If you are looking for staples, read Murphy's ad., page seven.

DAILY WITNESS

COLDER

Vol. LII., No. 23. MONTREAL, SATURDAY, JANUARY 28, 1911. PRICE ONE CENT.

ARE CONFIDENT TARIFF TREATY WILL BE PASSED

Government, Certain of Bill's Adoption by Commons, Assured of Congressional Approval

CONSERVATIVES' QUANDARY.

Division in Ranks of Opposition Evident—Fruit Growers' Meet —Free Trade on Wheat Beneficial.

Ottawa, Jan. 27.—In spite of the despatches sent out from Washington to the effect that the United States congress is not likely to give its approval to the reciprocal agreement, a feeling of confidence prevails amongst the ministers and their supporters generally that the necessary resolutions will be adopted by both the American house of representatives and the Senate. It is understood that Messrs. Fielding and Patterson came back to Ottawa with very definite assurances that their labors for better trade relations would not be in vain, President Taft having sounded the parties and received the assurance that the agreement would receive the necessary support to make it become effective.

In so far as the Dominion house is concerned there is absolutely no doubt as to the result should the question be brought to a vote. While there are doubtless a few government supporters who might vote against the agreement there are many more Conservatives who would have to choose between voting in favor of it or sacrificing their political lives. These include all the Conservatives from the middle West and a considerable number from agricultural constituencies in the east. Maritime Province members, such as Mr. Fraser, of Prince Edward Island, frankly confess that the arrangement will make things boom in the provinces down by the sea, and are heartily in accord with the placing of fish, potatoes, etc., on the free list.

The Conservatives are in a quandary over the situation, and members who do not wish to oppose the agreement will use their endeavors to induce these openly hostile to reciprocity, such as Mr. Foster, to curb their criticisms. There are evidences that Mr. Foster is being pleaded with already, and it is probable that there is going to be a struggle within the Conservative party between the low and high tariff elements.

FREE TRADE IN WHEAT.

President of Western Grain Growers Declare it Will Open New Market.

Winnipeg, Jan. 28.—President A. D. Chisholm, of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange, says: 'Free trade in wheat will undoubtedly benefit the Canadian farmer by opening up a new market close to his home. Minneapolis prices are usually higher than Winnipeg, and, while free trade may mean a slight reduction at Minneapolis, it will also mean higher prices in Winnipeg. Canadian railways will undoubtedly be affected by American competition, and rates will certainly have to be lowered. The full effect of Jim Hill's system of feeders tapping the lower grain reaches of the western provinces will now be seen.'

He disagrees with other members of the exchange, who predict that reciprocity in cereals will mean the death of the Hudson Bay Railway scheme, and that it also will seriously affect Winnipeg as a grain centre.

LUMBER CHANGES TO BENEFIT WHOLE COUNTRY.

Ottawa, Jan. 28.—Senator Edwards, one of Canada's principal lumber men, is a warm supporter of the reciprocity agreement in all its details. The removal of the duty on rough sawn lumber, he stated, would benefit the whole country, though the extent of the benefit depended on the locality of production.

As to pulp, he said Canada has taken the only position it could, and that the provinces should, in their own interests, relax the embargo on the export of pulp wood. American manufacturers would have to build mills in Canada anyway owing to the shortage of water power south of the border.

If the provinces relaxed their restrictions, Americans would pay abnormal prices for pulpwood for a while, but gradually they would come across.

Viewing the agreement as a whole, he could not see where any one was injured, though the western farmer, 'who made such exorbitant demands recently,' probably would not be satisfied, as far as Canada was concerned every interest was benefited in some way.

ROUGH LUMBER REDUCTION SLIGHT.

Ottawa, Jan. 28.—J. R. Booth, the big lumber and pulp operator, had little to say on the same subject beyond the fact that the removal of the duty on rough sawn lumber was such a trivial thing it would make practically no difference to Canadian producers. He had no comment to make regarding pulp wood.

The George Matthews Company predicts ruinous conditions for some of the Canadian meat packers owing to the fact that the big Chicago concerns can take all the Canadian cattle they have a mind to now.

NIAGARA FRUIT GROWERS CALL MEETING.

St. Catharines, Jan. 28.—The reciprocity announcement greatly surprised the Niagara district fruit growers, as they had not expected such a sweeping reduction on tender fruits in their natural state. An immediate call for a mass meeting to-day was issued, pending its holding the fruit men are chary of expressing their opinions, but their dissatisfaction and disappointment is apparent. Their efforts to obtain a western market will be handicapped, while there has been a reduction on baskets, spray pumps, and materials and fertilizers, which are used in large quantities by fruit growers. The peach and vegetable growers will be the hardest hit by the new arrangement.

Hamilton, Jan. 28.—The proposed new tariff regulations have called



NOW, WILL THEY GET OVER THE SECOND BRIDGE.

forth many opinions in this city, and it has been a case of many men, many minds. Manufacturers differ in their views as to the probable effect of the new arrangements, while agriculturists and fruit growers and dealers are as widely divergent in their opinions as the east is from the west are from each other. Mr. E. D. Smith, ex-M.P., Winona, sees in them the ruin of the peach industry in the Niagara peninsula, as with cheaper [illegible] of this industry, while Mr. James Dixon, of Dixon Brothers, fruit dealers, believes that they will furnish a wider and better market for Canada's fruits and vegetables. Some merchants give it as their opinion that the price of fruits and farm stuff will be advanced, and others that these commodities will be reduced to the consumer. Opinions vary almost as much among the manufacturers. Mr. Paul J. Myler, of the Canadian Westinghouse Company, does not think that the electric business or the general manufacturing business of the country will be seriously affected, though he thinks manufacturers of certain agricultural implements will seriously feel the effect of the new arrangements. Mr. Arthur F. Hatch, of the Canada Steel Goods Company, thinks that they will at least embarrass trade for a time, because of the probability of a change. The International Harvester Company's officials do not think that they will make any appreciable difference in their business, while Mr. A. C. Dinn, of the Oliver Chilled Plough Works, thinks that his 'Yankee brothers have put one over on the Canadians.'

The millers believe the new tariff would seriously injure their business through increased cost of wheat and increased competition by stronger concerns in the United States.

The two things upon which the greater part of those who were spoken to seemed to agree were that certain agricultural implement manufacturers would be injured, and that the farmers would benefit through a wider market.

NEWFOUNDLAND IS SATISFIED.

St. Johns, Nfld., Jan. 28.—Newfoundland newspapers including the government organ, express satisfaction over the outlook for reciprocity between Canada and the United States. In semi-official circles the proposal is believed to portend early consideration of a similar compact between Newfoundland and the United States.

SIR WM. MACKENZIE VOICES OPPOSITION.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, Jan. 28.—Sir William Mackenzie, in an interview, said he was dead against any reciprocal agreement between Canada and the United States. He said that he felt convinced that such an agreement would be antagonistic to the best interests of the Dominion, and that the business men throughout the country share the same. Canada, he added, is prosperous enough at present. It was quite possible the agreement would increase the cost of living in Canada, and it was quite high enough at present.

APPROACH TO FREE TRADE DISCERNED.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, Jan. 28.—The 'Spectator' commenting on the proposed reciprocity agreement between Canada and the United States, says it is only those who accept the fallacy that trade depended on political relations, who urge the policy of linking the Empire by artificial bonds. If Canada gradually approaches something like free trade with the United States all around so much the better.

FREE ENTRY BENEFICIAL.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, Jan. 28.—The Glasgow 'Herald' says it would be a good thing for Canada if all her foodstuffs, and raw materials could secure free entry into the American market.

(See also Page 11.)

SUES CONTRACTOR FOR $4,000.

In the Practice Court, yesterday, Mr. John Dawson secured permission to proceed against Mr. Patrick Quinlan, contractor, for $3,000 damages, under the Workmen's Compensation Act. The plaintiff was working for the defendant last October, unloading grain from a steamer, and while doing so, slipped on the grain and fell, his foot being caught in the machinery at the marine leg, and so badly crushed that it had subsequently to be amputated. He claims that the accident was due to the negligence of his employer.

SNOW THROUGH SEWERS

Plans to Dispose of That Taken From Streets in this Way

Mr. Janin, the city engineer, believes he has hit upon a scheme which will effect the removal of snow much more expediously, and more cheaply than is now possible. He proposes to dump the lose snow into the trunk sewers at a number of central points. The rush of water in these sewers is great and Mr. Janin believes no blocking would result. But he has asked Mr. Howard, superintendent of the sewer department, to report on the current in the mains, and on the temperature of the water. If this last is found to be high enough to guard against the snow freezing, it will be disposed of in this way.

The saving such a system would mean may easily be understood. At present the great difficulty with which the road department has to contend, is the long distance men must go to get a place upon which they may dump the snow taken from the streets. A carter can only make four or five trips a day, whereas, were the snow dumped into the sewers at central points, each carter could make a dozen or more trips. Fewer would be needed to keep the streets in condition and the traces of a storm would be removed much more quickly than is now possible.

LINK WITH THE PAST GONE

Death of Mr. Guillaume J. B Lamothe, Prominent in Early Montreal

The death occurred of Mr. Guillaume Jean Baptist La Mothe, officer of the Militia, traveller, former chief of police, and postmaster of Montreal, yesterday.

The late Mr. La Mothe was 87 years of age, and the historic family were established in Montreal as long ago as 1673, when Captain Joseph La Mothe was superintendent of the Indian Department from 1816 to 1827. His grandfather, also Captain La Mothe, born in 1742, carried important despatches for General Guy Carleton, who was then besieged in Quebec by the American Army. Accompanied by Mr. Papineau, father of the Hon. L. J. Papineau, Mr. La Mothe's grandfather undertook some dangerous tramps across the American line, delivering despatches which contributed to the salvation of Quebec.

Guillaume J. B. La Mothe was born on September 24, 1824, and received his education at St. Hyacinthe College. In September, he received a commission as lieutenant in the Montreal Sedentary cavalry; on Jan. 17 he was apointed lieutenant in No. 2 troop Militia Cavalry, and later was promoted to captain. He married Marguerite de Savoye in 1850, who still survives him, after 6- years of married life, as well as four daughters Madame (late) J. Rosaire Thibaudeau, Mmdame (late), Henri Hamel, of Quebec, the Marquese de Bouthillier-Chavigny, and Mrs. Barnard, wife of Mr. C. A. Barnard, K.C., of this city.

SEPARATION BILL.

Portuguese Measure Will be Ready in a Month.

Lisbon, Jan. 28.—Senor Machado, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, announced to-day that the government's decree separating the church and state would be promulgated within a month. Nevertheless, he added, that the government had expressed great regret to the Vatican that the Pope had no representative in Portugal, where the faithful are so numerous.

PROTECTION OF ANIMALS

S. P. C. A. Report for 1910 Criticised by Some Members.

GRANT TOO SMALL.

Discussion Over Request That the Society's Officers be Uniformed.

Criticism and praises were indulged in at the 42nd annual meeting of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. Mr. Randall Davidson was not satisfied with the progress of the Society. Also he thought the inspectors should be uniformed, and that there should be some ladies on the executive committee from the ladies' branch of the Society.

Mr. H. Markland Molson, chairman, who was re-elected president, said that the question of uniforming the inspectors had been decided against in the committee on two occasions. The membership of the Society was now 100 more than it ever had been, he said, to refute the charge of retrogression.

Miss Bradford, a member, did not think that the movement was going along very rapidly. She did not think it a sign of progress for the Society to have only four inspectors after an existence of 40 years.

Mr. I. H. Stearns told about the help the city was giving. Fourteen years ago the sum of $400 had been granted. Now the city ought to be giving $1,200, he declared. Last year it was reduced to $200. This year it had been placed at the old figure on the appropriation list, but efforts were being made to have it increased to $800.

Mr. Davidson rose again and suggested that the inspectors be uniformed for six months in order to give the plan a trial. He asked that his proposal to put the president of the women's branch on the committe would be considered; also that the matter of trying to get half the fines collected would be considered.

Mr. H. V. Trueil was of the opinion that the society was doing famously. The object was to prevent cruelty, and in his opinion cruelty to animals in Montreal had decreased wonderfully within the past ten years. Also if one remonstrated with the ordinary driver now one would get a hearing. The work of the society is known, and drivers respect the members.

The report of the executive committee acknowledged the receipt of $1,079.41 from the women's branch. All the new police stations, it is said, were now equipped with the new humane killers for the painless dispatching of dogs and cats. The streets of Montreal were now fairly free from stray cats and dogs. The Misses Dow had had printed and distributed 4000 copies of 'The Horse's Prayer' in both French and English. The prayer was a call for better treatment of animals, and copies had been distributed throughout the city, in cab stands and stables.

It was stated that during the year the city authorities had placed two dog vans in operation, and as the result 1,024 were brought to the lethal chamber by citizens to be destroyed, and 1,964 dogs were collected by the police, while 63 dogs and 339 cats were gathered in by the officers of the society, making a total of 3,400 cats and dogs destroyed in the lethal chamber.

Major Geo. R. Hooper was elected vice-president.

Following is the executive committee:—Messrs. D. E. Angus, D. G. J. Angus, O. Campeau, S. H. Carpenter, J. A. Douglas, Randall Davidson, Geo. Durnford, O. N. Evans, Sir Hugh Graham, J. E. Gaudet, Lieut.-Col. W. A. Grant, Rev. T. Harris, R. T. Haneker, K.C., J. C. Hickson, Major Geo. R. Hooper, Horace Joseph, David Law, Charles McEachren, V.S., H. Markland Molson, A. E. Ogilvie, A. Piddington, I. H. Stearns, H. Stikeman, F. W. Smith, E. Surveyor, Arthur A. Sandeman, Lt.-Col. A. Whitehead. Dr. A. Mignault, T. S. Gilespie, H. V. Trueil, Mrs. Hamilton Gault, president of the Women's Branch, and Mrs. A. A. Sandeman, secretary of the Women's Branch.

The receipts during the year were $5,935.03. The expenditures were $5,-14.04.

GRAND TRUNK ONE UP

Vermont Senate Threw Out New Haven Co.'s Bill

A big battle, which has been going on before various legislatures during the past year, between the Grand Trunk and Central Vermont railways on the one hand, and the New Haven road on the other, entered on another phase yesterday when the Senate of Vermont threw out a bill put forward by the New Haven Company which would give them the right to encroach on the lines and terminals of the Central Vermont.

Mr. Mellen, president of the New Haven road, has waged a vigorous campaign against the Grand Trunk to compel it to give up the differential rate it has enjoyed for many years past in handling freight from New England to places west of Chicago. Defeated in the Rhode Island Legislature, Mr. Mellen was more successful in Vermont, where the legislature adopted his proposals, but they have just been thrown out by the state senate, and the New Haven interests have received a serious setback.

It looks as if the fight is to go on for a lon gtime yet.

WORLD'S GREATEST PORT

Extensive Improvements for Shipping at London

London, Jan. 28.—The port authorities here propose to spend more than £14,000,000 in improving the dock and harbor facilities of the Thames estuary, with the view to making London in reality as well as in name the first port of the world. Experts have been studying the subject for fifteen months, and they have now issued a report containing recommendations. The scheme is a far-reaching one, but is in no wise more elaborate than necessary to prevent London succumbing to the competition of other British and foreign ports. It includes the dredging of the river channel from Tilbury to London Bridge, the part used by large vessels being widened to 1,000 feet and deepened to thirty feet. Half a million pounds sterling have already been expended in a dredging plant. Other striking features of the scheme are the construction of three new docks at Tilbury, of 45, 126 and 138 acres respectively to accommodate the largest vessels afloat or projected, which will be 'capable of dealing with any possible growth in the size of vessels for very many years to come.'

STEAMSHIP PROFITS.

Hamburg-American Company Show Gross Grain of $10,000,000.

Hamburg, Jan. 28.—The annual report of the Hamburg-American Steamship Company, made public yesterday, shows gross profits for 1910 of £10,000,000. The directors propose a dividend of 8 percent.

ONTARIO BANK.

Shareholders' Judgments Exceed Liabilities.

Toronto, Jan. 28.—Osgoode Hall has seldom known such an avalanche of judgments as those entered against contributories to the Ontario Bank. Eighteen judgments by Official Referee Kappelle Kappelle for amounts totalling $211,945 have been entered at Osgoode Hall against shareholders who have not taken any steps towards liquidating their indebtedness under the double liability. The ability of the shareholders to met their obligations has been even better than was expected. The amount needed to met the deficit between the liabilities and the assets was eight hundred thousand dollars. It was thought that this would necessitate a ninety-five percent call upon the stockholders. It was thought that, allowing for those who could not pay this call, this would provide in the neighborhood of what was wanted. As a matter of fact the liquidator now has $756,000 in hand, and the money is still coming in. Already there is a hundred than dtwenty-five thousand dollars in hand more than necessary to pay al liabilities.

SHIP OWNERS PROTEST

Glasgow Interests Complain of Legislation of Overseas Dominions.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, Jan. 28.—Glasgow shipowners will bring in a resolution at the annual meeting of the Chamber of Shipping urging strong representation on the government of the danger of colonial legislatures passing acts prejudicially affecting and restricting British shipping.

ILL AT FUNERAL

Mr. J. A. Clarke, of Montreal, Stricken With Paralysis

Ottawa, Ont., Jan. 27.—While attending the funeral of the late J. B. Schwitzer to-day, Mr. J. A. Clarke, relieving purchasing agent of the Canadian Pacific Railway of Montreal, was stricken with paralysis, and is seriously ill here. He fell just outside of his hotel. He is still unconscious.

SET HOUSE ABLAZE

Burglars Made Haul, Then Ignited Mattress

Burglars, after robbing the home of Joseph Broulette, 608 Alma street, set fire to the house at 8 o'clock last night. They got away with $30 in cash, and a quantity of clothing. The family was out spending the evening with friends. The theives entered via the rear door, forcing it. After getting all the valuables to be found, they ignited a mattress in one of the bedrooms. The firemen were soon called by neighbors who noticed the smoke. The fire was extinguished with little difficulty.

HERDED CATTLE IN AIRSHIP.

Texas Airman Demonstrates Usefulness of Aeroplane.

Houston, Texas, Jan. 28.—Reno Simon, the aviator, known for his daring, has added new laurels to his record, when for the first time in the history of aviation, he demonstrated yesterday afternoon that herding cattle with aeroplanes was possible. Simon during the closing of the light of the opening day, left the aviation field, and heading across the prairies, darted directly for a herd of cattle grazing half a mile away. Cow boys were just arriving, preparatory to rounding up the animals, when Simon descended, and circling around the steers, soon had them on a trot toward the aviation field. He drove them up to the fence separating the field from the prairie, and then started them off westward, delivering them to the cowboys.

VOLCANIC ERUPTION.

Manilla, Jan. 28.—The volcano of Taal, which is situated on a small island in Bomboa Lake, Batangas Province, Island of Luzon, is in eruption for the first time since 1873. The eruption is accompanied by frequent explosions, which can be heard for miles. Enormous columns of smoke and steam can be seen rising from the crater. As the result of the outbreak of the volcano the waters of the lake have been lowered fully three inches, and numerous earthquakes have been felt throughout the island. There were two long shocks to-day of considerable violence.

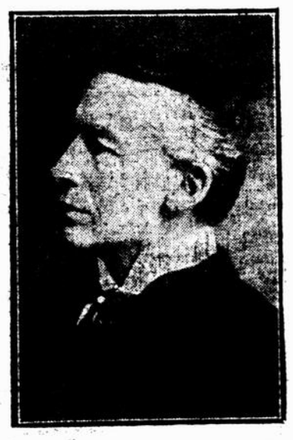
CANADA'S PART IN THE EMPIRE

Mr. John S. Ewart States Crown is the Only Political Link

ANNEXATION DEAD FOREVER.

Real Canadian Nationalist Proudly Considers Canada a Nation.

Hamilton, Jan. 28.—Speaking at the Canadian Club's luncheon last night, Mr. John S. Ewart, K.C., Ottawa, said a Canadian nationalist was any one who thought with pride that Canada was a nation. He thought the difference of opinion was largely due to misunderstandings. He declared Canada was independent, but that the day was never more distant than now when she would consider annexation to the United States. He referred to the time when the Colonial Office interfered with Canada's fiscal policy,



MR. JOHN S. EWART, K.C.

but said the interference gradually grew less frequent, until within the last twelve months Canada had secured the removal of the embargo upon her legislation with regard to copyright, which was maintained for no better reason than the fear of offending the United States.

Canada was not only fiscally and legislatively independent, but also enjoyed executive independence, the Governor-General bearing a similar relation to the Premier as the King to the British Premier. The British Crown was the only political link with the Mother Country. The Empire, so far as Canada was concerned, was broken up how, and no one proposed the re-establishment in its original form. He paid a high tribute to Louis Joseph Papineau, William Lyon Mackenzie, the Hon. W. S. Fielding and the Hon. L. P. Brodeur, who carried the right of Canada to negotiate commercial treaties to completion.

The work done by Sir Wilfrid Laurier at the Imperial Conference could have been done only by one of the most remarkable men of our times. They were principals in building up Canada's political independence. All Canada needed was to have its position acknowledged by the British Parliament.

DEFENDS COMMUTATION

Viscount Gladstone Replies to Criticism of His Exercise of Clemency.

Cape Town, Jan. 28.—Viscount Gladstone, Governor-General of United South Africa, in a statement dealing with his recent action in commuting the death sentence passed on a native for criminal assault on a white woman, says he fully agrees with the people as to the necessity of dealing firmly with such sases, which, however, are not frequent nor increasing in Rhodesia.

He says there was no evidence that a criminal assault actually was committed, and in this he is fortified by the opinion of the judge that he (the judge) would have preferred a verdict of common assault with intent. Viscount Gladstone believes the convicted man, who was intoxicated, probably entered the house to get food or drink, and says that as premeditation of assault was not proved, he decided it was a case for life servitude and not the extreme penalty of death.

Viscount Gladstone says that after careful consideration of all adverse criticism, the justice of his decision remains unshaken.

LIQUOR TRADE ON TRIAL.

Mr. John H. Roberts, secretary of the Dominion Alliance, will speak at a men's meeting at the Methodist Church, Cote St. Paul, and will also preach at the 7 o'clock service. The subject for the afternoon meeting will be, 'The liquor trade on trial,' and at night, 'The Church and the liquor traffic.'

NEW LINE TO EDMONTON.

The Canadian Pacific Railway is going ahead with its plans for the building of a short line from Winnipeg to Edmonton. This line will run along the banks of the Saskatchewan River. Formerly Edmonton had to be reached via Calgary, but lately it has been connected with Winnipeg by the Wetaskiwin, Calgary and Edmonton road, which was bought by the C. P. R.

AS OTHERS SEE US.

(Barrie 'Gazette.')

The Montreal 'Witness' occupies a unique position in Canada, and has never hesitated to take a pronounced stand on every question effecting the moral or political welfare of the country. Its fearless exposition of all matters, regardless of nationality and politics, has placed it in a position of pre-eminence which, for the good of Canada it is hoped it will continue to occupy.

HOW CANADA CAN SUPPLY THE NEEDS OF GREAT BRITAIN IF PROPER METHODS ARE UTILIZED

London, Jan. 27.— Imperialists who look forward to seeing the Dominions of the British Empire bound together and united on a sound business basis, are never tired of saying that the Empire could produce within its own confines everything that is absolutely necessary. Objectors and disbelievers point to wheat and say that here at least is an absolute necessity that cannot be produced in sufficient quantities within the Empire.

Is the objection thus raised valid? Everything goes to prove that it is not. Not long ago there was in the window of the Canadian Emigration office at Charing Cross—where, by the way, there is a never-ending variety of Canadian produce exhibited, so attractively that you cannot pass by without pausing to look at the show—a fine display of Canadian wheat, good, upstanding, full-eared wheat, and there were two labels attached referring to the grain. One said:

'Canada has 200,000,000 acres of land that will grow wheat like this,' and the other bore the proud legend, 'Canada can supply all the wheat for the British Isles.' A third label in the window said: '160 acres of corn like this will make a man independent.'

Label No. 2 might at first sight be thought to be an exaggeration, but it is merely a statement of what is the result of a proportion sum. If with so many acres under cultivation Canada produces so much wheat, what will she produces with 200,000,000 acres under cultivation? The answer will show that Mr. Obed Smith's bold statement is no idle boast.

Moreover, there is another point to be considered—a point which has been forgotten in the calculation. The soil of Canada is so suited to wheat growing that settlers have gone on year after year for a generation and more sowing and reaping wheat without doing anything to assist Nature in the production of crops. But wise people see that the day of scratching the soil and sowing seed with the certainty of obtaining a crop must come to an end some day. And even if one could expect it to go on for another generation, there still remains the incontestable fact that if so much can be done by primitive means, much more can be done by scientific methods. Modern machinery, up to date farming methods, and irrigation must tell their tale, and the yield from lands thus treated must be vastly increased.

And these up to date methods are surely, if slowly, replacing the old-fashioned ways of wheat farming in the West. In Alberta, for instance, where in the late season crops are sometimes injured, if not jeopardized, by drought, there are great irrigation works carried out by the Canadian Pacific Railway and the Southern Alberta Land Company. In the course of time the province will feel its crops are safe if there be no rain.

It is this great advance in agriculture in the west of Canada that makes it safe to predict that Canada will become the Empire's Granary. There is, however, a small 'if' to be added to the prediction, and that is contained in the proviso that she can secure settlers in sufficient numbers to cultivate the soil. Only the fringe of Canada's resources has yet been touched. There is an enormous work yet to be done, and to do it men and money must be forthcoming. But the men who go to Canada and the men who invest money in Canada will share in the splendid future that is before the Dominion.

Every British visitor to Canada comes back impressed with the immense possibilities of the country, and strongly imbued with the sentiment that the development of these resources ought to be brought about by British hands and British money.

Money is Cheap in Paris and Will Continue to be so ---Many New Issues Coming

'Money in Paris has become exceedingly plentiful and cheap,' writes the London 'Statist,' 'and there is a general feeling that we shall soon see business become very active in the French market.

'That there will be new issues in large numbers is certain. Already issuing has recommenced, and it is inevitable that there will likewise be a very large investment. That will lead after a while to a resurgence of speculation, for there is no doubt that peace for the present is assured, and money will be both cheap and plentiful throughout the year in France.

'There appears to be no doubt, therefore, that new issues on a large scale will begin again, and that there will be active business, likewise, on the Bourse.'

FINANCIAL PERSONALS

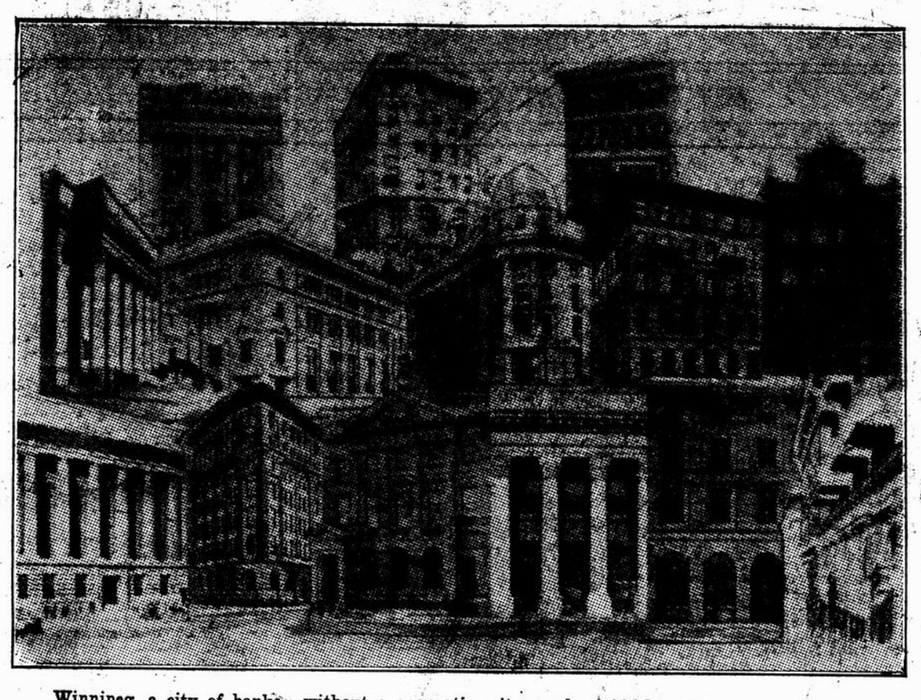
Mr. R. B. Angus has returned from the United States.

Mr. C. H. Cahan, K.C., is expected to sail from London for home next week.

Mr. E. A. Robert has returned from Quebec.

LOBSTER INDUSTRY.

The Nova Scotia lobster industry in 1910 has been very successful for the fishermen and packers alike, the catches having exceeded that of the previous year by fully 15 percent.



Winnipeg, a city of banks—without exaggeration, it may be said that Winnipeg possesses a finer class of banking houses than any other city of its size or population on the continent. There are twenty-two chartered banks with a total paid up capital of $90,269,254. These bank soperate forty-two suburban branches within the city and have five hundred branches in Western Canadian cities and towns.

SPRING ORDERS COME FREELY ---LOCAL TRADE

The wholesale dry goods trade reports that spring orders are coming in freely, as, it is stated, that the retail trade are carrying light stocks, but at the same time they are ordering very cautiously. The principal grievance in wholesale circles is the delay of manufacturers in filling their orders, this being especially the case in Canadian cottons, some orders that were placed early last fall being still uncompleted.

Prices are exceedingly firm in all lines, while linens show an advance of 10 percent to 12 1-2 percent over last week's prices. In the wholesale grocery trade, it is stated, that all lines of dried fruits show a substantial advance, in sympathy with the higher range of values in the primary markets. Sugars are dull at last week's decline, with a further drop in prices looked for.

The big drop in the price of eggs in the American markets caused a very uneasy feeling in the local produce houses, and prices dropped several cents per dozen. Several car loads of American storage eggs were purchased for the market at very low prices, but the shrinkage on these goods is said to be very heavy.

There seems to be no let up to the real estate market, every day large transactions are being put through at enhanced values. City collections are reported satisfactory, says Bradstreets, and remittances are fair. Money is firm at 5 1-2 percent on call and 5 1-2 to 6 percent on time loans.

EASTERN TRUST CO. FORMATION, ITS POSITION AND POSSIBILITY

The Eastern Trust Company, of which Mr. Robert E. Harris, K.C., of Halifax, is president, was incorporated by act of the parliament in 1893. Its promotion and organization were the direct outcome of an insistent demand by the wealthy community of Halifax, N.S., for an institution which would undertake the execution of trusts of all kinds.



MR. HARRIS

Up to that time it had been the custom to appoint individuals to the various trusteeships incident to the life of such a community, and the constant repetition of estates becoming depleted and wasted through the careless and often worse handlings of the funds compelled the moneyed interests to seriously consider the establishing of an institution which would devote its time entirely to the care of trust funds of all kinds, very soon to become thoroughly experienced in the most economical method of caring for, investing and handling the same.

The original incorporators were all men of prominence in the financial, business and professional life of the community, and the quality of the administration of the affairs of the company inaugurated by them was equal to the very best that could be found in any community in the world. Of the original incorporators, many have passed away, but their names would need only be mentioned to give an idea of the quality of the business skill at the service of the company at its inception.

The company began business in 1893 in one room in a building on Bedford Row in Halifax, and during the first year, its income amounted to about $1,000. The marvellous growth of the company can be judged from the following figures. In 1898 its income was over $10,000, in 1903, it exceeded $16,500, in 1908 it reached the sum of more than $49,000, while in 1910 its income has been $81,700.

A consideration of these figures leads at once to inquiry as to the actual management of the company during this period, and it is very gratifying to note that Lt.-Col. B. A. Weston, under whose guidance the company was promoted, organized and launched, has been at the head of the management ever since, and the figures in question furnish for him a record of success such as has seldom been surpassed by any trust company manager. The secret of Col. Weston's success has been constant and remitting attention to the affairs of the company, together with a rigid adherence to the best principles of business management both in getting in assets of estates, intelligent distribution of the same, and above all, conservative and skilful investment of the funds committed to the care of the company.

While the object of most corporations is the gathering together of wealth, the outstanding feature of the Eastern Trust Company has been the preservation of that which has been already made, and the conservation of the resources of estates for the widows and children, and other beneficiares dependent upon them for their support.

From the single room on Bedford Row, the company has gradually progressed, until now it occupies the ground floor of its own handsome building on Hollis Street opposite the Province Building. The upper stories of the building are leased to the Government of Nova Scotia, but the time is rapidly approaching when the ground floor of the building will be quite inadequate for the accommodation of the staff of the company.

For the past five years the company has maintained a branch office in St. John, N.B., where it is developing a satisfactory business.

In January, 1910, the company extended its activities to Montreal, opening an office in the Canada Life Building, where it is gradually acquiring what will no doubt be a very large and successful business.

The Montreal office is in charge of Mr. H. B. Stairs, whose knowledge of matters financial and commercial well qualifies him for the position.

U.S. EXPORTS IN 1910 COMPUTED ---COTTON LEADS

Washington, Jan. 28.—Details of export trade of the United States in 1910 show increases in exports of manufactures in nearly every line, and decreases in nearly all classes of foodstuffs exported. Agricultural implements, boots and shoes, automobiles, scientific instruments, typewriters, sewing machines, electrical machinery, metal working machinery, leather, naval stores, lubricating oil, naphthas, lumber, sheets and plates of iron and steel, pipes and fittings, steel rails, wire, patent medicines, cotton wearing apparel, furniture, and many other articles of manufacture show increases, while flour, wheat, bacon, hams, lard, cotton seed oil, fresh beef, live cattle, and other good articles, show a decline.

The one article of natural production which shows a marked increase in value is cotton, of which the exports in 1910 were $531,000,000, against $462,000,000 in 1909, due solely to higher prices. Corn also shows a slight increase in value, $28,000,000, against $25,500,000 in 1909. Practically all classes of meats show a decline in value exported, bacon exports amounted to but $18,000,000, against more than $23,000,000 in 1909; lard $46,000,000, against nearly $49,000,000 in preceding year; hams and shoulders, $18,000,000, against $22,000,000; oleo oil, $12,000,000, against $17,500,000 in 1909; cotton seed oil (used largely for food purposes) $13,000,000, against $19,500,000; live cattle (chiefly for food purposes), $9,500,000, against $16,330,000, and fresh beef, $6,000,000, against $9,500,000 in the preceding year.

Nearly all the other articles included in class 'meat and dairy products' also show a reduction in value of exports, and in many cases a greater reduction in quantities than is indicated by figures of values. The few articles of manufacture which show a decline in value of exports in 1910 compared with 1909, are copper, which, with a drop of about $500,000; illuminating oil, a reduction of about $12,000,000, and cotton cloths, a reduction of about $3,000,000, compared with 1909.

Figures thus far received indicate that total value of foodstuffs exported in 1910 will be about $345,000,000, against $400,000,000 in 1909, $493,000,000 in 1908; $535,000,000 in 1907, and $521,000,000 in 1906, and that value manufactures will be about $825,000,000, against $721,000,000 in 1909, $681,000,000 in 1908, and $766,000,000 in 1907, former high record year.

Railway Enterprise in British Columbia

Vancouver, B.C., Jan. 28.—The Grand Trunk Pacific announce its plan to build from Fort George, in Central British Columbia, southwest to Vancouver.

The Grand Trunk will thus have two terminals, Prince Rupert at the north, and Vancouver or Victoria at the south.

With the existing main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, British Columbia will be traversed by five lines roughly parallel to each other, and extending from the Rockies to the Pacific.

OYSTER GROWING CONDITIONS ARE NOT OF THE BEST

An interesting speech was recently delivered in parliament showing the great decline in the oyster fisheries of the Dominion. Conditions existing in the Canadian oyster fisheries, where the output has suffered a decrease of 50 percent, are compared to the conditions existing in Chesapeake Bay, where the output has shown an average decrease of 1 percent for the last 25 years.

Interesting figures were also given, comparing the decreases in the output of those two great oyster-growing sections with the enormous increase which has been made during the same period in the oyster growing States of Rhode Island, Connecticut and New York, which show an increase of 300 percent during the same period. It was pointed out that in the two districts which have suffered the heavy decrease, the laws permit the taking of oysters from the beds during the season of any resident oyster fisherman who takes out a license for the purpose.

The beds are treated virtually as a public common, in which anyone may harvest a crop if Nature is thoughtful enough to provide one. It was also pointed out that either Nature is getting more thoughtless about such matters, or else the oyster men have been so anxious to get the last golden egg, that they have interfered with the source of supply, for large areas which formerly produced a bountiful supply, have become entirely fished out, and others have become so much less productive that they barely furnish a living to those who are still engaged in fishing oysters on the beds.

It was shown that in the States in which the oyster output has increased 300 percent during the same period, laws have been in effect which allow of the leasing of the oyster bottoms for long periods and their cultivation as oyster farms. On these, the oyster farmers either plant shells to catch the spat during the spawning season, or plant one, two, or three years' old seed oysters, according to the location of the ground, and its efficiency in producing oysters of a marketable quality.

The whole thing was summed up briefly in the remarkable statement that Connecticut, Rhode Island and New York, with their oyster farming methods, had made an enormous increase in their oyster production; and that Canada and the Chesapeake, with their public oyster commons, had suffered a decrease that was as startling as the increase on the oyster cultivations was gratifying.

Harriman's Ambition Was to Girdle the World and to Build the PanamaCana

New York, Jan. 27.—The 'Tribune' says: If E. H. Harriman had lived he would have had a railway around the world. This was one of his great ambitions. Another was to see the completion of the Panama Canal. If the government had not taken up the task of constructing this great waterway, he would have built it himself.'

These two secrets, showing the extent to which the late railway man's ambitions were leading him at the time of his death, were revealed last nigt by Otto H. Kahn, of Kuhn, Loeb & Company, who was closely associated with Mr. Harriman for more than ten years, in a memorial address at the Finance Forum.

The statement was made after the close of Mr. Kahn's formal address and in response to a question from one of his hearers.

OPINIONS on the MARKET

J. S. Bache & Co.—The market has a good undertone, and even if decision in the Union Pacific merger case is against the company there will be good support both from believers in the property and the short interest that is expecting to reap large profits.

Laidlaw & Co.—The change in the Bank of England rate seems to have caused some surprise in banking circles here and in London.

Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co.—We are inclined to believe that the market is likely to rally sharply at any moment.

E. & C. Randolph—It is nothing but a trading affair now, but stocks bought around present levels will show profits shortly.

TRADE IN OTTAWA.

Ottawa reports say local trade is moderate, although showing some improvement over that of previous weeks. In the surrounding district trade is rather better. Prospects for spring continue excellent and wholesalers are in receipt of good orders. Collections are generally fair.

CALL OF THE WEST IS ANSWERED BY PEOPLE & MONEY

Mr. George Edwards, the well-known business man of Winnipeg, in a letter to the 'Witness,' states that the call of the West is more insistent than ever before. It has reached around the world, and those who hear and heed are coming by thousands. Last year 300,000 responded to the call, next year 400,000 will follow. Next year we may look for half a million, and the year following they will come by millions.

And why? Simply because this country under the sun possesses advantages which we enjoy.

For a time the settlement of the West, he claimed, was an experiment, but that stage has passed long ago, and now prosperity and progress are the prevailing conditions, and not unreasonably speaking, can arrest discontinuance for many years to come.

The chief factors in the situation according to Mr. Edwards, may be enumerated as follows: We have a climate unsurpassed for the development of virile manhood, and the raising of all that is therein involved. The Canadian specialist has not corralled it, and never can. It is free for all. We have a soil the fertility of which is unexceeded by any in like latitudes.

These two items afford the conditions for the production of the finest and hard wheat, two of the most efficient forces in the prosperity of a country.

'We have coal supplies, well distributed, and abundant enough to include the possibility of future needs. With intelligent government we may never be monopolized by cormorants. We have the largest virgin forests in the world. With wise control and perpetuation these can be made continuously productive for an indefinite period.

'We have an inexhaustible supply of building materials in stone, and marble for the manufacture of cement and lime. The world will never be dry enough to use them up. We have springs enough to supply the needs of the nation, but so far no boodle, and gumption enough to boom the country. We have sufficient natural gas to heat and light one of our most populous cities, and enough going to waste to inflate all the balloons in existence. We have pure water, and lots of it, everywhere, more to the square mile than any other part of the globe.

'We have as an adjunct of the above named item, a prolific supply of fish, incalculable in quantity and unsurpassed in quality, all we can eat, and enough to spare, for our less highly favored neighbors. By wise supervision this immense asset in national food supply can never be unduly depleted. We have rich deposits of economic minerals of various kinds, most of which are as yet only partly developed. We have water powers of sufficient magnitude to electrify all the railways and turn the wheels of thousands of factories. We have more railway mileage per capita than any other country. We have room for a population of fifty millions of people without overcrowding, and we are going to have them before many years.'

'Our magnificent natural resources,' concludes the writer, 'fully justify this estimate. If our Eastern Canadian citizens were sufficiently wideawake to realize what the situation is they would take a larger share in Western development. As it is, they are being outstalled by the Americans, who are reaping the golden opportunities in our great country presents, and many of our own people are too slow to appreciate.'

General Business at the Coast is Proceeding Well

Vancouver and Victoria reports say general business at the coast is showing a steady tone. In groceries orders show unexpected strength, and produce business is on the quiet side.

Staple lines are, however, moving well. Excellent orders for spring are being placed and prospects for general business continue very satisfactory. Collections are fair to good.

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

THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF CANADA.

A General Banking Business transacted.

Commercial Letters of Credit

ISSUED, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

City Offices—205 St. James Street, 1255 St. Catherine Street East (corner Fullum), 320 St. Catherine Street West (corner University), 1330 St. Lawrence Boulevard, and 1566 St. Lawrence Boulevard.

The Eastern SELECT Trust Company

To act for you in any Trust Capacity.

Safety should be your first consideration in naming a Trustee, Executor, Agent, etc. Our Capital and Experience in Trust matters means safety for you.

H. B. STAIRS, Manager, Canada Life Building.

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

MUNICIPALS

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

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

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

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

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

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

CORPORATION

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

DOMINION BOND COMPANY LIMITED.

MERCHANTS BANK BUILDING, MONTREAL.
Royal Bank Building, Toronto. Citizen Building, Ottawa.

Canadian Telegraphones LIMITED

Incorporated Under Ontario Companies Act.

Capital $1,000,000 Par Value $10.00 per Share

HEAD OFFICE—MONTREAL.

The Telegraphone is an instrument which records and perfectly reproduces the human voice and has made commercially practical the recording of telephone conversations, contracts or promises from any distance by simply pressing a button.

The one weakness of the telephone as a means of communication — that it keeps no record — has been eliminated.

Its utility appeals to every class of trade, so that the field for the sale of these machines is very extensive.

We are offering 5,000 shares of this company's stock at par for the purpose of immediately establishing and equipping a factory in Montreal for the manufacture of these machines for the Canadian market.

Illustrated prospectus giving full information will be mailed on request.

GORDON & SHOREY,
STOCK AND BOND BROKERS
84 St. Francois Xavier Street
MONTREAL.

CARRIAGE FACTORIES LIMITED
6% First Mortgage Bonds
Due 1940 Interest Payable Half-Yearly.
Price - Par and accrued Interest.
Canada Securities Corporation Limited
179 ST. JAMES ST., MONTREAL.

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

Investment Securities

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

All offerings carry our recommendation.

Send for our list of investments.

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

THE BANK OF TORONTO
DIVIDEND No. 118.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend of Two and One-half Per Cent. for the current quarter, being at the rate of Ten Per Cent. per annum, upon the Paid-up Capital Stock of the Bank, has this day been declared, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its branches, on and after the 1st day of March next, to Shareholders of record at the close of business on the 15th day of February next.

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

THOMAS F. HOW, General Manager.
The Bank of Toronto, Toronto.
January 25, 1911.

City of Montreal
Registered Debenture Stock

We make a point of always carrying blocks of these debentures, which, on account of their fractional divisibility and unexcelled security, we consider particularly attractive to the small investor.

Let us send you particulars about them.

HANSON BROS.
164 St. James Street, MONTREAL.

BANK STOCKS
LISTED SECURITIES
MINING SECURITIES
UNLISTED SECURITIES
INDUSTRIAL SECURITIES

Stocks of all Classes Bought and Sold.

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

THE BANK OF OTTAWA.
DIVIDEND No. 78.

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

By Order of the Board.
GEO BURN
General Manager.
Ottawa, Ont.
January 16th, 1911.

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

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

PRINTERS' STRIKE ON IN LONDON

General Movement is Based on Demand for Shorter Hours

London, Jan. 28.—The general strike in the job printing trade is already under way, and the number of employees involved will be rapidly increased in the coming week, when strike notices expire. The men have been offered a working week of forty-eight hours, but they demand a maximum of fifty hours.

The principal firms thus far affected are Spottiswoode & Company, Limited, contractors for much government and other official work, and Waterlow & Sons, Limited. The weekly periodicals managed to appear as usual to-day, but curiously the new daily started in support of the rinters' campaign failed to publish this morning.

The daily newspapers are not affected, and their compositors have agreed each to contribute $2.50 weekly in aid of the strikers.

RECIPROCITY AND GRAIN

Wheat Market Uninfluenced as Yet—Dealers in a Waiting Mood

Toronto, Jan. 28.—There is, of course, much speculation among grain men as to the effect of reciprocity in the event of the recommendations being adopted by the two countries involved, but prices in the meantime have not been touched, and yesterday's business was inconsequential. All interested seemed to be in a waiting or talking mood.

Quotations:—Ontario wheat—No. 2 winter wheat, 86c to 87c outside, according to location. Manitoba wheat—No. 1 northern, $1.04; No. 2 northern, $1.01½; No. 3 northern, 98½; winter storage, Goderich, one cent extra.

Oats—Canadian western No. 2, 38½c; No. 3 Canada western, 3.c at lake ports for immediate shipment; Ontario No. 2, white, 33c to 34c outside; No. 3, white, 31½c to 32c outside; 35c to 36c on track.

Manitoba flour listed quotations at Toronto are:—First patents, $5.04; second patents, $4.90; strong bakers, $4.[illegible]; Ontario flour—Winter flour, 90 percent patents, $3.60 seaboard.

VISITED CAUGHNAWAGA

Madame Bernhardt Renews Her Acquaintance With the Indians

Mme. Sarah Bernhardt yesterday paid a brief visit to Caughnawaga and had luncheon in the Indian village. She was greatly pleased with her visit, which had something of romance about it. The actress, accompanied by her chef and other members of her party, set out in two sleighs shortly after noon, and drove across the River to St. Lambert, and thence to the ancient Indian village, where Madame Bernhardt renewed her acquaintance with 'les sauvages,' whom she had not met since her last appearance at Quebec, which ended rather unpleasantly. The return brought the party back to Montreal shortly before seven, and Madame Bernhardt drove straight to the theatre, and, despite her five hours' sleigh drive, she at once proceeded to her dressing-room, and prepared for the evenings' performance of 'L'Aiglon.'

BRITISH CATTLE MARKETS.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

Messrs. John Rogers & Co., Liverpool, cable to-day that owing to the non-arrival of boats in Birkenhead there were very few cattle for sale and business was practically at a standstill, last week's quotations held firm. United States steers making from 12½ to 13¼ cents per pound.

DIET DISPENSARY.

The annual meeting of the Diet Dispensary will be held at 79 Mansfield street, on Monday, at 4 o'clock p.m. All friends of the work are cordially invited to be present, and are asked to accept this invitation, as no cards are being sent.

C. P. R.'S NEW SKYSCRAPER.

The Canadian Pacific Railway's new offices to be erected at the corner of King and Yonge Streets, Toronto, will have a frontage of 85 feet on King Street, and 100 feet on Yonge Street, giving it a ground area of 8,500 square feet. It will be sixteen stories high or one story higher than the 'Traders' Bank Building, which is now the tallest building in Toronto.

I WAS A SIGHT FROM SUPERFLUOUS HAIR

I Cured It Quickly So It Never Returned.

I Will Send Free To Any Other Woman the Secret of How They Too Can Remove All Trace.

For years I was the victim of a horrid hair growth on my face. I knew I was a sight and every time I met another woman with this 'mannish' mark and saw how it spoiled her looks, I became the more distracted, for I had tried all the pastes, powders, liquids, and other 'hair-removers' seemingly highly endorsed, that I had ever heard of, but always with the same unsatisfactory result. My time, money and patience were about exhausted, when a friend persuaded me to try a secret from Japan, almost against my will, for I had little faith owing to former experiences.



What was my amazement when I found that it actually did what was claimed for it. It was so simple that it took but a few minutes time to work a complete transformation in my appearance. Any woman who is troubled with superfluous hair can readily appreciate what a difference it would make to her looks if it were removed, for no woman can be beautiful if she is afflicted with a hairy growth on her face, neck or arms. My experience with this wonderful remedy was so remarkable that I feel it my duty to put my sensitive feelings aside and tell my experience to my sisters in distress, in order that they may profit by it, and not waste their time and money on worthless 'concoctions' as I did.

Therefore, to any lady who will write me within the next few days and who will send me a two-cent stamp for actual return postage, I will send quite free a plain, sealed envelope, full information which will enable you to forever rid all trace of embarrassing hair by my wonderful method that cured me. Address your letter, Mrs. Catoline Osborne, 231 B. V. Vaughan Building, Providence, R. I.

SPECIAL ENDORSEMENT: As the method above referred to has been endorsed by doctors, true specialists and many other publishers, we advise all readers, thus afflicted, to take advantage of Mrs. Osgood's offer and write her at once at above address.



FIRST VICTIM.—'Ah, just the boy; will you pick up my glove? I can't stoop!'
SECOND DITTO.—'Sorry, old chap, but, by Jove, I can't stoop either!'

REAL ESTATE.

LACHINE—Andre Latour and others have sold to Mendoza Langlois the northeast half of lot 1021, in Lachine, having a superficial area of 45 arpents, for $67,500.

PLACE ROYAL—The price paid by A. A. MacDougall for the property at No. 7 Place Royal was $13,000.

CLARKE STREET—William Goldstein has sold to Mrs. Prosper Jobin half of lots 11-499 and 500, in Laurier ward, with the flats 648 to 654a Clarke street, above St. Viateur, for $9,985. The property is 25 x 88 feet.

STUART AVENUE—A. P. Belair and others have sold to Edouard F. Surveyer lots 36-62 to 67, fronting on Stuart avenue, in Outremont, and having an area of 22,115 square feet, for $7,740.25.

BELLEVUE AVENUE—Mrs. E. M. Renouf has sold to S. I. Carter and others lots 282-353 to 363, in Westmount, fronting on Bellevue avenue, for $10,000.

MONTROSE AVENUE—T. P. Howard and others have sold to Mrs. H. Taylor Bovey lot 287-28, in Westmount, with residence on Montrose avenue, near Clarke avenue, for $7,600. The lot has an area of 2,121 square feet.

MONTROSE AVENUE—T. P. Howard has sold to Wilfrid Bovey lot 287-29, in Westmount, with the residence at the southwest corner of Montrose and Clarke avenues, for $7,900. This property has an area of 2,194 square feet.

OUTREMONT—Jas. H. Maher and others have sold to Dr. E. Dayenais the vacant lots 27-15 to 17, in Outremont, having an area of 41,484 square feet, for $26,964.60.

MOUNT ROYAL AVENUE — Noe Cloutier has sold to J. B. de Boucherville and others lots 329-139 and 140, St. Louis cadastre, with the dwellings 221 to 227 Mount Royal avenue and 195 and 197 Dufferin street, for $19,500. The property measures 51 x 80.

ATWATER AVENUE—Mrs. Ovila Mainville has sold to B. Steinhaus part of lot 938, with buildings at the northwest corner of Atwater venue and Notre Dame street, for $16,500. The property has an area of 4,414 square feet.

BELMONT AVENUE—H. E. Mann has sold to Frank A. Skelton the north part of lot 226-5, in Westmount, with the residence No. 649 Belmont avenue above Westmount, avenue, for $12,500. The property measures 45 x 111.

OUTREMONT—Mrs. Jas. H. Maher has sold to Jos. Drouin a property in Outremont comprising in part lots 23-1, 2, 8, 9, 24-1-1 to 3, etc., for $8,000.

CUVILLIER STREET—Leon Archambault has sold to J. H. Paquin lots 31-184 and 185, in Hochelaga ward, with two dwellings on Cuvillier street, near Notre Dame street, for $8,400.

ROSLYN AVENUE—George Coutlee has sold to Mrs. Percy A. Clarkson lots 219-73 and 74-1, in Westmount, with the residence No. 335 Roslyn avenue, near Western avenue, for $7,400. The property measures 31 x 111.

RUSSIA ISSUES THREAT.

In Endeavor to Force Trade Upon Mongolia.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 28.—Russia is on the point of employing pressure to improve its trade conditions in Mongolia. It is intended to force China's consent to the opening of a consulate at Kebdo, in Western Mongolia, thus lifting obstacles now in the way of Russian commerce.

The 'Novoe Vremya' calls upon the Government to send to China an ultimatum on the situation, embodying in it a threat to re-occupy Kulja. Chinese Turkestan, which from 1871 to 1881 was a Russian possession.

LA CROIX CHURCH BAZAAR.

The French Protestant Church on Poupart street, will hold a bazaar on Feb. 16, 17 and 18, afternoons and evenings. All the friends of the French work are invited to help by their presence, and any donations that they wish to send would be gratefully received. The object of the fair is the repairing of the church and the congregation needs five hundred dollars for this purpose.

PARIS BOURSE RATES.

Paris, Jan. 28.—1 p. m.—Three per cent rents 97 francs, 11 1-2 centimes for the account.

ST. LAMBERT

On Thursday evening the Anglican Young People's Association listened to an admirable illustrated lecture entitled 'A Walk in London,' given by the rector, the Rev. W. J. Dart, M.A.

On Tuesday evening next the Literary Society, the Debatnig Society, St. Barnabas Young People's Association, and St. Cuthbert's Guild will hold a joint meeting. Municipal government will be under discussion. The leaders of the debate will be Messrs. J. T. R. Hicks and E. Milligan, upholding the present council system, and G. Peterson and A. E. Rivard, championing the commission system. After the debate there will be a general discussion. The meeting will be held in St. Cuthbert's Hall at 8 p.m.

Last Thursday evenng the best and largest attended euchre party ever held n St. Lambert was gven by the Fremen's Assocation n the town hall. Over 300 guests were present, and numerous and valuablo prizes were given, which were distributed by the Mayor, W H. V. Hooper, J.P. The prize winners were: Mesdames Courville and A. Trudeau, Misses Charron, V. Gravel, Giroux, Trudeau and P. Gravel; Messrs. Guillotte, Mayville, Hicks, Ward, Miller, Beatty, Trudeau and Loiselle. A special prize was given to Mr. N. Gravel, chief of the brigade, for his kindness and energy in assisting towards the success of the evening's enjoyment. At the close of the euchre a public supper was held and dancing kept up till the wee hours of the morning.

The Twelve o'Clock Club held a dance last night. Those present included Mesdames C. B. Grose, H. Bragg, J. R. Beatty and J. Horsfall, chaperones; Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Wilson, Mrs. Pritchard and Miss Hodges (Longueuil), Misses Reid (England), G. Elliott (North Bay), O. Grose (vice-president), A. Lepage, L. Macdiarmid, Lamontagne, Horsfall, L. Grose, E. Robertson, R. Drummond, H. Grose, A. McDiarmid, F. Ward, L. Robertson, E. Bragg, D. Beatty, C. Mullen, G. Bolton, McDonald, Blundell, Coleman, and E. Johnston, Messrs. R. V. Whimbey (president), H. W. Bragg (secretary-treasurer), McMullen, Pickler, Lamontagne, A. Cope, E. Wheatley, J. Bourne, F. and W. Orchard, T. and S. Bourne, Macdonald, Beatty, G. Peterson, F. A. D. Bourne, Collins, Rosevear, and Coleman.

C. N. R.'S PACIFIC TERMINAL.

Townsite of Port Mann Now Being Cleared.

According to a Toronto dispatch, nearly one thousand men are now engaged in laying out the townsite of Port Mann, the Canadian Northern's Pacific terminal The town is situated on the south bank of the Fraser river, with a water frontage of two and a half miles, the river at this point being a mile wide and forty feet deep.

The British Columbia offices of the Canadian Northern will be located at Port Mann, and the erection of shops, foundries, elevators and docks will shortly be commenced. Ten thousand men will be directly employed by the Canadian Northern at the new port.

OPERETTA AT VERDUN.

The staff and patients of Verdun Hospital for the Insane had the pleasure last evening of hearing the operetta 'In fair Japan,' which was recently given for the aid of the Children's Memorial Hospital. Miss J. H. Battersby, who directed the performance, and the troupe, some thirty in number, came out to the hospital by special car, and for nearly two hours splendidly entertained the inmates.

The sincere thanks of the hospital staff was accorded Miss Battersby and the members of the company. Among the best numbers were songs by Miss Armstrong, as 'The Princess'; Mr. Bulley, as 'So True,' and Miss L. Thom, 'The Fairy.' Mr Weldon, as the comedian, was literally a 'noisy' success, and Mr. C. McQueen, the pianist, played the accompaniments in a finished manner.

HUMAN BONES DISCOVERED.

Evidence of what may prove to be a murder committed a couple of decades ago, was found by workmen excavating for the foundations of a house in Bordeaux street, Delorimer, yesterday afternoon. The workmen discovered a quantity of human bones about 18 inches from the surface of the ground. They have been taken to the morgue. An investigation will be made, and if the circumstances warrant it an inquest will be held.

ENGLISH UNPARALLELED

Lord Morley Praises Influence of Language Throughout the Whole World

New York, Jan. 28.—A special cable to the 'Tribune' from London says: 'One of those literary discourses, which are always read with delight, was delivered yesterday by Lord Morley to the members of the English Association. English boys, he said, were not taught to write English, and the significance of that was the indifference implied to one of the noblest and most powerful of tongues. Surely not the least stupendous fact in British annals was its consequence in the boundless area of the habitable globe influenced by the English language. There was in the past no parallel to it.

Toward the close of Lord Morley's address, in which he considered the subject of English literature in many of its aspects, the veteran statesman acknowledged that at the present moment no monarch occupied the throne of letters, but that, he added, did not matter. The lamp of genius, though it might seem to be burning low, would be replenished with new orbs and would bring new light.

GERMAN SCHOOLS IN CHINA.

Engineering Institutes to Cope With British and American.

Berlin, Jan. 28.—According to the 'Tageblatt,' a movement is on foot among German capitalists to establish three German schools of engineering in China. It is purposed to raise about five hundred thousand dollars, the large bank sand Dr. Gustav von Krupp von Bohlen und Halbach contributing liberally to the fund. Baron von Kiderlin-Waechter, Minister of Foreign Affairs, an dAdmiral von Tirpitz, secretary of the Admiralty, are giving encouragement to the plan.

The intention is to establish two institutions of the lower grade and one of higher rank for students wishing broader theoretical training. The movement evidently is designed for the purpose of breaking the British and American monopoly in higher instruction in China.

McCURDY IS READY.

Conditions Favorable For Canadian Airman's Flight To-day.

Key West, Fla., Jan. 28.—The torpedo boats which are to mark the course for McCurdy in his proposed flight from Key West to Havana, left here at 4 o'clock this morning for their stations in preparation for the flight which McCurdy indicated he would attempt during the early forenoon. A wireless message from the 'Olivette,' early this morning, reported the wind light and the sea moderate.

OBITUARY.

MR. ROBERT HAMILTON.

Winnipeg, Jan. 28.—Robert Hamilton, Dominion Government immigration agent at Emerson, and former mayor of that town, died at St. Boniface Hospital yesterday afternoon, as a result of injuries received when struck by an engine at Emerson on January 17. His wife predeceased him. He was born in Argenteuil, Que., and came to Emerson in 1882. He was 66 years old.

VALUABLE PAINTINGS BURN.

Antwerp, Jan. 28.—M. Menke, a well known art collector yesterday dropped a lighted match in his studio, which set fire to and burned several paintings by old masters, including Rubens, Vandyke and Teniers. The destroyed paintings were valued at $40,000.

PIANOS TO RENT.

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

PERSONALS

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Byrd, Durocher street, have left for a two months' trip to Nassau.

Mr. G. A. Savage and Miss A. M. Savage are in Quebec, guests at the Chateau.

Mr. Robert Shields, author of 'My Travels, Visits to Lands Far and Near,' is visiting in the city.

Miss Gertrude Grafftey, of Konsas City, Mo., is the guest of Mrs. W. K. Grafftey, Oliver avenue, Westmount.

Miss Janie Scott arrived yesterday from Ottawa, and will for a few days be the guest of General and Mrs. Wilson.

The visiting Governors to the Montreal General Hospital for the ensuing week are: Messrs. J. Wolfenstan Thomas, Edwin Hanson, J. H. Redfern and Joseph Allan.

Miss Estelle Holland, Sherbrooke street, and Miss Horstmann, of Philadelphia, are spending the week-end at Ste. Agathe, the guests of Mrs. Lorne McGibbon.

The local ladies club will entertain the visiting curlers for the Bonspiel at a reception on Monday, to be held at the Heather Club rooms at four o'clock.

Mr. and Mrs. T. Chase Casgrain entertained at dinner on Thursday evening at the Mount Royal Club. The table, which was artistically arranged with pink tulips and freesias, was laid for eighteen.

Mr. Justice Girouard and Madame Girouard, Ottawa, entertained last evening at a dinner party, their guests being the Hon. Justice and Mrs. Anglin, Senator and Mrs. Power, of Halifax; Chevalier and Madame Albertini, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Northrup, Mrs. William Macdougall, Mr. Joseph and Mrs. Pope, Mrs. Edward Bristol, Toronto; Major-General Mackenzie, Colonel Smith.

The officers for the ensuing year of the Ladies' Branch of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, as elected at the annual meeting, are: President, Mrs. Hamilton Gault; vice-presidents, Mrs. Sandeman and Miss Margaret Gillespie; treasurer, Miss Sache; secretary, Mrs. H. W. Thomas. Other members of the committee are: Mrs. Colin Campbell, Mrs. Baumgarten, Mrs. Charles McEachran, Mrs. A. E. Ogilvie, Mrs. Simpson Garland, Miss Marguerite Joseph, Miss Beatrice MacDougall, Mrs. J. Wilson Cook, Mrs. J. Hamilton Dunlop, Miss Urquhart, Miss E. Power O'Brien, Miss Laura Turnbull, Miss Enid Campbell, Miss Kathleen Moore, Mrs. Norman Ogilvie, Miss Muriel Bell, Miss Dorothy Judah, Mrs. G. A. Dillon.

A largely attended 'At Home' was given this afternoon by Mrs. M. Moffatt, Bishop street, for her daughter, Miss Muriel Moffatt, who is one of the season's debutantes, and who received with her mother. The hostess was gowned in black Spanish lace with jet garniture over white satin, and Miss Muriel wore white Liberty satin, with Carrick-ma-cross lace, pearl and crystal trimming, and adorned with pink rosebuds. She carried a bunch of pink roses. The decorations in the reception room were beautifully carried out in pink roses, palms, ferns and smilax, the polished table in the dining-room being arranged artistically with a profusion of pink roses and smilax. Mrs. T. Hartman and Mrs. H. Jordan poured tea and coffee, and Mrs. H. Lasnier served the ices. The young ladies helping to serve were Miss Gladys Goodwin, Miss Juliet St. Cyr, Miss L. Dutre, Miss Kathleen Carpenter and Miss Moffatt. The orchestra, which was stationed in the 'den,' played throughout the afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. Rodolphe Forget entertained at an enjoyable dance last evening at the Kent House, Montmorency Falls. About four hundred guests were present, travelling by special cars to the Falls, and upon arrival being received by Mr. and Mrs. Forget in the new reception room. The decorations were beautifully carried out over the entire building, which had been placed at the disposal of the guests. Supper was served about midnight, after which dancing was continued until a late hour. Among the Montrealers present were: Lt.-Col. Labelle, Mr. C. E. Gault, M.P.P.; the Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Decarie, the Hon. Geo. Smith, Judge Carrier, Mr. J. N. Greenshields, Mr. Gus Rainville, Mr. Jules Papineau, Mr. E. Duverger, Mr. Alex. Lacoste, Mr. Ekers, Mr. C. Donohue and the Misses Qbalski, Miss Forget, Miss Delisle, Miss Bertha Lacoste, Miss Leblanc, Miss Bienvenue and Miss Alice Tache.

STOCK MARKET OPENED STEADY ---WALL ST FIRM

The stock market opened this morning with a few sales of Shawinigan at 110, followed by Crown Reserve at 272. Toronto Street made a small sale at 125 1-2. The opening sale of Canadian Pacific was at 210.

WALL ST. OPENED FAIRLY STEADY.

New York, Jan. 28.—The local market opened fairly steady, with Canadian Pacific Railway quite active at 210.

Some of the opening prices were: Canadian Pacific Railway, 210; 'Soo' at 138 1-4, Union Pacific at 176 3-8, Southern Pacific at 119 1-4, Reading at 157, Smelters at 78, Copper at 63, and United States Steel at 87 5-8.

London Consols Firm —Rys. Silver and Rates

London, Jan. 28.—1 p. m. closing: Consols for money 79 11-16; do for account 79 3-4.

C. P. R. 215 1-2; Grand Trunk 26 1-8.

Bar silver steady 24 7-16d. per ounce; money 3 at 1-2 percent.

Discount rate, short bills 3 7-8 percent; three months bills 3 3-4 percent.

STOCK IN LONDON.

London, Jan. 28.—Money and discount rates were easier to-day. The stock market was quiet, and somewhat irregular. Realizing caused a slight decline in consols, home rails, and rubber shares, but oil shares, and foreign securities were steady. Trading was quiet, but prices hardened a fraction on the prospects of a good New York bank statement. The closing was steady.

PLEASED WITH SCHOOL.

Royal Commission Admire Work Done by Arts and Manufactures Classes.

Upon the invitation of Mr. Thos. Gauthier, president of the Council, the Royal Commission on Industrial Training and Technical education, last night visited the Montreal school of the Council of arts and manufacturers. The members were delighted with what they saw stating that the construction given could not fail to bring great returns to the province. The classes in plumbing, drawing, lithography, sign painting, carpentry, and dress cutting are exceedingly practical, they said.

PROPERTIES FOR SALE

INVESTMENT PROPERTIES

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

APARTMENT BUILDINGS.

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

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

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

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

FINDLAY & HOWARD
LIMITED,
211 Notre Dame Street W.
PHONE MAIN 1909.

For Baby's Sake

Insist upon having



BORDEN'S EAGLE BRAND CONDENSED MILK

As a Food for Infants it has no Equal.

BORDEN'S CONDENSED MILK CO.

WM. H. DUNN, Agent - - Montreal and Toronto

BANK OF MONTREAL

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

By order of the Board,

E. S. CLOUSTON,
General Manager.

Montreal, 28th January, 1911.

SHIPPING NEWS



INWARD.

Ottoman, left Liverpool	Jan.	26
Saturnia, 320 m. east Cape Race	"	27
Corsican, Halifax	"	28
Numidian, arr'd Delaware Bar	"	27
Koenig Albert, arr'd New York	"	27
Voltumo, arr'd New York	"	27
La Savoie, arr'd New York	"	28

OUTWARD.

Potsdam, arr'd Rotterdam	Jan.	27

DISEASED BEEF.

Declared to be Sold on Ontario Markets.

Toronto, Jan. 28.—The 'Globe,' in a long article on the beef trade, says the meat of many tuberculosis cattle is sold and eaten in local Ontario markets. Government inspection protects the foreign purchaser, but there is no adequate protection for the local consumer. At least two percent of the cattle sold on the local markets would, if properly inspected, be found infected with tuberculosis germs.

BIRTHS.

KING—On Jan. 2, 1911, at Alexander House, 67, Westbourne Park Road, Bayswater, W., London, England, the wife of John King, of a daughter.

LEES—On Jan. 23, 1911, at 79 Cazelais Street, a son to Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Lees.

STEVENSON—At Quebec, on Jan. 27, 1911, to Dr. and Mrs. James Stevenson, a daughter.

DIED.

EAST—At the Royal Victoria Hospital, on Jan. 27, 1911, Ellen, daughter of the late George East, Yeovil Junction, England.
Funeral private.

HARDING—In St. Roch's, Quebec, on Jan. 26, 1911, at the age of 47 years and 5 months, Mary Helene Alaine Paquet, beloved wife of Robert Harding.

SHAVER—On Jan. 26, 1911, at the residence of her son, Mr. A. E. Shaver, 199 Patterson Ave., Ottawa, Margaret Ann, widow of the late Alonzo Shaver, of Dundas Co., in her 62nd year.

WILLIAMSON—At Laconia, N.H., on Jan. 14, 1911, Melvina A. Mathews, beloved wife of Nelson H. Williamson, at the age of 71.

Clearing Sale

OF

All Chinaware, Vases,

ETC.

EVERYTHING IN CHINAWARE REDUCED.

All the CHINA, BRIC-A-BRAC, ODD PIECES, PLATES, CUPS and SAUCERS, TEAPOTS, SUGARS and CREAMS, Etc., ROYAL and DOULTON and WEDGWOOD WARE.

All to be Sold at Cut Prices, In Some Cases Half-Price.

G. W. Clarke & Co.
366 St. Catherine St. West.

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

WANTED, SALESLADY WHO SPEAKS both languages. Good salary and permanent position. Apply Room No. 4, POWER BUILDING, Craig Street.

WORK WANTED BY A STRONG young man, willing to make himself useful in any capacity. Used to gardening, etc. Address L. P., 'Witness' Office.

LOST—FRIDAY NIGHT, BETWEEN 156 Metcalfe Street and His Majesty's Theatre—or in theatre—flexible gold link bracelet with engraved words on clasp. Please return to above address and receive reward.

HUTCHISON, 2332-4—THESE WELL-built and comfortable flats have been placed in our hands for quick sale, as owner needs money for down town business. Income from delighted tenants, $600.00. Only $2,300.00 cash required. Call at office for particulars, also for permit. RILANCE REALTY, 2193 Esplanade. 'Phone St. Louis 3402.

CHURCH NOTICES.

AMERICAN (Presbyterian) CHURCH (Presbytery of New York), corner of Dorchester and Drummond Streets. The Rev. Robert Johnston, D.D., Pastor. Sabbath Services:—Public Worship at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sabbath School, all departments, at 3 p.m. Bible Study Section of Young Men's League at 10 a.m. Mid-week prayer meeting and Conference on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Strangers are cordially invited to all services. To-morrow the pastor will preach at both services.

BOY KILLED BY ENGINE.

Otto Kirkland, aged 15, who was run over by an engine in the Canada Car Company's shops yesterday afternoon, died soon afterwards at the Western Hospital. Both legs had been severed. The boy lived with his mother at St. Pierre Aux Liens, Blue Bonnets. She was widowed two years ago by a fatality.

Weekly Calendar

ARENA **TO-NIGHT**

At 8.30

OTTAWA vs. WANDERER

PRICES—Admission 50c.
Standing Room only, 75c.

INTERMEDIATE C. A. H. L. CHAMPIONSHIP
2.30—SATURDAY AFTERNOON—4.00

MONTREAL vs. WESTMOUNT VICTORIA vs. SHAMROCK

Admission 25c, Children 10c.

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

11 A.M.—REV. SILAS ANTHONY.
7 P.M.—Dr. MARTIN'S Subject is:
"The Irreligious Life And Its Consequences"

SONG SERVICE

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

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

OLIVET BAPTIST CHURCH,
CORNER DORCHESTER AND GUY STREETS.

PASTOR SULLIVAN will Preach January 29th
AT BOTH SERVICES.

11 A.M.—Subject.. .. .. "MEMORIES OF THE MASTER."
7 P.M.—Subject.. .. .. "NOW OR NEVER."

ALL SEATS FREE. STRANGERS CORDIALLY INVITED.

DOMINION SQUARE METHODIST CHURCH
PASTOR—THE REV. E. I. HART, B.A.

MISSIONARY SUNDAY.

11 A.M.—THE REV. C. E. MANNING.—Secretary of Methodist Home Missions.
7 P.M.—THE REV. GEORGE E. HARTWELL, B.A., B.D., of the West China Mission.
MEN'S OWN AT 3 P.M.—THE REV. PROF. C. E. BLAND, Teacher.
VISITORS AND STRANGERS WELCOME AT ALL SERVICES.
☞ MONDAY AT 8 P.M.—EPWORTH LEAGUE DEBATE — "Resolved—that Dominion Square Church should become an Institutional Church."

Crescent St. Presbyterian Church Cor. Dorchester and Crescent Streets.
SERVICES AT 11 A.M. AND 7 P.M.
Rev. ROBT. W. DICKIE, B.A., Minister.

POPULAR SUNDAY EVENING SERVICE.
(REV. E. W. MACKAY, M.A., preacher for the day).
YOU ARE WELCOME.

DOUGLAS METHODIST CHURCH
Cor. St. Catherine and Chomedy Streets.
REV. W. R. YOUNG, B.A., D.D., Pastor.
MORNING SERVICE AT 11 A.M.
Subject.. .. .. "THE YELLOW WARD IN THE HOSPITAL."
SUNDAY SCHOOL AND BIBLE CLASS AT 3 O'CLOCK.
EVENING SERVICE AT 7 P.M.
Subject.. .. .. "LESSONS FROM MONTREAL STREETS."
DR. YOUNG WILL PREACH AT BOTH SERVICES.
VISITORS HEARTILY WELCOME.
SOCIAL HOUR AT 8.30 P.M.

AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH
Rev. Robert Johnston, D.D., Minister.
11 A.M.. .. .. "SOME PRINCIPLES OF CHRISTIAN SERVICE."
7 P.M.. .. .. "BUILDING OF THE CITY OF GOD."

Emmanuel Church 169-171 Drummond St.
The REV. HUGH PEDLEY, B.A., (Pastor)
will preach at both services.
Evening Subject: "THE EAR AND ITS DISEASES."
EVERYBODY WELCOME.

Young Men's Christian Association
DOMINION SQUARE.

MR. C. W. BISHOP,
Y.M.C.A. College Secretary for Canada,
speaks on
"LIFE'S RESERVE FUND,"
at the
MEN'S MEETING, SUNDAY, 4 p.m.

IN AID OF
The Montreal Association For The Blind.

SACRED RECITAL
ST. PAUL'S PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Dorchester Street West.
THE CHOIR,
Under the Direction of Mr. F. H. BLAIR, will render ROSSINI'S
'STABAT MATER'
ON MONDAY, JANUARY 30th, 1911, AT 8.30 P.M.
Collection in aid of Montreal Association for the Blind.

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

WINDSOR HALL. SAT., Feb. 4, 3.30 p.m.
BARBARA TENNANT
(First appearance).
DRAMATIC RECITAL.
Reserved Seats, 50c and $1.00; at N. ordheimer's and Windsor Hotel News Stand.

Under the Distinguished Patronage of His Grace Archbishop Bruchesi.
GRAND CONCERT AND LECTURE
Under the auspices of
THE CATHOLIC TOTAL ABSTINENCE UNION OF CANADA
In the MONUMENT NATIONAL,
TUESDAY, JANUARY 31st, 1911, at 8.15 p.m.
Lecture by the Very Reverend P. J. O'Callaghan, C.S.P., of Chicago, Gen. Pres. Catholic Total Abstinence Union of America. Subject:. "Our Brother's Keepers.' His Worship Mayor Guerin will preside.
J. EASTON, President. E. A. SHANAHAN, Secretary.
TICKETS:—Orchestra Seats, 75c; Parquette and Dress Circle, 50c; Admission, 25c. On sale at Ald. Thos. O'Connell's, Ottawa and Murray Streets; Finn's Book Store, Mt. Royal Ave. and St. Lawrence Blvd.; Nadeau's Drug Store, St. Denis and Duluth Ave.; Fortin's Drug Store, Centre and Island Sts.; J. E. Doyle's, 299 St. Antoine St.; and Milloy's Book Store, 241 St. Catherine St. West.

ARENA HOCKEY
WEDNESDAY, FEB. 1, at 8.30 p.m.
WANDERER vs CANADIEN
Band will play from 8.00 to 8.30 and during Intervals
PRICES—Admission 50c. Standing Room only.

Weekly Calendar

ST. JAMES METHODIST CHURCH
—MISSIONARY ANNIVERSARY—

11 A.M.. .. .. .. "THE ORIENT AS SEEN BY AN EYE-WITNESS."
Rev. GEO. E. HARTWELL, M.A., of West China
7 P.M.. .. .. "THE MISSIONARY PROBLEM FROM THE VIEW-POINT OF A BUSINESS MAN."
Mr. G. F. JOHNSTON, of Montreal

Anthem—"From Egypt's Bondage Come."
Solo (Contralto)—"Through Love to Light," Miss Leeson.
Quartette—"Rock of Ages." (Dudley-Buck), Misses Leeson and Cross and Messrs. Chamberlain and McKenna.
Anthem—"The Heavens Are Telling."
Both services in charge of the pastor.
Rev Dr. WM. SPARLING
SUNDAY SCHOOL AT 9.45 A.M. AND 3 P.M.
MEN'S BIBLE CLASS IN AUDITORIUM AT 3 P.M.

The President and Directors of WELCOME HALL MISSION request
THE PLEASURE OF YOUR PRESENCE AT THE OPENING OF THEIR
NEW HALL 117 St. Antoine Street, east of Windsor Street, on
TUESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 31st, at 8 o'clock.
The New Building is Sanitary, Well Ventilated, Bright and Comfortable.
BRIEF ADDRESSES BY
REV. A. P. SHATFORD, REV. JOHN J. MARTIN AND OTHERS.
SPECIAL SINGING. Yours Faithfully, J. DAVID FRASER, Supt.

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

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

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

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

A CORDIAL INVITATION IS EXTENDED TO ALL.

ART GALLERY
GALLERIES OF PAINTING SCULPTURE, Etc.
Open 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Admission 25

MOUNT ROYAL CEMETERY COMPANY, Montreal.

The ANNUAL MEETING of the Proprietors of the Corporation will be held at the office of the Secretary-Treasurer, Room 58, Canada Life Building, on THURSDAY, the 2nd of FEBRUARY, 1911, at 3 p.m., to receive the report of the Trustees, and for the transaction of the general business of the Company.

By order,
G. DURNFORD,
Secretary-Treasurer.
Montreal, 25th January, 1911.

ST. Martin's Church,
(Corner Prince Arthur and St. Urbain (Streets.)
ORGAN AND CHOIR RECITAL
MONDAY, 30 January, 1911.
At 8.15 p.m.
Soloists— MR. MERLIN DAVIES. MR. F. J. LONSELLE.

JESSIE ALEXANDER
Douglas Hall,
FEBRUARY 10th.

The Annual Meeting of the ISLE JESUS TURNPIKE COMPANY Will be held in the chambers of the MONTREAL TRUST AND DEPOSIT CO., Tuesday, January 31st, at 11 o'clock a.m., 1911. W. M. Busby, Sec. Treas.

THE POPULAR CONCERT.

There was nothing very brilliant achieved, and nothing very alarming done, at the Princess's Theatre yesterday afternoon by Professor Goulet's popular orchestra. He may be congratulated upon having abandoned the long symphony—which was always a painful joke—but, of course, an orchestra that does not, and cannot, play symphonies, is not a symphony orchestra any more than an apple pie is an apple pie without the apples. Apart from that, the programme was a very well-chosen one, and, taken as a whole, was fairly well performed, the elimination of the long, tedious symphony number giving it a much lighter, more enjoyable atmosphere.

While continuing to be 'truly thankful' to Professor Goulet for his devotion to instrumental ensemble music, truth compels us to declare that his band still lacks that homogeneity, that one-ness, not only of intention, but of achievement, without which an orchestra can only be a partial blessing.

Mendelssohn's score yesterday was not handled with the deftness and lightness which is necessary if its butterfly bloom is not marred, and we have heard Beethoven's Bucolic imaginings when the effect was more of 'woods and pastures green;' nevertheless they were pretty well performed, while several of the other numbers were wholly a delight.

Mr. Emile Taranto played a violin solo, and Miss Beatrice Fraser sang two contralto solos. Mr. Blair accompanied the latter acceptably while the band did the same for Mr. Taranto. Both artists pleased the audience, and were much applauded.

THREW MAN OVER BRIDGE.

Pembroke Quarrel Has Fatal Ending.

Pembroke, Ont., Jan. 28.—A fight that took place the night before last proved to be fatal for one of the persons concerned. It appears that two young fellows, named Wright and St. Denis, met on the Indian River bridge and started a conversation. In the course of it St. Denis asked Wright for a chew of tobacco; the latter refused and matters became complicated. In the quarrel that followed Wright took hold of his adversary, and, without further preliminaries, it is alleged, threw him over the railing of the bridge on to the ice below, with the result that St. Denis died from the injuries within 24 hours.

The matter has been taken up by the authorities and Wright will likely have to face a charge of manslaughter.

WINNIPEG'S HIGHER RATES.

Winnipeg, Jan. 28.—Following a $1,000,000 loss in Winnipeg last year and $400,000 this month, the Western Canada Underwriters' Association decided yesterday to raise the rates ten to fifty cents on the $100. This will be partially offset by an increased reduction where signal services and automatic arms are installed.

The Daily Witness

OFFICES:
CORNER CRAIG AND ST. PETER STREETS.

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

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

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

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

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

Foreign postage extra to all countries not named in the above list as follows: 'Daily Witness,' $3.50 extra; 'Weekly Witness,' $1.50 extra; 'Northern Messenger,' 50cts 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 $1.00 per annum.

