Murphy's Flower Display is worth seeing. See ad., page 7.

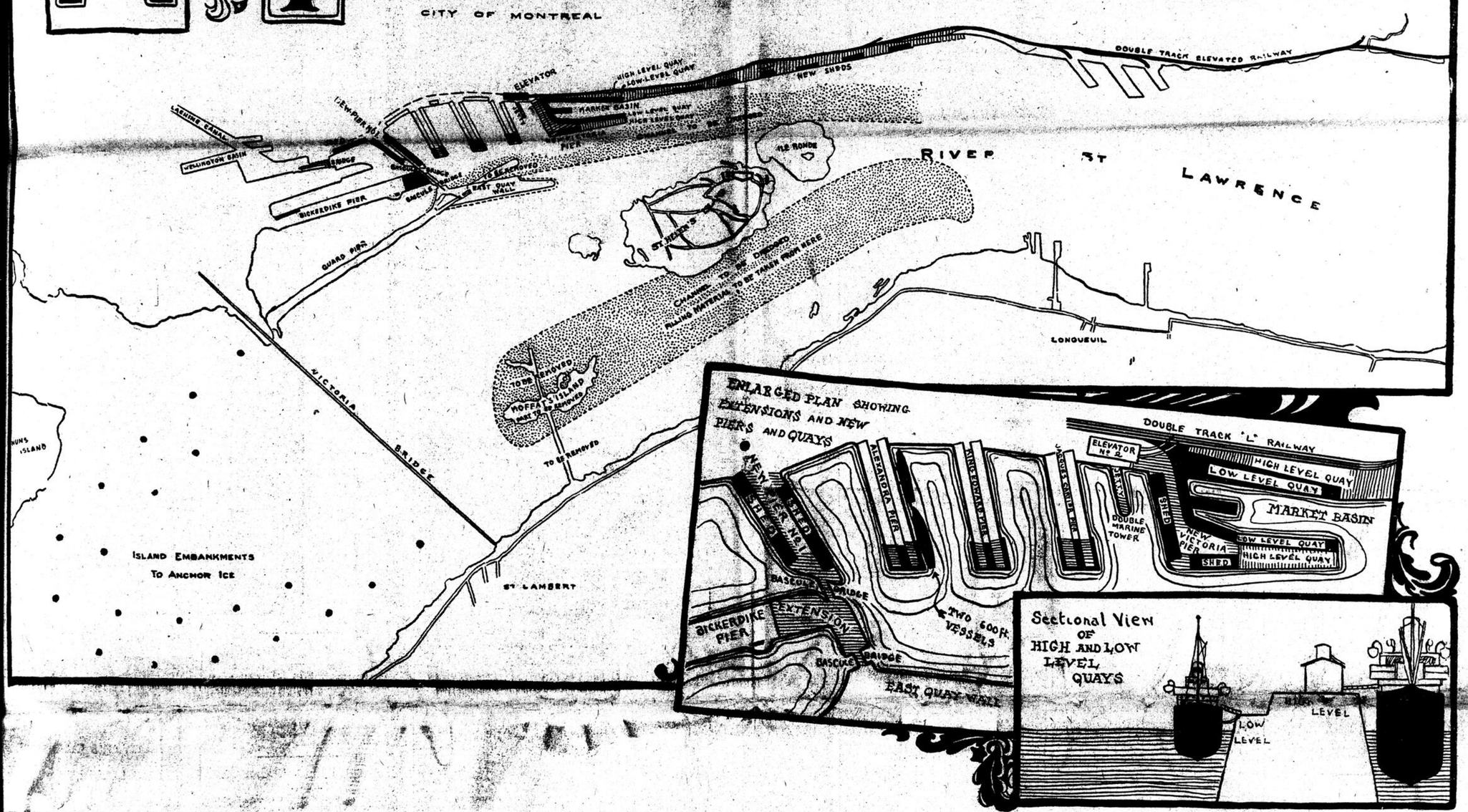
DAILY WITNESS

FAIR AND WARM

Vol. LI., No. 89. MONTREAL, SATURDAY, APRIL 16, 1910. PRICE ONE CENT.

MONTREAL'S HARBOUR IMPROVEMENTS

PLAN SHOWING SCHEME AS APPROVED BY BOARD OF CONSULTATIVE ENGINEERS



The above plans show the improvements which are to be undertaken by the Montreal Harbor Board as prepared by the chief harbor engineer, Mr. F. W. Cowie, and his corps of assistants. Plans by other eminent engineers were submitted to the Harbor Commissioners, but those prepared by Mr. Cowie and his assistants were accepted as more practicable for the Port of Montreal. Briefly, the new plans are as follows: To extend the existing piers, to construct a new pier to practically remodel the Victoria Pier, to erect a new elevator and build a jetty in connection therewith, to construct six new sheds along the water front between the Victoria Pier and the Laurier Pier, to dredge the present ship channel within the harbor limits, to dredge the channel on the south side of St. Helen's Island to a navigable depth, to construct 20 island embankments concentrically arranged in a semi-circle above Victoria Bridge, to lengthen the Bickerdike Pier and build two bascule bridges.

