 227 Wellington St. Tel. Main 3940.

BLACKSMITHS AND MACHINISTS.

Crowe, J., & Sons, 17 St. George St. M. 804.
Estate J. K. Macdonald, 318 Craig W. M. 2591.

ELECTRIC FIXTURES AND SUPPLIES.

Canada Electric Co., 230 Dorchester W. M. 722.
McLAREN, D. K., LTD., 351 St. James. M. 4904-5. (Leather Belting).

GASOLINE LIGHTS AND SUPPLIES.

Pitner Lights, F. R. Miller, Agent, 101 Drummond St. Up 4689.

MACHINES AND METAL GOODS.

THE CANADIAN OLIVER TYPEWRITER CO., 275 St. Martin. Up. 1878.

METAL AND GLASS MFRS.

Langwell, G., & Son, 1094 Dorchester E. E. 419.

SAFES AND VAULT DOORS.

Ahern Safe Co., Limited, Showrooms, 390 St. James. M. 813. Factory, 113-153 Dagenais St., St. Henry.

WIRE GOODS, ETC.

National Wire Works, 61 Craig W. M. 1134.

GLASS.

Ramsay, A. Frank & Co., 748 St. Paul. M. 578.
Grimson, G. J. E., 76 and 78 St. Antoine. M. 1925.

CHINA AND CROCKERY.

TYPEWRITER AND OFFICE SUPPLIES.

CANADIAN OLIVER TYPEWRITER CO., 275 St. Martin Street. Uptown 1878.

SCRAP IRON, METALS, RAGS, PAPER.

Dominion Waste Paper Co., 435 Visitation. E. 2075.
Walker, J. R., & Co., 35 Common St. M. 1328-9.

BOX MANUFACTURERS.

ESPLIN, G. & J., 126 Duke St. M. 3647.
Martin Freres & Co., 203 St. Patrick. M. 3536.
THE WM. RUTHERFORD SONS CO., LTD., 425 Atwater Ave. M. 2467.

FURNITURE.

ANTIQUE FURNITURE.

McANDREW, D., 262 Dorchester W. M. 4414.

FURNITURE AND CARPETS.

Prince, The J. S. Co., 35 St. Law. Blvd. E. 209.

OFFICE FURNITURE.

Canada Office Furn. Co., 221 St. Jas. M. 1691.

UPHOLSTERING.

McAndrew, D., 262 Dorchester W. M. 4414.

DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING.

DEPARTMENT STORES.

Morgan, Henry & Co., Ltd., Phillips Sq. Up. 6300.
The John Murphy Co., Ltd., St. Catherine St. W. Up. 6010.
Vallieres, 605 St. Catherine St. E. E. 832.
Viau, Eugene, 1321-1329 St. Cath. E. E. 2813.

DRY GOODS—(Retail).

OGILVY, JAS. A., & SONS, cor. St. Catherine and Mountain Sts. Up 6400.

BOOTS AND SHOES—(Wholesale).

ROBINSON, JAMES, 184 McGill St. M. 344.

BOOTS AND SHOES—(Retail).

Central Shoe Store, 785 St. Cath. W. Up. 2604.
Ronayne Bros., 485 Notre Dame W. M. 472.
Sloan Bros., 633 St. Catherine St. W. Up. 917.

GLOVES AND CORSETS.

Paris Kid Glove Store 140 Peel St. Up. 1063.

BAG MANUFACTURERS.

THE CANADIAN BAG CO., 492 William Street. M. 3289.

TRUNKS AND BAGS—(Wholesale.)

Eveleigh, J., & Co., Ltd., 245 St. Jas. M. 438.

TRUNKS AND TRAVELLING BAGS.

LAMONTAGNE, LTD. 'Phone M. 413. Notre Dame Street. Balmoral Block.

PROVISIONS AND HOUSEHOLD SUPPLIES.

AERATED WATERS (GINGER ALE, ETC.)

ALLAN, ROBT., 86 Dorchester W. M. 1784.
GURD & CO., CHAS., LTD., 76 Bleury St. M. 731, and Merchants 52.

BANANAS.

BANANAS all the year round [illegible]OS. BROWN & SONS, 29 and 29 Youville Square. M. 4095-4096.

BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS.

MONTREAL BISCUIT CO. (THE), 100 Brewster Avenue, Mount 106 and 107.

BREAD MANUFACTURERS.

Aird, Jas. M., 165 St. Urbain. M. 1028.
GRAHAM BROS., 291 St. Antoine. Up. 1133.
SMITH, GEORGE, 456 Guy St. Up. 2535.
Harrison, Dent, 317-327 Pr. Albert ave. W. 986.
STUARTS, Ltd., 609 Rivard, St. Louis 103.

CANDY MFRS.—(Wholesale).

MONTREAL BISCUIT CO. (THE), 100 Brewster Ave. Mt. 106 and 107.

CONFECTIONERS.

Logan, W. J., 214 Sherbrooke W., cor. Bleury. Up. 1792.

EGGS AND BUTTER.

HISLOP & HUNTER, 17 [illegible]ng St. M. 710.

FISH AND OYSTERS—(Wholesale).

Leonard Bros., 20-26 Youville Sq. M. 4448.

GENERAL PRODUCE.

Ward, Joseph & Co., 115D Youville Sq. M. 4089.

GROCERS—(Wholesale).