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

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

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

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

SATURDAY, JANUARY 28, 1911.

DEVOUT EXECRATION.

There is in our civil life a law against defamation of character, and he who even unwittingly makes free with the reputation of another has sometimes to answer for it in a serious way. Under that law malice is always assumed when one man speaks evil of another. Yet there are some Christians who make themselves free to traduce the Christian reputation of other men in the most unmeasured terms. One of our correspondents called a certain professor of theology in a Methodist college antichrist and a forerunner of the Man of Sin. In this paper one of our zealous correspondents accuses the same professor and another writer of being possessed by the carnal mind, that is at enmity against God. A third, a lover of peace, accuses a recent unfortunate suicide of doing so from the remorse of Judas, because his mission was to teach the teachers of New Brunswick military drill, and recounts the accidents from which Lord Strathcona's long life has been wonderfully preserved as evidence of the divine displeasure that will one day be visited upon him for providing for such teaching. It goes without saying that we would not have printed these stupendous maledictions if we had thought they would do the persons to whom they are addressed any harm. It is fair to say, however, that they are a weakness to argument. The advocate of peace says, Jesus told the soldiers to do violence to no man. It was John the Baptist who said that, and he added, be content with your wages, which certainly implied continuance in their calling. The gospel speaks especially kindly of several soldiers. One surpassed in faith any in Israel. The first gentiles to receive the seal of the Holy Spirit were devout soldiers. We do not quote these things to prove that the Gospel is not a gospel of peace or that it will not abolish war, or that Mr. Dingwall is not right in preaching abhorrence of war, but to show that the abolition of war must come from within outward and from the inspiration of all mankind with a spirit of love. If we thought the military training, as it is called, of our boys and girls would make them any more tolerant of war we should have the same horror of it that Mr. Dingwall has. It is because we have not yet adopted, as probably Mr. Dingwall has, the theory that a man should stand helpless by while his family is being murdered and tortured or, what is the same thing on a larger scale, when his country is invaded, that we still think it necessary to adopt reasonable measures for defence. It is certainly more manly for people to prepare to defend themselves than to hire defenders. When the mothers of the land realize that if there is war, it will be their own boys who will have to fight there will be a tremendous barrier set up against war.

WHERE TO LIVE DEARLY AND CHEAPLY.

'The price of continental living has 'gone up enormously of recent years.' This is not a quotation from the press of the Free Trade Union, but from one of the leading tariff 'reform' newspapers, and it is to its credit that, although the fact is somewhat belated, it is given special prominence. From Berlin, after careful investigations, a correspondent of this newspaper writes a sweeping indictment of the 'blessings' of protection. He bewails the dearness of meat, and admits that 'the 'Londoner has the 'advantage of the Berliner because of 'the excellent frozen meat from the 'colonies and South America, which is 'practically shut out from Germany 'by prohibitive import duties.' These are some of the prices paid for meat in the West end of Berlin to-day: Fillet of beef, 38 cents to 51 cents an English pound; roasting beef, 28 cents to 34 cents; fillet of veal, 42 cents to 51 cents; veal cutlet, 24 cents to 30 cents; pork fillets, 26 cents to 30 cents. As to milk, the tariff 'reform' newspaper's correspondent says: 'An English mother who knows anything 'about Berlin milk would insist on her 'child having the very best quality 'that is to be obtained in the city, and 'that costs 9.35d (say 19 cents) a quart.' In another place he says: 'The 'inhabitants of Bethnal Green would 'rise in rebellion if they were offered 'for two cents a quart the skim milk 'sold in Berlin for ordinary consumption.' In Paris, it is just as bad, and a body called the League of Consumers has been formed there to combat the rising tide. Butter, for instance, in Paris, cannot be bought under 50 cents a pound; tea, which costs 40 cents a pound in England, fetches 80 cents a pound in Paris; good coffee for which 40 cents a pound is paid in London, costs in Paris 60 cents or more, and other things are in proportion. The price of fuel in Paris has long been prohibitive. Good Charleroi coal—which answers to best English Wallsend—costs in Paris $14 a ton, as compared with $6.96 for its English equivalent.

It is admitted that there is prosperity both in Germany and France, but the correspondent of the tariff 'reform' journal from which we have quoted pronounces that: 'The people 'who have benefited principally have 'been manufacturers and merchants.' He says: 'To some extent the increased profits of the manufacturer 'have, it is true, been succeeded by an 'improvement in the position of their 'employees. The artisan, in particular, 'has been able by joint action to secure for himself better wages, though 'his gain in this way has been to a 'controverted extent counteracted by 'the rise of rents and prices. On the 'other hand, the remuneration of 'people in the positions of clerks or 'shop assistants responds very slowly 'to the expansion of their employers' 'takings.' With the cost of the general standard of life all on the upgrade, the free-traders of England rightly hold continental protection up as a warning to all who have any responsibility for guiding the destinies 'of a country that has not only prospered under free trade, but in proportion to its prosperity has reduced 'the cost of living generally.' And the conclusion is: 'No wonder Mr. Balfour 'dropped protection, if only for a season, and took up an academic flirtation with the referendum.' The tariff 'reform' journals might extend their inquiries to this country and the United States. They would find that we, too, suffer from continental dearness as compared with their island prices, and that we object to tariff bleeding as much as our European continental brothers.

MEN AND WOMEN TEACHERS.

So much has it become the usage on this continent for teaching to be in the hands of women, that the word teacher has largely become a feminine noun, represented by the feminine pronoun. It is economically inevitable for all occupations that women can fill to fall into their hands, simply because they are cheaper. They are cheaper because a man is, and should be, counted as having a family to support, while the woman for the most part has herself to support, or is a contributor to a home. Wherever men are employed instead of women, it is because it is commonly assumed that they alone are capable for the contingencies of the work. How far this is due to traditional prejudice, and how far it is the result of experience, leaves room for debate. Certain it is that there are in most employments women who are valued more than men. There have been vigorous attempts in some places to get women's salaries put on a par with those of men where occupying similar positions. Where this has been done, not by lowering men's salaries, and so excluding them, but by raising women's salaries, the effect has been that the women have been replaced by men. In the Chicago schools this result followed to such an extent that the women teachers became active against the principle of equal salaries.

The question is just now a good deal before the educationists of Montreal and of Ontario, as to whether it is a good thing for the rising generation that the teaching of the older children should be in the hands of women so exclusively as it is. Owing possibly to some delicacy in making comparisons of fitness, there is among school authorities a good deal of dogmatism current on the subject, which people put down to prejudice or to wisdom, according to their own views upon it. The reason that is pleasantest to urge, and which is therefore most ordinarily urged, is that women enter the profession with no expectation of remaining in it, as they expect to get married, and that therefore they are only half-hearted in it, while men on the other hand treat it seriously as the profession that must in time support them and their families through life. This is a theoretic view which depends, not on what actually happens to the two classes, but on what they count on happening. The subsconscious motives that govern actions are not a safe ground for argument, as these are nowhere registered. We have seen results of an unconscious test which showed that the expectation of marriage rules with most women. The intention of it rules with most men. When we come to facts, however, it is not so plain that men enter the teaching profession any more than women do with the hope of making it their life work, or that they stick to it any better. It is rather regarded as almost the one occupation that can be temporarily taken up.

The demand for male teachers, at least for growing boys, is based on what is ideally looked for from such guides. The normal healthy boy throws himself with his fullest energy into the sports of the playground. It is there that the good teacher, who is young enough and vigorous enough to take part with his lads, can exercise his greatest moral influence. The athletic ideas which rule to-day in the minds of youth ought to be regulated and brought under intelligent and moral guidance. This is a service contemplated in the present movement for what is spoken of as military training, but which, as it is to be shared in some measure by girls, cannot be of a very warlike sort. Apart, however, from the physical side of nature, it is averred that female teaching has failed just where it might have been looked to to have had the best results, namely, in imparting gentle and gracious manners, a department in which young Canadians compare badly with the young of almost any other people. The reason given is that boys are inclined to despise government that is not strong, and take their own wild course at a very early age. That such is the reason would need proof; that Lord Grey was right in saying that our young people are of very crude manners needs no proof. If men teachers could do better in that respect than women, they are for that much to be desired. An important consideration set forth by the advocates of a change in this respect is that boys under women teachers will inevitably leave school at an earlier age than under men. The trouble about the proposal to use men instead of women is that, unless the salaries are very greatly raised, the men who will be got will be largely those who are incapacitated for other occupations, or who are for some reason otherwise unemployed. If men are to teach, they should be first-class men. Whatever is to be said on the general matter of comparative fitness, no one will question that it is far better to have the pick of women than the leavings of men.

A GREAT SAILOR

The retirement of Lord Fisher from the navy on reaching the 'three-score-'and-ten' age limit, terminates the active career of a celebrated sailor, and a very remarkable man. 'Jacky,' as his sailors loved to call him, was, and is, a strong and honest advocate of peace, but has characteristic ideas of the best means of maintaining it. He attended The Hague conference in 1899, and somewhat scandalized his colleagues by telling them that 'their pretty plans for the 'humanizing of 'war' were nonsense. 'The humaniz-'ing of war!' he afterwards exclaimed; 'you might as well talk of humanizing hell! When a silly ass at The Hague 'got up and talked about the amenities of civilized warfare, and putting 'your prisoners' feet in hot water and 'giving them gruel, my reply, I regret 'to say, was considered totally unfit 'for publication. As if war could be 'civilized! If I am in command when 'war breaks out, I shall issue as my 'orders: "The essence of war is vio-'"lence. Moderation in war is im-'"becility. Hit first, hit hard, and '"hit anywhere."' In somewhat similar spirit he said to his friend, Mr. Stead: 'I am not for war; I am for 'peace! That is why I am for a 'supreme navy. Did I not write in 'your autograph book at The Hague, '"The supremacy of the British navy '"is the best security for the peace '"of the world?" My sole object is 'peace. What you call my truculence 'is all for peace. If you rub it in both 'at home and abroad that you are 'ready for instant war with any unit 'of your strength in the first line, and 'intend to be first in . . . and 'boil your prisoners in oil (if you take 'any!) . . . then people will keep 'clear of you' Much of this was, of course, grimly playful exaggeration. In private life, Lord Fisher, like a large proportion of sailors, was simply and genuinely religious, and was among the gentlest and kindest of men.

When, in 1899, he was appointed Commander-in-Chief in the Mediterranean, war was breaking out in South Africa, and there was imminent danger that a spark from the African conflagration might set off the already European magazine. He threw himself into the task of making his fleet just as perfect an instrument as a fleet could be. He succeeded, rendering it less an agglomeration of ships and men than a part of his vital personality. Mr. Stead says 'increased its strength and astonished 'the Austrian Emperor by bringing 'the whole Mediterranean fleet to 'appointed trysting place exactly 'time, without a single lame duck 'be accounted for. The impression 'made in Europe by the existence 'this immense mobile force was 'mada constantly cleared for action 'the Mediterranean, under the 'tion of a great naval commander 'was probably one of the causes 'made for peace when more than 'overture was made to us. 'Governments to squeeze out Admiral 'Fisher was appointed First Sea Lord 'of the Admiralty by the Conservative 'Government in 1894, and was kept in the same important position 'trust by the Campbell-Bannerman 'Government in 1906. He left office just a year ago, January 25, when him the position was no longer a sinecure. Though no longer at the Admiralty, he continued to live with his staff of installed wireless telegraphy in Admiralty buildings, and was able to keep in touch with his captains at Malta on the one hand to the north across the Atlantic on the other. Thus he was practically the brain of the 'far flung battle line' of the Mediterranean fleet, and if war had broken out would have personally directed operations on the Seven Seas.

The 'woe' pronounced on Jellicoe, whom all men speak well of, which seem to have fallen on John Fisher, who is abused, and his various reforms scoffed at in many different quarters. Mr. McKenna said in the House of Commons: 'His work has involved the 'making of enemies wholesale. Supposing he has made only ten enemies 'a day for four years, there are 'ized against him to-day an army of '14,600 detractors. He has forced the 'laborers in the dock yards to give a 'fair day's work for a fair day's wage. 'They formerly idled. He has checked 'the work of naval officers. He has 'forced captains to keep their ships in 'repair. He has revolutionized the 'system of naval education. He has 'redressed the standing grievance of 'the engineers. Sir John Fisher has 'antagonized every mother, who, sending her son into the navy, fears that 'her boy may become a "greaser." 'Nearly every officer of our magnificent 'cent body of marines is an avowed 'potential opponent to the Fisher system. The Consuls and Governors in 'colonies are against him, because he 'withdrew the insignia of British rule 'from distant seas. The scrapping of 'more than 150 ships created unbounded 'enmity wherever Britons are gathered together.' All of these reforms, including the scrapping of the obsolete ships, were, according to competent critics, in the interest of the best efficiency. The four outstanding reforms of which he is the author are summarized by Mr. Stead as follows: (1) The introduction of the mixed crew system. (2) The redistribution of the fleets in accordance with modern requirements. (3) The elimination of inefficient fighting vessels from the active list of the navy. (4) The introduction of the all-big-gun type of battleship and battleship cruiser. (5) The nucleus crew system, all available ships of war are ready for instant mobilization. Besides these cardinal reforms, there is a long list of others making for the efficiency of the navy and the improvement of the lot of officers and men. All this was achieved 'not only without any increase of 'the estimates, but in spite of a reduction which amounted to nearly five 'millions sterling—three and a half 'millions actual and one and a half 'millions automatic increase checked. Good people look forward to a time when wars shall be abolished, and when the present disastrous expenditure upon armies and armaments will be done away with. The patriotism, the courage, the strong sense of duty, the energy, the striving for efficiency of men like Fisher will, however, never be obsolete, but will find new and greater fields of service for the nations of the world.

WINTER.

Now Winter, with inexorable hand
Has slain the last bright beauty of the Fall—
Yellow and red and brown was once the land,
Then over all he threw his snowy pall.

A desolation broods o'er all around
When clouds hang low and skies are overcast;
Silence is here, and never a sound,
Only the woods moan as the wind goes past.

The waters' pulse is bound with icy bands
And beats against the isles and bays no more;
Under a mighty spell enchanted stands
The frozen river, clasping all the shore.

Begemmed, its snowy bosom all bedight
With emerald, sapphire, pearl and ruby scars;
Or sparkling with the diamond's dazzling light
Whene'er the deep-arched heaven is sown with stars.

W

STANDARD OIL SUIT

New York, Jan. 28. The Standard Oil Company brought before the United States Circuit Court for 250,000 damages against the Broadway Publishing Company, publishers of Hampton's Magazine. Cleveland Moffett, the manager. The current issue of the magazine contains an article in which it is alleged that subsidiaries of the Standard sell glucose to confectioners at as far as is recalled, the Standard Company has never before against any of the publications that have attacked

REAL ESTATE—MORTGAGE LOANS—INSURANCE

IF YOU WANT—

Your Rents Collected
Your Property Cared for
To Buy or Sell Real Estate
Your Houses or Buildings Insured
To Rent a Warehouse, Shop or Flat
To Borrow Money on First Mortgage
To Lend Money on Real Estate Security
A House either furnished or unfurnished

—CONSULT—

THE CRADOCK SIMPSON COMPANY

—Business Established 1879—

205 St. James Street - - - Montreal.

MANAGERS OF REVENUE PRODUCING PROPERTY

COMING EVENTS

MISS BARBARA TENNANT'S RECITAL.

Barbara Tennant, the well-known English comedienne, will appear in a selection of dramatic readings at the Windsor Hall on Saturday afternoon, Feb. 4, at half-past three. Miss Tennant has appeared in London and the British provinces, and met with unanimous success with both press and public. The 'Freeman's Journal' says about Miss Tennant: 'The great section last night was the potion speech from "Romeo and Juliet." Few indeed succeed in giving a true interpretation of this, the most beautiful but most difficult character that Shakespeare gave to women. As beautiful Barbara Tennant came on the



MISS BARBARA TENNANT.

stage we felt that a great Juliet was in front of us; before she had finished the great scene we knew it. As she unfolded the lines, picturing the terror of the imagination, the suspense, the bravery and the great love of poor Juliet, she was a truly living exponent of the character, and when she had given the great climax, "Romeo, I come; this do I drink to thee," with a grandeur worthy of only herself one could well repeat the English critics: 'A great Juliet.'"

MME. FROEHLICH SOLOIST WITH BEETHOVEN TRIO.

At the next concert of the Bethoven Trio on February 7th, Mme. Froehlich willl be heard as soloist, thereby gratifying the wish of people who have been hoping to hear her again, and who would welcome the announcement of a recital by this remarkable gifted and versatile pianist. Receiving many requests for something by Schubert, Mme. Froehlich has chosen to give Listz's transcription of Schubert's 'Erl King' and to add to this Grieg's own arrangement of 'Ich Liebe Dich,' and Beethoven's Rondo in G. As a Beethoven player Mme. Froehlich ranks very high, inheriting all the best Beethoven traditions from her ancestor, Anton Schindler, who was a friend of the immortal master; and on the rare occasions when she has played Beethoven in Montreal she has proved in this respect, as in many others, she speaks with the voice of authority.

The Trios in preparation for this concert are the famous Trio Op. 99 of Schubert and one by Brahms; and Mr. Labelle, who has not yet been heard alone, but whose sincere work with his associates has not been disregarded by the musicians who have attended the three concerts already given is rehearsing with Mme. Froehlich a sonata for 'cello and piano by Saint-Saens. The Schubert Trio is another of these which will come as an absolute novelty to the Beethoven Trio's audiences, and is considered by students of Schubert's creative career one of the best specimens of his work, both as regards the typically Schubertian melodies and the constructions. That it will receive loving treatment at the hands of the three genuine musicians goes without saying. The advance sale for this concert has been large, and it is evident that there will be another bumper house.

A CHANCE TO HEAR MR. O'NEIL PHILLIPS.

The soloist at the fourth of the concerts of the Montreal Symphony Orchestra will be Mr. O'Neil Phillips, the well-known pianist of the McGill Conservatorium of Music. Mr. Phillips has gained for himself a reputation that is by no means confined to Montreal, as may be instanced by the success that he achieved when he was on his recent trip to England, and when he played with the celebrated orchestra at Queen's Hall, under the conductorship of Mr. Henry J. Wood. Mr. Phillips has a host of admirers and these will be unfeignedly pleased to hear him at the piano under the auspices of the local musical organization. There will be a special programme arranged by Professor J. J. Goulet, the conductor of the orchestra, and there is every reason to expect that the event will be one of the most interesting of the series of the season's series.

MISS PARLOW AS SYMPHONY SOLOIST.

Mr. Frank Veitch makes the interesting announcement that at the final concert of the Montreal Symphony Orchestra, which will take place at the Princess Theatre on March 10, the soloist will be Miss Kathleen Parlow. During her present Canadian tour Miss Parlow has already played in this city three times, and with this final and farewell performance she will reach the record that has only been made once before and that by Miss Marie Hall. The present tour that has been made by Miss Parlow has been one of unprecedented success, and everywhere that she has been she has received the unanimous praise of both press and public, and has gained fresh triumphs to those that she has already received. Her visit on the date announced will be looked forward to with the greatest of anticipation.

VOCAL CLASS TO GIVE RECITAL.

Miss Beatrice Fraser's vocal culture class, assisted by members of the Emmanuel Church choir, have announced an evening entertainment to be held in Stevenson Hall on Friday evening, March 10. The programme will include glees and part songs, etc., in the first part, and will conclude with the presentation of the new song cycle, 'The bunch of shamrocks,' composed by Mrs. Adelaide Needham. While in London, Miss Fraser was engaged by the composer as contralto soloist in this work, which was given with great success both there and in Ireland.

SHEFFIELD CHOIR'S GREAT TOUR.

The London 'Musical Courier' on Dec. 24 devoted a special illustrated supplement to the musical festival of the Empire, which Dr. C. A. E. Harriss, of Ottawa, is planning. The ambitious idea is to send two hundred members of the famous Sheffield Choir, which Canada has already heard with appreciation, to participate with the choral and orchestral elements of Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania and South Africa, in a series of musical festivals. The party is to sail by the SS. 'Victorian' for Montreal on March 17th. The provisional dates for Montreal are March 27 to 29; Ottawa, March 30-31; Kingston, April 1, and Toronto, April 3, 4 and 5. They are due to reach home on Sept. 30th.

DR. ROBERTSON AT THE CANADIAN CLUB.

The Canadian Club, on Monday, will hear an address by Dr. James W. Robertson, C.M.G., on 'The work of two commissions, Conservation and Industrial Training and Technical Education.'

ORGAN RECITAL IN ST. MARTIN'S CHURCH.

An organ recital will be given in St. Martin's Church on Monday evening next. The following is the programme:

Part I: 1. Organ solo, 'Grand Choeur' (B flat), Haigh; (2) anthem by the choir, 'Fear not, O Land,' Sir John Goss; baritone solo, Mr. E. J. Loiselle; (3) organ solos (a) 'Intermezzo' (B flat), Lemare, (b) 'Cradle Song,' Brahms.

Part II: (4) Tenor solo, from 'St. Paul,' 'Be thou faithful unto death,' Menhelssohn, Mr. Merlin Davies; (5) organ solo, 'Funeral march' (C minor), Tschaikowsky; (6) chorus from 'The Messiah,' by the choir, Handel. 'And the glory of the Lord shall be revealed,
And all flesh shall see it together:
For the mouth of the Lord hath spoken it.'
(7) Organ solos (a) 'Choral prelude' (D minor), 'Vater unser im Himmelreich,' (b) 'St. Anne's Fugue (E flat), J. S. Bach.

TOTAL ABSTINENCE UNION CONCERT.

The Total Abstinence Union of Canada will hold a lecture and concert at the Monument National on Tuesday evening, January 31. The lecturer will be the Very Rev. Father Peter J. O'Callaghan, C.S.P., Superior of the Paulist Fathers at Chicago, and president of the Catholic Total Abstinence Union of America. The reverend lecturer has established several total abstinence societies in different parts of the States, and his work in connection with the temperance cause has won for him the name of a second 'Father Matthew.' The officers of the various total abstinence societies of the States, Canada and Newfoundland have been invited, besides the Cabinet Ministers at Ottawa and Quebec, the members of the City Council, and the officers of the Dominion Alliance and the various Protestant temperance organizations in the city. His Grace Archbishop Bruchesi will be present, and deliver the closing address. His Worship Mayor Guerin will preside. In addition to the lecture, a fine musical programme will be given, including the Bennett Musical Family, in an orchestra of twelve pieces. The Bennett family have lately arrived from Newfoundland, and this will be their first appearance before a Montreal audience.

DR. JOSIAH STRONG TO LECTURE HERE.

The Rev. Dr. Josiah Strong, of New York, the eminent writer and student of civic and national problems, has been secured for a lecture in Montreal on Tuesday, February 14. Dr. Strong's lecture, 'The challenge of the city,' has been delivered in most of the great centres of the continent, and everywhere has made a deep impression. He will lecture in Montreal in St. James's Methodist Church, under the auspices of the City Improvement League, the University Social Settlement, and the Ministerial Association.

MISS JESSIE ALEXANDER.

An elocution recital by Miss Jessie Alexander will be given on Feb. 10 in Douglas Hall.

FAIRY PLAY, 'CINDERELLA.'

An interesting event in musical and dramatic circles will be the production of the musical fairy play, 'Cinderella,' to be given shortly in aid of the Hervey Institute, by the pupils of Professor Frank Norman and a specially selected cast, including such well known players as Frank M. Simpson, Ernest Bully, Theo Hart, Dr. George Cameron and T. Van Amstel. Miss Jean Brown, Miss B. Hunt and Miss Ann Moffatt. The stage direction of the piece will be in the hands of Mr. W. A. Tremayne, and over a hundred people will take part in the songs, dances and tableaux.

ATHENS AND ITS ANTIQUITIES.

An illustrated lecture on 'Antiquities of Athens and life in the American school there,' will be given on Monday evening at 8.30 in the theatre of the Chemistry Building, McGill, by Professor William Kelley Prentice, of Princeton University, annual professor in the American school at Athens.

THE CROWN STORE

Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday

Our Third January Sale

WILL BE OUT OF THE ORDINARY

A most elaborate Programme is being prepared. Here are a few of the selections:

Something Very Interesting

ZEPHYRS.
200 Pieces beautiful Scotch zephyrs, in pink, blue, green and mauve. Regular, 10c; our price... 6½c

FRENCH PERCALE.
150 Remnants of Fine Percale for dresses, blousses, skirts, etc., etc. Regular, 15c and 18c; our price, per yard... 8½c

WHITE LAWN.
4,000 Yards Lovely White Lawn (40 inches wide), for aprons, blouses, etc. Values, 10c and 12c... 6½c

LONSDALE CAMBRIC.
2,000 yards of Fine Soft Lonsdale Cambric for women's and children's wear. Regular, 15c; our price... 9½c

Linens and Cottons at January Prices

PILLOW COTTON.
Remnants Circular Pillow Cotton, 4 to 8 yards. Regular value, 25c... 15c

SHEETINGS.
8-4 Bleached Sheeting, heavy and soft... 23c

SHEETS.
Snowy White Sheets, made of good strong cotton, very special... 69c

ROLLER TOWELLING.
Scotch Crash Roller Towelling, value, 10c... 6½c

HAND TOWELS.
Heavy Weave Huck Towels, large size; special... 12½c

TABLE LINEN.
Good, Heavy and Durable Bleach Table Damask; value, 45c and 50c... 35c

MEN'S DEPARTMENT

WHITE SHIRTS.
300 White Laundered Shirts, linen fronts, yoke one single piece, double seams. Regular, 75c to $1.00... 59c

SHIRTS AND DRAWERS.
Warm, Fleece-lined Under Garments, splendid value at 55c and 59c 47c

VERY SPECIAL
The balance of our gloves and wool mitts, mufflers, knitted sort, cuff buttons, braces, caps, ties, etc. Values up to 75c... 19c

DRESS GOODS AND SILKS

Great Clearing and Economical Sale.

1500 yards of Beautiful Dress Goods, comprising Panama Cloth, Satin Cloth, Poplin, Taffeta, Sedan, Venetian and many others in all the leading colors of the season. Values: 55c, 65c, 75c and 85c... 39 Cents

1000 yards of Costume Cloths, fancy dress tweeds, mohairs, in black, blue, grey, brown and mixed colors. Values: Up to 55c... 19c

Black Peau de Soie. Value, 59c; special... 34c

All of our Paisley Silk for hats and trimmings, up to 89c... 36c

THE LAST CALL OF THE SEASON

Women's Coats and Costumes

15 only Sealette-plush and Caracul Coats, shawl and military collar, black and brown. Values, $20.00 and $40.00... $12.98

10 only Grey Serge Coats, beautifully tailored and extra finish. Value, $8.75; our price... $4.98

One small lot of lovely coats in serge, tweed and diagonals, in grey, black, brown and navy. Values, $10.00 to $12.50... $6.98

Marvellous Economies From Our BASEMENT

500 Bags of Flour, 3 lbs. (Brodie's XXX), very special, per bag... 13½c

300 10 lbs. Bags of Brodie's Best Flour, No. 1 prepared, alue, 40c... 29c

700 packages Cornstarch (Benson's); it's the best value. 10c... 7½c

600 cans of Sweet Corn (Log Cabin), very special for 2 days... 9c

100 Galvanized Iron Washtubs, size, 22 x 10½. Value, $1.15... 69c

75 Nickelplated Copper Tea Kettles. Value, $1.40 to $1.50... 99c

O. LEMIRE & CO. 204 St. Denis Street

GARDEN TALKS

This department is conducted by Mrs. Annie L. Jack, Chateauguay Basin, Que., to whom all questions should be sent. All questions answered through the 'Witness.'

An inward stillness—
That perfect silence, where the lips and heart
Can rest, and we no longer entertain
Our own imperfect thoughts and vain opinions,
But God alone speaks to us, and we wait
In singleness of heart, that we may know
His will, and in the silence of our spirits
That we may do His will, and do that only.

There is a woman in New York who has devoted her life to the suppression of unnecessary noises, has gained legislation in the matter, and spent time and money trying to put a stop to the screeching and tooting, the factory whistles, steam tugs and other nerve-racking sounds that torture the weak and wear out even the strong, though they may not realize it.

Blessed be silence at such a time, it has as many meanings as words. Yet there are other times when it is terrible in its intensity, or steals upon the senses with a bitter sadness.

In nature silence is her most expressive influence, and many of her processes are noiselessly carried on. The growth of vegetation, the tinting of insect and flower germination, and ripening of grain, frost, and illuminating cloud work silently.

There is a sublime silence in the forest, in the soft stillness of spring twilight, in the hush before the storm, in the tranquillity of winter.

Shakespeare, who touched the heart of many vital subjects, said:—

'The silence of pure innocence prevails where speaking fails.' And among other mention he tells us—'Out of this silence yet I picked a welcome.' In that highest authority on all subjects we read of the silence of the persecuted—

'He opened not his mouth.' And the singer of Israel said:—'I shall keep my mouth with a bridle when the wicked are before me.' And Job asks:—'Who is this that darkeneth knowledge with words?'

Silence is called the nurse of devotion and the healer of some forms of disease; indeed the system of La Trappe, may be said to be not merely that of penance, but recuperative to any form of exhaustion.

Travellers state that they are brought very near to the silent heart of nature in the East, and this is due to the silence as a characteristic of the people of those countries, whose ideas, emotions and sentiments are fostered by contemplation. Their Buddha is the type of serenity, and the charm of such environment is fraught with grateful mystery to the fevered denizen of our modern civilization, made up of noise and chatter. In such an atmosphere conventional compliments and small talk lose their significance, and the traveller, aided by the climate, is thrown back upon himself, for nowhere more than in the Orient is felt how'—silent is the light that moulds and colors all things.

PLANT FOR NAME.

A.S.J.—The flower head sent is doubtless of the Teazel family, though there is a shortage of spines on it. You do not mention where found, or if it had been under cultivation.

The proper name is Depsacus, from dipsao,' to thirst; referring to the cavity formed by the leaves holding water. The fuller's Teazel is a leading farm crop in the town of Skaneateles, N.Y., the conditions there seeming to be favorable to its growth, and producing all that is needed in the United States.

It is called the 'Cord Teazel' because manufacturers have found that no invention can equal the natural Teazel head for raising the nap on wooden cloth, because it breaks at any serious obstruction, whereas a metal substance in such a use would be apt to tear the material. The plant is largely cultivated in the West of England, and in France and Germany, where it is an article of export to the manufacturing towns of Great Britain.

The flower heads ripen and wither and then the stems are cut about nine or ten inches long stripped of prickles at the handle, and dried. Where the bases of the leaves grow together and form a cup, the dew and rain that gathers, is esteemed a cure for warts.

The Teazel grows wild in waste places in the Northern States and Ontario, and is probably acclimatized here; your specimen does not look like a well cultivated plant. The season of flowering is from July to September, but cattle do not browse on it on account of the sharp prickles.

ASPIDISTRA.

'A suburban resident' asks for information as to the culture of the above plant, which is a grand old decorative broad-leaved plant from Japan. The leaves are broad and Canna like, and it will grow into large clumps if cared for. I look at my own plant as I write and think what an amount of neglect it will endure and still look cheerful.

Ordinary care and watering, washing the leaves once a week, especially on the under-side, should keep it in good condition. The soil should be mixed with sand, and the flowers are very peculiar as they are produced under the surface of the soil.

STARTING CUTTINGS.

Someone remarked the other day—'My sister will break off a bit from a plant, stick it in the ground and it will grow, while I may put in fifty slips and everyone will die.'

Now, in reality, a cutting does not mind who takes it off, or who inserts it in the soil, the difference being in the proper method and care in doing so.

Plants like Geraniums, Fuchsias, some of the Begonias and Roses are better grown from cuttings from old plants, but for nearly every plant a different method is required, and the plan that succeeds in one month may fail in another, neither can the amateur expect to succeed in a room in the same way as the florist does in a greenhouse.

The general principle is, that a very tender growth near the end of the shoot, is too full of sap to root easily, and is likely to rot off, while too near the main stem the tissue is too hard to send out rootlets.

For this reason the best cuttings are made of what is termed half ripened wood.

The amateur who has a fine Fuchsia or Geranium, can cut back the plant after flowering time, let it rest nearly dry in a cool shaded place for two or three months, then water and start into growth. There will soon be plenty of young shoots three or four inches long, that can be cut off close to the stem. These can be inserted all round the edge of a six-inch flower pot, that has been half filled with charcoal the size of a bean, on which some moss is placed, and then filled up with clean sharp sand, mixed with some charcoal dust. Most cuttings will root by this method if the soil is made firm about them, and kept moist till growth starts, and there are sufficient rootlets to warrant transplanting into separate pots.

FAILURE WITH BORDEAUX MIXTURE.

Farmer.—Bordeaux mixture is so far the principal fungicide used, and can be recommended for all such diseases.

But one of the most important things to consider is the manner in which the fungicides are applied, and every precaution must be taken in preparing and applying the mixture.

For it must be put on just at the right time and applied in the right manner, or the result will be failure. We can all remember that years ago when people first began to use the Bordeaux mixture there were no machines with which to work, and, watering cans, old brooms, syringes and various other contrivances were used as a means of distributing the preparation, the result being very imperfect work, and so lack of success in holding the diseases in check. It should be borne in mind that to become effective a fungicide must be applied in such a manner that all parts of the plant exposed to the attacks of the fungus are thoroughly covered, forming a film over the entire surface of the leaf, fruit, or other parts of the plant it is intended to protect.

So we learn by this that the more finely the liquid is divided, as it is thrown on the plant, the more evenly it will be distributed.

For this reason, to break it into a mist-like spray, requires a specially constructed nozzle and a good force pump.

If you have these requirements there is not any reason why the work should fail of producing good results.

But it must be done slowly and thoroughly, with intelligence and painstaking, for too often it is left to inefficient help, the trees are hurried over and the mixture wasted.

Carefully mixed and applied you should not have had such a failure, but if the third spraying is omitted, and damp, muggy hot days follow, the apples will surely 'spot.'

ON FLOWER BORDERS.

E.N.—Narrow borders along the underpinning of the house, provided the soil is deep and rich, are often very effective, especially if the house is weather beaten.

In all cases when possible broad beds are preferable to narrow ones in any other position in the garden, and for these the best plants are Phlox, Iris, Peonies, Pyrethrum and Foxgloves, with Boccohias and Delphinum, breaking through at intervals a little behind. But it should be a subject of careful study, and the amateur will have to be guided by the position of the grounds.

MAIDEN HAIR FERN.

Amy W.—The tree you have tried to describe to me as growing in your friend's garden is the Salisburia Adiantifolia, or Ginkgo Biloba. It is one of the trees for which we are indebted to Japan, and is very ornamental, and of great interest to plant on a lawn.

The foliage is fan-like and similar to a leaf of the Maiden Hair Fern, hence the name, and the growth is open and upright. It requires good soil and perfect drainage, and is liable to be winter killed in this locality in unfavorable seasons.

If you purchase a plant, keep it covered with a barrel the first winters till it becomes acclimatized.

INTENSIVE PLANNING.

A.B.C.—There are numerous ways of planning a garden, but the most practical, when space is limited, is a square divided into four parts by walks. Reserve a strip along the outside for small fruit and plant asparagus and rhubarb at one end of the garden by themselves.

The better to understand what you are doing, just make two plans now. On No. 1 mark all first sowings such as peas, carrots, parsnips, onions, beets, and the salads that are hardy, and in No. 2 mark off the ground for beans, cucumbers, corn, and all the vegetables that can be put in later, and so succeed the others. Celery and turnips are latest, but you can try several ways and see how you can save the most ground, and get the best returns.

In planning you can use the lowest part of the ground for vegetables that like moisture, such as asparagus and cabbages, while corn should be on the warmest, dryest land. As for the cutworms give an application of air slacked lime, as you say part of the ground is low, and use it plentifully.

Study out what vegetables are to remain all season to perfect growth, and allow spinach, radishes and lettuce to be seeded between the peas, or any other vegetables that are planted several feet apart.

AN INEXPENSIVE HOTBED.

C.L.—Dig a trench in a well drained spot, six feet wide and sixteen feet long, and nail boards securely on sides and ends, and nail three pieces, 1 x 4 inches by 6 feet long for cross braces, which gives a cross brace each 4 feet. The manure should be one-half straw, and forked over several times to ensure an even heat, and the trench, which should be 18 inches deep, should be filled about one foot, sprinkling on three or four buckets of water and tramping down even till it reaches up one-half of the board frame. The rest of it is filled with good earth, and sprinkled with water, then allowed to stand till dry enough, when a working over with a hoe will give it more life.

The centre of the bed must be kept as high as the sides, as it is apt to settle most, and the little drills can be made with the edge of a board.

If the weather is warm a good grade of cotton will make a covering, but at the time we usually want a hotbed it may be found necessary to have a glass sash to cover the seeds. In cold weather it is best to water in the mornings, so that the bed has the sunshine to warm it up during the day.

ON NATURAL HISTORY.

Readers who are interested in natural history might do worse than study the following list of Somerville lectures, to be delivered in the lecture hall of the Y.M.C.A. on Thursdays, at 8 p.m.:

Somerville Lectures to be delivered in the Lecture Hall of the Y.M.C.A., Dominion Square.

February 2nd.—'A Trip through the Peace River Country by a Pioneer,' Frederick S. Lawrence, F.R.G.S.

February 9th.—'The Roman Wall in Britain,' Theo. H. Wardleworth, F.L.S.

February 16th.—'The Electric Furnace and its Uses,' Alfred Stansfield, D.Sc., A.R.S.M.

February 23rd.—'The Production of Sound, illustrated with numerous experiments)' Dr. Howard T. Barnes, F.R.S.C.

(By the courtesy of McGill University this lecture will be delivered in the Physics Building, Sherbrooke St.).

March 2nd.—'Northern Lights,' Dr. A. S. Eve, M.A., F.R.S.C.

(By the courtesy of McGill University this lecture will be delivered in the Physics Building, Sherbrooke St.).

March 9th.—'Heredity and Environment,' Professor Carrie M. Derick, M.A.

All of the above lectures will be illustrated with lantern slides.

WELCOME HALL MISSION.

New Assembly Hall Will be Officially Opened on Tuesday.

The splendid new assembly hall, recently erected by the directors of the Welcome Hall Mission, at the rear of their present building, 117 St. Antoine street, will be officially opened next Tuesday evening, when a public meeting will be held, when, in addition to speeches by several of the directors, addresses will be delivered by the Rev. A. P. Shatford, the Rev. John Martin and other local clergymen. The new assembly hall, which is up-to-date in every particular, will be thrown open to public inspection. Mr. J. David Fraser, the energetic superintendent of the mission, has issued a cordial invitation to all friends and the public generally to take this opportunity of getting an insight into the special character of the work carried on by this progressive institution.

DEBATE ON CHURCH AFFAIRS.

A debate will be held on Monday night, January 30, in connection with the monthly literary meeting of the Epworth League, Dominion square Methodist Church. The subject of debate is one of vital interest. It is resolved that it is in the best interests of Dominion square church that it become an institutional church. The affirmative will be upheld by Messrs. T. Wilson and A. E. Cox. The negative by Messrs. D. Campbell and G. A. Caron. In the hands of such experienced and capable speakers, an interesting discussion is expected. The public are cordially invited. The league meets at 8 o'clock.

THE GRACE DART HOME.

The Grace Dart Home thankfully acknowledges the following donations:

American Presbyterian Church Sunday school	10.00
A Friend (in memory of Katie)	5.00
H. G. Stratthy	2.00
In memory of Frank Sparrow	1.00
Miss S. Butler, per Miss Mackay	2.10
In loving memory of Miss May.	5.00
Miss M. G. Durnsford, Guernsey, England	5.00
	$30.10

F.L., Granby, Que., 4 pairs bed socks.

You Might Not Walk A Mile

TO SAVE FIVE CENTS

BUT

Would You Not Walk a Hundred Yards to Save

FIVE DOLLARS?

To-day, Saturday, we begin another big reduction sale. We simply must get all our "left-overs" from the Fall Issue out of the way before the end of the month.

Come on Saturday if you can—the sale will continue on Monday and Tuesday.

BLOUSES—Big Special for Saturday—Panama Blouses, Serge Blouses, Llama Blouses, all colors. Regular prices $1.39, $1.98, $2.00. SATURDAY'S PRICE... 39c

SILK WAISTS—Regular $4.00 to $9.00. SATURDAY'S PRICE... $1.25

CHILDREN'S CLOTH DRESSES. Brown, Green, and Navy; sizes 6 to 14. Regular $3,98. SATURDAY'S PRICE... $1.98

CHILDREN'S PLAID DRESSES. Regular price $2.39. SATURDAY'S PRICE... $1.10

LADIES' AND MISSES' CLOTH SKIRTS. Regular $2.00 to $2.50. SATURDAY'S PRICE... $1.00

BLACK SATEEN UNDERSKIRTS. Regular 89c. SATURDAY'S PRICE... 49c

MOIRE UNDERSKIRTS, Black, Navy and Brown. Regular 98c. SATURDAY'S PRICE... 59c

ONE TABLE LADIES' COTTON, LISLE AND CASHMERE HOSE. Reg. 49c and 59c. SATURDAY'S PRICE... 29c

MISSES' SERGE AND PANAMA DRESSES. Regular $6.20. SATURDAY'S PRICE... $2.15

ODDS AND ENDS OF LADIES' AND MISSES' KNITTED UNDERWEAR, VESTS AND SHIRTS. Values 29c to $1.00. SATURDAY'S PRICE... 15c

MONTGOMERY, ROSS & COMPANY,

32 McGill College Avenue, MONTREAL. JUST A FEW STEPS FROM ST. CATHERINE STREET.

LONGUEUIL SITE FOR MILITARY SCHOOL OPPOSED IN COMMONS

Local Military Men Protest on Grounds of Inconvenience

MINISTER OF MILITIA ABSENT.

Reciprocity Treaty to be Discussed During Coming Week—Col. Hughes Airs Grievances.

Ottawa, Jan. 28.—The Commons went into supply early yesterday on public works estimates, and a discussion took place on the site for the proposed Montreal military school and barracks. The site is at Longueil, and several members of the opposition objected to it because of its inconvenience.

Mr. C. J. Doherty, of St. Anne's, said he would rather go from his home in Montreal to St. John's, Que., where there is now a military school, than across the river to Longueuil. He had received a protest from the military men of Montreal, who exphasized the inconvenience of the location. He considered that the absence of a consultation between the Government and these gentlemen was a sufficient reason why the vote should not pass.

Col. Hughes also opposed the Longueuil site, and Mr. Mederic Martin, of St. Mary's division, defended it. He pointed out that the original proposal was to erect the building on Lafontaine Park, but it was agreed that the park should not be disfigured. He said the ferry to Longueuil was convenient, and in a short time there would be a street car service also.

Mr. Doherty, Mr. Foster, and Dr. Sproule objected to the absence of the Minister of Militia when such items affecting his department were being put through. Sir Frederick Borden is at present in Nova Scotia.

Mr. Pugsley said he would consider his business to present the views of the members who had spoken, to the Minister of Militia on his return. It might be better to get a site nearer to the city, but the passing of the vote did not necessarily mean approval of the site.

Mr. Doherty debated this. He thought it would be much better to have the question of a site settled first.

Dr. Pugsley said that if the opposition proposed to object to the passing of all the items for militia buildings in the absence of the Minister this one might as well stand.

Dr. Sproule said that the important items would certainly be objected to in Sir Frederick's absence.

After Col. Sam Hughes had objected to the site for the school and barracks on account of its inconvenient location the item was allowed to stand.

The amount of the vote asked for is $100,000.

TO DISCUSS RECIPROCITY.

When the House met a motion was passed arranging for the printing of the fisheries arrangement protocol, which was laid on the table by Mr. Brodeur.

Mr. Borden asked the Prime Minister when the matter of the new United States tariff would be discussed. Sir Wilfrid said the exact day was uncertain, but it would be some time during the coming week.

Mr. Foster said it would be well if the Government before the debate would supply statistics of the Canadian-United States trade, and the Canadian trade with the rest of the world in recent years, as affected by the proposed changes. The monistry through the Premier promised this information as far as possible.

Mr. Foster asked for the return moved some time ago about the Commons and Senate employees, and Mr. Murphy said this information was just placed on the table.

Mr. Foster: 'Then that is one grievance gone. Here's another. Some time ago I moved for a return about the warships on the Great Lakes belonging to the United States. This information was asked a year and five months ago, and now might be the psychological time for redressing Canada's grievances in this respect.'

TO STOP SALE OF WEAPONS.

Mr. Lewis, West Huron, has a bill on the order paper prohibiting the sale of deadly weapons except under license. He arose to draw the attention of the Minister of Justice to the importance of this matter, and quoted almost all the Montreal papers of a week back to show that several crimes in Canada, and especially in Montreal, could be traced to the indiscriminate selling of revolvers, stilettoes, and daggers of all kinds. He advocated that deadly weapons could only be sold under license, and could only be carried by men under a license, and after a good reason had been given for the desire to carry these. He drew attention to the great number of places where deadly weapons could be obtained, and said that in a walk along Wellington street, Ottawa, he had passed six second-hand stores, in the windows of which revolvers, daggers and such were freely displayed for sale at a low cost.

In conclusion, the member from Huron asked the Minister of Justice either to make his bill a government one, to amend it to change it, or to introduce new legislation, anything in fact that the end desired that life should not be needlessly sacrificed, should be attained.

Col. Sam Hughes, in the course of a somewhat vigorous criticism of the Rev. J. A. Macdonald, editor of the Toronto 'Globe,' repeated the statement made by him on a public platform to the effect that Mr. Macdonald is in the pay, as an advocate of reciprocity, of Mr. 'Gym, of Boston, head of the Peace Society of that city. Col. Hughes used a good deal of language which was more vigorous than edifying. Col. Hughes also attacked Prof. Starr Jordan, who, he said, while in Ottawa, preached at the Unitarian Church, and in a sermon advocated reciprocity.

A sermon,' said Sir Wilfrid, in mock horror.

And when Col. Hughes said Mr. Macdonald was jubilant because there was not a warship or a soldier along the United States-Canada border, Sir Wilfrid said: 'Not a soldier. What about Col. Hughes?'

Apart from these jocular interruptions, no answer was made to Col. Hughes, the members probably thinking that Mr. Macdonald would attend to this on his return from California.

During the hour devoted to private bills, there was some discussion over the Lachine, Jacques Cartier & Maisonneuve Railway Company bill. Mr. L. A. Rivet, of Hochelaga, proposed an amendment by which the company would have the power to connect with both the Canadian Pacific and Canadian Northern. The Minister of Railways, in view of the importance of the motion, asked that it be allowed to stand. Mr. Pugsley did not think that a local line of this kind should be described as being for the general advantage of Canada. He said that unless good reasons were given to show that it was not a local enterprise, he would oppose the bill when it comes up again. Several railway bills were given third readings.

In connection with the discussion of the estimates, the question of enlarging the Parliament buildings was moved. Mr. Pugsley said that his idea was that a wing should be built out from the western side of the building for the purpose of forming a new chamber for the members where there could be perfect ventilation on each side, and which could be opened to the 'pure air of heaven.' Then the present chamber could be used for library and reading room purposes. Mr. Pugsley said this and other suggested plans would be discussed shortly by the Speakers of the two houses, the chief architect, and himself. Mr. Pugsley's idea was approved by Messrs. Bradbury, Lancaster and other Conservative members.

EXPENSES OF COMMONS

Senator Seeks Figures Showing Cost of Maintenance

Ottawa, Jan. 28.—In the Senate yesterday, Senator David gave notice that he would move for the sending of a message to the Commons asking the Commons for a statement showing the expenses of the House of Commons under the items of members' indemnity, travelling expenses, printing, and so forth for some years back.

Senator Davis introduced a bill for the incorporation of the Grain Growers' Grain Company, Limited.

Senator Costigan introduced a bill respecting the Quebec & New Brunswick Railway Company.

The Senate adjourned until Tuesday afternoon.

RAILWAY CLUB DINNER

Insufficient Terminal Facilities Commented on by Mr. C. J. Phillips.

The ninth annual dinner of the Canadian Railway Club was held last night, at the Windsor Hotel. Mr. A. A. Maver, president of the club, presiding. Mr. Maver, in welcoming the guests, said that the club was one of the foremost railway clubs on the continent, and unless other clubs woke up would soon be in a class by itself. This, in Mr. Mayers's opinion, was largely due to the high class of literature contributed from both sides of the line. The importance of railway clubs, he said, could not be overlooked, the papers read being of considerable value.

Not only was this so, but they were valuable from the social side. 'The Canadian Railway Club had now a membership of 800, but he would like to see this doubled, and this could be done if each member would try to obtain one other member.

Mr. J. Powell, secretary of the club, read letters of regret from Messrs. Chas. M. Hays, E. J. Chamberlin, Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, Geo. P. Graham, J. G. Ogden, T. J. Drummond, N. Drury, G. A. Post, W. H. Rosevear, H. S. Hayward, John Lindall, G. H. Frazier, A. Cheneny, C. W. Alleman, W. Wainwright, D. McNicol, and Principal Peterson, who were unable to attend.

The toast of the railways was proposed by Mr. Wm. McNab, of the Grand Trunk, who coupled with it the names of Messrs. D. Crombie and C. J. Phillips, to whose work he paid tribute.

Keen disappointment was expressed at the absence of the Hon. Geo. P. Graham, Minister of Railways, who had been invited to be present and speak to teh toast of the railways, but was prevented by illness.

Mr. Phillips, in responding, said that everything done was the result of effort. Mistakes have been made which serve now as lessons. The mistake made in building the railways was that they were not built large enough. There was not a railway on this continent, said Mr. Phillips, that had sufficient terminal facilities. The railways could not be run in a more economical manner, but millions of dollars were needed. There were men who had the talent and ability to improve the railways and provide for their growing needs if they were only given the means to do it with.

Dealing with railroad transportation, Mr. Crombie traced the idea of transportation to its origin—the desire of an atom to reach something it had not got without visible means of support. The desire of the railroads now was that transportation should be without support. The desire to move, and the desire that in moving he should get something that did not belong to him, for nothing, was inherent in man.

Speaking of the friction between the press and some politicians and the railroads, Mr. Crombie paid a tribute to the Montreal press and Montreal politicians, stating that they were not unjust because they were in touch with the railroads.

Perhaps the greatest cause of this friction, said Mr. Crombie, was the alleged recklessness of the railroads with the lives of t he people, and the alleged obtaining from the people more than is due for transportation. Thecost of transportation had increased by one-third in thirty years, and the railroads were taking just one-third more from the pockets of the people.

The large number, compared with Europe, of 448, were killed last year, but the people were not the same as in Europe. They insisted on gambling with their lives, and it was necessary to use force to restrain them.

'Our guest' was proposed by Mr. H. H. Vaughan, and Mr. Tewkesbury, in replying, said that Railroad Clubs certainly had work to do, the work being one that all could consistently join in. He had learned that the railroads in Montreal were appropriating thousands of dollars for educational purposes, and this raised the efficiency. The clubs had a work to do, and in the speaker's opinion it must be only along the educational line.

Dean Adams, of McGill, said that the sphere of railroad activity was of special importance to Canada, as it was only by a perfect system of transportation by the railways that the compactness of the country could be increased.

'The railway supply man' was spoken to by Mr. G. H. Pearsall.

The guests included: Captain Johnston, Messrs. C. B. Rittenhouse, G. H. Pearsall, F. A. Purdy, C. Kyle, C. W. Van Buren, J. J. ork, J. Hendry, H. J. Camp, H. E. Evans, R. W. Burnett, A. Gordon-Macpherson, A. B. Chaffe, F. Jacobs, W. Arnold, S. S. Underwood, and Dean Adams.

The New Brunswick and Nova Scotia club of McGill, held their annual meeting at the Edinburgh Cafe, on Thursday evening, Prof. McKay presiding.

A WORD OF WARNING!

You've seen the imitation fires on the theatre stage, made of red paper and an electric light bulb? What good would they be to warm your house?

Take a lesson for the hour of sickness. Imitations of Zam-Buk and substitutes may give the dealer a little more profit, but they won't cure your skin disease or stop the pain of your burn, or ease the agony of piles, or cure the rash on your baby. Don't be misled by the plausible "This preparation is just as good as Zam-Buk and cheaper." It isn't "just as good." Get the real Zam-Buk. See the legally protected name on the packet.

Local wholesale depot, 144 Craig St. West, Montreal.

COLONIZATION CHARGE UNFAIR

Hon. Chas. R. Devlin Replies Strongly to Opposition Criticism

SETTLERS WERE BONAFIDE.

Sir Lomer Gouin States Cocaine Bill to be Introduced in Legislature

Quebec, Jan. 28.—That it is the intention of the government to adopt legislation during the present session relative to the sale of cocaine, was made known in the House yesterday by Sir Lomer Gouin, in reply to a question on the subject of Mr. Sauve, of Two Mountains.

The Premier, speaking on the matter later, said the government could not prohibit the sale of cocaine, but that the laws regulating the sale would be made as strict as the government could make them.

Considerable routine work was put through yesterday, and among other things the remainder of the estimates voted to charitable institutions were passed, which comprise a total sum of $56,828.75.

A bill was presented by Mr. Francoeur, which embodies a number of important changes proposed to be made to the actual law. It is purposed by the bill to amend the Code of Civil Procedure in order that when a writ of seizure is served on a company that is not incorporated, the manager of such company will be compelled to give all the information required concerning the company.

Another very significant change which Mr. Francoeur's bill proposes is to amend the law so that a lawyer be not permitted to plead before the court when his uncle is presiding on the Bench.

The bill was read the first time.

HON. C. R. DEVLIN REPLIES TO CRITICISM.

The work of the Colonization office in Montreal, as well as that of Mr. Carufel, the agent, were ably defended in the House by the Hon. Mr. Devlin, when Mr. Lavergne and Mr. Cousineau reverted to the charge that those who had registered at the office were in majority, not settlers, but hunters, who, by registering their names at the office sought to secure reduced transportation on the railways. The opportunity to bring the matter up again was furnished by the motion proposed by Mr. Mercier, for the production of all documents concerning the registrations at the Colonization Office.

Explaining the work done by Mr. Carufel, Mr. Devlin said that he gave all the information possible to the settlers concerning the land and the conditions, and he took their names as well as their destination and the places they come from.

The charge made by the Opposition was that the report made by Mr. Carufel to the House was false. If that were so, it would be his duty to dismiss Mr. Carufel at once.

The Opposition maintained that sportsmen had gone to the Colonization Office and secured certificates to get cheap railway tickets by posing as settlers.

A full list of all the settlers was given to the House, which proved that the charge of the Opposition was unfair and absolutely incorrect. Besides being provided with a certificate from Mr. Carufel, the settlers had to secure a cartificate from Mr. Hebert, of the C. P.R., whom the charge made by the Opposition also reached.

Mr. Lavergne said that the Opposition had not made any charge.

'When they make a charge they are afraid to stick to it,' said Mr. Devlin.

Mr. Cousineau: 'What charge?'

'There he goes,' said Mr. Devlin; 'after all the talking he has done, he does not remember it.'

In order to explain the difference between visitors and actual settlers, Mr. Devlin said that the visitors who secured reduced tickets were those who went to see if the country suited them, and if it did they returned and brought their families back with them to settle. He was informed by Mr. Carufel that 85 percent of those who were marked as visitors had become actual settlers.

It was impossible to ascertain the exact point where each and every settler had gone, but he purposed to have a statistical record kept, by means of which it would be known at all times just where each settler was. He understood that it would be a difficult undertaking, but he hoped to have it perfected in time.

In reply to Mr. Gault, the Hon. P. S. G. Mackenzie said that the $400,000 loan in connection with the Three Rivers fire was issued at $410,000, at 4 1-4 percent.

Mr. Laverge was informed by Sir Lomer Gouin that the Government was aware that the position of sheriff of Quebec was vacant. It had been vacant since January 29, 1910. No applications had been received for the position, and the Government intended to fill it as soon as possible.

ELECTORAL DISTRICTS OF MONTREAL.

Sir Lomer Gouin announced, in reply to a question by Mr. Cousineau, that the Government intended to introduce a bill at the next session to divide the county of Hochelaga for the purposes of representation in the Legislature, and also to increase the number of electoral districts in the City of Montreal.

Replying to Mr. Lavergne, Sir Lomer Gouin said that it was the intention of the Government to appoint a provincial agent in London as soon as possible.

Replying to a question by Mr. Sauve as to the Government's intention to act on the request of the Minister of Militia in Ottawa to the Council of Public Instruction in connection with the teaching of military drill in schools, the Hon. Mr. Decarie tabled the following answer:

"The Militia Department at Ottawa informed the Government of the Province of Quebec, that Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal had established a fund for the encouragement of gymnastics and military drill in the public schools, on the conditions prescribed by Lord Strathcona, and the question was referred to the Catholic and Protestant Committees of the Council of Public Instruction.

After studying the question the Catholic Committee at its sitting of the 6th of October last unanimously adopted the following resolution:

'The Catholic Committee of the Council of Public Instruction convinced of the usefulness of gymnastics and military training for youths in schools, and being disposed to encourage the same will do all in its power to have them introduced where ever possible under regulations which it reserves itself the right to make, and amend in the free exercise of its ordinary powers.

On its part, the Protestant Committee at its sitting on the 28th, of May 1909, adopted the following resolution:

'The Committee agree to recommend to the Government of the Province, the acceptance of the proposals of the Minister of Militia and Defence as embodied in the synopsis of agreement entered into by the educational authorities of Nova Scotia, and the Federal Government.'

The Government will abide by the decision of the Council of Public Instruction.

A petition to incorporate the Development Company of Canada, was presented yesterday by Mr. Galipeault, of Bellechasse. The promoters are: Mr. R. H. Weldon, Mr. C. W. Bathe and Mr. W. B. Smith, and they seek power to carry on a wholesale and retail business, to manufacture paper and pulp, to acquire watercourse to sell and deal in electricity in the county of Ottawa, to build ships, to navigate, to build, maintain, and operate a steam or electric railway for its own use.

CONSUMPTION WAR.

New Anti-Tuberculosis Institute on St. Catherine Street East.

At the request of Archbishop Bruchesi, the Sisters of Providence, 369 St. Catherine street east, have provided magnificent quarters where, in a few days, will be opened an anti-tubeculosis dispensary. The Beloeil house of the same order will also be converted into a preventorium, where convalescents, pre-disposed to tuberculosis, will be treated.

The Sisters of Providence, in accordance with the contract they have with the city of Montreal, are also giving their care, at the Hospital for Incurables, to fifty sufferers in the last stages of consumption.

The new dispensary on St. Catherine street east, is conveniently situated and of easy access through any street car line. This dispensary, where any person suffering from lung disease may be examined, will consist of a large waiting-rom; a rom for the examination of the respiratory organs; a hall for the examination of the lungs, a drug hall and a laboratory where microscopic examinations will be made. Anti-tuberculosis classes, working under the Pratt system, of Bosten, will also be established, and the world.

Interesting Values on Fur and Fur-lined Coats



THERE has been an exceptional demand for long coats in Persian Lamb, Baltic Seal and other Furs, also Fur-lined Coats. Owing to the lateness of the season, we are offering this week substantial reductions in these lines.

You cannot judge the worth of furs by the advertised price, because furs have no standard of quality, like silver and gold. It is only by making an actual personal comparison that you can satisfy yourself beyond question whether the furs you purchase are the best quality obtainable for the price paid.

We assure you of our courteous attention when you come here to make comparison, and we will never urge you to make a purchase.

Gents' Fur Lined Coats

Good quality Beaver, diamond shaped Muskrat lining, with Otter or Persian Lamb collars, reduced to $42

Men's Fur Lined Coats in Beaver Cloth, with good quality Muskrat lining and roll collar of Persian Lamb, reduced to $58

Men's Fur Lined Coats, best imported English Broadcloth Shell, lined with good Canadian Muskrat, with roll collar of Labrador Otter. Special at $95

Mink Lined Coats

These garments are of the finest English Broadcloth, lined throughout with good Eastern Mink, and with collars of Labrador Otter. All sizes in stock. Prices range from $125, $190, $225 to $425

Coon Coats

It will pay you to call and inspect our stock of Coon Coats. They have all been marked down, and we stand behind them in regard to quality of workmanship. Prices range from ..... $46, 50, $55 to $175

A very special one is a coat of selected natural skin, lined with finest quilted Italian lining, 46 bust, 52 inches long, with very fine roll collar. Reduced to $145

PONY COAT, selected skins, made semi-fitting, lined with green silk, with large shawl collar of Black Lynx, crochet buttons, 44 bust, 52 inches long. Reduced to $125

A Semi-fitting Coat of Moire Kid, loose skirt, collar, and cuffs of Russian Ermine, pockets edged with Ermine, braided down front, pale green lining. Bust, 38 length, 42 inches. Very special at. $150

Moire Astrachan, semi-fitting, shawl collar and cuffs of same. Black lining, buttons with fur centre and metal rim. Made of specially selected skins. Bust 36, length, 52 inches. Reduced to $250

Baltic Seal Coat, hobble effect, old rose lining, shirred at bottom. Bust 40, length 53 inches. Reduced to $315

Baltic Seal Coat, semi-fitting, shawl collar and cuffs of Dyed Coon. Bust38, length 52 inches. Reduced to $185

Persian Lamb Coat, semi-fitting, made of selected skins. Fine lustre. White brocade lining, shawl collar and cuffs, silk buttons with ebony rims. Bust 38, length 52 inches. Reduced to $350

Persian Lamb Coat, semi-fitting, lined with blue brocade, shawl collar and cuffs. Bust 36, length 56 inches. A special bargain at the price $185

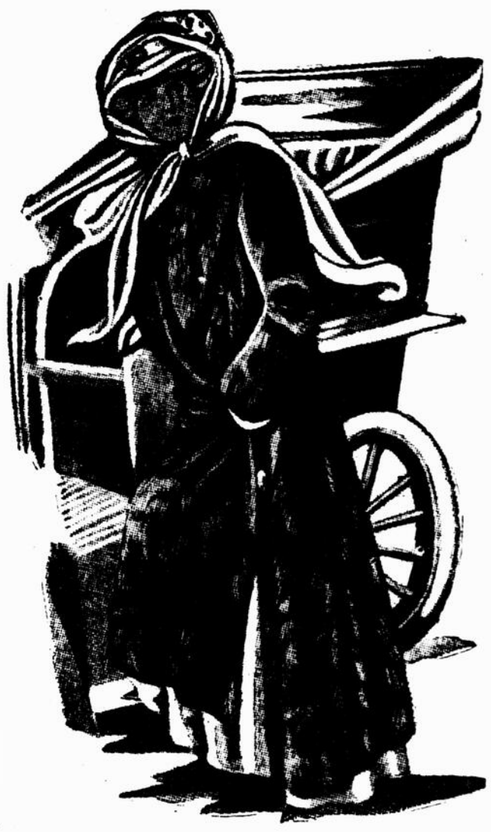
Ladies' Fur Lined Coats

One only Lady's Fur-lined Coat, shell of imported French Broadcloth, dark green. Lined to bottom with Hamster collar of Black Coon. Broad stitched seams and turnback cuffs. 38 bust, 52 inches long. Reduced to $48

One only Lady's Fur-lined Coat, Royal Blue Broadcloth. Broad stitched seams, pockets and cuffs. Lined three-quarter down with Selected Muskrat. Finished with satin shawl collar of Eastern Mink. 36 bust, 52 inches long. Reduced to $70

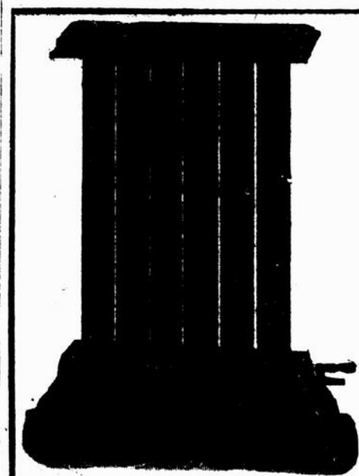
Brown Broadcloth, lined to bottom with Hamster. We have them with shawl collar, also collar and lapels, trimmed with Isabella Fox. Sizes, 34 to 36, 52 inches long. A very serviceable garment. Reduced to $60

One only Brown Tweed Ulster, lined half-way with Hamster, collar and cuffs of Neutria. 36 bust, 52 inches long. Reduced to $30



Holt, Renfrew & Co. Limited

Quebec Montreal Toronto Winnipeg



COLDS

Are often the result of chilly bath rooms. A Gas or Electric Radiator will make the room comfortable in a few minutes.

Montreal Light Heat, & Power Co.

The John Murphy Company Limited



Speaking of Those Things in the January Sale Which Are Not Numerous Enough to Advertise

On Thursday we were looking at a single motor veil which though a decided novelty and only a few days in the store, has come under the January influence, and instead of being marked at $15.00, was just put out at.. .. ..$10.00

We heard the Buyer of the department telling the lady who is head of the stock in this section, not to say anything about it in the newspapers, but just introduce it to some lady whom she knew to be fond of autoing.

The veil itself is very large, and is made from knitted silk, and under the glint of the electric bulbs on our ground floor looked to the Ad. man to be a shade just off the white—ecru or a pastel cream.

It's warm, too. We heard the Buyer say so; and we know it's heavy for we could see the centre sag while it was being held out at full length for examination.

We mention this scarf just as an example of the many little lots that we can't afford to advertise but which, looked at in the light of their January sale prices, are most interesting for those who are lucky enough to ferret them out and get possession of them. There is not a floor in the store but has some such small lots that may have never been mentioned in the newspapers. Anyhow it's worth while looking around.

The Last Days of the Staple Sale

In the staple department we are offering

SHEETS

Heavy, round thread cotton sheets; full bleached; size 70 x 99 and 70 x 108; usual prices $2.00 and $2.10 per pair; sale price $1.75
The "Victor" brand sheets; fine even weave; cambric finish; hemmed; free from lint; size 72 x 90; regular price $1.75 a pair; sale price .. $1.50
Fine bleached cotton sheets; hemmed; size 72 x 108; usual price $2.25 a pair; sale price $1.99
Hemstitched sheets; good English make; full bleached; nice even weave; linen finish;
Size 54 x 90; price $1.89; sale price $1.59
Size 70 x 90; price $2.25; sale price $1.95
Size 72 x 99; price $2.40; sale price $2.15
Size 80 x 99; price $2.75; sale price $2.45
Size 80 by 108; price $3.25; sale price $2.75

PILLOW CASES

Hemstitched; size 42-33; price per pair .60; sale price .. .. .49
Hemstitched; size 45-33; price per pair .70; sale price .. .. .55
Hemstitched; size 48-33; price per pair .70; sale price .. .. .55
Hemstitched; size 50-33; price per pair .75; sale price .. .. .59
Hemstitched; size 54-33; price per pair .85; sale price .. .. .65

Special

400 pairs hemstitched pillow cases; linen finish; sizes 40, 42 and 44; regular price .43; sale price .. .. .39

BEDROOM TOWELS

Hemmed huck towels; size 17 x 35; white or colored border; price $1.50 dozen; sale price 1.32
Fine bleached hemstitched huck towels; pure linen; good quality; sale price per dozen 2.90
Heavy pure linen huck towels; hemstitched; grass bleached; sale price per dozen $3.95

BATH TOWELS

Plain white; size 17 x 35; usual price .25 pair; sale price .. .. .21
Plain white; size 21 x 46; usual price .40 pair; sale price .. .. .34
Plain white; size 22 x 46; usual price .50 pair; sale price .. .. .44
Plain white; size 24 x 46; usual price .75 pair; sale price .. .. .68
Colored stripe; size 22 x 44; usual price .35 pair; sale price .. .. .. .31
Colored stripe; size 20 x 44; usual price .50 pair; sale price .. .. .. .44
Colored stripe; size 24 x 50; usual price .85 pair; sale price .. .. .. .77

TABLE LINEN

56 inch loom dice; heavy quality; pure linen; usual price .45 for, per yard .38
60 inch loom dice tabling; pure linen; extra heavy make; usual .65; sale price per yard .. .. .57
63 inch unbleached Scotch table damask; all pure linen; assorted floral designs; usual price .59; sale price, yard .. .. .49
72 inch half bleached damask; Scotch make; pure linen; usual price .75; sale price per yard .. .. .68
63 inch full bleached table damask; assorted patterns; fine make; regular .60; sale price .. .. .52
65 inch full bleached Scotch table damask; bright satin finish; good designs; regular .75; sale price per yard .. .68
71 inch full bleached pure table linen; beautiful quality; fine and heavy; regular $1.10; sale price per yard .97
72 inch full bleached pure linen satin damask; superior quality; regular $1.25; sale price per yard .. $1.08
72 inch heavy Irish double damask; bright satin finish; rich designs; regular $1.35; sale price per yard .. $1.17

(First Floor up.)

TOILET SUNDRIES

Pocket nail files in case, each.. .. .. .19
Nail files with white bone handle at, each, .15, .19, .25
Tweezers, ebony handle, silver mounted; each... .35
Nail clippers, steel; each.. .19
Menthol holders, made of nickel; each... .. .. .19
Cuticle knives; ebony handle silver mounted; price... .25
Sterling silver mounted—
Nail brushes.. .. .
Nail files.. .. .. .
Cuticle knives.. .. .
Seals.. .. ..
Tweezers.. .. .. .
AT .35 EACH

Flexible nail files, each, .15, .19 and .25

(Ground Floor.)



Ladies' Tweed Suits

17 of them only; partly fitted; some Norfolk styles; this season's goods only; some with neat cloth collars; brass buttons and braids for trimmings; skirts plain or pleated; regular $20.00 and $25.00;
Monday... ..Half Price

(Second Floor Up.)

Ladies' Sweater Coats

14 of them only; double threaded wool; neat style; pockets and pearl buttons for trimming; all of this winter's style; one or two each in grey, black, tan and white; regular $4.00 and $5.00;
Monday, each $3.45

(Second Floor Up.)

Perfumes, Soaps and Powders

Coty's Muguet perfume; per bottle.. .. ..$3.75
Coty's Muguet perfume; lotion; per bottle.. .. .. 4.50
Godet's Muguet perfume; per oz.. .. .. 1.00
Roger & Gallet's Muguet de Mai perfume; per oz.. .. .75

INDIAN HAY

Roger & Gallet's Indian Hay perfume; per oz... .59
Roger & Gallet's Indian Hay toilet water.. .. .. .98
Roger & Gallet's Indian Hay face powder.. .. .. .98
Roger & Gallet's Indian Hay soap; per cake.. .. .98
Roger & Gallet's Indian Hay Brilliantine; bottle.. .69

SAFRANOR

Piver's Safranor Perfume; bottle.. .. ..$1.49
Piver's Safranor Perfume; per oz.. .. .. .59
Piver's Safranor toilet water.. .. .. 1.25
Piver's Safranor lotion.. .. .75
Piver's Safranor soap; per cake.. .. .. .75
Piver's Safranor face powder; per box.. .. .. .79
Piver's Safranor sachet powder; per oz.. .. .. .59
The same as Safranor in Azurea, Pompeia, Trefle, Rosiris and Floramye.

Sole Agents



Queen Quality SHOE

Only Three Days More In Which to Buy A Pair of Our "Queen Quality" Boots At a Discount of 10%

Plenty of Buttons on the New Gowns

The news comes from Paris that next season's gowns will be liberally decorated with all kinds of buttons. A particular feature will be the way in which the buttons will match or contrast or harmonize with the costume.

According to report the new buttons will be marvels of beauty, and the introduction of imitation jewels of all kinds as buttons for fastenings or ornaments, will be a marked feature of the new patterns. The bright, gay hues of the various jewels add a touch of color which often takes a garment out of the commonplace and renders it distinctive.

Metal buttons will have a due share of fashionable popularity. All sorts of carved effects in green gold, rose gold and various other metals will be cleverly wrought out.

But there are numberless other kinds, too — crochet for the daintier costumes, cut steel of beauty and brilliancy and wonderful combinations that will delight the eyes and, incidentally lighten the purses of shoppers.

Buttons for Decorative Purposes

Among the buttons which are being extensively worn just now are small, flat crocheted buttons which are extremely stylish and decorative. They are being made in black, white and fancy colors. Those made of royal purple or of empire green are used to enliven black and to emphasize the centre of a pattern of lace or embroidery.

Persian buttons, too, are very much in demand, and are used in a variety of ways for ornamentation as well as for use. Amongst the many ways in which they are used is in the decoration of the metallic laces which are so much in vogue.

Fancy buttons will be used to a considerable extent this coming season. Some of the most popular numbers are extremely large in size. Some handsome enamel buttons are being shown in a variety of handsome colorings, many of them being set with imitation precious stones.

Gilt buttons with colored stones in centre; the same style in silver; two sizes; prices .50 and $1.50 per dozen.

A very handsome button has a metal rim with celluloid centre; Paisley effect; 7 styles of coloring; 3 sizes; prices $1.00, .65 and .35 per dozen.

Gunmetal and silver buttons; 3 sizes; prices .35, .75 and $1.25 per dozen.

Satin buttons with crochet tops; brown, navy and green; price .35 and $1.00 per dozen; two sizes.

Large, handsome buttons for trimming opera cloaks, etc.; old rose, navy and brown; each .50.

Metal buttons in Oriental coloring; 2 sizes; the coloring of these buttons is such that they could be put on any colored garment; prices .50 and $1.50 per doz.

Black crochet and braid buttons in all sizes; prices from .50 to $1.75.

Glass buttons with brass edge; the glass centres being in green, red or brown; 2 sizes; prices .60 and $1.25 doz.

Metal ones with moire effect in Persian coloring; 3 sizes; red, brown and navy; prices .25, .50 and $1.25 doz.

A very effective button is made of gold braid; it comes in 3 sizes; prices .50, .75 and $1.00 per doz.

Celluloid with brass edge in pretty colors; 2 sizes; prices .35 and $1.00 per dozen.

The ever favorite pearl buttons in rose, 2 shades of blue, grey and navy; 2 sizes; prices .75 and .50 per doz.

Brass buttons with moire effect; 4 sizes; prices .35, .50, .75 and $1.25 per dozen.

Bone buttons in 12 different colors, black rim with colored centre; 4 sizes; prices .18, .25, .35 and .50 doz.

Buttons with colored glass centres and fancy edge; 3 sizes; rose, brown, green, navy and black; .15, .30 and .50 doz.

A very good assortment of white pearl buttons; all sizes; some with holes and some with shanks.

Of course the above are only a few of the buttons we have in stock at the present moment, and can give you no idea of the beautiful designs and colorings which will be seen in our Spring stock of buttons.

(Ground Floor.)

Only Three More Days To Enjoy January Sale Prices on this Whitewear.

If you have not taken advantage of them and secured enough whitewear to last you for some considerable time to come, you ought to do so at once. Especially in your favor for the last days are the clearing prices which are marked on several of the lines. These for Monday:—

200 Pairs of Corsets; beautiful Royale model; fine white coutil; medium bust; extra long below waist, with deep unboned skirt; all rust-proof steels; four wide side steels; four strong garters; trimmed with narrow silk embroidered, satin ribbon bow; draw string in bust; sizes 18 to 26 inches; regular value $1.50; sale price Monday.. .95

Overall Aprons—Fine blue and white check gingham; loose style; no sleeves; separate belt; regular value .75; sale price Monday.. .. .. .50

Fine heavy dark blue chambray; Princess style; no sleeves; white piping; regular value $1.00; sale price Monday.. .. .. .75

Princess Slips—Fine nainsook; yoke of fine embroidery; silk ribbon and lace edging; skirt has embroidery flounce; sizes 34 to 42 bust measure; regular value $4.00; sale price Monday, $2.7

Undershirts—Fine cotton; deep flounce with tucks; insertion and frill of fine embroidery; lengths 38 to 44 inches; regular value $2.00; sale price Monday.. .. ..$1.25

(Third Floor Up.)



The John Murphy Company Limited

OUR PHONE NUMBER UPTOWN 6010

The John Murphy Company Limited

A Tenderfoot's Wooing

All Rights Reserved. Copyrighted in the United States of America.

By CLIVE PHILLIPPS-WOLLEY
Author of "Gold, Gold in Cariboo," etc.

SUMMARY OF THE PRECEDING CHAPTERS.

Jim Combe, the cowboy foreman of the Risky Ranche and young Anstruther, a tenderfoot Englishman, are both in love with Kitty Clifford. The party, in charge of Mrs. Rolt, the wife of the owner of the Risky, have met with bad weather whilst on a holiday trip. The rivalry between the two men is acute, though Jim, knowing the ways of the country, has all the best of it. Wet through and overtaken by the darkness they camp in an old log hut, making themselves astonishingly comfortable by a roaring camp fire. Thanks again to Combe's deft management the ladies spend a comfortable night in the old cabin, the men sleeping by the fire outside, under a fly. Moving on the next day they encounter a party of Chilcot Indians, who are most unwilling that the whites should camp in their neighborhood. Combe however, has an idea that they have been stealing cattle, and wishes to investigate. Anstruther, in trying to photograph the Indian camp, manages to arouse the bitter hostility of the bucks, adding a finishing touch to their grievances by roaring with laughter at them. After a restless night Combe extricates the party from a position which has become not only novel, but dangerous, owing to the fierce resentment felt by the Indians at Anstruther's ill-advised behavior. For the moment Kitty thinks that she loves him, and makes an advance which is, however, generously met by Combe with pretended disregard. Arrived safely at home the party meet in the drawing-room of the ranche, where Anstruther has it all his own way with his singing and playing. The following day all the ranche hands leave to investigate the matter of cattle stealing. During their absence Anstruther gets his ribs broken, and on his return Jim starts off to fetch the doctor from Soda Creek. When they reach the ranche, to find Anstruther already recovering, there have been the first hostile moves on the part of the Chilcotens, and the Boss takes a posse out against them, managing to outwit them, and even to let their horses loose, riding some of them back to the ranche, which they reach more dead than alive. Jim has been rigorously maintaining the house as though in a state of seize, and Rolt seconds him, while Anstruther, who is not allowed to exert himself, is indignant at the restrictions.

CHAPTER XXIV.

A sudden gloom settled upon the house and on the prairie outside the house. Jim and Anstruther barely spoke to one another, and both of them did their best to avoid Kitty, whilst the pines in the brule stood waist deep in the fog, and long columns of mist rose from amongst the trees like vapors from a witch's cauldron.

But for two whole days no Indians appeared, and Rolt was beginning to hope that, when the help sent for arrived, there would be no work for the helpers to do.

Mrs. Rolt was the life of the party, but though she rallied the men on their silence and insisted upon songs in the drawing-room at night, and though Dr. Protheroe and her husband did all that they could to aid and abet her, her attempts were not crowned with success.

Every night, at least three different inmates of the ranche stole out to go over the defences. There was always some one missing from the group round the piano, trying the doors and re-arranging the barricades whilst no one was looking.

The blow fell in the third night.

The whole prairie land had been swallowed up in gloom in which no star showed, no wind moved, when Mrs. Rolt woke her husband with a gentle pressure of his arm.

'Don't make a noise, dear,' she whispered, 'but listen. I suppose it's only a rat.'

'Not even that, Polly; it must have been your fancy. Go to sleep, little woman, and don't worry.'

But at that moment a low knock sounded on the bedroom door. Instantly Rolt rose and opened it. Jim Combe was there, with his rifle in his hand.

'Bring your gun along, Rolt. They are trying to fire the house.'

In silence the two crept down the stairs, at the foot of which stood Anstruther, old Al and Jack Fairclough, with their Winchesters in their hands.

The doctor was not there, but Jim led the way into a small room which jutted out from the face of the house, a room which they had laughingly christened the excrescence. Rolt had built it on as a conservatory for his wife, to connect with his own study.

Both sides of it, as well as the top, being of glass, it was the weakest point in their defences, and in it therefore had been piled more than its share of furniture barricades. It formed the foot of a letter L, of which the main front of the house was the stem.

Tis room was in absolute darkness when the men entered it, but it seemed to Rolt that something stirred feebly in the corner of it.

Presently a voice, barely audible even to their straining ears, whispered:

'Are you there, Jim?'

Combe moved silently across towards the voice.

'Put that in your pocket for me, will you, old chap, until we've played this hand? Are you ready now? Has each man picked his panel? Never mind the glass. Ready!'

There followed a faint scratching, and then a feeble blue flame appeared for a second, after which a great and lurid red light lit the whole conservatory, and flooded the front of the house, showing up with the utmost distinctness the piled furniture, the crowded and broken limbs of Mrs. Rolt's favorites, and the figure of the doctor behind a soup plate filled with some stuff to which he had set fire.

But the five men had no eyes for these things. In front of them, all along the face of the ranche house, they saw bundles of faggots piled, and amongst them a score of figures momentarily arrested in their work by the sudden illumination.

The Chilcotens had seen this Chinese fire the Christmas before, but it had been lighted then to amuse them; now it clung to their crouching figures, bathing them in its hideous glow, and betraying them to the rifles which suddenly opened fire upon them.

When the roar of the Winchesters and the crashing of the glass had subsided, and the Chinese fire had died down to a dull red glow, which hung for a time on the face of the fog, there were a dozen of the Chilcotens who could not have crawled away to save themselves from the conflagration which they had come to kindle.

'Let's get out of this quick, for heaven's sake!' cried Combe, coughing from the fumes of the chemicals. 'Lend a hand to clear away these faggots. We can't leave them there.'

Following his example they all scrambled out, and swiftly and in silence removed the faggots to a distance.

The fog shrouded them and no one molested them.

'Now get back, and don't put up the barricade till I come.'

As the others obeyed him, Jim went on his knees and laid a fire with more rapidity than he had ever laid one in his life.