By consulting the smaller subjoined map the new pier will be observed extending nearly to the extension of the Bickerdike Pier and connected with it by a bascule bridge. Sheds will be erected on either side of this pier, as indicated in the plan. At Alexandra Pier an extension will be added, indicated by the black portion of the map, and on the right hand side of this plan two ships of six hundred and fifty feet will be noticed lying in their berths without their sterns projecting out into the ship channel. The King Edward and Jacques Cartier piers also will have the same extensions made to them. Between the Jacques Cartier and Victoria Piers a small jetty will be noticed on the plans, and at its base an elevator, which will be the new harbor commissioners' elevator. The jetty will make it possible for two ships to have access to the elevator, whereas one only could be accommodated alongside the quay. The Victoria Pier will undergo a complete transformation. At the present time it is a low level pier entirely, but if the new plans are carried out it will have both high and low level quays, with the addition of a jetty projecting out into the market basin. The jetty and the portion of the pier and quay surrounding the market basin will be low level. At this point there will be several ramps, which will make the transportation of goods from one level to the other easy. Level crossings also at this point will be eliminated by the use of elevated railways. Proceeding along the water front toward the point where the Laurier, Tarte and Sutherland Piers are situated a series of sheds will be constructed, as indicated on the large plan. These sheds will be of the standard steel construction type, and will be a source of great convenience to the vessels, which unload at these points along the water front. Behind the sheds the railways will be doubletracked and elevated. The darkened portions of the large plan indicate the portions of the river which will be dredged to a greater depth than they are at the present time. The island embankments are shown concentrically arranged above Victoria Bridge. These islands are the most important feature of the whole scheme, as they are intended to hold the ice back in the spring time until it is disintegrated by the sun, and this way any danger of a jam below the island will be obviated.

RUSSIAN METHODS'

So Councillor Trenholme Stigmatized Mayor Marcil's New Motion.

POWER TO CALL IN POLICE.

Stormy Scene Provoked by Mayor's Remedy for Disobedience to the Chair.

Mayor Marcil presided at last night's meeting of the Council of Notre Dame de Grace, and all the councillors were present.

After the minutes had been read and adopted the Mayor introduced a set of rules of procedure which had been drawn up at his request by the town solicitor, and founded upon the procedure followed in the City Council of Montreal. The new rules provided that members should speak only once on the question before the council and not longer than ten minutes, except the mover of a resolution, who was allowed fifteen minutes.

Councillor Trenholme did not object to this change in the rules of debate, but when the secretary read the proposed new rule giving the Mayor the power to call in the police and have any member of the council arrested and taken to the police station who did not obey the ruling of the Mayor when called to order, there was an explosion.

Councillors Trenholme and Decarie protested against the adoption of such a drastic rule.

Councillor Trenholme exclaimed that he would not consent to be muzzled like a mad dog, and indignantly asked that the mayor if he intended to introduce Russian methods of government in the Council of Notre Dame de Grace. The rule would be humilating and every one who accepted it would be a slave. The mayor could not humiliate a Britisher to that extent, and he would suffer for this attempt. It was a shame. If the mayor had proposed to introduce the rules of procedure followed in the City Council he would accept them as far as they could be applied under the charter of Notre Dame de Grace, but he protested against such drastic rules as the mayor proposed.

After a long discussion it was finally resolved to accept the rules followed by the City Council, as far as they would apply under the charter of the town.

Ald. Decarie called attention to petitions that were being circulated for signatures against annexation to Montreal, and asked if the canvassers were paid with the money of the town at the rate of $2.50 a day.

The mayor having admitted that it was the case, Councillor Decarie moved that $1,000 be appropriated to pay canvassers for signatures to petitions in favor of annexation. He argued that as one-half of the taxpayers favored annexation it was unfair to spend their money in procuring signatures against annexation.

The mayor replied that the petitions which were being circulated were not against annexation but against forcible annexation, and this ended the discussion.

Councillor Trenholme moved that a statement of the money expended be submitted to the Council each month, which was adopted.

THE CIRCUIT COURT.

Delegation of the Bar Will Ask Premier to Appoint More Judges.

A delegation composed of Messrs. E. Monty, treasurer, and A. Vallee, secretary of the Senior Bar Association; Mr. Henry Elliott, K.C., representing the Council, with Mr. Leon Garneau, president, and A. Genest, secretary, of the Junior Bar Association, is going to Ottawa to-day to meet Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Hon. A. B. Aylesworth, Minister of Justice, and the Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux, Postmaster-General, to discuss improvements to the Circuit Court service.

The delegates will ask the appointment of three more judges, and also that the salary of the judge be raised from $3,000 to $5,000.