LAPORTE, MARTIN & CO., LTD., 562-[illegible] St. Paul. M. 3770.
MATHEWSON'S SONS, 202 McGill St. M. 3686.

GROCERS—(Retail).

Brown, W. J., 838 St. Cath. W. Up. 2900 & 2[illegible]
English Provision Co., Sherbrooke & Decarie
GRAHAM, GEO., 572 St. Cath. W. Up. 1347-Up. 3486.
Strong & Strong, 480 Lagauchetiere W. M. 6237
TRUDEAU, A., 344 St. Catherine St. E.

ICE MERCHANTS.

THE CITY ICE CO., LTD., 295 Craig St. W. M. 3957, 3958.

COAL.

COHEN, L., & SON, 86 Prince St. M. 881.
Robertson, F., 206 St. James St. M. 4610.
Baile, Andrew, 10 Beaver Hall Hill. M. 4622-3

RECEIVERS AND DISTRIBUTERS OF FISH.

Hatton, D., Coy. Established 1874. M. 1248.

ART AND MUSIC.

ANTIQUES, OLD CHINA, SHEFFIELD PLATE.

WATSON, R., 155 Peel Street.

BAND AND ORCHESTRAL INSTRUMENTS.

Lavallee, Chas., 35 St. Law. Blvd. M. 354.

PHOTO ENGRAVERS.

Dougall, John & Son, 'Witness' Bldg. M. 4090.
SMEATON BROS., 4 Cote St. M. 737.

PHOTOGRAPHIC SUPPLIES.

Hogg, The D. H. Co., 160 Craig W. M. 1953. 374 St. Catherine St. W.; 493 St. Catherine E.
Smith, R. F., 116 Notre Dame W. M. 1467.
UNITED PHOTOGRAPHIC STORES, LTD., 132 St. Peter St. 453.

PRINTING, PAPER AND STATIONERY.

BILL POSTING AND NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.

The Canadian Advertising Agency, Limited, 4 Hospital St. M. 814.

BLANK BOOK MAKERS.

[illegible]rie, H., 91 Lagauchetiere St., W. M. 1812.

BOOKBINDERS AND PRINTERS.

JOHN LOVELL & SON Ltd., 23 St. Nicholas Street. M. 230.

BOOKS, STATIONERY AND POSTALS.

Chapman, A. T., 513 St. Cath. St. W. Up. 927.
Phelan, F. E., 437 St. Catherine W. Up. 1490.
Miss Poole, 45 McGill College Ave. Up. 210.

COUNTER CHECK BOOKS.

COLE, E. A., & CO., 311 St. Paul. M. 2024.

LITHOGRAPHERS.

THE BENALLACK LITHO. & PRINTING CO., LTD., 80-84 Victoria Square. M. 3290.
Yale Litho. & Print Co., 222-6 St. Paul. M. 763.

PRINTERS AND STATIONERS.

Fortier, Jos., cor. St. Peter & N. Dame. 444-5.
Dougall, John & Son, 'Witness' Bldg. M. 4090.

PAPER DEALERS—(Wholesale.)

COLE, E. A., & CO., 311 St. Paul. M. 2024.
Edwin Crabtree & Son, Crabtree Mills, Que.
Little, T. B., & Co., 23 Cote. M. 3069.
The Northern Mills Co., 278 St. Paul. M. 2444.

RUBBER STAMPS, STENCILS, ETC.

Montreal Stencil Works, 221 McGill. M. 1434.
Walker & Campbell, 93 & 95 Bleury St. M. 775.

PERSONAL AND DOMESTIC SERVICES.

CARPET CLEANERS.

DOMINION CARPET BEATING CO., 262 Dorchester St. W. M. 4414.

UNDERTAKERS.

U. Bourgie, 1420 Notre Dame W. M. 797. 1320 Wellington. M. 1317.
TEES & CO., 912 St. Cath. W. Up. 1[illegible]
WRAY, WM., 113 University St. Up. 2[illegible]

DYERS AND CLEANERS.

BRITISH AMERICAN DYEING CO., 215 Gill St. M. 774.
Dechaux Dye Works, 62 St. Cath. E. E.
Royal Dye Works, 445 Guy St. Up.

STEAM LAUNDRIES.

Crown Laundry Co., 4218 St. Cath. W. Mt. [illegible]
Household Washing Co., 75 William. M. [illegible]
N. Y. Steam Laundry, 10 Ontario St. W. E. [illegible]
The Globe Laundry Co., 2005 St. Dominique.
Toilet Laundry Co., Ltd., 425 Richmond. Up. 3480.
TROY LAUNDRY, Verdun. M. 3644.

LADIES' HAIRDRESSING AND WIG MAKERS.

Asselin, Mad., 175 Laurier ave. W. St. L. 4[illegible]

VALET SERVICES.

DOWNES, A., 110 Inspector St. Main 5[illegible]

OPTICIANS.

FOX, F. C., 16 McGill Coll. ave. Up. 1[illegible]
Thomas, Frank B., 233 St. James. M. 7[illegible]

CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.

TANSEY, O. E., 278 Sherbrooke W., cor. Councillor St. Up 242 and 5159.

FOREIGN STAMPS, ETC.

CENTURY STAMP CO., 54 Beaver Hall Up. 6088.

HOTELS.

Place Viger, Craig St. (opp. Viger Sq.) M.