Another man might have struck match after match and trusted, to chance, but even then Jim was methodical, breaking the little twigs and laying them in close packed bundles, so that when the small star of light appeared it grew steadily and, still the watchers could see Jim feeding his fire and making sure that the flames had made good their hold.

Then a shot was fired from the fog, the faggots rattled and flew in all directions, and Combe came running almost on his hands and knees to the barricade. But the fire had caught hold and, as the men in the excrescence replaced the furniture and made good the gaps, great tongues of flame roared as they climbed upwards.

'We can't help that. They can see to shoot now as well as we can, but they won't come close whilst we have that light. Tell the women to keep away from the windows, and let each man watch from behind something solid. Don't spare the cartridges. All!'

'I'm here.'

'Get round to the back and watch out there. I guess you can see in the dark better than most. Where's the doctor?'

No one answered.

'Doc! Ho! Doc!' Jim cried, but there was no reply.

'Did any of you see him outside? We haven't left him out, have we?'

'He wasn't outside. Perhaps he knew enough to keep in out of the rain,' sneered Fairclough, who detested the doctor, whose butt he had always been.

'He knows a good deal now, 'mongst other things, what a fool you are! Poor old chap!'

There was a curious choking sound in Jim's savage voice as he groped about in the dark and turned something over on the floor.

'Thank you, Anstruther. Will you take his feet? Here, Rolt, strike a light. We've got to chance their shooting.'

Rolt struck one, and in the short gleam of it, the others saw Jim and Rolt lift the body from the floor and put it upon the table where the red fire had been.

'That's the first to go,' muttered Jim. 'Always wanted the lead and would have it. Shot through the head from behind. Some of the devils must have been behind when he lit his fire.'

'I heard no shot.'

'Not likely to with the noise we were making. What's wrong with your neck, Anstruther? Cut it?'

'Just touched, I fancy. I got it when they hit him. Shall we take him into the house?'

'Better not, and better say nothing about it to them upstairs. We can't do any more for him now, Boss,' and Jim drew a large worked table-cover over the dead man's face and turned to see that the barricades were as strong as they could be made.

When he was at his post again he drew from his pocket, that which the doctor had given him. It was a common playing card and on it was written in pencil a London address. Beneath this the doctor had written in big letters which wandered uncertainly over the blank space. 'So long, Jim. See you again some day.'

'So he knew it was coming, did he?' mused Jim, 'and he took it all back at the last, all his talk about science and annihilation of matter. Well, I guess the Handicapper knew the Doc's handicap, and will be the best judge of his running.'

And then, as he looked out into the reddened gloom, whilst his eyes tried to pierce through the fog, his mind tried to peer into that Next Room where the doctor now was, and if he failed to place the doctor, he at least managed to place himself. He saw the triviality of the things which had so embittered him for the last few days, and even confessed to himself that when it came to fighting, his rival was not much of a muff after all. If that which had made the scratch on Anstruther's neck had been an inch or two to the left Jim Combe felt that his memory of the last few days would have been a load for him to carry all the rest of his life. But the first grey light of the morning brought Jim back from the Unknown to the Present with a shock. As the mists rolled away the temporary absence of the Indians was explained. They had withdrawn to gather force for their real attack. Whatever answers to the fiery cross amongst the red men had been flying round the country in the last two days, and Jim Combe had never known until that moment how many Indians there were scattered through the timber of British Columbia.

The hogs-back was dotted with their camp fires and tents, a line of them stretched across the big meadow; another body of them held the road to Soda Creek. The ranche was as regularly invested as if its foes had been European troops instead of mere redskins. With infinitely more cunning than even Combe had given them credit for, the Chilcotens had allowed the white men to return unmolested to their lair, only to find themselves in a trap from which there appeared to be no escape unless Toma or Fairclough had won through and could bring help.

Until this last morning Jim had felt certain that one or other would succeed in getting through, but now, seeing the methodical way in which the Indians had conducted the campaign, he not only doubted, he disbelieved it, and when he met Kitty a little later, her pretty face pale and troubled, a great wave of pity and remorse almost unmanned him.

In his anguish of mind he tried to speak to his little friend in the old way that had been so dear to both of them, but his tongue failed him, and she, not realizing that it was the old Jim, treated him with the coldness he had been at such trouble to teach her.

(To be Continued.)

YOU WILL BE SORRY IF YOU MISS IT.

Some of our readers have been complimenting us on our stories, and many readers, or rather subscribers, to other papers, have been borrowing the 'Witness' from their neighbors to read the stories. That, we take it, means we are finding just the stories you want, and we flatter ourselves you will not be disappointed in the new one, 'SYLVIA'S LOVERS, A STORY OF PRESS-GANG DAYS,' which begins to-day. Don't miss it, for it is charmingly written as well as an exciting story.

"BED-TIME STORIES"

THE LITTLE OLD MAN.

I met him one day on a long railroad track,
With a staff in his hand and a pack on his back,
And I said to him merrily, 'Whither away?'
And, 'What part of the world have you come from to-day,
In such mizzly, drizzly weather?'

The old man turned round with a laugh in his eye,
And he said to me quickly, 'From nowhere come I;
But I'm walking as fast as I possibly can
To the place'—(he was smiling, this little old man)
'To the place where the tracks come together!'

'But don't you, my dear Sir, get tired at all?'
'O, no! I keep walking from Spring until Fall,
And during the Winter, through ice and through snow,
The more happy am I, the farther I go
Toward the place where the tracks come together.

'Some days it is weary and dreary to walk,
With no one to listen, nor even to talk;
But when nobody's talking I walk at my best,
And although I'm not tired, I'll have a good rest
In the place where the tracks come together.

'Now I must hurry,' or I'll never get there!
My time is so short that I don't even dare
To stop for a moment. Good-by, Sir,' said he;
And so he trudged onward, as blithe as a bee,
Toward the place where the tracks come together.

I wonder if e'er I shall meet him again—
This little old man with his little cracked brain!
I have ne'er seen him since, but (I can't tell you why)
I know I shall meet him some day in the sky,
In the place where all tracks come together.

'Wide Awake Magazine.'

THE WIND'S LITTLE BOY.

The Wind came out of the East last night and sang and shouted wild songs of the strange ships he saw at sea and of the great white plains of snow he crossed on his way here to the West.

'Whew!' he whistled, 'whew, how snug you are in there by the fire! If I should take a notion I could soon put your fire out for you; yes, and tear the great house you think so firm and solid to pieces, as if it were a little box of thin splinters. Whew! Come out here and I'll make you shiver. I'll tell you a story or two that will freeze your blood. Whew! I'll'—

'Hark,' said the Real Little Boy, holding up his pudgy finger. 'Hark, the Wind's Little Boy is cold; he's crying to get in by the fire.' And sure enough, under the wild song of the great wind, there sounded something like a plaintive whimper.

'Hark,' said the Real Little Boy, making his eyes very round and very bright. 'Hark, the Wind's Little Boy is cold. I want to let him in.' And he ran to the window and tugged at the heavy sash.

'Come in!' he called, his sweet treble sounding clear above the whistling of the wild storm. 'Come in, Wind's Little Boy, and sit with me and my sister and my dog by the fire.'

And the Wind's Little Boy came in and out of the cold. Though we could not see him, we felt his friendly presence in the quiet room; and the old dog laid his shaggy head on the Little Boy's chubby knee and gazed deep into the warm heart of the blazing fire, and the Little Boy's sister laughed aloud and began to sing a pretty song she had learned at school. And the elders in the room—the elders, who had been a moment before careworn and heavy-hearted—looked at each other and smiled, and they took each the other's hand and sat close to the sparkling fire; and the Wild Wind called in the treetops and whistled in the caves; and all the world was young again and full of faith and love and human kindness and simple loyalty; for the Wind's Little Boy had come in out of the cold and was warming himself by the kindly fire.—'New York American.'

WHAT SAITH THE SCRIFTURE?

January 28,

Should such a man as I flee?—Neh. vi., 11.

Escape for thy life.—Gen. xix., 17.

O Lord, thou hast pleaded the causes of my soul; thou hast redeemed my life.—Lam. iii., 58.—Arranged by G. W. Moon.

Had a Distressing, Tickling Sensation in The Throat.

COULD NOT SLEEP AT NIGHT.

Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup is rich in the lung-healing virtues of the Norway pine tree. It is a pleasant, safe and effectual medicine that may be confidentially relied upon as a specific for Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Quinsy, and all Throat and Lung Troubles.

It will stop that tickling in the throat which causes the dry cough that keeps you awake at night.

Mrs. J. A. Smith, Marshville, Ont., writes:—"I had a very bad cough and that distressing tickling sensation in my throat. It was so bad I could not sleep at night and my lungs were so sore I had to give up work.

"Our doctor gave me medicine but it did me no good, so I got a bottle of Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup, and by the time I had used two bottles I was entirely cured. I am always recommending it to my friends."

Do not be humbugged into buying the so-called Norway Pine Syrups but be sure and insist on "Dr. Wood's." It is put up in a yellow wrapper; three pine trees the trade mark; the price 25c.

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

Do it Now

Tomorrow A. M. too late. Take a CASCARET at bed time; get up in the morning feeling fine and dandy. No need for *sickness* from *over-eating* and *drinking*. They surely work while you sleep and help nature help you. Millions take them and keep well.

CASCARETS 10c a box for a week's treatment, all druggists. Biggest seller in the world. Million boxes a month.

ONLY A FEW LEFT
A NECESSITY FOR EVERY OFFICE.
DAILY WALL CALENDAR
FOR 1911,
WITH 7-INCH FIGURES.
IMPERIAL DAILY CALENDAR
FOR 1911,
WITH 4½-INCH FIGURES.
DON'T DELAY.
MORTON, PHILLIPS & CO.
Stationers, Blank Book Makers, Printers,
115 Notre Dame Street W., Montreal.

BRODIE'S
SELF-RAISING
BUCKWHEAT FLOUR
For PANCAKES is the Best
At all Grocers.

Neverstale Bread
Wrapped, and baked inside as well as outside. In truth, once use it you'll admit there's none which quite compares with it.
AIRD'S BREAD

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

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

HAVE YOU GOT A COLD
Get a [illegible] Grippe Wafers. Cures a cold in twenty-four hours. Price 25c.
HOW ABOUT THAT COUGH?
Try a bottle of Grippe's Cough Mixture. Price 25c.
WINTER FLUID. For Chapped Hands and Lips; fifty cents a favorite remedy. Price 25c.
J. A. HARTE, Druggist
150 Notre Dame Street West.

JACKSON & CO.
CARPENTERS, BUILDERS
and CONTRACTORS
Valuations made. Jobbing promptly attended to.
329 to 335 HIBERNIA ROAD.

BERTHS AND SPACES

Applications addressed to the undersigned, will be received by the Harbor Commissioners of Montreal up to noon on Tuesday, 31st January instant, for Berths, Spaces and Privileges for the navigation season of 1911, after which date all the applications received will be dealt with together.

DAVID SEATH,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Montreal, Jan. 5th, 1911.

PLAYER PIANOS.

In the matter of player-pianos, the kind that every member of the household can play; those that are most highly recommended are the Heintzman & Co. (the best made in Canada), the Autotone (the best made in the United States), the Weber Player (of Kingston). Also a very convenient sized Martin Orme player, suitable for small rooms. All the above instruments are on sale at the piano warerooms of C. W. Lindsay, Limited, 512 St. Catherine street west, or branch, 394 St. Catherine street east.

Province of Quebec.
District of Montreal.

PUBLIC NOTICE

Will be sold by public auction, on WEDNESDAY the FIFTEENTH of FEBRUARY proximo, (1911), at the Office, in Montreal, at, No. 107 St. James Street, 'ROYAL TRUST BUILDING,' of O. Crepeau, Notary, the following immovable belonging to the estate of the late PIERRE BOYER, and MALVINA LABERGE, both deceased, to wit:—

A lot of land situate at Montreal, known and designated as lot Number SEVENTEEN HUNDRED AND FIVE—Subdivision ONE HUNDRED AND TWELVE (1705-112) of the Official Plan and Book of Reference of the Parish of Montreal, with buildings thereon erected, bearing the civic No. 218 of DELINELLE Street, St. Henry's Ward.

Montreal, this TWENTY-EIGHTH OF JANUARY, ONE THOUSAND NINE HUNDRED AND ELEVEN.

O. CREPEAU, N.P.,
107 St. James, Montreal.

Province of Quebec.
District of Montreal.

PUBLIC NOTICE

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

Montreal, January 25th, 1911.

THIBAUDEAU RINFRET,
Attorney for Petitioner.

FOR SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

The Trafalgar Church of England Soldiers' and Sailors' Institute, of Portsmouth, England, which has been organized over four years now, has proved itself to be exactly what the Institute organizers desire—an institution which promotes the welfare of Britain's soldiers and sailors, and all who wear the King's uniform.

The institute is a large three-story building, and provides a dining-room, reading room, and devotional room. Here the men can gather to worship, read, or write in quiet, and that these privileges are appreciated is evident from the number of men who attend, many having to be turned away for lack of accommodation.

Of the 115 cabins in the Trafalgar, 68 have been given, and five have been named to commemorate eminent services rendered to the institute. The cost of the endowment of a named cabin, with door plate and inscription, is $125. As many more cabins are wanted, Mr. J. W. Jones, of 6 Querbes street, Outremont, who has been interested in five of these cabins is now raising money for a coronation year gift to be called the Canadian Cabin. He will be glad to give any information required, or to receive donations from those who may feel inclned to help along this great work.

While the subscription list is open, the 'Witness' will publish weekly the donations, which to date are as follows:

E.D.	.25
Mr. J. Hunter	.25
K.L.W.	.25
Mr. S. Lawrence	.25
E.W.D.W.	1.00
Mr. A. Pope	1.00
Mr. A. Beagley	.25
Mrs. A. Beagley	.25
Miss Beagley	.25
Mr. T. Beagley	.25
Miss M. Jones	.25
Mr. Lewis Grant	.50
Mr. C. H. Sharratt	.50
	$5.25

TURNPIKE ANNUAL.

The Isle Jesus Turnpike Company will hold their annual meeting in the chambers of the Montreal Trust and Deposit Company, next Tuesday, at 11 a.m.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM
7½ Hours To Toronto
9 trains daily between Montreal and Toronto.
Double track all the way.
Finest Roadbed and Equipment.
100-lb to the yard Steel Rails.
Elegant Dining, Parlor and Library Car Service on day trains.
Latest designed Pullman Sleeping Cars on night trains.
Polite and Attentive Employees.

"INTERNATIONAL LIMITED"
(Canada's Railway Greyhound.)
Leaves Montreal 9 a.m. daily for Toronto and the West.

Montreal-Ottawa
Leave *8.30 a.m., **3.55 p.m., *8.00 p.m.

Montreal-Sherbrooke-Lennoxville
Leave *8.00 a.m., **4.16 p.m., *8.15 p.m.
(*) Daily. (**) Daily except Sundays.
CITY TICKET OFFICE,
130 St. James Street. 'Phone Main 6905, or Bonaventure Station.

CANADIAN PACIFIC
TORONTO SERVICE
Advantages of Travelling by
10.45 p.m. TRAIN
People leave Montreal later and arrive at their homes in Toronto earlier than by any other train between the two cities.
Trains for Union Station, Toronto, leave at 8.45 a.m. and 10.00 p.m.

Montreal, Three Rivers, Shawinigan Falls and Grand'Mere Service.
On Sunday, January 29th, and every Sunday thereafter, the Canadian Pacific Railway will operate trains between Montreal, Three Rivers, Shawinigan Falls and Grand'Mere as follows:—
9.10 a.m. . Lv. Montreal . . Ar. 10.00 p.m.
12.30 p.m. . Ar. Three Rivers Lv. 6.30 p.m.
12.35 p.m. . Lv. Three Rivers Ar. 6.15 p.m.
1.50 p.m. . Ar. Grand'Mere . Lv. 5.00 p.m.
There will also be a train leaving Grand'Mere at 9.00 a.m., arriving Three Rivers at 10.15 a.m., and returning, leaving Three Rivers at 7.00 p.m., arriving Grand'Mere at 8.15 p.m.

Canadian Snowshoers Reunion
Montreal, Feb. 4th, 1911
Tickets will be sold to MONTREAL AND RETURN from Stations, Ottawa, Smith's Falls, Carleton Place, Brockville Eastern Ontario and Quebec, at lowest ONE WAY FIRST-CLASS FARE for the ROUND TRIP. Good going P.M. trains of Friday, February 3rd, and all trains Saturday, February 4th. Return limit Monday, February 6th.
TICKET OFFICES:
218 St. James Street. Telephones Main 7382, 3733, or Place Viger and Windsor Street Stations.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY
BONAVENTURE UNION STATION.
TRAIN SERVICE.
7.40 A.M. EXCEPT SUNDAY — For St. Hyacinthe, Drummondville, Levis, Quebec, and intermediate stations. Connections for Riviere du Loup and intermediate stations.
MARITIME EXPRESS.
12.00 NOON DAILY — For St. Hyacinthe, Levis, Quebec, Riviere du Loup, Ste. Flavie.
12.00 NOON EXCEPT SATURDAY — For the above-named stations; also Moncton, St. John, Halifax and Sydney. Connections for Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland.
N.B.—Through connections for Sydney leaving Montreal on Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
4 P.M. EXCEPT SUNDAY — EXPRESS for St. Hyacinthe, Nicolet and intermediate stations.
CITY TICKET OFFICE:
130 St. James St. Tel. Bell 615.
H. A. PRICE, Asst. Gen. Pass. Agt. GEO. STRUBBE, City Ticket Agt.

White-Star Dominion
Canadian Service Mail Steamers.
PORTLAND, ME. LIVERPOOL.
Dominion . . . Jan. 28 Mar. 18
Canada . . . . Feb. 18 Mar. 25 Apl. 15
Megantic . . . Mar. 4 Apl. 1 Apl. 29
Laurentic and Megantic, largest and most modern steamers in the Canadian Trade. Superb accommodation for First, Second and Third Class passengers.
Canada and Dominion. One Class Cabin (called 2nd Class) Rates very moderate. Third Class are also carried.
For all information apply to Local Agents, or
COMPANY'S OFFICE,
118 Notre Dame Street West.

THE ROYAL LINE
CANADIAN NORTHERN QUEBEC
Absolutely the finest and fastest Steamships on the Canadian Route.
HALIFAX AND PRISTOL
From Bristol. Sailings. From Halifax.
Wed., Feb. 8, ROYAL EDWARD, Feb. 22
Wed., Feb. 22, ROYAL GEORGE, Mar. 8
Wed., Mar. 8, ROYAL EDWARD, Mar. 22
Wed., Mar. 22, ROYAL GEORGE, Apl. 5
For rates and reservations apply to Steamship Agents, or to
GUY TOMBS, Acting G.P. & F.A. A. H. DAVIS, Pass. Agent.
Montreal, Imperial Bank Bldg., (upstairs).

"EMPRESSES" of the ATLANTIC
CAN PA: RY COY'S STEAMSHIP LINES
ST. JOHN, N. B., and LIVERPOOL
Hesperian . . . . . Jan. 27
Empress of Ireland . . . . . Feb. 10
Empress of Britain . . . . Feb. 24
Empress of Ireland . . . Mar. 10
Lake Champlain . . . . Mar. 16
Empress of Britain . . . . Mar. 24
Rates—Empress steamships: First class, $82.50, and upwards; second class, $51.25, and upwards. Lake Steamships—One Class Cabin, second class rates, $47.50, and upwards.
Tickets and information from any Steamship Agents or
W. G. Annable, Gen. Passenger Agt. Wm. Webber, Passenger Agt
3 and 5 Board of Trade Building.

Manchester Liners
(LIMITED.)
Weekly Sailings from Manchester.
Fortnightly sailings from St. John.
From Man. From St. John.
Jan. 1—MAN. TRADER . . . . . Jan. 21
Dec. 25—MAN. SPINNER . . . Jan. 28
Jan. 8—MAN. COMMERCE . . .
Jan. 14—MAN. CORPORATION. Feb. 11
Jan. 21—MAN. ENGINEER . . . . Feb. 25
Jan. 28—MAN. IMPORTER . . . .
Limited number of passengers carried.
FURNESS, WITHY & CO., Limited
Agents - - - MONTREAL.

GO TO BERMUDA
Round Trip $20 and Up
Fast Twin Screw S.S. "Bermudian" 5,530 tons sails from New York 10 a.m. every Wednesday.
Bilge keels: electric fans: wireless telegraphy.
Fastest, newest and only steamer landing passengers at the dock in Bermuda.
WEST INDIES
NEW S.S. "GUIANA" and other steamers every alternate Saturday from New York for St. Thomas, St. Croix, St. Kitts, Antigua, Guadaloupe, Dominica, Martinique, St. Lucia, Barbadoes and Demerara.
For full information apply to
W. H. Henry, 288 St. James st.; W. H. Clancy, 130 St. James st.; Thos. Cook & Son, 530 St. Catherine st. W., L. J. Rivet, 13 Ave. St. Laurent, or J. G. Brook & Co., agents, 211 Commissioners st., Montreal, or QUEBEC S.S. Co., Limited, Quebec.

CLARK'S CRUISE OF THE "ARABIC"
16,000 tons, fine, large, unusually steady.
TO THE ORIENT
February 4 to April 16, 1911.
Seventy-one days, costing only $400.00 and up, including shore excursions. SPECIAL FEATURES: Madeira, Cadiz, Seville, Algiers, Malta. 18 days in Egypt and the Holy Land. Constantinople, Athens, Rome, the Riviera, etc.
30 Tours to Europe. Other Tours.
FRANK C. CLARK, Times Bldg., New York

ATLANTIC CITY, N.J.
Atlantic City
New Jersey
The Winter days are delightful, filled with glorious sunshine and balmy air. All-out-door sports at their best. The following hotels, always open:
Glaslyn-Chatham — Park Place, 2d house from the Beach. Steam heat. Sun parlor. Elevator to street level. Unobstructed ocean view across Park. Open all the year. NATHAN L. JONES, Mgr.
Cheltenham-Revere — PARK PLACE, near Beach. Entirely rebuilt and refurnished. All modern conveniences, including Elevator, etc. Rooms en suite with Bath. R. W. RICHARDS, Prop.
Arlington Hotel — Michigan Ave. and Beach. Always open. Special winter rates, elevator; private baths; ownership management. R. J. OSBORNE & SON.
Hotel Jackson — Adjoining Boardwalk and Steel Pier. Elevator. Beautiful New Cafe. J. H. GORMLEY.

ALLAN LINE.
ROYAL MAIL SERVICE TO LIVERPOOL.
SHORTEST OCEAN PASSAGE
St John . . . Fr
HESPERIAN . . . . Jan. 27 Jan. 28
CORSICAN . . . . Feb. 3 Feb. 4
TUNISIAN . . . . Feb. 17 Feb. 18
GRAMPIAN . . . . Feb. 25
Saloon passage, $70.00, and
Second Cabin, $47.50 and up; $2.50 additional. Third Class, Liverpool, London and Glasgow,
BOSTON TO GLASGOW
Sicilian, Feb. 7. Lake
Ionian, Feb. 23. Numidian
One Class Cabin, called second cabin, $42.50 and up; Third Class,
ST. JOHN TO HAVRE AND LONDON.
MODERATE RATE SERVICE
Sardinian, Feb. 8. Pomeranian
Sardinian, Mar. 22. Pomeranian
One Class—Second Cabin, London, $42.50; Havre, $45.00. Paris, $3.65 additional. Third Class, London, $29.00; Havre, $30. Paris, $32.50.
All the steamers on the above services, Liverpool, Glasgow, London and Havre, are fitted with cold storage.
H. & A. ALLAN, MONTREAL

PATENT ATTORNEYS.
PATENTS PROMPTLY SECURED
We solicit the business of Manufacturers, Engineers and others who realize the advisability of having their business transacted by Experts. Preliminary advice free. Charges moderate. Our Inventor's Adviser sent upon request. Marion & Marion, Quebec Bank Building, Montreal, and Washington, D.C., U.S.A.

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

INVENTIONS PATENTED IN ALL COUNTRIES
OWEN N. EVANS
Merchants Bank Building, Montreal

PROFESSIONAL CARDS
ADVOCATES, BARRISTERS, &c.
ELLIOTT & DAVID
Advocates, Barristers and Solicitors
Commissioners for all the Provinces
And for the States of Massachusetts and New York.
Canada Life Building, 189 St. James St.
Henry J. Elliott, K.C. L. A. David.
SMITH, MARKEY, SKINNER, PUGSLEY & HYDE,
ADVOCATES, BARRISTERS, etc.
METROPOLITAN BUILDING,
179 ST. JAMES STREET.
ROBT. C. SMITH, K.C., FRED. R. MARKEY, K.C.
WALDO W. SKINNER,
WILLIAM G. PUGSLEY,
G. GORDON HYDE.
F. S. MACLENNAN, K.C.
Advocate, Barrister and Solicitor
Quebec Bank Building, Montreal
Tel. Main 4701
Tel. Main 3960
PATTERSON & JENKINS,
Advocates, Barristers & Solicitors
City & District Bank Building,
180 St. James Street, Montreal
W. PATTERSON. J. JENKINS
MARRIAGE LICENSES
ISSUED BY
JOHN M. M. DUFF
107 St. James Street. 49 Crescent Street

Horseshoeing and Blacksmithing.
ALEXANDER LINDSAY,
HORSESHOER AND BLACKSMITH
57 St. Henry.
Quick Service. Good Work.

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



Synopsis of Canadian North-West Land Regulations.

Any person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. Application 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, on certain conditions. A habitable house is required except where residence is performed in the vicinity.

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

A homesteader who has exhausted his homestead right and cannot obtain a pre-emption may 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.

Of Interest To Women



Work Done on Canvas with Drawn Work Between.



Cross stitch, the typical handiwork of the Russian and German peasantry, which came in with the introduction of the other peasant crafts, has reached the height of its popularity. Girls who have never before attempted any needlecraft have become ardent needle women and are enthusiastic over the possibilities which the adaptation of the work to personal and household needs has opened up.

Because of the great mass of designs and motifs available, any girl with an original bent can conjure up patterns for the decoration of her things which will be individual as well as beautiful.

Almost every one is familiar with the cross stitch. It is not new. As a matter of fact, it really dates back to the days when the Hebrews made use of it for the decorations on altar cloths and other ecclesiastical hangings.

The Russian peasant work, which is cross stitch, is one of the most delightful developments of the handicraft, though that done by the German peasants utilizes a greater number of colors and shades. This fact brings to mind the distinction that, while all Russian work is crossstitch, not all cross stitch is Russian. Pure shades of red, blue and green are made use of by the Russians, while the various blendings are utilized by other workers in the craft.

It has been in use here for many years in its more primitive form, but it is only recently that the typical peasant handicraft has been introduced. It is said that it first came to the fore in England at the time of the marriage of the Duchess of Edinburgh, who ordered all her towels embroidered with it, and shortly afterward the work was shown at the South Kensington exhibition of lace. Simple red and blue cotton was used on this occasion, but the designs were very beautiful.

Its revival in its present form is of particular value, since it can be utilized for countless articles, such, for example, as on linen for towels, tea cloths, tray cloths, sideboard covers and table runners, as well as for bed spreads, on linen canvas for curtains, hand and work bags, and the like.

Some very charming shirt waists with peasant embroidery are having a vogue among girls. There is a certain style and individuality about the work that harmonizes well with the somewhat bizarre tendency in gowns and hats this season.

For the Russian cross stitch linen canvas, the pure product of the loom, is the most satisfactory fabric, for the threads are even and the toning of ivory white is very rich and becoming. But in the event of finer linen being used then the embroidery must be done over canvas of the sort our mothers used a generation ago for the worsted work of the Berlin variety. This canvas is tacked down, covering the area to be embroidered, and upon this the cross stitch pattern is to be worked, following the many lithographed designs which may be bought in small booklets.

The simple cross stitch really requires no description except that the beginner observe the precaution to work all the stitches in the same direction. Work across the pattern with half the stitch, then return, and complete the stitch, thus creating a uniformity in the work which is most essential to its beauty.



Embroidered Reticule.

If it happens that one desires to enlarge a pattern then count four, nine or any square for each stitch of the design. By using the printed designs, upon which the colors are marked, the beginner will have little or no difficulty in doing the work and getting satisfactory results.

There are various forms of embroidering a shirt waist, one extremely attractive style being to apply linen pieces worked in the form of epaulettes which extend from the collar down the sleeve nearly to the elbow. Belt, collar and cuffs, embroidered, are applied in the same manner, and if more elaborate pattern is desired, then the body of the waist in front may be worked. Still another style shows the entire front of the waist done in an almost solid mass of cross stitching, which, while it looks very complicated, requires more time than deep thought to do. The veriest tyro in needlework is bound to be successful if she but possess the necessary patience to complete the design.

A very individual and charming gown is made from cott voile of a very even thread. Work a design around the bottom of the skirt; also for belt, collars and cuffs, with the added decoration of a band that extends from the neck down the shoulder seam, and the outside of the sleeve to the cuff. If done in drill, rich silks, the effect will be surprisingly beautiful.

One of the most interesting ways of utilizing cross stitch is in the marking and decoration of towels, and there are not only some quaint borders given in the books, but any number of handsome letters for the purpose. In one towel pictured in the illustration, a linen canvas is introduced, and on this the border is done. Linen lace is added and goes to make up a towel, which can be use for a stand cover or fill any of the needs to which such a pretty piece of linen might be put. Another quaint design shows several women water carriers drawing water from an old-fashioned well. Done in cross stitch over canvas the result is unique and effective. Again a deep conventional border, is worked out on the linen and the ends of the towel finished with some of the linen lace which is so popular just now.

It is wonderful what truly beautiful curtains can be made by using some one of the cotton or linen canvases which come for the purpose, working out a narrow border in simple cross stitch down the side. This ornamentation may be done separately on strips of the material or applied directly to the curtain itself.

A pretty ecru canvas for ornamenting hand and work bags has a design worked in crewels for a border to a work bag, and applied to a silk foundation. One recently seen had the design done in two shades of lavender, a wood brown, dull green, and the whole outlined in black. The body of the bag was heliotrope taffeta and was drawn up by ribbons the same shade. The cotton canvas first mentioned is to be worked in silk in an imitation of old Gobelin tapestry, but with cotton instead of silk. In addition to those mentioned there are linens of coarser weave, such as those of Butcher fame, the sheer French linens and many damasks.

Other fabrics besides canvas may be used for cross stitch embroidery. For example, ginghams may be employed in very pretty fashion for fancy aprons, the squares of the checked material being covered with a pattern in cross stitch done in cotton in some color or colors or in simple white, according to the taste of the worker. Worsteds are also available when working in crewels, and common bunting is practical for borders to trim gowns. This is quite as simple to work upon as canvas because of the evenness of the weave. Batistes and even common cheese cloth are occasionally used as a foundation for borders in cross stitch, though in the case of the last named material it scarcely pays to put so much work on anything so perishable. Still one can see the great variety of materials available.

If a variation is desired in the design, sometimes the background is done in cross stitch, leaving the pattern in relief. This is not unpleasing for towel ends. Much of the Russian work is done in this way. Coarse net may be used also in the same fashion, for bureau covers. A scarf done in white with a thin silk lining to bring the pattern into prominence makes a very effective cover for the bureau.

The canvas over which so many of the designs are worked is very inexpensive and comes quite two yards wide. Care must be observed in basting it upon the material to be used, for any change in position will distort the design and quite spoil its effectiveness. First lay the canvas on very evenly, so that the lines run perfectly horizontal. Baste securely, taking a cross stitch every now and then for safety's sake, to prevent slipping. It is usually best to use a frame for the work, as this keeps the materials tight and gives opportunity to draw the threads without fear of warping the material. Another fault to be guarded against is in bringing the needle up through the fabric and splitting the threads of the canvas, so that in removing the work the stitches become disarranged.

To remove the canvas after the design is worked, first pull out the basting threads, then pull away the canvas thread by thread, so as not to disturb the other stitches. The work is facilitated if the pattern is open, for it is easier to get between and cut the threads of the canvas. Draw the shortest threads first, then it will be easier to draw the longer ones. Draw them all in one direction first, but do not be too strenuous in the operation, else the pattern will be askew.

When all the canvas has been removed cover the work with a cloth and press with a warm iron. Just press down evenly, but do not iron, or else the embroidery will be disturbed, and take care not to use too hot an iron, for even though colors are supposed to be fast heat will often darken them.

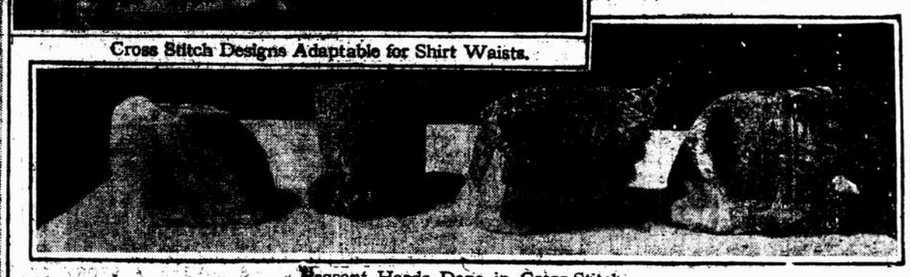
For a girl preparing her trousseau the innumerable alphabets in German and other texts will afford a fund of inspiration for decorating the contents of her linen chest.

A runner for the table is one of the things a girl can make in cross stitch embroidery, and a bed spread is another.

In Germany some pieces of cross stitch done by the young girls are so elaborate that they are used as wall decorations, but while such things are fine as specimens of expert needlecraft, the beauty of this work is that the simplest border has a corresponding beauty and individuality, so that a girl's effort is never lost, even though she achieves nothing more elaborate than a lettered towel. In this fact lies the value of cross stitch.



Cross Stitch Designs Adaptable for Shirt Waists.



Peasant Hoods Done in Cross Stitch.

BLACK KNIGHT
STOVE POLISH

is not a little, messy box of powder that has to be mixed with water, nor a hard cake that has to be scraped. It is a generous can of paste, easily applied and magical in its results. For stoves, pipes, grates and iron-work.

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

THE F. F. DALLEY CO., LIMITED
HAMILTON, ONT. 28
Makers of the famous "2 in 1" Shoe Polish.

THE 'WITNESS' DAILY PATTERN.

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



8874

8874.—PRETTY DRESS FOR GIRL.

Brown serge, with pipings of red and black soutache braid for trimming was used for this model. The fronts are shaped to simulate a side closing, but the dress is closed at the centre back. Deep Gibson tucks lend breadth to the shoulders. The sleeve is plaited into the band cuff. The pattern is cut in five sizes: 6, 8, 10, 12, 14 years. It requires three yards and a half of 44-inch material for the ten-year size.

PATTERN COUPON.

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

Size .....

Name .....

Address in full:

.....

.....

.....

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

WOMAN'S WORK

MEETINGS OF THE COMING WEEK

YOUNG PEOPLE'S SOCIAL CLUBS.

The Montreal Club will meet for business in the Bureau parlor, 95 Union avenue, on Tuesday evening, January 31, at eight o'clock. The Westmount Branch will meet in the Westmount Baptist Church parlors, on Thursday evening, February 2, at half-past seven.

MONTREAL WOMEN'S CLUB.

The next meeting of the Social Science department of the club will be on Monday afternoon, at half-past three o'clock. Dr. W. Gordon M. Byers will give a lecture on 'Eyesight and the public welfare.' Miss Margaret Gill will be the pianist of the afternoon.

CANADIAN NURSES COMMITTEE.

The usual committee meeting of the Canadian Nurses' Association will be held on Monday, February 6th, in their reading room, 106 Lindsay Building.

DR. ABBOTT TO LECTURE.

The monthly lecture to the members of the Canadian Nurses Association will be delivered by Dr. Maude Abbott, on February 7, at 8 p.m., in the Medico-Chirurgical rooms, 112 Mansfield street. Dr. Abbott's subject will be 'Original contributions of women to medical science.' As this promises to be an interesting lecture, it is hoped that a large number of nurses will attend.

W. C. A. COMMITTEES.

The Library Committee will meet on Wednesday morning, at eleven o'clock; the Board of Directors, at the same hour on Thursday morning.

DICKENS STORY AT THE Y. W. C. A.

A Dickens reading, 'The story of little Paul,' from 'Dombey and Son,' will be given by the Rev. Dr. Symonds, at 8.15 p.m., on Tuesday.

HOME NURSING.

A demonstration in the general care of patient and room will be given in the nursing course at the Y. W. C. A., on Saturday evening, February 4, at eight o'clock.

WOMEN'S AUXILIARIES.

The quarterly meeting of the Methodist Women's Missionary Society Auxiliaries of this city will be held in the lecture room of Mountain Street Church, on Wednesday afternoon, February 1, at three o'clock. Madame Charles Bieler will deliver an address on 'Religion in France, past and present,' and Mrs. T. G. Williams, branch president, will also speak.

MACVICAR LADIES' AID.

The Ladies' Aid Society of MacVicar Memorial Presbyterian Church will hold its regular monthly meeting on Thursday, February 2, at 3.15 p.m. sharp, in the vestry of the church.

W. C. T. U. MEETINGS.

The regular monthly meeting of the Westmount W. C. T. U. will be held on Friday, February 3, at 3 p.m., in Victoria Hall.

The St. Denis Boulevard W. C. T. U. will hold their monthly prayer meeting on Monday, January 30, at the home of Mrs. Farlinger, 1304 St. Dominique street, at 2.30 p.m.

A rally of the Hochelaga County Union will be held at Zion Congregational Church, on Tuesday afternoon, January 31, at half-past two o'clock. All local presidents are members ex-officio. Each local union is entitled to two delegates and one for every ten paying members. A cordial invitation to all.

ECOLES MENAGERES.

The English cooking classes of the 'Ecoles Menageres Provinciales', at 14 Church street, meet on Monday night, at half-past seven o'clock. Sewing and dressmaking class on Tuesday nights, at half-past seven, and Wednesday mornings at ten o'clock. Millinery, Monday, at 10 a.m., and Tuesday, at 7.30 p.m., Irish crochet lace and French tapestry by request.

Don't miss the beginning of the new story in to-day's paper. It is too good to lose and you will want to save it and pass it on to your neighbor.

Known by Name

Silver plate of best quality and life-long durability is known by the name

"1847 ROGERS BROS."

On knives, forks, spoons, etc., this is a mark of distinction, superiority and exclusiveness.

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

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

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR

SECRETARY'S MESSAGE.

It is a blessed secret this, of living by the day. Any one can carry his burden, however heavy, until nightfall. Any one can do his work, however hard, for one day; any one can live sweetly, patiently, lovingly and purely, until the sun goes down. And that is what life really means to us—just one little day. Do to-day's duty; fight to-day's temptations, and do not weaken and distract yourself by looking forward to things you cannot see and could not understand if you could see them. God gives us nights to shut down the curtain of darkness on our little days. We cannot see beyond. Short horizons make life easier, and give us one of the blessed secrets of brave, true, holy living.

A MISSIONARY MEETING.

The secretary of the Montreal C. E. Union, Miss Hall, had the privilege of attending the missionary meeting of St. Jude's Young People's Society, last Tuesday evening, when Doctor Minnie Gomery, from Islamabad, Kashmir, India, who is home on furlough, gave a vivid and interesting talks on her work in Islamabad.

Doctor Gomery went out to Kashmir as a medical missionary about eleven years ago. Two years were spent in learning the language, in fact two languages had to be learnt, Kashmiri and Hindustani, for the natives when spoken to in their own language, Kashmiri, will very often reply in Hindustani. The reason for this is that they say the people of Kashmir are very bad people, and they do not always want others to know they are natives of Kashmir.

Dr. Gomery has a hospital in Islamabad which will accommodate twenty-four patients by utilizing the verandahs, which will house nine or ten patients. The dispensary is in another building, where Doctor Gomery and her assistant, Miss Newman, will very often treat from one hundred to a hundred and twenty out-patients in one day. There are some lonely days, but not many, for there is so much to be done that there is not much time to be lonely.

Doctor Gomery and her two assistants are the only Christians, with the exception of a few native ones, in Islamabad, a town of about twenty-two thousand people, and often for months they do not have any visitors or church service, except the services held by themselves and native Christians in their dining-room.

The Young People's Society of St. Jude's Church have undertaken to support a bed in this hospital. Some other members of St. Jude's Church are already supporting a bed. Doctor Gomery has been greatly helped in her work by the people of St. Jude's; they helped by subscriptions to build the hospital, and also helped by their prayers. Doctor Gomery truly said that though money was greatly needed, there was a still greater need of prayer, and that it was a great help to the missionaries in the field to know that the friends at home were praying for them and their work.

THE QUIET HOUR AND EVANGELISM.

How should the Quiet Hour be kept? Each one must decide that for himself. Part of it will be spent in reading, with meditation, devotional passages of the Bible, part, perhaps, in reading some devotional book; part in petition for special blessing; but some part should also be spent in sitting quietly before God, realizing, 'practicing' his presence; opening the soul to him: listening to his voice.

Does the Quiet Hour mean a literal hour of sixty minutes?

No, it means 'at least fifteen minutes' better still, half an hour; enough time genuinely to realize the presence of God, and quietly to commune with him. We believe that fifteen minutes a day is the least time that should thus be given. Must the 'Quiet Hour' always be observed in the morning?

No; the title 'Quiet Hour' was deliberately chosen rather than the 'morning watch,' to give liberty in the time of its observance, but we very strongly advise the first morning hour, immediately on rising, and before breakfast. Busy men and women will find this almost the only time of which they can be sure. Can others besides Endeavorers become 'Comrades of the Quiet Hour'?

Yes, any one who will, young or old. We hope Endeavorers will get as many other Christians as possible to join them as 'Comrades.'

VISITS.

The secretary, Miss Hall, visited the Westminster Presbyterian Christian Endeavor Society on Monday evening, January 16th, and Calvary (Congregational) Christian Endeavor Society last Monday evening. At Westminster Society, Miss McDowall led the meeting. The topic was 'Lessons from great lives, Abraham,' and Miss McDowall pointed out the many great lessons to be learned from the life of such a man.

Mr. Cushing, president of Calvary C. E. Society, conducted the meeting last Monday and spoke briefly on the topic, 'Prevailing prayer.' Miss Hall also gave a few thoughts on the subject: The Rev. Dr. Martin, in the pastor's five minutes, expressed this thought, that it was only the working Christians who prayed; the loafing Christian never or seldom really prayed. When a Christian sets out to win some one for Christ, it became a burden on his heart, and it would not be long before he realized that he had to go somewhere by himself and pray; he would feel the great need of prayer. Christ felt the need of prayer when he would go up into the mountains to pray. If every Christian Endeavorer in this city would set out to win one soul our churches would be on fire with zeal for our Master.

S. W. O. G. CLASS.

Two members of the S.W.O.G. class gave excellent reports of our city mission work, at Mount Royal Avenue Methodist Society, last Monday evening.

Miss Mabel Burke reported the work among the Chinese and the great need for more earnest effort in this mission.

Mr. George W. Rowell told of the encouraging work among the Jews, and of the difficulties and of the great need for workers.

The members of this class have been untiring in their efforts these past few months, in trying to give to our young people a practical knowledge of what is being done in our city missions. Many of our young people know more to-day than they ever knew before, and they owe it all to the members of the S. W. O. G. class, who felt, while studying the text-book, 'Strangers Within Our Gates,' at Knowlton, last summer, that they had a work to do, that this was their opportunity, and were not slow to grasp it.

Any society, no matter of what denomination, that would like to have two or three members of this class visit them, just communicate with their president, Miss L. Walker, 459 Elm avenue, Westmount.

CONSECRATION MEETING.

Mount Royal Avenue Methodist Society held the last consecration meeting on Sunday, 4 Dec. 31, after the church service. Many of the friends and members of the congregation remained for the meeting. The topic, 'Untrodden ways,' was briefly taken up by the convener of the Lookout Committee, two lists of untrodden ways were placed before the audience on large cards, and they were asked to make their choice for 1911. The roll-call followed, and a number of the older members also spoke, giving helpful thoughts on the topic. Everyone seemed to enjoy the change of evening for once, and the suggestion is made that all societies try having their roll-call for February on the Sunday evening on account of the C. E. rally on the first Monday in that month.

USE YOUR HONORARIES.

If Field Secretary Rottman is right—and surely he is right—societies will do well to form senior societies, whose meetings will be the regular prayer meetings of the church. This is what Mr. Rottman says: —

'The graduate or veteran Endeavorers are coming to the front. We used to call them honorary members, and put them on a pretty shelf. Oh they come! The church prayer meeting needs them, and needs them badly. They are to apply to the weekly prayer meeting all the splendid Christian Endeavor methods that made us a strong help to the church, and thus help to make it anything but a w-e-a-k-l-y meeting. One thousand such members taken from their honorary shelf and put into this active service will be a boon to our pastors and will mean increased efficiency in our ranks.'

Of course this is true. Now for senior societies.

ATLANTIC CITY, 1911.

The Atlantic City convention will be 'different' from any other convention Christian Endeavor has ever held.

The local constituency is smaller than that of any city that has ever entertained an international convention.

Practically all the available local Endeavorers will be needed for service on the reception committee and as ushers.

For this reason, instead of having a local chorus to lead the singing, we are going to have twelve or more of the largest cities in the country each furnish a chorus of two hundred or more voices, special sessions of the convention to be assigned to each chorus.

These separate choruses will be merged into one great chorus for the largest open-air song service ever held.

Probably not less than 100,000 people will assemble on the famous Board Walk for this service.

For the first time all the delegates will be quartered in hotels. Special rates have been secured, so that we can guarantee perfect satisfaction and ample accommodation for the full week of the convention; room and meals for $10 and upward. Still cheaper accommodations, as low as $7 a week can be secured if desired. The hotels will be carefully selected, and only temperance houses will be used. Hundreds of the best hotels in the city sell no liquor, and we propose to show them we appreciate the stand they have taken on this question.

Definite information regarding reduced railway rates will be given later.

The indications now are that we shall have record-breaking delegations from all parts of the country.

Are you planning to go?

Have you talked it up in your society?

Begin now to plan to spend your next vacation, and enjoy the inspiration of this mighty gathering of young people, at Atlantic City, July 6 to 12, 1911.

Our transportation manager, Mr. Norman Doig, will gladly give you any information in his power. Address care of C. E. Headquarters, 44 Marin avenue, Montreal.

A REMINDER.

We hope you have not forgotten the Endeavor Day Rally, February 6th, in Zion Church. All Christian young people, and older ones too, are cordially invited to attend our rally and hear the Rev. Frank J. Day on 'The challenge of our city.'

FOOD INSPECTION.

A lecture of great importance to the citizens of Montreal will be given in the Natural History Society's lecture room, 365 Mountain street, on Monday evening next, the 30th inst., at 8.15 o'clock. The subject, 'Method of food inspection for the city of Montreal,' will be treated by Dr. Milton L. Hersey, M.Sc., who is an acknowledged authority in the matter. The lecture will be illustrated by a number of adulterated food samples. The public are cordially invited to be present.

Greatest Meet of Skaters To-day in Canada's Sporting History

WORLD'S INTERNATIONAL SKATING CHAMPIONSHIPS

Monster Gathering of Amateur Skating Stars on the M.A.A.A Rink this Afternoon.

GOOD ENTRIES—BRILLIANT PROSPECTS.

Oholm, European Champion, Expected to Create New Records, Being in the Pink of Condition and Practice—Lamy, McLean, Russel Wheeler and a Host of Others Will Compete.

The gentlemen connected with the Amateur Skating Association of Canada are to be complimented on bringing to Montreal, from practically the four corners of the earth, such a galaxy of amateur skaters, which in point of quality and number has not been equalled in the history of Canadian sport.

The list of competitors, including as it does, the name of the amateur skating champions of Europe, America and Canada, as well as those who have competed in amateur skating events with credit and distinction in all parts of the skating world.

A 'Witness' editorial in Thursday's edition made use of the following expression, respecting our grand Canadian climate:

'We are not half proud enough of our Canadian winter. We try to hide it as if it were a sort of family skeleton, whereas, as we cannot too often insist, it is one of our chief glories and one of our best assets for moral and material benefit. Of course to enjoy the winter in Canada one has to cultivate her winter sports.'

The gentlemen, who from a genuine lv of amateur sport, have worked so hard to arrange the monster meet today, have done their share in the 'cultivation of winter sports,' and that their efforts will meet mith that appreciation they deserve, the advance booking of seats would seem to indicate.

Victor Mauritz Oholm, the fastest skater in Europe, has come from far away Stockholm, Sweden, representing the Stockholm Amateur Skating Association, which is affiliated to the International Skating Union, the controlling body of amateur skaters throughout the world.



MR. LOUIS RUBENSTEIN,
Hon. Sec.-Treas. A.S.A. of Canada, one of the timekeepers to-day.

Montreal is honored by having one of its most respected and enthusiastic members of amateur sport on the executive of this important union, in the person of Mr. Jas. Taylor, whose photograph adorns this page.

As one, who has borne the hard and exacting clerical work, in connection with the arranging of the skating meet, Mr. Louis Rubenstein, honorary secretary-treasurer of the Amateur Skating Association of Canada, is deserving of the thanks of those skating enthusiasts who will assemble on the M.A.A.A. Rink to-day.

The skaters themselves are a representative lot of the world's fastest amateurs, the performances of McLean in wresting the championship title from Edmund Lamy a few days ago, the recovery of form by the latter, and the prominent showing by Russell Wheeler, the local crack, not to speak of the European champion already referred to, and a number of others, seniors and juniors, and should between them not only put up some bright and entertaining performances, but place on record such times and results that will make history in amateur skating.

The gold and silver medals, which will be presented to the fortunate winners, are of artistic design, and are on view at the Fashion Craft store on St. James street. They were expressly designed by R. Hemsley, and are a credit to this gentleman's artistry.

The ice, notwithstanding the slight thaw, is in splendid condition, the clearing staff of the M.A.A.A. Rink having been hard at work keeping the track in first-class order. Some sensational records are looked for.

In order that the opportunity of seeing the races may be within the reach of all, the Amateur Skating Association of Canada thoughtfully decided to reserve the whole of the east side of the grand stand at 25 cents a seat.

The following gentlemen will officiate at the meet:

Referee—Jas. A. Taylor, president A. S. A. of C.

Judges—Allen I. Blanchard, Chicago; D. H. Stayback, Verona Lake; W. C. Finley, F. C. Barlow, Major Freeman, H. B. Yates, M.D.; Leslie H. Boyd, K.C.; Fred. G. Reid, president M. T. and S. C.

Timekeepers—E. Herbert Brown, Louis Rubenstein, John Harding, Saranac Lake, N.Y.; Fred. H. Tucker, jr., Brooklyn, N.Y.; W. O. H. Dodds, John Davidson.

Starter—A. Leithhead.

Scorers—John Moore (chief), R. Chas. Irwin, Roland Gomery, Chas. S. Virtue, Jas. Macdonald.

Clerks of course—Laz. Rubenstein, Gordon C. Bowie, F. G. Robertson, D. Logan, T. Yates Foster.

Umpires—Percival Molson, W. A. Coates, F. C. Wheeler, James Drury, A. W. Murray, N. Clare Wight, A. G. Gardner, Wm. Northey.

Announcer—F. C. A. McIndoe.



MR. JAMES TAYLOR,
President of the A.S.A. of Canada.

MR. LOUIS RUBENSTEIN,
Hon. Sec.-Treas. A.S.A. of Canada, one of the timekeepers to-day.

MR. W. NORTHEY,
Secretary of the Arena and one of the umpires at the M.A.A.A. Rink to-day.

DR. H. B. YATES
One of the Judges to-day.

BRITISH SKI-ISTS.

Ski Race from Wildstrubel to Montana.

Montana, Switzerland, Jan. 7.— It was from this resort in December, 1899, that Lord Roberts was summoned to South Africa. As vice-president of the Public Schools Alpine Sports Club and in recent visits he has manifested his continued interest in this centre of winter recreation.

This association of Lord Roberts's name with Montana will be further strengthened by the inauguration yesterday and to-day in brilliant weather of what is undoubtedly the greatest English ski race from the standpoint of mountainous adventure and change of altitude.

The Wildstrubel Hut, from which the race starts, is situated nearly 10,000 feet above the sea, and the finish at Montana is 4,000 feet above the sea level.

The competitors in the race left here yesterday morning under a cloudless sky with the snow in excellent condition. Amongst those present at Montana during the race were the Rev. Edward Lyttelton, headmaster of Eton; the Rev. Lionel Ford, headmaster of Harrow; the Rev. Canon Hyslop, warden of Glen Almond, and the headmasters of Malvern and Marlborough.

The following were the competitors: M. Baggaley (Eton), Captain Buzzard (St. Paul's), J. C. Browne and M. C. Browne (Radley), E. Russell Clarke (Charterhouse), H. Collins (Woolwich R.F.A.), C. Hopkinson (St. Paul's), Brian K. Lunn (Westminster), C. L. Parkin (Radley), E. Saxon White (Durham University).

The thermometer registered 36 degrees of frost, and a start was made from the hut precisely at 10 o'clock this morning. The snow was in perfect condition.

C. Hopkinson arrived at the finish distance 11 1-2 kilometres (about seven miles), in exactly 61 minutes; H. Collins, 66 minutes; E. Russell Clarke, 68 minutes; M. Baggaley, 69 minutes; and Captain Buzzard, 70 minutes. The last man completed his descent in 1 hour 50 minutes.

The cup will be presented to the winner at the annual dinner of the Public Schools Alpine Sports Club in June, and medals to all the competitors in this very arduous and sporting contest. The headmaster of Eaton will preside.—Reuter.



MR. W. C. FINLAY,
One of the Judges at the Skating Meet.

RINK LOTHARIO.

Eloped with Scottish Merchant's Daughter.

From the banks and braes of Bonnie Scotland comes the following echo of the British roller skating craze:

The skating rink has furnished another romance which, according to the details which have so far transpired, will be a serious rival in the affections of the sentimental to the older stories of flight and pursuit.

It is stated that the daughter of a well-known 'merchant prince' of the West of Scotland has eloped with a skating ring attendant. The pair were secretly married, after which they went off to London.

The father of the lady, who is only just out of her 'teens, and moved in the best Scottish society, followed the couple to London, accompanied by a solicitor, and after a dramatic scene persuaded her to return home.

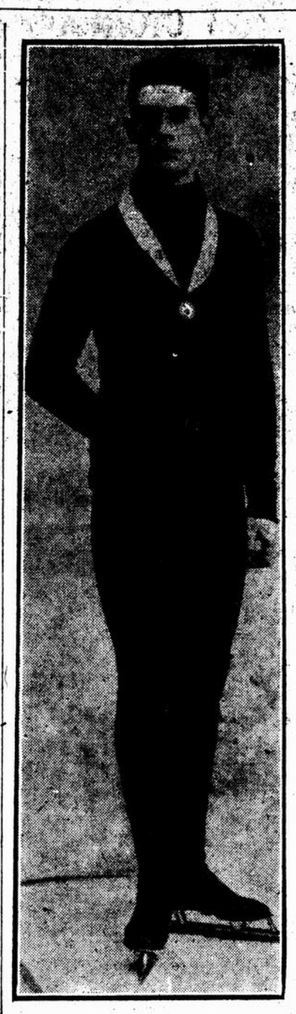
The International Skating Championships will positively take place to-day, whatever the weather conditions, was the message to the 'Witness' by Mr. Louis Rubenstein over the 'phone this morning.

OFF TO OTTAWA.

Y.M.C.A. Central to Play Capital City Y.M.C.A.

The Central Y.M.C.A. basketball team, which will play the Ottawa Y.M.C.A. in Ottawa to-morrow, will leave Montreal in charge of Messrs. Roland Gomery and Arthur Plow. The team will be composed as follows:

A. Scott, Peter Cameron, Alex. Cameron, Rod Thompson, Jack Leonard.



VICTOR MAURITZ OHOLM,
Europe's Fastest Amateur Skater.

NOTES and COMMENT

The international skating races are to-day.

Probably there has not been such an array of skating talent seen on the M. A. A. A. rink, as will be seen this afternoon.

Oholm, Lamy, McLean, Russell Wheeler, Logan, Halverson, Gunderson, and others too numerous to mention, are names to conjure with in the sport of skating.

To-day is the second day of the 'Ten days of Sports.' The principal events are the skating meet referred to, and Wanderers and Ottawa to-night.

There is a genuine move in the direction of bringing Hack and Gotch together in a match for the wrestlers' championship of the world. Further authentic information will be to hand shortly.

Mr. Roland Gomery has ordered the R.R.Y.M.C.A. and Highland Basketball teams, who have tied for third place in the City Basketball League, to play off in a sudden death game on the McGill or M.A.A.A. floor, whichever is mutually agreed upon.



MR. JOHN DAVIDSON,
Timekeeper at the Skating Meet to-day.

WANDERERS vs. OTTAWA AT THE ARENA TO-NIGHT.

A special detailed report of this match will appear in Monday's 'Witness.'

'PHONE CALLS

Up 3577, please!

Riley Hern? 'Witness'!

That you, Riley? Say, now that you are through with the 'lone trail' sale, what are the prospects for to-night?

Good, eh! That's all right!

Johnson's knee better?

That's fine, same line up?

Look here, Riley, tell the boys they are more use to their side on the ice than freezing to death on the fence.

Do you tumble? Good!

Hold on a minute; whoever goes off don't you emulate the Vezina act of Tuesday last; that net would look rotten without you gracing it.

What's that — you know a trick worth two of that. Of course you do, but there is no saying what will happen. One sure thing, there'll be a hot time in the old town to-night! So long!

M. A. A. A. DANCE.

Large and Fashionable Gathering Present Last Night.

The sixth annual dance of the M. A.A.A., at the clubhouse, Peel street, last night, was a huge success. The gymnasium, which was used as a ball room, was a very dream of lovelliness, with its magnificent decorations, gleaming lights, and well polished floor, on which the merry tap of the light fantastic responded well into the wee sma' hours.

Festoons of laurel made a pleasing effect on the entrance-hall, and stairways, while the supper-room looked lovely, with its masses of greenery and tulips. In fact all that could be done with flags, pennants, greenery, palms, ferns and variegated tulips, went to add grace and beauty to the clubhouse. The programmes were very pretty and original in design.

There was a large and fashionable atendance present at one of the most enjoyable dances held at the M.A.A.A.

DERIAZ MET STEURS.

A fair crowd turned up to see Maurice Deriaz try conclusions with the heavy Belgian wrestler at Sohmer Park last night.

Deriaz has improved considerably in his style of wrestling since being up against the cracks, and had some good form to justify the opinion that he would give Steurs a good bout.

Steurs held the great Hackenschmidt at bay for over an hour recently in a wrestling handicap Gracco-Roman style, whilst Deriaz, who had improved considerably since his last appearance at the Park, in bouts with Hackenschmidt and others, was in first-class condition.

Deriaz, who is more experienced at the catch-as-catch-can game than Steurs, put up a game struggle for the first ten minutes. He worked for leg holds all the time, and kept the big Belgian busy. But once Steurs got on top, there was nothing to it, and it was only a case of how long the little fellow's strength could hold out. Time and time again he wriggled out of tight corners, but could never succeed in getting the upper hand. He made Steurs work hard all the way, but at no time did he have the big fellow in danger.

Since he was here last, Steurs appears to have learned a whole lot about the catch-at-catch-can game. But it was noticeable that when he once got on top of Deriaz he fell into the Greaco-Roman style, and it was with holds above the waist that he won both falls.



MR. W. G. ROSS,
One of the executive of the A.S.A. of Canada.

OTTAWA AND WANDERERS AT ARENA TO-NIGHT

Local Team's Line-Up Will be the Same With Smaill and Roberts in Reserve—Visitors at Full Strength. Bruce Stuart as Spare.

RESULT HAS IMPORTANT BEARING ON CHAMPIONSHIP

Five Hundred Rooters Will Accompany the Senators and Take Their Chance of Getting in—Every Seat Sold — Game Will Be Seen by Over Six Thousand.

SENIOR PROFESSIONAL HOCKEY

STANDING OF CLUBS IN LEAGUE TABLE

	Plyd.	Won	Lost	GOALS For	GOALS Agst.	Pts.
Ottawa	6	6	0	57	26	
Canadiens	7	4	3	34	26	
Wanderers	4	3	1	20	21	
Quebec	7	1	6	26	48	
Renfrew	5	1	4	22	36	

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

The greatest game of the present senior hockey season is down for decision to-night, when the Wanderers and Ottawa meet at the Arena to-night.

The Wanderers will play the same seven that have taken the ice in recent matches, with Smaill, Nicoll and Roberts as spares.

Ottawa will follow suit, having in their reserve the celebrated Bruce Stuart, whose ultimate designs on this season's hockey were enshrouded in mystery, until the 'Witness' announced it two days ahead of any other publication in Canada.

The game will have an important bearing on the hockey situation, as should the Wanderers win, it will open out the league championship possibilities, while if Ottawa continue their conquering career, it will leave senior hockey practically devoid of interested rivalry.

The Wanderers and their financial executive are fully aware of this, and have put in a hard and strenuous preparation in order to strip in the perfection of condition to win.

A glance at the league table will show the importance of a win for the local boys, who without being boastfully cocksure, are quietly confident of 'trimming the Senators.'

Five hundred rooters will accompany the visitors to cheer them on to victory, who will take a chance on getting in, whilst all the reserved seats are sold, a number will be able to gain admission and view the game from the popular portion of the Arena.

It is anticipated that fully six thousand spectators will view the game, and it speaks well for the quality of hockey put up by the clubs under the N. H. A. of Canada, that such an enormous rush for seats so early in the season should take place.

(WANDERERS.)

Hern.
Marshall.
Johnston.
Glass.
Hyland. Russell. Gardner.
O
Kerr. Walsh. Ridpath.
Darrach.
Shore.
Lake.
Lesueur.
(OTTAWA.)

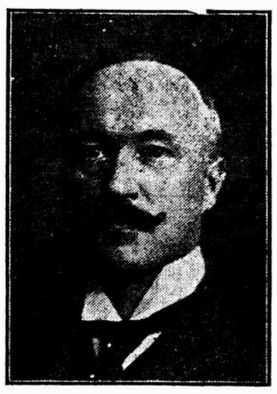
Ottawa, Jan. 27.—With the crucial game of the season but a few hours off, every man on the Ottawa team seems quite confident of a victory over Wanderers in to-morrow's big match at the metropolis. Ottawa players expressed delight when told to-day that the weather forecast predicted frost. It will be recalled that when the Wanderers lifted the Stanley Cup last March, the weather was extremely mild, and the ice covered with water. In view of the showing of the Ottawas against the Renfrew team on Tuesday, when the ice was soft, many think that the chances of the red, w... team would be multip... ing slow for the big ca... Wanderers. Nevertheless... officers and players are... for a turn in the weat...

'We should win by... providing the boys stay... Captain Lesueur, 'com... out-skate that of the... our defence will prove... strong.'

Bruce Stuart says he... will outlast their opponent... Smith, who is now coa... Irrew team, says he expects... defeat Wanderers almost as... as they did in the Capita...

There is a possibility... playing for Ottawa, in which... path will move to rover... both Darragh and Currie w... on the line. Stuart is... but many doubt the intent... Ottawa executive as to... rover.

Three hundred enthusiasts... dred of whom will take... standing room, will accompany... tawa team. President Mo... they are quite satisfied w... and Bowie as referees.



MR. E. HERB BROWN,
Timekeeper at to-day's Skating Meet.



MR. PERCY MOLSON,
An Umpire at To-day's Skating Championships.

MAJOR W. O. H. DODDS,
A prominent official of the A.S.A. of Canada.

MR. PERCY MOLSON,
An Umpire at To-day's Skating Championships.

HALIFAX HOCKEY.

Halifax, N.S., Jan. 27.—In a hard-racking hockey match, which had 5,000 fans in a thrill of excitement from the moment the teams lined in until the gong sounded and the players left the ice, the Halifax professionals defeated the New Glasgow team in the Halifax Arena to-night by a score of 7 to 3, and secured a two-game lead for the professional championship of the Maritime Provinces. Although the New Glasgow team was outclassed, members of their team put up brilliant individual play, and the result was uncertain until well on in the middle half, when the Halifax team, by combination work, bombarded the visitors' goal and rolled up a four-goal lead. The New Glasgow team would have made a much better showing had it not been for their determination to score it. Referee MacNairmara, of Montreal, was very strict, and the players spent considerable time in the penalty box. Chester Gregory, captain of the New Glasgow team, was the star of the evening. But the other members of the team were outclassed, with the exception of Williams, who is one of the fastest skaters in the Maritime Provinces. The game was fast and as good as the Moncton-Halifax game.

MOUNT FOREST WON.

Wingham, Ont., Jan. 27.—Wingham met defeat for the second time to-night in the division of the N... Hockey League, in a game... Mount Forest, on very fast ice... time score, 4 to 2 in favor of M... Forest; full time score, 7 to 3... of the visitors. Cook, of Toronto, refereed.

SIR MONTAGU...
Very much interested in Canada, one of...



THE PARK SLIDE WILL HAVE A FETE DE NUIT IN CONNECTION WITH THE TEN DAYS OF SPORT.

CURLING COMMENTARY

St. Andrews in Final of Jubilee Trophy—Beat Montreal Last Night

CALEDONIA FOR OTTAWA.

Clubists Have Curled Well and Consistently, and Deserved Honor of being in Finals.

GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S
Caledonia, 42; Sherbrooke, 20.

JUBILEE TROPHY.
Montreal, 41; Sherbrooke, 12.
St. Andrew's, 31; Montreal, 26.

St. Andrew's and Caledonia figure in the finals of the Jubilee and Governor-General's trophy competitions, being in the proud position through good and consistent curling.

The greatest credit is due to the St. Andrew's rinks, who all through the competitions have shown real class curling, and have played with a determination and earnestness that has been an important factor in their success.

They have not known the meaning of the word impossible in a curling sense, and the games played in this competition have been a curling treat to watch.

With steady, persistent play, they played every end as if it were the last, and no one will grudge them the proud distinction of figuring in the finals of the Jubilee Trophy.

Caledonia have not lost a game with either of the rinks that have competed in the Governor-General, and thoroughly deserve the distinction of being in the final of this trophy, the game for which will be played in Ottawa on Tuesday.

ST. ANDREW'S vs. MONTREAL.

St. Andrew's.	Montreal.
J. G. Stewart,	J. E. Johnson,
W. H. Murphy,	J. H. Birks,
W. J. McNally,	W. O. H. Dodds,
E. St. Amand, (skip)—17	J. F. Mundle, (skip)—10
C. W. Schnare,	H. R. Trenholme,
J. Baird,	A. P. Glassco,
H. M. Watson,	Hedley Suckling,
W. M. Kearns, (skip)—14	W. Brown, (skip—16
31	26

Caledonia had little difficulty in disposing of the Victoria, of Quebec. Caledonia have won every match in which they have engaged with ease. At no time did the Victorias look really dangerous, although during the first half of the match it did look once as though Lyall might be so far down that it would require all the efforts of his brother skip to extricate Caledonians from a difficult position. Later on, however, he not only evened matters up, but took the lead himself and kept it.

Champion went off with the lead against Lyall, getting 8-4 in the first seven ends. On the eighth, Lyall evened matters up with a fine 4, thus tieing the score. Each got a 2 on the last two ends, and the final result was that Lyall won out by 19-13.

On the other sheet Hughes went off at a great pace, and seemed determined to make the issue of the game a certainty in the first half. At the close of the eighth end he was 13-2 and after a single to each of them had followed, he went still further ahead with a 4 and 1. Of the next four ends each won two, Bignall getting a point the better of the exchanges. On the 16th the score board read 21-6 in favor of Hughes and winning one of the two remaining ends by 2, while the best that his opponent could do was to score a single, he finished up 16 points to the good. Scores:

Caledonia.	Victoria.
J. N. Warmington	A. Scott
J. Currie	E. Garneau
C. A. McNee	A. Boulton
W. R. J. Hughes (Skip)—23	H. B. Bignall (Skip)—7
H. G. Punnett	G. Van Felsen
J. L. Eaves	A. E. Scott
J. H. Robertson	A. E. Swift
W. Lyall (Skip)—19	W. S. Champion (Skip)—13
42	20

THE BROOKLINE VISIT.

Members of the Brookline Country Club paid their annual visit to Montreal yesterday, and will remain over for a couple of days. In the morning they engaged three rinks of the Ladies' Montreal Club in friendly contest on the ice at that club, two rinks playing with granites and one with irons, in the latter case the smaller stones in general use by the ladies being requisitioned. The visitors won out by 11 points on the three rinks, but all their winnigs were made with the granites on one of the three. Scores:

GRANITES.

The Ladies.	Brookline.
Miss Gardner	A. S. Brown
Miss Dunlop	A. S. Porter, jr.
Mrs. W. O. Dodds	G. H. Phelps
Mrs. J. H. Dunlop (Skip)—15	H. Jaques (Skip)—11
Mrs. C. T. Hare	J. C. Edwards
Mrs. R. Grant	T. Daland
Miss Wilkins	T. Russell
Mrs. E. Whitehead (Skip)— 4	F. S. Amory (Skip)—21

IRONS.

Miss Rawlings	C. Guild
Miss E. Clay	C. A. King
Miss B. Hamilton	Dr. J. S. Howe
Miss L. Smith (Skip)—12	Dr. E. A. Daniels (Skip)—10
31	42

MONTREAL VS. SHERBROOKE.

Mundle had all his work cut out to keep Bayley from getting away from him in the earlier stages of the game, and at the end of the eighth was only level. Brown started away well, the first five ends yielding him 10 points to the one which his opponent had been able to gather in. On the next end, by means of a beautiful fast draw through a very narrow port, he lay three, but he had shown Thompson how the shot might be made, and the latter taking the same road cut out two of the three. After this Montreal had matters practically all their own way, Thompson only scoring another three points, while Brown was getting to 25. Scores:

Montreal.	Sherbrooke.
H. R. Trenholme	F. B. Wilson
A. P. Glassco	J. F. Morkill
Hedley Suckling	C. W. Cate
W. Brown (Skip)—25	C. G. Thompson (Skip)— 4
J. E. Johnson	Rev. E. Wright
J. H. Birks	C. N. Martin
W. O. H. Dodds	W. McKee
J. F. Mundle (Skip)—16	L. A. Bayley (Skip)— 8
41	12

THE DISTRICT MEDAL.

St. Lawrence played the first half of their district medal game with Victoria of Quebec, last night, the latter taking advantage of the fact that they were in town for the bigger trophy matches to play it off. Score:

Victoria.	St. Lawrence.
G. H. Van Felsen	J. F. Gallagher
A. E. Scott	D. J. H. Murdoch
A. E. Swift	J. Henderson
W. S. Champion (Skip)—25	O. W. G. Dettmers (Skip)—10
A. D. Scott	Dr. G. Berwick
E. G. Garneau	W. H. Griffin
A. R. Boulton	Dr. E. S. Harding
H. B. Bignall (Skip)—13	Dr. J. A. Henderson (Skip)—25
38	35

Caledonia will play the Glebe Club, of Ottawa, for the district medal this afternoon on their own ice.

THE SHAMROCKS AT HOME.

Presentation to Gus Dillon at First Entertainment of Year.

Mirth and music, beauty, color, gaiety and happiness, held sway at the club house of the Shamrock Amateur Athletic Association, at Mile End, when the first entertainment of 1911 was held last night. The club house was gaily decorated with flags, mottos and lanterns, these being used with particular effect in the dance room. The banner of green, with the golden harp, was, of course, specially prominent, while the Union Jack, the Stars and Stripes and the Tri-color were also much in evidence.

The guests, amongst whom were His Worship the Mayor, the Hon. C. J. Doherty, K.C., M.P. (both past presidents of the association), Alderman Thomas O'Connell, and Mr. Cowie, chief engineer of Montreal harbor, were welcomed by officers and prominent members of the S. A. A. A., including Messrs. H. McLaughlin, honorary president; John O'Brien, president; J. Maguire, secretary-treasurer; M. P. Ffennell, chairman entertainment committee; T. F. Slattery, H. McInerney, M. B. Canod, D. F. Sheeley, M. R. Caddidy, W. P. Kearney, J. C. Walsh, F. J. Curran and B. J. Brennan.

Songs were rendered by the Misses Maloney and Lynch, and by Messrs. Wm. Murphy, Ed. Quinn and Ed. O'Brien, and after a few preliminary remarks by the president, Mr. Fennell, chairman entertainment committee, called on Mayor Guerin to present the well-known Shamrock lacrosse player, Gus Dillon, with a diamond ring as a token of the esteem in which he was held by the members of the club.

In making the presentation the Mayor referred to the fact that he was a past president of the Shamrocks, and said it was a source of very great pride to every Irishman, not only in Montreal, but all through Canada, to read of the successes of that club, which was a national as well as an athletic organization. It was a great pleasure to him to be called on to make that presentation to the young athlete who bore the bright title of being the only amateur lacrosse player on the Canadian field. The mayor then presented the ring to Mr. Dillon amidst tumultuous applause.

The recipient briefly replied, thanking the members of the club for their gift, and the mayor for his kind words in conveying it. Other speakers were the Hon. Mr. Doherty, Mr. J. C. Walsh and Mr. Fennell.

Dancing then began, and was continued with much animation till about 2.30 a.m. The music for the dances, from the slow and plaintive waltz airs to the liveller notes for the lances and the two-step, was almost entirely made up of Irish melodies, which were shown to cover a very wide and varied range.

'Let's all go home,' was the motto at the foot of the programme, and when this was reached everybody said good night, and the happy throng scattered to every point of the compass. If the ground had not been covered with snow, and if sleighs and street cars had not taken the place of wheeled carriages, Tennyson's beautiful lines would have been applicable to the home-going of the guests:

Now some to setting sun are gone,
And some to the rising day;
Land on the sand and low on the stone,
The last wheel is whirled away.

ARENA FIXTURES.

Monday.

3 to 4 p.m.—Commercial and Technical vs. Lower Canada College (junior).
4 to 5 p.m.—High School vs. Queen's (junior).
5 to 6 p.m.—Eastern Townships Bank.
7 to 8 p.m.—Canadien.
8 to 9 p.m.—Wanderer.
9 to 10 p.m.—Westmount.
10 to 11 p.m.—Shamrock.

Tuesday.

1 to 3 p.m.—Loyola College.
3 to 4 p.m.—Wykeham College.
4 to 5 p.m.—Westmount.
5 to 6 p.m.—Quebec Bank.
7 to 8 p.m.—Junior Montreal.
8 to 9 p.m.—Senior Victoria.
9 to 10 p.m.—Senior Montreal.
10 to 11 p.m.—Junior Victoria.

Wednesday.

3 to 4 p.m.—Crichton School.
4 to 5 p.m.—Lower Canada vs. Roslyn.
5 to 6 p.m.—Bank of Montreal.
8.30 p.m.—Wanderer vs. Canadien.

Thursday.

1 to 3 p.m.—Loyola College.
3 to 4 p.m.—Commercial and Technical.
4 to 5 p.m.—High School.
5 to 6 p.m.—Quebec Bank.
7 to 8 p.m.—Westmount.
8 to 9 p.m.—Senior Montreal.
9 to 10 p.m.—Senior Victoria.
10 to 11 p.m.—Shamrock.

Friday.

3 to 4 p.m.—Wykeham vs. Victoria (junior).
4 to 5 p.m.—Westmount vs. Commercial and Technical (junior).
5 to 6 p.m.—Bank of Montreal vs. Merchants.
6 to 7 p.m.—Molsons vs. Bank of Toronto.
8.30 p.m.—Earl Grey Skating Club Masquerade.

Saturday.

8 to 9 a.m.—King's vs. Westmount.
9 to 10 a.m.—Crichton School.
10 to 11 a.m.—Lower Canada College.
11 to 12 a.m.—M. A. A. A. Junior Boys.
2.30 p.m.—Westmount vs. Victoria (intermediate).
4 p.m.—Shamrock vs. Montreal (intermediate).
8 p.m.—New Edinburgh vs. Montreal.

TO FLY AT AUTO. SHOW.

Miniature Aeroplanes Likely to be a Feature.

Miniature aeroplanes that can fly are likely to be a feature of next Montreal automobile show in April, according to Mr. E. M. Wilcox, of Toronto, the promoter, who paid a flying visit to the city yesterday. He predicts that there will be half as many cars again as last year at the show.

CAVALIERS CONQUERORS

Defeat Renfrew in Senior Hockey Match After Hard Game.

SCORE, 6 GOALS TO 5.

Renfrew Rallied and Evened Up Score—Lalonde the Hero of the Victory.

Renfrew, Ont., Jan. 27.—The Renfrew hockey team lost another game in the National Hockey Association, on their own ice, going down to defeat before the wonderfully fast Canadiens, of Montreal, by 6 goals to 5. It was fast hockey, particularly in the third period, for while the ice was chippy, the players went at it hard and managed to maintain from beginning to end a very interesting pace. Renfrew's defeat came as hard luck after their great rally in the third period.

In the first quarter Taylor scored for Renfrew, and Payan tallied twice for the visitors, Lalonde's team leading by 2 to 1 when the second got under way.

In the second, after Smith, who took ill, had dropped off, the visitors got three in a row, via Lalonde, Lalonde and Dellaire, making it five to one. Rowe scored for Renfrew and Canadiens led at the second interval by 5 to 2.

Sprague Cleghorn, who had replaced Doherty, after the latter had been substituted for Smith, made it 3 to 5, and while he and Lalonde were off the home team tied the score, Vair and Odie Cleghorn tallying. Then Lalonde and Cleghorn resumed, and while Rowe was with the timers, Payan took Lalonde's pass and made it 6 to 5. Renfrew failed to score again, although they had many chances. The play was rough, but Referees Phillips and Brennan kept the teams well under control.

Canadiens substituted Dellaire for Payer in the first period and Renfrew substituted Gilmour for McNamara and Doherty, and then Sprague Cleghorn for Smith. Renfrew lost 34 minutes in penalties, while Canadiens suffered the loss of a man for 16 minutes.

Fred Taylor on a beautiful end to end rush scored the first goal for Renfrew in double quick time, but Canadiens came back strong, and from a scrimmage Lalonde barely batted one in. Odie Cleghorn was banished for slashing Poulin, and while he was on the bench Payan tallied on a long shot. Canadiens then substituted Dellaire for Payer, Payan going back to the wing, and the Rockland boy playing centre. Rowe, Cleghorn and Poulin were then chased off, and while they were with the timers Taylor tried to carry the puck across the front of his nets, Poulin robbing him of the rubber and Payan batting it in. The first period ended with the score 2 to 1 for the visitors.

Canadiens started out strong in the second period, and when Smith took ill and retired in favor of Doherty, their chances were further improved. Lalonde scored the fourth on a splendid shot, while Rowe and Payan were off, and he also got the fifth when Canadiens had the odd man, Rowe still being on the side. Renfrew then derricked McNamara and put on Larry Gilmour, who made a great improvement. Larry used his body with great effect and stopped his man every time. Dellaire made it 5-1 on Payan's pass, and after Sprague Cleghorn had replaced Doherty he gave Rowe a pass which resulted in a score, Odie Cleghorn being off. Renfrew thus scored against the odd man.

In the third period Renfrew started with a rush, Sprague Cleghorn making it 3-5 on a long shot. Sprague and Lalonde then came to blows, and despite the pleadings of Manager Lecours, who continually shouted through his megaphone: 'Hold your head, Newsy, and stay on the ice,' the Canadien captain struck back at Cleghorn and drew a penalty which almost cost his team their chance to get in the running with Ottawa and Wanderers. While Lalonde and Cleghorn, who each got five minutes, were off, Vair tallied the ninth and Odie Cleghorn the tenth. Rowe was then chased away for sishing Pitre, and with the rink in an uproar, and Alf. Smith shouting at Taylor 'to go up on the line,' Lalonde with the game five minutes to go, jumped back into action, and did so in time to stop a dangerous run by Taylor, and on the return play slapped it across to Payan, who notched the winning goal. Renfrew tried hard to equalize matters, but the Canadien defence was invulnerable.

Lalonde, Pitre and Poulin starred throughout for Canadiens, while Taylor and Gilmour were the best for Renfrew. Doherty and Payer were weak, but the men who replaced them, Sprague Cleghorn and Dellaire, were good. Two thousand spectators saw the match, but Renfrew officers were so disappointed with the failure of their team to redeem itself that they have instructed Coach Alf. Smith to exercise a free hand in order to make or bring in a winning combination. Lindsay's work in the nets was erratic.

Renfrew.	Canadiens.
Lindsay	Goal. Vezina
McNamara	Point. Laviolette
Taylor	Cover. Pitre
Vair	Rover. Lalonde
Smith	Centre. Payan
Cleghorn	R. wing. Payer
Rofe	L. wing. Poulin

Referee—Jack Brennan, Montreal.
Judge of play—Eddie Phillips, Ottawa.
Umpires—McEwen, Renfrew, and N. Dorval, Montreal.
Timers—J. Jackes, Renfrew, and A. Cousineau, Montreal.
Penalty keeper—Herb, Jordan, Renfrew.

MASQUERADE AT WARE'S.

The second day of the ten was featured by a skating carnival and masquerade at Ware's Open Air Skating Rink, at which some exceptionally pretty and novel costumes were seen.

Miss Eileen Theoret won the ladies' prize, being attired in a charmingly original and pretty costume called 'Sweet Bells.'

This young lady has now won over 30 first prizes at skating carnivals. Her brother took the comic costume prize.

Prize winners in detail are as follows:

Best ladies' costume — Miss Eileen Theoret (Sweet Bells). 5-lb. box Ramsay chocolates.