In support of this request the delegation will present a strong memorial, endorsed by the various commercial and banking associations of the city, asking that the Government take the matter up without delay. The memorial sets forth that the Circuit Court at present is unable to keep up with the growing work, owing to insufficiency of judges, to such an extent that the rolls are now about three thousand cases behind, while it takes about eighteen months to get a case before the court, the consequence being that business men hesitate to come before this court, as there is a danger that before the case comes up the witnesses will have disappeared.

ENTERTAINED BY LADY TAIT.

Lady Tait gave an entertainment last night for the Children's Memorial Hospital. Madame Montague Yates gave an address entitled 'A new song.' Mrs. Clarke Merritt gave a violin solo, and Mrs. Laing sang a group of songs. Lady Tait was the chairman, and introduced the speaker. Mrs. Hutchins moved a vote of thanks, seconded by Mrs. Chisholm, who had arranged the entertainment. There was a handsome collection in aid of the hospital.

FIRE IN STE. CUNEGONDE.

Sash and Door Factory Destroyed and Damage Estimated at $15,000.

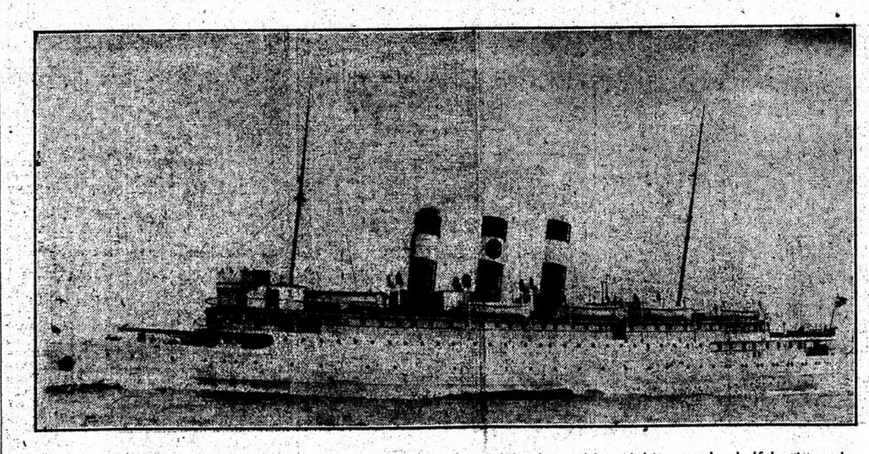
About 11 o'clock last night fire broke out in the sash and door factory of Messrs. Fauteaux and Fils, Fauteux avenue, off Vinet street, Ste. Cunegonde Ward, and the damage done will probably amount to some fifteen thousand dollars, half of which is sustained by the occupants of the factory and half by the proprietor, Mr. G. H. Ducharme. Considerable insurance was carried by both so that the loss will not be total. It is not known how the fire originated as it had gained considerable headway before the alarm was given. The alarm was given from box 3419 and Chief Tremblay, who was at fire headquarters, jumped into his new automobile and is said to have reached the fire in two minutes.

Sub-Chiefs Mitchell and Briere looked after the details of the fight against the devouring element. Owing to the proximity of dwellings on each side of the factory the struggle to save them was a strenuous one, but the firemen drenched the buildings on all sides, with a good force of water and were successful in their efforts. The fire was confined to the building in which it started, a wooden structure covered with tin, but it was completely gutted.

TELEGRAPHIC BRIEFS.

'El Pais,' a Madrid newspaper, commenting upon the proposed raising of the United States battleship 'Maine,' from Havana Harbor, suggests that an examination of the wreck be made by a mixed commission of American, Spanish and French engineers to determine the cause of the warship's destruction.

Monday is expected to be the critical day in the situation at the C. P. R. coal docks at Fort William, as the expected boats will begin to arrive and unload package freight. Already 120 former employees have been taken on again, but all of the Greeks and Southern Italians, who led in last year's riots and bloodshed, are on the company's black list. A number of men have arrived from outside points, and these are being placed in the hotel under the protection of the C. P. R. police and outside the danger zone. The 'longshoremen's union may take exception to some of the men thus brought in, as they have no cards.



The new Grand Trunk Pacific SS. 'Prince Rupert,' on her trial trip, making eighteen and a half knots an hour. This steamship left England on April 1 for Vancouver, British Columbia, via the Straits of Magellan, to go into commission in the British Columbia coast service.

LARGE COLLIER AGROUND.

Newport News, Va., April 15.—The British steamer Manhattan, carrying 11,601 tons of coal, valued at $34,000, and consigned to the United States naval station at Mare Island, California, is hard aground at the mouth of the harbor. Three tugs have been at work attempting to float the vessel, but it is possible that a portion of her cargo may have to be lightened.

THE LAST POST FUND.

Lots Purchased in Cote des Neiges And Mount Royal Cemeteries.

The ground committee of the 'Last Post' Fund have purchased two burial lots, one in Mount Royal and the other in the Cote des Neiges cemetery. A formal dedication is hoped for in the near future.