Best men's costume — Romeo St. Onge, Louis XIII. Desk clock.

Best misses' costume—Miss Dawson (Cow Girl), Miss Ware ('Carmen'). Each ¼ doz. fancy lace handkerchiefs.

Best comic costume — L. Theoret (Hebrew Pedlar). Set of Military brushes.

Armand Plante (Sheriff of Carrotville). Box of 50 cigars.

Best boys' costume—Emile Hillman ('Chantecler'). Box of chocolates.

M'GILL VICTORIOUS

Defeat Queens in First Inter-Collegiate Hockey Fixture Last Night.

SCORE 7 TO 4.

Great Improvement Shown by Local Students—Queen's Die Hard in Strenuous Game.

The Victoria Rink was packed, both the gallery and the lower promenade being crowded with students anxious to see Captain Sargent's men down the Presbyterians in their inter-collegiate hockey fixture.

McGill's win last night places the three teams in the league on equal footing, each having won one and lost one.

The best man on the ice was Scott, the McGill rover; he and Ramsay were particularly effective in checking back, but in addition to this Scott was always dangerous when in possession of the puck himself. Sargent did good work for McGill, his shooting being responsible for 5 of the seven goals.

While the play in the first half was fairly even, McGill had the best of it on the forward line, but owing to the fine defence work of George and Lockett, their advantage did not mean goals. The features of this period were the work of the Queen's defence and the checking back of the local forwards. In the second session Queen's was outplayed on the line as in the first period, and in addition to their splendid defence work in checking back, the McGill forwards showed more snap in attack, keeping the puck in Queen's territory for the greater part of the half.

Playing seven men to five Queen's tried hard to get a big lead but Blair and Masson, who had been benched, came back to the ice before any damage was done, Greg George scoring just after the teams had evened up. Towards the end of the first half, Blair was replaced by Davidson, and the team seemed to go better with the fresh man at centre ice. Scott, by nice work in front of the Queen's nets, tied the score two minutes before the half ended.

With the exception of the last five minutes of the second half, Queen's were powerless, the McGill forwards checking back with tireless persistence, leaving very little for Masson and Moseley to do. The score was six to two with the twenty-five minuptes of the half gone when Greg George broke away and scored, followed shortly by Box with another. Then McGill stiffened up and penned the Queen's defence in around their own net, Davidson (scoring the seventh for McGill with less than a minute to play. The teams and officials were:

McGill.	Queen's.
Woodyat	Goal. Gilbert
Moseley	Point. George
Masson	Cover. Lockett
Scott	Rover. G. George
Blair	Centre. Box
Ramsey	R. wing. Smith
Sargent	L. wing. McKenna

Referee, Frank Kavanagh; timekeeper, Johnson; penalty timekeeper, George Savage.

VICTORIA APPOINTMENTS.

Monday.

Morning, 10 to 1, members' skating.
Afternoon, 3 to 6.15, membrs' skating.
Night, 7 to 8, McGill hockey.
Night, 8 to 12, Commercial League, 4 matches.

Tuesday.

Morning, 10 to 1, Earl Grey Club, skating.
Afternoon, 3 to 6.15, members' skating.
Night, 7 to 8, McGill hockey.
Night, 8 to 11, Hardware Hockey League, 3 matches.
Night, 11 to 12, Cavanhill hockey.

Wednesday.

Morning, 10 to 1, members' skating.
Afternoon, 3 to 6.15, members skating.
Night, 7 to 8, McGill hockey.
Night, 8 to 10.30, members' skating with band.
Night, 10.30 to 11.30, McGill.
Night, 11.30 to 12.30, Princess vs. Orpheum.

Thursday.

Morning, 10 to 1, members' skating.
Afternoon, 3 to 6.15, Earl Grey Club, skating with band.
Night, 8 to 11, Manufacturers' Hockey, 3 matches.
Night, 11 to 12, Princess Theatre hockey.

Friday.

Morning, 10 to 1, members' skating.
Afternoon, 3 to 6.15, members' skating.
Night, 8 to 8, City Ice Company hockey.
Night, 11 to 12, St. Anthony's M. hockey.

Saturday.

Morning, 10 to 1, members' skating.
Afternoon, 3 to 6.15, members' skating, with band.
Night, 7 to 8, Primrose hockey.
Night, 8 to 10.30, band and skating, members and open to the public.
Night, 10.30 to 11.30, Gaspe Hockey Club.

OTTAWA OPINIONS

On the Great Event To-night.

Ottawa 'Free Press.':—Ottawa at this writing seems to have more than a shade on the Wanderer line. Hyland, the best man on the shooting end of the champions, will be marked by Albert Kerr, and he positively cannot cope with the Brockville boy the way the latter is going. On the other wing the crafty Jimmy Gardner will be checking Bruce Ridpath, and will get the worst of it. With Walsh going at his best and Jack Darrah playing his steady game, Russell and Glass will be outshone. Even on the decree Ottawa appears to have a little the best of it. Johnston, of course, is a marvel, and with his great speed he will be playing up on the line with every Wanderer attack.

It is realized here Wanderers will be a hard aggregation to beat in Montreal, but from the manner in which the locals are travelling at present, there will be a craft of even money carried down to place on the red, white and black. Walsh has fully regained his form of 1909, while Kerr's work so far this season has positively been sensational. Fred Lake has a slight attack of grip, and is taking a treatment of baths to get it out of the system. There is one thing sure, the Ottawas were never in better condition; and if they lose on Saturday it will not be through any physical defects on the part of the team members.

LIKE BOWIE AND CAMPBELL.

Ottawa 'Free Press':—It is to be hoped Bowie and Campbell are procured for the game. Even though they are Montreal men, the yare the best in the business. A proposal was made to President Emmett Quinn that he appoint Harvey Fulford with Bowie, so that neither team could have a kick coming. Fulford is no more associated with the Ottawa Club than Bowie is with the Wanderers.

MANY DEATHS SENTENCES

Twenty-Three Haytian Officials and Sailors to be Executed.

Port au Prince, Hayti, Jan. 28.—Twenty-three officers, non-commissioned officers and sailors, survivors of the Haytien gunboat 'Liberte,' which sank at sea off Port de Paix last October, following an explosion, were tried yesterday by a military tribunal, and found guilty of connection with the massacre of the admiral of the 'Liberte' and several Haytien generals, who were on board, and of burning the boat. All were condemned to death.

Reports of the disaster to the 'Liberte' estimated that seventy persons, either were killed or drowned when the vessel was blown up. No mention was made in the despatches of a mutiny. When the 'Liberte' sailed from Port au Prince she had on board ninety persons, only twenty odd of whom were said to have escaped. Hen Haytien generals, on their way to take command of the several divisions of troops in the Department of the North, perished.

THREE KILLED IN MINE.

Explosion Occurs in Michipicoten Diggings.

Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., Jan. 28.—News reached the 'Soo' yesterday of a premature explosion of dynamite at the Helen Iron Mine, Michipicoten, which cost thre lives and fatally injured another workman. The dead men are: John Thompson, J. J. Mackie and Oscar Mantymen, all of Wawa, Ont. The other man, Constant Nyman, also of Wawa, has a fractured skull and internal injuries, and his death is believed to be only a matter of hours. The men, with a number of others, were working in the shaft when the explosion occurred. The others were able to flee, but the four victims were buried under piles of rock, while the shaft was filled with flying debris, smoke and gases.

B. C. MERCHANTS AND C. P. R.

Officials of Railway Tell How Cost of Haulage is Increased.

The Railway Commission yesterday resumed the hearing of the petition of the aVncouver Board of Trade for lower rates on the C. P. R. in British Columbia.

The principal witness examined was Mr. J. G. Sullivan, assistant chief engineer of the C. P. R., who gave details of the Rocky Mountain grades and curves, which he said made hauling much more expensive than on the plains.

Another witness was Mr. Mole, assistant auditor of disbursements, who explained the manner in which the operating cost is apportioned to different classes of traffic.

The hearing is being continued.

SENTENCE COMMUTED.

James Gorham, Peterborough, Will Not be Hanged for Death of His Mother.

Ottawa, Jan. 27—The death penalty passed on Jas. Gorham, of Peterboro, for the murder of his mother, has been commutated to life imprisonment. Gorham was to have been executed on Saturday morning. Gorham shot at a policeman and killed his mother, and the Governor-General in Council took the view that the circumstances of the crime were such as not to warrant hanging.

RAISING OF 'MAINE.'

Madrid, Jan. 28.—'La Manana,' the Ministerial organ, commenting upon the effort to raise the wreck of the battleship 'Maine' in Havana harbor, recommends that the government ask the United States to forward to Madrid an official report of the investigation.

TRAIN BANDIT CAPTURED.

Pueblo, Col., Jan. 28.—A bandi held up the passengers of the Colorado & Southern passenger train yesterday afternoon. After securing $117 and some jewellery he leaped from the train. Mr. McCafferty, special agent of the Denver & Ric Grande Railway happened to be on the train, and when informed that th ebandi was at work in the read coach, started back and reached the platform just in time to see the robber jump and run. McCafferty followed and opened fire on the man, who returned the shots. The thief was shot through the right wrist, and, when his gun dropped from his hand, he surrendered. All the money and valuables were recovered.

GIVING HIGHER SALARIES.

The intention of the controllers to give a living wage to all civic employees is evidenced by the appointment of two new men to the staff of the treasurer's department. They are given as an initial salary $850 a year. Some old employees in the same department are receiving only $600 a year, but it is expected their stipends will be raised when the $25,000 set aside for salary revision is divided.

ROYAL ARCANUM.

The officers of Wellington Council, R. A., for the current year, were regularly installed on the 26th inst. by Deputy Grand Regent D. Watson, assisted by Bro. C. W. Batho, Grand Orator, acting as Grand Guide:—Regent, Bro. D. C. Coull; vice-regent, Bro. W. H. R. Knox; orator, Bro. H. G. Mackie; sitting past regent, Bro. Sydney A. Cole; secretary, Bro. W. H. Redding; collector, Bro. J. W. Hayden; treasurer, Bro. W. Bennett; chaplain, Bro. W. H. Higgs; guide, Bro. J. E. Barclay; warden, Bro. J. H. Pearson; sentry, Bro. J. M. Fraser.

OLD COUNTRY AND RECIPROCITY

Many Changes in Proposed Treaty Has Surprised Public

RELATION TO PREFERENCE.

Viscount Milner Fears It Will be Reduced—Opinions of the Press.

London, Jan. 28.—The scope of the reciprocity agreement between the United States and Canada came as a surprise to the British public. No one had expected so many changes in the free list or such important tariff reductions as the details of the proposed measure revealed. The tariff reform newspapers from their commencement had made light of the negotiations between the American and Canadian commissioners, and predicted practical failure of their efforts to reach a mutual understanding. The general opinion was that the United States was so strongly wedded to high protection that it would not offer Canada much. The reception of the agreement here, however, is generally favorable.

Most of the high officials are on vacations, which will continue until Parliament meets, and those remaining in town would not be interviewed yesterday on the subject of the agreement. The Liberal Government, however, is distinctly favorable to the proposed measure. Several officials stated that under the agreement the United Kingdom loses some of the advantages hitherto enjoyed by it under the American tariff, but that nevertheless the Government is gratified that the Liberal party in Canada is achieving some measures of its policy of give and take.

At the offices of the Canadian Commissioner here satisfaction was expressed at the outcome of the negotiations. The tariff reformers and strong imperialists, however, are not enthusiastic. The tariff reformers consider that the proposed measure demonstrates that while the United Kingdom remains a free trade country, Great Britain cannot compete with foreigners for the trade of its colonies.

Viscount Milner, former high commissioner for South Africa, speaking of the agreement, said:

'Nothing one says can make things any better. It is idle to shut our eyes to the fact that the proposed treaty, like that already concluded with France, must tend to diminish British preference, and is, to that extent, detrimental to the policy of closer union.'

COMMENT OF THE PRESS.

London, Jan. 28.—The editorials in the newspapers this morning dealing with the proposed reciprocity treaty between the United States and Canada are concerned more with its effect on the policy of imperial preference than the merits of the agreement itself. The protectionist journals consider that the agreement, if ratified, will deal a serious blow to British trade, and increase the cost of food in Great Britain through the diversion of Canadian supplies to the United States.

The 'Standard' urges that the preference propaganda be pushed with renewed energy, lest Great Britain's place be indefinitely taken by America.

The 'Morning Post' says the free traders have sold the soul of the nation, but that the world they were to gain is slipping away.

PROSPECTS IN CONGRES S

United States Farmers and Manufacturers Not Likely to Oppose Unitedly

Washington, Jan. 28. — While it is admitted that a combination of Senators can effectually block ratification of the reciprocity treaty between the United States and Canada, President Taft is confident that Congress will take a broad national view of the situation, discard sectional consideration, and grant the necessary approval.

The opposition already voiced, according to the present view, is to be expected at this stage of the proceedings. It is the understanding that all the comment heard so far at the White House has been favorable to the treaty. This is explained at the Capitol with the statement that the Republicans and Senators opposed to the treaty have not yet appeared at the White House.

Mr. Wilson, Secretary of Agriculture, admitted frankly that he looked for stubborn opposition from some of the grain sections of the West and Northwest. While he expected that the California fruit growers would favor the treaty, he admitted that opposition was expected from most of the grain men.

Most of the comment at the Capitol is to the effect that there would have to be miraculous ability on somebody's part of the treaty is to be ratified.

ATTITUDE OF UNITED STATES FARMERS.

The American farmer, pet of most tariff bills, is given a terrific jolt by the proposed treaty. Moreover, he finds himself, for the first time in the history of the country, without the strong support of the manufacturers.

Whatever hardship is encountered by the manufacturer in the removal of duties on manufactured products, he has compensation in the removal of duties from raw materials. The farmer, therefore, will have to fight a lone hand.

According to the view of those friendly to the proposed treaty, it provides an ideal condition for the American consumer. In removing the duty from agricultural products, it is believed there will be an influx of cheaper food to increase the purchasing power of American money, while manufacturing establishments will be unable to complain that they have uffered, and will have no excuse for lowering wages.

The most interesting feature of the treaty is that its chief effect will be on the states represented mainly by Republican insurgents, who have been fighting so valiantly for lower duties. To oppose the treaty will place them in the position of recanting their own protestations. Nevertheless, it is said that many of them will be forced by the hue and cry from their districts to make a fight against the treaty.

PROSPECTS IN CONGRESS.

The friends of the treaty in Congress assert that it is a statesmanlike document, designed to cement the relations between the two great nations. They say its appeal should be considered beyond local selfishness. While politics did not figure in the framing of the treaty, it figures in it consideration at this particular time. There is no attempt to assert that the treaty was designed o place the insurgents in an uncomfortable position, but the regular representatives consider that it will have that effect.

The friends of the treaty say that it will appease the American clamor over the high cost of living, and benefit the Taft administration so much that it will make possible President Taft's re-election. On the other hand, the opponents of the treaty insist that it will injure the Republican party beyond repair in the northwestern states.

While predictions are freely made that the President can force the treaty through Congress only by means of a special session when the Democrats will be in control. President Taft, in his talks with senators and representatives, has said nothing that could be construed to indicate any such intention to force Congress into action.

To call a special session of Congress for the ratification of the treaty would mean, necessarily, that the whole subject of the tariff in its relation to all countries would have to be opened up. The Democrats could use the reciprocity treaty as a text of the tariff for revenue only theory.

IS IT THE END OF PROTECTION?

With senators and representatives from such states as Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota and Massachusetts ready for all sorts of reprisals the Democrats would be in a remarkable strategic position to dictate the terms of a general tariff bill. As one of the Minnesota delegation asserted tonight: If the treaty goes through I will never vote for a single protective duty on manufactured goods as long as I remain in Congress.'

'This is the beginning of the end of the policy of protection for protection's sake,' said Representative Cox, a Democrat, of Indiana, to-night. 'It marks the approach of a policy of tariff for revenue only.'

Representative Campbell, of Kansas, one of the protectionist representatives, says that the insurgent representatives of Wisconsin and Iowa will feel the effects of their agitation for lower duties.

'They have been handed a poisoned cup to drain to the dregs,' he said. 'While the representatives who favor the principle of protection are amused at the plight of the insurgents, they are not roaring their approval of the proposed treaty.'

Chairman Payne, of the House Ways and Means Committee, is known to regard the ratification of the treaty at this session as highly improbable.

GLOUCESTER OPPOSITION.

Organizations Discuss Plans at Meetings.

Gloucester, Mass., Jan. 20.—Special sessions of the City Council, the Board of Trade and the Master Mariners' Association, the last two meeting jointly, were held yesterday at which steps were taken toward a united opposition to that part of the proposed reciprocity treaty which deals with fish.

The City Council adopted resolutions which declared that the proposed treaty is inimical to the welfare of the City of Gloucester and to other ports on the New England coast, which depend upon the fisheries. Copies were forwarded at once to President Taft and to Senators Lodge and Crane, and Massachusetts congressmen.

At the joint meeting of the Board of Trade and the Master Mariners' Association, a committee of seven was named to consider the situation and devise a plan of procedure. This committee met last night and voted to take no action until the return of President Thomas J. Carroll, of the Board of Trade, who is at present in Washington. While the free admission of cured or dried fish in any form is opposed by leading Gloucester fishing interests, there are prominent packing and shipping concerns here which favor letting in green fish free. By green fish is meant fish caught and salted aboard the vessel prior to being landed for further curing operations. Advocates of the free green fish idea assert that business in Gloucester would be stimulated instead of injured thereby, and they point for support of their argument to the conditions existing from 1872 to 1884, when the Washington reciprocity was in force.

MR. F. D. MONK, M.P., TO DISCUSS TREATY.

Mr. F. D. Monk, M.P., is expected to make a strong speech against the Washington reciprocity arrangement at the dinner of the 'Devoir,' in the Windsor Hotel, to-night.

BERLIN MONEY RATES.

Berlin, Jan. 27.—Exchange on London 20 marks, 47½ pfennigs for cheques. Money 3½ percent. Private discount rate 3½ percent.

YESTERDAY
THE FIRST NUMBER OF THE
CANADA SPORT
WAS ISSUED. HAVE YOU SECURED A COPY?

MONTREAL'S DOG POPULATION

It is Unknown But Runs Well into the Thousands

HARVEST IS HERE.

Dog Catchers After Strays and Tax Officers After the Owners.

Wheat harvest may last less than a month, and ice harvest may extend longer, but dog catchers' harvest occupies ten months of the year.

And it's now in full blast.

May and June are happy days for Towser, as then the dog catcher takes his holidays. The reason for this is that the license year commences on May 1, and the civic licensing department give dog owners sixty days' grace in which to get their tags without fear of the pets being scooped up by the dog catchers if they do not wear the latest cut in the matter of ties. In July and August the officers begin to spy out the land and pick up the cross and noisy beasties that are not chaperoned; those that have neither breed nor manners nor appearance to commend them, and above all do not wear the receipt for a permit to live and see another New Year's day.

At present there are two waggons on the road—grim reapers, as it were—one in the east end of the city and the other in the west. It seems almost incredible that already this year the special officers assigned to this task have captured 1,700 dogs and destroyed most of them. The records show that about twenty percent are claimed by their owners and taken back home on payment of the costs and taking out a license.

Besides those that are caught and destroyed, about a hundred a month are taken to No. 4 police station by citizens who wish to get rid of their poodles or curs as the case may be. Last year 1,980 dogs were destroyed by the catchers in the ten months corresponding with the long arctic night. This leaves 280 more to be captured before May 1 next—and there will likely be more than that. This means death to approximately three thousand dogs this year. No. 4 station, the scene of the painless slaughter, is at the corner of Ontario street and City Hall avenue. There a big box stands in one corner of a shed. A door in the top of the box is opened and doggie is dropped in. The dial of the gas metre begins to turn around, and as the dog fills his lungs with the poisonous fumes he drops over unconscious and never wakes again.

Now, about the frisky, favored canines that wear a collar and tie. There are probably ten thousand of them in the city. The license department reports that taxes have been paid this year, to date, on 7,295 dogs. They expect to get fees on a thousand more before the year is out, which will be an increase of 600 over last year. The tax is two dollars each, the same for male and female. Beginning next week summonses will be issued against all dog owners who can be found in possession of unlicensed dogs. So, doggie, beware, and owner, pay up!

ENGINEER LAID AT REST

Many Prominent Railwaymen Honor Late J. E. Schwitzer at Ottawa.

Ottawa, Jan. 28.—A large attendance of railway men from nearly every part of the C. P. R. system was present at the funeral of the late John Edward Schwitzer, chief engineer of the C. P. R., which took place here this afternoon on the arrival of a C. P. R. special from Montreal bearing the remains of the deceased. Among those from Montreal were Messrs. A. E. Creelman, Charles Murphy, general superintendent of transportation; J. G. Sullivan, assistant chief engineer; C. E. Ussher, passenger traffic manager; George H. Ham, of the publicity department; V. R. G. Vickers, representing the Dominion Express Company; F. S. Busteed, general superintendent, Vancouver; W. McNab, assistant chief engineer of the G. T. R., and many others. Among the Ottawa men present were Messrs. J. R. Booth, Morley Donaldson, H. B. Spencer, Gordon Grant, chief engineer of the Transcontinental Railway Commission.

FIRE ALARM DEFECTIVE.

Merchant, Whose Store Was Burned, Sues City.

Ottawa, Jan. 28.—A unique claim for ten thousand dollars damages has been made against the city by C. B. Naubert, whose ten-thousand-dollars stock of shoes was burned by a fire which spread from an adjacent building on Sunday night. The fire alarm box on the corner of the street was out of order, resulting in a delay in summoning the fire brigade. The claim is if that box had been in good working order the fire would not have spread to the Naubert store.

MORALITY INSPECTOR.

Miss M. C. Ratte, Quebec, Appointed for Toronto.

Toronto, Jan. 28.—The executive of the Presbyterian Moral and Social Reform and Evangelism Board has appointed Miss M. C. Ratte, of Teeswater, and formerly of Quebec, as social purity and rescue worker. The appointment was authorized by the last General Assembly. Her work will be the prevention of the victimizing of young girls through the white slave trade, and the rescuing of those who are entrapped..

CHEESE FACTORIES CLOSE.

Trenton, Ont., Jan. 28.—It is stated that eight cheese factories in Brockville district will abandon cheese making for 1911, as American representatives are closing contracts for their supply of cream.

TYPHOID EPIDEMIC GROWS.

Ottawa, Jan. 28.—The medical health officer to-day made a canvass of the various physicians and reports that there are now 315 cases of typhoid fever in the city. No new deaths are reported.

C. M. B. A. ANNUAL SOCIAL.

Members of Branch 1, Quebec Council, C.M.B.A., are preparing for their annual social, which will take place before Lent. The arrangements are in the hands of the following members:—Brothers J. P. Dixon, L. Brophy, R. J. Dowd, J. E. Nolan, H. McMorrow, T. Dwane, J. H. Clerk, J. Kavanagh, J. J. O'Shaughnessy, J. Hughes, E. J. McGrail, and Wm. J. Scullion. Supreme representatives Nehin and Marnell will be present on the occasion.

MONTREAL'S TRIBUTE TO KING EDWARD THE SEVENTH

Mr. George Hadrill, honorary secretary Board of Trade Building, Montreal, acknowledges the following amounts

Previously acknowledged ..$1,863.21

A. D. Durnford, $10.00; H. Markland Molson, $10.00;

Staff of the E. B. Eddy Co., Lat., Edwin Elcome, 50c; A. B. Thomson, 50c; C. H. Moxley, 50c; H. E. Bell, 50c; R. H. Hayes, 50c; J. H. Fearnot, 25c; Thomas Bates, 25c; G. Basin, 50c; Fred. W. De Kerr, 50c.—Total $4.00.

Percy R. Gault, $5.00.

The Dreyfus Importing Company, Lat.: G. B., 50c; A. L., 50c; P. H., 50c; A. S., 25c; J. B., 25c. Total $5.00.

J. L. Littchalson & Sons, Ltd.: W. B., 50c; G. S. R., 50c; L. M. C., 25c; Solomon A., 50c; H. W., 50c; H. C., 25c; W. C., 25c; W. G., 50c; A. L., 50c. Total $6.75.

W. M. Ramsay, $5.00.

Gillespies & Co., $3.00; Mrs. C. R. Hosmer, $10.00; Miss Hosmer, $10.00; Mrs. M. A. Bigelow, $10.00; Mrs. Edward N. Heney, $10.00; Miss Marjorie Heney, $10.00; Theodore B. Heney, Colin Campbell's—Colin Campbell, $10.00.

$5.00; E. A. Ainy, 50c; M. E. D., 25c; Freddy, 10c. Total $5.85.

Dale and Company, Ltd., $3.00.

The Royal Trust Co.: H. Robertson, $10.00; A. E. Holt, $5.00; R. Maculloch, $5.00; A. P. Jellette, $1.00; E. W. Ross, $1.00; F. E. Donaldson, $1.00; D. J. Angus, $1.00. Total $24.00.

C.P.R. Passenger Dept., Windsor St. Ticket office: R. Smart, $2.00; H. W. $1.00; H. J. H., $1.00; A. T. K., $1.00; I. W. W., $1.00; D. C., $1.00; J. C., 50c; J. C. S., 50c. Total $8.00.

C.P.R. Dining Car Dept., Glen Yards, N. Bernier, 25c; Wm. Lefebvre, 25c; J. Jamieson, 25c; T. Pascal, 25c; R. Coper, 25c; R. W. Recoby, $1.00; C. Faber, $1.00; F. C. Miller, $1.00; T. S. Church, 50c; L. Asjotas, 25c; W. E. Ward, 25c; A. J. D., 20c; R. Falls, 25c; P. Holland, 25c; N. Yeager, 25c; A. Tomlinson, 25c; K. MacLellard, 25c; R. Simpson, 25c; R. Goldie, 25c; R. K. Black, 25c; Alfred Thomas, 25c; D. Doyle, 25c; I. Holland, 25c; R. Crockford, $25c; A. McDonald, 25c; H. J. Lajoie, 25c; E. Johnson, 25c; F. McAllister, 25c; E. S. Wykes, 25c; F. Christin, 50c; F. J. Kruyt, 25c; A. Feeney, 25c; D. S. Johnson, 25c; Fred. Appleton, 25c; W. A. Wakee, 50c; S. Sandwell, 25c; J. Andrew, 25c. Total $11.75.

D. Hatton & Co.: J. B. Cartier, 50c; J. A. Paulhus, $1.00; J. E. Hawkins, $1.00; J. Bailey, 50c; V. Jolicoeur, 25c; H. Precourt, 25c; P. Genereux, 25c; Art. Chatelle, 25c; Jas. Laurier, 25c. Total $4.50.

Dominion Architectural Iron Works: G. Humphreys, $2.00; W. Link, 50c; W. Owens, 50c; S. Marks, 50c; J. Sozoinsky, 50c; T. McCaffrey, 50c; P. Benard, 50c; H. Hill, 50c; D. M. B., 30c; A. Benard, 25c; F. Hillinger, 25c; J. Massiqunsky, 25c; D. Domarasky, 25c A. Plamondon, 10c; W. Laskowsky, 10c. Total $7.00.

National Wire Works, $2.00.

Total .. .. $2,064.76.

THE INDIAN CODE OF HONOR

An Educated Sioux Explains Its Points.

GENEROSITY A CARDINAL VIRTUE.

Taking of Scalp Locks a Different Practice Before the White Men Came.

Ohiyesa, a Sioux Indian, better known as Dr. Charles A. Eastman, gives in the 'Outlook' an interesting, though perhaps not unbiased, statement of the red man's code of honor.

'It was our belief,' he says, 'that the love of possessions is a weakness to be overcome. Therefore the child must learn early the beauty of generosity. Public giving is a part of every important ceremony.

'Upon such occasions it is common to give to the point of utter impoverishment. The Indian in his simplicity literally gives away all that he has to relatives, to guests of another tribe or clan, but above all to the poor and the aged, from whom he can hope for no return.

'Finally the gift to the Great Mystery, the religious offering, may be of little value in itself, but to the giver's own thought it should carry the meaning and reward of true sacrifice.

'Orphans and the aged are invariably cared for, not only by their next of kin, but by the whole clan. It is the loving parent's pride to have his daughters visit the unfortunate and the helpless, carry them food, comb their hair and mend their garments. The name 'Weenonah,' or eldest daughter, distinctly implies all this, and a girl who failed in her charitable duties was held to be unworthy of the name.

'The man who is a skilful hunter and whose wife is alive to her opportunities makes many feasts to which he is careful to invite the older men of his clan, recognizing that they have outlived their period of greatest activity and now love nothing so well as to eat in good company and to live over the past.

'The old men, for their part, do their best to requite his liberality with a little speech in which they are apt to relate the brave and generous deeds of their host's ancestors, finally congratulating him upon being a worthy successor of an honorable line. Thus his reputation is won as a hunter and a feast maker, and almost as famous in his way as the great warrior is he who has a recognized name and standing as a "man of peace."

'The true Indian sets no price upon either his property or his labor. His generosity is limited only by his strength and ability. He regards it as an honor to be selected for a difficult or dangerous service, and would think it shame to ask for any reward, saying rather, "Let him whom I serve express his thanks according to his own bringing up and his sense of honor.'

Nevertheless he recognizes rights in property. To steal from one of his own tribe would be indeed a disgrace, and if discovered the name of "Mamanon," or thief, is fixed upon him forever as an unalterable stigma. The only exception to the rule is in the case of food, which is always free to the hungry if there is none by to offer it. Other protection than the moral law there could not be in an Indian community where there were neither locks nor doors, and where everything was open and of easy access to all comers.

'The property of the enemy is spoil of war, and it is always allowable to confiscate it if possible. However, in the old days there was not much plunder. Before the coming of the white man there was, in fact, little temptation or opportunity to despoil the enemy; but in modern times the practice of stealing horses from hostile tribes has become common and is thought far from dishonorable.

'Warfare we regarded as an institution of the Great Mystery, an organized tournament or trial of courage and skill, with elaborate rules and "counts" for the coveted honor of the eagle feather. It was held to develop the quality of manliness, and its motive was chivalric or patriotic, but never the desire for territorial aggrandizement or the overthrow of a brother nation. It was common in early times for a battle or skirmish to last all day, with great display of daring and horsemanship, but with scarcely more killed and wounded than may be carried from the field during a university game of football.

'The slayer of a man in battle was supposed to mourn for thirty days, blacken his face and loosening his hair according to the custom. He, of course, considered it no sin to take the life of an enemy, and this ceremonial mourning was a sign of reverence for the departed spirit.

'The killing in war of non-combatants, as women and children, is partly explained by the fact that in savage life the woman without husband or protector is in pitiable case, and it was supposed that the spirit of the warrior would be better content if no widow and orphans were left to suffer want as well as to weep.

'A scalp might originally be taken by the leader of the war party only, and at that period no other mutilation was practiced. It was a small lock not more than two inches square, was carried only during the thirty days' celebration of a victory and afterwards given religious burial.

'Wanton cruelties and the more barbarous customs of war were greatly intensified with the coming of the white man, who brought with him fiery liquor and deadly weapons, provoked in him revenge and cupidity, and even offered bounties for the scalps of innocent men, women and children.

'Murder within the tribe was a grave offence, to be atoned for as the council might decree, and it often happened that the slayer was called upon to pay the penalty with his own life. He made no attempt to escape or to evade justice.

'That the crime was committed in the depths of the forest or at dead of night, witnessed by no human eye, made no difference to his mind. He was thoroughly convinced that all is known to the 'Great Mystery,' and hence did not hesitate to give himself up, to stand his trial by the old and wise men of the victim's clan.

'His own family and clan might by no means attempt to excuse or to defend him, but his judges took all the known circumstances into consideration, and if it appeared that he slew in self-defence, or that the provocation was severe, he might be set free after a thirty days' period of mourning in solitude. Otherwise the murdered man's next of kin were authorized to take his life, and if they refrained from doing so, as often happened, he remained an outcast from the clan.

'A wilful murder was a rare occurrence before the days of whiskey and drunken rows, for we were not a violent or a quarrelsome people.

'It is well remembered that Crow Dog, who killed the Sioux chief Spotted Tail in 1881, calmly surrendered himself, and was tried and convicted by the courts in South Dakota. After his conviction he was permitted remarkable liberty in prison, such as perhaps no white man has ever received when under sentence of death.

'The cause of his act was a solemn commission received from his people nearly thirty years earlier, at the time that Spotted Tail usurped the chieftainship by the aid of the military, whom he had supported. Crow Dog was under a vow to slay the chief in case he ever betrayed or disgraced the name of the Brule Sioux.

'There is no doubt that Spotted Tail had committed crimes both public and private, having been guilty of misuse of office as well as of gross offences against morality, and therefore his death was not a matter of private vengeance, but of national retribution.

'A few days before Crow Dog was to be executed he asked permission to visit his home and say farewell to his wife and two boys, then nine and ten years old. Strange to say, the request was granted, and the condemned man sent home under escort of the deputy sheriff, who remained at the Indian agency, merely telling his prisoner to report there on the following day.

'When he did not appear at the time set, the Sheriff dispatched the Indian police after him. They did not find him, and his wife simply said that Crow Dog had desired to ride alone to the prison, and would reach there on the day appointed. All doubt was removed next day by a telegram from Rapid City, two hundred miles distant, saying, "Crow Dog has just reported here."

'The incident drew public attention to the Indian murderer, with the unexpected result that the case was reopened, and Crow Dog acquitted. He still lives, a well-preserved man of about 75 years, and is much respected among his own people.

'It is said that in the very early days lying was a capital offence among us. Believing that the deliberate liar is capable of committing any crime behind the screen of cowardly untruth and double dealing, the destroyer of mutual confidence was summarily put to death, that the evil might go no further.

'Even the worst enemies of the Indian, those who accuse him of treachery, bloodthirstiness, cruelty and lust, have not denied his courage, but in their minds it is a courage that is ignorant, brutal and fantastic. His own conception of bravery makes of it a high moral virtue, for to him it consists not so much in aggressive self-assertion as in absolute self-control. The truly brave man, we contend, yields neither to fear nor anger, desire nor agony.'

DR. W. P. NELSON DEAD.

Dr. Wolfred P. Nelson, veterinary surgeon and lecturer, of Montreal, died on Thursday at the residence of his mother-in-law, Madame Rheaume, 363 St. Christophe Street. Deceased was 46 years of age, studied at Laval and had a brilliant career before him, when blindness cut short his work. The late Mr. Nelson was president of the Cercle Agricole, of Waterloo, and of La Societe St. Vincent de Paul.

He is survived by a widow a young son and four sisters.

I. O. O. F.

Loyal Montreal Lodge, 3115, I.O.O.F., M.U., held its regular meeting on Thursday in the Oddfellows' Hall, 251 St. James Street, Mr. U. G. Mintze in the chair, with a large attendance, including visiting brothers from the home lodge. The next meeting of the lodge will take place on Thursday evening, February 2, when it is hoped to have as many members as can make it convenient to be present on the occasion of the annual visit of the Maple Leaf, Chapter No. I. R.A.D., to the lodge.

RECRUITING FOR NAVY.

The recruiting office for the Canadian Navy in Montreal is the chief agent of the Marine and Fisheries Department, 223 Commissioners Street.

OUR FUTURE KING

Plans for the Education of the Prince of Wales.

WILL TAKE COURSE AT OXFORD

He Will Then Make a Tour of the British Empire Accompanied by Prince Albert.

London, Jan. 11.—An obviously authoritative statement has been published dealing with the future career of the Prince of Wales.

The young Prince will complete his course of training in the senior division of the Royal Naval College, Dartmouth, next April. It was at first suggested that he should accompany the King and Queen on their visit to India at the end of the present year, but this idea has been abandoned. As soon as he leaves Dartmouth the Prince will begin to read for a short university career and he will probably enter Christ Church. King Edward's old college, in the autumn.

He will not remain at Oxford for the regulation four years, two years being the utmost that can be spared for this portion of his training. Rooms



H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

are shortly to be fitted up for him at Buckingham Palace and Windsor Castle, and his studies will be directed by his present tutor, Mr. Hansell, assisted by various professors. The Prince, it is stated, is already well up in the subjects necessary for matriculation and he is expected to pass his entrance examination with ease.

While he is at Oxford, the Prince of Wales will lead precisely the same life and will be subject to the same discipline and routine as any other undergraduate. A special suite of rooms will be provided and furnished for him and he will have his own tutor, but this will be the limit of the exceptions made in his favor.

The King is very firm on this point, and so long as any of his sons are being educated he is determined that their rank shall not assist them and that they must succeed or fall on their merits. This much he has made clear to his family on more than one occasion.

An illustration of this was given shortly after the Prince of Wales was entered as a cadet at the junior section of the Royal Naval College at Osborne. He was invited to a garden party one afternoon, and was very anxious to attend. To his disgust, however, he was refused permission to be present by the authorities of the college, on the ground that his attendance was necessary at a special class of instruction that was to be held that day.

In high dudgeon, Prince Edward, as he then was, wrote a letter of complaint to his father. The King at once inquired into the true condition of affairs, and when he was informed of the circumstances his reply to his eldest son was at once short and decisive. He saw no reason, he said, in effect, to interfere in the matter. His son had to learn as quickly as possible that he was at the college merely as a cadet, and not as a royal Prince, and that the rules that applied to his comrades applied with equal force to himself. It was his place to set an example to the other boys by a cheerful obedience to orders, however irksome the task might be, and not to look for special favors because of his high birth.

This taught the young Prince a very salutary lesson and he has never complained to his father since of any duty that has been assigned to him.

The Prince is stronger in mathematics than in classics. Though a great reader he has no great liking for the dead languages, but greatly prefers modern history and biography. He has some command of modern tongues and can already speak French and German with a tolerable amount of proficiency. Mathematics is a very strong subject, and in it he carried off the palm at both Osborne and Dartmouth, the two naval training establishments.

When his university course is at an end the Prince of Wales will set off on a tour of the British Empire, accompanied by his brother, Prince Albert. The precedent of the similar tour undertaken by the present King and the late Duke of Clarence and Avondale in the cruiser 'Bacchante' will be very closely followed. Since that time, however, the empire has expanded to an extent hardly to be conceived, and it is estimated that at least twelve months will be necessary for the Princes to gain even the most cursory knowledge of the great dominions over which their father rules.

As was the case in the tour of the King a cruiser will be specially fitted up for the accommodation of the Princes, and this will probably be of the Indomitable type. The Princes will be attended by a rather large suite, including distinguished representatives of the army and the navy.

Precedent lays it down most emphatically that the heir apparent to the British throne shall be closely identified with the army. This is to adhered to in the case of the Prince of Wales. Prince Albert on the other hand is destined to follow in the footsteps of his father and to become in due course a sailor Prince.

Therefore when the Princes return from their tour round the world the Prince of Wales will be at once gazetted to one of the regiments of cavalry of the line then stationed in this country.

The life of the Prince of Wales in the army will be that of any other subaltern. He will have his own quarters and his own servants; and that is all. Though attached in the first place to the cavalry he will in due course be acquainted with the duties of the various other branches of the service, such as the Royal Artillery and the Royal Engineers. It is the earnest desire of both the King and the Queen that their eldest son shall be a soldier in something more than name, and no effort will be spared to insure this.

The great wish of the Queen is that the Prince of Wales may remain a boy as long as possible. 'Consequently, he is not to be allowed to undertake any public duties whatever until after he has attained the age of 18—when royalty legally comes of age in this country.

HENRY MORGAN & COMPANY LIMITED

ANNUAL JANUARY CLEARANCE SALE OF

Wall Papers Less 33⅓ to 50%

This is our policy back of this Sale—and for which we have made adequate reductions—to clear many lines in which patterns in one or more shades have been previously

The large variety of designs conveniently assembled for quick inspection, affords latitude for expressing individual preferences, as much so as if making selections from entire lines. Realizing this, many now plan the re-papering of rooms to secure the advantages these low prices afford.

Values Are Greater Than the Reductions Indicate

WALL PAPERS, LESS 33 1-3%.

An unusual assortment of high-grade Papers in a series of beautiful designs and delicate colorings, suitable for Bedrooms, Sitting Rooms, Libraries. Dining Rooms, Halls, Parlors, etc., sold formerly at from 15c to $2.00 per single roll. January Discount 33 1-3%.

WALL PAPERS, LESS 50

The Wall Papers included under this represent the products of the most noted manufacturers, and consist of a variety of artistic designs and delicately blended colorings suitable for decorating Dining Rooms, Sitting Rooms, Libraries, Bedrooms, etc.; formerly sold at from 20c to $1.00 per single roll. January Discount 50

Curtains and Tapestries Reduced

NOTEWORTHY SPECIAL VALUES ON SALE MONDAY

Tapestries and Furniture Coverings, woven in Morris and Modern English designs, suitable for living room, library and hall furniture, 50 inches wide and former values at from $4.75 to $6.00 per yard. January Sale Price $2.38 to $3.00.

Tapestries and Furniture Coverings embracing a range of very attractive patterns and colorings, suitable for dining rooms, reception rooms, library window curtains and furniture coverings, woven 50 inches wide, formerly from $1.50 to $5.00 per yard. January Sale Half Price.

Sale of Vudor Porch Shades Less 20%

Specially designed for Summer cottages, and unquestionably the most prefect shades now produced. These Shades when drawn down admit both light and air. Former values at from $3.50 to $7.50. January Sale Price $2.00 to $6.00.

Electrical Fixtures Marked Less 20%

Domes made in beautiful Art Craft designs, original and distinctive in appearance, are shown with heavy castings and delicately shaded Art Glass settings in square and Hexagon shapes, others can be obtained with heavy brush brass finish on sheet metal over exquisite panels of colored glass. Former values $14.00 to $75.00. January Discount Less 20%.

"Showers," consisting of from four to six lights, fashioned after modern designs, beautifully conceived and executed. Shades that harmonize with these showers and tone down the brilliancy of electric light to a bright yet restful glow, and will lend dignity to any room, can be purchased extra. These Showers formerly sold at from $20.00 to $50.00. January Discount 20%.

Summer Furniture Less 20 to 33 1-3%

Green Ash Furniture for country homes, consisting of the balance of this season's lines—now reduced. Owners of Summer cottages and mountain bungalows, should be quick to appreciate the nature of this Sale.

A number of Green Ash Tables, made in quaint designs, carefully jointed and finished; former values $6.50 to $11.00. Less 20%.

A number of Chairs, made from seasoned ash, including Small Chairs, Arm Chairs, and Rockers; formerly $3.50 to $7.00. Less 20%.

Bedroom Furniture, in Green Ash, made in quaint designs from selected wood, carefully jointed and guaranteed not to warp. This Furniture is very restful to the eye and is ideal for country use. There are Bureaus, Chiffoniers, Dressing Tables, Washstands, and Beds, included in this Sale.. Less 20 to 33 1-3%.

Mahogany: Odd Lines 20 to 25%

These fine pieces—embracing odd lines—have been reduced in price, as space does not permit their being carried longer.

Mahogany Chiffoniers, made by expert craftsmen from selected materials with British Plate Glass Mirrors; formerly $25.50. Less 20%.

Carpets and Rugs Less 33 1-3 to 50%

BALANCE OF LINES ACCOUNTS FOR THESE REDUCTIONS

Kabul Axminster Rugs, the balance of our stock now marked at less 33 1-3%.

The remainder of a unique assortment of beautiful Indian Rugs are now offered, less 33 1-3%.

A special selection of fine Turkish and Persian Rugs, woven in rich patterns and exquisite colorings, will be cleared at Half Price.

50 Made-up Squares, in close pile Wilton, Axminster, and Brussels, including desirable patterns and delicate shades. Less 50%.

NO-LICENSE IN MILL TOWNS.

(From 'American Wool and Cotton Reporter.')

The Hon. Arthur H. Lowe, president of the Lancaster Mills Corporation, has the following to say relative to his opinion as to the desirability of having no-license in a community, he speaking especially with reference to the situation in Fitchburg, where the municipal campaign is now in progress:

'I am convinced beyond all doubt that no-license is better than license for this community. The opinion of good men, most sincerely interested in the welfare and uplift of the people is in favor of no-license. All statistics, both criminal and economic, religious and social, are in favor of no-license. From observation any honest person is bound to declare for no-license. We have all seen the awful results of license, murders, suicides, insanity, unmentionable crimes, hunger, want, broken homes, broken hearts, moral and financial wrecks. Now will any honest person deny that these and more of the same class are articles of the licensed saloons?

'My experience with the licensed saloons is such that if I could find a place where there are no saloons I would give a hundred thousand dollars if my business could be moved there. In such a place there would be more comfort among the employees. I could pay higher wages, because there would be more and better product. I would know that the hard-earned money of my help was not spent for rum in the licensed saloons.

'My experience as mayor of Fitchburg, and in every other position as a public official that I have occupied, probably most as a member of the governor's council, in which I officially visited all the state's penal, corrective and charitable institutions, convinces me that the licensed saloon is the cause of more trouble than all other causes combined.

'I canont understand the heart of a man who will take money for liquor from a fellowman, whose wife and children are pitiably destitute of anything that makes life worth living. All evidence from homes, from churches, from charitable institutions, from hospitals, from asylums and jails and prisons is against the licensed saloon.'

The above clipping from the 'Clinton (Mass.) 'Daily Item' is sent by a mill overseer who requests us not to print his letter or his name, but who says: 'If more mill men would only take this stand, this would be a better country, and you would sell more papers. What we want is less rum and more men everywhere.'—Ed.

THE TREASURES OF KREUTZENSTEIN.

(London 'Evening Standard.')

The well known mediaeval castle of Kreutzenstein has been made a 'fideikommiss,' i.e., entailed, in the family of its owner, Count Hans Wilczek, and its contents have been made heirlooms. This is news which should gladden the hearts of all antiquarians, as it means that the unexampled collections of antique furniture, weapons and objects of art of the Middle Ages will be kept together in their present setting for all time.

Kreutzenstein is no doubt the most complete genuine specimen of a mediaeval castle in existence. When the present owner inherited it as a young man it was a ruin, but Count Wilczek has devoted a large fortune to restoring the buildings and furnishing them throughout down to the minutest detail with furniture and house[illegible] ticles of the Middle Ages. [illegible] has spent a lifetime in collecting. [illegible] castle lies on a hill overlooking the Danube within a drive of Vienna, [illegible] is one of the first sights which distinguished visitors to the capital, as in recent years King Edward, Emperor William and ex-President Roosevelt, have been taken to see.

PIGEONS HATCH A CHICKEN.

(From the 'Strand')

I have two fantail pigeons, birds, and I noticed one day [illegible] built a nest and then were [illegible] it alternately, as if they [illegible] to hatch eggs.

It struck me that [illegible] good idea to put an egg [illegible] tams into the nest to see [illegible] pigeons for the trouble [illegible] in building it. Apparently [illegible] preciated my doing so, [illegible] time they never left [illegible] about three weeks, what [illegible] surprise I found a [illegible] peeping from the place.

It was touching [illegible] pigeons tried to feed it, [illegible] opening their beaks [illegible] and inviting the [illegible] himself to the contents [illegible] which of course it [illegible] cause it is a chicken.

The pigeons are keeping the one and take it [illegible] to keep it warm when [illegible] exactly as a hen [illegible]

A NEW LEGAL

Mr. G. A. M[illegible] ed a partnership [illegible] and the new firm w[illegible] san & David.

AN AFRICAN BEAUTY.

A Successful Two Step, Composed by Arthur Pryor.

Played by Sousa's celebrated Concert Band.



Published by AMERICAN MELODY Co., New York.



An African Beauty. 2 pp—2d p.



Restore the voice with

To soothe, heal and strengthen the sore, inflamed or overstrained tissues of the throat and give real and permanent relief from throat troubles use

EVANS' ANTISEPTIC THROAT Pastilles

Formula of the Liverpool Throat Hospital

A positive boon to all who use their voices in public. Among scores of appreciative letters from singers and public speakers in nearly every civilized land, the following has been received from MME. GADSKI:

"I think these Pastilles are excellent and I have already recommended same to many of my friends." **Send for free sample to** 10

NATIONAL DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO. OF CANADA, LIMITED, MONTREAL.

SIGNS SHOW CARDS FRED MORGAN CORNER CRESCENT + UPTOWN 2703.

MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY.

Third January Reduction Sale.

Bargains at All Counters. . . .

O. LEMIRE & CO., 204 St. Denis.

REMOVAL NOTICE.

We have removed our offices from 337 Craig Street West to our new building, 37 St. Antoine Street, where we have larger quarters directly connected with our Sheet Metal Works. Our telephone number is still Main 987. Call us up, or call and see us when you require anything in our line.

GEO. W. REED & CO. Limited, - - - Montreal.

Montreal Protestant House of Industry and Refuge

BOARD OF OUTDOOR RELIEF

The Board meet weekly for distribution of relief to Protestant poor, and solicit the aid of friends of the Institution, to enable them to carry on the work during the winter.

Contributions and **donations** of cast-off clothing for men, women and children will be thankfully received.

J. C. Holden (President),
377 Mountain street.

Lt.-Col. J. H. Burland (First Vice-President),
9 Bleury street.

Charles Byrd (Second Vice-President),
51 Victoria Square.

John Patterson (Treasurer),
450 St. Paul street.

James Rodger (Hon. Secretary),
21 St. Helen street.

or at the office of the House of Refuge, 193 Dorchester street west.

W. A. STEPHENSON,
Secretary.

OH! CHRISTINA!

All Rights Reserved.

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

Characters:—Miss Purvis, a prim Scottish spinster, gentle and kindly, but unused to children. She keeps a small, general shop.

Christina, her niece, a shrewd little Glasgow street child, but warm-hearted withal. Her parents being dead, she has come to live with her aunt.

Mr. Baldwin, the elderly commercial traveller, through whom Miss Purvis orders all her supplies. Christina establishes a business understanding with him during a temporary indisposition of her aunt, and adroitly brings out the fact that he is a bachelor.

VII.

'I presume,' said Miss Purvis, slowly and solemnly, 'I presume, Christina, that you are taught grammar at school.'

'Uh-ha,' said Christina lightly, looking up from the latest number of 'The Society Novelist.'

Miss Purvis adopted a tone of voice which, she understood, was quite withering.

'Perhaps I ought to have said, Christina, that an attempt has been made to teach you grammar at school.'

'Hooch, ay!' returned Christina placidly. 'Ha'e ye read this yin, auntie?' she inquired, tapping the novelette. 'It's a fair corker. It's aboot a bewtyus young leddy that's supposed to ha'e gie'ed her granny poison in her gruel for to get her siller to gi'e to her young man that's a brackt officer in a dashin' regiment. The young man's in debt, ye see, an' she—'

'That will do, Christina. How often have I told you that you are too young to read novels? Give it to me, and attend to what I say.' Miss Purvis held out her hand for the novelette, which her niece resigned with reluctance.

'Now,' continued Miss Purvis, 'I am going to give you a lesson in grammer. It seems to me that grammar is not properly taught now-a-days. When I was a girl at school I got a prize for grammar alone—'

'They're no' sae free wi' the prizes noo-a-days,' remarked Christina.

Miss Purvis rose with dignity, and from a small shelf on the wall took down a slim volume, bound in black cloth and rebacked with strips of linen.

'This,' she said, 'is my old grammar.'

'I thocht it was maybe yer prize, auntie,' said Christina. 'Ye've no' kep' it extra weel.'

Miss Purvis ignored the observation: 'I intend to give you a short lesson from this book every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday evening—'

'Murder, polis!' cried Christina.

'Christina! Don't dare to use that expression in my presence!'

'Weel, I've plenty lessons already. An' I've got ma ain grammar,' said the girl, protestingly. 'Gi'e's a chance, auntie.'

'My child,' returned the spinster more gently, yet still firmly, 'you must learn to speak properly. It isn't your shocking expressions alone that grieve me, it is your utter disregard of all the rules of grammar. You may find the lessons hard just now, but you will thank me some day.'

'What d'ye want me to dae?' Christina asked in a dull voice.

'I wish you to attend to me. . . . Now, we shall begin at the very beginning.' Miss Purvis opened the book.

'Haud on a meenute, auntie!'

'Say, "Wait a minute, please,"' Miss Purvis said patiently.

'Wait a meenute, please,' the girl repeated.

'Certainly,' said the aunt, with grave politeness. 'What do you wish to say, Christina?'

Christina smiled. 'Did ye say I was to get a lesson on Monday, Wednesday an' Friday?'

'Yes, dear.'

'Aweel, this is Thursday!' Christina's tone was triumphant.

'That is true,' said Miss Purvis, recovering herself. 'But we may as well make a beginning to-night, and perhaps miss a lesson some night later on. Now, pay attention, Christina. . . . The first thing we have to do is to learn what grammar is. What is grammar?'

'Dear knows,' Christina gloomily replied.

'Christina!'

'Ach, weel, I dinna ken, an' I'm no heedin',' Christina said, with some irritation.

'I ask you once more—what is grammar?' Miss Purvis spoke as sternly as she could. 'What is grammar?'

The girl picked up the poker, and began to toy with it.

'Put down the poker at once, Christina!'

Christina dropped it clattering on the fender.

'Pick it up, and lay it down quietly,' said Miss Purvis.

Christina picked it up, and laid it down with a single bang.

'I said quietly, Christina.'

'I heard ye.'

There was a long silence.

At last Christina picked up the poker again, and laid it down without a sound.

'Onything for peace,' she muttered. Then, catching sight of her aunt's countenance, which was more sad than angry, she repented. 'Tell us what grammar is, auntie,' she said, respectfully.

The simple soul of Miss Purvis was at once touched and gratified.

'I'll tell you with pleasure, my dear,' she said, kindly. 'And, Christina, you must not think that I am going to give you lessons just to give you trouble. It is for your own good. Don't you believe that?'

'Uh-ha,' said Christina, awkwardly. 'I ken ye mean weel.'

Miss Purvis nodded cheerfully, and lifted the battered book from her lap. 'Now for our definition of grammar, Christina! Grammar,' she began, opening the book, 'Grammar is—'

It was most unfortunate that the first page of the grammar was missing. Miss Purvis flushed hotly as she suddenly remembered tearing it out to enwrap a piece of toffee given her by a classmate. How far off her school-days had seemed—until this moment!

'Grammar, Christina,' she resumed feebly, 'Grammar is—'

Not for the life of her could she recollect the definition which she had once learned from the now missing page.

Christina regarded her with sympathetic concern. 'Dinna fash yersel',' she said, at last, softly. 'It's nae odds to me. I'm no' heedin'. Grammar's jist grammar, an' that's a' aboot it. Eh?'

Miss Purvis passed a hand over her brow. 'It's very extraordinary,' she murmured; 'but somehow I seem to have forgotten the exact words. Grammar is—. Grammar is—. No! I cannot remember them.' And she fell to gazing at her own name, written on the inside of the cover in a school-girl hand, and followed by the undoubtedly full address of her residence: 'Mary Jane Purvis, 12 Blyth street, Pilrig, Edinburgh, Midlothian, Scotland, Great Britain, Europe, The World.'

She could not help smiling at her youthful folly, and, almost before she knew, Christina was looking over her shoulder.

'Oh, Jamaica!' exclaimed Christina. 'Was't you that drew thur funny wee men, auntie?'

'Funny wee men!' Miss Purvis cried in horror, her eyes lighting on several tiny pencil sketches above and below her name and address.

She made to close the book, but Christina caught hold of it, pulled it from her, skipped across the room in an ecstacy of mirth, and finally fell into a chair with peals of laughter.

'Oh, the funny wee men!' she gasped. 'My! it's you for the comic, auntie; it's you for the comic!'

'Come, my dear,' said her aunt, laughing in a shamed fashion, 'give me back the book. I think I can remember the definition now.'

But Christina, turning to the end of the volume, found more sketches.

'Here yin wi' bowly legs!' she announced, 'an' here anither wi'—'

'Christina!' the spinster remonstrated.

But Christina was beyond control. 'Wha was Maister M'Fayden?' she inquired.

'Mr. M'Fayden,' replied Miss Purvis, restraining herself, 'was my most respected master. He taught English and—'

'Fine ham! He's the bowly-leggit yin, an' ye've wrote ablow him, "Mr. M'Fayden is a pig!" My! but it's you for the comic! Was ye no' feart to write thur things on yer book eh?'

Miss Purvis rose, trembling.

'Christina, give me the book at once.'

The girl looked at her aunt. 'I didna mean to vex you, auntie,' she said remorsefully, and did as requested.

'Christina,' continued Miss Purvis, her anger evaporating at once, 'I'm thinking of doing some tidying up in the shop before bed time. Would you like to help me?'

'Fine!'

'And,' added Miss Purvis, with an effort, 'we'll begin our grammar lesson in earnest next Monday.'

'Hooch, ay!' said Christina cheerfully. 'But did you no' think grammar lessons was rubbidge when you was at the schule, auntie?' she asked in a confidential whisper.

'Were,' corrected Miss Purvis. 'Grammar lessons were rubbish, Christina,' she said, never suspecting the trap set for her.

'I thocht that!' cried Christina. 'My, it's you for the comic!'

(Continued next Saturday.)

ANARCHIST COMRADES.

(From the London Times.)

The revolt against "expropriation" came from the better sections of the Anarchists themselves. They found that their ranks were being filled by thieves who stole for their own benefit. One of the leaders of that time, describing his experiences recently to a London Anarchist audience, said:

'In Tiflis in the great days of the revolution we certainly expropriated systematically, but always for the good of the cause, never for private gain. We would demand ransom money from capitalists; there were some burglaries and the rich were relieved of superfluous wealth. After a time we became uneasy, for men started to plunder and keep the money for themselves. Then one day I was walking down a main street when the greatest scoundrel in the Caucasus, a man noted far and wide for his robberies, came up to me and held out his hand. "Brother, hail!" said he; "we are comrades!"'

HOW STARS ARE BORN.

(London Saturday Review).

A new star for the new year is discovered by Mr. Espin, an Oxford man, as Prof. Turner notes with a touch of pride. All the old speculation is again raised. Astronomers are generally agreed that these "new" stars are due to the collision of astral bodies; the dispute is as to their character and the way of their meeting.

Certainly the most interesting letter drawn by the blazing up of the new star is that of Prof. Turner. In 1901, it seems, light was caught in the act of travelling! In 1901 a new star shot suddenly up in Perseus to first magnitude and then died away. But after the "flash" a nebulous appearance was detected around the star, which was observed to be spreading outward. This was the "flash" travelling outward to "more and more distant parts of a vast diffuse body." In fact, here was a light reverberating through the clouds like a peal of thunder. The speed of the journey alone proved that the traveller was light and none other; for no other velocity was comparable.

The crowning proof that the haze of light observed to be moving in this way was the reflection of the "flash," and not independent of it, was that the spectrum of the "flash" and the spectrum of the nebulous haze were identical.

WORLD WIDE

A Weekly reprint of Articles and Cartoons from the leading journals and reviews reflecting the current thought of both hemispheres.

Among many interesting Articles in this week's issue are:

Dr. Eliot on Immigration Restriction.

Amending the Constitution of the United States.

A Letter by Lord Hugh Cecil on the Constitutional Crisis.

The Wealth of the State—Free Trade v. 'Lloyd-Georgism.'

The Schoeneberg Insurance Against Unemployment.

His Grace, the Duke of Norfolk—Who Is Planning King George's Coronation.

5 CENTS A COPY. AT ALL NEWSDEALERS
$1.50 A YEAR. Montreal and Suburbs, $2.00

Ask for special clubbing offers.

Sample Copy of "World Wide" sent to any address free on application to

JOHN DOUGALL & SON, Publishers, MONTREAL

LETTERS FROM READERS.

THE DOUKHOBORS DEFENDED.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Remembering the past charitable and Christian attitude of the 'Witness' towards the Doukhobors, I request space for their defence against uncharitable criticisms made against them by the Rev. Prof. Ballantyne in the January 'Westminster.'

The first of his two chief charges is that they were in Russia accused of certain crimes, of which he states they were probably guilty. It would have been no more than British fair play had Prof. Ballantyne made specific charges rather than vague insinuations—for thereby he would have given opportunity for some one to investigate and reply for the Doukhobors, who have no opportunity for defending themselves. Some of the Doukhobors are sufficiently familiar with British history to know that in the history of even the British people there are pages which Britons themselves would like to pass into oblivion. Even if there were proof of the crimes which Prof. Ballantyne insinuates, it were uncharitable and inconsistent to revive their memory, for even the best of us need a second chance. Canadians are more interested in the Doukhobor of to-day in Canada than in the Russian Doukhobor of the long dead past. The high moral tone of the Canadian Doukhobor speaks for them as a people. Statistics of the law courts of Western Canada, which are open for Prof. Ballantyne's investigation, show that during the past ten years they are the only community of ten thousand people whose record is absolutely free from crime. When any other Canadian community shall have made a similar record it will be less inconsistent for us to throw stones.

Prof. Ballantyne's second chief criticism is that as a people the Doukhobors do not attach much importance to the teaching of Holy Scripture, and that the life of the people is therefore not much influenced by that teaching. That statement is absolutely incorrect. True—being an illiterate people—only a few educated Doukhobors have the Bible in book form. The majority of them look with some suspicion on the book which we call our Bible—for, unfortunately, the side of our Canadian life which they most frequently see in the West is such as to lead them to suspect a book which they think determines our moral (or immoral) tone. But they have their own 'Book of Life' handed down by tradition from generation to generation. This Book of Life comprises the Psalms, Proverbs, several of the Epistles and all the four Gospels. This Book of Life is invariably taught by the Doukhobortsi mothers to the children. Although they have not all the Bible, they know more of the Bible than Canadians know—for the part of the Bible which they have they know well. The Doukhobor mother's daily duty ends at the bedside of her children, where she teaches them to memorize the words of the Book of Life. In every Doukhobortsi village may be found some who are able to repeat their Book of Life from beginning to end. And to know Doukhobortsi life is to know that that life is moulded by that Book of Life. For them the most important part of their Book of Life are the Gospels, because they contain the Sermon on the Mount, which they have learned from Toistoy should be interpreted literally and not figuratively as we interpret it. When we shall have begun in our social and economic life to apply the principles of the Golden Rule and the Second Great Commandment, as these are applied by the Doukhobors, our criticism of Doukhobortsi loyalty or disloyalty to the Bible will seem less pharisaical.

All due allowance should be made for Prof. Ballantyne's lack of knowledge of the Doukhobortsi people, for he has never lived with them, and no one can study them correctly without living with them for a time in their own villages. But it is difficult to make allowance for uncharitable criticisms against them from one who has not thus studied them, and who therefore knows very little about those of whom he writes.

The late Principal Grant was more liberal and less influenced by prejudice. Having studied the high moral tone of the Doukhobortsi people, his only comment was: 'By their fruits ye shall know them.'

J. T. REID.

THE SINGLE TAX.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Your department of 'Letters From Readers' is one of the most important and most interesting. There we see all kinds of subjects discussed, religious, scientific, economic, from the standpoint of the common people. In a recent issue Mr. James Findlay writes of the single tax as if it would be hard on the farmers. Quoting from his letter: 'The late Henry George and socialists propose that there be no customs duties, but that the funds to conduct the government be got from a tax on the land.' This sentence is a sample of the rest of the letter.

In the first place Henry George was not a socialist as we understand socialism. In the second place the single tax is not part of the socialist philosophy. Socialists often repudiate it. In the third place Henry George did not propose a tax on land only for public revenues. The fact is Mr. Findlay has a wrong idea of what single tax means, or else he would never have written as he did. He has never thought out the problem of taxation and how it works.

Sir Richad Cartwright told us many a time that taxation produces no wealth, but it distributes the wealth that is produced.'

So that the problem of wealth distribution and taxation are one and the same. One would think to hear our manufacturers talk that taxation enriches a country. Nonsense! It is labor applied to the earth that produces all wealth.

Again, William Pitt, the noted British statesman, said: 'We can tax the last rag off the people's backs, and the last crust of bread out of their hands, and they will complain of dull times and of scarcity of money, but will never suspect what is hurting them.'

Evidently he saw what taxation can do for the people; how it can produce beggars, slum-dwellers and millionnaires—one class the complement of the other class. Land used by farmers is of little or no value, but yet the farmers are most heavily taxed because they are the heaviest buyers, and a customs tax is on the things that are bought. A direct tax on the value of land is not a tax on land at all. Some land in Winnipeg is worth a million dollars an acre—the bare land—how many farmers own such land? And where land is most valuable is where the heaviest tax would be, and vice versa. What people need is not any particular system of taxation, but a fair, not equal, distribution of wealth. A distribution that will not clothe idleness in purple and fine linen while honest industry goes about in rags.

It is not as a discoverer of the single tax that will cause the name of Henry George to be remembered and honored through all future ages, but the fact that he was the Sir Isaac Newton of political economy, the first man to make it a thing of beauty and a joy forever, instead of being the 'Chinese puzzle' it was when he first laid hold of it.

READER.

Plumas, Man.

THE OLD TESTAMENT.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—I have read with interest John Carlisle's letter, and the Rev. R. A. Ffrench's letter in the 'Witness' (Weekly) of Jan. 17, which I very much endorse; and have also read 'Layman's' letter (in the same issue) criticising John Carlisle's review (published in the 'Witness') of Professor Jackson's book, 'Studies in the Old Testament,' in which letter the mind of the carnal or natural man is in evidence, as also in the one whose teaching he endeavors to vindicate (Prof. Jackson), the outcome of which is, the rejecting the plenary inspiration of Holy Scriptures, covering up the light that proceds from it (if they could) to Adam's fallen race—'The entrance of thy words giveth light, it giveth understanding unto the simple.' (Psa. cxix., 150)—by a thick black pall of such arguments as infidels use, with abundance of scientific proof (as they claim) establishing their findings incontestably, forgetting they are finite creatures, and that He whose word they sit in judgment on is the Creator; and that same word declares:

'The natural man receiveth not the things of the Spirit of God, for they are foolishness unto him; neither can he know them because they are spiritually discerned.' (I. Cor. ii., 14.)

But Satan is busy in these last days as foretold in that sacred word, the Bible, deceiving those who set at naught God's great love in giving us such a wonderful revelation of himself and of ourselves, throughout its inspired pages.

In I. Cor. ii., 9, 10, the beloved apostle Paul, quoting from the Old Testament, says: 'Eye hath not seen, nor ear heard, neither has it entered into the heart of man the things that God hath prepared for them that love him.' Then with the assured authority of divine inspiration he declares: 'But he hath revealed them unto us by his spirit, for the spirit searcheth all things, yea the deep things of God.'

To whom does the spirit reveal these wonderful things? Most assuredly to the child of God; to him who is 'born again, not of corruptible seed, but of incorruptible, by the word of God which liveth and abideth forever.'

It is clear, 'the things of God' being spiritual can only be received of those who are born of the spirit; who, submitting to the teaching of that same spirit, grow in grace and knowledge according to their individual spiritual capacity.

The Lord Jesus Christ the second person in the Trinity: 'The same was in the beginning with God.' (John's Gospel i., 2.) In Hebrews ii., 9: 'Who was made a little lower than the angels for the suffering of death, crowned with glory and honor, that he by the grace of God should taste death for every man.'

Now, it is this same Jesus, this wonderful person, who taught out of the Old Testament Scriptures continually. He quoted them as unimpeachable authority. It was with these same scriptures he repelled Satan in the hour of his temptation, with 'It is written.'

He tells the Jews, when reasoning with them to 'search the scriptures, for in them ye think ye have eternal life, and they are they which testify of me.' (John's Gospel v., 39.)

Is it reasonable to suppose that the Lord would tell them to search the uninspired writings of fallen man for a revelation or testimony of himself who was and is from everlasting to everlasting the eternal God?

He did not set aside one single book of the Old Testament as uninspired, not even the book of the prophet Jonah, so much scoffed at and ridiculed by unbelievers.

In the last chapter of Luke's gospel any one can read for himself those two verses (27 verse): 'Beginning at Moses and all the prophets he expounded unto them in all the scriptures the things concerning himself,' and this, after he had suffered on the cross. (Verse 44) 'And he said unto them, These are the words which I spake unto you while I was yet with you, that all things must be fulfilled which were written in the Law of Moses and in the prophets and in the Psalms concerning me.'

Oh, fellow-believers, how our hearts should overflow with joyous exclamation of gratitude, thanksgiving and praise to him who alone is worthy for his great love in thus giving us his own divine endorsation of the divine inspiration and incontrovertible authority of that blessed book the Bible.

What a resting place for the poor weary soul, when, discovering the light amid the chaotic darkness and discord of unbelief that prevails on every hand, he sits at the feet of Jesus, and listens to the gracious words that fall from his divine lips, as recorded in the four gospels.

ALLEN MASON.

Carleton Place, Ont.

THE BIBLE.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—The authority of the Bible is receiving much attention by one and another at present in your columns, and I desire to state that I much admire your broadmindedness in allowing these many controversies on so important a subject, as it proves very interesting reading and enables men of inquiring dispositions to get a glimpse of the way men are thinking to-day.

Of course some men view controversy as a dangerous thing to indulge in, but a moment's honest admission will see no worse harm in the exchange of ideas than in arguing secretly with oneself, for thoughts will rise and must be satisfactorily settled one way or the other; 'letters from readers' in your columns at times save one much mental exercise and anxiety, for it is plain to see the knowledge behind some of the letters written, and I find those letters most interesting which do not hold traditional things as of greater importance than intellectual superiorities.

The Bishop of Montreal displayed a modernism few clericals I have read have when he said that 'It mattered not who wrote the Bible, nor whether the genealogy was correct, but that the word of God was the message of love and hope, etc., etc., which it spoke to the human soul.' I do not see for my part why the life of a good living man or woman cannot be read as the word of God equally as well as the life of David or of Job. It appears to me that the intellectualism of modern writers is a total superfluity were we to believe for all time that the Bible was the only fund of 'truth' that existed to-day. However, thanks be to such journals as the 'Witness,' men are modifying their ideas, broadening their ranges of vision, and those leaders are the most followed and the most successful in the good cause who realize that instead of modernism being an approaching enemy to be battled against, it is a fruit of the vineyard, it is a harvest of rich reward for earnest labors of thinking and acting men of good motives in all grades of thought, and he who despises it, displays a great ignorance of the ways of God to men, besides showing himself incompetent to utilize the fruits as a food for the future advancement and building up of the generations to be.

F. C. BLISS.

MILITARISM.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Again I ask the liberty of drawing public attention through the columns of the 'Witness' to the question of teaching militarism in the public schools of Canada, and first I wish to point out one of the sayings of the Master, Jesus; that 'by their fruits ye shall know them,' and then by applying the said statement of Jesus to the act of Quartermaster Sergt. Langille, of Fredericton, N.B., who took his own life at St. Stephen, N.B., where he had gone to instruct public school teachers in the 'newly introduced physical training' (militarism).

I can come to no other conclusion than that it was another case of 'Judas Iscariot' realizing that he had 'betrayed the Master,' by the shedding of innocent blood, namely, the blood of the innocent children of Canada by fitting and encouraging them to become soldiers. What may happen to the man who has given so large an amount of money to propagate this evil in the public schools of Canada no person can tell, but we know that he has already been given a few warnings in the past, which I think he would do well to consider. The first of these was when he was out in his private yacht in England and a small cannon, which he had on board was unexpectedly discharged, causing damage to his hearing at the time, and afterwards when out in British Columbia he was out automobiling when the machine ran into a barb-wire fence and he was saved as by a miracle.

When Jesus was asked by the soldiers: 'And what shall we do,' his answer was, 'Do violence to no man.' Therefore, no man can be both a soldier and a Christian at the same time, because every soldier is prepared 'at some time, and in some place, to kill somebody,' and that 'somebody' may be his own son or brother or father, and therefore I say it is impossible to be a soldier and a Christian at the same time, the Lord Jesus himself being the witness.

Fellow Canadians, now is the time for you to place your heels on the head of this 'vile young serpent,' which is so persistently wriggling itself into the Canadian public schools. Why send missionaries to foreign heathen lands to preach and teach the glorious Gospel of Jesus Christ and denying at the same time the power thereof, by allowing the devil's work to be carried on at home by teaching militarism in the public schools? Just keep your eyes on the man who has originated this evil work and see what his end shall be.

ALEX. DINGWALL.

Montreal, Jan. 23, 1911.

SIMPLE INTERMENTS.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Dr. John Todd wrote in 1837: 'Pride will thrive while gazing upon the coffin, and draw nutriment even from the act of burying the dead.' I fear that this witness is even more true now than three-quarters of a century ago. I therefore venture to ask for space for a suggestive extract regarding Henry, eldest son of Lord Mackenzie, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Scotland, in the early part of last century. The 'awakening of them that sleep' had ever been the hope upon which Henry loved to dwell, and with the eye of faith steadfastly directed towards the morning of the resurrection, he had often expressed his strong feeling that the interment of the body should be as simple as possible; that little importance should be attached to the place, or manner of it; for whereso-ever deposited, the mortal part would still bear the impress of the curse. 'Dust thou art, and unto dust shalt thou return,' and would equally share the promised glory in the redemption of the body.

ULSTER PAT.

EDWARD THE PEACEMAKER.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—It is laudable on the part of Montreal to raise a memorial to our late King Edward. Let it be something more lasting and useful than marble or metal. A monument may help to beautify your city, but sift it to the bottom, and it remains only a piece of civic vanity. Why not found a 'Peace Fellowship,' in each of your McGill and Laval Universities? These might prove a lasting blessing, not only to Canada, but to the world. Such memorials, Dr. Jowett prelicts, 'will be universally adopted in the future.'

What a vast field of study would open up to lovers of peace? Peace in the family, peace in the community, and peace among nations. Then the devildom of discord and the hellishness of war. The spilt blood and the tears of those left desolate; not to mention wasted treasure. What about the cost of armed peace? The burdens borne by the taxpayer? No wonder M. Jaures called them 'a hideous caricature of peace.'

R. LANIGAN.

'FARM LANDS' IN THE NEW WARDS.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—There seems to be great misconception abroad respecting this matter which recent press comment only serves to intensify. It is not now a question of the expediency of annexation—this was determined by the civic committee, who urged early absorption to forestall less favorable conditions if the matter were deferred. Nor is it a question of the equity of the terms and conditions—these were settled after negotiation and agreed to in mutual interest. A clear and definite understanding was reached, and a binding agreement entered into. Good faith demands that it be absolutely adhered to, and the honor of Montreal is pledged to have it fulfilled to the letter. If misinterpretation has been read into the agreement, and 'abuses' have arisen in its application, a remedy should easily be found.

If, however, in dealing with the problem of financing the undertakings from available resources, or current revenue, without recourse to special loans, the city faces a difficulty which it would evade on the plea that it can't, and therefore won't, be done, this is simply 'repudiation,' rank and unadulterated. If, on the other hand, relief is sought in increased taxation through breach of a contract which it is proposed to change by now inserting a clause to the effect: 'By farm land shall be understood land which belongs to a bona fide farmer, gardener, or truckster, who works the land, and who lives by the products thereof,' this is not only that odious thing, class legislation, of the most pronounced type, but downright spoliation and confiscation.

Apart from such gross violation of a contract which contained no such stipulation, and which no court or legislature should tolerate, by what rules of law, equity, or common sense does the land of a farmer-owner, working it for his own benefit, differ from the adjoining land of a proprietor-landlord who leases his to a tenant-farmer to 'work the land and live by the products thereof?'

If it be objected by the thoughtless—and landless—that the proprietor-landlord will enjoy an 'unearned increment' from the rise in value of his land, he is but in the respectable company of many other worthy citizens who have seen their holdings of vacant lands in the west end district develop into commercial property worth $50 a foot, a situation which the community not only views with complacency, but regards as evidence of its own growing civic importance. Wherein in this does the landlord-proprietor differ in the least degree from his adjoining farmer-owner Both are in the precisely identical position that having by inheritance or purchase acquired their lands, and carried them for long, and perhaps lean, years, they are each looking to the future to recoup them and bring them the returns which their good fortune, or good judgment, fairly entitle them to expect. Indeed, the advantage is altogether with the farmer-owner in that having acquired his holdings in the early days of a rural community his interest charge is vastly less than the later investor has to bear, who, moreover, by the very fact of purchase has contributed to the enhancement of his farmer-neighbor's land. Further, the residue of profit accruing to the farmer-owner from working his own land goes to himself, whereas in the case of the proprietor-landlord this belongs to his tenant, the rental paid going but a small way towards payment of taxes and interest on the larger investment.

The status of land in the hands of a farmer-owner and proprietor-landlord being thus established as absolutely alike, any attempt to differentiate on the suggested lines is both unjust and iniquitous, and this altogether apart from the inviolability of a bargain made open-eyed and above-board, concerning which there should now be no unseemly whining or unworthy evasion.

Is it, however, such a bad bargain after all? Is it indeed, as the Annexation Committee anticipated, not rather one equally in the interest of the city as the proprietors thought it to be in theirs? Take Longue Pointe, with which he writer is more directly concerned, as a case in point. Here is a large and increasingly valuable tract of country, now overwhelmingly 'farm lands' pure and simple, yet developing into and destined to be a great industrial centre, covered with the homes of artisans employed in the systems of great works of which those already established are the nucleus. It enjoyed a very considerable valuation roll, had only a moderate debt, and a tax levy on the 'farms' which proprietors have seen advance from a trifling sum to about ten times the original assessment, with a reduction, rather than increase, in the rental value as a 'farm.' Annexation was achieved through promptings from without rather than pressure from within. The bargain was concluded on the basis of a valuation for a period of ten years of $100 an acre for 'farm lands' under cultivation, which were also held to include 'subdivisions not withdrawn from cultivation,' on which basis, at the city rate of 1 percent, the total levy would figure rather better than that of the higher municipal assessment at a much lower rate percent. The further inducement to conclude a much-desired settlement from the city point of view was the undertaking of certain expenditures for streets, water, drainage, etc., the obvious intent and clear understanding being that owners of 'farms'—whether these were operated by themselves, rented to others, or simply left unproductive—should have this short time to realize upon, or develop their holdings into active commercial propositions upon which the city would at the end of the term reap greatly enhanced revenue on the enormously increased valuation.

Here is not only a final, de facto, bargain, but a simple, straight profitable business proposition, which it behooves the business men at the head of civic affairs to deal with in a business-like way. Let all nonsensical and ill-informed chatter in private, in public, and in the press, cease forthwith. Let all questioning of a fait accompli be promptly dropped and study given how capital can be raised and put into the development at large of so manifestly good a proposition. Let promoters and investors be encouraged by assurances of stability and good faith and the 'square deal' to do their part in developing in detail, and it is safe to say that well within the probation period there will have been accomplished such a change in these suburban districts as cannot now be imagined, not only providing homes for a large proportion of that million of population confidently expected; not only affording convenient and cheap sites for those great industries which will furnish employment to their inmates, but furnishing a magnificent taxable civic asset which will amply repay all civic expenditure incurred in its development.

PROPRIETOR.

A DUTY CALL TO BAPTISTS.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—I should like to call the attention of your Baptist readers to the predicament in which the Baptist congregation of Verdun have been placed through a fault that is not their own. At present they worship in a small hall, but last year they started a vigorous campaign with the view of building a church. They had sufficient energy and determination to carry the scheme through, but after they had made a start and bought ground, which is only partly paid for, the Montreal churches, or their representatives, the Ministerial Council, interfered, saying, in effect, 'wait a while and see what we will do for you,' and the suggestion was made that the Home Mission Board would provide funds for a portable church. Nothing has been done.

I was at the annual meeting of the congregation on Wednesday evening, when they received the dismal intelligence that the prospect is that they will be homeless in May, as their present premises are quite unadaptable to the requirements of a church, and only serve to discourage members from attending.

As Montreal Baptists are largely to blame for the sad situation in which their Verdun brethren find themselves, it is to be hoped that this unbiassed statement of the facts will have the effect of rousing Baptists in the city to make some effort to save this small but hard-working and progressive congregation from a fate they assuredly do not deserve, and would have averted had they been left to carry out their own plans.

ROY CARMICHAEL.

Verdun, Que.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—It is obvious to every one of right feeling that the need is great and urgent in our city of a vigorous campaign on behalf of our persecuted and long-suffering animals. Cruelty to animals—and especially to horses—is often the result of ignorance and vicious training. No animal responds more nobly to human kindness than the horse, and yet in this city he is often treated in a way that is as stupid as it is mean and cruel. I enclose a striking paragraph which if laid to heart would work wonders in the experience of many a driver:

A Puzzled Horse.—A stage driver at Smiley Heights, Redlands, Cal., loves to tell his passengers how he cured his horse of bad habits. 'He was about the meanest horse you ever saw,' he says, 'but now I wouldn't wish for a better horse.' 'How did you cure him of his bad habits?' a passenger asks. 'Well, I got changed myself, and that changed him,' the driver answers 'You see, he had an awful temper. He would kick and rear, and I got more than one bite from him. He was a good puller, or I would have sold him long ago. When he acted cranky I would lose my temper, and kick him, and swear at him, and lay on the whip, but it only made things worse. I got where I hated the horse and he hated me. About this time I turned over a new leaf myself. I quit swearing, and began praying, and my own family didn't find it out any sooner than that horse. When he began to act cranky, I would speak kind to him, and not jerk him around, and a more puzzled horse you never saw in your life. He would look at me as if he couldn't make out what ailed me, and after a little while he began to be as gentle as a kitten. I never have any trouble with him now, and I know that it was all my fault that he acted as he did. Horses know more than folks think they do, in my opinion.

G. OSBORNE TROOP.

St. Martin's Rectory, Montreal, Jan. 23, 1911.

'CONSERVATION OF OUR RESOURCES.'

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—While on my way to work, one morning recently, I had occasion to stop at a corner for a car. While standing there I witnessed what was to me a sad sight—a real moving picture, a twentieth century tragedy.