WULLNER AGAIN.

Dr. Wullner, the great German singer, was heard for the third time at Windsor Hall, last night, charming the hearts of a most enthusiastic audience. He possesses the ability to infuse his rendering with the very spirit of the composition rendered. His voice is deeply sympathetic.

'Kein Hans, Kein Heimal,' by Brahms, was rendered in splendid style, winning an encore. On special request, Schumann's 'Two Grenadiers,' which was given by the Doctor on one of his previous visits, was sung in such a way as to win prolonged applause. 'The Witch's Song,' however, was his most appreciated number, giving him great scope for his dramatic as well as his vocal powers. Coenraad V. Bos was an able accompanist. Dr. Wullner left for Vancouver after the concert last night.

WALDMAN FIRE PUZZLE

Chief Tremblay and Detective Cowans Stick to Original Views.

A SECOND EXAMINATION.

'Although Dr. Hersey is an Expert, I Have to Differ With Him,' Says the Chief.

Chief Tremblay, of the fire department, was the principle witness examined at the Waldman inquiry yestetrday afternoon, and his opinion was that the fire on the second floor was quite separate from that in the cellar. Detective Connors was also examined and he repeated the evidence given by him at a previous hearing of the inquiry, that there had been a fire on the second floor quite separate from that in the cellar. Both witnesses had re-examined the place and the result was that they were more than ever convinced in what they had already sworn to. Chief Tremblay, however, admitted that it was possible for the fire to have jumped from the stairway to the corner of the second floor, when cross-examined on that point by Mr. Jacobs.

Chief Tremblay was asked by Mr. Laflamme if the fire could have shot through the balustrades to the north-east corner without burning them more when the explosion occurred.

'No,' he replied, 'it might have forced the fire through, although it occurred in the cellar. If the fire had been raging fiercely enough to have reached the northeast corner it would certainly have set fire to the west end first. There were a lot of cardboard boxes between, which were not burned, while seventeen feet away, right in the corner, the cloth and stuff was badly burned.'

Witness said it was not likely that the fire would have broken through the balustrades over the top of the cupboard and shelving to the northeast corner and leave the paper boxes in the way unharmed. He did not see why the boxes did not burn altogether, while some piece goods which were not very inflammable were burned. It looked very extraordinary to him.

'What could have started the fire on the second floor then?'

'It is a puzzle to me,' said Chief Tremblay. Especially after my men put streams on the fire there almost as quickly as on the first floor. The intersection of the stairway on the third floor was much more burned than on the second flat, but the fire had done less damage there.'

'Can you connect the two fires?'

'No, I cannot. Had there been inflammable goods there I might have been able to, but I cannot understand these piece goods burning themselves down to the ground while a few feet away nothing was burning.'

The witness was cross-examined by Mr. Jacobs, and asked as to the evidence given on the previous day by Dr. Milton Hersey. The chief said that although the latter was an expert he had to differ with him. As to Mr. Jacobs's theory that the fire had gone through on the ground floor from the stairway and shot across to the north-east corner, witness said it might have occurred in that way, but in that case he thought it would have burned the paper and stuff nearer the stairway before the goods in the corner.

Detective Connore was also recalled, and said he adhered to his original evidence that there had been two fires. Detective Boulard, who had also examined the building, gave similar evidence.

The investigation will be resumed on Monday afternoon.

LA TRAVIATA.

The French Opera Company, of New Orleans, continued its successes of the week with the production of 'La Traviata' last evening. The audience was not so large as on some of the previous evenings, and it was a pity, for in every way the company maintained the high standard already set up. Again the audience was mainly composed of French-Canadians. Mlle. Rolland, in her role of Violetta, was excellent and quite captivated the audience. In her singing of 'Twas he, perchance,' and 'Farewell to the bright visions,' in the closing act, she scored a decided success, and at the fcall of the curtain was rapturously applauded. The work of Mr. Nuibe as Rodolph, also stood out prominently, both singing and acting reaching a high standard. The other characters were well sustained. The orchestration was all that could be desired.

To-night the company will produce 'Les Huguenots,' which will be attended by Sir Lormer Gouin, Premier of the Province of Quebec, and party of friends. Mayor Guerin and party have also signified their intention of attending the performance.

OBJECTS TO ST. HENRI TAX.

In action entered in court yesterday by Mr. C. H. Letourneux, bay-law for its object the annulment of a by-law passed by the city in 1906, fixing at $2.97 per foot the special tax for the construction of a sewer in one of the streets of St. Henri. The plaintiff's claim is that a previous tax of $1.50 per foot, fixed by the Council of St. Henri previous to the annexation, is the only one valid.

UNITED STATES STEEL BONDS SITUATION

The market stability of United States Steel sinking fund 5s. is due largely to the methods of the Corporation during the past year or two in financing its requirements.

Holders of this issue have had since 1907 the assurance that no more of the bonds can come into the market, while the sinking fund, according to terms of which $1,000,000 is now applied annually to purchase of the bonds at not exceeding 110 and interest and after April 1, 1913, will be applied to redemption of drawn bonds at the same price, is constantly decreasing the original $200,000,000 issue.

The principal increases in bonded indebtedness of the Steel Corporation since organization, other than through issuance of subsidiary companies' bonds, have been through issuance of $150,000,000 second mortgage sinking fund 5s. for preferred stock conversion in 1903, the same year that the Union-Charon properties were acquired, sales of $20,000,000 of these bonds that year to reimburse the treasury for construction and improvement expenditures ad sale of an additional $30,000,000 in 1907 in connection with purchase of Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railway Co. In only two other years has the Corporation shown net increases in bonded and debenture debt —$4,601,390 in 1904 and $12,718,639 in 1909. The changes since organization have been:—

	Outstanding.	Net change inc.
1901	$366,097,693	.....
1902	363,655,459	$ *2,442,235
1903	570,544,757	206,889,298
1904	575,146,147	4,601,390
1905	570,472,264	*4,673,883
1906	564,670,876	*5,801,389
1907	602,320,511	37,649,935
1908	594,865,534	*7,454,977
1909	607,584,173	12,718,639

*Decrease.

From April 1, 1901, to Dec. 31, 1909, bonds and mortgages paid and retired by all companies totalled $62,-687,330, of which $47,182,284 was retired with sinking funds provided from net earnings. Trustees of the sinking funds held on Dec. 31 last, $26,847,000 of the Corporation's 50-year first mortgage 5 percent bonds and $7,849,500 second mortgage sinking funds 5s.

At the close of last year the Corporation had in the treasury available for sale bonds of subsidiaries of only $400,000, in addition to which there remained $1,362,000 first and collateral trust bonds of Union Steel Co. available for issue to cover capital expenditures.

United States Steel Properties and Work During Last Year

New York, April 16.—United States Steel directors will take dividend action a week from next Tuesday. In steel circles the consensus of opinion now is that the common stock will be placed on a 5 percent basis. According to one interest the directors, to a large extent, may be influenced to take this action by the reargument in the Standard Oil and Tobacco cases and a better steel outlook.

In the first quarter of the current year earnings were about $41,500,000, which would leave a surplus not far from 20 percent on the common. The Corporation can declare $35,000,000 a year to its common shareholders, and at the rate earnings are now running have a balance for new construction of a total of $65,000,000 or $70,000,000 a year. This would seem to justify 5 percent basis.

Since organization the surplus available for dividends on the common has averaged between 8% and 9 percent a year. With capacity double what it was at organization, the average surplus for the common over the next ten years should show a large increase.

Condition of Illinois Central is Unimpaired

Chicago, April 16.—President Harahan says Illinois Central's condition physically and financially, is as good as twenty years ago. He denies positively that directors or other eastern interests have begun investigation, but does not deny that he is making one.

Henry C. Ostermann admits that stock in Ostermann Manufacturing Company was formerly held by Illinois Central employees, but not by officials.

Detroit United Ry.

Earnings of the Detroit United Railway for March show a large increase over last year. For the fourth week gross earnings were $227,463, an increase of $48,709 over the same week last year. Total for the month, $675,415; increase, $123,849. The total gross for the year to date is $1,842,583, an increase of $312,-269 over the corresponding period a year ago.

Serious Case is Up Before Governor Hughes

Albany, April 15.—Mr. Frank N. Hoffstot, president of the Pressed Steel Car Company, appeared in person before Governor Hughes, yesterday, to oppose extradition from this state under the warrant issued by Governor Stuart, of Pennsylvania, on the request of the Pittsburg authorities charging him with conspiracy and bribery of Pittsburg councilmen.

Governor Hughes gave counsel on both sides until Monday, to submit briefs on the points of law raised.

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GRAND TRUNK IN NEW ENGLAND ---ITS GROWTH

Though Grand Trunk has hundreds of miles of leased or controlled trackage in New England and enters every New England state except Rhode Island, unusual interest has attached to its proposition to lay an additional 65 miles of road which would give it access to the last of the six states. That this new road would give the Grand Trunk a third seaport on the New England coast, at Providence, has been viewed with some misgivings by other Atlantic ports.



Mr. Hays.

It has also been felt that this Providence extension would ultimately be discovered to be the eastern link of the proposed new road from Buffalo to Troy, which in spite of official denial is in many quarters still held to be backed by Grand Trunk.

As a matter of fact, it is probable that the significance of proposed Rhode Island extension lies in the part it is likely to play in the development of the Grand Trunk Pacific rather than in the development of local New England affairs. The Grand Trunk railway has for three years been centering its attention and resources on its extension to the Pacific coast, and in another two years it should have completed the laying of 3,600 miles of new trackage, across virgin territory, at a cost to the company and the Canadian Government of $360,000,000.