I saw approaching me a little boy and girl. The boy, who was a cripple, walked with the aid of a crutch. Both children seemed to be hindered in some way from having their fair share of God's free and life-giving air.

I asked the little ones where they worked, and they answered, 'In a tobacco factory,' a place which seemed to me would be anything but helpful to them physically. These children appeared to me to be too young to be working in a factory. I wondered if they had a father, and so questioned them.

I was assured that their father was a blacksmith, and worked in one of our large manufacturing establishments.

I wondered if he earned enough to keep his children at home, and send them to school, and allow them to run and play as children should.

I thought their father might be a blacksmith's helper, and did not earn enough wages to support his family as he should.

Another thought: possibly their father was exploiting them for mere greed or love of getting. Someone is exploiting these children—not only those I met at the corner, but hundreds of others, our greatest asset.

I would ask the question, Is it the manufacturers? Is it the parents? Or are they being exploited on account of our competitive system? There must be something wrong with our social system when our children are being exploited on every hand.

I know that there are many noble men and women who are doing all in their power to help the children, by the advocacy of juvenile courts, playgrounds, etc., and such deserve our warmest commendation. Men and women who are trying to get at the cause of the suffering and misery surrounding our children.

Our legislators are doing a good work in taking steps to preserve our forests and water powers from the hand of the exploiter. I trust they will not overlook our farming lands, and our coal lands also. Government should be for the benefit of the people, and, as a part of the people, for the children.

What steps are our Governments, either Federal or municipal, taking to protect the children, our greatest national asset from the hands of the exploiters, whoever, or whatever, they may be.

GEO. LAUDER.

Montreal, Jan. 23, 1911.

CHILDREN NOT WANTED.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Why is it the clergy preach to the workingman against race suicide, and yet be one of the first to encourage it by having this advertisement inserted in Saturday's 'Star,' Jan. 14:

Wanted—Caretaker for ——— Presbyterian Church, a married man, with no family preferred. Apply at the Church.

It is such things as these which open the eyes of the workingman, making him realize that having children is a great barrier and detrimental to his welfare. Trusting that you will find space in your valuable paper, I remain, obediently yours,

J. A. W.

215 Canning street, city.

Note.—It cannot be denied that a family has always been accounted an encumbrance to resident house servants. The same objection applies in some degree where the residence is that of a church, trustees having natural misgivings about the pews becoming a children's playground. These considerations do not, however, alter the principle involved by our correspondent, that all conditions that put obstacles in the way of marriage, or having children are against public policy, and tend to the lowering of social conditions. In some of the older countries the families who occupy much of the service in the apartment houses, which are there the rule, and in the upper stories or in the basements. Our houses are perhaps generally so built as to make such arrangements tolerable either to the employing families or to the servants of to-day. But the problem is one to be solved. Family life should not be at a disadvantage.

THE HALF CENT.

The probability that a half cent coin may be added to the coinage in the next Congress indicates that an era of conservation has begun in America. Hitherto this national currency as small as a cent was regarded as too insignificant to bother with. But our notion of economy appears to be undergoing a change.

Millions of dollars are annually lost to the consumers of the United States through the lack of a half cent. Producers and middlemen in the face of strenuous competition have forced their prices down to the limit. A fraction of a cent is as much to the buyers as it is to the sellers. A woman pays 13 cents a yard for ribbon advertised at 12 1-2 cents, or buys an odd number of yards of lace at 45 cents a dozen, she pays 4 cents for a half dozen. The seller loses the odd half cent. The purchaser always gets the benefit of it.—Knickerbocker Press.

Could Not Walk Ten Yards Without Resting.

WEAK HEART WAS THE CAUSE.

Mrs. Robinson Collette, Rogersville, N.B., writes: "I am now enjoying the best of health after having used your Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills. I was troubled with a weak heart and was afraid to draw a long breath for the pain it would cause me. I could not sleep at night, and it was impossible for me to walk ten yards without resting myself. I cannot speak too highly of your Heart and Nerve Pills, for they are the greatest pill I have ever used and I can recommend them to all sufferers."

Thousands of people go about their daily work on the verge of death and yet do not know it.

Little attention is paid to the slight weakness of the heart for the simple reason that one thinks it will right itself, but there is where the mistake is made. It is only when a violent shock comes that the weakness of the heart becomes apparent.

On the first sign of any weakness of the heart or nerves, flagging energy or physical breakdown, the use of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills will soon produce a quick and permanent cure.

Price 50 cents per box, or 3 for $1.25, at all dealers or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

THE BODY-BUILDING POWER OF BOVRIL

has been proved by independent scientific investigation to be from 10 to 20 times the amount taken

Tests made independently at the School of Physiology, Trinity College, Dublin, and reported in "The Times," September 3rd, proved by scientific demonstration under stringent physiological conditions that BOVRIL is a valuable food and that it gives power to the system to assimilate ordinary diet. During the experiments the body weight was increased while BOVRIL was being taken, from ten to twenty times as much as the amount of BOVRIL consumed and fell back again when BOVRIL was discontinued.

This shows that BOVRIL is a food which possesses remarkable powers, a food capable not merely of building up the ailing and fortifying them against disease, but of affording a direct gain of vigor to the man, woman or child in average health.

These physiological experiments put the hall mark of scientific approval on BOVRIL and distinguish it as a *genuine* body-builder and contrast it sharply with a crowd of would-be imitators, containing yeast extracts and other cheapening admixtures, often sold in an insanitary form.

Weigh these facts with the attention which their high authority demands. You may be threatened with insidious attacks on your health; the better you maintain the defensive forces of your body the less will be the risk of contracting colds, chills, influenza or more dangerous diseases.

BOVRIL, LIMITED, - - - MONTREAL

At O. Lemire's & Co.

204 ST. DENIS.

Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday.

Great event in Dress Goods Dept., values up to 98c 39c

The Ironing of Large Pieces

Of all the appliances for doing good laundry work none excels in interest, or in the quality of their work, the big mangles on which sheets, tablecloths, etc., are ironed. Those in use at the

TOILET LAUNDRY

"THE LAUNDRY THAT KNOWS HOW,"

are long, highly polished iron beds, kept hot by steam, and which press against padded revolving rollers.

They are so long that a sheet or tablecloth can be sent through flat. Let us do your large pieces.

PHONE UP 3480. 425 RICHMOND STREET.

BOYS wanted to sell the 'Canadian Pictorial.' Canada's leading illustrated magazine. Splendid premiums or generous cash commission. Hundreds of boys busy and delighted. Room for hundreds more. Why shouldn't you profit? A postcard will secure full particulars, premium list and a package to start on, if you live outside Montreal and suburbs. If inside the city, phone us or drop in and see what we have to offer you. Address, Boys' Sales Dept., John Dougall & Son, Agents for the 'Canadian Pictorial,' 'Witness' Bldg., Montreal.

Rheumatism

Is A Constitutional Disease.

It manifests itself in [illegible] pains,—inflamed joints and muscles,—but it cannot be cured by local applications.

It requires constitutional treatment and the best is a course of blood-purifying and tonic

Hood's Sarsaparilla

which corrects the acidity of the blood and builds up the system.

Get it today. Sold by druggists everywhere. 100 Doses

Home-Makers and House-Keepers

DON'T BE CARELESS WITH A COLD

During the first winter of maddening gaiety the young girl forgets that everything in the universe is not especially made for her comfort and pleasure. She forgets that winter winds will blow, and heavy snows fall, and the sun fail to shine without her sanction.

She treats such freaks of nature with superb scorn. She refuses utterly to reckon with them. She will not even condescend to change one filmy garment in their favor. And there is her mistake. The lace blouse, the low shoes, the gauzy stockings are worn in spite of stormy weather.

Then that imp of all imps, a cold in the head, arrives with bag and baggage, and takes up his abode in the first floor front. All efforts to dislodge him are vain. He has come for a ten days' or two weeks' visit, and one can only resign one's self to the inevitable, retiring into seclusion until the horrid creature moves on to visit other friends.

Quinine pills are given him, hot drinks served him at all hours. But nothing soothes him. He weeps at his leisure, until one is driven almost out of one's mind.

One arrives at the conclusion that the only satisfactory way of ending such an intolerable situation is sudden death, which, of course, is impossible. But there are ways of avoiding this horrible visitor, if one will only exercise a little common sense and care.

Nor is it necessary to swathe one's self in a hideous flannel petticoat and woollen shirtwaist. Strive first for a happy compromise in dress. See that you are neither too warmly nor too thinly clad.

All doctors agree that very heavy clothing is not healthful, and the manufacturers have met this dictum by making fabrics and undergarments that have warmth without weight.

Lingerie and silk blouses are really healthful, if protected by a warm coat when one goes out, but worn under coats of light weight they cause serious harm. Clothing should be determined by the temperature.

Few women, and especially girls, seem to realize the importance of protecting the ankles. Physicians complain of the carelessness of women in this respect more than almost any other. If one's ankles and chest are protected, the collarless chiffon blouse becomes a harmless affair. Even the most robust women run risks when they sally forth with thinly clad ankles.—'Times.'

THE SECRET OF A HAPPY DAY.

Just to leave in his dear hand
Little things,
All we cannot understand,
All that stings.
Just to let him take the care,
Sorely pressing,
Finding all we let him bear
Changed to blessing.
That is all and yet the way
Marked by him who loves thee best,
Secret of a happy day,
Secret of his promised rest.
—Frances Ridley Havergal.

A GOLDEN WEDDING

'Dear Love,' he said, that morning, long ago,
'Where Life may lead the wisest cannot know,
Or through what changing weather.
If I could choose, no cloud should dim the sky.'
She smiled, 'What matter where the road may lie,
So we two walk together?'

'Dear heart,' he said, when they had journeyed far,
And the calm radiance of the evening star
Above the hills was shining,
'The road was rough, and Life, the master, taught
Lessons with bitter wisdom sometimes fraught,
Beyond our hearts' divining.

'Yet good has sometimes come from seeming ill,
And Love unchanging led us safely still
Through storms and sunny weather.'
She smiled, 'What matter though the road were rough,
The lessons bitter? This was joy enough,
That we have walked together.'
—Emily Huntingdon Miller, in 'Outlook.'

TRUE AND FALSE ECONOMY

Grandma Brown's niece, Mrs. Evans, and her two children, were making a two weeks' visit on the old farm. Grandma, while no longer young, was good to look upon. She was busy, cheerful, energetic and always had time to sympathize and talk with her little visitors, who privately thought she was the nicest grandma in the whole world.

Mrs. Evans sat in the large roomy kitchen while grandma sat in her chair paring the potatoes. She was putting a frill edged with lace on Evelyn's apron. 'You ought to take a complete rest, dear. You look so pale and tired, I fear your health is failing. That exhausted, wornout expression is very different from the one you wore ten years ago. I fear a collapse, my dear.'

'Yes, I suppose you are right, but the truth of the matter is, I must economize. I must do my own housework and sewing. If course I do hire my washing done sometimes. But you know, auntie, living in a city is so different from the country.'

'Why so, dear ?'

'Oh, you know, one must dress so much better, live in a better style, and then society has so many claims upon one. You know our income is limited. I am not complaining; many have much less to live upon. But it is imperative that I must economize.'

'I see,' said grandma, with a kindly smile. 'Did you ever consider that there is a false and true economy ? Listen patiently and answer me. As health is the first requisite for happiness, and the heaviest drain upon our purses when we lose it, is it not true economy to use every means to maintain health, and shun everything which mars it, be it pleasure, food or finery ? Is it true economy for you to spend your strength upon that dainty frill, which will require great care in wearing also in the laundry, and deprive yourself of the rest which your nerves require ? Did God mean you to be a machine ? Is his sunshine and fresh air, so freely given, to you as to be lightly despised?'

'I never looked at it in that light, auntie. I think the apron will look much better with the frill.'

'Certainly, some might say so, but as you said, you must economize. If your income was so large that you could afford to hire that sewing done, and not feel the pressure you might indulge. But as it is, take my advice and make it plain. In a few months your girlie will not remember if it had a frill or a plain hem. When I visited you in your home I felt so sorry for the extra strength you used for my benefit, I forgot to enjoy myself. No one despises you for doing your own work, but, my dear, make it as simple and plain as possible. A plain meal, given with ungrudging hospitality, has such a good flavor. I called at the home of a young bride not long ago. She, too, did her own work and she invited me into her kitchen so she could visit while she prepared dinner.

"I could not afford meat to-day," she said. "I do buy it sometimes, but we are trying to be very economical. You know a steak of one and a half pound means a good many pennies nowadays."

'Well, the dear girl was making angel cake, in which she used a dozen eggs, with other ingredients, a lemon pie and ice-cream. She used a vast amount of untried skill, time, and money's worth in those preparations. Was it true economy ? A steak, properly cooked, served with a vegetable was so easily prepared and contained so much more nourishment. Don't be angry at your old auntie, my dear. She would like you to be wiser than she herself was when she undertook the task of housekeeping.'

'I am not angry. I sincerely thank you. I can see many places where I have used false economy. It is not too late to reform however, and auntie my eye are opened with a vengeance. Imagine me spending so much time ripping my last winter's suit to make over. It will not do for my best this winter. I must have a new one. I could have worn that for second best just as it was and saved time and a dressmaker's bill in the bargain. I believe, auntie, I will take the platform and talk to all my friends on the subject of 'True and false economy.''

BY ONE OF OUR GOOD FRIENDS.

TEACUPS AND SANDWICHES

To the hostess who likes to arrange her entertainments in series, afternoon teas from an agreeable way of entertaining her feminine friends. To many housewives this form of entertainment has much to commend it. It is so much nicer to gather together at an informal affair like afternoon tea than to go out in the evening to a much more ceremonial affair.

In selecting guests for these informal gatherings always take care to invite those who are friendly or wish to know each other, and never endeavor to patch up a feud over a tea-table. Tragedy will only result, and the friends of both sides will turn and rend you. Do not devote more time to one guest to the disadvantage of the others, but try to make the conversation as general as possible. A clever hostess always endeavors to steer her guests clear of any of their favorite hobbies if they are in the habit of airing them too much for the pleasures of the whole.

The hostess who plans all carefully and manages her guests well will never be troubled with empty rooms when she holds an 'At Home,' or receive excuses to her invitations. Indeed, her friends will simply flock to her small receptions and enjoy themselves immensely.

Much of the success of any tea depends upon the skill with which the hostess makes her advance preparations. In the average household, unless the hostess is blessed with real treasures of servants, she should see to the arrangement of everything her self, especially to the cutting of sandwiches. These can be done in the morning, and covered with a damp cloth to keep fresh and cool.

These should be dainty to taste and pretty in shape. Make them both sweet and savory. Potted meats can be bought in such variety that it is not difficult to make sandwiches to suit all tastes. In this an endeavor should be made to so blend different foods as to procure some special flavor.

A hostess who is famous for her daintily flavored sandwiches found her recipe for making them quite by accident. 'It was all through my running short of potted meat,' she said, with a laugh. 'I had some chicken and tongue paste and some potted butter beans. Not enough for anything alone. I mixed them up, added a dash of curry powder, a squeeze of lemon juice, and the way those sandwiches were eaten made me determine to have them frequently.' It was all so simple, but the result was so good that every one enjoyed them.

Another hostess is famous for her sardine sandwiches. She pounds the fish up with the yolk of a hard-boiled egg to every tin of fish, adds a squeeze of lemon and just a suspicion of mustard. The mustard gives it just the piquant touch required. This mixture makes a most delightful savory toast sandwich. The bread is cut thin and toasted, butttered, and the mixture spread upon the toast. A plain buttered piece of toast is laid on top, and the whole cut in fingers. These must be served very hot.

Hot savory sandwiches are always nice in winter time. They may be made of many things, but egg and fish, sprinkled with grated cheese and a dust of pepper, are nice. The grated cheese should be sprinkled on the rest just before the top slice of toast is laid on.

Sweet sandwiches may be made of anything. Tiny slices of cake laid between thin buttered slices of bread are nice. A layer of thinly spread apple jelly or a similar sweet makes a pretty tint between the sponge cake and the bread and butter, and adds flavor to the whole.

Brown bread cut thin and buttered and spread with whipped cream flavored with fruit syrup makes another dainty sweet sandwich. Fresh fruit may be used if liked for the flavoring. Apple pulp and clotted cream make another nice combination.

But, whatever the sandwich used, the hostess should endeavor to make it distinctive of herself.

A large table should always be placed in a convenient corner of the drawing room. On this should be arranged the tea equipage, hot water kettle, and everything necessary for making tea, besides relays of cakes and sandwiches. If this table is carefully arranged there will be no need for the servant to leave the room until her services are dispensed with. If possible it is a great help to requisition the help of a friend if the party is at all a large one, as this leaves the hostess free to attend more fully to her guests.—'Globe and Commercial Advertiser.'

Old Favorites and New Suggestions

Nut Scrapple for Breakfast.—Sift together one cupful Indian meal, a half cup hominy and a half teaspoonful salt. Stir little by little into a double boiler containing about a quart of boiling water; then stir and cook thoroughly, until of a consistency suitable for frying. Cook at least one hour, and two is better. Take from the stove and stir in one large cupful hickory nut, walnut or butternut meats ground or chopped fine; then turn into a buttered pan. Set away until cold and stiff, then slice and fry for breakfast.

Steamed Fruit Pudding.—One and one-fourth cups of flour, half a teaspoonful of soda, one-fourth teaspoonful of salt, one-fourth teaspoonful of cinnamon, and one-eighth teaspoonful of cloves, one-half cup finely chopped suet, one-half cup raisins, one-half cupof water, one-half cup of molasses. Stir the dry ingredients together and pour in the liquid. When well mixed put in a buttered tin pail or pudding mould and steam three hours.

Creamy Sauce.—One-half cup of sugar, a teaspoonful of butter, rub to a cream; pour on this one-half cup of boiling water, and stir in white of egg which has been well beaten.

Gravy.—When the croquettes are done sprinkle flour in the pan and brown a minute, then pour a scant cup of boiling water and let it boil, stirring all the time. Add a little salt and when smooth pour over the croquettes, which have been placed in the centre of a hot platter.

Turkish Pilap.—Strain a cup of canned tomatoes into a double boiler, add a cup of boiling water and season highly; place single boiler over the stove and when boiling rapidly throw in half a cup of rice which has been thoroughly washed. Stir with a fork until the water is absorbed, add a teaspoonful of butter, set back in the double boiler, cover with a napkin, and let it remain on the stove twenty minutes for the steam to escape. Serve on the same platter with the croquettes.

Hot Cherry Pudding.—This pudding may be made in a hurry upon the unexpected arrival of a friend for dinner. It is delicious and economical. Six small sponge cakes, such as you buy at the bakers, soaked in a quart of milk after being granted into fine crumbs. Drain the juice from a large cup of pitted canned cherries (red preferred) and stir through the mixture. Bake in a moderate oven until a light brown. Eat with a hard sauce.

Good Puff Paste.—Puff paste should be as light as air and melt in the mouth like a snowflake on the river. It has been supposed to be indigestible, but when it is light and dry and is only the soggy, heavy pastry that refuses to be separated by the gastric fluids and becomes like lead in the stomach in a very short time.

Puff paste is not often a success the first time it is made. It requires practice to make it well, and a certain light touch which only practice brings. If the young housekeeper makes her paste according to this recipe she will find it an excellent one:

One pint of good butter, one quart of flour sifted, three-quarters of a teaspoonful of salt and a teasponful of ice water. Chill a mixing bowl with cold water. Wash the butter in cold water by working it with a spoon until it is soft. Divide it into four parts, roll in a napkin and put it on ice. Mix the flour and salt together and gradually mix in one part of the butter. Some people use their hands, while other people mix it with a spoon or knife.

When the butter and flour are well mixed pour in the ice water very slowly. Do not stir the pastry, but cut it with the knife, until the water is absorbed. Sprinkle the rolling board with a little flour, toss the ball of paste on with the knife and then pat with the rolling pin until it is quite flat and about an inch thick. Roll very lightly and quickly the whole length of the paste at every stroke.

When the paste is rolled out, lay one of the quarters of butter in a little flour and roll into a long, thin piece and fold it into the pastry, pound it lightly into a flat cake and roll again; repeat with the rest of the butter, putting in a quarter each time and patting it and rolling it deftly and quickly. When the butter is all rolled in, the pastry may be patted and rerolled as often as your strength will permit.

Each time the paste is folded over the butter, a small bubble of air is folded in and this does not escape, unless the pastry is patted down. The motion for rolling should, therefore, be very light indeed and always away from you. The folding and rolling should continue until all streaks of butter are absorbed. Always put the puff paste on the ice to harden before it is baked. It should be very cold when it is put into the oven.—Detroit 'News Tribune.'

Fairy Gingerbread Cookies.—One-half cupful of butter, one-half cupful of milk, one cupful of light brown sugar, two teaspoons baking powder sifted with one and seven-eights cupfuls of bread flour, two teaspoonfuls of ginger. Cream butter, add sugar gradually, then add milk gradually. Mix and sift flour and ginger, then combine mixtures. Spread very thin, with long, broad-bladed knive on inverted pan. Bake about five or six minutes in moderate oven. Watch carefully and turn pan frequently so that all may be evenly cooked. If mixture about edges should cook first cut off and return to oven to finish centre part. Cut in squares.

Beef Croquettes.—One full cup of chopped lean beef and add half as much fine breadcrumbs, a pinch of thyme, half a teaspoonful of salt, and a little pepper, and the yolk of one egg. A little grated onion is added by some who are not averse to the flavor. Chop all together and mix well and form into croquettes. Roll lightly in flour and fry brown in a hot pot in which a little butter has been melted.

Ask for
BORWICK'S
THE BEST
BAKING POWDER
IN THE WORLD.
(Use as directed.)
No Household should be without it.
GEO. BORWICK & SONS, Ltd., LONDON, ENG.
Canadian Agent:—KENNETH H. MUNRO, MONTREAL.

QUALITY IN SUGARS
All Sugars do not look alike, if placed alongside each other. Every Grocer knows this. We want the Consumer to know it. Insist on having
Redpath
EXTRA GRANULATED SUGAR
You will not only have a good Sugar, but the best on the market. The clear white color proves the superiority of "Redpath" Sugar.
When buying Loaf sugar ask for REDPATH PARIS LUMPS in RED SEAL dust proof cartons, and by the pound.
The Canada Sugar Refining Co., Limited
MONTREAL, CANADA.
Established in 1854 by John Redpath

MONTREAL
GENERAL HOSPITAL
Established 1823
Supported Entirely by Voluntary Subscriptions

Through the generosity of the public, the Montreal General Hospital has been supported for the past eighty-seven years on a scale commensurate with the needs of the community.

The unprecedented growth of the city during the past five years has so enlarged the demands upon the institution by the suffering public as to necessitate the reconstruction of the Hospital buildings.

The modernized Montreal General Hospital will be fireproof and will embrace the latest improvements in hospital architecture and equipment.

This important undertaking, necessitating increased expenditure for maintenance, has been assumed by the Committee of Management, in the full hope that the public will recognize the growing claims of this venerable institution.

GOD'S SORROW

The Story of a Woman Who Found the Way.

By WILLIAM H. HAMBY

There were a dozen or more of them, and they gathered, as they did once a week, at the home of Mrs. Walters, to visit and to sew. The mothers of Belltown were busy women and had to take their pleasures as they worked.

They had talked brightly, disconnectedly, of housekeeping problems—as women always have and always will—and should. Then they talked of children; of clothes too soon worn out, of habits and traits, of flashes of wit and outbreaks of temper,—and of the neighbor's bad children next door. Some one mentioned an epidemic of scarlet fever in a neighboring town; and the talk grew serious, as it always does when mothers discuss croup, diphtheria, and fevers. And then, and then, they spoke of the children that were gone.

There was a broken sob in the corner of the room, and the talk instantly hushed, and the women looked at each other guiltily. It was so stupid not to have thought of her.

Mrs. Collins's sewing lay on the floor, her face was buried in her arms. It had been nearly a year since her youngest child had died; but, as all Belltown knew, she still grieved constantly. Any mention of death was like to send her into a paroxysm of grief; a touching passage in the sermon often made her flee the church; and at home she frequently wept for hours at a time.

When Mrs. Collins regained control and picked up her work, Mrs. Walters was the first to speak.

'I believe I will tell you a story,' she said, daintily stitching a bit of fine needlework—destined, as was most of her work, to be given to someone.

'Do,' urged the other women, heartily. Mrs. Walters talked little, but said much, and her unerring tact made her always say the right thing. She was the best loved woman in the community. Her hair was almost gray, but her eyes were very bright; and to look into her face made one think of happy, generous things. Her husband was a judge; her oldest son attorney general of the state; another son was winning renown as a surgeon; the youngest boy was studying for the ministry; and Elsie, the unmarried daughter, the youngest of the family, was the pride and delight of all Belltown.

'I suppose not many of you know that I have a child that is dead?'

They looked at her in great surprise—none of them knew. They had known Mrs. Walters fifteen years but had never heard her mention a child that was dead.

'No,' they said, and many of them laid down their sewing and rested their hands in their laps, while they looked steadily into the serene, smiling face.

'I'd have thought,' a woman marked with care said half to herself, 'that you'd never had any trouble in your life.'

'Yes,' said Mrs. Walters, reflectively, 'Mary would be twenty-two now; she was two years younger than Elsie.

'She was nearly four when she died—died almost suddenly. She was the prettiest of them all, the brightest, and happiest.

'You know what it means when she went away.'

Some of them turned their eyes to the windows, others searched her face for traces of grief, searched sympathetically; but only for an instant did her lips tremble, and her eyes shone steadily, beautifully.

'For weeks,' continued Mrs. Walters, 'my grief was uncontrolled. Every day I seemed to miss her more. The sight of one of her toys or a bit of her clothing would send me into a fit of weeping.

'Everywhere about the place, as there always re, you know, were reminders of her. Even to look out of our beautiful west window would send me into a paroxysm of tears, for often the little flaxen head had been outlined against that window as the merry tot peered out into the big, curious world.

'Our house was a veritable fountain of tears.' She smiled—'How my poor husband must have dreaded to come home to his meals.

'One day, I think it was six weeks after, something had sent me into one of my grieving fits. I had been up to my room crying for an hour. I came down, my dress i disarray, my hair disheveled, and my eyes swollen and red. At the foot of the stairs I paused. The sitting room door was open. On the floor by the west window sat the four children—a dejected little group. Fred's coat was torn; Charley held listlessly an unmended toy; and Elsie's hair was sadly neglected.

'Directly the little girl saw something outside the window that amused her; her face brightened and she started to laugh. "Sh—!" Fred checked her almost fiercely. "You'll start her to crying again."

'I stole back upstairs and had a little cry for the children who were left instead of the one that was gone. Then I dried my eyes and brought myself up for judgment. Thank God, we have power to reason when we try. For two hours I faced myself and studied the matter out—judging myself mercilessly. My grief, when held up to the light, looked selfish, fearfully selfish. It hung like a pall over the living children, blighting their happiness—for I knew it was my grief, nor theirs, that had made pitiful, neglected, little mourners of them. For the Father has mercifully made the sun to shine down very straight for little children, so the shadow of grief is never long. And it was the selfishness of my sorrow that added gloom instead of comfort to my husband's troubles.

'In that self-searching hour I came to see that the selfishness of grief is as sinful—and even more blighting—as selfishness in other things; and given free rein it drives its victim down the dark way that leads to the house of madness. I decided to put out of sight everything that was Mary's, and shut out of my mind every memory of her ways.

'But I knew that would not do. I could not pluck the sorrow out of my heart like that. Then it was, in answer to my cry for help, the thought came: There are two kinds of sorrow—the selfish kind that leads to deeper darkness; and the sorrow of God, which leads to happiness.

'I formed a plan. I would leave all of Mary's things just as they were, and I would let my mind think of her as often as it must; but every time I was reminded of her, instead of crying out over my loss, I would at once do the thing suggested for one of the children left me, or someone else.

'I combed my hair, bathed my eyes, changed my dress and went down. The first thing I noticed was one of Mary's slippers, and instantly I remembered that one of Elsie's needed mending. I sat down by the window and began to mend it. Elsie came up to see what I was doing and looked at me in surprise; then smiled and fondly patted my cheek. I smiled back at her; and she was so relieved she ran out of the room—no doubt to tell her brothers that 'Mamma had smiled,' for directly they came in and watched me out of the corners of their eyes.

'The slipper mended, my eyes fell on Mary's favorite doll in the corner of the room. The tears started, but I choked them back, and recalled Charley's broken waggon. I got the toy and went to work. In a minute he was at my elbow looking on gratefully. In planning how to mend it, he laughed—and I laughed too.

'At the sound of my laughter the children's hearts seemed to fairly dance, so great was the relief, and in a few minutes they were in the ward playing most joyfully.

'At dinner that evening my husband looked at me in quick surprise, and nodded thoughtfully, a look of great relief, of sad happiness in his eyes.

'As soon as Mary learned to talk, we had taught her to lisp a blessing at table. Since she had gone away, I could not bear for thanks to be returned. But that evening we bowed our heads and I myself said a blessing—a little shakily maybe, but it brought the happiest meal we had known for weeks.

'In that way everything that called to mind my sorrow I tried to turn into happiness of some kind for my children or husband; and every memory that recalled my loss, I tried to work into a gain for the children left me—and other people's children. I thus learned, not at once, but soon, to turn my darkness into light.

'And this, I think,' — she smiled beautifully—'is God's sorrow, which leads to happiness.'

As the other women left, Mrs. Collins lingered; and when one looked back at the gate, the two women had their arms about each other and both were smiling through their tears.—'Home Herald.'

Blessed is the man who never forgets that when he was a boy he spoke as a boy, he understood as a boy, he thought as a boy, and who does not expect boys to put away boyish things until they become men.—Selected.


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

Nyal's
FAMILY
REMEDIES
LOOK FOR THE DANDELION COLORED PACKAGE
Sold and
Guaranteed by all good Druggists
They know the formulas
One for each everyday ailment

TRACTS
FREE
To be had from the
RELICIOUS TRACT SOCIETY,
BIBLE HOUSE, 74 UNION AVE

J. J. REUTTER
Mfg. Jeweller and Diamond Setter
Watch, Clock and
Optical Repairs.
5 BLEURY STREET.

LATEST IMPROVEMENTS
FULLEST LIGHT, AND EVERY FACILITY FOR BEST POSSIBLE WORKMANSHIP.
C. A. LAMOTHE,
Horseshoeing and Clipping
Parlor,
24 BERTHELET STREET.
Shoeing of Trotters, Runners and Gentlemen's Driving Horses, a feature of this up-to-date establishment. The only one of its kind in Canada.
N.B.—SPECIAL WAITING ROOM FOR COACHMEN.



SCOUTS BY THE CAMP FIRE.

BOAT RACING FOR PENNANT COLORS.

Scouts, here is another old yarn for the camp fire. Did any of you ever try rigging your own sailing craft, and then getting out and attempting to race against what might be termed a respectably reconverted craft, when your own ship couldn't make an inch of headway into the wind? There were two parties in our little game and this is how things started.

You'll remember the lake in Scotland I described to you last time we were squatting around the crackling logs after a hard days work and a good meal: Well, one day three of us were out in the rowing boat cruising between those two islands, the 'Big' island and the 'Castle' island. As a matter of fact we had just landed on the Big island and were standing gazing out over the lake past the Castle island to the west.

We were suddenly struck by something white moving past the trees on the other side of the island. You can bet it didn't take us a moment to size up matters and to realize that a 'sail' had hove in sight positively extraordinary on the lake in those days. This was a year or two previous to the time of our night cruising in the 'Jeanette' you heard about, you understand.

However, before the next flutter of your weather eyelid the black snout of a black boat had shoved up round the corner of the island, and the next moment they came snoring past us with a fine ripple curling off the bows.

The wind was blowing pretty strong that day from about 'Nor-Nor'west,' and the weather was ideal for cruising under canvas. They went by us with a ringing cheer, which we answered as heartily from shore.

You chaps, however, can realize just what we felt like. We knew very well that this boat had just been rigged, and most successfully rigged it seemed, as a makeshift yacht by our cousins half a mile across the way. Our feelings were that we could at least make the same attempt.

For the rest of that afternoon everybody forgot anything about scouting over the big island. Instead we climbed back aboard our rowing boat, and put out to sea heading her straight for the home harbor.

We made her leap all right with extra zeal at the oars. She was a good sea-built white-wood craft, but so light to pull that often we would get out with four oars, a decent cox, and beat the old pleasure launch on the lake when it was taking holiday-makers for a cruise round the islands. However, that old puffing-billy of a steam launch wasn't a racer, you know.

Well, when we made the boat shed the first thing we did was to run in amongst the rushes alongside it and finally haul the boat out on land for inspection.

She did not look any too well adapted to have an artificial keel or any other necessary sailing-craft appliances grafted on to her, and it seemed a crime to spoil her pretty lines. After the inspection we tied her up securely in the boat shed, and 'beat it' up to the house. Here we collared the 'pater,' 'Commodore' we used to afterwards call him, and an uncle who was staying with us. On consultation the older heads fell in with our scheme much to everybody's delight of course. This same uncle had had quite a bit of boating experience down the Clyde, and in and out of the Kyles of Bute and other such places. His services were at a premium therefore. It did not take him very long to figure out what sail area we might use, and that same evening found my young brother and myself cycling into Aberfoyle, three miles off, to the west, to bring out the necessary calico, twine, needles, etc.

That night all the dinner-table talk centred round racing prospects and the possibilities of issuing and having accepted a sporting challenge to the opposition party across the way.

The next day everybody around the house was press-ganged into ship-service work. Out on the lawn the men got the necessary ropes and rigging ready. In the workshop the girls sat sewing yards of calico on the machines. The gardener, with two extra aids, was despatched up into the copse to find suitable spars for a mast, gaff-boom and bowsprit.

Some time in the afternoon the calico was stitched into big enough sheets to cut the sails out of it.

The material was laid over the spars, cut to size, allowing for bellying out after stretching, and the work of sewing up the last seams left over till the next morning.

The rig we adopted was a simple jib and mainsail.

By the afternoon of the next day substitutes in the way of lea-boards, instead of a keel, to stop leeway had been manufactured, and everything was ready to give her canvas its first stretching. We then went down to the boat shed, got the boat rigged and tried her out. The leeway difficulty was enormous.

The trials lasted about a week. Various accidents, such as the breaking of the lee-board occurred.

In the meantime, however, negotiations for the series of races had been going on. All arrangements were made finally for the holding of these.

The day before the races, which were held on a Saturday, we beached the boat on the sandy south shore and fitted a temporary wooden keel. That evening we ran our boat into the shed feeling we had her now all ship-shape.

A little scouting on the quiet revealed that our prospective opponents had not been idle. We had the satisfaction (?) of being eye-witnesses of a healthy plastering of the hull of the black boat with soft soap on the afternoon of the day before the races.

On Saturday, by ten o'clock in the forenoon, both 'yachts' were out on the water trying their paces and putting on finishing touches. The start was timed for eleven o'clock. The course was to be about one mile and a half long, running from the boat shed up to the Dog Island to the south-west, then east to the Castle island and finally due north, back to the boat sheds. The starting and winning line was one and the same place, and was shown by two boats anchored about fifty yards apart.

For the great event cousins motred over from Doune, about four miles away. As the starting hour drew near the spectators commenced to appear.

Everybody was wearing one set of colors or the other. We were running under red and white, the opposing crew under blue and white.

Our crews numbered four in a boat. We had on board our craft the 'Commodore,' a gentleman staying with us shipped as an A.B., myself and my uncle at the helm. The A.B. looked after the lee-board, which had to be manipulated from a long paddle. My father and myself handled the jib-sheets, and the skipper at the helm did the rest.

The day was bright and clear, and with a mild breeze off the west and a tendency in the sky to show scuddy clouds to be expected later.

The visitors' boats were rowed out and anchored at the winning post, from which the whole course was visible. About 15 minutes before 11 o'clock the starting officials and judges appeared. The starting gun was in the charge of our cousin's gamekeeper, who turned up with it slung over his shoulders and about four charged cartridges in his pocket.

These various 'officials' were previously conducted to the starting point and there anchored.

Promptly at five minutes to eleven the first gun went off. Each skipper had his watch in his hand, and five minutes grace to judge the time to make a flying start over the lines as the second gun went off.

About 30 seconds of the hour we came spanking on a reach towards the enthusiastic spectators. We clipped right past them, however, and pretty well inshore, came about with approximately 15 seconds grace still to go. We were now laid on the starboard tack heading straight up the first lap of the course and rapidly nearing the starting line.

As any of you will know who have had the experience, it was now or never, and we had every sheet drawing full in a strenuous effort to spank across the line.

The opposition 'racer' had in the meantime taken the other alternative. They had evidently decided to make straight for the starting line, using the slightly better breeze out in the bay, and to whip round from the port to the starboard tack as they crossed the line.

We were about 10 seconds off the line when the starting gun went off with a good healthy report.

It was anybody's game now, both crews having misjudged the gun to about the same amount.

Our opponents looked pretty dangerous as they came along on a fine reach, whilst we were close-hauled and on the opposite tack. As a matter of fact we both hit the starting line about simultaneously.

Our being ready laid for the course told, however, and the cumbersomeness of putting about took them a second or two of valuable time. Consequently we whipped into the weather-berth and crossed the line amid flying spray and the applause of the spectators. The triumph was short-lived, however. No sooner had both boats settled down to work on the same tack than the very evident superiority of our opponents' craft immediately became apparent. They pointed higher into the wind's eye than we could and travelled faster into the bargain.

The next second, therefore, we had the humiliating sensation of being 'blanketed.' They bore relentlessly on in their course, and showing us a clean pair of heels, left us to follow them by the wake they left if we so desired.

In reply our skipper eased off a punt or two. Although we lost to leeward more, the new speed looked better than the previous effort. However, evidently the fun was just beginning. By now we were leaving the shelter of the shore and getting into what should have been a better breeze for us. The A.B. was having difficulties of his own with the lee-board, though, due to the increase in speed. The board would insist on either sliding out behind or disappearing beneath the boat. After various ineffectual struggles the A.B. took a hitch of a rope round the handle, and placing his two feet against the gunwale settled down to keep the board right where it belonged till doom's day if necessary. Then the ludicrous happened.

The screw-nails—we had no bolts—attaching the handle to the board proper gave way with a perfectly surprising suddenness. The A.B. flopped, sprawling back in the bottom of the boat and nearly capsized us in his efforts to regain his equilibrium.

In the meantime the lee-board floated out to stern. We left it severely behind us in exchange for the treatment it had afforded one member of our crew. It is an ill wind that blows nobody good, however. This incident apparently completely subdued the previous rather effervescent energies of the member of the crew in question, and thereafter he coiled himself up grimly at the bottom of the boat and served as very effective stationary ballast.

The competing yacht was by this time one-half a mile ahead of us. We observed with rather morbid satisfaction that she too was having leeway troubles and failed to make the dog island on an expected 'leg.'

The next tack, however, she successfully weathered the obstacle. After that we knew her troubles were over. They swung round before the wind and went racing off down to the east towards the Castle Island.

As they went past we who had now beaten out into the bay made a bull of matters by our good ship going into 'irons' as we put about.

With this in effect, we were blown backwards almost as far as we had managed to get to windward all told and travelled backwards about as fast as they raced past us before the wind. Finally with the help of an oar we got round.

As a last kick we settled down grimly to get round the dog island before they should clear the crim in the lee of the Castle Island. We felt that once off the wind the balance of affairs would be in our favor. It was no go, however. After quite an appreciable hold-up in the lee they came out into the breeze and romped in to the winning post on a beam sea.

We heard the report of the gun announcing the event, and the sounds of the cheering and applause which had been ours at the start came over the water to us.

Our opponents cruised round the winning post for some time waiting to see what we intended doing. We were out there by now and bent on making at least the first lap in the course up to windward of the Dog Island if it took all day. Then they put the cap on the whole matter by taking the spectators' boats in tow and bringing them out to have a look at us trying to beat to windward in a craft that made better speed to leeward than she did forward.

The lunch hour very close we admitted defeat and turned for home.

In the afternoon, to give us some show, the course was handsomely altered by our opponents so as to exclude any tacking. In the second race, however, they also gave us a handsome thrashing and waiving our claim to contest the third, we turned over to them the laurels as winner of the first annual challenge pennant races.

Well, that's all to-night boys, and the yarn is rather a long and spun out one. It is somebody else's turn now, so fire ahead.

EDMUND G. H. FORMAN,
Warrant Scoutmaster Eleventh Montreal.

A NEW PATROL AT WORK.

A patrol of scouts has just been organized in connection with the Sunday-school of the Church of the Messiah, Montreal. We hope to have another patrol organized shortly. We selected the name of 'Buffalo,' but notice that there is another patrol of the same name in Montreal, so may have to change it. The patrol accomplished some successful tracking on Mount Royal on Saturday afternoon, afterwards making their way through the bush and fields to Cote des Neiges. On their return by Cote des Neiges road they were able to do several 'good turns.' Corporal Dougall Hardie restored a fur rug which had been dropped from a sleigh. An exciting runaway was seen as the patrol drew near Cedar avenue. As the horse and sleigh turned toward the city before the boys reached the corner, they could make no attempt to stop it, but they followed it at full speed, so that they could lend assistance in case of accident. They found that the horse had been caught at the corner of Macgregor and Simpson streets, and was being brought to Dr. McEachran's to have some cuts attended to. The patrol then started to look for the owner or driver to relieve his or her mind regarding the animal. Returning to Cote des Neiges road, Patrol Leader Stanley Morrison picked out as the probable owner a lady who was driving down the hill in another sleigh, and who appeared rather anxious and disturbed. His surmise proved to be correct, and the boys told her where the horse had been taken to. Several scouts hope to take the tenderfoot tests next Saturday, and also to do some more scouting on the mountain and in its neighborhood.

J. W. ROCH, S.M.

IT'S 'UP TO YOU,' SCOUTS.

It depends very largely, boys, upon the spirit in which you take up scouting what the public think of us. I was told by a friend of mine the other day that his wife was very much opposed to the whole movement. Nothing was too bad for us, but I am glad to say she has now changed her opinion very much indeed, nothing is too good for us now, and she would help us in any way she could. It was not the eloquence of her husband which converted her; all his persuasive powers were unavailing, it was left to a small boy of fourteen to work the miracle. It was like this; she had been out doing her Christmas shopping, and had taken her baby with her. After she had purchased everything she required she started for home, and managed to find a seat on a car, but when she tried to get off she found it very difficult to get through the crowd with her baby in one arm and her parcels in the other. Then it was that a Boy Scout, who happened to be passing at the time, came to her rescue, he jumped onto the car and took the baby from her, and then helped her off. She was very grateful for his timely aid, but still more surprised was she when she found that he would not give up the baby until he had taken it home for her. You can imagine, then, why she changed her opinion of us. Needless to say the Scout refused to take any reward for his good turn. His payment was the look of gratitude on the face of the tired mother. He went on his way feeling happy that he had done his duty, and I am sure he would never lose another opportunity of helping any one in need.

WESTMOUNT CHALLENGES.

1st and 2nd Westmount Headquarters,
539 Grosvenor Avenue,
Westmount.

'Scout Editor,' 'Witness':

Dear Sir,—Will you kindly insert the following challenge in the Scout page:

We challenge any troop or troops to a relay race on snowshoes, across the two mountains, on Saturday, Feb. 4. Starting at 3 p.m. on Westmount golf links, going over to the old lookout. Teams limited to twenty or twenty-five scouts. Further particulars can be had by ringing up P. L. E. S. Almon Westmount 1775, any evening between 6 and 7 p.m. As it is hard to find things to do during the winter, in the way of scouting, we hope at least five or more troops will accept.

Yours truly,
P. L. E. S. ALMON.

P.S.—Could you let me have any addresses of scouts in the Maritime Provinces or west of Toronto?

Interested parties please note.—Ed.

Next time we hope that, with more time to prepare for such a ceremony, instead of 30 or so Scouts, we shall have about 200 on parade. It would be possible then to make ourselves useful as ushers and messengers, and also have a special picked bodyguard to attend on the Governor-General all through the evening. As it was the spacing of the line of guards was rather scanty, and we could have no picked body-guard owing to lack of numbers.

Such Scouts as were present, however, conducted themselves in good style, and at least helped a little in the making of a very enjoyable evening for all present.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENCE

C. Storer—Don't send me your Scout orders please. Send them to the city editor of the 'Witness,' who will put them into the 'Witness' during the week. Thanks for your contribution.

Leader Almon, Westmount—Your letter re hockey matches has been given to the secretary of Point St. Charles, who will reply to you direct.

W. G. Marshall—Glad to hear from you. Thanks very much for your contribution. Thanks for good wishes.

E. R. Patterson—Again I have to thank you for your contribution. These Indian stories are good, and being true and written up in so interesting a manner are highly appreciated by the boys.

Warren Elliott, Oxbox, Sask.—Cards came along, thank you, and were taken to the hospital, where they were highly appreciated.

B. P. TO THE BOYS OUTSIDE.

There is nothing like going to headquarters for information, and if you want to know who the Boy Scout is and what he stands for, no one could be found better able to tell you that than Lieut.-General Sir Robert Baden-Powell K.C.B., the chief of all the scouts, and the man who made them what they are. 'Scouts,' he says, are men who go out ahead of a body of troops in war to find out where the enemy are, to watch what they are doing, to open up the way, and to guide their own column by day or night.

'A "peace scout" is a frontiersman who goes ahead of civilization, and lives out in the wilds as a hunter of big game or a trapper for fur pelts, or a pioneer civilizing a savage country so that it becomes a colony for our Empire.

'A lot of peace scouting can be learned at home while you are young. A fellow looks an awful fool who goes out to a colony as a "tenderfoot," and who does not know how to light a fire or kill and cook his own food, build a hut, fell a tree bridge a stream, and he looks worse than a fool if he cannot find his way in the bush, or cannot track the spoor of an animal.

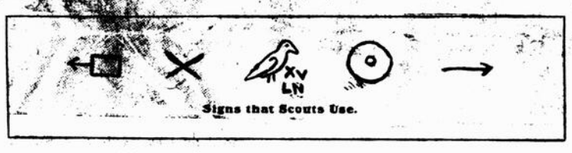
'I remember a fellow coming out to a pioneer who had been thought a great deal of at one of the chief public schools at home. He had played in his own school eleven at Lord's, and, you know, when a fellow has done this he thinks a lot of himself, and so do his friends. But this poor fellow found that cricket and applause were not of much good to him when it came to pioneering in the backwoods, with hostile savages around. and he very soon got the "funks," and offered a big reward to anybody who would get him safely out of the country and home again. Well, if he had learned a bit of scouting before he went out he would have had the pluck to go on, and would have enjoyed a real good time of adventure and success.

'Then there is the fellowship you get into by becoming a scout. Scouts are brothers wherever they meet all over the world. They have their secret signs by which they recognize one another, and they are helpful and hospitable to all. A scout would give you the best of his food and accommodation, but he would not expect you to pay him any more than he would expect you to spit in his face for it. A scout will sacrifice his life to save his "pal," or even to save a stranger, for the matter of that—especially if the stranger is a woman or a child.

'But the joy of the life of a scout is the living in the woods under the stars and in the jungles among the animals that inhabit them. He gets to know the ways of the beasts and their whereabouts by reading their tracks. He can find his way by the map in a strange country. With his keen sight he sees everything, both far and near, before the slow-eyed townsman has noticed anything.

'He has endurance that enables him to run down his game or to escape from fast-running enemies; and he can stalk, or creep or hide where the ordinary lout would be seen at once. He can build his hut, or boat or bridge, which means the use of the axe and a knowledge of knots, and of course he can light his fire and cook his "grub" and make himself generally handy and comfortable. Then a scout's life makes him so cheerful that he is always on the grin, and when a few scouts get together round the camp fire, their songs and war dances are something fairly rousing.

'All the life and work of a scout can be learned and practised at home, a good deal of it even at school. There are already many thousands of Boy Scouts, both in Great Britain and in Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa. In the winter they learn tracking and signalling, compass reading, and all about the scout laws, and they play scouting games or hear scouting yarns, so that when the summer comes round, they are able to go into camp and practise scouting straight away, and it is grand fun for all.



Signs that Scouts Use.

BOY SCOUTS AT THE OPENING OF THE McGILL MOCK PARLIAMENT.

The Mock Parliament at McGill University was inaugurated on Saturday night, January 14, at the McGill Union.

The attendance of some of the Boy Scouts of Montreal as a bodyguard to His Excellency the Governor-General, represented by Dean Moyse, vice-principal of the university, was invited. Detachments of the Vth Montreal (Outremont) and XIth Montreal (1st McGill) responded to the call. Each troop set out from its own headquarters and met at the corner of Sherbrooke and Bleury streets. Outremont arrived at this point first, and was compelled to wait some time for McGill to show up. When the meeting had been effected, the combined parade, some 30 or 40 strong, lined up in fours. Under the command of Scoutmasters Young and Forman the troop marched along Sherbrooke street under full band and with the colors flying at the head of the column. Arriving opposite the McGill Union they were halted and drawn up in line formation. The band fell out to stack their instruments, and then rejoined the parade. The building was entered in Indian file formation, and once inside the troop was split in two, each lining a side of the staircase. The Scouts were spaced at convenient distances all the way up to the hall on the top floor. Each Scout faced inwards and stood ready to guard the line as 'His Excellency' went past.

Dean Moyse arrived in full official robes at 8.15 p.m. Scoutmasters Young and Forman were detailed as aide-de-camps, and conducted His Excellency up to the hall. As the 'Governor-General' passed each Scout came to the full salute, and so remained till His Excellency had passed on to the next guard.

As the Governor-General entered the House the assemblage rose to its feet. The speech from the throne could not be proceeded with till Mr. Speaker had been elected. His Excellency left the room for a short period while this ceremony was gone through. Scoutmaster Forman, as sergeant-at-arms, placed the mace on the table after the speaker had been duly elected, and the House was then authoritatively constituted as being in session. The Governor-General then re-entered, followed by his bodyguard, and the speech from the throne was read.

On the conclusion of the speech from the throne His Excellency left the House, everybody rising to their feet as before. The Scouts went through a similar ceremony to that already described as the Governor-General passed down the stairs again.

Having conducted the Governor-General back to his residence, Scoutmasters Young and Forman returned to the House. The Scouts lined up outside the Union and marched off in full parade under the command of Mr. Heath, assistant scoutmaster of the McGill troop, Scoutmasters Young and Forman remaining behind for the sitting of Parliament. Outremont broke off at Bleury street again, and the McGill detachment returned to headquarters at 189 Dorchester street.

On the whole the Scouts in uniform helped to brighten the ceremony of the opening of Parliament, and were accorded a very welcome reception, much interest being displayed by persons to whom the movement appeared new. The turn out, however, was not as handsome as had been expected from the city steaming hot, in a wooden box, packed with newspapers, which made a good imitation of a Thermos bottle.

'While we were feeding ourselves we were joined by a party of snowshoers who partook of our hospitality, and, after cheers had been given by both parties, they continued on their tramp.

'After the majority of the Scouts' interiors were satisfied, the fire put out, and the cooking-ware collected, a start was made for home.

'Altogether we had a fine tramp, and every one enjoyed himself.'

P.S.—The tramp was in charge of Scoutmaster Allen, of the 2nd Westmount Troop, and to him the success of the tramp was largely due, for he got the beans.'

AN ECHO OF THAT TRAMP.

Scout Editor, 'Witness':

Dear Sir, — We, the Westmount Scouts, held a snowshoe tramp on Friday night and were joined by some of the Outremont Troop. As it was a great success it has been proposed to hold one on Friday, Feb. 3, and we would like to see every troop represented, bringing along their bands, and also troop or patrol yells. What do other troops say?

Yours truly,
REINDEER PATROL.
1st West., 6th Mont.

Now, who says 'Beans'?—Ed.

KING EDWARD MEMORIAL.

Sir,—I read the suggestion made in your issue of Saturday last re the opening up of a subscription list on the Scout Page, in aid of the King Edward Memorial Fund. I am exceedingly glad to see the suggestion made before any action had been taken by individual scoutmasters, as I am sure that every scout will be only too glad to feel that he is being given the opportunity of contributing to the fund to provide a fitting memorial to our late beloved King.

I hope that all the scoutmasters will bring the matter before their boys at an early date, so that we may be sure of its being a success.

Yours truly,
NIGEL B. YOUNG,
W.S.M., 5th Montreal Troop.

WELCOME TO ST. JUDE'S.

Saturday last was the scene of an enthusiastic gathering of some hundred parents and boys at St. Jude's parish room, to hear the organization of the Baden-Powell Boy Scout movement outlined. Scoutmasters Allen and Young, and a patrol of Westmount Scouts demonstrated a few of the most important features of the movement. Scoutmaster Allen briefly outlined the formation of a troop and its general work. Starting from the motto, 'Be Prepared,' he explained the aims and objects of the movement and the variety of uses to which this knowledge may be put. Hastily passing over the enrolling of scouts into tenderfoots and from tenderfoots to second and first-class, he gave a rough outline of the various proficiency badges that can be gained on passing of the second-class tests. He emphasized strongly the importance of swimming and life-saving, remarking that every scout should be made to learn to swim and have a knowledge of the different methods of rescue and release of a drowning person. So many lives are lost annually by drowning; a great proportion of this loss would be prevented were the art of swimming more generally known and the proper methods of rescue and resuscitation of the apparently drowned better understood and practised by the public. Several Canadian scouts have already received the bronze medal for life-saving. It is sincerely hoped that all scouts will be prepared to do their duty when brought in contact with an emergency of this nature. The next point dealt with was the rescue of a person from a burning building, demonstrating this by the fireman's lift. After this a stretcher was hastily improvised out of two staves and two coats, upon which a scout suffering from a fractured jaw and a broken collar bone was carried round the room, much to the delight of the younger members of the audience. Amongst other things demonstrated to the audience as the main uses to which a quarter staff may be put, it was shown that a double lock trestle bridge could quickly be put together from these, sufficiently strong to carry the weight of eight or nine boys. While this was being constructed, the whole system of bridging a stream was fully explained. It was pointed out that further uses to which the staves can be put were for feeling your way in the dark, measuring distances, self-defence, making splints, and rope ladders, jumping ditches, erecting flag staff, tents and teppes, and for the purpose of scaling high obstacles. Patrol Leader Mackay was then detailed off to send a message in semaphore, which read 'Welcome to St. Jude's Troop.'

Scoutmaster Young then dealt fully with the social side of the troop. He pointed out that the great object which we always had in view was character building. In order to accomplish this it was necessary to give the boy something which would appeal to him. This was done in many ways. The boy is shown how he can employ his leisure time so that he can get the best out of it. His games are properly organized and umpired, which make him take a greater interest in them. The great advantage which the scout movement had over other similar organizations was that the scoutmaster had complete control over his troop and would subject the regulations to suit local conditions. In this way the scoutmaster could give the boys whatever appealed to them most. It was pointed out that the object of the patrol system was to encourage the boys to become chums with the others in their patrol, so that they would exchange confidences and help one another in the battle of life. It also trained the leaders in the art of self-control and self-reliance, enabling them as they got older to undertake greater responsibilities.

The next point emphasized was the fact that scoutmasters should not make the gaining of proficiency badges the only object of their work. It was pointed out that the object of these badges was to encourage the boy to take up some particular work as his hobby, so that he would have a thorough knowledge of his subject, which would be of use to himself and others. It was said that too much importance should not be given to work. If the troop was to be a lasting success a special point must be made of the social side.

In conclusion, Scoutmaster Young hoped that at the next joint field day St. Jude's Troop would be strongly represented.

The Rev. Mr. Carson returned thanks to the scoutmasters and scouts for their attendance and the demonstration of scout work. The meeting was then brought to a close by the singing of the National Anthem. Two young ladies who are anxious to start a corps of the Girl Guides, demonstrated their usefulness by serving light refreshments to the elder members of the audience, which was greatly appreciated.

LOCAL TROOP ORDERS.

Will local scoutmasters please note the following schedule. Some time ago it was agreed that the publishing of the orders for each week of each troop in the city was an incentive to the Scouts to bear them in mind, and that it also gave every Scout and officer the opportunity of knowing what work his brothers in the movement were doing. Incidentally the cuttings can be taken out of the paper and an easy diary record kept thereby.

The following schedule is the originally drawn up after personal consultation over the 'phone or otherwise with the majority of the scoutmasters concerned.

Scoutmasters desiring to change evening for the issue of their orders are at liberty to do so when necessary, but will confer a great favor by notifying Mr. Forman, assistant editor, Strathcona Hall, Sherbrooke street, of any such alteration, so that the records may be accurate:

PUBLICATION OF LOCAL ORDERS.

Monday—XI. ML. (1st McGill), Mr. E. G. H. Forman; XII. (St. George's), S.M., Mr. E. P. Scott; XVII. ML. (2nd McGill), S.M., Mr. R. Paterson.

Tuesday—III. ML. (1st St. —S.M., the Rev. Mr. White; ML. (1st Y. M. C. A.), S.M., Evans.

Wednesday—I. ML. (An Mr. Storer; VIII. ML. (Ma S.M., Mr. R. Martin.

Thursday—VI. and VII. and 2nd Westmount)—S.M. Thom and Allen.

Friday—IX. ML. (1st Charles)—S.M., Mr. F. John

Saturday—V. ML. (Out M., Mr. N. B. Young.

Orders to go to press for lines must be in on the the day before publication. nesday's orders must reach Tuesday a.m., as far as p

Any corrections or alterat above schedule, if wrong, comed. Please notify Mr.



SCOUT JOTTINGS

What has become of from the various Scout late?

The editor tells me that be sent to the city editor ness' each week, and n to the editor of the Sco there is likely to be delay cedure.

Mr. Forman was kind take on the work of allo days for each troop's or these are sent in on the day before the one allot ness' will publish them, sible.

There was no meeting masters' Club called for day, and I believe there crowd of Scoutmasters C. A. asking in what ing was being held.

Fancy that! and just energetic secretary had for one week from writing letters asking for attendan

I received a note from sent in by Leader Almon, Westmount (6th Montreal), ception to my remarks re

I was pleased to see that are read, and appreciate coming back. This column simply by way of aiding our adding things in lighter vein, is just what I want. some snappy controversies where we jolly one another.

I quite agree with you. M down with sleeping sickness, a very advanced stage too.

I hope that the disease is not fectious, and that Westmount keep up its good work in providing Scouts.

I am a great admirer of Scoutmasters and all your boys.

Say, boys, be careful. If you the 'Witness' daily in your hou doubtless you read a leaderette other evening regarding language to have been used by some Scouts the mountain some time ago.

It is a pity, if true, and your Scout master, if aware, would surely ha taken you to task for swearing.

We cannot close our eyes to th kind of thing, but we wish the gentleman who narrated the incident a newspaper man had remonstrated with the boys there and then, ascertaining who their Scoutmaster was, had reported the matter to him in the proper manner.

If the gentleman reads these lines will he please let the Scout Editor know fuller details, and then we will show our appreciation, and let him see how we will deal with the offenders.

THE OWL.

HOW TO BE AN INVENTOR.

Mr. Edison has very definite ideas about inventing as a profession. When asked to describe the personal qualifications and the type of mind necessary for an inventor, he said:

'The point in which I am different from most inventors is that I have, besides the usual inventor's make-up, the bump of practicality as a sort of appendix, the sense of the business money value of an invention. That is, a man has plenty of money to throw away, he will find that making inventions is about the costliest amusement he can find; commercial availability is the first to consider.

'In working out an invention the most important quality is persistence. Nearly every man who develops an idea works it up to a point where it looks impossible to make it go right. That's not the place to get discouraged; that's the place to get interested. Hard work and sticking to a thing till it's done are the main things an inventor needs. I can't recall a single problem in my life, of any sort, that I ever stalled on that I didn't solve, or even that I couldn't solve it. I never quit until I had done everything that I could think of, no matter how absurd it might seem as a means to the end that was after. Take the problem of finding material for phonograph records. I started out using wax. That was too soft. Then we tried every kind of wax that is made, and every conceivable mixture of wax with hardening substances. We invented new ones. There was something wrong with about all of them. Then we said something about soap. We tried every kind of soap. They worked better, but it wasn't what we wanted. I had seven men scouring China, Africa—everywhere—for vegetable bases for new soaps. In five years, we got what we wanted and turned out the result for use to-day. They make soap too hard to wash with, but not any other in use, but the same.'—'The World's Work.'

SYMPATHY

A plump little girl and
bird
Were out in the
'How cold that poor
be,
Without any clothes,
she,
'Although it is
'A nice little girl
'But O, how cold
She hasn't a
So each shivered
poor thing
Although it
—M. Johnson.

SCOUTMASTERS AND THEIR WORK.

B. P.'s Good Word for His Aides.

'You say that the development of the scout movement has been a surprise to you in more ways than one,' said an interviewer to Sir R. Baden-Powell a short time ago. 'In what particular has it surprised you most?'

Sir Robert replied without hesitation: 'In the scoutmasters.'

'The moment it was suggested that scouting should have an organization of its own apart from the Boys' Brigade and other institutions for which it had been primarily intended,' he says in the 'Headquarters' Gazette,' I foresaw the difficulty would be to get men to come forward and take up the duties of scoutmasters, and that, therefore it could not well assume a separate line of its own. That it has found these men in such large numbers, and possessed of such quality of keenness and devotion, has been a surprise to me, and a very pleasing and encouraging surprise.

'The duties of scoutmaster who really devotes himself to the work of training his boys and developing their character, are of a very exacting and varied nature, and as he carries these into practice he cannot but benefit by it personally in his own character training. It is on this point that many scoutmasters have thanked me for introducing the work to them—thanked me when I feel that I cannot thank them enough for the loyal and devoted way in which they have carried it out. This they have done, in many cases under much discouragement and difficulty, and without any practical inducement or special incentive beyond their sense of duty.

'This loyalty and sense of duty must often have been put to a hard strain when superior authority has come in where they at first had a free hand, or where organization has gone on which did not entirely meet their own personal notions. They have sunk their personal views for the good of the whole in a way that cannot be too highly praised.

'I have a great desire now to get into personal touch with those gentlemen, to hear their suggestions and views, and to explain my own, and also to see something of their boys and of the work they are doing. . . .

'I look forward with great pleasure to our making each other's better mutual acquaintance, to hearing suggestions, and to seeing something of their troops and of their work.'

Note.—The success of the movement in England has been due to a large extent to the personal touch between the chief scout, his commissioners, and the scoutmasters throughout the country. Loyalty is a boy scout watchword.

THE BOYS' PAGE.

THREE DAYS AT SEA ON TWO PLANKS.

(By Captain Bradley A. Fiske, U.S.N., in the 'United States Naval Institute Proceedings.')

On September 20, 1906, the U.S.S. 'Minneapolis' was off the coast of North Carolina, proceeding from Philadelphia to Havana at sixteen knots speed. We had left the Philadelphia Navy Yard two days before, with two battalions of marines and their camp equipage, because a revolt was imminent in Cuba, and the United States intended to prevent it. Marines and soldiers of the regular army were ordered to Cuba in large numbers and with great dispatch. The marines, of course, got off first; and those on board the 'Minneapolis' were the first detachment of the marines. We had four hundred of them; and these, in addition to the regular crew of the ship, made somewhat over eight hundred souls on board.

Shortly before we left Philadelphia there had been a cyclone to the southward, but this had subsided, and the weather on September 20 was clear and pleasant, the only reminder of the cyclone being a smooth and heavy swell.

I turned in about half-past ten that evening. About eleven o'clock I was wakened from a sound sleep by a vigorous rapping at my door, and a voice calling:

'Captain, captain.'

'Well?'

'Man overboard, sir.'

'Man overboard?' I inquired, drowsily.

'Yes, sir.'

'Very well, I'll go on deck.'

By this time I was sufficiently roused to realize that the night was so warm that I need not put on any warm clothing, and that the gold braid on my cap visor would be sufficient identification on deck. So I simply put on my cap and went up on the quarterdeck with no other clothing than my pyjamas.

When I got to the quarterdeck, the great darkness prevented my seeing anything at first. But in a few moments my eyes became sufficiently accustomed to the darkness to enable me to see that the two life-boats, which hung on each side of the quarter-deck, were already manned; and that what remained of the quarter-deck, where lumber was not stowed, was covered with officers of the ship and marine officers, who, though perfectly quiet, had the air of being astonished at something.

Just then the executive officer Lieut.-Commander Stanworth came up, and said:

'Sir, we do not yet know exactly what has happened. I don't think any man has fallen overboard from the ship; but the sergeant of the guard says he heard a man calling for help from the water.'

'But the ship has not been stopped,' I said; 'I hear the engines going now.'

'No, sir,' he answered; 'the officer of the deck put his helm hard a-port, and headed back.'

I sent an order to the officer of the deck to stop the ship, and head her in the direction we had come from, and to turn on both searchlights, and search in every direction. I interrogated Mr. Stanworth further, but found that he knew no more of the situation than he had already told me.

There were a great number of officers congregated near; and I gathered from their remarks that they were thoroughly mystified. I asked some of them if they could give me any information as to what had happened, and none of them could; but they all thought that whoever heard the cry for help was suffering from delusion, because, as one of them said, how could there be anybody out here on the ocean at night, more than fifty miles from shore? I then told Mr. Stanworth that I would go on the bridge, and that I wished him to accompany me. I directed Ensign Howe to take charge of one lifeboat and Ensign McCommon of the other, and to be ready to go in search of the man, but not to lower the boats until ordered.

On my way forward to the bridge, which in a ship four hundred and ten feet long took some time, I found the deck full of people conversing in subdued tones. They all stopped talking as I went by; but I could gather from stray remarks that they were more than incredulous as to their having been any cry for help.

On my way forward, the sudden realization came to me that I was in command of a ship, sent on urgent duty at a critical time, and that I was headed in the wrong direction.

When I got on the bridge the officer of the deck saluted, and said, 'Good evening, captain.'

'Good evening, Mr. Cooper; what has happened?'

'I don't know exactly, sir; but a few minutes ago the sergeant of the guard, who is a very reliable man, ran up here and reported that he heard a man overboard in the water. So I put the helm hard a-port and headed back, and now I've got the ship stopped, according to your orders. I've got both searchlights turned on, also, sir.'

'So the ship's stopped, and you are headed back in the direction you came from?'

'Yes, sir.'

'Where's the sergeant of the guard who made this report?'

'Here, sir,' and the sergeant stepped forward out of the darkness, saluted, and stood at attention.

'Now, sergeant, tell me the whole story.'

'Well, sir, it had just gone six bells, and I was standing by the port rail of the superstructure deck, about half way forward, talking to the chief carpenter's mate. All on a sudden I heard a man right under me, like he was right close to the ship, call out "help." I heard him as plain as I ever heard anything in my life, sir. So I said to the carpenter's mate, "Did you hear that man call help?" "No," he said. Just then I heard him call again just the same as before, only not so loud, as if the ship had gone by a little. Then, said the carpenter's mate, "I heard him that time." Then I ran up to the officer of the deck as fast as I could, sir, and told him just what I told you, sir; that is all I know about it, sir; but here's the carpenter's mate, sir, and he'll tell you the same as I do.'

'Carpenter's mate.'

'Yes, sir;' and another man came forward and saluted.

Did you hear any one call "help" from the water?'

'Yes, sir.'

'Are you sure?'

'Positive, sir.'

The sergeant and the carpenter's mate were evidently sober, and they were perfectly calm. I endeavored to impress them with the seriousness of turning back a ship bound on urgent duty; but they both assured me, with the utmost earnestness, that they had heard the cry; and I became convinced that they were at least sincere.

Then I measured out on a piece of paper the most probable direction of the man at the present time, and ordered the officer of the deck to head in that direction, and go at a very slow speed, also to train one searchlight in a direction which I indicated and the other in another given direction; at first to lower the lifeboats, and order Howe and McCommon to pull just outside of the searchlight beams. Then Mr. Stanworth and I stood together on the port side of the bridge, with our night glasses, looking in what we considered the most probable direction in which to pick up the man, supposing there was one.

Before this time the men had been mustered at quarters, and it had been definitely ascertained that no one had fallen overboard.

'What do you think of this, Stanworth?'

'I don't know quite what to think of it, captain. I don't see how a man could be overboard out here. My father was a pilot, and I have been among seafaring people all my life, and I think I've read nearly all the sea stories there are. I never heard of such a thing, but the men seem to be absolutely sure they heard a cry for help.'

'I know, but it seems more probable to me that there should be a ventriloquist on board than that there should be a man alone out here on the ocean.'

'By George,' said Stanworth, 'I never thought of that.'

When Stanworth said 'By George,' which was the closest approximation to profanity that he allowed himself, I knew that he was roused from the condition of imperturbability in which he habitually lived, and I enjoyed the occasion accordingly.

The events thus far narrated occupied about half an hour; that is, until about seven bells, or half-past eleven. Up to this time the rapid succession of impressions kept me interested, and kept my faith alive; but as the moments wore on, and the searchlights brought out nothing but the water, which they illuminated in greenish-white streaks, I began to doubt more and more the wisdom of my action.

About fifteen minutes before twelve, Stanworth said, in his quiet voice:

'I think I see something, sir.'

'Where?'

'Near the left side of the beam of the forward searchlight.'

I trained my glass in that direction, but could see nothing. Just then the searchlight moved a little to the left, and through my night glass I thought I saw a little white projection sticking above water, about two points on the port bow.

'I think I see something, too.'

In a few minutes everybody on deck saw it. 'What is it?' came from men scattered all about the decks.

For some time, perhaps five minutes, but it seemed much longer, nothing could be made out of this curious little white elevation.

'I think it's moving, whatever it is,' said Stanworth.

'It seems to me,' continued Stanworth, speaking very slowly, 'that it moves from right to left and back again, like a pendulum upside down.'

'Yes, I think you're right,' and I directed the officer of the deck to head the ship towards the object at very slow speed.

The object seemed to be quite small, and it evidently did not move with the undulation of the sea; its movement had not the same period; it was quicker. It seemed to me as if it must be either a man who was moving from side to side, or else something that was moved by some kind of engine. The movement was perfectly regular.

'By George, sir,' exclaimed Stanworth, 'I believe it's a man using a paddle. Now watch, and see if you don't see the paddle pretty soon. You see, if a man was in a little boat paddling, that is exactly the way his body would swing, from right to left.'

'Yes, Stanworth, I think you're right, except that there isn't any boat. The searchlight's on the thing full tilt; and if there were a boat we'd see it.'

'Yes,' assented Stanworth, 'that is what perplexes me; but I think we shall have a solution of the mystery pretty soon. I see our boats are pulling for the thing, whatever it is.'

I looked, and there were our two life-boats racing, with all the vim and precision that was in them, for the prize. One boat got a little ahead of the other, and soon we saw the white object lifted into one of the boats. Then both boats pulled for the ship.

The men were sent aft to man the lifeboats' falls, and I sent word to Surgeon Lumsden that I thought we had picked up a man, and for him to be prepared to receive him in the sick-bay. Then I went aft on the quarter-deck. Both boats soon neared the ship; and in one of them was a man, in dark clothes, sitting in the stern sheets. I hailed the boat and asked if the man were badly hurt, and the man himself replied, 'No, sir, I'm all right.'

By this time the surgeon had joined me on the quarterdeck and said:

'Before receiving the man in the sick-bay, sir, I should like to examine him, and see if he has any contagious or infectious disease.'

'Very well, doctor, I'll have the man brought here, and you may examine him as you think best. I'll not interfere.'

The boat was hoisted level with the deck, and the man was passed out, and carried forward by two stout sailors, and brought before the surgeon.

'Can you stand up?' said the surgeon.

'Yes, sir,' said the man; and at a sign from me, the two men put him on his feet and let him stand up. He was a man of middle size, with a short brown beard; apparently about thirty-five years old. He had on a shirt and a pair of trousers.

'Have you any contagious or infectious disease?' said the surgeon.

'No, sir.'

The doctor put his hand on his pulse and said, 'Open your mouth.' The man opened his mouth and it looked healthy, except that his tongue was swollen.

'How long have you been in the water?' said the surgeon.

'Nearly three days, sir.'

'How long since you've had any food?'

'Just three days ago to-night, sir.'

'How long since you've had any water?'

'Same time, sir.'

'Do you feel any special pain or distress in any part of your body?'

'Well, I'm pretty tired, but I'm all right,' was the sturdy reply.

He was carried below, and I will never forget the feeling of admiration with which I looked at this man, so calm and self-possessed after passing through such an ordeal. In my experience, I have never known his nerve to be equalled.

About an hour later the surgeon reported that the rescued man was now asleep, and that he thought that there was nothing the matter with him, except that the flesh of his arms and thighs was greatly lacerated.

The next day I went down to the sick-bay and found him lying in a cot. He put out his hand and said to me, in a cordial but matter-of-fact tone.

'I'm very much obliged to you for saving me, captain.'

'I'm very glad to have saved you; we sailors have to do these things for each other, now and then.'

Then, in reply to a question, he told me that his name was George Olsen, and that he had been first mate of the schooner 'Twilight,' bound from Charleston to some northern port. On Monday they had been caught in the cyclone, but had managed to get some supper Monday night. About six o'clock Tuesday morning, the schooner had been thrown on her beam ends, so that her masts rested on the water. The masts almost immediately broke in two, and the schooner went bottom up. He, himself, was thrown out violently into the water, with a great deal of lumber with which the schooner was laden. This lumber was hurled about by the waves, and he thought that the other men were probably killed by the lumber at that time. He, however, managed to get clear of the wreckage. He then got hold of two boards, and supported himself by putting his arms over them. He had on a pair of thick rubber boots, a heavy oilskin coat, and a sou'wester.

He remained in this position twenty-four hours. At the end of that time the violence of the sea had diminished. He then took the two boards and placed them in the form of a cross, and lashed them together at the cross with a sort of rope, made by tearing his oilskin coat into strips and tying them together. He then sat astride of this cross, and found a small piece of wood, which he used as a paddle. While in this position, he saw the smoke of several steamers, but did not make the people on board see him. Finally, on Thursday night, he saw the white, green, and red lights of a steamer coming towards him very fast. He paddled as hard as he could until he got directly in front of her; then, as she got very near, he paddled out just clear of her course, and yelled for help with all his might.

'And pretty soon,' he said simply, 'I saw the ship turn round, and then I knew I was all right.'

I kept Olsen on board a month, until his flesh had healed. Then we got up a subscription in the ship, and he went home to his wife and family in Sweden.

AN INTRODUCTION TO FATHER NEPTUNE.

One of the stock jokes among sailors is to initiate newcomers into the mysteries of crossing the equator, and the 'perils' of the experience even provide a good chance for the passengers on some vessels for an uproarious piece of fun-making in the holding of Father Neptune's court. A writer in the 'Australian Christian World' describes such an experience as most amusing to those who were not too active participants.

'Although I have crossed the "line" three times,' he says, 'I have never known a visit from Father Neptune until at three o'clock on May 31st, he came to the good ship 'Orvieto,' to the sound of a trumpet and the voice of a herald, accompanied by Mrs. Neptune and suite. They came to investigate certain charges made against some of their subjects, and to initiate persons who for the first time invaded their realms.

'A huge canvas bath was erected on the second saloon deck and filled with sea water. Just prior to their Excellencies taking their positions on the dais erected for them, some of the cords which held the bath in position collapsed, and the water poured out in a mighty flood, to the unspeakable joy of those who crowded the rigging, the spars, and every possible vantage ground, but to the utter discomforture of daintily dressed ladies and flannelled gentlemen who precipitately waded through the flood or dexterously climbed the ship's sides to a dry, if not a safe, place. The tank was soon repaired and filled, and the ceremony proper commenced. An address of welcome was read to Father Neptune on behalf of alligators, bream, catfish, devilfish, eels, flukes, garfish, haddocks, Jew-fish, kingfish, ling, mackerel, sardines, and salmon, whales and little fish, fish salted and fresh, tinned and frozen. The address declared undying loyalty to the throne, and confidence in the administration of the whole Neptune family. At every mention of the royal name the drum was struck three times, and every policeman, barber and royal dipper bowed his head.

The first culprit brought before H. M. was charged with upsetting the peace of the ship's company by causing the decks to be oiled a day before coaling, thereby causing great damage and loss in the way of soiled boots and dresses, sundry falls, painful and otherwise. This was in reality a clever hit at a responsible officer of the ship, causing a long narrow deck to be oiled, thereby causing great inconvenience and discomfort to the throngs of passengers that crowded the said decks. The charge made against the culprit before Father Neptune was received with relish; so, amidst roars of laughter, the said culprit was lathered and shaved, and stuffed with pills, and sent backwards into the tank with vigor that suggested vicarious sacrifice.

'The charge made against the second transgressor was made the more appropriate by the appearance of the culprit. His hair was matted with rope yarn, his face was disfigured by the brush of an artist, and he was clothed in rags. Why should he be alive? cried the clerk of the court. We are disposed to moralize—why should many a man be alive? But our opportunity has gone as the culprit receives his allowance of pills, soap and plunge.

'Lover's Lane is about the only dark place on the second deck; it is situated immediately beneath the bridge, and it is so narrow that the two walking there must of necessity get very close together. "This man," said the Crown Prosecutor at Father Neptune's Court, "has been seen night after night in Lover's Lane." The charge was received with vociferous cheering. Personally I sympathized with the charge, for not only had the culprit blocked my walk around the deck on more than one occasion, but one night, having prepared my chair for sleeping on deck, on returning from my cabin, prepared to occupy it for the night, I found this culprit with his lady love snugly esconced in it. They arose with alacrity when I cheerfully told them that if they did not mind, I wanted to go to bed. But the culprit took his lather and plunge with the air of a man who was well fortified by the remembrances of his amorous experiences in Lover's Lane.

'Before adjourning his court, Father Neptune expressed his dissatisfaction with the way in which the court doctor had carried out his duties, and sentenced him to swallow a dozen of his own pills. The doctor was then stripped of his dignities, but it was found that the pill box was empty; but the water police were equal to the situation. Amidst uproarious merriment they endeavored to make the doctor swallow his own pill box, and covered their failure by sending him headlong into the tank.

'Father Neptune now declared the court closed, and plunged into the water, closely followed by Mrs. Neptune. The royal couple had no sooner touched the water than they lost the greater part of their royal apparel, including rope hair, dress, flowing beard and tiaras; in addition, they lost immediately a great deal of their color, and the deference due to their royal rank.'

IN PASSING.

Not long since a telephone superintendent was riding along the highway between two Colorado towns, on a tour of inspection. His wife accompanied him in their touring car. Presently they came in sight of an elderly lady carrying a basket quite heavily laden. At the same time a young fellow passed them on a bicycle. On coming up with the old lady he dismounted from his wheel and respectfully addressed her.

'Have you far to walk?' he inquired, pleasantly.

'About a quarter of a mile.'

'Then allow me to relieve you of the basket. I can carry it in one hand and run my wheel with the other.'

'You are very kind, sir, but it will be putting you to too much trouble.'

'Not at all; I would quite as soon walk for a change.'

'That's the kind of chap I like to see,' said the superintendent to his wife. 'In these rushing days of graft and money getting, more children should be taught some of the old-time courtesies. They hear quite too often that this is a free country and they must look out for their rights.'

When they had reached the town near by the superintendent inquired the name of the young fellow who had carried the basket.

'I shall keep my eye on him,' he said, in an undertone to his wife as they proceeded to register at the small hotel.

A few months later it came about that one of the most reliable and efficient operators of the telephone company was called away, and the manager was at a loss to find some one to fill his place, although several had applied for it. Speaking with the superintendent, he said: 'I want someone who will reply only in pleasant tones to the hasty and unwarranted criticisms that may come over the line—in fact, he must be possessed of good manners.'

'I know of one who I think will nil the bill,' replied the superintendent, 'and I will see him to-day.'

His auto was soon in requisition, and the young man who was not too 'spruce' to carry an old woman's basket was interviewed. On being asked if he knew anything of telephone-operating, he replied that he had had no experience, but always thought he would like the work and had passed some leisure time trying to learn what he could.

'Very well; come to the telephone office to-morrow and we will give you a try.'

The day following found him at the office promptly on time. His service proved satisfactory, and to-day he holds an official position in the Colorado Telephone Company.

True deference, which often consists in yielding one's own comfort and convenience for the good of others, will surely bring its reward.—'Michigan Christian Advocate.'

AERONAUTICS IN AFRICA.

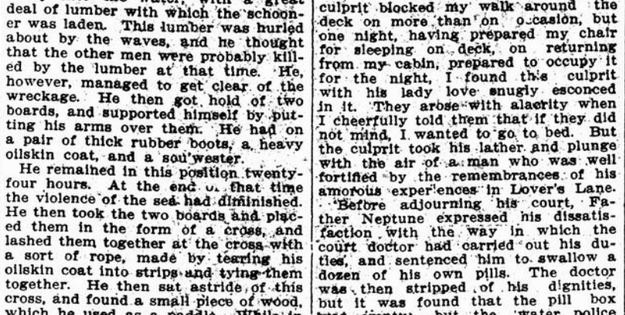


Photo by Rev. H. Sutton Smith.

CONGO BOYS WITH WIND MACHINES.

It is evident that the boys in Africa are not behind other twentieth century youngsers in their interest in air machines, and that they have started out on their own lines of investigation of aeronautics. The machines in the accompanying photograph have no counterpart among young Canada's air models, and are a bit puzzling as to their construction. The photograph taken in the Congo by the Rev. H. Sutton Smith accompanies his article on that country and its people in the 'Missionary Herald,' but Mr. Smith gives no explanation of the working of the machines other than that they are wind machines which the boys construct. It is evident, however, that the boys in the Congo make various models along somewhat similar lines, for there are at least two in the picture, and while it seems easy to see that the larger machine in the hands of the boy to the right is run by some sort of spring attachment which the boy appears to have wound up, and he holding in place previous to letting her go, the smaller machine presents a bit of a puzzle. The numerous ambitious young aeronauts in Canada who have contrived neat little models, perfect in every sense except in the ability to 'go,' will be inclined to think that the boy to the left is in the same box with themselves, for his model lacks any suggestion of motive power. It certainly does not look as though that second one would 'go' without being pushed. It would be interesting to get hold of some description of the construction and working of these Congo boys' wind machines.

A STRANGE CUSTOM.

John Foster Fraser, the well-known traveller, describes a singular custom among the Afridis of northern India. He writes: 'A year or two ago, the British troops went forth to punish the Zakha Khels, a tribe who inhabit the country of the Khyber Pass. That was because they trespassed into adjoining territory and stole the property of the neighboring tribes. In our eyes, they were nothing but a lot of common thieves, but in their own eyes thieving is an honorable calling. A young woman of the Zakha Khel will not look at a young man who would like to become her husband, unless he is proficient in the art. The dearest wish of a mother is that her little boy may become a cunning thief. . . . Every child is consecrated, as it were, at its birth to crime. A hole is made in the wall similar to that made by a burglar, and the mother passes the infant backwards and forwards through the hole, singing in its ear: 'Be a thief! Be a thief! Be a thief!' They are probably the only tribe in India who glorify peculation and raise it to the dignity of a regular calling.—'Christian Herald.'

HOLDING TWO LIONS AT BAY.

Stage-fright of the sort that afflicted 'Whit' Cunliffe, at one time a prominent singer in English music-halls, is not avoidable. Fortunately, also, it is not common. At a place where he was engaged in Birmingham, says a writer in 'Scraps,' one of the attractions was a lion-show, some of the beasts being really wild and untamed. Nearly the whole stage was taken up with the 'setting'—the animal show.

'Just as I was going on,' said Cunliffe, in telling the incident, 'I heard a hurried rush and confused shouting, and some one slammed an iron gate. I heard a voice say, "Just in time; he was nearly out." My music was starting, so I had no time to inquire. I went on the stage.

'In a moment I heard ominous growls and savage snarls mixed with much whip-cracking and strenuous breathing. I am never fond of a wild-animal show, and I felt distinctly nervous that night. The cloth behind me sagged and swayed—and then, to my horror, suddenly in the wings I saw the huge head and front of a lion!

'I was singing a song called 'I Would,' which had a lot of short verses. As I sang them, my blood running cold, I watched the lion. It seemed slowly to advance, and its baneful eyes glittered in a truly horrible way. I could not go off that side without passing it, so I prepared to "exit" with haste.

'Turning, I was doubly horrified to see another lion on the other side!

'I was caught like a mouse in a trap. I dared not go off the stage; I dared not show my discomfort to the audience. There was only one thing for me to do—sing. So I sang in desperation, hoping that some one would come and take those lions away. They told me afterward that I sang ninety-eight verses! But I think that was unkind.

'I wondered how long it would take those two brutes to make up their minds to come into the full glare of the footlights, and I had just prepared to leap into the stalls, regardless of the consequences, when I heard the hoarse voice of one of the stage-hands say:

'"'Ere, Bill, these two chaps are too far forward. Give a 'and with them, will yer?" And coming up between the two lions, they lifted them bodily. They were papier-mâché.'

CAN YOU LEARN THIS BY HEART?

A professor has worked out this elaborate table. It is rather pretty to look at, but to the ordinary mind some bewildering if studied with too much concentration:—

1 times 9 plus 2 equals 11.
12 times 9 plus 3 equals 111.
123 times 9 plus 4 equals 1111.
1234 times 9 plus 5 equals 11111.
12345 times 9 plus 6 equals 111111.
123456 times 9 plus 7 equals 1111111.
1234567 times 9 plus 8 equals 11111111.
12345678 times 9 plus 9 equals 111111111.

1 times 8 plus 1 equals 9.
12 times 8 plus 2 equals 98.
123 times 8 plus 3 equals 987.
1234 times 8 plus 4 equals 9876.
12345 times 8 plus 5 equals 98765.
123456 times 8 plus 6 equals 987654.
1234567 times 8 plus 7 equals 9876543.
12345678 times 8 plus 9 equals 98765432.
123456789 times 8 plus 9 equals 987654321.
—'Christian Age.'

A STORY OF THE PRESS GANG DAYS.

The boys who have been reading the 'Tenderfoot,' should not miss the beginning of the new story, which starts in to-day's paper. Instead of Indians and cowboys they will find the men of the old English whalers and their struggles with the press gang. The fact that the story is named after the prettiest girl in it will not make it any the less interesting.

How would you have enjoyed living in those days, when you might have come in sight of home after a three years' voyage, only to be caught and shipped off to fight whether you wanted to or no?

THE COMPETITION.

The announcement of awards, etc., in connection with the Winter Competition will be made next week. Look out for them.

THE HOUSE THAT McGOVERN BUILT.

Recently I attended an auction sale of real estate, and, while viewing a piece of property that was under the auctioneer's hammer, was impressed by the effect of a simple statement that the auctioneer made when he was about to let his hammer fall for the third time. He had succeeded in raising the bids until the five-thousand-dollar mark was reached, but that seemed to be the limit.

'Gentlemen,' said the auctioneer, raising his hammer for the third time, 'I am offered but five thousand dollars for this house—a house built by Henry McGovern; who will give me fifty-five hundred?'

A gentleman nodded in the affirmative.

'Fifty-five hundred I have; give me six thousand.'

Another gentleman motioned to the auctioneer.

'Six thousand I have; give me sixty-five hundred.'

The former bidder nodded again.

'Sixty-five hundred I have; give me seven thousand.'

Five minutes later the house was sold for sixty-seven hundred dollars.

'It was strange what a jump the bidding took when the auctioneer mentioned the builder,' I remarked to a bystander, as the crowd broke up.

'You must be a stranger about here,' said the gentleman. 'McGovern has a great reputation as a builder, and justly so. If he builds a house, you can be sure that honest work has been put into it from the cellar to the ridge-pole.'

Seventeen hundred dollars for conscientious work! McGovern, were he to learn of it, might feel proud of his reputation.

A few days later I learned more of McGovern, the contractor. A carpenter had come to him well recommended as an efficient workman. The first day that he worked for McGovern, the latter stepped up behind him and arrested his arm as he was about to drive home a nail.

'What are you using that split piece of joist for?' he asked.

'The boarding will cover it up,' said the carpenter.

McGovern took out his notebook and wrote a few words. 'Take this to the office and get a week's pay,' he said. 'I can't afford to keep you any longer.' —'Wellspring.'

TRUE TALES OF ANIMAL-LIFE

THE PERSEVERING PECCARY.

'I was not a little surprised when I read in the papers the other day about the narrow escape B. F. Yoakum had recently from being made away with by a drove of peccaries in south-west Texas,' said a retired Erie engineer, 'for he is a native of Texas and ought to have had some inkling at least of the peculiarities of the peccary. I could have told him about 'em myself.

'In the early days of railroading in Texas I went down there and took charge of an engine on a road west of San Antonio. My fireman was also a Northern man and innocent like myself of the ways of the critters that crawled and climbed and clawed and snorted and howled in that out of the way corner. When I heard there were bears a-plenty almost anywhere along there I made up my mind to have a Texas bear hunt some day, and one day I mentioned my intention to the agent at one of the way stations.

'"Bear hunting's all right," said he. "You won't have any trouble getting after a bear, or maybe in having one get after you, but look out for peccaries. Be careful and don't get into a mixup with peccaries. If you do your job on this railroad'll be to let."

'That made me smile.

'"I don't know what peccaries are," said I, "but I guess if I ain't feeling much of a scare about going out to tackle bears there ain't anything else prowling around in the jungles that's going to give me one. Not me,' I said.

'And that made the native smile.

'"Oh, the peccaries won't be looking for a fight with you," said he. "As a rule the peccary never is looking for a fight, unless it may be with a bear. The peccary hates bears. A dozen men may ride or walk past a whole drove of 'em without their paying the least attention to any of 'em, unless some one of the party is so unwise as to fire a shot into the drove. If one peccary is hurt the whole drove instantly abandons all other business as one peccary and never does another thing until the injury done to that one of its number is avenged, if vengeance is possible.

'"Us folks native and to the manner born, know this inborn peculiarity of the peccary and never give the little beast the slightest cause for suspicion. Not a few mysterious disappearances of tenderfoot hunters and tourists hereabout may be explained in no better way than by the assumption that they had tried their guns on peccaries. Go bear hunting by all means, but give the peccaries right of way if you should happen to run across any."

'I pulled down an under eyelid at the agent, as meaning to want to know of him if he saw anything green about me, and my fireman and I had a laugh over the way he had sought to scuff us. Next day on our trip back all of a sudden my fireman hollered out that there was a drove of hogs on the track. Sure enough about three train lengths ahead of us a drove of a dozen or more of the queerest looking hogs I ever saw were taking their time walking across the track.

'"Some of the razorbacks I hear this country is noted for, I s'pose," said I. I blew the whistle, supposing of course that it would frighten the hogs and hurry them off the rails. But instead of it doing that, the minute they heard the sound they all stopped in their tracks and seemed to be waiting for me. All I could do then was to pull her wide open and cut through the drove, which I did. I knocked a heap of 'em off dead as hammers, and the rest of 'em bristled up and I guess would have tried to grab hold of the cars if we hadn't slid by so quick.

'"Razorback hogs may be shy on pork," said I, as I looked back and saw that what were left of the lot were standing on the track, glaring after the train, but they are loaded with grit."

When we got to the station where we stopped on the run I told the agent (the same one who had stuffed me about peccaries) that we had run over a lot of somebody's razorback hogs on the way and supposed the company would have damages to pay. That made the agent laugh.

'"Razorbacks!" said he. "Why, man, them was peccaries. It's lucky you didn't stop your train. If you had what was left of the drove would have been into your cab in a jiffy. The peccary has a memory as long as time almost, and the chances are a hundred to one that the remnant of that drove will be waiting for you when you go back."

'That made me smile some more, but sure as guns, when we went back next day five of the animals, all that were left, were right there on the track, and they braced up and met us face to face. I sent the engine tearing against 'em. Looking back, I saw four of the five lying at the side of the track dead. A single one stood between the rails.

'"That'll be about the end of it," said I to my fireman. 'Looks to me as if there might be something in that peccary talk."

'The firemen said yes, it did; but all the same we didn't expect to see that lone peccary when we went back next day. But he was there. We could see him half a mile ahead of us on that straight track, standing plumb where we had last seen him. As we approached he squatted on his haunches, waiting for us. It seemed a pity to run him down, but I had made up my mind now that the agent was not stuffing me, so I sent the engine full tilt toward the little beast. He rose to his feet and rushed to meet us. The engine struck him and hurled him far off to one side, where he lay dead.

"Get 'em all?" said the agent as we pulled in at the station.

'I said we had.

'"Good thing," said he. "And you're lucky you had a railroad train to fight 'em with. That's about the only thing peccaries ever run against that's got the best of 'em in such short order. When you go out after that bear you are thinking about going after I would not get in a mixup with peccaries if I were you. But if you'd like to go hunting peccaries I'll tell you all you have to do to make a success of it. Take a Winchester rifle and ammunition enough for fifty rounds or so.

'"Then you climb a tree. The peccary has one grand virtue. He can't climb a tree. Perch safely on a limb and by and by the chances are that a drove of peccaries will come trotting along near enough for you to put a bullet good and deep into one of 'em. That's why you want to be sure to have plenty of ammunition, so you can kill all the rest in the drove; for the survivors at once take positions around that tree and there they stay until the last one is killed or until the hunter in the tree starves to death if he hasn't got ammunition enough.

'"The living will pay no attention to the dying or dead, but will sit there hoping for vengeance until the last one dies. But you can go out any time and sit down right at the edge of a feeling drove of peccaries and watch 'em all day if you want to and not one of 'em will as much as notice you unless you rile 'em. What day do you think you'll go out after your bear?" said the agent.

'I said I didn't know, but not until I got time enough to combine a peccary hunt with a bear hunt. But somehow I never got time, all the while I was in Texas.—New York 'Sun.'

WAGNER'S DOGS.

Wagner, the great musical composer, had several dog friends. At one time, in Vienna, he had a dog named Pol, and, at another time, one called Leo, whom he had saved from starvation. But his greatest dog friend was 'Peps,' who was his companion for thirteen years.

Wagner used to say that Peps helped him to compose his famous opera, 'Tannhauser.'

He said that while he was at the piano singing, Peps, whose place was generally at his master's feet, would sometimes spring on the table and howl piteously, and then the musician would say to him, 'What, it does not suit you?' and then shaking the dog's paw, he would say, quoting Puck, 'Well, I will do thy bidding, gently.'

If Wagner stayed too long at his work, Peps would remind him that it was time for a walk. He writes in one of his letters, 'I am done up, and must get into the open air. Peps won't leave me in peace any longer.'

At the time when almost all the musical world had turned against him, he would sometimes, in his walks with the dog, disclaim aloud against his foes. Then the dog would rush backwards and forwards, barking and snapping as if helping his master to defeat his enemies.

When Wagner returned home from an excursion to some other city, Peps would always receive a present as well as the other members of the family.

'Peps received me joyfully,' he writes to a friend after one of these excursions. 'But then I have bought him a beautiful collar, with his name engraved on it.'

When the time came for the little life to be ended, Wagner scarcely left the dying dog's side. He even put off two days an important journey, because of Peps's illness and death.

He writes afterwards to his friend, Praeger:

'He died in my arms on the night of the ninth, passing away without a sound, quietly and peacefully. On the morrow we buried him in the garden beside the house. I cried much, and since then I have felt bitter pain and sorrow for the dear friend of the past thirteen years, who even worked and walked with me—and yet there are those who would scoff at our feeling in such a matter.'—Selected.

ANIMALS IN COLD WEATHER.

The wild animal that minds cold the least is undoubtedly the rabbit. Indeed, it is said that the rabbit is, of all warm-blooded creatures, the most capable of withstanding very low temperatures. A rabbit which had got into a block of ice was imprisoned there twelve hours. When freedom was finally secured, it began almost instantly to feed.

Hares, too, can stand a lot of cold so long as they can get food. The Alpine hare, which is found in Cumberland and Scotland, never seems inconvenienced by the worst frosts. The Arctic fox is another creature which no degree of cold seems to bother. It is one of the very few animals of the Arctic regions which does not hibernate.

Of domestic animals, sheep come first as cold resisters. In a great blizzard which swept England in 1891, sheep were dug out of the drifts that had been buried twenty-four days. They were still alive. Next to sheep in cold weather hardiness come goats and then pigs.

Among the birds, thrushes and blackbirds seem able to endure less cold than the finch tribe, of which the house sparrow is the commonest type. The hedge sparrow appears, of all birds, to be the most affected by cold.

Perch enjoy cold weather and freeze, comfortably making their winter homes in lakes that are frozen practically solid.—Selected.

HER OWN SURGEON.

Paring the feet of most elephants is no more difficult than trimming the hoofs of a horse, says a writer in McClure's. The keeper simply prods his hook into an ankle. 'Up,' he says, and up comes the foot, measuring sometimes twenty inches across as obediently as the dainty paw of a toy fox terrier. However, exactly like human beings, elephants have their weaknesses, and the old maidish whim of Jewel was that she wanted no one to tamper with her feet. She was a gentle affectionate beast that would not think of hurting a flea, but where other elephants simply raised their feet and rested them on a box or a barrel until the keeper had finished with his knives and rasps and files, Jewel would let out a scalp-raising trumpet like the screech of a cracked bugle and would refuse to stand. Jewel's keeper began to work, again and again coaxing up the great foot and working when he got the chance. Toward the end of the morning the point of his knife struck something hard. With a trumpet the foot came down; the trunk reached out, grasped the keeper about the arm, lifted him high in the air and carefully set him down in a corner of the stall. With sweets and caresses the keeper worked his way back to favor and cautously cut around the obstruction, which he could see was a wire nail. But each time the knife touched the sore spot down went the foot, out came the screech, and forth reached the trunk, picking up the 180-pound man as if he were a straw and setting him into a corner as if he were a bad boy. In time, however, the head of the nail was cleared to permit a hold with pinchers, and the keeper was about to get these when he was gently pushed aside. The beast turned and reached with her trunk, groped across the sole with the finger-like projection at the end of it, grasped the head of the nail, and with one wrench pulled out a three-inch long wire nail bent about an inch from the head.

PUMPERNICKEL.

You may be interested to know the origin, as told me by a German officer, of the name 'Pumpernickel,' given to the black bread which cut in thin slices is the invariable accompaniment of the hors d'oeuvres at German dinner-parties, and is regarded as such a delicacy. The story is that in the Napoleonic invasions of Germany a century ago a mounted French officer put up at a wayside inn, and the proprietor, wishing to give him of the best, placed before him some of this black bread. The French officer, however, thrust it from him exclaiming: 'Ce n'est pas bon pour moi, mais c'est bon pour Nicol,' that being the name of his horse. Hence in course of time arose the appellation 'Pumpernickel' applied to this bread.—Correspondence of the London 'Spectator.'

THE SERMON.

'THE BIBLE.'

(By E. A. Knox, D.D., Bishop of Manchester.)

The attacks upon our Christian faith which have the largest circulation among persons who are not trained scholars usually follow one line—at all events, so far as they have come under my observation. They usually fix upon some part of the Bible, more frequently on parts of the Old Testament than the New, and they seek to discredit the Bible narrative, either as being untrue, or as being immoral, or possibly on both grounds. In other words, they assume that the Christian faith rests upon the literal and historical truth of every verse of the whole Bible, and upon the accordance of its moral tone in every part with the highest conceivable morality.

Now, it would not be difficult to show that even the disproof of the Bible would be no logical disproof of the Christian faith. For if it could be proved that certain histories of Napoleon, or Alexander, or Julius Caesar were not trustworthy, we should not thereby have disproved the existence of Napoleon, Alexander, or Caesar. We might know less about them: we might have to reconstruct some of our views about them. But the fact of their existence does not depend on their historians, nor does our knowledge of them depend solely on historians. They have left their mark on the map of the world; they have left it on the political and social life of all ages. Even so Jesus Christ has left his mark upon the world, quite independently of the books that have been written about him. The books did not call him into being, but he called them into being. The fact of his crucifixion and the belief in his resurrection, together with the new standard and attainment of religious life in the world, to which he gave the impulse, can all be proved to demonstration without once calling in to help either the four gospels or any one disputed epistle. The attack upon the Bible, even if it were successful would not be a disproof of Christianity.

But my object this afternoon is to help you, so far as I can, to meet the assault that is made upon Holy Scripture. For if the Bible is not the foundation of our faith it assuredly is the outcome of it, and the one supreme authorised record by which we try all controversies of the faith. It is also for many of us much more than that. Through its pages God has spoken to us, and we have heard his voice, and so it has become to us most holy ground. It is impossible for us to regard with indifference the attacks that are made upon it. There is a very real sense in which we unfeignedly believe all the canonical books of the Old and New Testament. What that sense is I shall try to explain to you, and if I succeed in my explanation I shall hope to help you in reading your Bibles and answering those who seek to disparage them.

THE BIBLE AS LITERATURE.

In a word, then, we regard the Bible as literature, composed, in the first instance, as other literature, to satisfy a temporary occasion, but made by the will and providence of God to be for all time his instrument for the purpose of making mankind to come to a true knowledge of himself.

That one word literature, if it is rightly understood, carries us very far. It enables us to realize the widely diverse contents of that one book. It is hard to think of any form of literature that is not represented in it. It is not simply, though it is manifestly, a collection of poetry, law, sermon or prophecy, and history. The more closely we look into it the more marvellously do we find every form of literary effort taken up and consecrated to this one work. The simple letter which friend writes to friend, the more formal letter which the absent pastor writes to his congregation, the Revelation or Apocalypse with its thinly veiled allusions to current events, the prophet's fiery political speech, the tragedy, the love-poem, the ballad or war-song, the psalm or hymn, the camp fire stories of the Book of Judges, the genealogies, the philosophy of the Proverbs, the elaborate book on ritual, the pastoral idylls, and the creation story of Genesis—you will find them all. You will find them as in a great house there are vessels of gold and silver, so in this marvellous literature almost every form of literary effort is taken into the Divine service except, perhaps, comedy and sonnets, and has the consecrating touch laid upon it that it may subserve to the one great end.

Another remarkable feature of this literature is that it is not only the product of many minds, but also of many ages. To appreciate the extent of time which the Bible covers we must remember that many books, of the Old Testament especially, contain fragments of far older books or traditions. The old-world writer among the Hebrews did not aim at originality, but at fidelity. If, for instance, he had before him two stories of one event, it is frequently demonstrable that he did not rewrite the story, making out of the two an entirely new one of his own, but he combined fragments of the old story, not always troubling himself if the two versions did not absolutely harmonize. He sacrificed nothing of the original which he could avoid sacrificing. Fidelity was in his eyes of more value, not only than originality, but of more value than strict harmony. The consequence is that the books of the Bible contain matter far older than the date of the main compiler or reviser of the book, whose version lies before us. Our literature is as varied in its age as in its character. Between the earliest fragment and the last line lies an interval of probably not less than a thousand years. There lies also all that separates the Bedouin of the desert from the cultured Jew trained in the schools of Greece and Rome, all that separates the semi-savage groping his way out of polytheism and idolatry from the disciple who has heard, has seen with his eyes, whose hands have handled Him who is the Word of Life. We talk about the unchanging East, but between these two children of the same race there is a great gulf fixed, deeper than any plummet of our minds can sound. Yet the words of both are consecrated to us in the same holy Book.

Now, it needs very little reflection to convince us that the degrees of knowledge and of moral attainment presented in the Bible must in these circumstances differ very widely. We can see it with our own eyes. Would you expect the same freedom from superstition, the same accuracy of scientific expression, the same lofty conceptions of the divine majesty, in a Red Indian convert of the far North-west as in a Westcott or a Lightfoot? Yet the chasm which separates the two is not greater than the chasm which separates the writer of the song of Deborah from the writer of the Epistle to Philemon. Both the Red Indian and the Westcott may be true saints of God, as surely as both Deborah and St. Paul. But to dress them both up in the same moral and intellectual apparel is to produce a ludicrous travesty of fact. Yet that is precisely what we are asked to do by those who persist in attacking the Bible for the song of Deborah, or the adultery of David, or the vindictive psalms. The man who finds fault with the ice-scarred granite rock for not producing a crop of hay is as wise as the man who blames Gideon for not modelling his treatment of the men of Succoth according to the precepts of the Sermon on the Mount. Must I add that the devout believer who tries to reconcile the two, Gideon's conduct and our Lord's teaching, may be more pious than such an objector, but is doing an even greater wrong to his own conscience?

CRITICISM AND MIRACLES.

Before passing from this point let me remind you of the debt which we owe in this respect to two forces which at one time we regarded as almost hostile to the faith—I mean the two forces of linguistic criticism and of historical research. At one time we spoke with scorn and horror of the dissecting penknife of the scientific critic; we regarded the historian who dwelt on the existence of rival schools in the early Church as a profane trifler; even the archaeologist was a suspect. No doubt there were, and still are, wild theorists; no doubt there was in some quarters, and still may be, a desire to disprove the Bible for the sake of weakening the faith. But the advance and perfecting of these sciences has immensely strengthened our ground. It has placed the books of the New Testament as a whole on a basis of singular security. It has made the Old Testament far more intelligible to us than it was to our fathers. It has swept away a great wreckage of accommodations, reconciliations, and strained interpretations which did violence to our moral honesty. We have lived to be thankful to the very learning which once we dreaded.

I have dwelt upon this point because it will be useful to us in considering the element of miracle in the Bible. We are sometimes told that the scientific mind has no room for the miraculous, and that a religion which demands belief in miracles cannot find acceptance in a scientific age. You will see that this objection is not a mere objection to the scientific statements contained in the Bible. They simply reflect the knowledge of the age to which they belong. But this objection touches great verities of the faith; it affects the Incarnation and the Resurrection of our Lord Jesus Christ, as well as His miracles and the miracles recorded in the Old Testament.

Now the difficulty about miracles is not a matter of historical evidence, but of mental attitude. The man of science has his faith quite as much as the man of religion. The faith of the man of science is that nothing happens, has happened, or will happen for which we cannot wholly account by material conditions. The faith is so strong in him that the evidence of his own eyes would not convince him if he saw a man raised from the dead. He would simply say that the occurrence was perfectly regular, if only all the conditions were fully set out before him. The man of religion has no fault to find with his attitude, if he may number among the conditions which bring about any result the will of God. When I speak of the will of God I mean no arbitrary or capricious will, but a will that is an expression of his being, and is never self-contradictory. This will we reckon as a condition, ever present in all that happens outside the limitations permitted to be set by man's free will, and working out great moral ends. In accounting for events we sometimes think that we can explain the whole events, whereas we have really left out the supreme factor—the will of God. These we call natural occurrences In others we cannot understand how God has worked, and the fact of his ever-present will is forced upon us Then we talk of a miracle.

MIRACLES AND MENTAL ATMOSPHERE.

Now in the days when man knew very little of the world about him, this presence of God explained almost everything to him. He was living in a world so full of miracle that he saw miracles where we should see none. This mental attitude did not wholly disappear with the growth of knowledge. The expectation of miracles, the desire for miracles as evidences of the divine presence, was strong, not only in the old world, but almost up to our own day. The miracles of the Bible were no difficulty to our grandparents, but even a bulwark of their faith.

We breathe a different mental atmosphere, but it does not follow that it is in all respects better or even more accordant with the truth. We are so made that we are dominated by sidelights and by partial discoveries. We have seen more of the means by which God works, and our eyes are so dazzled by what we have seen that we are inclined to say, 'There is no God there.' Our children or grandchildren will make merry over our blindness.

It is not really a scientific conclusion but an article of faith that leaves no room in the world of fact for events such as the Incarnation or the Resurrection of our Lord Jesus Christ. I hope that I may be pardoned for adding that the faith of the Agnostic or scientist does not appear to me to be a whit more rational than the faith of the believer, nor so complete an account of the world, as our faith, when that faith is carefully expressed and rightly understood.

But we must not lose sight of these considerations in dealing with those who stumble at the miracles of the Bible. Without that absolute faith of theirs that the things which happen admit of a reasonable and consistent explanation we should never have conquered all that vast realm of knowledge which now lies at our feet. We should not have had in our possession one of the strongest of all evidences of the existence of God—I mean the utter and perfect reasonableness of the world. We owe a great debt once more to those whom we deemed to be enemies of the faith, and we cannot better pay that debt than by patience in our dealings with them. We are not to force them into the position of unbelievers because they do not accept the historical truth of the stories of Jonah, or of the Book of Daniel, or of the miracles performed by Elisha. Nay, even when they are doubtful of the resurrection of God's Blessed Son, and demand tangible proofs thereof, we may remember him who said to Thomas of old, 'Reach hither thy hand, and thrust it into my side.' It may be that the Lord, who was so patient with his disciple, has in store some fuller revelation concerning miracles and their place in the natural world, which will be granted to patient searchers after truth. Perhaps we and they may yet know more closely concerning God, who for us men and for our salvation came down from heaven and was made man.

I have left myself no time to answer many questions which you have a right to ask, such as these: 'How was this literature consecrated?' 'On what does its authority in matters of faith rest?' 'How shall we distinguish the message of God from the record of an imperfect groping after truth?' These questions all admit of an answer, but the simplest which I can give is that which of old brought about the conversion of St. Augustine, 'Tolle lege.' Take and read.

Read your Bibles, if it be once only, right through, not in isolated fragments, but in large portions; not without preparation, but after study of such a book as the 'One Volume Commentary on the Bible,' not as a book dictated by Divine Omniscience without reference to the ages that received it, but as the consecrated record of the marvellous purpose whereby a race of wild Bedouins, no better than their neighbors, were brought out of a world of polytheism and abominable idolatry to the knowledge of the true God, and to be the cradle of the manifestation of the Son of God. Read with patience, read with humility, read with a simple determination to be led to the truth, read with honesty, read with a sincere desire to lead a pure and loving life. Then many of these questions will answer themselves.

The Book, as a whole, has a message to the souls of men. This has been abundantly proved by its history. It has a message to your soul. Read with a determination to find that message. When you find it, you will also find that the whole field of attack lies outside the message to yourself, and in no way affects that message. You will unfeignedly believe the word of God which each book has conveyed to your soul, a word of eternal life. You will not stumble at the sins, the terrors, the unquestioning simplicity of the old world, but will acknowledge the wonderful Providence that used such strange material for great spiritual ends, and will perhaps understand that God may make some use of you, greater than you could ever have believed to be possible.

QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY.

It has often been maintained that too many different societies exist around Queen's, and plans for amalgamation have been suggested from time to time. And certainly there is room for such action. But we would fain keep from cutting down the number of addresses which are given by our professors at society meetings. For in such lectures we meet with our professors, not as professors, confined to one subject on a curriculum, and aiming at giving us, for the most part, a viewpoint from which to judge life, but we meet with them as men of the world, and hear them apply their knowledge to questions which lie beyond the course prescribed in the calendar. A glance at the subjects dealt with within the past week will suffice to show the work our societies are doing in this respect. On Thursday last, before the Political Science Club, Professor Scott gave a very comprehensive resume of the various views of crime and the aim of punishment in relation to it. On Friday afternoon the Y. M. C. A. was addressed by Dr. Dyde on the subject of 'World-Peace,' and on Monday evening, the Philosophic Society offered us an opportunity of hearing Professor Dall, on 'The Relation between Philosophy and Theology. It is by lectures such as these that the students of Queen's make up for the disadvantages which may attach to a city of the size of Kingston, in regard to the visits of popular lecturers.

A special interest attaches to Dr. Dyde's address before the Y. M. C. A. from the fact that this may be the last time he will be able to speak before this society before his departure from Queen's. As we have mentioned in another letter, Dr. Dyde leaves Queen's in the spring to take up his duties as principal of the new Presbyterian College in Strathcona, Alberta. With his departure the college Y. M. C. A. loses a whole-hearted supporter. Never a year passed without the doctor addressing this association, and his large sympathy with the work of the Y. M. C. A., and the broad catholic spirit which marked his life and work at Queen's will long be missed, by the student body, and by the professors who were associated with him in the university. The Arts Society have already taken steps to show their appreciation of Dr. Dyde's work as a professor in the Arts Faculty, by having his portrait painted. This picture, when finished will hang in Convocation Hall.

On Saturday evening Queen's hockey team played an exhibition match with Parkdales, with a resultant score of eight to five in favor of Queen's. The game was a good exhibition of hockey, and both teams were in splendid condition. The significant feature of this game is the fact that Parkdale team beat St. Michael's this season, the latter being the team which captured the Allan Cup from Queen's last year. The prospects for an intercollegiate championship are at present quite bright, and we are hoping to see the Allan Cup once more in the hall it graced two years ago.

Last evening an extremely enjoyable programme was given in Grant Hall by the combined musical societies of the university. The Men's Glee Club, the Ladies' Glee Club, the Choral Society, the Mandolin and Guitar Club, and the students' orchestra each gave us the fruit of their three months' practice. The performance of the Choral Society was especially delightful. Under the able leadership of Mr. Arthur Craig this society rendered some very difficult pieces with much success. The performance of Mr. Arthur Blight, of Toronto, whose assistance had been procured for the concert, was keenly appreciated. Mr. Blight is a baritone of quite considerable power, and his pleasing attitude and free manner appealed to the students, who exhibited their pleasure by repeated demands for encore. The concert was a marked success, and reflects great credit on the different musical organisations of the university, and on the leader of the vocal societies—Mr. Arthur Craig.

The last quarterly bulletin of the Canadian Mining Institute published the four papers which were prizes in the 'Students' Composition for 1910. Two of these were written by men who have just graduated from Queen's. The one paper, entitled 'The Use of Cobalt Oxide for Making Pigments,' was written by J. J. McEachern, the other paper on 'Preliminary Development Work,' by Allan M. Bateman. Queen's is producing many science men of whom she may well be proud.

During the latter part of this week Queen's will hold her missionary rally and institute, when many visitors from foreign parts will be here. Among the speakers who will address the meetings are President MacLachlan, of Smyrna, Turkey, and Drs. Buchanan and Davidson from Central India. The students who are interested in foreign mission work (and there are a considerable number), are looking for an inspiring and instructive conference.

The Y. M. C. A. has recently initiated a new method of bringing the students of Queen's in closer touch with the city church people. On Sunday evening the members of the Y. M. C. A. were the guests of the Sydenham Church people at a little gathering for sacred song and social intercourse. The meeting took place immediately after the evening service, and a large number of the students took advantage of the opportunity of becoming acquainted with the church people. It is to be hoped that this practice will be extended to other churches in the city, as it brings the students into healthful contact with the general public and creates a more brotherly feeling between them.

MIDWINTER VIPERS.

('Westminster Gazette.')

The singular mildness of the last month was strikingly illustrated in the killing of a large viper at Christmas on a Dartmoor farm, a thousand feet above the sea, by a lady.

As a general rule vipers hibernate during the winter months, and small colonies are occasionally found in a torpid condition twined together for the sake of warmth. The reptile who met his Christmas death on Dartmoor was copper colored, and some naturalists contend that there is more than one variety of British viper, a reddish kind being peculiarly venomous. But vipers vary greatly in color though they can always be distinguished from other snakes by the shape and markings of the head and by the dark zigzag stripe running down the middle of the back.

HEALTH FROM OPEN SPACES.

That Chicago's vacant lots, as well as its parks, must add to the healthfulness of the city is indicated by statistics on European capitals offered by Consul-general Gaffney at Dresden, Germany. He says: 'The unbuilt spaces among the forests of houses in large cities are the lungs that give fresh air to the city. The importance of such unoccupied spaces is proved by statistics recently published by Georges Risler in a French review, in which the percentage of deaths from tuberculosis is compared with the percentage of unbuilt spaces in London, Paris and Berlin.

'According to these figures in London, with 14 percent free space, 1.9 percent of all the deaths are from tuberculosis; Berlin, with 10 percent free space, has 2.2 percent, and Paris, with 4.5 percent, shows a death percentage from consumption of 5.1. In other words, London, with three times the percentage of free space that Paris has, loses one-third the percentage of deaths by tuberculosis, and Berlin shows about the same proportion.

'This would seem to prove that the sums spent in providing parks, playgrounds and so forth are well repaid by the improved health of the city in Paris itself the districts around the Champs Elysees, which are surrounded by woods and parks, show a death percentage from tuberculosis of only 1, while tthe congested areas show 10.5 percent.—Chicago 'News.'

CHURCH NOTICES.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCHES.

AMHERST PARK CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, Melsinger and Christopher Columbus streets. Rev. S. W. Anthony, pastor, will preach at both services, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock.

CALVARY CHURCH (Congregational), Guy street, between Dorchester and St. Antoine streets. The Rev. John J. Martin, Ph.D., pastor. 11 a.m preacher, the Rev. S. W. Anthony. 7 p.m., Dr. Martin. Subject:—'The Irreligious Life and its Consequences.' Christian Endeavor on Monday at 8 p.m. Wednesday, at 8 p.m., the annual meeting and election of officers. Strangers and visitors welcomed at all services.

BETHLEHEM CHURCH (Congregational), corner of Clarke and Western Avenues, Westmount. The Rev. J. J. Martin, Ph.D., will preach at the morning service. The Rev. Silas W. Anthony will preach at the evening service. Mid-week meeting on Thursday at 8 p.m. Everybody welcome.

EMMANUEL CHURCH (Congregational, 169-171 Drummond St. Rev. Hugh Pedley, B.A. (pastor), will preach at both services. Evening Subject:—'The Ear and its Diseases.' Everybody welcome.

Ladies' Aid every Monday afternoon in the month except the second, when the Woman's Missionary Society meets. The Young Peoples' Society on Monday evening at 8 o'clock. Communion on the first Sunday of the month. A welcome to all.

ZION CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, corner Mance and Milton streets. Rev. Frank J. Day, M.A., B.D., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The pastor will preach at both services. Morning Subject:—'The Duties of the Christian.' Evening Subject:—'Does the Judgment Begin Before Death?' Pre-sermon comment on the Morals of Montreal.—'The Cocaine Habit—The Remedy.' Sunday School and Brotherhood Class at 3 p.m. Fairmount Avenue Branch meets in the Y.M.C.A. Hall at 3 p.m. C.E. Society meets on Monday at 8 p.m. Strangers welcome to all services.

POINT ST. CHARLES CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, corner Wellington and Hibernia Streets. The Rev. A. W. Main, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Morning Subject:—'Glory and Service.' Evening Subject:—'The Courting and the Marriage.' The pastor will preach at both services. Sunday School at 3 p.m. Christian Endeavor Meeting on Monday night at 8 o'clock. Prayer Meeting on Wednesday night at 8 p.m. Everybody welcome.

UNDENOMINATIONAL.

PROTESTANT HOUSE OF INDUSTRY AND HOMES, Longue Pointe. On Sunday, January 29, at 3 p.m., Divine Service will be conducted by the Rev. A. E. Tuddenham.

UNITED MISSION TO ISRAEL, Beshura Hall, 1196 Cadieux Street. Sunday School at 3 p.m. Girls' Sewing Class on Tuesday at 3 to 5 p.m. Men's Gospel Meeting on Saturday at 8 p.m All Invited. Stanley Barker, director.

WELCOME HALL MISSION—Gospel Services, 117 St. Antoine Street, Montreal. Sunday, 7 p.m. Tuesday, 8 p.m. Thursday, 8 p.m. Saturday, 8 p.m. Friday, Young Peoples' Meeting, 8 p.m. Wednesday, Mothers' Meeting, 3 p.m. Sunday, Young Women's Bible Class, 4.30 p.m. Children's Meeting, 10.30 a.m.

OLD BREWERY MISSION (RESCUE WORK), 344-346 Craig Street West, Montreal. Commencement of the regular winter season. Services in the Mission Hall every evening at 8 o'clock Hearty Song Service and Gospel of Jesus Christ. Children's service on Sunday morning at 10 o'clock. Mr. W. G. Taylor's Bible Class for converts only, on Sunday afternoon at 4.30. Mother's meeting every Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Nursery and children's class at the same time. Cottage Meetings. Children's Sewing Class and Kitchen Garden Class as usual. W. G. Taylor, Superintendent.

RAILROAD MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION meets in the R.R.Y.M.C.A. Building, corner of Sebastopol and Leber Streets, every Sunday at 4.15 p.m. All railway men and others are cordially invited to attend.

GIRLS' READING ROOM AND EVANGELISTIC HALL, 111 Stanley Street.—Library open every day from 9 a.m. to 9.30 p.m., excepting Wednesday evenings. Prayer meeting every Tuesday at 8.15 p.m. 'Whist We Can.' Circle of the King's Daughters, second Thursday of each month at 8.15 p.m. Bible Class on Sunday at 4 p.m., and song service on Sunday at 8.30 p.m. All young women cordially invited to all these services.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION OF MONTREAL, Dominion Square. Men's meeting on Saturday at 8 p.m. Men's meeting on Sunday at 3.45 p.m. Song service on Sunday at 8.30 p.m.

SALVATION ARMY—The Salvation Army holds public meetings in the city on Sundays at 11 a.m. and 3 p.m., and 7.30 p.m., and on week nights, except Tuesdays, as follows:—

The Citadel, corner of University and Cathcart Streets. Adjutant and Mrs. Cornish and Lieut. Clayton in charge.

Bourgeois Street, Point St. Charles.—Captain and Mrs. Turner in charge.

French Corps, 11 Vitre Street West, near St. Lawrence Boulevard.—Adjutant Cabrit and Capt. Hoeflin in charge.

Demontigny Street, near Delorimier Avenue.—Captain and Mrs. Harbour in charge.

UNITARIAN CHURCH.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH (Unitarian), Sherbrooke Street West and Simpson Street. The Rev. W. S. Barnes, LL.D., pastor emeritus. The Rev. Frederick R. Griffin, B.A., S.T.B. (Harvard), pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The Rev. John Williamson will preach. Sunday School at 12.15 p.m.

CHURCH NOTICES

METHODIST CHURCHES.

WEST END METHODIST CHURCH, corner of Coursol and Canning streets. The Rev. Elwood C. James, B.A., pastor. Annual Missionary Day. 11 a.m., Mr. J. Clark Reilly, B.A. 7 p.m., Mr. George Williams and Mr. Charles Calhoun, Dom. Secretary of the International Com. of Y. M. C. A.

Sunday school at 3 p.m. Christian Endeavor on Monday at 8 p.m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Seats free. All welcome.

MOUNT ROYAL AVE. METHODIST CHURCH, corner of Mount Royal ave. and Berri street. The Rev. Harry A. Young, pastor, will preach at both services, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday-school and Bible classes at 3 p.m. The Epworth League of Christian Endeavor on Monday evening. The Junior Christian Endeavor Society meets on Wednesday at 4.30 p.m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. All seats free. Strangers welcome.

EBENEZER METHODIST CHURCH, corner of Convent and St. Antoine sts., St. Henry. Pastor, the Rev. Alfred E. Pates. Laymen's Missionary Sunday. Morning Service at 11 a.m: Address:—W. H. Goodwin, Esq. Evening Service at 7 p.m. Address:—R. H. Buchanan, Esq.

Sabbath School and Adult Bible Classes at 3 p.m. Epworth League on Monday at 8 p.m. Junior Epworth League on Wednesday at 4 p.m. Prayer and Praise Meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. All Seats Free. Everybody welcome.

DOMINION SQUARE METHODIST CHURCH, corner of Windsor and Dorchester streets. Pastor, the Rev. E. I. Hart, B.A. Public worship at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday School and Bible Classes at 3 p.m. Class Meeting at 10 a.m. Men's Own at 3 p.m. Missionary Sunday. 11 a.m., the Rev. C. E. Manning, Secretary of Home Missions. 7 p.m., the Rev. Geo. E. Hartwell, B.A., B.D., of West China. Visitors and strangers always welcome.

ST. JAMES METHODIST CHURCH, St. Catherine Street West. Pastor, the Rev. Wm. Sparling, B.A., D.D. Preacher. 11 a.m., 'The Orient as Seen by an Eye-witness.'—The Rev. Geo. E. Hartwell, M.A., of West China. 7 p.m., 'The Missionary Problem from the Viewpoint of a Business Man.'—Mr. G. F. Johnston, of Montreal. Anthem—'From Egypt's Bondage Come.' Solo (contralto)—'Through Love to Light.'—Miss Leeson. Quartette—'Rock of Ages.'—(Dudley-Buck). Misses Leeson and Cross and Messrs. Chamberlain and McKenna. Anthem—'The Heavens Are Telling.' Both services in charge of the pastor, the Rev. Dr. Wm. Sparling. Sunday School at 9.45 a.m. and 3 p.m. Men's Bible Class in Auditorium at 3 p.m.

WESTMOUNT METHODIST CHURCH (corner of Western and Lansdowne avenues), Westmount. The Rev. R. Corrigan, B.A., B.D., pastor. Sunday, Jan. 29, 1911. A.m., the Rev. C. S. Laidman, B.A., of 'All People's Mission.' P.m., the pastor will preach.

Sunday School and Bible Classes at 3 p.m. Mid-week prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Strangers and visitors cordially welcome.

DOUGLAS METHODIST CHURCH, corner of St. Catherine and Chomedy sts. The Rev. W. R. Young, B.A., B.D., pastor. Divine service at 11 a.m. and at 7 p.m. Sunday school and Bible class at 3 p.m.

CENTENARY METHODIST CHURCH, corner of Wellington and Charron sts. Announce that next Sunday is the Missionary Anniversary, and will be given up to the Laymen's Missionary Movement. Mr. Fred Meyers will speak at 11 a.m. Dr. Lambly and Mr. G. M. Webster at 7 p.m. Student Sunday School and Bible Classes at 3 p.m. Senior E.L. of C.E. on Monday at 8 p.m. Mid-week service on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Junior E.L. of C.E. on Friday at 7 p.m. Hope Chapel Sunday school at 3 p.m. All strangers will be made welcome. Rev. W. Timberlake, pastor.

MOUNTAIN STREET METHODIST CHURCH, corner of Mountain and Torrance streets. The Rev. W. F. Boshart, B.D., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school at 3 p.m.

HOCHELAGA METHODIST CHUCH, on Marlborough street, near Notre Dame. The Rev. E. S. Morrison, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

EAST END METHODIST CHURCH, corner of Cartier and DeMontigny sts. The Rev. T. Anson Halpenny, B.A., pastor. A Missionary Sermon on 'Candles.' 7 p.m. Platform Missionary Meeting. Address by Mr. A. O. Dawson and Mr W. H. Parsons. Sunday School and Bible Class at 2.45 p.m. Monday, E.L. of C.E. at 8 p.m. Lantern Lecture on 'Turkey' by Dr. Tees. Wednesday, Prayer Meeting at 8 p.m. Junior League on Friday at 4 p.m. Strangers welcome.

SHERBROOKE STREET-METHODIST CHURCH, Sherbrooke street, just west of St. Lawrence Boulevard. The Rev. Alfred Radley, pastor. Missionary Campaign Services. 11 a.m., the Rev. A. A. Radley. Topic:—'The Imperialistic Idea in Religion.' 7 p.m., Mr. D. A. Budge.

Sunday School and Organized Bible Classes at 3 p.m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Epworth League on Monday at 8 p.m. Junior League on Friday at 4.15 p.m. Choral Society on Friday at 7.45 p.m. Strangers and visitors cordially welcome.

FAIRMOUNT AVENUE METHODIST CHURCH, cor. of Fairmount and Hutchison streets. Rev. G. I. Campbell, B.D., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The pastor will preach at both services. Sunday School and Adult Bible Class at 3 p.m. Prayer-meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. E.L. of C.E. on Monday at 8 p.m. Strangers cordially welcomed at all services.

HUNTLY ST. METHODIST CHURCH, Huntly street, between St. Zotique and Belanger. Pastor will preach at both services. 11 a.m., 'Unity of Faith.' 7 p.m., 'Retribution.' 3 p.m., Sunday School and Bible Classes. Music led by orchestra. The Rev. W. G. Bradford, Pastor.

METHODIST ITALIAN MISSION, cor. of Dorchester and St. Urbain streets. Sunday school and Bible class at 10 a.m. Services at 11 a.m. and 5 p.m. Communion first Sunday of every month. Preacher, the Rev. Liborio Lattoni. All are welcome.

DESRIVIERES STREET MISSION. Services at 7.30 p.m. Sunday school at 3 p.m. All are welcome. Rev. R. Brown, pastor.

ALL PEOPLES' MISSION, corner of Dorchester and St. Urbain streets. Sunday services: Italian services at 11 a.m. Address and discussion in Yiddish at 2 p.m. Sunday school for all nationalities at 3.30 p.m. Indoor service for all nationalities at 7 p.m. Service for children at 6.30 p.m. Superintendent, the Rev. C. S. Laidman, B.A., B.D. Telephone St. Louis 1533.

WMS. SYRIAN SUNDAY SCHOOL, at 19 Gosford street at 2 p.m. every unday.

EGLISE EVANGELIQUE, rue Delisle —Services publics a 11 hrs. et 7 hrs. Ecole de Dimanche a 10 hrs. Reunion de priere, Mercredi soir a 8 hrs.

CHURCH NOTICES.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCHES.

CALVIN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of Notre Dame and Seigneurs streets. Pastor, Rev. James Mackay, will preach at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sabbath school and Bible class at 3 p.m. Chinese School at 10 a.m. Prayer Meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Strangers cordially invited to attend.

VICTORIA CHURCH, corner of Conway and Menai Streets. Rev. John Chisholm, B.A., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The Sunday School and Bible Classes at 3 p.m. Ladies' Aid Society on Wednesday at 8 p.m. All welcome.

ST. GILES PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, St. Denis street, near corner of St. Joseph Boulevard. The Rev. J. R. Dobson, B.D., Minister. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. C. E., Monday evening. Chinese S.S. at 3 p.m. on Sunday. Sunday school and Adult Bible Classes at 3 p.m. Wednesday, evening service. All seats free.

ERSKINE CHURCH, head of Crescent Street and Ontario Avenue. Rev. A. J. Mowatt, D.D., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The Rev. G. Colborne Heine, B.D., preaching in the morning, and the Rev. W. R. Cruikshank, D.D., in the evening. Sunday School at 3 p.m. Young People's Meeting on Monday at 8 p.m. Mid-week service on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Strangers welcome to all services.

MELVILLE (Presbyterian) CHURCH Elgin Avenue, Westmount Park. The Rev. John Lochhead, M.A., Minister. Morning Service at 11 a.m. Subject:—'What the World Cannot Give.' Evening Service at 7 p.m. Subject:—'A Great Psalm.' Sabbath School and Pastor's Bible Class at 12.15 p.m. Mr. Lochhead will preach at both services.

CREECENT ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of Dorchester and Crescent streets. The Rev. Robert W. Dickie, B.A., Minister. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The Rev. E. W. Mackay, M.A., will conduct both services. Evening Subject:—'Does God Care?' You are welcome.

SALEM WELSH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH (Alexandra Rooms), 314 St. Catherine (West), opposite Christ Ch. Cathedral. Rev. J. R. Evans, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. 3 p.m., Sunday School. English and Welsh classes. 8 p.m., Wednesday, prayer-meeting. Strangers welcome to all services.

WESTMINSTER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Atwater Avenue. The Rev. M. Stewart Oxley, B.A., pastor, No. 369 Clarke Avenue. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday School at 3 p.m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday evening at 8 p.m. Christian Endeavor prayer meeting on Monday evening. Strangers and visitors welcome.

STANLEY STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—The Rev. F. W. Dewey, D.D., Pastor Emeritus. The Rev. W. J. Fowler, M.A., B.D., preacher. Morning:—'The Abundant Christian Life.' Evening:—'The Almost Christian Without Light.' Sabbath School and Bible Class at 3 p.m. Chinese Sabbath School at close of the evening service. Prayer Meeting on Sunday at 10.30 a.m. Annual Meeting of the Congregation and Social on Tuesday, 31st, at 8 p.m. Strangers made welcome.

TAYLOR CHURCH, Presbyterian, corner of Papineau and Logan streets.—Rev. N. H. McGillivray, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The Rev. J. A. MacFarlane, Superintendent of Missions for Quebec, will preach both morning and evening, next Sunday, 29th.

Sunday School, Bible Classes and Men's Own Meeting at 3 p.m. C.E. on Monday at 8 p.m. Mid-week service on Wednesday evening at 8. Junior C. E. on Friday at 4 p.m. All cordially invited to any or all of these services.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Montreal, St. Lawrence Boulevard. Rev. Malcolm A. Campbell, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. School for Chinamen at 9.45 a.m. Sunday school at 3 p.m. The Adult Bible Class meets at 3 p.m. Mid-week Prayer Service on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. Mission Band for boys and girls meets on Friday afternoon at 4 o'clock. The pastor will officiate at both services to-morrow. Strangers will be made welcome at all services.

KNOX CHURCH, cor. of Dorchester and Mansfield streets. The Rev. I. Adams Montgomery, B.A., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The pastor will conduct both services. Schools for Chinamen at 10 a.m. and 8.15 p.m Sabbath School and Bible Classes at 3 p.m., and Mr. Taylor's class for men at same hour. Social half-hour and song service for men in ladies' parlor at close of evening service. C. E. meeting on Monday evening at 8 o'clock. Annual Missionary Business Meeting on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock Social reception on Thursday evening at 8 o'clock. Annual social gathering of Sabbath School on Friday evening at 6.30. Meeting of the Women's Missionary Auxiliary on Monday afternoon at 3.30. Strangers welcome to all services.

ST. ANDREW'S PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Cote St. Antoine Road, opposite Kensington Ave., Westmount. The Rev. W. J. Clark, D.D., Minister, will preach at both services, 11 a.m., Gal. vi., 1. Preacher, the Minister. 7 p.m., Matt. v., 38-42. Preacher, the Minister. Sunday School at 3 p.m. St. Henry Sunday School Mission at 3 p.m.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, Dorchester Street.—The Rev. Jas. Barclay, D.D., LL.D., Pastor Emeritus. Communion Service at 11 a.m. Thanksgiving Service with special music by the choir at 7 p.m. The Rev. Professor D. J. Fraser, D.D., will officiate at both services. Sunday School at 3 p.m. Seats free at Sunday evening services.

Ladies' Aid and Dorcas Society on Tuesday afternoon at 2.30. The King's Daughters' Sewing Circle on Tuesday at 10.30 a.m. Ladies' Missionary Auxiliary on Tuesday at 3 p.m.

AMER. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH (Presbytery of New York), corner of Dorchester and Drummond Streets. Rev. Robert Johnston, D.D., pastor. Sabbath services:—Public worship at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sabbath School—all departments—3 p.m. Bible study section of Young Men's League at 10 a.m. Mid-week prayer meeting and conference on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Strangers are cordially invited to all services. Tomorrow the pastor will preach at both services.

OUTREMONT (Presbyterian) CHURCH Davaar Avenue (near Town Hall). Mr. E. Herbert Gray, B.A., B.D., acting-pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. All seats free Strangers welcome.

ST. MATTHEW'S PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of Wellington and Bourgeois streets. Services at 11 a.

WORLD'S WELFARE

NEW EAST. NEW AMERICA.

(By Arthur H. Smith.)

(Brooklyn 'Daily Eagle.')

Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, the Rev. Arthur H. Smith, of China, moderator of the National Congregational Churches, in an address on 'The New Far East and New America,' said:

My subject to-night is of the far away people and something about them. Will anybody tell us which is East and which is West? When we were young, and people talked about the Eastern Question,' it had to do with Constantinople and the Bosphorus. Later the world moved in its mind that became the near East, Europe's point of view. Then there was a Far East which became the middle East, and now we have a near East, a middle East, and a far East. The present population of the globe is about 1,600,000,000. Of these the Indian Empire contains, say 300,000,000 Japan 50,000,000 and the Chinese Empire 350,000,000; that is, seven hundred millions besides the population of Ceylon, Burmah, and the Philippine Islands. So that the East has half the population of the world.

The East and West have always been related, and they have always been against each other. They do not like each other, and never have. The question is: Are they going to like each other better in the future? Then wars are less frequent, piracy has been abolished and the population of the world is increasing at an enormous rate. The East is confronted by the Occident, and the people do not like each other. In America, years ago the people were always filled with their own interests—the Panama Canal, the meat trust, the insurance scandal, and so on. They were questions of importance. But here is another question incomparably larger, and that is: How are the American people going to get on with the rest of the human race? It is the biggest thing on earth. Bryce says the highest American compliment is to say it is a 'big thing.' This is the largest thing there is.

I will call your attention to the fact that the whole earth is in a state of transition—a state of evolution—which might be called 'revolution.' Industry has changed every country in Europe and also the United States of America. The forces of nature are now harnessed up. Another new thing is the growth of knowledge. Everybody is obliged to apply knowledge to everything. It has overturned our ideas of history, politics and many of our conceptions of theology, or what we used to call 'religion;' of economics and everything. We think science is as much a revelation as this book (the Bible) is. Both are true, and it is a question of interpretation.

The greatest question to be put before any man is his relation to God. Webster once said: 'The greatest idea that ever came into my mind is my personal responsibility to God.' It is the greatest idea; not for myself individually, but for all mankind. We are inter-related to the whole earth.

Great changes have taken place in the Orient. There have been great rises everywhere. A few years ago there was a great disturbance in Asia. Then there was the South African war, and now in South Africa there is a profound race question. We have a new South Africa and a new Central Africa. A short time ago nobody knew anything about the Soudan; now everybody knows something about the Soudan. There is a new Egypt. It is the same old Egypt, the same old Nile, but it is a new Nile with bridges across it, and the water does things it never did before. It has a power behind it which it never had before. It is a new Egypt. It is a wonderful thing how Great Britain always turns out men when they are wanted—(we cannot find them)—Cromer, Kitchener—men of that type. There is now a new Turkey. America always had a continent to herself, and we are proud of the fact that we had no neighbors. But now we have a big neighbor on the north, and it is a question, How are we going to act towards her? They have not been so friendly. We have neighbors on the south, but they have not been very friendly. I read an article telling why Americans are not popular in Mexico. It is because the lordly American calls these people by nicknames. We call the people from Europe 'Dagoes;' men of the race our Lord belonged to 'Sheeneys,' and Chinamen 'Chinks.' They must enjoy that very much. The Japanese have got a great navy, and we have begun to understand that it is not wise to call them 'Japs.' How would you like it if we were all called 'Yanks?' The trouble with America is that it has no respect for other races. De Tocqueville said the American was not far from believing that he belonged to a different race of mankind. But what race? All races stewed together to make one new kind! We have that noble statue, given us by a sister republic, with her arm aloft, and in her hand the torch of liberty to light the world. In what respect is our liberty lighting the world? Are we teaching people to respect law? You know a former Secretary of State, in a letter two weeks ago, wrote: 'We have no respect for law. Law that the Romans based their conquests on. If we had, it would be a different country.' We have this responsibility, not only towards the Far East, but to the whole world.

The contact of the West with the East has been one of violence, and is not altogether a record of which we have any cause to be proud, but every cause to be ashamed of. All the people in the Far East are stirred into activity such as has never been known before. The Chinese and Japanese war was fateful, but many people think it was a mistake when a former President brought about peace between Russia and Japan, because Japan has become a great deal too ambitious. It is like a pyramid on too small a base. You know how different the Japanese are from the Americans—if an American does anything, we let the whole world know, but the Japanese do a lot of many things and lie low and say nothing. Look at our war in Cuba. What a fuss was made about it! The Japanese said nothing about their victories. Look, too, at the difference in efficiency. In our case the army in Cuba suffered because somebody had not arranged things at the proper time. In the Japanese army everything was perfect, and now we have got a new power to reckon with. Now, will call your attention to another great proposition we have to face. It is a crime to steal a five-cent piece, but not to upset the peace of nations; it is a crime to burn a barn, but not to kindle a flame that will set fire to the country. We must learn restraint. We must learn respect for other races.

China is passing through the most momentous transition in the history of mankind, because the number of people is large and the revolution is more complete and far-reaching. The educational revolution in China is the greatest event. There are 55,000 government schools, and the old system of education is swept away. This change is one in which we as Americans ought to rejoice. We have a public school system. It was Plymouth Rock and the influence of the Northern States that formed it.

Now, what can we give to the Far East? Here is China coming out from her seclusion. We should send another type of man to represent us in Pekin. China is passing through this great reformation, and what she wants is a wise, disinterested, helpful friend. What are we doing to be the friend of China? Suppose Mr. Taft were to appoint a man, not only of national, but of international reputation, to be Minister. Suppose we had a man stationed in Pekin one, two, three terms, until the Chinese became acquainted with him. It is said in other countries that America wants the earth. She cannot get it. The Constitution is such that although they may want all the rest of the earth they cannot get it. If we had a man of this character in Pekin, say like Seth Low of Professor Jenks, and that man were to give good advice, the Chinese would recognize it. Would not that be a great benefit? If Japan succeeds (having annexed Korea and got control in Manchuria) in being the dominant factor, it will be bad for us. It is our business to show friendliness to China. How can we do it? In these ways: We can enlighten China in various educational ways. During the Boxer rising, practically everything in that region was destroyed. Since then a great impulse has arisen. Our American Board of Missions has established a young men's and women's college, a non-theological college, and a medical school. Some are managed by other denominations, but we are all partners. The men who have graduated from this college are the first who have graduated in China under missionary auspices. This is one of the greatest benefits that mission work has been to China. The pupils in the public schools are reading translations of English and American novels, which is wholly inadequate. We want a literature that can help them. There is a literary society in Shanghai, but we have no men there. The Canadian Presbyterian Mission has one man there, and the English Baptist Mission two or three; but our missionary societies simply fold their hands. Here is the greatest work that anybody can do, but we have not a single person to do it. That is what I mean by 'the new Far East and the New America.'

We need the unifying power of a new ideal, and that is, obedience to sacrifice such as our fathers made in the Revolution. Are we losing the instinct of sacrifice? We need the unifying power of a new ideal to bring ourselves higher to save the world. We are to do these things in other countries, and in doing them save ourselves. Look at South America and Central America. What are we doing there?

The most pressing question is the future of Africa. During 200 years in the Middle Ages the church did nothing but raise armies and start crusades. Four hundred bishops were driven out of Africa by the Mohammedans, and never came back. Four times Asia has invaded Europe, and the fifth time will come. Asia is being profoundly stirred. If once Asia acts all together our European civilization is going to have serious trouble. That can be prevented by the predominance of moral force. 'Go ye into all the world,' said the Lord. Is that a fad—to obey when it is the life of the church? That is the only way. East and West are to be brought together. I say Christianity is at stake. The absolute existence of the Christian Church is at stake by what we do now. It won't do to sit in our churches and enjoy religion. We won't have any to enjoy. If we don't move forward and take possession of the earth, we shall lose what we have got. 'To him that hath shall be given.' To lift men up into new life is the apology for Christianity (apology means its defence). Nobody reads Paley or Butler's 'Analogy' now; the world has moved. But the time will never come when the human mind will move away from evidences of the power of the doctrine of God to redeem and lift the human race. And East and West we are all children of God; and the last question is, When shall that Kingdom of God come which is 'righteousness and peace and joy in the Holy Ghost?'

HOME HELPER.

Miss Anna Rae Mills, who has been over two years on the mission field at Taiku, Korea, maintains a remarkably efficient connection with a large circle of college acquaintances in the United States through a circular letter which is manifolded by one of her former college chums and broadcasted through the whole circle who knew her in her school days. The vivacity and reality of these letters and the total dependence of the young missionary on the prayer help of these friends are strikingly shown in a quotation from a late message. Speaking of a recent itinerating trip, Miss Mills says:

'I am more and more convinced our work must be the development of the few clever enough to understand us, and then the sending of them out to the "masses." The first few days the sightseers seemed careless and indifferent, but Saturday noon they got really interested, and about twenty asked for Marks and some tracts. Then Sunday we asked for decisions and about six I think held up their hands, and many more took Marks. Of course, we can't count results in soul-stuff, but I believe a real impression was made on many, and they will go on and go to the clean little church till they learn to know the great, clean God, who can purify even their degraded lives.

'Coming back Monday, we met two different women, who said they had gone to the class from remote villages for a "sight-see" of a foreigner, but had gotten besides a "sight-see" of God, and from then on were going to be true Christians. Also one woman we talked to on the way promised to be a Christian and go to the church nearest her home to learn more. And one young man, Kiegeni Mochen, talked to came back again and said he wanted to know more about sin and how to get rid of it, and that God, who was a Father, she talked about. Then he ran ahead and asked for some books from our Christian load coolies.

'Oh, it was a truly wonderful experience. The day the interest was greatest, while the Bible woman preached I was praying, and I felt so weak and so far from really living the gospel she was preaching, that it seemed as if I could have no influence with God, as if my prayers could help but little till my life was truer. Then I suddenly remembered how many of you whose lives ever are pure and true were praying for me, and I just implored God to hear those prayers for my women right there, and such a sense of peace and power came over me, and it was that hour the decisions were made. So you see you, not I, nor the woman, really did it. I cannot explain intercessory prayer; I know God is as anxious—no, far more anxious—to win them to himself than I could be to have him, and yet in some mysterious way I know he does (shall I say, can?) do more for them when you and I are talking with him about it. I do not know why—is it the supremely divine application of the law of transmission of thought, by which our longing for them reaches their souls with God's longing, and compels a response? I don't know why or how, it is absolutely inexplicable to me why it should be so, but I see it happen, and so I know it is. And therefore I plead again for your constant prayers. What if some time when I need you as I did that Sunday, you should not be praying, and my women and I go unblessed?

'Is there anything more worth while teaching than the fact that God loves, And who is the man most worth teaching it to? The dirty, buggy, stupid Korean, who wants to learn, or the be-silked and be-diamonded American, who is so satisfied with his silks and his diamonds that the love of God is of no concern to him? Isn't it better to have rags and know they don't satisfy the soul, than to have silks and think they can satisfy the soul? At least I am glad my lot is cast with the rags, even if they do smell like fury! Though I am outdoors, the people are so thick around me the odor is awful just now. Lucky I have a tough nose, and not one like mother's!

'There is a dear little hunchback girl here that has walked ten miles with her mother to study. She was a hopeless invalid till her mother became a Christian and got medicine from Dr. Johnson, and now she can go about like any girl. She would have no life ahead but one of shame if it were not for Christ, because no Korean would marry her, and there is no life for a woman in Korea outside of marriage. But now she is going to school, and if she develops well (and they say she has ability) she can become a Bible woman, and will be free from family cares to travel. I hope I will be able to tell you more of her as the years go by. She has a sweet, sad little face. Any sort of deformity is so despised among a heathen people, one girl like this is enough to convince me that foreign missions pay.'

CONQUERING IDOLS IN CHINA.

('The Continent.')

A. W. March, of Hangchow, Central China, tells of an instance of demon possession in one of their out-stations: 'A Christian baptized two years ago was still afraid to take down the image in his home because of his son's fear of the consequences. This year his infant grandson cried a great deal and this was attributed to evil spirits. Two necromancers were sought, one of whom, jealous of the other, resolved upon revenge and called upon his idols to possess the father of the child. The young man was much frightened and seemed to gulp down these demons one after another until a hundred had been swallowed, his body at the same time swelling to enormous proportions. For days he wandered in the mountains, and could neither eat nor sleep, raving all the time. Finally some of the Christians spent a whole night with him in prayer, and toward morning he gulped up the demons, at the same time regaining his normal size and saying that he could see Jesus slaying the devils. He has been in his right mind ever since. The idol was taken down and thrown into the pond. The wizard, to avenge himself on the church, appeared at the chapel and blasphemed the name of Jesus, had challenged the 'Jesus religion' to a test. He said $200 could be found under the stove in a certain house. For a day the people dug in the place indicated, but found nothing. The town constable compelled the wizard, as a public acknowledgment of his disgrace, according to Chinese custom, to distribute a loaf of bread to each family in the town, which amounted to about 3,000 small loaves. He was also compelled to give up his idols, and was forbidden to practice his nefarious art under pain of being reported to the magistrate. We had singing and prayer with him and spoke to him of Elymas, the sorcerer. We have not heard of his molesting anybody since.'

KEEPING OFF ENNUI IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Answering the question, 'What is your part of the work?' Mrs. Roy Brown, of Albay, P.I., tells what demands are laid on a missionary's wife in that field. First of all everything possible must be done to make things easier for the missionary. This means that 'his clothes must be ready for a trip on a moment's notice; that bills must be checked and paid; that I keep house as well as possible and watch for germs of all sorts, without seeming to do so; that a tea party shall be ready for any group of youngsters who may come in to play, that I be printing office—as this morning—and print some hymns for the English Sunday-school, also help to write out the Sunday-school lessons in Bicol and learn to play hymns for the services. It is my work to keep the mission books, to write various letters, and, what is more, be systematic enough to know where all the important letters are kept. At present we are making plans for the mission meeting, when I shall be hostess to at least twenty guests, and where we are going to put them and what I am going to feed them is a problem that will take considerable study to solve. The guests come from all the Presbyterian mission stations in the Philippine Islands, and we will have a good and most helpful time, as is always the case at the annual meeting.'—'The Continent.'

PESTS IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Describing a twelve hours' journey in the Philippines, the Rev. Roy H. Brown says: 'We are in the shade of gigantic trees, that ward off the sun's blistering rays and protect the leeches, whose name is millions, on this path. They climb up your shoes and bite through your stockings, and you literally give your blood for the preaching of the gospel. The natives, who are travelling barefoot, suffer most. The blood is running down their legs. The leech is like a small fishworm, standing on end in the path and waving around, seeking to catch hold of the passer-by. Once they touch, they hold, unless you use heroic measures to get them off; they are like rubber, as you can stretch them without breaking, and when you try to crush them they slip out from under the stone.'—'Christian Herald.'

LIEN CHOU CHRISTIANS' SELF-SUPPORT.

An encouraging feature of church life in Lien Chou, China, is the interest taken in support of the church (says the 'Continent.') By means of envelopes, the members contribute every Sabbath, and the majority show a real interest in it. They have not yet called a pastor, so other lines of work are undertaken. The janitors of Lien Chou and Sam Kong are supported, and the entertainment of those coming from a distance to communion is provided; it was decided to support a preacher to visit the Christians and do evangelistic work; a Bible-woman was called to do similar work among the women. One woman, about 60 years of age, was giving 2 cash a week. She decided that she was too poor to give anything, so asked Mrs. Edwards not to give her any envelopes for the next month. After the envelopes were distributed, she came and said that she had not received hers, he was told that that was her request. 'Oh,' she said, 'I am not at peace, I cannot face God if I do not give.' So she was provided with envelopes and seemed happy again.

MAIL DIFFICULTIES IN LAOS.

An amusing typographical error in a lecture on Laos made the lament that the early missionaries there seldom had 'regular meals.' That mails there are still unsatisfactory in more ways than their irregularity is shown by a late word from Mrs. Peoples of Nan: 'Our mail is packed on pony-back for 200 miles, and between careless postmasters, high water, white ants (last week's mail was riddled—I shook twenty out of one half eaten paper) and delays, we lose much mail.'—'Continent.'

THE 'WITNESS' BIBLE QUESTION CLUB.

Gold and Silver Medals, Bibles and Books.

A NEW PLAN FOR THIS YEAR.

Valuable Prizes for Bible Study — Get Your Friends Interested.

Gentlemen,—I have very much enjoyed the Bible lessons as published in the 'Daily Witness' during the past year. They have been very helpful, and I hope they will be continued

JOSHUA BULL,
East Farnham, P.Q.

Dear Sir,—I am glad to see that you are continuing the Bible Study Club with its series of questions. I find them very suggestive, inspiring and helpful. The past season's study has been very interesting. The new year, with its new plan, will, I am sure, prove equally so.

Yours, very truly,
A. L. FULLER,
Lennoxville, Que.

Dear Sir,—I found the questions of great value and am glad there is a plan arranged, and trust it will be of as great value to competitors as the one just finished.

Yours Sincerely,
EDITH ALLEEN.
St. John, N.B.

SUGGESTIVE QUESTIONS ON THE SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON FOR THE INTERNATIONAL NEWPAPER BIBLE STUDY CLUB

(Copyright, 1911, by the Rev. T. S. Linscott, D.D.

Feb. 5th, 1911.

Elijah the Prophet Appears in Israel. (I. Kings xvii.)

Golden Text.—They that seek the Lord shall not want any good thing. (Psalms xxxiv., 10.)

(1 Verse 1.—Is the spirit of prophecy a thing of the past? Give your reason.

(2.) How did Elijah know of the coming of famine?

(3.) Why did God send this famine?

(4.) Does God in these days ever send famine, or other calamity, to punish the people for their sins?

(5.) Verses 2-4—What reason is there to believe that God's word to Elijah, to go to the brook Cherith, was any different to directions true Christians receive to-day, to move from one place to another?

(6.) What, if any, difference is there between God's method of telling a man that his sins are forgiven, or telling him to move to another town?

(7.) When God answers our prayers for guidance, does he use any different voice than the one with which he spake to Elijah?

(8.) Verse 5—Is there any danger of a true man mistaking the voice of God, or is it always safe to follow without doubt?

(9.) Verse 6—What reason is there to believe that literal ravens fed Elijah?

(10.) Did the ravens bring the food direct to him, or did they deposit it where he could obtain it, and all unconscious that they were feeding Elijah

(11.) What reason is there to believe that food, raiment, and home, are guaranteed to the Christian?

(12.) Are daily needs ever miraculously provided for us in these days? Give some reasons.

(13.) Verse 7—When our supplies fail, from one source, what does God say to us through that fact?

(14.) Is God's guidance of us through circumstances, as real and as profitable, as if He were to speak from the clouds with an audible voice? Give your reasons.

(15.) Verses 8-9—What reason is there to believe that when all the means we know fail that we can rest with certainty that God knows a way, and will in due time reveal it unto us?

(16.) 'Our extremities are always God's oportunities,' but does help generally come to us from the sources which we would naturally expect or from unlikely sources? Give your reasons.

(17.) In extending His kingdom on the earth which means does God most frequently us the weak or the mighty? Give examples.

(18.) In what sense can God command us to do a thing without our being conscious of it?

(1.9 Verses 10-16—How did Elijah recognize this woman when he met her?

(20.) How would it affect the spiritual value of this story if it should prove that God had directed Elijah to this widow by wholly natural means, Elijah having known her in advance?

(21.) What induced this widow to divide up her scanty supply of food and water with Elijah?

(22.) Is there any way to explain this story except by God's miraculous increase of the food?

(23.) What is the practical import of this story to us?

(24.) **Verses 17-24 — What is the proof that every trouble to a Christian is a blessing in disguise? (This question must be answered in writing by members of the club.)**

Lesson for Sunday, Feb. 12th, 1911: Elijah's Victory Over the Prophets of Baal. I. Kings xviii., 1-2, 17-40.

HARRINGTON LAUNCH FUND.

Another good week's list of contributions swell the last total by almost one hundred dollars, bringing the sum now on hand for the new hospital launch at Harrington close up to the $1,500 mark. But we are aiming at a large sum this time, and are yet far short of the $5,000 which Dr. Hare named as the amount he considered necessary. The winter is passing rapidly, and it is hoped that the new launch will be ready for the summer's work, but to accomplish this we shall all have to pull together even harder yet.

'WITNESS' LABRADOR FUND.

Received for the new hall at Harrington:—

A Friend, McGarry, Ont.	$ 1.00
Hannah Sykes, Fredericton, N. B.	1.00
Presbyterian ladies of the Union Missionary Society, Wentworth, N. S.	10.00
Gertie Edmunds, Jasper, Ont.	2.00
F. L., B.G.	5.00
A Friend, Lanark, Ont.	2.00
Mrs. Jos. Millikin, Renfrew	3.00
Geo. O. Clare, Arden, Man.	5.00
Farmer, Rossburn	10.00
Mrs. Arthur Graham, Union P.O. Ont.	1.00
A. T. B., Westminster	5.00
Mrs. F. E. Judd, Juddhaven	1.00
Blenheim C. E. Society, Princeton, Ont	5.00
Mrs. Showell and family, Owen Sound	13.00
Geo. Rutherford, Hamilton	15.00
The Misses McLaren, Hamilton.	10.00
W. E. Soule, Waterdown, Ont.	3.00
Previously acknowledged	1,389.22
Total on hand Jan. 24	$1,481.22

We have also received the following sums for other objects in connection with Dr. Grenfell's work:—

A Friend of the Hungry, Blackheath	$ 1.00
Mrs. Jos. Millikin, Renfrew	2.00
Geo. O. Clare, Arden, Man.	5.00

Address all subscriptions for this work to Labrador Fund, care of John Dougall & Son, 'Witness' Office, Montreal, stating with subscription the object towards which it is to be placed.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

February 5, 1911.

ELIJAH THE PROPHET APPEARS IN ISRAEL.

(1 Kings xvii.)

GOLDEN TEXT.

'They that seek the Lord shall not want any good thing.'—Ps. 34.10.

(Davis W. Clark.)

The accepted idea of a prophet is too mechanical. We have been accustomed to imagine one called to this office and so possessed by the Divine Spirit that his personal will and judgment are practically supplanted. He is moved like an automaton. A verse in St. James's epistle turns a strong light upon the prophetic office, and corrects our misapprehension. 'Elijah was a man of like nature as we are.' In and out of his special function, he was a perfectly normal character. Over in Tishbe of Gilead he contemplated the disgrace and impending ruin of his country. His heart was stirred with patriotic feelings, as ours are by events now transpiring. Do not take Elijah out of the category of perfectly normal human life. St. James says his feelings and emotions were just such as ours would be under similar circumstances. In his distress he communed with God. 'Is the evil remediless? Can not the people be chastened? Will not drought and famine bring them to repentance?' He believes so. He prays that it may not rain. Can he aspire to be Jehovah's ambassador to the Court of Ahab? If so, he places himself unreservedly at the disposal of the Almighty. So, of his own will, with use of his own judgment, in normal manner he becomes Israel's reformer. Some scholars have been annoyed at the abruptness of Elijah's appearance in the narrative. The Jerusalem Talmud fills in the apparent hiatus with an imaginary conversation between Elijah and Ahab. It is gratuitous. Abruptness is in appearance only. From St. James we know how a season of prayer prepared the prophet for his mission. The people would recognize him as Jehovah's messenger. Conscience would tell hem why the scourge was sent. . . . Next this portrait of the prophet hangs that of the widow of Zarephath. Plague of famine has fallen upon her. She is gathering fuel to bake the last cake. A footstep! She looks up. A stranger: a Hebrew; a prophet. Possibly the prophet whose word has brought the famine. However, she recognizes in the alien a fellow-sufferer. He, too, is famine-stricken. Her benevolence rises to subdue her racial prejudice, and even the stronger passion, her religious prejudice. The prophet makes as great a requisition as was ever made upon himself. She honors it. So this heathen woman, whose faith excelled that of any woman of Israel, received a prophet, and with him a prophet's reward. It was no accident that Elijah was sent to her. She was worthy. Now she stands forever blessed with the Saviour's commendation and hallowed with his praise.

LANTERN.

The Lord has his prophets yet, who see the evil, whose hearts are stirred, who put themselves at the disposal of heaven for reformation of the evil. . . . Two portraits appear upon the same page. Women, contemporaries of the same race, worshippers of the same gods. Here resemblance ceases. One is a queen, ambitious, cruel, intolerant, licentious. The other a widow, on whom and her dying son the plague has fallen with all its weight. Her benevolence and faith outshine the queen's jewels. . . . It is no accident that these two portraits appear together. The Bible teaches by example. Each character stands for an opposite principle of life. In Jezebel it was love of self. In the widow it was love of others. . . . The outcome of the two lives was what might have been expected. Jezebel dies a violent death at the hands of traitorous menials. Whether it be true or not that the widow's son became the Prophet Jonah, at any rate she received the commendation of the Prophet of prophets.

HOME READINGS.

Monday, January 30.—I. Kings xvii: 1-7.

Tuesday, January 31.—I. Kings xvii: 8-16.

Wednesday, February 1.—I. Kings xvii: 17-24.

Thursday, February 2.—Psa. xxxvii: 1-27.

Friday, February 3.—Matt. x: 16-42.

Saturday, February 4.—Luke iv: 16-30.

Sunday, February 5.—Jas. v: 1-20.

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

PROMINENT MEN AND WELL KNOWN WOMEN

Gladly Testify for "Fruit-a-tives."

One reason why "Fruit-a-tives' is winning a welcome in the hearts and homes of thousands from coast to coast, is because so many of the leading citizens of Canada have spoken so strongly in favor of this wonderful fruit medicine. In every province—in every city—in every hamlet—throughout the three million, seven hundred square miles of the Dominion, there are many who owe their health and some who owe their lives, to the marvellous virtues of "Fruit-a-tives."

NELSON BANISTER, ESQ. (Capt. "A" Squadron, 12th Manitoba Dragoons) of Oak Lake, Manitoba, says—"I was stricken with Sciatica and Neuralgia of the Heart—was in bed for six weeks—I tried 'Fruit-a-tives' and it completely cured me. To-day, my whole family use 'Fruit-a-tives.'"

PAUL J. JONES, ESQ., retired merchant of Sarnia, Ont., testified, "I suffered for 25 years with Constipation, Indigestion and Catarrh of the Stomach. I gave 'Fruit-a-tives' a trial and find it the only remedy that does me good and I cannot praise it too highly."

MRS. LIZZIE BAXTER, 5 Home Place, Toronto.—"I was a terrible sufferer from Rheumatism for nearly a year. Two doctors treated me but I became a helpless cripple. I saw 'Fruit-a-tives' advertised and decided to take it. After taking five boxes, I was well."

HENRY SPEARS, ESQ., the well known Justice of the Peace of Moorefield, Ont.: "I suffered from severe indigestion for almost two years and became almost a skeleton. Two experienced doctors pronounced my case hopeless. My son asked me to try 'Fruit-a-tives,' and from the outset of taking these wonderful tablets, I was better, and 'Fruit-a-tives' completely cured me."

N. JOUBERT, ESQ., a well known and highly esteemed citizen of Grande Ligne, P.Q., says: "I heartily recommend 'Fruit-a-tives' to all who suffer with constipation.'

H. MARCHESSAULT (High Constable of Province of Quebec), St. Hyacinthe, says: "'Fruit-a-tives' cured me of Chronic Pain in the Back."

EDWIN ORAM, SR., of Sydney Mines, N. S., writes: "For many years I suffered from Indigestion and Dyspepsia—lost 25 pounds—and thought the disease was Cancer. After taking three boxes of 'Fruit-a-tives' I was much better, and now I can say that 'Fruit-a-tives' has entirely cured me."

Be guided by these letters of Canada's well known men and women. Try "Fruit-a-tives" and see for yourself that it will do for you what it has done for thousands of other sufferers.

50c. a box, 6 for $2.50, trial size 25c. At all dealers, or sent postpaid on receipt of price by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa, Ont.

MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY.

Very interesting programme at the Linen and Cotton section.

O. LEMIRE & CO.,
204 ST. DENIS.

Mutton-Mutton

SPRING LAMB, SHEEP, or MUTTON, just received one Car Load of LOUISVILLE LAMBS, the choicest ever received.

Specially fed for Lamb's Market Limited, who have on sale SADDLES, FRENCH CHOPS, ENGLISH CHOPS, CROWNS, LEGS for Broiling and Loins for Roasting.