This new trackage will undoubtedly offer to shippers traffic advantages not possessed by any other transcontinental in the way of low gradients, and a decrease of 500 miles in the water haul to the Orient. But the officials of Grand Trunk in the next few years will find in the task of providing paying traffic for the new road a problem which might well stagger a road on a firmer financial footing than Grand Trunk, though it be heavily backed by government guarantees.

It is doubtful, however, if along its entire lines, that road could find a territory so rich in traffic possibilities, as will be opened to it by the expenditure of only $4,000,000 on 65 miles of trackage in Rhode Island. Perhaps $200,000,000 would not be too high an estimate of the annual production of manufactured products in the territory which will be tapped, and of this amount the 500,000 population of the state, does not probably consume 5 percent.

As to the prospect of developing any great volume of Canadian export traffic through Providence, it is a question whether any Canadian road, whose very credit is dependent on the patronage of the Canadian Government, would desire or dare to give to United States ports any but the overflow business of its own ports of entry.

The part played by Mr. Charles M. Hays in the upbuilding of the promising railway is conceded to be a very important and effective one. The progress and growth of the transcontinental system will be interesting to watch.

Salient Points About the Dominion Coal Meeting —Remarks re the Merger

Any one attending the meeting of the Dominion Coal Company's shareholders held on the 12th inst., must have been impressed by the evident desire on the part of the management to make all the shareholders present thoroughly conversant with the present position and future prospects of the company.

From what was said it is quite evident that the directors of both the Coal Company and the Steel Company will shortly decide upon what they believe to be a fair basi son which to merge the common stocks of the two companies, and the results of their decision wil be submitted to the shareholders of both companies, leaving it of course in the power of any shareholder to make the exchange for merger stock or not as he may desire.

Looking back over the history of the two companies, shareholders can see for themselves that several millions of dollars could have been saved had this merger taken place some years ago, and it would appear to be in the interest of all that past differences be allowed to drop and any fair basis of amalgamation decided upon by the directors of both companies be accepted.

By such a course no room wil be left for further trouble, and the present management, which has proved itself most capable, can devote their time to the upbuilding of the business as a whole. It must be remembered that in this case the advantages of a merger will be gained without cost to the shareholders, said Mr. Colin M. McCuaig, and in addition to the more economical management of the business a much wider market will be enjoyed for the stock than if the companies remained entirely separate.

EARLY CLOSING MOVEMENT IN HULL.

Ottawa, April 14.—The Roman Catholic clergy of Hull to-day flooded the city with circulars calling upon citizens to support the movement for early-closing of hotel bars.

WORLD'S SUPPLY OF IRON ORE IS INDREASING

Boston, April 16.—Consumption of iron ore in the United States is running at the rate of about 55,000,000 tons per annum, while Germany uses 32,000,000 tons and Great Britain 27,000,000 tons, or 114,000,000 tons for these three countries alone. Coincident with the rapid growth of the world's demand for iron, the tendency has been towards a poorer average quality of ore mined, necessitating increased gross outputs to furnish the same amount for the market. This fact has naturally called forth from time to time statements predicting the early exhaustion of his great natural resource.

As a matter of fact, deposits of iron ore have been discovered during the past two or three years which have raised the world's minable store of that metal to twice its previous total.

The Federal government has recently issued a report to the effect that there are 800,000,000 tons of a particular kind of iron ore in the Birmingham district of Alabama, and northern capitalists have purchased another southern tract containing 700,000,000 tons. The iron ore regions of the Adirondacks are estimated to contain at least 1,000,000,000 tons of high-grade ore.

United States Steel engineers have reported the existence in ranges westward of Lake Superior of not less than 2,500,000,000 tons of high-grade iron ore and 65,000,000,000 to 70,000,000,000 tons of lower grades. The Oliver Iron Company, the ore branch of the Steel Corporation, is understood to be investing $3,000,000 in a plant to concentrate the lower grade ores.

After extensive drill-hole operations, a single 40-acre tract to the Marquette range has been estimated to hold 15,000,000 tons of high-grade ore and 237,000,000 tons of mixed grades which can be concentrated. Fully 25,000 drill holes have already been made in the Lake Superior iron fields, and the work is being constantly expanded. Plans are also under way for mining ore on a large scale in southeastern Wisconsin.

In Canada also iron ore territory is being extensively developed. The Dominion government proposes a comprehensive examination this spring of about 22,000 square miles of land in Labrador, which it is claimed contain one of the largest deposits of high-grade ore in the world.

In connection with large foreign sources of iron supply, the Brazilian government has prepared a detailed survey of high-grade deposits in Minas Geraes, approximating the enormous total of 12,000,000,000 tons and running 60 percent to 75 percent iron.

Likewise recent explorations of four Cuban iron regions are said to indicate the existence of 2,000,000 tons of ore, while in another location, now under investigation by American capitalists, 1,000,000,000 tons more are claimed to be available.