Canada excels and boasts of our LAMB and MUTTON, for choicest Meats.

Telephone **LAMB'S MARKET LIMITED,**
22a University Street, Montreal.

MACHINE WORK and PLATING

The Best Equipment in Montreal for Small Machine Work.

Also PLATERS AND JAPANNERS.

We make a specialty of working out inventions, and give our customers the benefit of a wide experience.

BELL TEL. UPTOWN 1878.

CANADIAN OLIVER TYPEWRITER CO., 275 St. Martin St., (near C.P.R Tracks)

LEADING SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES.

ROBINSON'S BUSINESS COLLEGE
745 St. Catherine Street, West, MONTREAL.
THE BUSINESS UNIVERSITY OF CANADA
BRANCHES AT LACHINE AND COTE ST. PAUL.

Shorthand (both languages), Typewriting, Bookkeeping, Telegraphy, Languages, and all Commercial Subjects.

The Largest College with the most efficient staff, the Latest Methods and the Lowest Fees.

DAY AND EVENING CLASSES—LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

Principal—G. ROBINSON (late Headmaster 'Royal Barlock Academy,' England), assisted by:

Mr. O. S. JOHNSTON (late Classical and Mathematical Master at King's Hospital, Dublin, Ireland), Medallist, Greek, Honors—Latin, French and Greek.

Mr. D. W. SUTTON, Court Reporter (late Chairman of the Montreal Shorthand Writers' Association).

Miss A. CALLAGHAN, Headmistress Ladies' Department, Graduate of Toronto University. Honors—Mathematics and Modern Languages.

AND STAFF.

PHONE UPTOWN 4792 for prospectus

WHALES.

(Report of Address by F. T. Bullen).

Mr. Bullen told how on one occasion in New Zealand he saw a whale opened and there were found in its stomach a number of fish which must simply have swum down its throat, and among them was a shark 15 feet long and 9 feet round. The huge Greenland whale was described. Mr. Bullen asked his audience to imagine a monster of 250 tons and told how such a one was taken on a voyage in which he took part, enough whalebone being taken out of his head to pay a good dividend on the voyage. For six months in the year this particular kind of whale, which was the most helpless of all, led a life of alarums and excursions, for he was always being chased.

A third kind of whale, the humpbacked whale, was shown in a picture jumping from the water, and Mr. Bullen explained that this was no indication of joy in life. They were, in fact, if not driven out of their minds, certainly driven out of the water by parasites adhering to their bodies. This particular whale was greatly devoted to its young, and if a man happened to kill a calf, he needed all his ingenuity to escape from the mother. On one occasion fifty-two boats went after whales in the Bay of California and by accident a calf was killed. In one hour the parent destroyed fifty of the fifty-two boats, killing a number of men, and then sailed out to sea without a scratch.

PLAYER PIANO MUSIC.

A convenient and economical way of securing all the best classical and popular music for the player-piano in perforated rolls is to join Lindsay's library. Another method is to pay one cent per roll per day. Inquire about it at the piano warerooms of C. W. Lindsay, Limited, 512 St. Catherine street west, or branch, 394 St. Catherine street east.

Retail Business Moving Well in and About Winnipeg

Winnipeg reports says general trade continues moderately active. Retail business is moving and wholesalers report they are in receipt of excellent orders both for sorting lines and for spring goods.

Travellers out continue optimistic in their reports of general conditions, and it is stated the shipping season is likely to see an unsually large volume of goods moving to country points. Collections seem satisfactory for this season of the year. Business in flour is quiet.

LITERARY REVIEW.

ROBERT SERVICE'S FIRST NOVEL

So wide was the popularity of the 'Songs of a Sourdough' and the 'Ballads of a Cheechako,' with their ring of wild northern winds and icy trails, and strong men, and so strong the interest in the announcement of his forthcoming novel, that a single day exhausted its first edition. This is the more remarkable that the year just closed has seen several strong Yukon stories by writers of established reputation, such as Jack London's 'Burning Daylight,' and Stewart Edward White's 'The Stampeder.' 'The trail of Ninety Eight,' by Robert W. Service, (Dodd, Mead & Co. New York, Wm. Briggs, Toronto, $1.30), has to stand comparison with the work of older hands. It is safe to say that, though the defects are not few especially in the details of English grammar the story will stand the comparison. It is intense and virile and bears the stamp of thorough knowledge of the subject. Like Aeneas of old, this story-teller can say: 'et quorum magna pars fin.' The characters he draws, 'the Prodigal,' the 'Jam-Waggon,' 'Salvation Jim,' 'the Worm,' to a less extent the hero, Athol himself, are drawn with the same firm touch and the same large sympathy with the good in even the most forlorn of outcasts. The exception is, however, the villain of the piece, Locasto, who fails to have any redeeming feature except physical strength. The girl in the story is a pathetic figure, a victim of circumstances, whose pure nature and high ideals are smirched by the evil of the first city of Dawson. What a picture it is of that sink of iniquity. The new Dawson, when the first madness is over, is a great relief.

'As I looked down on the grey town, the wonder of its growth came over me. How changed from the muddle of tents and cabins, the boat-lined river, the swarming hordes of the Argonauts! Where was the niggerhead swamp, the mud, the unrest, the mad fever of '98? I looked for these things and saw in their stead fine residences, trim gardens, well-kept streets. And great as was the city's outward change, its change of spirit was still greater. The day of dance-hall domination was over. . . . Sick of slipshod morality, men were sending for their wives and children. The old ideals of home and love and social purity were triumphing. The city was finding itself.'

It is this belief in the good that marks the story all through as different from other Yukon stories of adventure. Others have given as vivid scenes in blizzard and gold camp and saloon and dance hall, but the ready response in the roughest miners in the lowest dives to the sense of purity and goodness in Berna, 'the Madonna,' is a side of their nature not so often portrayed. No other has given such an utterly terrible account of that first mad stampede over the mountain passes to Bennet, and by the lakes and rivers to Dawson, when the gold lust killed all humanity, all mercy, all pity, all sanity from thousands of men who had at home been ordinary well-conducted people. 'The Trail of Rotting Horses,' 'the Trail of Travail,' 'the Human Chain,' are terrible pictures of what men come to when civilization is for a time in abeyance, under the domination of strong passion. The callous indifference to suffering and death on the part of all except those of the party immediately concerned is as deadly as the fierce rapids in the river gorges that devoured their daily tale of victims. The great North Land devouring its thousands, 'the misfits, the failures' is an overpowering reality to this man who has seen and known how the ninety-nine fell by the way to the one who made good. Certainly no other stampede can ever take place in such dense ignorance and unfitness as did that one to the Yukon, no other take such awful toll in agony and death. But 'every winter turns to spring,' and spring in the Yukon calls out all the poetry in any man.

After the obsession of the long, long night, spring leaps into being with a sudden sun-thrilled joy, a radiant uplift. The shy emerald mantles the valleys and fledges the heights; the pussy-willows tremble by lake and stream; the wild crocus brims the hollows with a haze of violet; trailing his last ragged pennants of snow on the hills, winter makes his sullen retreat. The great calm night was never dark, the great deep lakes infinitely serene, the great mountains majestically solemn. In the lighted sky the pale ghost-moon seemed ever apologizing for itself. The world was a grand harmonious symphony that even the advancing tide of the Argonauts could not mar.

A remarkable bit of description is that of the taming of the newly released water in spring into doing the work of man in a hydraulic engine. Over barrier after barrier it reaches the steel pipe.

'Then with that great force behind them, tortured, maddened, desperate, the waters crashed through the shard of steel to serve the will of man. The man stood by his water-gun and from its nozzle the gleaming terror leapt. At first it was only a slim volley of light, compact and solid as a shaft of steel. To pierce it would have splintered to pieces the sharpest sword. It was a core of water, round, glistening and smooth, yet in its mighty power it was a monster of destruction. The man was directing it here and there on the face of the hill. It flew like an arrow from the bow and wherever he aimed it the hillside seemed to reel and shudder at the shock. Great cataracts of gravel shot out. Avalanches of clay toppled over, vast bowlders were hurled into the air like heaps of fleecy wool. There where the waters shot forth in their fury, stood their conqueror. He was one man, yet he was doing the work of a hundred.'

Thus man invades the silence and tames the mighty forces of nature. For a time he is dominant. 'But silence will return. In a few years the treasure will be exhausted and the looters will depart: Yea, silence will come home once more. She is only waiting, brooding in the impregnable desolation of her hills. To her has been given empery of the land, and, hand in hand with darkness will she return.' In keeping with this dark and mysterious end of the northern life is the end of the story. Berna comes into Athol's life in trouble and weakness and goes out of it again after a brief time of light and sweetness into darkness and mystery, leaving him calling after her into the void. The whole Yukon has been in large measure a tragedy, so that the romance that is woven under its spell ends fitly. The weakness that disregards the conventional barriers against loose living, thinking to put individual fortitude in place of the moral law, brings in its trail nothing but sorrow and loss.

THE CANADIAN NAVAL QUESTION.

A pamphlet issued for the benefit of the Canadian branch of the Navy League, consists of addresses on the subject of the imperial navy and Canada's relation to it. It is published by the author at his own expense, any profits from its sale being devoted to bearing the expense of the free distribution of the pamphlet to advance the interests of the league. 'The Canadian Naval Question,' by Clive Phillipps Wolley, F.R.C.S. (Wm. Briggs & Co.), is a vigorous and clear statement of the present position of the British Empire as it appears to the writer and many of his associates in the Navy League, with the needs resulting from that position and the means for meeting these needs. In the first place Mr. Phillipps Wolley defines his terms. 'The British Empire, our Empire, is the outward visible expression of the highest ideals of that race loosely spoken of as Anglo-Saxon.' These ideals are self-sacrifice, service and fair play, and these are worth preserving. 'Sea-power is the basis of the corporate existence of the British Empire.' 'A navy league is the instrument for the making of public opinion as it affects the navy and the maintenance of sea power.' In Germany the naval league is headed by the Emperor's brother and the chief German nobles, and now has over a million members. It has made possible the immense development of the German navy from four old ships in 1896 to its present status, second only to Britain, and at the rate of development now seen will soon be second to none. The British Navy League is yet in its infancy, not one-tenth the strength of that in Germany. It is even now a power in awakening public interest in a question long treated with apathy. Following the definitions comes a statement of the reasons why Britain's naval supremacy is vital to Canada. Its trade is absolutely dependent on British protection, and its very existence as other than an appendage of the United States or Germany is at stake. National honor, national integrity, national economy all demand that Canada should be ready now to give efficient help in naval defence. Absorption into the United States would mean $25,000,000 per annum taxation for defence instead of $18,000,000 capital investment and $3,500,000 annual revenue suggested by the Imperial Defence Committee. 'The menace' is the immense naval development of Germany, which, he points out, is clearly aimed at the overthrow of British supremacy. No other meaning can be taken from the policy and outspoken statements of the Germans themselves. Canada, though the richest and greatest of the colonies, lags last both in promise and in actual performance. The difficulty with the present Canadian naval policy is the time it will require to effect any definite result, whereas the struggle with Germany is dated by military and naval students at 1913. To the British Columbia people there is a special word of warning. They are allowing their valuable deep-sea fisheries to fall into the hands of the Japanese, who may not always remain allies. From the fishing fleets come the sailors to man the British navy. It is for the loyal Britons of that province to man those fishing fleets that exploit her wealth of fisheries with men who will be a strength instead of a weakness to the Empire in time of war.

THE ART OF ROADMAKING.

A very handsome volume containing information not too technical for the lay reader, yet exact enough for the engineer, is 'The Art of Roadmaking,' by Harwood Frost, B.A.Sc. (The Engineering News Company, New York, $3.00). It treats 'of the various problems and operations in the construction and maintenance of roads, streets and pavements.' It is profusely illustrated with diagrams, charts and photographs of roads in all conditions and through all varieties of country; a fine wood cut portrait of Macadam, 'the roadmaker,' forms the frontispiece. The importance of roads makes the subject of this volume one that ought to interest the intelligent city dweller as well as the country man. In Montreal the roads are an acute question from March to December. The chapter on 'Control and prevention of road dust' shows what has been done in other cities and on other suburban and rural roads, and what may yet in the golden future be done in and about Montreal. Already a beginning has been made, but Mr. Frost's words and pictures present an ideal far from being reached as yet. The estimates of the different kinds of pavements for streets and sidewalks, both financial and from the point of view of efficiency, as given by a disinterested observer, should be of considerable value. The element of climate has not been overlooked. Many of the illustrations of what ought not to be have a very familiar look—cracks in sidewalk pavements, chips from the edges, buckled slabs, are regularly looked for when the frost disappears in spring. That these are avoidable weaknesses is made clear. Each has a specific cause and may be avoided with knowledge and care in construction. Examples from the time of the great Roman road builders to the present day show that roads can be constructed that will stand the heaviest wear and tear, roads well graded, well drained, well built. One particularly interesting illustration shows the method used in making a special motor car road in Paris. It is macadam of the de luxe variety, every stone being placed by hand by a group of workmen kneeling in the roadway; it might almost be described as a mosaic road. The chapter on the cleaning and sanitation of city streets shows illustrations of modern appliances for street cleaning of which the highest development is in use in Berlin—a motor waggon containing a tank with sprinkler in front and rotary brush in rear, all managed by one man who is brakesman and engineer in one, directing all the apparatus from a seat high on the tank where he has a clear view of the roadway. Valuable suggestions as to co-operation between city departments and householders may be had from this and other European cities. From Amsterdam comes the idea of a dump waggon with a crane for lifting heavy receptacles. If it can also set them down gently what a saving in barrels and garbage cans it would mean if our city fathers could procure a supply. The comparison of different dust-laying preparations seems to point to tar preparations as best for a temperate climate and most inviting views of roads, smooth and spotless after tarviating,' promise happines to the user. Due caution is given against promiscuous application of either tar or oil, as, wrongly applied, they leave the roads worse than before.' There is much else that is both interesting and suggestive in Mr. Frost's work, for all users of roads, as well as for makers of them. To the road department, particularly, it should be valuable.

MAPLE LORE.

A little booklet with the national emblem on the cover and a mingling of fact and sentiment written is 'Maple Lore,' by Annie L. Jack (A. T. Chapman, 35 cents.) Mrs. Jack is so well known to readers of the 'Witness,' through her Garden Talks, that it is unnecessary to do more than call attention to this pleasant little brochure which is dedicated 'to the memory of a nature lover whose busy hands planted many maple trees.' A point of interest that will be new to many is the real origin of the maple leaf as the national emblem. It is not as generally known as it might be that it was in the days immediately preceding the emeute of 1837 that this was adopted by a nationalist society as the emblem of Canadian nationality. Maple sugar making, as it was and as it is, is described with the usual sigh for the days that are no more when there was less science and more poetry in the spring festival of industry. The booklet is illustrated by reproductions of photographs, one of a magnificent sugar maple being a specially fine frontispiece.

CHILDISH REMINISCENCES IN VERSE.

Professor Charles E. Moyse, well known to Montrealers as Professor of English Literature, and Dean of the Faculty of Arts in McGill University, has made a new departure in the publication of a little book of verse entitled 'Ella Lee' (Foster, Brown & Co., $1.00). The burden of all the seven poems is the memory of childish days on the Devon coast with his one chosen playmate. In construction the verses are not always so absolutely above reproach as might be expected from a student like Professor Moyse, his poetic license is at times a little strained. But the abounding vitality of the writer appears in the swinging rhythm and lifelike pictures of the simple delights and sorrows of two average happy children, who built sand castles and played with the waves on the Torbay shore, made expeditions along country lanes, passed with hushed footsteps the haunted mill, sailed boats in the creek and buried the dead lark, victim of the thoughtless sportsman. The prospect of meeting again in thoughtful manhood the companion of boyish days brings up old memories so vividly that they take form in song. These memories are the green pastures and still waters of rest and refreshment to the work-worn man.

'When over-wrought I muse on life,
What now it gives, what now receives,
I open childhood's earliest book,
And con, refreshed, its simple leaves.'

The idyllic English pictures by W. H. Dyer harmonize admirably with the verses they illustrate.

LITERARY NOTES

RECOLLECTIONS.

No one who has read earlier excerpts from Lady Dorothy Nevill's memory scrapbook will need a recommendation to her latest collection, 'Under Five Reigns' (the John Lane Company). There is many a little story here of this great name or that which added lustre to one or other of the reigns which Lady Dorothy recalls, but not all the incidents are dependent merely on the greatness of a name for their interest; they are of value in themselves as little pictures of a past day. For instance, it is a day happily passed, in spite of the modern law courts and legal lights not being all that they might be, that is touched on in a glimpse at the Old Bailey:

Some of the Old Bailey counsel were little short of blustering bullies. Witnesses were treated as if they were prisoners, and when at last they could hardly speak from trepidation the Judge would bellow out: 'Why don't you speak up, sir? Speak up, or I'll not allow your expenses.' An unfortunate fellow, the conductor of an omnibus, had been in vain entreated by the presiding Judge to exalt his voice. The enraged bigwig at length laid down his pen and turning on the witness a furious countenance, exclaimed: 'If you trifle with the Court, witness, I shall commit you. Speak out, man, as if you were on the steps of your own omnibus.' The effect was instantaneous. The witness burst his trammels asunder and his stentorian replies echoed through the court till the very walls rang again. The Judge looked aghast and at the conclusion of the examination said to him, with his hands upon his ears: 'Witness, I shall allow your expenses this time, but I hope you will never have occasion to enter this court again; and depend on it I'll never enter your omnibus.'

It is of much the same way that the author of that popular favorite, 'The Baby's Grandmother,' writes in 'Recollections of a Scottish Novelist,' by L. B. Walford (Longmans, Green & Co.) Here also, while the great personage offers a frequent peg on which to hang a story, it is often enough merely as a mirror held to reflect the days that are gone that the book has its fascination, and Mrs. Walford can invest with as much interest the unknown characters of a quiet town life, as belongs of right to such as Sir Walter Scott and General Ulysses Grant, of both of whom she has little stories that show up poor human vanity. It is by a story of Lady Ruthven that the author lets in a little light on a phase of the servant problem little likely to trouble the busy hostess of to-day:

Over her household she ruled with a rod of iron, and, as those were the days when old ladies—including even my pious and society hating grandmother at Park Place—personally inspected the legs of prospective footmen and had their calves measured, her ladyship, was not perhaps singular in keeping her Donald of that ilk well under her thumb.

Donald dared not call his soul his own let alone his wardrobe. His mistress supplied him with but one suit of livery—he had himself to supplement it with other garments—and swear it only when she ordained. But there came a day when he had forgotten to take her orders, or she had forgotten to give them anent this—and there was a dinner party in prospect, and the afternoon was waning. The old lady was engaged with visitors, when the door opened, and an agitated head was thrust in: 'Is't ma ain breeks, or yer leddyship's breeks I'm to pit on the nicht?' Report had it that her leddyship, without the alteration of a muscle, decided in 'favor' of 'her' breeks.

REVUE CANADIENNE.

It is inevitable but that such a study of contemporary affairs as the 'Revue Canadienne' should devote a fair share of attention to the present political outlook in Great Britain. Its review of the immediate past and preview of the imminent feature are brief and to the point. The situation is presented in all its main complications, showing little likelihood of peace for some years to come:

Once the Veto Bill is adopted—and all goes to show that it very shortly will be—the question of Home Rule will inevitably place itself before parliament and before the United Kingdom. A great political struggle will again be waged about this subject, if they do not come to some compromise. And the House of Lords, even with its diminished powers, will be able to retard the adoption of this great constitutional change for some two or three years. The question of tariff reform will also be one of those which will feed discussions and party struggles. At the present hour it does not seem imminent. The Opposition is not completely at one on this grave subject. The move of Mr. Balfour in accepting the application of the referendum with reference to the adoption of this new policy, adding to his prestige when it was thought it might have a happy success, has tarnished his lustre when it has been proved that it did not better party affairs.

OF VARIED INTEREST.

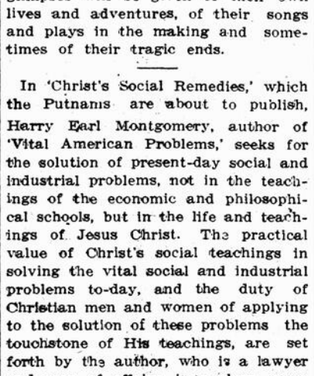
The Putnams have just published a volume entitled 'Controversial Issues in Scottish History' by William H. Gregg. It is the aim of the author to prove that many of the works written by modern historians have given a biased account of the early period of Scotland's history. To show how these historians have misused recorded facts, the author has included in his volume, for purposes of comparison facsimiles and apposite quotations taken from the early chronicles, together with those taken from later works necessary to illustrate the point under consideration.

The young English poet, Mr Alfred Noyes, whose success with his lengthy poem, 'Drake,' in 'Blackwood's,' was by way of a surprise to the literary world, is following it up with a new poem, or rather, series of poems on a similar scale. It is called 'Tales of the Mermaid Tavern,' and consists of old sea yarns of the buccaneers, and historical incidents of Elizabeth's time. Kit Marlowe, Shakespeare and Ben Johnson will be introduced, with many other celebrities; and glimpses will be given of their own lives and adventures, of their songs and plays in the making and sometimes of their tragic ends.

In 'Christ's Social Remedies,' which the Putnams are about to publish, Harry Earl Montgomery, author of 'Vital American Problems,' seeks for the solution of present-day social and industrial problems, not in the teachings of the economic and philosophical schools, but in the life and teachings of Jesus Christ. The practical value of Christ's social teachings in solving the vital social and industrial problems to-day, and the duty of Christian men and women of applying to the solution of these problems the touchstone of His teachings, are set forth by the author, who is a lawyer and man of affairs, in a clear, sane, and dispassionate manner.

One of the new departures which have been made in 'The American Year Book,' of which Messrs. D. Appleton & Company are publishing the initial volume on the 1st of February, will be its prompt appearance. The editor of this volume is Mr. S. N. D. North, formerly director of the United States census; and the entire work has been prepared under the care of a supervisory board, working through its chairman, Professor Albert Bushnell Hart.

Daoust & Tremblay announce the twenty-first edition of 'Prose et Pensees,' by W. A. Baker; a revised and enlarged issue of a book that has won a place for itself in the estimation of Mr. Baker's fellow-Canadians.



In the Days of the Whalers and the Press-Gang

Monkshaven, the Scene of Our Serial Story.

On the north-eastern shores of England there is a town called Monkshaven, which, at th eend of the eighteenth century contained about eight thousand inhabitants, and it was at that period that the events narrated in the story of 'Sylvia's Lovers' occurred.

Monkshaven was a name not unknown in the history of England, and traditions of its having been the landing-place of a throneless queen were current in the town. At that time there had been a fortified castle on the heights above it, the site of which was now occupied by a deserted manor-house; and at an even earlier date than the arrival of the queen, and coeval with the most ancient remains of the castle, a great monastery had stood on those cliffs, overlooking the vast ocean that blended with the distant sky.

Monkshaven itself was built by the side of the Dee, just where the river falls into the German Ocean. The principal street of the town ran parallel to the stream, and smaller lones branched out of this, and straggled up the sides of the steep hill, between which and the river the houses were pent in. There was a bridge across the Dee, and consequently a Bridge street running at right angles to the High street; and on the south side of the stream there were a few houses of more pretension, around which lay gardens and fields. It was on this side of the town that the local aristocracy lived. And who were the great people of this small town? Not the younger branches of the county families that held hereditary state in their manor-houses on the wild bleak moors, that shut in Monkshaven almost as effectually on the land side as ever the waters did on the sea-board. No; these old families kept aloof from the unsavory yet adventurous trade which brought wealth to generation after generation of certain families in Monkshaven.

The magnates of Monkshaven were those who had the largest number of ships engaged in the whaling-trade. Something like the following was the course of life with a Monkshaven lad of this class: He was apprenticed as a sailor to one of the great shipowners—to his own father, possibly—along with twenty other boys, or, it might be, even more. During the summer months he and his fellow-apprentices made voyages to the Greenland seas, returning with their cargoes in the early autumn; and employing the winter months in watching the preparation of the oil from the blubber in the melting-sheds, and learning navigation from some quaint but experienced teacher, half schoolmaster, half sailor, who seasoned his instructions by stirring narrations of the wild adventures of his youth. The house of the shipowner to whom he was apprenticed was his home and that of his companions during the idle season between October and March.

The domestic position of these boys varied according to the premium paid; some took rank with the sons of the family, others were considered as little better than servants. Yet once on board an equality prevailed, in which, if any claimed superiority, it was the bravest and brightest.

After a certain number of voyages the Monkshaven lad would rise by degrees to be captain, and as such would have a share in the venture; all these profits, as well as all his savings, would go towards building a whaling vessel of his own, if he was not so fortunate as to be the child of a shipowner. At the time of which I write, there was but little division of labor in the Monkshaven whale fishery. The same man might be the owner of six of seven ships, any one of which he himself was fitted by education and experience to command; the master of a score of apprentices, each of whom paid a pretty sufficient premium; and the proprietor of the melting-sheds into which his cargoes of blubber and whalebone were conveyed to be fitted for sale.

It was no wonder that large fortunes were acquired by these shipowners, nor that their houses on the south side of the river Dee were stately mansions, full of handsome and substantial furniture. It was also not surprising that the whole town had an amphibious appearance, to a degree unusual even in a seaport. Every one depended on the whale fishery, and almost every male inhabitant had been, or hoped to be, a sailor.

Down by the river the smell was almost intolerable to any but Monkshaven people during certain seasons of the year; but on these unsavory 'statithes' the old men and children lounged for hours, almost as if they revelled in the odors of train-oil.

This is, perhaps, enough of a description of the town itself. I have said that the country for miles all around was moorland; high above the leve lof the sea towered the purple crags, whose summits were crowkned with greensward that stole down the sides of the scaur a little way in grasy veins. Here and there a brook forced its way from the heights down to the sea, making its channel into a valley more or less broad in long process of time. And in the moorland hollows, as in these valleys, trees and underwood grew and flourished; so that, while on the bare swells of the high land you shivered at the waste desolation of the scenery, when you dropped into these wooded 'bottoms' you were charmed with the nestling shelter which they gave.

Above and around these rare and fertile vales there were moors for many a mile, here and there bleak enough, with the red freestone cropping out above the scanty herbage; then, perhaps, there was a brown tract of peat and bog, uncertain footing for the pedestrian who tried to make a short cut to his destination; then on the higher sandy soil there was the purple ling, or commonest species of heather growing in beautiful wild luxuriance. Tufts of fine elastic grass were occasionally to be found, on which the little blackfaced sheep browsed; but either the scanty food, or their goat-like agility, kept them in a lean condition that did not promise much for the butcher, nor yet was their wool of a quality fine enough to make them profitable in that way to their owners.

In such districts there is little population at the present day; there was much less in the last century, before agriculture was sufficiently scientific to have a chance of contending with such natural disqualifications as the moods presented, and when there were no facilities of railroads to bring sportsmen from a distance to enjoy the shooting season, and make an annual demand for accommodation.

There were old stone halls in the valleys; there were bare farmhouses to be seen on the moors at long distances apart, with small stacks of coarse poor hay, and almost larger stacks of turf for winter fuel in their farmyards. The cattle in the pasture fields belonging to these farms looked half starved; but somehowe there was an odd, intelligent expression in their faces, as well as in those of the black-visaged sheep, which is seldom seen in the placidly stupid countenances of well-fed animals. All the fences were turf banks, with loose stones piled into walls on the top of these.

There was comparative fertility and luxuriance down below in the rare green dales. The narrow meadows stretching along the brookside seemed as though the cows could really satisfy their hunger in the deep rich grass; whereas on the higher lands the scanty herbage was hardly worth the fatigue of moving about in search of it. Even in these 'bottoms' the piping seawinds, following the current of the stream, stunted and cut low any trees; but still there was rich thick underwood, tangled and tied together with brambles, and brier-rose, and honeysuckle; and if the farmer in these comparatively happy valleys had had wife or daughter who cared for gardening, many a flower would have grown on the western or southern side of the rough stone house. At that time gardening was not a popular art in any part of England; in the north it is not yet. Noblemen and gentlemen may have beautiful gardens; but farmers and day-laborers care little for them north of the Trent, which is all I can answer for. A few 'berry' bushes, a black currant tre or two (the leaves to be used in heightening the flavor of tea, the fruit as medicinal for colds and sore throats), a potato ground (and this was not so common at the close of the last century as it is now), a cabbage bed, a bush of sage, and balm, and thyme, and marjoram, with possibly a rose tree, and 'old man' growing in the midst; a little plot of small, strong, coarse onions, and perhaps some marigolds, the petals of which flavored the salt-beef broth; such plants made up a well-furnished garden to a farmhouse at the time and place to which my story belongs. For twenty miles inland there was no forgetting the sea, nor the sea-trade; refuse shellfish, sea-weed, the offal of the melting-houses, were the staple manure of the district; great ghastly whale-jaws, bleached bare and white, were the arches over the gate-posts to many a field of moorland stretch. Out of every family of several sons, however agricultural their position might be, one had gone to sea, and the mother looked wistfully seaward at the changes of the keen piping moorland winds. The holiday rambles were to the coast; no one cared to go inland to see aught, unless indeed it might be to the great annual horse-fairs held where the dreary land broke into habitation and cultivation.

Somehow in this country sea thoughts followed the thinker far inland; whereas in most other parts of the island, at five miles from the ocean, he has all but forgotten the existence of such an element as salt water. The great Greenland trade of the coasting towns was the main and primary cause of this, no doubt. But there was also a dread and an irritation in every one's mind, at the time of which I write, in connection with the neighboring sea.

Since the termination of the American war, there had been nothing to call for any unusual energy in manning the navy; and the grants required by Government for this purpose diminished with every year of peace. In 1792 this grant touched its minimum for many years. In 1793 the proceedings of the French had set Europe on fire, and the English were raging with anti-Gallican excitement, fomented into action by every expedient of the Crown and its Ministers. We had our ships; but where were our men?

The Admiralty had, however, a ready remedy at hand, with ample precedent for its use, and with common (if not statute) law to sanction its application. They issued 'press warrants,' calling upon the civil power throughout the country to support their officers in the discharge of their duty. The sea-coast was divided into districts, under the charge of a captain in the navy, who again delegated subdistricts to lieutenants; and in this manner all homeward-bound vessels were watched and waited for, all ports were under supervision; and in a day if need were, a large number of men could be added to the forces of his Majesty's navy.

'If the Admiralty became urgent in their demands, they were also willing to be unscrupulous. Landsmen, if able-bodied, might soon be trained into good sailors; and once in the hold of the tender, which always awaited the success of the operations of the press-gang, it was difficult for such prisoners to bring evidence of the nature of their former occupations, especially when none had leisure to listen to such evidence, or were willing to believe it if they did listen, or would act upon it for the release of the captive if they had by possibility both listened and believed. Men were kidnapped, literally disappeared, and nothing was ever heard of them again.

The street of a busy town was not safe from such press-gang captures, as Lord Thurlow could have told, after a certain walk he took about this time on Tower Hill, when he, the attorney-general of England, was impressed, when the Admiralty had its own peculiar ways of getting rid of tiresome besiegers and petitioners. Nor yet were lonely inland dwellers more secure; many a rustic went to a statute fair or 'mop,' and never came home to tell of his hiring; many a stout young farmer vanished from his place by the hearth of his father, and was no more heard of by mother or lover; so great was the press for men to serve in the navy during the early years of the war with France, and after every great naval victory of that war.

The servants of the Admiralty lay in wait for all merchantmen and traders; there were many instances of vessels returning home after absence, and laden with rich cargo, being boarded within a day's sail of land, and so many men pressed and carried off that the ship, with her cargo, became unmanageable from the loss of her crew, drifted out again into the wild wide ocean, and was sometimes found in the helpless guidance of one or two infirm or ignorant sailors; sometimes such vessels were never heard of more.

The men thus pressed were taken from the near grasp of parents or wives, and were often deprived of the hard earnings of years, which remained in the hands of the masters of the merchantman in which they had served, subject to all the chances of honesty or dishonesty, life or death. Now all this tyranny (for I can use no other word) is marvellous to us; we cannot imagine how it it that a nation submitted to it for so long, even under any warlike enthusiasm, any panic or invasion, any amount of loyal subservience to the governing powers.

When we read of the military being called to assist the civil power in backing up the press-gang of parties of soldiers patrolling the streets, sentries with screwed bayonets [illegible] at every door while the press-gang entered and searched each house and corner of the dwelling; when [illegible] of churches being surrounded during divine service by troops, while press-gang stood ready at the doors to seize men as they came out from attending public worship, and [illegible] instances as merely types of what was constantly going on in different [illegible] we do not wonder at Lord Mayors and other civic authorities in large towns complaining that a stop was put to business by the danger which tradesmen and their servants incurred in leaving their houses and shops to the streets, infested by press-gangs.

Whether it was that living in the neighborhood to the metropolis, the centre of politics and news, made the inhabitants of the southern counties with a strong feeling of patriotism which consisted in all other nations; or whether that the chances of capture were much greater at all the seaports, that the merchant sailors were inured to the danger; or whether that serving in the navy was more familiar with such towns as Hull, Yarmouth and Plymouth, had a tradition to most men from the brilliancy of the adventurous enlistment—It is certain that the Monkshaven mariners took the oppression of the press-gang as warrants more submissively than the wild north eastern people.

With them the chances of [illegible] beyond their wages in the whale fishery or Greenland trade extended to the [illegible] best description of sailor. He could rise by daring and saving to be a ship-owner himself. Numbers of [illegible] him had done so; and this very [illegible] made the distinction between class and class less apparent; and the common ventures and dangers, the mutual interest felt in one pursuit, made the inhabitants of that line of life altogether with a strong tie, the importance of which by any violent exercise of [illegible] measure, gave rise to passionate anger and thirst for vengeance. A Yorkshireman once said to me, 'My county folk are all for law. Their first thought is how to resist. Why! I myself, if I [illegible] a man say it is a fine day, I catch myself trying to find out that it is no such thing. It is so in theory, though it is so in word; it is so in deed.'

So you may imagine the press-gang had no easy time of it on the Yorkshire coast. In other places they inspired fear, but here rage [illegible]. The Lord Mayor of York was [illegible] on 20th January, 1777, by an anonymous letter, that if those men were not sent from the city on [illegible] the following Tuesday, his lordship's own dwelling, and the Mansion-house also, should be burned to the ground.

Perhaps something of the [illegible] that prevailed on the subject was due to the fact which I have [illegible] in other places similarly [illegible]. Where the landed possessions of gentlemen of ancient family but limited income surround a centre of [illegible] of profitable trade or manufacture, there is a sort of latent ill-will on the part of the squires to the tradesman, be he manufacturer, merchant, or shipowner, in whose hands is held a power of money-making, which no hereditary pride, or gentlemanly love of doing nothing, prevents him from using.

This ill-will, to be sure, is rarely of a negative kind; its most common form of manifestation is in abusive speech or action, a sort of torpid [illegible] genteel ignoring all unpleasant neighbors; but really the whale-fishery of Monkshaven had become so [illegible] ently and obtrusively prosperous of late years at the time of which I write; the Monkshaven shipowners were growing so wealthy and consequential, that the squires, who lived at home at ease in the old stone halls or houses scattered up and down the surrounding moorland, felt [illegible] check upon the Monkshaven trade likely to be inflicted by the press-gang was wisely ordained by the higher powers (how high they placed those powers I will not venture to say), to prevent overhaste in getting rich. It was a scriptural fault, and they very thought that they were only doing their duty in backing up the Admiralty warrants by all the civil power at their disposal, whenever they were called upon, and whenever they could do so without taking too much trouble in affairs which did not after all much concern themselves.

There was just another motive in the minds of some provident parents of many daughters. The captains and lieutenants employed on this service were mostly agreeable bachelors, who brought up to a genteel profession, at the least they were very pleasant visitors, when they had a day to spare, who knew what might come of it.

Indeed, these brave officers were not unpopular in Monkshaven then except at the time when they were brought into actual collision with the people. They had the frank manner of their profession; they were known to have served in those engagements the very narrative of which at this day will warm the heart of a quaker, if they themselves did not come promptly forward in the dirty work which, nevertheless, was permitted and quietly sanctioned by them.

So while few Monkshaven people passed the low public-house on the [illegible] which the navy blue-flag streamed, as a sign that it was the rendezvous of the press-gang, without spitting towards it in sign of abhorrence, or perhaps, the very same persons would give some rough token of respect to Lieutenant Atkinson if they met him in High Street. Touching their hats was an unknown gesture in those parts, but they would move their heads in a dreil, familiar kind of way, neither a wag nor a nod, but meant all the same to imply friendly regard. The shipowners, too, invited him to a occasional dinner or supper, all the time looking forward to the chances of his turning out an active enemy, and if by any means inclined to [illegible] the run of the house, however [illegible] unmarried daughters might [illegible] table. Still, as he could tell a rattling story and was seldom [illegible] to come at a short notice, he [illegible] better than any one could [illegible] pected with the Monkshaven [illegible].

The principal share of the [illegible] his business fell on his subordinates who were one and all regarded [illegible] light of mean kidnappers and [illegible] Varlains,' as the country [illegible] teemed them; and as such [illegible] ready at the first provocation [illegible] and to worry them, and [illegible] the press-gang for this. Wherever else they were, they were [illegible] during. They had law [illegible] therefore, their business was [illegible] They were serving their [illegible] country. They were using [illegible] faculties and that is always [illegible] There was plenty of scope [illegible] glory and triumph [illegible] plenty of adventure in their [illegible] was a lawful and legal [illegible] requiring sense, readiness [illegible] and besides it called out the [illegible] love of the chase inherent [illegible] man.

Fourteen or fifteen miles [illegible] the 'Aurora,' good man of war, to her were consigned the [illegible] goes of several tenders, [illegible] stationed at likely places [illegible] sea-coast. One, the Lively [illegible] can still be seen from the [illegible] Monkshaven, not so far away [illegible] den by the angle of the [illegible] from the constant sight of [illegible] people, and their [illegible] Randyvow-house (as the [illegible] with the navy blue-flag [illegible] thereabouts) for the crew [illegible] ly Lady' to lounge about [illegible] offer drink to [illegible]. Up to the time the story [illegible] Lovers' begins, this [illegible] press-gang had done [illegible] From Elizabeth Cleghorn [illegible] troduction to 'Sylvia's Lov[illegible]

Sylvia's Lovers

A Story of Press-Gang Days

By ELIZABETH CLEGHORN GASKELL.

CHAPTER I.

Home From Greenland.

One hot day, early in October of the year 1796, two girls set off from their country homes to Monkshaven to sell their butter and eggs, for they were the farmers' daughters, though rarely in different circumstances; for Molly Corney was one of a large family of children, and had to rough it accordingly: Sylvia Robson was an only child, and was much made of in more than one's estimation than Mary's by her elderly parents. They had each purchases to make after their sales were effected, as sales of butter and eggs were effected in those days by the market-women sitting on the steps of the great old mutilated cross till a certain hour in the afternoon, after which, if all their goods were not disposed of, they took them unwillingly to the shops and sold them at a lower price. But good housewives did not despise coming themselves to the Butter Cross, and, smelling and depreciating the articles they wanted, kept up a perpetual struggle of words, trying, often in vain, to beat down prices.

Molly had tied a knot on her pink-spotted handkerchief for each of the various purchases she had to make; still but important articles needed for the week's consumption at home; if she forgot any one of them she knew she was sure of a good 'rating' from her mother. The number of them made her pocket-handkerchief look like one of the nine-tails of a 'cat'; but not a single thing was for herself, nor, indeed, for any one individual of her numerous family. There was neither much thought nor much money to spend for any but collective wants in the Corney family.

It was different with Sylvia. She was going to choose her first cloak, not to have an old one of her mother's, that had gone down through two sisters, dyed for the fourth time (and Molly would have been glad had even this chance been hers), but to buy a bran-new duffle cloak all for herself, with not even an elder authority to curb her as to price, only Molly to give her admiring counsel, and as much sympathy as was consistent with a little patient envy of Sylvia's happier circumstances.

Every now and then they wandered off from the one grand subject of thought, but Sylvia, with unconscious art, soon brought the conversation round to the fresh consideration of the respective merits of grey and scarlet. These girls were walking barefoot and carrying their shoes and stockings in their hands during the first part of their way; but as they were drawing near Monkshaven they stopped, and turned aside along a footpath that led from the main road down to the banks of the Dee.

There were great stones in the river about here, round which the waters gathered and eddied and formed deep pools. Molly sat down on the grassy bank to wash her feet; but Sylvia, more active (or perhaps lighter-hearted with the notion of the cloak in the distance), placed her basket on a gravelly bit of shore, and, giving a long spring, seated herself on a stone almost in the middle of the stream. Then she began dipping her little rosy toes in the cool rushing water and whisking them out with childish glee.

'Be quiet, wi' the', Sylvia? Thou'st splashing me all ower, and my feyther'll moane be so keen o' giving me a new cloak as thine is, seemingly.'

Sylvia was quiet, not to say penitent, in a moment. She drew up her feet instantly; and, as if to take herself out of temptation, she turned away from Molly to that side of her stony seat on which the current ran shallow, and broken by pebbles. But once disturbed in her play, her thoughts reverted to the great subject of the cloak. She was now as still as a minute before she had been full of frolic and gambolling life. She had tucked herself up on the stone, as if it had been a cushion, and she a little sultana.

Molly was deliberately washing her feet and drawing on her stockings, when she heard a sudden sigh, and her companion turned round so as to face her, and said,

'I wish mother hadn't spoken up for t' gray.'

'Why, Sylvia, thou wert saying as we topped t' brow, as she did nought but bid thee think twice afore settling on scarlet.'

'Ay! but mother's words are scarce, and weigh heavy. Feyther's liker me, and we talk a deal o' rubble; but mother's words are liker to hewn stone. She puts a deal o' meaning in 'em. And then,' said Sylvia, as if she was put out by the suggestion, 'she bid me ask cousin Philip for his opinion. I hate a man as has getten an opinion on such-like things.'

'Well! we shall niver get to Monkshaven this day, either for to sell our eggs and stuff, or to buy thy cloak, if we're sittin' here much longer. T' sun's for slanting low, so come along, lass, and let's be going.'

'But if I put on my stockings and shoon here, and jump back into yon wet gravel, I 'se not be fit to be seen,' said Sylvia, in a pathetic tone of bewilderment, that was funnily childlike. She stood up, her bare feet curved round the curving surface of the stone, her slight figure balancing as if in act to spring.

'Thou knows thou'll have just to jump back barefoot, and wash thy feet afresh, without making all that ado; thou shouldst ha' done it at first, like me, and all other sensible folk. But thou'st getten no gumption.'

Molly's mouth was stopped by Sylvia's hand. She was already on the river bank by her friend's side.

'Now dunnot lecture me; I'm none for a sermon hung on every peg o' words. I'm going to have a new cloak, lass, and I cannot heed thee if thou dost lecture. Thou shall have all the gumption, and I'll have my cloak.'

It may be doubted whether Molly thought this an equal division.

Each girl wore tightly-fitting stockings, knit by her own hands, of the blue worsted common in that country; they had on neat high-heeled black leather shoes, coming well over the instep, and fastened as well as ornamented with bright steel buckles. They did not walk so lightly and freely now as they did before they were shod, but their steps were still springy with the buoyancy of early youth; for neither of them was twenty, indeed I believe Sylvia was not more than seventeen at this time.

They clambered up the steep grassy path, with brambles catching at their kilted petticoats, through the copsewood, till they regained the high road; and then they 'settled themselves,' as they called it; and then putting on their hats again, and picking up their baskets, they prepared to walk decorously into the town of Monkshaven.

The next turn of the road showed them the red peaked roofs of the closely packed houses lying almost directly below the hill on which they were. The full autumn sun brought out the ruddy color of the tiled gables, and deepened the shadows in the narrow streets. The narrow harbor at the mouth of the river was crowded with small vessels of all descriptions, making an intricate forest of masts.

Beyond lay the sea, like a flat pavement of sapphire, scarcely a ripple varying its sunny surface, that stretched out leagues away till it blended with the softened azure of the sky. Close to the bar of the river Dee a large vessel lay to. Sylvia, who had only recently come into the neighborhood, looked at this with the same quiet interest as she did at all the others; but Molly, as soon as her eye caught the build of it, cried out aloud—

'She's a whaler! she's a whaler home from t' Greenland seas! T' first this season! God bless her!' and she turned round and shook both Sylvia's hands in the fulness of her excitement. Sylvia's color rose, and her eyes sparkled out of sympathy.

'Is ta sure?' she asked, breathless in her turn; for though she did not know by the aspect of the different ships on what trade they were bound, yet she was well aware of the paramount interest attached to whaling vessels.

'Three o'clock! and it's not high water till five!' said Molly. 'If we're sharp we can sell our eggs, and be down to the staithes before she comes into port. Be sharp, lass!'

And down the steep long hill they went at a pace that was almost a run. A run they dared not make it; and as it was, the rate at which they walked would have caused destruction among eggs less carefully packed. When the descent was ended, there was yet the long narrow street before them, bending and swerving from the straight line, as it followed the course of the river. The girls felt as if they should never come to the market place, which was situated at the crossing of Bridge street and High street.

There the old stone cross was raised by the monks long ago; now worn and mutilated, no one esteemed it as a holy symbol, but only as the Butter Cross, where market women clustered on Wednesday, and whence the town crier made all his proclamations of household sales, things lost or found, beginning with 'Oh! yes, oh! yes, oh! yes!' and ending with 'God bless the king and the lord of this manor,' and a very brisk 'Amen,' before he went on his way and took off the livery coat, the colors of which marked him as a servant of the Burnabys, the family who held manorial rights over Monkshaven.

Of course the much frequented space surrounding the Butter Cross was the favorite centre for shops; and on this day, a fine market day, just when good housewives begin to look over their winter store of blankets and flannels, and discover their needs betimes, these shops ought to have had plenty of customers. But they were empty and of even quieter aspect than their every-day wont. The three-legged creepie-stools that were hired out at a penny an hour to such market-women as came too late to find room on the steps were unoccupied; knocked over here and there, as if people had passed by in haste.

Molly took in all at a glance, and interpreted the signs, though she had no time to explain their meaning, and her consequent course of action, to Sylvia, but darted into a corner shop.

"T' whalers is coming home! There's one lying outside t' bar!'

This was put in the form of an assertion; but the tone was that of eager cross-questioning.

'Ay!' said the lame man, mending fishing nets behind a rough deal counter. 'She's come back airly, and she's brought good news o' t' others, as I've heered say. Time was I should ha' been on th' staithes throwing up my cap wit' t' best on 'em; but now it pleases t' Lord to keep me at home, and set me to mind other folks' gear. See thee, wench, there's a vast o' folk ha' left their skeps o' things wi' me while they're away down to t' quay side. Leave me your eggs and be off wi' ye for t' see t' fun, for mebbe ye'll live to be palsied yet, and then ye'll be fretting ower spilt milk, and that ye didn't tak' all chances when ye was young. Ay, well! they're out o' hearin' o' my moralities; I'd better find a lamiter like mysen to preach to, for its not iverybody has t' luck t' clargy has of saying their say out whether folks likes it or not.'

He put the baskets carefully away with much of such talk as this addressed to himself while he did so. Then he sighed once or twice; and then he took the better course and began to sing over his tarry work.

Molly and Sylvia were far along the staithes by the time he got to this point of cheerfulness. They ran on, regardless of stitches and pains in the side; on along the river bank to where the concourse of people was gathered. There was no great length of way between the Butter Cross and the harbor; in five minutes the breathless girls were close together in the best place they could get for seeing, on the outside of the crowd; and in as short a time longer they were pressed inwards, by fresh arrivals, into the very midst of the throng.

All eyes were directed to the ship, beating her anchor just outside the bar, not a quarter of a mile away. The custom-house officer was just gone aboard of her to receive the captain's report of his cargo, and make due examination. The men who had taken him out in his boat were rowing back to the shore, and brought small fragments of news when they landed a little distance from the crowd, which moved as one man to hear what was to be told. Sylvia took a hard grasp of the hand of the older and more experienced Molly, and listened open-mouthed to the answers she was extracting from a gruff old sailor she happened to find near her.

'What ship is she?'

'T' 'Resolution,' of Monkshaven!' said he, indignantly, as if any goose might have known that.

'An' a good 'Resolution,' and a blessed ship she's been to me,' piped out an old woman, close at Mary's elbow. 'She's brought me home my ae' lad—for he shouted to yon boatman to bid him tell me he was well. "Tell Peggy Christison," says he (my name is Margaret Christison)—"tell Peggy Christison as her son Hezekiah is come back safe and sound." The Lord's name be praised! An' me a widow as never thought to see my lad again!'

It seemed as if everybody relied on everyone else's sympathy in that hour of great joy.

'I axe pardon, but if you'd gie me just a bit of elbow-room for a minute like. I'd hold my babby up, so that he might see daddy's ship, and happen, my master might see him. He's four months old last Tuesday se'nnight, and his feyther's never clapt eyne on him yet, and he wi' a tooth through, an' another just breaking, bless him!'

One or two of the better end of the Monkshaven inhabitants stood a little before Molly and Sylvia; and as they moved in compliance with the young mother's request, they overheard some of the information these ship-owners had received from the boatmen.

'Haynes says they'll send the manifest of the cargo ashore in twenty minutes, as soon as Fishburn has looked over the casks. Only eight whales, according to what he says.'

'No one can tell,' said the other, 'till the manifest comes to hand.'

'I'm afraid he's right. But he brings a good report of the 'Good Fortune.' She's off St. Abb's Head, with something like fifteen whales to her share.'

'We shall see how much is true, when she comes in.'

'That'll be by the afternoon tide to-morrow.'

'That's my cousin's ship,' said Molly to Sylvia. 'He's speckskioneer on board the 'Good Fortune.'

An old man touched her as she spoke—

'I humbly make my manners, missus, but I'm stone blind; my lad's aboard yon vessel outside t' bar; and my old woman is bed-fast. Will she be long, think ye, in making t' harbor? Because, if so, be as she were, I'd just make my way back, and speak a word or two to my missus, who'll be boiling o'er into some mak o' mischief now she knows he's so near. May I be so bold as to ax if t' Crooked Negro is covered yet?'

Molly stood on tip-toe to try and see the black stone thus named; but Sylvia, stooping and peeping through the glimpses afforded between the arms of the moving people, saw it first, and told the blind old man it was still above water.

'A watched pot,' said he, 'ne'er boils, I reckon. It's ta'en a vast o' watter t' cover that stone to-day. Anyhow, I'll have time to go home and rate my missus for worritin' hersen, as I'll be bound she's done, for all as I bade her not, but to keep easy and content.'

'We'd better be off too,' said Molly, as an opening was made through the press to let out the groping old man. 'Eggs and butter is yet to sell, and tha' cloak to be bought.'

'Well, I suppose we had!' said Sylvia, rather regretfully; for, though all the way into Monkshaven her head had been full of the purchase of this cloak, yet she was of that impressible nature that takes the tone of feeling from those surrounding; and though she knew no one on board the 'Resolution,' she was just as anxious for the moment to see her come into harbor as any one in the crowd who had a dear relation on board. So she turned reluctantly to follow the more prudent Molly along the quay back to the Butter Cross.

It was a pretty scene, though it was too familiar to the eyes of all who then saw it for them to notice its beauty. The sun was low enough in the west to turn the mist that filled the distant valley of the river into golden haze. The river was swelling and chafing with the incoming tide till its vexed waters rushed over the very feet of the watching crowd on the staithes, as the great sea waves encroached more and more every minute.

The fresh salt breeze was bringing up the lashing, leaping tide from the blue sea beyond the bar. Behind the returning girls there rocked the white-sailed ship, as if she were all alive with eagerness for her anchors to be heaved.

How impatient her crew of beating hearts were for that moment, how those on land sickened at the suspense, may be imagined, when you remember that for six long summer months those sailors had been as if dead from all news of those they loved; shut up in terrible, dreary Arctic seas from the hungry sight of sweethearts and friends, wives and mothers. No one knew what might have happened.

The crowd on shore grew silent and solemn before the dread of the possible news of death that might toll in upon their hearts with this upbrushing tide. The whalers went out into the Greenland seas full of strong, hopeful men; but the whalers never returned as they sailed forth. On land there are deaths among two or three hundred men to be mourned over in every half-year's space of time. Whose bones had been left to blacken on the gray and terrible icebergs? Who lay still until the sea should give up its dead? Who were those who should come back to Monkshaven never, no, never more?

Many a heart swelled with passionate, unspoken fear, as the first whaler lay off the bar on her return voyage.

Mollie and Sylvia had left the crowd in this hushed suspense. But fifty yards along the staithe they passed five or six girls with flushed faces and careless attire, who had mounted a pile of timber, placed there to season for ship-building, from which, as from the steps of a ladder or staircase, they would command the harbor. They were wild and free in their gestures, and held each other by the hand, and swayed from side to side, stamping their feet in time, as they sang—

Weel may the keel row, the keel row, the keel row,
Weel may the keel row that my laddie's in!

'What for are ye going off, now?' they called out to our two girls. 'She'll be in in ten minutes!' and without waiting for the answer which never came, they resumed their song.

Old sailors stood about in little groups, too proud to show their interest in the adventures they could no longer share, but quite unable to keep up any semblance of talk on indifferent subjects.

The town seemed very quiet and deserted as Molly and Sylvia entered the dark, irregular Bridge street, and the market place was as empty of people as before. But the skeps and baskets and three-legged stools were all cleared away.

'Market's over for to-day,' said Molly Corney, in disappointed surprise. 'We mun make the best on't, and sell to t' huxters, and a hard bargain they'll be for driving. I doubt mother'll be vexed.'

She and Sylvia went to the corner shop to reclaim their baskets. The man had a joke at them for their delay.

'Ay, ay! lasses as has sweethearts a-coming home don't care much what price they get for butter and eggs! I dare say, now, there's some un in yon ship that 'ud give as much as a shilling a pound for this butter if he only knowed who churned it!' This was to Sylvia, as he handed her back her property.

The fancy-free Sylvia reddened, pouted, tossed back her head, and hardly deigned a farewell word of thanks or civility to the lame man; she was at an age to be affronted by any jokes on such a subject. Molly took the joke without disclaimer and without offence. She rather liked the unfounded idea of her having a sweetheart, and was rather surprised to think how devoid of foundation the notion was. If she could have a new cloak as Sylvia was going to have, then, indeed, there might be a chance. Until some such good luck, it was as well to laugh and blush as if the surmise of her having a lover was not very far from the truth, and so she replied in something of the same strain as the lame net-maker to his joke about the butter.

'He'll need it all, and more too, to grease his tongue, if iver he reckons to win me for his wife!'

When they were out of the shop, Sylvia said, in a chaffing tone:

'Molly, who is it? Whose tongue'll need greasing? Just tell me, and I'll never tell!'

She was so much in earnest that Molly was perplexed. She did not quite like saying that she had alluded to no one in particular, only to a possible sweetheart, so she began to think what young man had made the most civil speeches to her in her life; the list was not a long one to go over, for her father was not so well off as to make her sought after for her money, and her face was rather of the homeliest. But she suddenly remembered her cousin, the speckskioneer, who had given her two large shells, and taken a kiss from her half-willing lips before he went to sea the last time. So she smiled a little, and then said:

'Well, I dunno. It's ill talking o' these things afore one has made up one's mind. And perhaps if Charlie Kinraid behaves hissen, I might be brought to listen.'

'Charlie Kinraid! Who's he?'

'Yon speckskioneer cousin o' mine, as I was talking on.'

'And do yo' think he care for yo'?' asked Sylvia, in a low tender tone, as if touching on a great mystery.

Molly only said, 'Be quiet wi' yo',' and Sylvia could not make out whether she cut the conversation so short because she was offended, or because they had come to the shop where they had to sell their butter and eggs.

'Now, Sylvia, if thou'll leave me thy basket, I'll make as good a bargain as iver I can on 'em; and thou can be off to choose this grand new cloak as is to be, afore it gets any darker. Where is ta going to?'

'Mother said I'd better go to Foster's,' answered Sylvia, with a shade of annoyance in her face. 'Feyther said just anywhere.'

'Foster's is t' best place; thou canst try anywhere afterwards. I'll be at Foster's in five minutes, for I reckon we mun hasten a bit now. It'll be near five o'clock.'

Sylvia hung her head and looked very demure as she walked off by herself to Foster's shop in the market place.

CHAPTER II.

BUYING A NEW CLOAK.

Foster's shop was the shop of Monkshaven. It was kept by two Quaker brothers, who were now old men; and their father had kept it before them; probably his father before that. People remembered it as an old-fashioned dwelling house, with a sort of supplementary shop with unglazed windows projecting from the lower story. These openings had long been filled with panes of glass that at the present day would be accounted very small, but which at that time were much admired for their size. There was one of these windows on each side the door place, which was kept partially closed through the day by a low gate about yard high. Half the shop was appropriated to grocery; the other half to drapery, and a little mercery.

The good old brothers gave all their known customers a kindly welcome; shaking hands with many of them, and asking after their families and domestic circumstances before proceeding to business. They would not for the world have had any sign of festivity at Christmas, and scrupulously kept their shop open at that holy festival, ready themselves to serve sooner than tax the consciences of any of their assistants, only nobody ever came.

On New Year's Day they had a great cake, ready in the parlor behind the shop, of which all who came in sciences of these good brothers to to buy anything were asked to partake. Yet, though scrupulous in most things, it did not go against the conscience to purchase smuggled articles. There was a back way from the river side, up a covered entry, to the yard door of the Fosters, and a peculiar kind of knock at this door always brought out either John or Jeremiah, or if not them, their shopman, Philip Hepburn; and the same cake that the excise officer's wife might just have been tasting, was brought out in the back parlor to treat the smuggler. There was a little locking of doors, and drawing of the green silk curtain that was supposed to shut out the shop, but really all this was done very much for form's sake. Everybody in Monkshaven smuggled who could, and every one wore smuggled goods who could, and great reliance was placed on the excise officer's neighborly feelings.

The story went that John and Jeremiah Foster were so rich that they could buy up all the new town across the bridge. They had certainly begun to have a kind of primitive bank in connection with their shop, receiving and taking care of such money as people did not wish to retain in their houses for fear of burglars. No one asked them for interest on the money thus deposited, nor did they give any; but, on the other hand, if any of their customers, on whose character they could depend, wanted a little advance, the Fosters, after due inquiries made, and in some cases due security given, were not unwilling to lend a moderate sum without charging a penny for the use of their money.

All the articles they sold were as good as they knew how to choose, and for them they expected and obtained ready money. It was said that they only kept on shop for their amusement. Others averred that there was some plan of a marriage running in the brothers' heads—a marriage between Wm. Coulson, Mr. Jeremiah's wife's nephew (Mr. Jeremiah was a widower), and Hester Rose, whose mother was some kind of distant relation, and who served in the shop along with William Coulson and Philip Hepburn.

This was denied by those who averred that Coulson was no blood relation, and that if the Fosters had intended to do anything considerable for Hester, they would never have allowed her and her mother to live in such a sparing way, eking out their small income by having Coulson and Hepburn as lodgers, the one a kind of nephew, the other, though so young, the head man in the shop, if either of them took a fancy to Hester, how agreeably matters could be arranged!

All this time Hester is patiently waiting to serve Sylvia, who is standing before her a little shy, a little perplexed and distraoted, by the sight of so many pretty things.

Hester was a tall young woman, scarcely yet largely formed, of a grave aspect, which made her look older than she really was. Her thick brown hair was smoothly taken off her broad forehead, and put in a very orderly fashion, under her linen cap; her face was a little square, and her complexion sallow, though the texture of her skin was fine. Her grey eyes were very pleasant, because they looked at you so honestly and kindly: her mouth was slightly compressed, as most have it who are in the habit of restraining their feelings; but when she spoke you did not perceive this, and her rare smile slowly breaking forth showed her white even teeth, and when accompanied, as it generally was, by a sudden uplifting of her soft eyes, it made her countenance very winning. She was dressed in stuff of sober colors, both in accordance with her own taste, and in unasked compliance with the religious customs of the Fosters; but Hester herself was not a Friend.

Sylvia, standing opposite, not looking at Hester, but gazing at the ribbons in the shop window, as if hardly conscious that any one awaited the expression of her wishes, was a great contrast; ready to smile or to pout, or to show her feelings in any way, with a character as undeveloped as a child's affectionate, wilful, naughty, tiresome, charming, anything, in fact at present that the chances of an hour called out. Hester thought her customer the prettiest creature ever seen, in the moment she had for admiration before Sylvia turned round and, recalled to herself, began,—

'Oh, I beg your pardon, miss; I was thinking what may the price of yon crimson ribbon be?'

Hester said nothing, but went to examine the shop-mark.

'Oh, I did not mean that I wanted any, I only want some stuff for a cloak. Thank you, miss, but I am very sorry—some duffle, please.'

Hester silently replaced the ribbon and went in search of the duffle. While she was gone Sylvia was addressed by the very person she most wished to avoid, and whose absence she had rejoiced over on first entering the shop, her cousin Philip Hepburn.

He was a serious-looking young man, tall, but with a slight stoop in his shoulders, brought on by his occupation. He had thick hair standing off from his forehead in a peculiar but not unpleasing manner; a long face, with a slightly aquiline nose, dark eyes, and a long upper lip, which gave a disagreeable aspect to a face that might otherwise have been good-looking.

'Good day, Sylvia,' he said: 'what are you wanting? How are all at home? Let me help you!'

Sylvia pursed up her red lips, and did not look at him as she replied:

'I'm very well, and so is mother; feyther's got a touch of rheumatiz, and there's a young woman getting what I want.'

She turned a little away from him when she had ended this sentence, as if it had comprised all she could possibly have to say to him. But he exclaimed:

'You won't know how to choose, and, seating himself on the counter, he swung himself over after the fashion of shopmen.

Sylvia took no notice of him, but pretended to be counting over her money.

'What do you want, Sylvie?' asked he, at last annoyed at her silence.

'I don't like to be called "Sylvie"; my name is Sylvia; and I'm wanting duffle for a cloak, if you must know.'

Hester now returned, with a shop-boy helping her to drag along the great rolls of scarlet and grey cloth.

'Not that,' said Philip, kicking the red duffle with his foot, and speaking to the lad. 'It's the grey you want, is it not, Sylvia?' He used the name he had had the cousin's right to call her by since her childhood, without remembering her words on the subject not five minutes before; but she did, and was vexed.

'Please, miss, it is the scarlet duffle I want; don't let him take it away.'

Hester looked up at both their countenances, a little wondering what was their position with regard to each other; for this, then, was the beautiful little cousin about whom Philip had talked to her mother, as sadly spoilt, and shamefully ignorant; a lovely little dunce, and so forth. Hester had pictured Sylvia Robson, somehow, as very different from what she was; younger, more stupid, not half so bright and charming (for, though she was now both pouting and cross, it was evident that this was not her accustomed mood). Sylvia devoted her attention to the red cloth, pushing aside the grey.

Philip Hepburn was vexed at his advice being slighted; and yet he urged it afresh.

'This is a respectable, quiet-looking article that will go well with any color; you never will be so foolish as to take what will mark with every drop of rain.'

'I'm sorry you sell such good-for-nothing things,' replied Sylvia, conscious of her advantage, and relaxing a little (as little as she possibly could) of her gravity.

Hester came in now.

'He means to say that this cloth will lose its first brightness in wet or damp; but it will always be a good article, and the color will stand a deal of wear. Mr. Foster would not have it in his shop else.'

Philip did not like that even a reasonable peace-making interpreter should come between him and Sylvia, so he held his tongue in indignant silence.

Hester went on:

'To be sure, this gray is the closer make, and would wear the longest.'

'I don't care,' said Sylvia, still rejecting the dull gray. 'I like this best. Eight yards, if you please, miss.'

'A cloak takes nine yards, at least,' said Philip, decisively.

'Mother told me eight,' said Sylvia, secretly conscious that her mother would have preferred the more sober color; and feeling that as she had had her own way in that respect, she was bound to keep to the directions she had received as to the quantity. But, indeed, she would not have yielded to Philip in anything that she could help.

There was a sound of children's feet running up the street from the river side, shouting with excitement. At the noise, Sylvia forgot her cloak and her little spirit of vexation, and ran to the half-door of the shop. Philip followed because she went. Hester looked on with passive, kindly interest, as soon as she had completed her duty of measuring.

One of those girls whom Sylvia had seen as she and Molly left the crowd on the quay, came quickly up the street. Her face, which was handsome enough as to feature, was whitened with excess of passionate emotion, her dress untidy and flying, her movements heavy and free. She belonged to the lowest class of seaport inhabitants.

As she came near, Sylvia saw that the tears were streaming down her cheeks, quite unconsciously to herself. She recognized Sylvia's face, full of interest as it was, and stopped her clumsy run to speak to the pretty, sympathetic creature.

'She's o'er t' bar! She's o'er t' bar! I'm boun' to tell mother!'

She caught at Sylvia's hand, and shook it, and went on breathless and gasping.

'Sylvia, how came you to know that girl?' asked Philip, sternly. 'She's not one for you to be shaking hands with. She's known all down t' quay-side as "Newcastle Bess."'

'I can't help it,' said Sylvia, half inclined to cry at his manner even more than his words. 'When folk are glad I can't help being glad too, and I just put out my hand, and she put out hers. To think o' yon ship come in at last! And if yo'd been down seeing all t' folk looking and looking their eyes out, as if they feared they should die afore she came in and brought home the lads they loved, yo'd ha' shaken hands wi' that lass too, and no great harm done. I never set eyne upon her till half an hour ago on th' saithes, and maybe I'll niver see her again.'

Hester was still behind the counter, but had moved so as to be near the window; so she heard what they were saying, and now put in her word:

'She can't be altogether bad, for she thought o' telling her mother first thing, according to what she said.'

Sylvia gave Hester a quick, grateful look. But Hester had resumed her gaze out of the window, and did not see the glance.

And now Molly Corney joined them, hastily bursting into the shop.

'Hech!' said she. 'Hearken! how they're crying and shouting down on t' quay. T' puss-gang's among 'em like t' day of judgment. Hark!'

No one spoke, no one breathed, I had almost said no heart beat for listening. Not long; in an instant there rose the sharp simultaneous cry of many people in rage and despair. Inarticulate at that distance, it was yet an intelligible curse, and the roll, and the roar, and the irregular tramp came nearer and nearer.

'They're taking 'em to t' Randyvowse,' said Molly. 'Eh! I wish I'd King George here just to tell him my mind.'

The girl clenched her hands, and set her teeth.

'It's terrible hard!' said Hester; 'there's mothers, and wives, looking out for 'em, as if they were stars dropt out o' t' lift.'

'But can we do nothing for 'em?' cried Sylvia. 'Let us go into t' thick of it and do a bit of help; I can't stand quiet and see 't!' Half crying, she pushed forwards to the door; but Philip held her back.

'Sylvia! you must not. Don't be silly; it's the law, and no one can do aught against it, least of all women and lasses.'

By this time the vanguard of the crowd came pressing up Bridge street, past the windows of Foster's shop. It consisted of wild, half-amphibious boys, slowly moving backwards, as they were compelled by the pressure of the coming multitude to go on, and yet anxious to defy and annoy the press-gang by insults, and curses half choked with their indignant passion, doubling their fists in the very faces of the gang who came on with measured movement, armed to the teeth, their faces showing white with repressed and determined energy against the bronzed countenances of the half-dozen sailors, who were all they had thought it wise to pick out of the whaler's crew, this being the first time an Admiralty warrant had been used in Monkshaven for many years; not since the close of the American war, in fact.

One of the men was addressing to his townspeople, in a high pitched voice, an exhortation which few could hear, for, pressing around this nucleus of cruel wrong, were women crying aloud, throwing up their arms in imprecation, showering down abuse as hearty and rapid as if they had been a Greek chorus. Their wild, famished eyes were strained on faces they might not kiss, their cheeks were flushed to purple with anger or else livid with impotent craving for revenge. Some of them looked scarce human; and yet an hour ago these lips, now tightly drawn back so as to show the teeth with the unconscious action of an enraged wild animal, had been soft and gracious with the smile of hope; eyes, that were fiery and bloodshot now, had been loving and bright; hearts, never to recover from the sense of injustice and cruelty, had been trustful and glad only one short hour ago.

There were men there, too, sullen and silent, brooding on remedial revenge; but not many, the greater proportion of this class being away in the absent whalers.

The stormy multitude swelled into the market place and formed a solid crowd there, while the press-gang steadily forced their way on into High street, and on to the rendezvous. A low, deep growl went up from the dense mass, as some had to wait for space to follow the others—now and then going up, as a lion's growl goes up, into a shriek of rage.

A woman forced her way up from the bridge. She lived some little way in the country, and had been late in hearing of the return of the whaler after her six months' absence; and on rushing down to the quay-side, she had been told by a score of busy, sympathizing voices, that her husband was kidnapped for the service of the Government.

She had need pause in the market place, the outlet of which was crammed up. Then she gave tongue for the first time in such a fearful shriek, you could hardly catch the words she said.

'Jamie! Jamie! will they not let you to me?'

Those were the last words Sylvia heard before her own hysterical burst of tears called every one's attention to her.

She had been very busy about household work in the morning, and much agitated by all she had seen and heard since coming into Monkshaven; and so it ended in this.

(To be continued.)

THE CONQUEROR OF CANADA.

(From London Saturday Review).

Wolfe has his statue at last. It was unveiled by Lord Roberts in Wolfe's native place at Westerham on Monday. The tribute has been tardy. Westerham is a little out of the beaten track for the Canadian pilgrim anxious to honor the memory of him who won Canada for Great Britain. In its way the statue to Wolfe is a compliment to the Dominion. In the years when philosophical radicalism considered that Canada's destiny was to be part of the United States, Wolfe's work went almost unregarded. With Canada's growth and the fuller appreciation of what she means to a united empire we better understand the debt we owe.

Baby's Own Soap



Best for Baby

The pure vegetable oils and natural flower perfumes of which Baby's Own Soap is made, yield a fragrant, creamy lather which makes Baby's skin clean and sweet and prevents skin trouble.

Best for You

Made as pure and skin healing as is possible, Baby's Own Soap is the best for any one as well as for those whose delicate skin requires a specially good soap.

For almost half a century Baby's Own Soap has been accepted as the ideal for toilet and nursery use. Naturally it has many imitations—Naturally also there is reason why in your skin's interest you should avoid the imitations and buy Baby's Own Soap.

ALBERT SOAPS, LIMITED, MANUFACTURERS, MONTREAL.

SHE CURED HER HEART DISEASE

When She Cured Her Kidneys With Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Mrs. Henry J. Jacques found a Speedy Relief for all Her Troubles, and Now Enjoys the Best of Health.

St. Rose du Lac, Man., Jan. 27.—(Special)—That Heart Disease is one of the results of disordered Kidneys, and is consequently easily cured by Dodd's Kidney Pills, is the experience of Mrs. Henry J. Jacques of this place. "My heart troubled me all the time," said Mrs. Jacques in an interview, "and I knew what terrible results might follow. The fact that my limbs did swell and my back ache led me to believe that I also suffered from Heart Disease, so I determined to try Dodd's Kidney Pills. I bought four boxes, and before I had finished the third box the swelling was gone, my back was well, and my heart no longer troubled me. I am now in the best of health and I owe it all to Dodd's Kidney Pills."

Heart Disease is one of the troubles that come from unhealthy Kidneys. They fail to strain the impurities out of the Blood and those impurities are allowed to affect the heart, which is the pump that propels the blood through the body. To cure Heart Disease cure the Kidneys with Dodd's Kidney Pills; then Heart Disease keep the Kidneys sound up and healthy by using Dodd's Kidney Pills.

NA-DRU-CO HEADACHE WAFERS

relieve the worst headache in 30 minutes or less. Absolutely harmless. 25 cents a box at all druggists'.

NATIONAL DRUG & CHEMICAL CO. OF CANADA, LIMITED

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS

Notices of births, marriages and deaths must invariably be endorsed with the name and address of the sender, or otherwise no notice can be taken of them Birth notices are inserted for 25c; marriage notices for 50c; death notices for 25c, prepaid. The announcement of funeral appended to death notice, 25c extra; other extensions to obituary, such as short sketch of life, two cents per word extra, except poetry, which is 50c per line extra, prepaid

Annual subscribers, whose names appear on our lists, may have announcements of births, marriages and deaths (without extended obituary or verses) occurring in their immediate families, free of charge, in which case name and address of subscribers should invariably be given

MARRIED.

McLAREN—SHEARMAN—In this city, on Jan. 17, 1911, at the residence of the bride's parents, 49 Prince Arthur West, by the Rev. Prof. P. L. Richardson, B.A., B.D., Katie, eldest daughter of H. T. Shearman, to the Rev. Eric A. McLaren, of East Bolton, Que.

Toronto and Ottawa papers please copy.

DIED.

MOODY—Suddenly, at Terrebonne, on Jan. 26, 1911, Matthias Moody, aged 63 years and 4 months.

Funeral on Sunday, 29th inst., at 2.30 p.m. Friends and acquaintances kindly accept this intimation.

RIVARD—At the Royal Victoria Hospital, Montreal, on Jan. 19, 1911, Paul Felix Rivard, McGill student, second son of the Rev. A. F. Rivard, of Duclos, Que., at the age of 24 years and six months.

Ottawa papers please copy.

Those sending notices for the above column may send with them a list of names of interested friends, together with a one-cent stamp for each address, and marked copies of the 'Witness' containing the notice will be promptly mailed. For addresses in foreign countries three cents will be required.

TEES & CO.,
Funeral Directors
912 ST. CATHERINE W.
Phone Up 1653. (Note change of Address)

ESTAB. 1840
Jos. C. WRAY & BRO.
UNDERTAKERS
HEAD OFFICE 290 MOUNTAIN ST.
EAST END 297 ST. DOMINIQUE ST.

WEEKLY ECONOMY

We attend to some thousands of customers every week who are thoroughly satisfied with the care and attention given to their laundry work.

PRICES:
Negligee Shirts..... 8c
Starched Bosom Shirts, 10c
Collars..... 2c
Socks, each..... 1c
Customers' socks darned free of charge.

TROY LAUNDRY CO.
FOUR PHONES.

January and February
ARE THE MONTHS FOR
FROZEN FISH

We have all lines, such as HALIBUT, SALMON, MACKEREL, HERRINGS, SMELTS, PICKEREL, PIKE, WHITEFISH, LAKE TROUT, HADDOCK, CODFISH, ETC.

Get our prices and give us your orders.

D. HATTON COMPANY
18 Bonsecours St.,
MONTREAL.

ASHES
Given away Free. Apply Engineer Witness Office. Easy of access.

OBITUARY.

THE REV. HECTOR CURRIE.

Thedford, Ont., Jan. 28.—The Rev. Hector Currie, for thirty-five years pastor of the Thedford and Ravenswood Presbyterian churches, died suddenly yesterday of heart failure. He was born in Argyleshire, Scotland, in 1846. He graduated from Knox College in 1874.

The Rev. Dougald Currie, of Perth, Ont., is a brother.

FAIRMOUNT Y. M. C. A.

The Rev. E. I. Hart, pastor of Dominion square Methodist Church, will be the speaker at the men's meeting to-morrow afternoon, at 4.15 o'clock, at the Fairmount avenue Young Men's Christian Association. The speaker's topic will be, 'The up-to-date Christian.' All men are heartily invited. Mr. J. Roxburgh Smith will be the soloist.

NOTES AND NOTICES.

Montreal, Three Rivers, Shawinigan Falls and Grand'Mere Service.—Commencing Sunday, January 29th, and every Sunday thereafter, the Canadian Pacific Railway will operate trains between Montreal, Three Rivers, Shawinigan Falls and Grand 'Mere. This will enable people of Montreal to leave at 9.10 a.m. and arrive Grand'Mere at 1.50 p.m., and spend three hours in Grand 'Mere, and return by the 5.00 p.m. train due to arrive Montreal at 10.00 p.m. The service out of Grand'Mere and Three Rivers will be as follows: In the morning, leave Grand'Mere at 9.00 a.m., arrive Three Rivers at 10.15 a.m.; returning, leave Three Rivers at 12.35 p.m., arrive Grand'Mere at 1.50 p.m. In the afternoon, leave Grand 'Mere at 5.00 p.m., arrive Three Rivers at 6.15 p.m.; and returning, leave Three Rivers at 7.00 p.m., arrive Grand'Mere at 8.15 p.m.

JANUARY DISCOUNT SALE
OF
10%, 20%, 30%, 40% and 50%
Off our Entire Stock of Furniture and Carpets
Renaud King & Patterson LIMITED
ST. CATHERINE & GUY STREET

IF YOU WANT TO BUY
An Indian Pillow Cushion
A Pair of Moccasins, or a Maple Leaf Shopping Bag
Go to Headquarters,
'THE WIGWAM,' 134 Peel St.
Open Every Evening.

TIME TABLE.

C.P.R. trains leave Windsor St. Station as follows:

For Toronto, Hamilton, *8.45 a.m., *10.00 p.m.
For St. Johns, Farnham, etc., †8.25 a.m., *9.00 a.m., †4.30 p.m., *7.25 p.m., *7.45 p.m.
For Boston, etc., *9.00 a.m., *7.45 p.m.
For Sherbrooke, †8.25 a.m., †4.30 p.m., *7.25 p.m., daily.
For Newport, etc., *9.00 a.m., †4.30 p.m., and *7.45 p.m.
For Pt. Fortune and intermediate stations, (i) 1.30 p.m., B5.15 p.m.
For Chicago, St. Louis, Detroit, Hamilton, Toronto, *8.45 a.m., *10.00 p.m.
For Cobalt, Sault Ste. Marie, St. Paul, Minneapolis, etc., *9.50 p.m.
For Ottawa †8.35 a.m., $8.55 a.m., †4.00 p.m., *9.50 p.m., *10.30 p.m.
Vaudreuil and intermediate stations — †8.35 a.m., $8.55 a.m., $12.01 p.m., †1.30 p.m., †4.00 p.m., †4.15 p.m., B5.15 p.m., †6.15 p.m.
For Winnipeg, Vancouver, *10.30 p.m.

Trains arrive at Windsor Street Station as follows:

From St. Johns, Farnham, etc., *8.20 a.m., *8.30 a.m., †12.05 noon, †6.45 p.m., *9.10 p.m.
From Boston, *8.20 a.m., *9.10 p.m.
From Sherbrooke, *8.30 a.m., †12.05 noon, †6.40 p.m.
From Halifax, N.S., and St. John, N.B., 8.30 a.m., daily, except Monday.
From Toronto and West, *7.35 a.m., *7.05 p.m.
From St. Paul, Sault Ste. Marie, Cobalt, *8.00 a.m.
From Calgary and Winnipeg, and Vancouver, *8.25 a.m.
From Ottawa, *8.00 a.m., *8.25 a.m., †11.50 a.m., *6.35 p.m.
From Vaudreuil and intermediate stations—*7.35 a.m., †8.45 a.m., †11.50 a.m., †12.15 p.m., §6.35 p.m., †7.05 p.m., §9.50 p.m.

Leave Place Viger Station:

For Quebec, †9.00 a.m., *1.30 p.m., *11.30 p.m.
For Joliette, †8.20 a.m., §9.00 a.m., †5.00 p.m.
For St. Gabriel, †9.00 a.m., †5.00 p.m.
For Ottawa, †8.30 a.m., †5.45 p.m.
For St. Eustache, †8.30 a.m., †4.25 p.m. †5.15 p.m.
For St. Jerome, *8.45 a.m., (i) 1.45 p.m., †4.00 p.m., B6.30 p.m.
For St. Agathe, *8.45 a.m., (i) 1.45 p.m., †4.00 p.m.
For St. Rose, St. Therese and intermediate points, *8.30 a.m., *8.45 a.m., (i) 1.45 p.m., †4.00 p.m., †5.25 p.m., †5.45 p.m., B6.30 p.m.

Arrive at Place Viger Station:

From Quebec, Three Rivers, *6.30 a.m., †3.00 p.m., *6.30 p.m. Ottawa, †11.35 a.m., †10.45 p.m. St. Jerome, G8.40 a.m., †11.00 a.m., Q7.30 p.m., H9.40 p.m. St. Lin, †8.45 a.m. St. Eustache, †9.20 a.m., †11.00 a.m., Q7.20 p.m., H9.40 p.m. Joliette, St. Felix de Valois and St. Gabriel, †8.50 a.m. and †6.05 p.m.

†Week days. (i) Saturday. *Daily. Q. Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. H. Monday, Wednesday and Friday. B. Daily except Saturday and Sunday. G. Monday only. §Sunday only.

CITY TICKET OFFICE, 218 St. James street. Telephone, Main, 3732 and 3733.

The Canadian Northern Quebec Railway, Trains leave St. Catherine St. East, Corner Moreau St., Montreal.

For L'Assomption, L'Epiphanie, Rawdon, Joliette, Shawinigan Falls, Grand'Mere, Portneuf, Quebec, 9.00 a.m. Connection for Riviere a Pierre Junction and La Tuque. Daily except Sundays. Buffet-Parlor car.
For L'Assomption, L'Epiphanie, Joliette, Shawinigan Falls, Grand'Mere and Riviere a Pierre Junction at 9.00 a.m., 3.30 p.m., daily, except Sundays. Connection for Lake St. John District, on Saturdays.
For L'Epiphanie, Rawdon, Joliette, New Glasgow and St. Jerome, 5.00 p.m., daily, except Sundays.
For Montfort Branch, close connections with C.P.R. train leaving Montreal (Place Viger), 4.00 p.m., daily, except Sundays.