Standard Oil Surplus is Piling Up at an Enormous Rate—'Rights'

New York, April 16.—The annual statement of Standard Oil Company of New York, one of the leading subsidiaries of Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, would indicate that the subsidiaries of Standard Oil are piling up surplus at an enormous rate. Profit and loss surplus of Standard Oil Company of New York in 1907 was $11,186,104, whereas in 1910 it was $31,631,369, a gain of approximately $20,500,000.

The statement contains puzzling features. It reports liquid assets of $123,-000,000, against which is a floating debt of nearly $92,000,000, and accounts payable of $6,500,000. The difference between liquid assets and accounts payable and floating debt is approximately $25,000,000. The statement would indicate a very prosperous condition, with total assets nearly $148,000,000, and that floating debt, so called, represents advances to other companies associated with Standard Oil of New Jersey.

Excess assets, including so-called floating debt, compare:—

1910	$24,754,485
1909	23,757,381
1908	16,133,844
1907	10,985,640

Net profits in 1906 were $9,566,031; dividends $1,489,990; book value $26,062,-610. As excess assets are close to $25,-000,000, it would seem that book value was much underestimated.

Standard Oil of New Jersey has over 100 subsidiaries. In 1906, 28 of these reported aggregate net profits of $70,-400,369. Of net profits, $50,375,076 was paid in dividends. Book value of these plants was approximately $232,000,000.

The book value of these 28 properties must have increased at least $80,000,-000 over the last four years to $310,000,-000. The showing of these 28 properties would seem to bear out statements that Standard Oil could liquidate, and with the proceeds pay shareholders a sum equivalent to the present market value of the stock.

It is because of the enormous increase in surplus that many shareholders anticipate valuable 'rights' after the company is freed from litigation.

United States Steel and the Common Stock Rate

New York, April 16.—On December 31, 1909, the Steel Corporation subsidiaries owned or leased 58,358 acres of coking coal land in the Connellsville region. In addition, they own 21,203 acres of surface property and 64 coke-making plants, with 20,933 bee-hive ovens. Six of the coal plants are not connected with coking plants.

In teh Pocahontas region the Corporation leases 65,133 acres of coking coal land and owns 36 acres of surface coal lands. It owns eight coke plants, with 2151 ovens. It had four coal plants. Total acreage of coking coal lands for the two regions is 123,491.

Total acreage of steam coal lands owned or leased by the Corporation is 34,213, in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and West Virginia, but chiefly in Pennsylvania. It also owns 1600 acres of surface coal lands.

In the South the Corporation owns over 320,000 acres of coal territory, of which 181,124 acres include surface and mineral interests, 148,245 mineral interests only, and 5967 surface rights only. On these lands there are 24 mines, which produce coal for sale and for manufacture of coke. The coke plants number 77, with 2374 ovens.

The Corporation has three plants for by-product coke, comprising 612 ovens. In 1909 the Corporation mined 3,089,021 tons of coal for purposes other than coke making, against 3,008,810 in 1908. Its total output of coke in 1909 was 13,-590,112 tons, against 8,169,931 in 1908.

National Lead Company Making Good Progress Along Conservative Lines

New York, April 16.—National Lead net during the generally prosperous year 1909 increased only $90,000 over the depression period of 1908. The explanation lies in that National Lead Company showed a decrease of only $40,000 in 1908 from 1907, whereas industrial companies in general suffered heavy losses. With 6½ percent earned on the 5 percent common stock, freedom from sharp fluctuations between good and bad times is strongly indicated.

National Lead Company is plodding along, doing nothing sensational in acquiring properties, increasing capital or raising dividends. Its only acquisition during the year was a small cartridge concern in Massachusetts. Whatever advancement it accomplishes is a result of superior goods, increasing reputation and improvement in selling and distributing.

National Lead has paid 5 percent on its preferred since incorporation. After deduction of this dividend percentages available for distribution to common stock, as well as actual disbursements since 1907, have been:—

	1909	1908	1907
Percentage earned	5.23	5.78	5.99
Percentage paid	5.00	5.00	4.75
To profit and loss	.23	.78	1.24

WESTERN UNION & ITS SYSTEM OF OPERATION

The vote of the executive committee of Western Union that no increase in dividends be made until plant is in the highest state of efficiency and salaries of employees have been increased or readjusted means that it will be five years at the earliest before the company changes the current 8 percent rate.

At present Western Union is earning at the rate of between 6 percent and 7 percent on its $100,000,000 capital stock. This leaves a balance of between $2,-000,000 and $3,000,000 net earnings each year above the 8 percent dividend to apply either for plant rehabilitation or betterment in working conditions of the company's employees.

The recent announcement is simply following out the broad lines laid down by the American Telephone interests when they assumed responsibility for the operation of the company. Their statement then was that plant was to be rehabilitated first; service o the public would then be extended and greater facilities provided. In the third place, employees would receive more substantial recompense, and lastly, when the other three matters had been worked out, stockholders would be entitled to larger dividends.