Trains Arrive as follows:

From St. Jerome, New Glasgow, Joliette, Rawdon, L'Epiphanie, etc., 8.45 a.m., daily, except Sundays.
From Riviere a Pierre Junction, Grand'Mere, Shawinigan Falls, Joliette, L'Epiphanie and intermediate stations, 11.40 a.m. and 4.30 p.m., daily, except Sundays.
From Quebec, La Tuque, Grand'Mere, Shawinigan Falls, Rawdon, 4.30 p.m., daily, except Sundays. Also from Lake St. John District on Mondays.

New York Central Trains leave Windsor Station.

For Malone, Utica, Albany, New York, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, etc., 8.05 a.m., except Sunday, and 7.00 p.m., daily.
For Valleyfield and intermediate stations, 10.00 a.m. and 5.10 p.m., except Saturday and Sunday; 1.35 p.m. and 5.30 p.m., Saturdays only, and 9.15 a.m. Sunday only.

Arrive as follows:

From New York Albany, Buffalo, Rochester, Syracuse, Utica, Malone, etc., 10.20 a.m., daily, and 10.00 p.m., except Sunday.
From Valleyfield and intermediate stations, 8.10 a.m., except Sunday; 1.55 p.m., except Saturday and Sunday; 4.30 p.m., Saturday only, and 9.15 p.m., Sunday only.

Rutland Railroad Trains leave Windsor Station.

For New York, 8.50 a.m. and 7.10 p.m., daily.
For Boston, 8.50 a.m. and 7.10 p.m., daily.

Arrive as follows:

From New York, 7.30 a.m. and 9.55 p.m. daily.
From Boston, 7.30 a.m. daily, and 9.55 p.m., daily, except Sunday.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM.

Trains leave Bonaventure Station as follows:

Corrected to Jan. 29, 1911.

*8.50 a.m.—St. Johns, Rouse's Point, Albany, Troy, New York, via D. & H.
7.25 a.m. — Hemmingford, Huntingdon, Fort Covington and Massena Springs.
*8.00 a.m.—Richmond, Sherbrooke, Portland, daily, except Sunday, to Quebec.
*8.30 a.m. — Ottawa, Valleyfield and points on Ottawa Division.
*8.31 a.m.—St. Johns, Boston, New York, via C.V.R.
8.50 a.m.—Chambly, Marieville, Farnham, Granby, Waterloo.
*9.00 a.m.—International Limited, Toronto, Buffalo, Detroit, Chicago.
*9.45 a.m.—Toronto, Valleyfield, and intermediate stations
1.35 p.m.—St. Johns, St. Albans, Burlington, White River Jct.
3.20 p.m.—St. Johns, Rouse's Point, Albany.
3.55 p.m.—Ottawa, Valleyfield, and points on Ottawa Division
4.16 p.m. — St. Hyacinthe, Richmond, Sherbrooke, Quebec.
4.20 p.m.—Brockville and intermediate points.
4.21 p.m.—Hemmingford, Huntingdon, Fort Covington.
4.50 p.m.—St. Johns, Rouse's Point.
4.55 p.m.—Marieville, Farnham, Granby, Waterloo.
5.15 p.m.—Vaudreuil.
5.20 p.m.—St. Hyacinthe.
5.30 p.m.—St. Johns, Iberville, St. Albans.
6.25 p.m.—Chambly, Marieville, St. Cesaire.
*7.30 p.m.—Brockville, Kingston, Torohto.
*8.00 p.m.— Ottawa, Valleyfield, and points on Ottawa Division.
*7.40 p.m.—St. Johns, Rouse's Point, Albany, Troy, New York, via D. & H. Co.
*8.15 p.m.—St. Hyacinthe, Sherbrooke, Portland, Quebec.
*8.30 p.m.—St. Johns, Boston, New York, via C.V.R.
*10.30 p.m.—Toronto, Buffalo, Detroit, Chicago.

Trains Arrive Bonaventure Station.

7.00 a.m.—Portland, Sherbrooke, daily, ex. Monday, Quebec.
*7.01 a.m.—Toronto, Kingston, Brockville.
*7.15 a.m.—New York, Albany, Troy, via D. & H.; Rouse's Point, St. Johns.
*7.25 a.m.—New York, Boston, via C. V.R., St. Johns.
*7.40 a.m. — Chicago, Detroit, Buffalo, Toronto.
7.50 a.m.—St. Cesaire, Marieville, Chambly.
8.37 a.m.—Rouse's Point, St. Johns.
8.45 a.m.—St. Hyacinthe.
8.50 a.m.—Fort Covington, Huntingdon, Hemmingford.
9.30 a.m.—Waterloo, Granby, Farnham, Marieville, Chambly.
10.45 a.m.—Brockville, Prescott, Cornwall, Valleyfield.
*11.45 a.m.—Ottawa, Valleyfied,l and points on Ottawa Division.
1.45 p.m.—White River Junction, Burlington, St. Albans, St.Johns
1.10 p.m.—Sherbrooke, Richmond, Quebec.
2.20 p.m.—New York, Albany, Troy, via D. & H., Rouse's Point, St. Johns
4.50 p.m.—Massena Springs, Fort Covington, Huntingdon, Hemmingford.
5.03 p.m.—Waterloo, Granby, Farnham, Marieville.
*6.00 p.m. — Chicago, Detroit, Buffalo, Toronto.
6.30 p.m.—Ottawa, Valleyfield, and points on Ottawa Division.
*7.00 p.m.—Portland, Sherbrooke, Quebec.
*7.20 p.m.—Toronto, Kingston, Brockville
*7.55 p.m.—Ottawa and points on Ottawa Division.
*8.20 p.m.—New York, Albany, Troy, via D. & H., Rouse's Point, St. Johns.
8.40 p.m.—Boston, C.V.R.
*10.10 p.m.—New York, Boston, via C. V.R., St. Johns.
*Daily. Trains not otherwise specified daily except Sunday.

Intercolonial Railway Trains leave Bonaventure Union Depot, as follows:

TRAIN SERVICE.

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

MARITIME EXPRESS.

12.00 noon—Daily.—For St. Hyacinthe, Levis, Quebec, Riv. du Loup, Ste. Flavie.
12.00 noon—Except Saturday.—For the above-named stations; also Moncton, St. John, Halifax and Sydney. Connections for Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland.
N.B.—Through connections for Sydney, leaving Montreal Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
4 p.m.—Except Sunday—Express for St. Hyacinthe, Nicolet and intermediate stations.

Intercolonial Railway Trains Arrive at Bonaventure Union Depot as follows:

10.15 a.m.—Except Sunday. — Express from Nicolet, St. Leonard, Drummondville, St. Hyacinthe.
6.30 p.m.—Except Monday.— Maritime Express, Sydney, Halifax, St. John, Moncton, Little Metis, Riv. du Loup, Quebec, Levis, Drummondville, St. Hyacinthe.
Mondays only—At 6.30 p.m.—From St. Flavie, Riv. du Loup, Quebec, Levis, Drummondville, St. Hyacinthe.
10.10 p.m. — Except Sunday. — From Campbellton, St. Flavie, Quebec, Levis, and intermediate stations.

CATS FOR THE PLAGUE.

Although thousands of rats may be killed by traps and poison, no appreciable diminution in the rat population is effected. It is necessary, therefore, to look to nature for some more effectual method of demurization. The cat is well known as the natural enemy of the rat. The utilization of the cat is probably the best means of accomplishing rate destruction as a measure again plague. Every house according to size should possess one or more cats, which should not be too well fed, so as to encourage them to hunt rats and mice. Every place frequented by rats should be accessible to cats, especially the roof space. Kittens should on no account be destroyed; but should, when they are able to live apart from the mother, be given to those not possessing cats or be sent to the health officer, who will make arrangements for their distribution where most required. Cat shows might be held and prizes given for animals of approved ability as ratters.

When it is found that a trap does not catch rats where they are known to exist poison may be tried, but, very frequently, rats fight shy of a trap which smells of human hands or of dead rats. It is therefore necessary to smoke traps frequently with a piece of burning paper to take away this smell. The trap should not be handled after burning it out. Clean gloves may be used in handling the traps. Expert rat catchers are always careful to wear gloves.

The traps are better stained an inconspicuous color. About once a week traps should be thoroughly boiled in soda, which not only prevents the spring from rusting, but effectually removes smells which may keep rats away.—Shanghai 'Municipal Gazette.'

READABLE PARAGRAPHS

SIR JOHN AIRD'S MAIDEN SPEECH.

The late Sir John Aird's tact and resourcefulness were strikingly exhibited on the occasion of his addressing the House of Commons for the first time. He at once checked a disposition to titter which manifested itself in a group of members by pausing, looking reproachfully at the offenders, and saying, as if thinking aloud, 'Ah, I am afraid my maiden speech will not be a success.' The remark produced a burst of laughter and good-natured cheers and ensured him a patient and courteous hearing.—'Westminster Gazette.'

ROOM FOR ONE MORE.

Archbishop Ireland was urging one of his senatorial friends to help the church with his presence; but the senator declined to be a regular churchgoer, giving this reason:—

'One finds so many hypocrites there.'

'But there is always room for one more,' said the genial prelate, as he gripped the hand of his statesman friend.—Washington 'Herald.'

THE ABSURD MILKMAN.

Dr. Harvey W. Wylie, the government's famous food expert, said in Washington, apropos of food adulteration:

'One ingenious chap defended the use of chemical preservatives. All preservatives were chemicals, he claimed. Salt, which preserves bacon and mackerel, was a chemical, and therefore borax or salicylic acid should no more be dreaded in themselves than salt.

'It made me laugh that defence. It reminded me, in its absurd impudence, of the milkman to whom a customer said:—

'"Why do you persist in putting water in your milk?"

'"But do you know of anything cheaper, sir?" the milkman asked.

ITS VALUE.

A representative of a western state at Washington, who does not value science except so far as it may be capable of utilitarian application, was lately looking at an invention by a mechanic who explained its working.

'Y-es,' said the statesman, 'but after all, what use will it ever be?'

'Why,' said the expert, with a sly smile, 'there's every probability, sir, that some day you'll be able to tax it.'—'Youth's Companion.'

JUST AN ILLUSTRATION.

Sir Edward Carson is noted for his ready Irish wit. On one occasion in court, when the judge, with whom he had had more than one passage of arms, pointed out to him the discrepancy between the evidence of two of his witnesses, one a carpenter and the other a saloonkeeper, he answered: 'That's so, my lord. Yet another case of difference between Bench and Bar.'—'M. A. P.'

FINISHING THE SENTENCE.

Lord Palmerston in an after-dinner speech stumbled.

'They tell us,' he said, 'that a little learning is a dangerous thing, but it is better—it is better than—better than—'

'Better than a great deal of ignorance,' Brougham prompted gravely.—Washington 'Star.'

QUITE TRUE.

The man about to pay his fare on a pay as you enter car dropped a dollar, which fell to the platform and rolled off across the pavement into an opening, where it disappeared.

The loser watched its course.

'It wouldn't have gone half as far if I'd spent it,' he said.—Buffalo 'Express.'

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

'ALSO SPOKE.'

Lord Lansdowne relates the story of his first speech in the House of Lords. He had taken a great deal of trouble with it, and had prepared what he thought was a pretty good effusion. Screwing up his courage, his little speech was fired off. Next morning he looked in the paper for a report of it. He was not quite sure whether he should get half a column or three-quarters of a column—his lordship rather thought it would be the latter. The paper came in and he searched it through. After considerable trouble, he came across these words:—

'After some observations from Lord Lansdowne, who was inaudible in the gallery.'—'M. A. P.'

NOT AN ANNIVERSARY.

A Philadelphia newspaper reporter, trudging dutifully over his district, observed a crowd hanging about a certain corner down town and approached a policeman.

'What's the row over there?' the reporter asked.

The policeman grinned. 'Nothin',' he replied. 'Nothin' but a wooden weddin'.'

'A wooden wedding?' The newspaper man and pondered and reached for his pencil. 'Who is it?'

'Why, it's a wooden weddin',' answered the policeman, in a matter-of-fact voice. 'It's a couple of Poles gettin' married.'—Philadelphia 'Times.'

HENRY MORGAN & COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE FAST APPROACHING CLOSE OF THE 1911 JANUARY SALE SHOULD URGE NUMBERS TO TAKE IMMEDIATE ADVANTAGE OF THE MANY STERLING VALUES NOW PREVAILING

Dress Goods, Silks, Wash Fabrics, Cottons, Linens,

SPECIAL LINES MARKED AT VERY LOW PRICES SHOULD LEND INTEREST TO MONDAY'S SHOPPING

These Prices Emphasize Savings That Can be Realized

FOUR STRIKING VALUES IN COLORED DRESS WEAVES

AT 50c per yard, seasonable and serviceable lines of Tweeds, Cheviots, Wale Serges, Checks and Stripes can be obtained that were former values at from 75c to $1.25.

AT 33 1-3% DISCOUNT is shown a complete range of all wool Challies, beautiful new weaves, in figured, striped and plain grounds that are a recognized value at 55c.

AT 88c per yard, are included Basket Cloths, two-toned Tweeds, Resilda Cloth, Boucle Cloth, Navy Serge and Novelty Weaves, that were previously sold at from $1.15 to $1.75.

AT $1.08 per yard, 48 inches wide Venetian Cloth, can be purchased. This is an exceptionally fine material, all wool, French dyed, in the newest shades; former value at $1.35.

SHANTUNG SILK, AT 59c.
Woven 36 inches wide, with brilliant finish, this Silk is particularly suitable for dresses and waists, and can be obtained in a good range of desirable shades. Former value $1.25.

MOIRE RENAISSANCE, Less 50%.
An exceptionally rich weave much in demand for evening wraps, dresses, coats, etc., woven 44 inches wide; with firm, crisp finish. This line was marked to sell at $3.50 per yard.

STRIPED ZEPHYRS, Less 20%.
These Zephyrs are of very superior quality and are shown in a range of refined and attractive colorings; woven 27 inches, guaranteed absolutely fast shades, former values at 25c per yard.

CREPON ZEPHYRS, Less 33 1-3%.
Of very desirable quality, woven in a range of handsome plain shades, 27 inches wide. These Zephyrs are an unquestionable value at 25c per yard.

Smart Grey Suitings at Sharp Reductions

AT 63c—A very fine weave of grey shaded stripe Suiting, suitable for present wear and much in vogue for refined costumes; formerly $1.25 per yard.

AT 58c—Black and Grey Striped Suiting, of distinctly superior quality, desirable in every way for Winter and early Spring wear; formerly sold at $1.15 per yard.

AT 94c—Dark Grey Diagonal Suiting, one of the most fashionable weaves produced this season; formerly sold at $1.40 per yard.

AT $1.07—Dark Grey Diagonal Suiting of very superior quality; strikingly handsome in appearance; a marked favorite for smart street costumes; formerly $1.60.

THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THESE MARKED REDUCTIONS LIES IN THEIR TIMELY APPLICATION TO PRESENT NEEDS

AGAINST SIGNS OVER SIDEWALK

Controllers Do Not Favor Scheme of Permitting Electric Business Announcements.

WOULD BE DANGEROUS.

Wiring Would Have to Be Examined Regularly to Guard Against Fire.

A by-law purposing to permit electric signs to be hung six feet over the sidewalk is now on the Council's order of the day. Editorially the 'Witness' urged some disadvantages which would result from such a law, and these disadvantages, it appears, are now seen by others. The members of the Board of Control are opposed to the measure, and some of the city officials state that great care would be necessary to guard against the signs becoming a menace.

'These electric light signs would be all right if we had night all the time,' commented Dr. Lachapelle. 'But the majority of people are on the street in the day time. Then the great signs would be only a blemish, spoiling the appearance of the street. Certainly the signs should not be allowed to extend more than two or three feet, as the "Witness" says.'

Mr. A. Parent, superintendent of lighting, looks at the question from a technical standpoint. 'If the signs do not extend too far they might be safe,' he stated. 'But it would be necessary to have the wiring examined carefully. The cost of that might materially cut down the revenue derived from taxes imposed. Each sign, too, would have to be provided with a cut-off, by which it would be possible to disconnect the current in case of fire.'

'If such a by-law were passed, the streets would soon be as bad as in the old days,' commented Controller Ainey. 'Then it was almost impossible to see the sky for the great hanging boards. I would have no signs hanging over the streets. Certainly let proprietors light the front of their stores, but it is not necessary or desirable to have great blazing projections.'

'No, if the signs are permitted they should not be allowed to extend more than two or three feet,' said Mr. Chausse, building inspector. 'We don't want any accident happening by one of these signs falling, and there would be danger of that, I think, if they projected too far. They are heavier than they appear. The electric wiring would have to be regularly examined or fires might result.'

'I don't think there is any excuse for these signs,' was Mr. Wanklyn's emphatic remark. 'They are always a danger to those passing underneath, and with the new lamps installed the streets are brilliant enough without them. I suppose the signs would be good as advertising mediums, but I do not think they would prove a benefit to the mass of the people.'

PORT MANN'S LOCATION.

C. N. R. Announces Plans for Pacific Terminus.

Toronto, Jan. 28.—The exact location of Port Mann, the Pacific coast terminus of the Canadian Northern, was announced yesterday. It will be built upon a four thousand acre site, one mile and a half east of New Westminster, upon the south bank of the Fraser River. Contracts have been let, and 350 men are now clearing the ground. The new city will have a water front of two and a half miles.

MISSIONARY SUNDAY.

To-morrow is missionary day in both St. James and Dominion square Methodist Churches. The Rev. Geo. E. Hartwell, B.A., B.D., of Chengtu, West China, will assist in the services, speaking at St. James in the morning and at Dominion square in the evening. Mr. Hartwell is one of the surviving members of the pioneer party who opened the work in the great province of Sz Chuen, 1,500 miles from the sea, and on the borders of Thibet for the Methodist Church of Canada. This mission was begun under the superintendency of the late Rev. V. C. Hart, D.D., in 1891. The opening of the work was attended with many difficulties. Several times were those pioneers driven from the field with the loss of their homes and chapels by angry anti-foreign mobs. But they persisted, and returned and conquered. To-day the West China mission is one of the strongest in the world, having a staff of 120 workers, including the wives of missionaries and the members of the Women's Foreign Missionary Society. Mr. Hartwell is a Canadian, born near Kingston, and a graduate of Queen's University. He is now on furlough, and expects to return to China during the present year.


Rev. G. E. Hartwell

JUNIOR BARACA CLASS.

Fifteen boys met in the Masonic Hall, corner of Park and Laurier avenues, on Thursday evening, Jan. 26th, and organized a junior Baraca class. The Rev. Gordon H. Baker, pastor of the Temple Baptist Church, occupied the chair. The following officers were elected: President, Lloyd Miller; vice-president, Eddie Hastie; secretary, Bernie Patton; assistant secretary, Eddie Slonan, treasurer, Francis Anderson; reporter, Milton Perry. A constitution was adopted and committees appointed. The class will meet in the Masonic Hall every Sunday morning from 10 to 11 o'clock. The boys will have an orchestra and a choir of their own. Any boy between the ages of 9 and 15 wishing to become a member of the class may do so by handing his name and address to the secretary on Sunday mornings.

FRENCH EXPERTS FOR PLAGUE

Paris, Jan. 28.—Dr. Yersin, who discovered the microbe of the Chinese plague, and Dr. Broquet, formerly assistant director of the Pasteur Institute at Saigon, both of whom are now in Paris, have been hastily ordered to China to fight the pest on behalf of France.

NEW REAL ESTATE FIRM,

CHADBURN & HUNT.

The latest entry in the fast developing real estate field of Montreal is that of Chadburn and Hunt, who have formed a partnership as real estate brokers. The new firm is composed of men of wide experience and proven business capacity.

Mr. Hunt, who has represented Compton County, Que., in the Dominion House since 1904, being re-elected each time with increased majorities, has been even more successful in business than in politics. Not only has he a wide business experience in the province of Quebec, but of late years he has made a speciality of real estate in the province. While a successful man in his many interests, Mr. Hunt has always enjoyed the confidence of those dealing with him.

His partner, Mr. T. A. Chadburn, a resident of Westmount for the last few years, is a man of thorough knowledge of real estate, more especially in the west end of the city.

Prior to his coming to Montreal Mr. Chadburn represented some of the best manufacturing firms in Canada. During his residence in Montreal he has been engaged in the contracting business, specializing in the construction of dwellings.

Some time ago he connected himself with Mr. J. E. Wilder in his real estate department, and with his former partner put up several residences in different parts of this city, as also in the province of Ontario. Recently Mr. Chadburn has been concerned in some of the larger real estate deals in Montreal, and has a knowledge of west end property such as few men in this city have acquired.

We look forward to Chadburn and Hunt being one of the most progressing real estate firms in this city, and wish them all success.

The offices of the new firm are 207-9 St. James street.

TORONTO TRAGEDY.

No Blame Attached by Jury in Death of Five People in Fire.

Toronto, Jan. 28.—The coroner's jury investigating the fatal fire on Saturday morning last, when Mrs. Percy Brook, her three little sons and a maid servant, Violet Dudley, lost their lives, last night returned a verdict of death by suffocation. No blame was attached to any one in connection, but the jury recommended that fire alarm boxes be placed throughout the city, especially in residential districts. The evidence showed that the material of which the house was built could in burning produce a most pungent smoke. The jury was absolved of any charge of negligence.

GOWGANDA FIRE

Report States That No Action Required.

Toronto, Jan. 28.—A report received yesterday by Mr. Gibson, Deputy Minister from Mr. H. E. Stock, mining recorder, at Gowganda, has been made and wrote you yesterday that people housed comfortably and suffering. No aid required.

The Balmoral Street Property

Upon Which a number of Stores Will Shortly be Constructed by The Colonial Real Estate Co.

¶ The Colonial Real Estate Company, appreciating the Remarkable growth of St. Catherine Street, and the constantly increasing demand for stores near Bleury Street and Park Avenue, will build on their property, known as Balmoral Terrace, a series of six stores—to be luxuriously fitted with all modern improvements.

¶ It is the intention of this Company, to offer storekeepers the choice of location where their own plans can be put into operation.

¶ As plans have been drawn up, which, if suitable, will be used in this construction, storekeepers will find it to their advantage to secure further particulars and full information at once.

Details Concerning Building to be Constructed.

Fireproof Structure of Solid Concrete material. 150,000 square feet to rent, same comprising 10 floors and basement.

Cheap power for manufacturing. Cheap Lights. Low insurance. All or Part to rent at low rental.

This Property is Exceedingly Favorably Located.

on the North Side of St. Catherine Street, Just East of Bleury Street. Frontage of 150 Feet on St. Catherine—the City's Most Traversed Street

APPLY AT ONCE FOR INFORMATION.

Phone or Call at 13 Beaver Hall Hill

JAMES MORGAN, President. ALBERT ROLLIT, Manager.

Colonial Real Estate Co.

MARRIED MEN

LOOK OVER THIS BALANCE SHEET

Monthly Income		Monthly Expenditure	
By Salary	$100	Rent	$ 25
		Food	45
		Clothes	10
		Fuel	5
		Light and water	5
		Sundries	10
		Balance at bank	00
Total	$100	Total	$100

Married men, the figures are staring you in the face!

According to the above monthly balance sheet, out of a monthly salary of $100, the total amount of your savings is 00.00.

No Dollars.—No Cents. Couldn't very well be less.

Do you want to save more?

You do, eh? Then cut out item number one on the expenditure side,—and cut it out to-day!

You are compelled to admit that you cannot save on any other item on the sheet. Food you must eat; clothes you must wear; light, water and fuel are essential to comfort and good health. Sundries—well, married men understand "Mr. Sundries" all right.

Then the only thing left to save on is RENT.

Put those twenty-five units of currency into your own pocket, add them to "balance at bank." Perhaps you think it can't be done, and that if you are paying $25.00 a month on a house and lot of your own you would still be showing that $25.00 monthly expenditure.

Wrong again! Figures!

According to the above, what have you to show at the end of ten years for that $25 monthly rent?

You know—accumulated receipts for a total amount of $3,000! Yes, receipts, that's all. Under our plan, at the end of ten years you own your home and plot—isn't that putting $25 a month to your own credit—of course it is.

Let us build a home for you in MONTCLAIR, NEW WESTMOUNT and PARKDALE—you paying for your home 10 per cent. down and the balance in monthly instalments, same as rent. Fill in the coupon—we'll do the rest.

Phones: Main 3791 & 3792

Night: St. Louis 3898

GEORGE MARCIL & CO.

180 St. James Street, MONTREAL

I am a married man with an ambition to own my own home. Please tell me how I can do it.

Name .....

Address .....

..... (W)

Offices open at
WESTMOUNT ANNEX (Cor. Grey and Sherbrooke)
WESTMOUNT PLATEAU (Cor. Sherbrooke and Old Orchard)
MONTCLAIR (Cor. Sherbrooke & Montclair)
Every week end from 1 to 5 p.m.

Why Are So Many Going To KELOWNA To Grow Fruit?

BECAUSE fruit growing offers the maximum of profit with the minimum of risk; it is the most pleasant and the safest business in the world; the Kelowna District is the most favored fruit-growing section on this Continent. This Valley is especially adapted to apple growing; and apples are no longer a luxury, but a necessity. In the Okanagan, fruits will not only produce in abundance, but the quality is equal to any and superior to most. The varieties of apples and pears which are cultivated in the Kelowna District prove to be of better quality, flavor and size than those produced elsewhere in British Columbia.

The Kelowna District has the soil (light loamy clay), which has been proven beyond further question to be the most strikingly suited to the highest state of fruit culture.

Kelowna has an ideal climate, the suitability of which for fruit-growing we need not elaborate here.

Together with these splendid growing conditions, the Kelowna District has unlimited markets for its produce in the Prairie Provinces, Australia and China. Both rail and water facilities serve this favored region.

Now, given suitable soil, favorable climate and plenty of hungry markets at the door, who cannot foresee a remarkable degree of prosperity for the man who is sagacious enough to select the Kelowna District as his home?

Call at our office and we will enumerate further inducements Kelowna has to offer to people seeking a life of refinement and opportunity, with returns which cannot be expected for the same amount of money invested in any other part of the Dominion. Investors are learning by experience to place their money in productive investments, instead of those more speculative. Investors can have their properties developed in their absence under a guarantee. Others select fruit-growing in Kelowna District to go to an ideal life in an ideal climate. WHAT ABOUT YOU?

WRITE FOR OUR BOOKLETS.

C. A. & H. H. MacLeay,

Representing

Lands of THE CENTRAL OKANAGAN LANDS, Limited

CAPITAL, $1,000,000.

KELOWNA, B. C.

Montreal Office, 751 St. Catherine WEST.
Ottawa Office, 22 Sparks Street.

Montreal's Choicest Building Lots,

NOTRE DAME DE GRACE

VALUES INCREASE SOLIDLY, ONLY WITH DEVELOPMENT

We control 27,000 feet of land on Sherbrooke Street, in the heart of where $333,333.33—(a third of a million dollars)—is to be spent by the city every year for three years, and commences right now.

We are offering the above at 37½ cts. per foot.

We have also the control of 5 lots on **Park Row East**, right opposite **Trenholme Park, at 35 cts. per foot.**

This is a solid investment.

50 x 104, Corner Mance and Pacific, **30 cts. a foot.**

Two lots on Avard Avenue, Westmount, **40 cts. per foot.**

We have some of the choicest lots for sale in Outremont, on the following avenues:—Wiseman, Wilder, Rockland, Harkland, Hutchison and Durocher.

Apply

Busy Bee Realty Co.

Phones, St. Louis 3377.
Controller, St. Louis 1798.

SAYS LIZARDS ARE LOVABLE.

The Longer One Looks Into Their Eyes the More One Likes Them.

'Lizards, bear acquaintance well and one likes them the better the longer one looks into their beautiful innocent eyes. They are easily tamed, and one soon learns to love them as they dart about on the hot rocks swift as dragonflies.

'The eye can hardly follow them,' writes John Muir in the 'Atlantic,' but they never make long sustained runs, usually only about ten or twelve feet, then a sudden stop and as sudden a start again, going all their journeys by quick jerking impulses.

'These many stops I find are necessary as rests, for they are short-winded and when pursued steadily are soon out of breath. Their bodies are more than half tail, but these tails are well managed, never heavily dragged nor curved up as if hard to carry; on the contrary, they seem to follow the body lightly of their own will.

'Some are colored like the sky, bright as bluebirds, others gray like the lichened rocks on which they hunt and bask. Even the horned toad of the plains is a mild, harmless creature, and so are the snakelike species which glide in curves with true snake motion, while their small undeveloped limbs drag as useless appendages.

'One specimen fourteen inches long which I observed closely made no use whatever of its tender sprouting limbs, but glided with all the soft sly ease and grace of a snake. Here comes a little gray, dusty fellow who seems to know and trust me, running about my feet, and looking up cunningly into my face. 'Carlo' is watching, makes a quick pounce on him, for the fun of the thing, I suppose, but 'Liz.' has shot away from his paws like an arrow, and is safe in the recesses of a clump of chaparral.

'Gentle saurians, dragons, descendants of an ancient and mighty race, heaven bless you all and make your virtues known, for few of us know as yet that scales may cover fellow-creatures as gentle and lovable as do the feathers or hair or cloth.'

FARM FOR SALE.

FARM FOR SALE OF 120 ACRES.—House, barn and stables, 4 fine cows, 5 hogs, young stock and poultry. Many new farm implements, winter, summer vehicles. Price only $3.500, FULTON, Mascouche, Que.

PROPERTIES FOR SALE.

The coming three or four months promise to be very active as regards Real Estate deals of all descriptions. At present there is no sounder or more safe and profitable investment. A glance over the list below should meet with your requirements if at all interested.

FLATS FOR SALE

3 First Class Flats on Park Avenue; solid stone and brick; seven and eight rooms each; lot 30 x 135; building about 85 feet deep. No better investment in street. **$5,000** cash and balance on long time.

3 Beautiful Flats, Nos. 1573 to 1577 Esplanade Avenue, near Mount Royal Avenue; modern conveniences; pressed brick; hot water furnaces; good stables. Price, **$5,900**—easy terms.

3 Modern Flats, Nos. 1836 to 1838a, Labelle Street; six and seven rooms, respectively, rented for $648.00. Price, **$6,200.** Easy terms of payment.

BUSINESS CORNERS

On St. Catherine Street East; large business corner, north side of street; lot 90 x 90, with four stores. A good investment. Price, $10 per foot.

On St. Catherine Street East; large business corner, 110 feet frontage on St. Catherine Street by 80 feet in depth on lane. Quite a business centre and improving every day. Price, **$27,000.** Give us a call.

On St. Lawrence Street; exceedingly well situated corner for business and appreciating every day; building 55 x 85, and bringing a rental of $2,880 per year. This can be increased at least $600 per year.

STORES AND DWELLINGS

2 Stores, with 2 dwellings above, on St. Lawrence Street; 40 x 55, and lot 40 x 75 to lane; rental, $1,200 per year; building new and mostly finished in hardwood; furnaces in dwellings; fine cellars.

3 Stores and 2 dwellings, on St. Catherine Street, near Maisonneuve, with leases expiring next May. Price, **$35,000;** terms $10,000 cash, balance $1,500 per year.

1 Store with 3 dwellings, St. Catherine Street East, near Champlain, north side; lot 22 x 100. Price, **$13,200.**

Building, north side, St. Catherine Street East, near Beaudry, 25x120, with store; price **$25,000.** Easy terms of payment.

COTTAGES

2 Story Stone Cottage, Victoria Avenue, Westmount; extension kitchen; modern improvements; ten rooms; cemented cellar; hot water furnace; electricity; lot 25 x 130. Price, **$6,500;** easy terms of payment.

Solid Pressed Brick Cottages, Victoria Avenue, Westmount; nine rooms; modern in every respect, and in perfect order. Price, **$5,500;** terms $1,500 cash, balance on long time. Possession May next.

LARGE STONE RESIDENCE

Large Stone Residence, St. Hubert Street; eighteen large rooms; modern conveniences; extension with billiard room, etc.; lot 27x160 to lane; house 27x45; and extension 15x30. Price, **$14,000.**

Good property, St. Catherine Street East, with brick houses and lot 50x90—sure of great increase. Price, **$27,000.** A sure winner.

8 First Class Houses, Stanley Street corner, 125 feet front by 113 feet depth to lane. Rental for Spring $6,000. A first class investment and speculative property.

For full particulars, apply to

PARENT BROS.,

56 St. James street. Montreal.

FOR SALE AT MONTREAL WEST TWO SPLENDID LOTS, each 50 x 140. One has concrete foundation 30 x 30; water and drain connected. Near new Town Hall, School and Churches; five minutes to street cars. Prices are right. **A. F. MACLAGAN, Gazette Ave.,** Telephone Westmount 3849

D. W. OGILVIE & CO., Inc.

Real Estate Agents

11 St. Sacrament Street

TEL. MAIN 3112-3113 MONTREAL.

SENSITIVENESS OF JEFFERSON DAVIS.

('Atlantic Monthly.')

Jefferson Davis shrank from the sight of every form of suffering, even in imagination. 'When 'The Babes in the Wood' was first read to him, a grown man, in time of illness, he would not endure the horror of it.

His sympathy with the oppressed was also almost abnormal, 'so that,' says Mrs. Davis, 'it was a difficult matter to keep order with children and servants.' All this shows that he was a nervous sensitive, which is a terrible handicap to a leader of men. He suffered always from nervous dyspepsia and neuralgia: and 'came home from his office fasting, a mere mass of throbbing nerves and perfectly exhausted.'

He was keenly susceptible to the atmosphere about him, especially to the moods of people; 'abnormally sensitive to disapproval. Even a child's disapproval discomposed him.' And Mrs. Davis admits that this sensitiveness and acute feeling of being misjudged made him reserved and unapproachable. It made him touchy as to his dignity also, and there are stories of his cherishing a grudge for some insignificant or imagined slight and punishing the author of it.

ROOMS AND BOARD.

NO. 6 MAYOR STREET—FIRST-CLASS Table Board at reasonable price.

COTTAGE WANTED.

WANTED.—A COTTAGE FOR THE Summer, 7 or 8 rooms; on lake shore, within 20 miles of Montreal. State rent and all particulars. C. S. 'Witness' Office.

PROPERTY OFFERINGS

OUTREMONT.

$2,200—Flats, DE L'EPEE ST.
$20,000—House, ST. VIATEUR ST., facing Outremont Park.
$6,500—House, DE L'EPEE AVE. . . . LOT, DUROCHER STREET, north of St. Viateur.

ST. LAMBERT.

$8,000—House, VICTORIA AVE. LOT ON RIVER FRONT, 15c per ft.

LACHINE.

$8,000 House, BREWSTER AVE.

WESTMOUNT.

$5,500—House, BRUCE AVENUE.
$10,000—Houses, MONTROSE AVE.

POINT ST. CHARLES.

$6,000—Tenement Houses, FORFAR. Street.

CITY.

$10,000—House, UNIVERSITY ST., (near Milton).
$2,950—Cottage IDA STREET (formerly Emily Street).
$3,500—Lot, NOTRE DAME ST. W. (east of Seigneurs St.).
$20,000—Factory Site, ST. GENEVIEVE STREET.

I am offering **LOTS and FACTORY SITES** in any part of the CITY, also **SEVERAL APARTMENT HOUSES,** paying a good rate of interest.

BENJAMIN BURLAND

Real Estate and Investments,
MAIN 3089. 303 BOARD OF TRADE BUILDING, MONTREAL.

List Your Properties Now.

A. W. Christie Realty Co. would be much obliged if their numerous patrons and clients would send them, as soon as possible, a list of houses and flats which they will have To Let in May. Already prospective clients are applying for self-contained houses and flats. The sooner houses are registered with us, the quicker we shall be able to obtain suitable tenants.

A. W. Christie Realty Co.

Room 105, Lindsay Bldg.,

518 St. Catherine Street, W., Montreal.

Tel. Uptown 735. Res. St. Louis 4017.
A. W. Christie, Manager. C. Whithard, Assistant Manager.

FOR SALE

Tara Hall Ave.—7 rooms; a snug home	$3,300
Belmont Place, Westmount; beautiful view	$4,500
Irvine Avenue, Westmount.—7 rooms; a snap	$3,400
Wood Ave.; a beautiful home; only	$15,000
Arlington Ave.; semi-detached; oak finish throughout	$13,000
Belmont Ave., Upper Level; new	$9,000
520 Argyle Ave.; unique and beautiful finish; magnificent view; must be sold	$12,500

H. J. ROSS, 180 St. James st.

New and Up-to-Date Houses For Sale

Nos. 4908, 4910, 4912 and 4914 Sherbrooke Street, Westmount—Two story solid brick cottages; 8 rooms.

No. 390 Prince Albert Avenue, Westmount—Two story brick cottage; 8 rooms.

No. 20 Corner Quebec and De l'Epee Avenue, Outremont—11 rooms and two bathrooms.

Nos. 283 and 287 Bloomfield Avenue, Outremont — Semi-detached cottages; 8 rooms. Open for inspection every afternoon.

A Good Investment.

Bishop Court Apartments, 147 Bishop Street. Shows a net revenue of nearly 12% on actual cash invested.

For full particulars apply

R. NEVILLE, Jr.,

233 ST. JAMES STREET.

Phone Main 2930.

Saturday afternoon apply at Outremont and Westmount premises.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

BUSINESS CHANCES.—DRUG AND Stationery Business, established 30 years, and possessing a splendid connection. Modern active stock; not too large, consisting of drugs, books, stationery, kodaks, etc., etc. Most satisfactory reasons for selling. Apply J. C. Sutherland, Richmond, Que.

PROPERTY.

OUTREMONT — WILDER AVENUE. Must be sold. Lot No. 139. Will sell for 25c per foot $400 cash down and balance monthly. Area of lot, 34 x 104 feet. First class locality. Address R. P. G., 'Witness' Office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MASSAGE TREATMENT, BODY, FACIAL, shampoo and scalp treatment; appointment or visit; lady attendant. 2176 Esplanade Avenue, near Fairmount Ave.

TYPEWRITERS —INVESTIGATE REmanufactured Typewriters. Typewriters repaired, rented, exchanged. Highest grade. Ribbons, Carbons, Papers, etc. CHAS. B. WALSH & CO., 30 St. John street, Montreal.

ANYONE NOT BEING ABLE TO GET a 'Witness' at his newsdealers will oblige the publishers by notifying the Subscription Department by telephone, Main 4090, or by postcard. JOHN DOUGALL & SON, 'Witness' Building, Montreal.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—YOUNG WOMAN FOR ADdressing. Must be clear rapid writer. Apply 'Witness' Office.

MACHINISTS WANTED — PLANER hands accustomed to locomotive work. THE CANADIAN LOCOMOTIVE COMPANY, LIMITED, KINGSTON, ONTARIO.

WANTED—YOUNG GIRL FOR GENeral house work. References required. Apply 555 Mount Pleasant Ave., on Westmount Boulevard car line.

MAKE MONEY CORRESPONDING. newspapers. Send for particulars. Press Syndicate, Middleport, N.Y.

SALESMAN, ACQUAINTED WITH the engineer supply trade to factories; salary and com. Apply, Box S.A., 25, 'Witness' Office.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED.

GOOD OFFICE MAN SEEKS POSITION as manager, treasurer, cashier, or any position of trust, 15 years' experience, both languages. Apply O. M. 30, 'Witness' Office.

AGENTS WANTED.

LOCAL REPRESENTATIVE WANTED. No canvassing or soliciting required. Good income assured. Address National Co-Operative Realty Co., V 1264, Marden Building, Washington, D.C.

MAKE YOUR SPARE TIME PROFITable; large salary and commissions paid for securing subscriptions to Best Woman's Magazine in Canada; easy sales; many districts untouched. Beginners earning big money. Write at once. 'Canadian Home Journal,' Toronto.

PUPILS WANTED.

YOUNG MAN—GRADUATE UNIVERsity of France—having some knowledge of English, desires to give lessons, French conversation. Tuition fee moderate. Apply Mr. Cailland, 770 Cadieux, corner Prince Arthur.

ANNEX

VOCAL PUPILS WANTED by an A. L.C.M.. Terms on application. Apply, F. C. CAPON, 2476 Park ave.

TEACHERS WANTED.

PRINCIPAL WANTED — PRINCIPAL wanted for Huntingdon (Que.) Academy for year commencing September, 1911. Applications will be received by the undersigned up to Feb. 28. Applicants will please state salary expected. ANDREW PHILPS, Secy.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

WANTED TO PURCHASE ALL CASToff Clothing, Furniture, Silverware, Plated Ware, Old Gold, Pawn Tickets. Above everybody else's prices paid by MAX FRANK, 15 East Craig Street. Tel. East 3067.

VETERAN LAND GRANTS.

HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR all kinds of Veteran Land Grants, located or unlocated. LEO L. LEET, 180 St. James street, Montreal.

VETERAN LAND GRANTS WANTED. Ontario or Dominion, located or unlocated. MULHOLLAND & CO., Toronto.

FLATS TO LET.

UPPER LACHINE.—Five-roomed flat, on Broadway, to let, with or without garden. Apply Hayward, 579 St. Joseph Street, Lachine, or 703 Power Building, Montreal.

ANNEX — CORNER BERNARD AND Esplanade; five flats, provided with all new improvements; price from $19 to $25. Address, WILFRID BESSETTE, 97 St. James, 443 Durocher, Outremont.

TO LET.

The 'Witness' Block

ACCOMMODATION for one or two tenants—offices or shop. Apply to the MANAGER, 142 St. Peter street.

WANTED TO RENT.

WANTED, HOUSES AND FLATS TO Rent, in different parts of the city. Apply, A. W. CHRISTIE REALTY CO., Room 105, Lindsay Building. Tel. Up 735, Res., St. Louis 4017.

FOR SALE.

ZEITZ UPRIGHT OVERSTRUNG Piano, handsome case, inlaid Marqueterie panels, rich singing tone. Like new. A snap $245. Payable $10 cash and $6 a month. Layton Bros., 550 St. Catherine St. W.

FOR SALE—BEGINNERS' PIANO, small square, sweet tone, in good order. May be exchanged for new piano within three years. Bargain $65. Payable on easy terms. Layton Bros., 550 St. Catherine St., W., (Cor. Stanley St.)

MACHINE TOOLS FOR SALE.—Owing to changes in our plant we have the following machines for sale:—1 Automatic screw machine, taking up to 2-8 inch stock, with collets and cams; 1 three spindle drill, 24 inch table, 6 inch centres; 1 two spindle drill, 18 inch table, 6 inch centres; 2 Garvin Millers, 30 inch tables; 1 Garvin Miller, 18 inch table; 1 4-foot speed lathe; 1 18-inch Lap wheel. These machines are all in first class condition, and may be seen at any time. Address, THE MANAGER, P.O. Box 2234, Montreal.

MACHINE TOOLS FOR SALE.

Owing to changes in our plant we have the following machines for sale:

1 Automatic screw machine, taking up to 2-8 inch stock, with collets and cams.
1 Three Spindle Drill, 24 inch table, 6 inch centres.
1 Two Spindle Drill, 18 inch table, 6 inch centres.
2 Garvin Millers, 30 inch tables.
1 Garvin Miller, 18 inch table.
1 4-Foot Speed Lathe.
1 18 inch Lap Wheel.

These machines are all in first class condition, and may be seen at any time.

Address, THE MANAGER, P.O. Box 2234, Montreal.

COTTAGE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—COTTAGE.—130 IRVINE Ave., Westmount, 7 rooms, bath, w. c., furnace, 2 stall stable, harness room, etc. Apply 72 Anderson St. Tel. Main 2037.

WANT ADS. For The 'WITNESS'

MAY BE LEFT WITH

A. T. Chapman, Bookseller, 513 St. Catherine St. West, or with R. Turner, Grocer, Point St. Charles, 801 Wellington Street, West of Subway, J. W. Mathews, 103 Church Avenue, Verdun.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS.

CASH TARIFF.

Situation Vacant, Situation Wanted, Pupils Wanted, Rooms To Let, Articles Found, Second-hand Articles Wanted or For sale.

Property For Sale or To Let.

Other Articles for Sale.

20 Words for 10c.

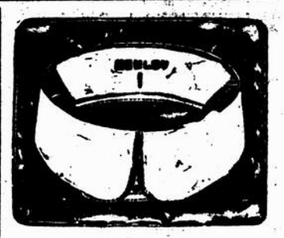
½c for each additional word. Six insertions for the price of four.

NOTICE PARTICULARLY.

Postage Stamps Will Be Accepted.

The above rates are Cash with order. When not prepaid numerous entries have to be made, and the rate is, in consequence, much higher.

No charge made in our books for any advertisement of less than five agate lines space.



SAVE THE DISCOUNT

With everything in our three stores reduced is it any wonder that our January Sale sets the pace for all others. Select your Shirts, Ties, Collars, Underwear, etc., now and save the big discount.

20 per cent. off everything; nothing reserved.

TOOKE'S HENLEY
2 1-8 Inches Deep
Made in ¼ Sizes.
12½c Each

R. J. TOOKE, LIMITED
177 St. James Street
493 St. Catherine St. W.
473 St. Catherine St. E.

NEWS OF JEWISH WORLD.

A serious conflict has arisen between the central committee of the I.C.A. in Paris and the committee of the I.C.A. in Berlin. So much excitement has been shown over the matter that the I.C.A. has despatched its secretary and rabbi, Dr. Israel Levi, to Berlin to attend a conference. The result of the conference was that the I.C.A. has demanded that the condition of affairs, previous to the formation of the present organization in 1904, be renewed. The Berlin committee has refused to do this.

* * *

M. Kasso has officially informed the Jewish secondary schools that M. Schwarz's circular (depriving their pupils from all privileges bestowed on holders of certificates) has been postponed for a year. It is reported that the circular will shortly be withdrawn altogether.

* * *

The French New Year's honors list includes the following promotions in and appointments to the Legion of Honor: General Heymann, to be commander; M. Pierre Wolff, the well known dramatic author, to be officer, and Professor Wertheimer, of the Faculty of Medicine at Lille, and M. Uri, secretary of the Sorbonne, Paris, to be chevaliers.

* * *

M. Gunzberg (of Port Arthur) has withdrawn his offer to grant 500,000 roubles for a Jewish university, believing the time to be inopportune for such a scheme.

* * *

Dr. Erlich, the great scientist, has been honored by Buenos Ayres by having a street named after him.

* * *

Baron Edmond de Rothschild has been appointed a member of the Commission of National Museums of France.

* * *

Rigorous measures are being taken on the frontiers of Hungary to prevent Galician Jews from settling in that country.

* * *

The King of Italy has conferred the Knight's Cross of the Italian Crown on Signor Giacomo Beer, and has promoted to the grade of officer of the same order Signori Guido Ascoli and Vito Perugiam, all of Ancona, the two last named for their services to the local industrial school.

* * *

Fifty-seven thousand Jewish families at Odessa have applied to the local commission for cheap coal, distributed during the winter to the poorest residents.

* * *

The news of the abolition of the law prohibiting the slaughter of cattle after the Jewish method, in Saxony, has been received with great joy by the Jews of Switzerland. In that otherwise happy country, for Jews, it is grettable but true that Schita has been prohibited. As the excuse for this prohibition was the example of Saxony, it is hoped that this objectional enactment will soon be repealed.

* * *

The outcry of the Nationalists in Russia against the special anti-Jewish laws, the strong articles of the 'Novoe Vremya,' and the report of Imperial Councillor Deitrich in favor of the emancipation of the Finnish Jews, have had a great effect on the Finns. Even the local anti-Semitic press and leaders have now begun to advocate a more friendly policy towards the Jews, demanding a cessation of Jewish expulsions and a revision of anti-Jewish laws.

The death took place a short time ago of Dr. Alfred Nathan, a brother of the Syndic of Rome. Dr. Nathan followed Mazzini, the famous patriot, accompanied him on his travels, and acted as his private secretary until his death. When things had quieted down (for Mazzini was persona non grata in Italy, being too fervid a republican), Dr. Nathan took his degree of doctor of philosophy at Rome, and went to England, teaching modern languages at Cambridge.

* * *

The Douma has rejected the proposal of its committee authorizing the municipalities to permit the non-Christian population to trade on Sundays, as well as the amendment of the Cadets granting the Jews the right to rest on Saturday instead of Sundays. Ultimately the House adopted, by 136 votes to 84, a resolution declaring as days of complete rest:—Sundays, the important Christian religious holiday; New Year's Day, and the 19th of February (O.S.), the latter being the anniversary of the granting of freedom to the serfs. The resolution forcing the Jews to observe Sundays created a serious situation. The Jews of Russia will have to choose between observing their religion and extinction by starvation. It is hoped that the Upper House will reject this law.

* * *

The latest figures show that the Jewish population of Russia is only 3.9 percent of the total population of the Empire. The reason why there is any Jewish problem at all is the enforcement of the laws relating to the Pale. In the cities of the Pale the Jews are usually in the majority, and the struggle for existence is very bitter, as they are forced to practice only a few trades.

PROMINENT MEN ON BOARD

Toronto, Jan. 27.—Three directors of the Massey-Harris Company, Senator L. Melvin-Jones, Joseph N. Shenstone, and Thomas Lindley, were elected directors at the annual meeting of shareholders of the Johnston Harvester Company, in Batavia, N.Y., yesterday. Senator L. Melvin-Jones was made president of the company.

CONSOLIDATED GAS REPORT.

Analysis of the Consumers' Gas report, allowing for improvement out of earnings, shows that 16 percent is really earned on capital stock.

THE DREADED BLACK HAND

Terrible Fate of a Woman of Great Beauty.

MURDERED IN NAPLES.

Crimes Mysterious and Ruthless—The Camorra Punishing Treachery.

(Glasgow 'Mail.')

The town of Viterbo, in Italy, about forty miles north of Rome, and three times that distance from Naples, is at the present moment the scene of a very remarkable trial. Thirty-one members of the infamous Black Hand Society, known as the Camorra, are on trial for two murders which took place nearly five years ago, one of them in Naples and the other just outside the city at a lonely spot. Almost an army of soldiers and police has been drafted into the peaceful little town. The trial is being held there on account of the renewed excitement at Naples on the reopening of the case, and the presence of large numbers of friends and sympathizers of the accused. It is a remarkable coincidence that this trial should open at the moment when London is so deeply moved by the Hounsditch crimes, which have many aspects similar to those committed by members of secret societies abroad. The history of the Italian crimes is startling in extreme.

On the night of June 5, 1906, an Italian woman of exceptional beauty was found murdered in her bed in a house in one of the central streets of Naples. She was known to a wide circle of people as La Sorrentina, and until her marriage had been a familiar figure in the underworld of the city of Naples. Her beauty was famed far and wide. Hardly had the astonishment and alarm of the people reached its height at the news of this notorious woman's murder than further terrible tidings reached Naples. Her husband, Cuocolo, so swift rumor declared, had also that night been brutally done to death on a lonely road not far from Naples. This rumor, which was soon confirmed, at once dispelled the thought that the woman had been murdered by her husband, for it was shown that he must have died before his wife. Here, then, were crimes, mysterious, ruthless and deliberate, and not the faintest clue of the murderers was known. Whoever they were, it appeared that they were well acquainted with the movements of both victims. It was known, however, that Cuocolo knew several members of the secret society called the Mala Vita, which is practically, like the Mafia, a branch of the notorious Camorra or Black Hand Society. Not until a fortnight later was it discovered that Cuocolo had actually had relations with the Camorra. He was, indeed, secretly in league with them. His special work was to find out, by means of such influence and social position as he had, where the Black Hand members might expect to find treasure worth stealing. At the same time that this discovery was made evidence also came to light that Cuocolo was by no means free from suspicion of having acted as a spy on behalf of the police. In several big burglaries he planned it was noticed by the Black Hand desperadoes that the police were on the scene almost as early as they themselves. Now, the Black Hand punish with death any member of their society who is suspected of treachery of the kind that Cuocolo appeared to have been guilty of. Hence it was soon regarded as clear that he was yet another of their victims, and that his beautiful and notorious wife must also have had a share in his treachery. On the day following this discovery the head of the very Camorra itself, and three of the chief members, were arrested. Naples was in a ferment of excitement. The city was restless with astonishment, apprehension, fear. The Comorrist leader arrested was named Erricone, a man whose reckless daring and inexhaustible cunning had alone raised him to his position of leader. He had been seen with three friends close to the scene of Cuocolo's murder, and on the same night. It was sufficient to justify his arrest. For fifty days he and the three men were kept in prison, but, in spite of diligent search and inquiry, no further evidence could be brought against them, and they were released. Even the populace went to cheer them as they left the hands of their custodians, and in time the two murders, of Cucolo on the lonely road and of La Surrentina in her bed at Naples, passed out of the popular mind. The release of Erricone and his companions did not, however, close the case, for, at any rate, one enterprising and enthusiastic Italian. This was a man named Capezzuto, a sergeant of the Carabinieri. It must here be stated that between the Carabinieri and the police of Naples there had always existed an irreconciliable rivalry. Capezzuto, in the course of his investigations, learned that in an Italian prison there was a man named Abattemaggio, who, having been expelled from the Camorra, boasted, in revenge, that he knew the guilty hand that had done the foul murders of Cuocolo and La Sorrentina. After much questioning, threatening, and other means, Abattemaggio told a story to the effect that the Camorrists, suspecting that Cuocolo was acting both for them and for the police, laid traps for him.

A Camorra tribunal held a meeting and decided unanimously, Eddicone being at their head, that Cuocolo and his wife should die. Six of the most resolute of the gang were selected to carry out the dread sentence. Their plan was to waylay Cuocolo on the road, murder him, and take his keys from him and then return to Naples, enter her house with her dead husband's key, and carry out the Black Hand sentence on La Sorrentina. These facts were were communicated to the head of the Naples police. This man, jealous that a member of the Carabinieri had discovered them, declared that there was no truth in the story. The Carabinieri therefore determined to act on their own initiative. In short, they promptly seized every member of the Camorra who had had any hand in the sentence of death, passed on Cuocolo and his wife. Their action was entirely and enthusiastically supported by the people of Naples, who, but a short time previously, had cheered the released Camorrists. Erricone, who, on hearing of the proposed arrests, fled to America, was extradited, and placed in safe custody with the rest. All this was in the spring of 1907, and since then the authorities have been making the case stronger every day with fresh evidence. The case will probably last a considerable time, but it is certain that one of the greatest efforts ever made by the Italian authorities to deal once and for all with the scourge of the Camorra and its kindred bodies is now developing. Not far from one hundred lawyers are engaged in the case, a large number of them taking part in the defence of the thirty-one accused men.

THE DAILY WITNESS is printed and published at No. 140 St. Peter street in the City of Montreal, by John Redpath Dougall and Frederick Eugene Dougall, both of Montreal.

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

'The "Witness" stands in the front rank of Canadian Newspapers.'—Toronto News.

1911

'I saw it in the "Witness," and I believe it.'—That's what they all say.

THE MONTREAL WITNESS CLASSIFIED BUSINESS AND TELEPHONE DIRECTORY

Financial.

BANKS.

BANQUE D'HOCHELAGA, 95 St. James. M. 171.
BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA, 140 St. James street. Phone Main 41.
BANK OF MONTREAL, Head Office, 109 St. James street. M. 8071.
CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE, 187 St. James St. M. 4410.
BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA, London and Lanc. Bldg.
BANK OF OTTAWA, 224 St. James street.
BANK OF TORONTO, cor. St. James and McGill.
DOMINION BANK, 163 St. James street.
EASTERN TOWNSHIPS BANK, 263 St. James st
IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA, cor. St. James and McGill streets.
LA BANQUE NATIONALE, 99 St. James. M. 1590.
MERCHANTS BK. OF CANADA, 205 St. James st.
PROVINCIAL BANK OF CANADA, 7 and 9 Place d'Armes. M. 446.
ROYAL BANK OF CANADA, 147 St. James st.
STERLING Bank of Canada, 157 St. James street. M. 3340.
THE MOLSONS BANK, 200 St. James street.
Traders' Bank of Canada, 179 St. Jas. M.7866

BANKS FOR SAVINGS.

MONTREAL CITY & DISTRICT SAVINGS BANK
HEAD OFFICE, 176 St. James street,
BRANCHES: 750 Notre Dame street, West.
604 St. Catherine street, East. Cor. of Centre, Grand Trunk and Conde streets.
1398 Notre Dame street, East.
946 St. Denis street, cor. of Rachel.
881 St. Catherine street, West, cor. McGill College ave.
Cor. Ontario and Maisonneuve sts.
952 St. Lawrence st., cor. Pine ave.

BANKERS.

PICKEN, J. B. & CO., 124 St. James. M. 1561.

BOND DEALERS.

Investment Trust Co., Ltd., 84 Notre Dame W. Main 2115-6.
Montreal Securities Corporation, Limited, 94-95 Bank of Ottawa Bldg. St. James. M. 7424

CUSTOMS BROKERS.

Blaiklock, Geo. H. E., 323 Bd. of T. M. 2565.
Finlayson, J. A., Room 5, 84 St. Fr. Xavier. Tel. M. 1303.

FINANCIAL AGENTS.

WILSON-SMITH, R. 160 St. James st. M. 958.

INVESTMENT BROKERS.

HANSON BROS., 164 St. James. M. 1239.
Hurd, Oliver E., Merchants Bk. Bldg. M. 130.
Thompson, Frank & Co., 232 St. James. M. 2691

Insurance

ACCIDENT AND EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY.

GRIER, J. W., & CO., 53 St. Fran.-Xavier. M. 2401.
The Provident Accident & Guarantee Co., 160 St. James street. Main 5027.
Rolland, Lyman & Burnett, General Accident Co., 99 St. James St. Main 1051.

BURGLARY.

COMMERCIAL BURGLARY AND PLATE GLASS INS. CO., Quebec Bank Bldg. M. 2367.
The Dominion Guarantee Co., Limited, 303 St. James st. Main 5041.

PLATE GLASS.

GRIER, J. W. & CO., 53 St. Fran.-Xavier. M. 2401.

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Boiler Inspection & Ins. Co. of Canada, 227 Board of Trade Bldg. Office Main 2046. Residence, Westmount, 1994.
CALEDONIAN FIRE INS. CO., 112 St. James st. M. 670 and M. 226.
COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, 232-236 St. James st. Main 745.
FIDELITY-PHENIX INS. CO. OF NEW YORK, 1-5 St. John street. Main 3636.
INSURANCE CO. OF NORTH AMERICA, St. John st., M. 3630.
Law, Union & Rock Ins. Co., Limited, 112 St. James. M. 3218.
LONDON MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE CO., H. Blachford, 180 St. James st. M. 868.
New York Underwriters' Agency, 251 St. Jas. street. Main 1105.

FIRE INS. AND PLATE GLASS.

Mount Royal Ins. Co. M. 3929. M. 6592.

FIRE INSURANCE BROKERS.

COLE, F. MINDEN, 234 St. James. M. 3162.
GRIER, J. W. & CO., 53 St. Fran.-Xavier. M. 2401.
Hampson, R. & Son, Limited, 1-5 St. John. M. 3636
TAYLOR, E. T. & SON, 40 Hospital st. M. 2306.

LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANIES.

Sun Life Assur. Co., Sun Life Bldg. M. 296.

INSURANCE BROKERS.

Le Beau, Geo. L. & Co., 40 Hospital. M. 571.

LIFE AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE.

McCaw, Wm., Royal Trust Bldg., 107 St. Jas. M. 2282.

LIFE INSURANCE.

Mutual Life Ins. Co. of New York, Royal Trust Bldg. M. 1311.

MARINE AVERAGE ADJUSTERS.

Boyd, Phillips & Co., 24 Coristine Bldg. Main 3200.

MARINE INSURANCE BROKERS.

HAMPSON, R. & SON, Limited, 1-5 St. John street. M. 3630.

REAL ESTATE AND BONDS.

The British Canadian Realty & Investment Co. Limited, 263 St. James St. Main 5748.

REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE.

Benn, Alfred, 107 St. James. M. 2260: West 2846
Burland, Benjamin, 303 Board of T. M. 2089.
Howell, A. W. D., 213 St. James. M. 3497; Mt. 133
MITCHELL, JAS. M., 214 St. James. M. 549. Up 2974
ROSS, H. J., 180 St. James street. Main 1130.
ROSS REALTY CO., 20 St. John street. M. 5261.
SIMPSON, THE CRADOCK CO., 205 St. James st. Main 714. Main 2525.
SIMPSON, H. M., 40 Renouf Bldg. Tel. Up 2368-4068.

PAWNBROKERS.

ARONSON & RUTENBERG, 125 Craig w. M. 4274.
D. LAZARUS, 222 Notre Dame st. East. Main 2982.

STOCK BROKERS.

(Member of the Montreal Stock Exchange.)

BARLOW & CO., 82 St. Fran. Xav. M. 2869.
BURNETT & CO., 12 St. Sacrament st. M. 7300.
Carsley, S. & Co., 117 St. Fran. Xavier. M. 6548.
L. Lorne Edgar & Co., 35-36 B. of T. M. 5120-1
McCUAIG BROS & CO., 157 St. James. M. 923-4
McCuaig, Colin M. & Co., 67 St. Fran.-Xavier. Main 7270.

STOCK BROKERS—(Continued.)

McCURDY, F. B. & CO., 119 St. Fr. Xav. M. 7140
McDOUGALL & COWANS, 95 N. D'e W. M. 6814
McGibbon & MacDougall, 30 Hospital. M. 7129.
MOAT, R. & CO., 40 Hospital street. Tel. M. 3 & 4.
PITT, ERNEST, 82 St. Fr.-Xavier. M. 7744.
TURPIN, W. J. & Co., 67 St. Fran.-Xav. st., M. 940
WILSON-SMITH, R. & Co., 160 St. Jas. M. 950.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Crown Trust Co., The, 86 N. Dame. W. M. 7010.
Investment Trust Co., Ltd., 84 Notre Dame W. M. 2115-6.
Montreal Trust Co., 142 Notre Dame St. West.
The Royal Trust Co. M. 3660-3663.

TRUST AND DEPOSIT VAULTS.

NATIONAL TRUST CO. Ltd. Nat. Trust Bldg. M. 4693

WORKMAN'S COMPENSATION.

The Employers Liability Assurance Corporation, Limited, 86 Notre Dame St. West. Main 2225 and 7000.

Professional

ADVOCATES.

ARMSTRONG, EDGAR N., Bk Ottawa Bldg. M. 1120.
Atwater, Duclos & Bond, 160 St. James. M. 3350
BAKER, W. A., 58 St. James st. Main 3540.
BLAIR & LAVERTY, Can. Life Bldg. M. 1412.
BRODEUR & GARAND, 50 St. Gabriel. M. 3233.
BROSSEAU, BROSSEAU & TANSEY, 160 St. James street. M. 1460-1.
BROWN, MONTGOMERY & McMICHAEL, 164 St. James st. M. 42-43.
BUSTEED & LANE, New York Life Bld. M. 1427.
Butler, J. P. K.C., 180 St. James. Tel. M. 2426.
CAHAN, C. H., K.C., Royal Ins. Bldg. M. 4186.
Chauvin, Baker & Walker, 179 St. Jas. M. 2194
COUPER, W. M., 107 St. James. M. 3005.
Cruikshank, W. G., K.C., 107 St. James. M. 2360.
Decarie & Decarie, 413-16 Que. Bk Bldg. M. 1269.
ELLIOT, HENRY J., 22 Can. Life Bldg. M. 2771
FERGUSON, J. M., K.C., 179 St. James. M. 2054.
GEOFFRION, GEOFFRION & CUSSON, Banque du Peuple Chambers, 97 St. James st. M. 10.
GOUIN, LEMIEUX, MURPHY & BERARD, 806-811 Quebec Bank Building. M. 3093-4-5.
GREENSHIELDS, GREENSHIELDS & LANGUEDOC, 86 Notre Dame West. Main 3596.
Hickson, Campbell & Couture, Can. Life Bldg. M. 5776.
HIBBARD, BOYER & GOSSELIN, Liv., London & Globe Bldg. M. 1452 and 2635.
HOLT, CHARLES M., K.C., Guardian Bldg. M. 14.
Hutchins, Horace A., K.C., 151 St. James. M. 2118.
JACOBS, HALL & COUTURE, Power Bldg., Craig st. M. 174.
Lamothe & Tessier, Quebec Bk Bldg. M. 3555
LAVALLEE & DELFAUSSE, 97 St. James. M. 1212.
Lighthall & Harwood, Quebec Bk Bldg. M. 2382.
MACALISTER & COTTON, Royal Insurance Bldg. M. 4989.
McCormick & Lebourveau, 107 St. James. M. 2497.
McGoun & Pelletier, 157 St. James. M. 1973.
MATHIEU, A. PAPINEAU, 180 St. James st.
McMaster & Papineau, Can. Life Bldg. M. 7249-7232
MEREDITH, MACPHERSON, HAGUE & HOLDEN, 705 St. James st. Main 27-28.
PATTERSON & JENKINS, 180 St. Jas. M. 3960.
SMITH, MARKEY, SKINNER, PUGSLEY & HYDE, Metropolitan Bldg., 179 St. James street. M. 4944.
TRIHEY, BERCOVITCH & KEARNEY, 151 St. James street. M. 5100.
VIPOND & VIPOND, Bell Tel. Building. M. 3512.

ACCOUNTANTS.

DURNFORD, GEO., C.A., F.C.A. Can., Canada Life Building. M. 460.
ROSS, H. J., 180 St. James. M. 1189.

ANALYSTS AND ASSAYERS.

DONALD, DR. J. T., 112 St. Fran. Xav. M. 2264.
HERSEY, DR. MILTON J., 171 St James. M. 252.

ARCHITECTS.

Crighton, D. J., 6th Floor, Jacobs Bld. Up 3694

AUCTIONEERS.

Fraser Bros., 453 St. Jas. & 131 Inspector. M. 790.
HICKS, M. & CO., 99 and 101 Metcalfe. Up 2546.
KEARNS, W. M., 82 University street. Up 3309.
RAE & DONNELLY, 241-243 St. James. M. 2017

BUSINESS COLLEGES.

DAVIS, J. D., Mont. Bus. Coll. Up 151.
International Bus. Coll. 198 St. Cath. W. M. 309
MISS GRAHAM, 109 Metcalfe. Up 2936.
MONTREAL BUS. COLL., 46 University. Up 151.
MOUNT ROYAL BUS. COLL., Y.M.C.A. Bldg. Up 4797
Robinson's Bus. Coll., 745 St. Cath. W. Up 4782.

CONSULTING ENGINEERS.

Francis, Walter J., C. E., 24 Commer. Union Bldg. Main 5643.
Laperriere & Hurtubise, 99 St. James. M. 7618
Loignon, A. & E., 17 Place d'Armes Hill. Tel. M. 375.
St. George, Percival W., 316 B. of T. M. 4717
LEA, R. S., 405 Dorchester W. Tel. Up 751.

ELOCUTION.

McGLAUGHLIN, R., 22 Burton ave. Tel. W. 1560.

NOTARIES AND MARRIAGE LICENSE ISSUERS.

DICKSON, NORVAL, 107 St. James st. M. 1207.
DUFF, J. M. M., 107 St. James st. M. 2502.
WILKS & BURNETT, Merchts. Bank Bldg. M. 5500.

PATENT ATTORNEYS.

BUDDEN, H. A., 601 Que. Bk. Bldg. M. 1694.
EVANS, OWEN N., Mchts. Bank Bldg. M. 198.
Fetherstonhaugh, Dennison & Co., Liv., Lon. & Globe Bldg. M. 330.

TEACHER OF VIOLIN, BANJO, ETC.

Simpson, T. A., 524 St. Catherine W. Up 487.

Retail

ANTIQUE FURNITURE.

JENKINS, B. M. & T., Phillips Square. Up 1076.

ANTIQUE MAHOGANY FURNITURE, ETC.

McANDREW, D., 262 Dorchester west. Main 4414.

ANTIQUES, OLD CHINA, SHEFFIELD PLATE.

WATSON, R., 185 Peel street.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS AND PAINTERS' SUPPLIES.

FERRIS, P., 665 St Catherine st. west. Up 4413.
McArthur & Co., 7 Phillips square. Up 1680
WATSON, R., 185 Peel street.

BAND AND ORCHESTRAL INSTRUMENTS, MUSIC AND REPAIRS.

Hardy, Edmond, 38 Notre Dame West. M. 2466
LAVALLEE, CHAS., 35 St. Lawrence Boul. M. 554.

BILL POSTING AND NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.

The Canadian Advertising Agency Limited, 107 St. James St. Main 814.

BIRD DEALER AND FANCIER.

WILLS, R. C., 177 Bleury street, Montreal.

BLACKSMITHS AND MACHINISTS.

CROWE, J. & SONS, 17 St. George st. M. 804.
Estate J. K. Macdonald, 318 Craig w. M. 2591.

BLANK BOOK MAKERS.

BORRIE, H. J., 91 Lagauchetiere st. west. M. 1812.

BOOKBINDERS AND PRINTERS.

John Lovell & Son, Limited, 33 St. Nicholas street. M. 220.

BOOKS, STATIONERY AND POSTALS.

ASHFORD, C., 240 Dorchester st. w. Up. 1242.
CHAPMAN, A. T., 512 St. Catherine st. w. Up 927.
PHELAN, F. E., 437 St. Cath. W. Up 1490.
Miss Poole, 45 McGill College ave. Up 210.

BOOTS AND SHOES—(Retail).

BERNIER, OCTAVE, 62 Notre Dame st. east.
Central Shoe Store, 785 St. Cath. W. Up 2604.
RONAYNE BROS., 485 Notre Dame west. M. 472.
SLOAN BROS., 633 St. Catherine st. west. Up 917.

BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS.

Byers & Anglin, 12 St. Alexis st. Main 5326.
JACKSON & CO., 329-335 Hibernia st. M. 4153.

BUILDERS' BRICK AND STONE.

Morrison, T. A. & Co., Mechanics' Inst. M. 3300.

CARPET CLEANERS.

DOMINION CARPET BEATING CO., 262 Dorchester street west. Main 4414.

CARPENTERS AND JOINERS.

EVELY, WM., 449 Bleury street. Up 3618.
JACKSON & CO., 329-335 Hibernia st. M. 4153.

CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.

TANSEY, O. H., 278 Sherbrooke West, cor. City Councillor st. Up 943 and 5189.
TREMBLE, J. E., 1444 St. Cath. W. Up 901. Open all night and every day.

COAL.

COHEN, L. & SON, 36 Prince street. M. 881.
ROBERTSON F., 206 St. James street. Main 4610.

CONFECTIONERS.

LOGAN, W. J., 214 Sherbrooke west, cor. Bleury. Up 1782.

COUNTER CHECK BOOKS.

COLE, E. A. & CO., 311 St. Paul. Main 3024.

DEPARTMENT STORES.

LEMIRE, O. & CO., 204 St. Denis st. E. 2624.
MORGAN, HENRY & CO., Ltd., Philips sq. Up 2651.
The John Murphy Co., Ltd., St. Cath. W. Up 6010
VALLIERES, 605 St. Cath. st. E. Tel. E. 832.
Viau, Eugene, 1321-1329 St. Cath. E. E. 2813

DRY GOODS—(Retail).

Hamilton Co., The, St. Cath., bet. Drum. & Mount'n
OGILVY, JAS. A. & SONS, cor. St. Cath. & Mountain. Up 3305.

DYERS AND CLEANERS.

British American Dyeing Co., 215 McGill st. M. 774.
DECHAUX DYE WORKS, 63 St. Cath. East. E. 51.
Royal Dye Works, 445 Guy st. Tel. Up 644.

ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES.

INTERNATIONAL ELECTRIC CO., 59 Bleury st.

FENCES—(Retail.)

JEFFREY, M., 137 Youville square. M. 2773.

FLORISTS AND DECORATORS.

BAIN, S. S., 463 St. Catherine st. w. Up 2496.
HALL & ROBINSON, 555 St. Cath. st. w. Up 3373.

FOREIGN STAMPS, ETC.

CENTURY STAMP CO., 150 Peel st. Up 4142.

FURNITURE AND CARPETS.

PRINCE, THE J.S. CO., 85 St. Lawrence Boul. E. 209
RENAUD, KING & PATTERSON, LIMITED, 740 West St. Catherine st. Tel. Up 681.

GLASS (PLATE, SHEET AND FANCY).

RAMSAY, A. FRANK & CO., 748 St. Paul. M. 576

GLOVES AND CORSETS.

PARIS KID GLOVE STORE, 140 Peel St. Up 1068.

GROCERS—(Retail).

BEAULIEU, 63 Osborne St. Tel. Up 5173.
BROWN, W. J., 852 St. Cath. st. W. Up 2900 and 2901
DESAULNIERS, J. L., 494 St. Lawrence. E. 864.
Dionne, A., Son & Co., 581 St. Cath. W. Up 2200-1.
ENGLISH PROVISION CO., 681 St. Cath. W. Up 2416
Geddes, S. J., 705 St. Cath. W. Up 934 & 935.
GRAHAM, GEO., 572 St. Cath. W. Up 1347-48. Up 2446.
STRONG & STRONG, 490 Lagauchetiere W. M. 6357.
TRUDEAU, A., 244 St. Catherine st. E. E 2322, M. 2101.

GRANITE AND MARBLE MERCHANTS.

HAWKINS, F., 166 Bleury street. M. 3571.

HARDWARE—(Retail).

DRYSDALE, D., 159 Craig West. Main 169.
SURVEYER, L. J. A., 52 St. Lawrence. M. 1914.

HATTERS AND FURRIERS.

GRACE, GEO. A., 467 Bleury st. Up 71.

HOTELS.

CORONA, Uptown. Up 2840. John Healy, Mgr.
GRAND UNION (F. J. Murray, Prop.). 348 Notre Dame West. M. 6141.
HOTEL CARSLAKE, 571-577 St. James st. M. 6133.
PLACE VIGER, Craig st. (opp. Viger Square). M. 3134
ST. JAMES HOTEL, 540 St. James st. M. 6134.
VICTORIA HOTEL, Windsor & St. James streets. Main 6147.
Wilhelmina Private House, 30 Fort. Up 3322.

HOUSE FURNISHINGS.

City House Fur. Co., 1332 St. Law. Boulv. E. 3293

ICE MERCHANTS.

Archambault, Nap. 80 6 Colonial avenue. St. Louis 842; Westm't 95.
THE CITY ICE CO., Ltd., 295 Craig st., West. Tel. 3967, 3968.

LADIES' AND GENT'S HAIRDRESSING PARLOR.

PALMER, J. & SON, Ltd., 103-5-7 Notre Dame W. M. 391

LADIES' HAIRDRESSERS AND WIG MAKERS.

ASSELIN, MADAME, 260 St. Cath. St. W. Up 4152.
PALMER, J. & Son, Ltd., 441 St. Cath. W. Up 4307.

LADIES' TAILORING.

N.Y. Ladies' Tailoring Co., 867 St. Cath. West. Up 3819.

LITHOGRAPHERS.

THE BENALLACK LITHO. & PT'G CO., Ltd., 80-84 Victoria square. M. 3296.
Yale Litho & Print Co., 222-6 St. Paul. M. 763

LUMBER MERCHANTS.

The Wm. Rutherford Sons Co., 435 Atwater avenue. Main 3457.
The Laurentian Lumber Co., 207-8 Board of Trade Bldg. Main 163.

OFFICE FURNITURE.

Canada Office Furn. Co., 221 St. James. M. 1691

OPTICIANS.

FOX, F. C., 32 McGill Coll. Ave. Up 1185.
NOURY, J. C. (Specialist), 30-32 St. Cath. E. E. 3402

PAINTERS AND DECORATORS.

BACON, J., 75 Hallowell ave. Phone Westmount 1538
BLACKWOOD, P. M., 70 Delisle. M. 5073.
BOPP, A., 175 St. George street. M. 4759.
BOON, HEDLEY W., 30 Quesnel street. Up 3200.
CHAPMAN, WM. J., 215 Elm ave. Mount 886.
DANIELS, H., 139 Fulford street. Up 3116.
MURPHY & SON, 80 Drummond st. Up 1337.
STEWART, WM., 167 Rielle ave., Verdun. M. 3196.
TAYLOR, F. N., 2235 St. Lawrence. E. 6213.

PHOTO ENGRAVERS.

DOUGALL, JOHN & SON, 'Witness' Bldg. M. 4090.
SMEATON BROS., 10 Cote st. M. 737.

PHOTOGRAPHERS.

DUMAS, ALBERT, 251 St. Catherine street East, (near Sanguinet), E. 558.

PHOTOGRAPHIC SUPPLIES.

HOGG, THE D. H. CO., 160 Craig West. M. 1952.
HOUGHTON, F. L., 128 Peel street. Up 3634.
SMITH, R. F., 116 Notre Dame West. M. 1467.
UNITED PHOTOGRAPHIC STORES, Ltd., 133 St. Peter. M. 469.

PIANOS, PLAYER PIANOS AND ORGANS.

DIES, GEO. E., 316 St. Cath. E. East. 1713.
The Leach Piano Co., Limited, 560 St. Catherine West. Up 9 98.

PICTURES AND PICTURE FRAMERS.

EDLINGTON, CHAS., 413 St. Cath. st. W. Up 1080.

PLASTERER.

CROSS, H. R., Plastering, etc., 931 St. Urbain street. Tel. E. 1149.

PLUMBERS, GAS AND STEAM FITTERS.

GORDON & EGAN, 87 A Mansfield.

PRINTERS AND STATIONERS.

ATLAS ENG. & P'T'G CO., 376 Craig W. M. 2928.
Fortier, Jos., cor. St. Peter & Notre Dame. M. 444-5
DOUGALL, JOHN & SON, 'Witness' Bldg. M. 4090.
McALLISTER, A. & CO., 14 Hospital. M. 2157.

PROVISION MERCHANTS.

The Stanford Market, 438 St. Cath. West. Up 1644-5-6.

ROOFERS.

REED, GEO. W. & Co., Ltd, 37 St. Antoine St. M. 987.

RUBBER STAMPS, STENCILS, ETC.

LEGALLEE BROS., 45 Bleury street. M. 2458.
Montreal Stencil Works, 221 McGill. Main 1434.
Walker & Campbell, cor. N. Dame & McGill. M. 775.

SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS.

Bissonnette, Eric & Co., 91 Inspector. M. 6379.
LAMONTAGNE, LIMITED, No. 338 Notre Dame West, Balmoral Block. M. 413.
ROBERTS, J. W., 336 St. James st. M. 1966.

SCRAP IRON, METALS, RAGS, PAPER.

Dominion Waste Paper Co., 563 Craig E. East 2078
WALKER, J. R. & CO., 35 Common st. M. 1338-9

SEED MERCHANTS.

DERY, H. L., 49 Jac. Cartier Square. M. 3036
EWING, WM. & CO., 146 McGill st. M. 184.
WM. RENNIE CO., Ltd., 190 McGill st. M. 2292.

SIGNS AND SHOW CARDS.

MORGAN, FRED., Crescent & St. Cath. Up 2702.

SPORTING GOODS, ETC.

COSTEN, T. & CO., 48 Notre Dame st W. M. 2836.
SMYTH, JAS. M., 370 Dorchester W. Up 1249 & 5153.
SURVEYER, L. J. A., 52 St. Lawrence. M. 1914.

STEAM LAUNDRIES.

Crown Laundry Co., 4213 St. Catherine West. Westmount 1059.
HOUSEHOLD WASHING CO., 75 William. M. 1559.
New York Steam Laundry, 10 Ontario st. W. East 1372.
The Globe Laundry Co., 33 Laurier ave. East. St. Louis 469.
TOILET LAUNDRY CO., Ltd., 425 Richmond st. Up 3480.
TROY LAUNDRY, Verdun. Main 3644.

TRUNKS AND TRAVELLING BAGS.

LAMONTAGNE, LIMITED. Phone Main 413. Notre Dame, Balmoral Block.

TYPEWRITER AND OFFICE SUPPLIES.

CANADIAN OLIVER TYPEWRITER Co., 275 St. Martin street. Uptown 1878.

UNDERTAKERS.

La Compagnie H. Bougie, Limited, 179 Craig E. Tel. E. 3175; 1460 St. Catherine E. Tel. 1702; 1929 St. Lawrence Blvd. Tel. Saint Louis 250.
Seale & Son, cor. Beaver Hall and Dorchester. Up 969. Residence Tel. Up 2671.
TEES & CO., 912 St. Cath. W. Up 1653.
WRAY, WM., 113 University st. Up 2667.

UPHOLSTERING.

McANDREW, D., 262 Dorchester W. M. 4414.

VALET SERVICES.

DOWNES, A., 110 Inspector street.
MY VALET, (McIntyre & Co.), 411 Bleury street. Uptown 4213.

WOOD AND COAL.

BAILE, ANDREW, 69 McGill st. Main 4622.
Evans Bros., Ltd., 244 St. James st. M. 5364. Westmount 19.

EGGS AND BUTTER.

HISLOP & HUNTER, 117 King street. Main 716.

FENCES—(Wholesale.)

Pittsburg Steel Co., 137 Place Youville. Main 2773.

FISH AND OYSTERS—(Wholesale).

Leonard Bros., 20-26 Youville sq. M. 4446-7-8.

GENERAL PRODUCE.

WARD, JOSEPH & CO., 1150 Youville sq. M. 4082.

GROCERS—(Wholesale).

LAPORTE, MARTIN & CO., Ltd., 562-568 St. Paul M. 8776.
MATHEWSON'S SONS, 202 McGill st. M. 3686.

LEATHER BELTING.

McLAREN, D. K., Ltd., 309-11 Craig W. M. 4904-5.

LUMBER MERCHANTS.

CREAM, D. & CO., Canada Life Bldg.