For the year to end June 30 next, the Western Union should earn 6½ percent. An increase of at least 1 percent yearly above this figure may be accepted as the minimum rate of gain in share profits for the next few years. This means that in another five years Western Union should be earning between 11 and 12 percent on its present stock. The balance of earnings above dividends is greatly needed in reconstruction work, and its use for this purpose will undoubtedly be sufficient to prevent any new financing.

For the last ten years Western Union has been practising a system of operation where economy had become a fine art. This policy was worked to such an extent that salaries have been largely neglected, and the company by its inability to pay a better scale of wages, was gradually demoralizing and crippling its entire system.

The coming increases in salaries will, therefore, work a change as important and far-reaching as any single move since the company passed under the wing of the Telephone Company.

On a 2 percent dividend basis Western Union is probably showing American Telephone a net income return on its big investment in the company's stock just about sufficient to pay the carrying charge. It is evident that Telephone is building on broad lines and that hope of immediate return is being subordinated to the principle of sound up-building of property and improvement of operating conditions.

Recession in Business Orders of Woollen Trade

Boston, April 16.—The woollen industry continues to live up to its previous reputation as one of the most sensitive business barometers. Attention has been concentrated upon the curtailment among cotton mills, but the very marked contraction in output of the woollen mills of the country, particularly New England mills, has practically escaped comment.

At the present moment it is not safe to place the percentage of worsted machinery in operation throughout the country at above 66 percent of the total, while 70 percent only of woollen goods machinery is in operation.

American Woollen has suffered along with other worsted and woollen manufacturers in the general contraction in the industry but not as much relatively, because of its large orders taken early in the year.

This contraction has practically all occurred in the case of American Woollen within the last two months or two months and a half. In fact, up to almost the first of February, its mills were running at full capacity, and orders taken indicated the continuance of the splendid volume of sales booked during 1909.

The cessation of buying orders is not natural, for there is no overstocking on the part of the jobbers. The let-up in orders has been produced partly by high prices, based on high wool, but more especially by the loss of confidence in the trade because of the general unsettlement in business.

The situation is in no sense parallel to that which followed on the heels of the 1907 panic, however, and for this reason: In 1907 stocks of manufactured worsted and woollen goods in jobbers and retailers' hands were large. Today there is no big accumulation. In fact, the tendency is directly toward a shortage. Buyers have become timid because of the very evident recession in business activity in other lines, and because of the trying experiences of the 1907 panic.

Woollen authorities have no hesitation in stating that in the present disparity between consumption and production there is gradually being created a vacuum into which the big woollen company is bound to sell heavily within the next few months.

Good Demand for all Seasonable Lines in and About Toronto.

In Toronto little change has been shown in the business conditions of the week. Wholesalers are busy on all seasonable lines and are well pleased with the volume of trade moving. A good sorting trade is reported for general lines and orders are for fairly large parcels and covering good assortments of lines.

Re-orders for drygoods are quite satisfactory and a good fall business is already opening up. The tendency in values continues towards firmness. Large shipments of hardware are now going forward, the demand for paints, oils and builders' supplies being unusually heavy. There is also considerable local activity in this direction.

A good steady movement is reported in staple groceries and prices are generally firm. Country trade is good and deliveries of produce fair with value firm. Few hides are coming in and trade is quiet as tanners are holding off. Leather is quiet at firm prices. Dairy produce is firm on light deliveries.

Breadstuffs are dull, with deliveries light as farmers are busy on the land. Ontario crop indications are reported good.

Additions to Tehuantepec System Being Negotiated

The Jebson Line, now operating two steamships of 3,500 tons burden between Vancouver, Sound ports, San Francisco, and Mexico to Salina Cruz, connecting with the Tehuantepec National Railway at Salina Cruz, across the Isthmus to Puerto Mexico, on the gulf, are negotiating for the purchase of two steamers of larger capacity to run in connection with those now in use, giving a fortnightly service between Vancouver, Puget Sound and Salina Cruz.

Other vessels owned will probably be put on these routes in the early spring as competitors for the coastwise and Alaskan trade. These contemplated additions to the coastwise and Mexican line fleets indicate that the trade conditions are steadily improving, and that the Port of Vancouver is rapidly assuming a prominent place as a distributing point for goods.

Conditions at the Coast

At Vancouver and Victoria all lines of trade report an excellent volume of business moving and the outlook for future trade is decidedly cheerful. Provincial industries are busily engaged, and development work in the newer portions of the country is going forward rapidly.

Collections are generally fair to good, and money seems to be moderately free in all directions.

Captain Elder, of the s. s. Mariner, of Glasgow, a native of Kirkcaldy, has been presented by the Lord Provost of Glasgow with the decoration conferred upon him by the King of Italy in recognition of his services in saving life during the earthquake at Messina in December, 1908.

AGRICULTURAL CONDITIONS EXCELLENT

Ottawa, April 15.—A bulletin of the Department of Agriculture just issued shows that at the end of March the quantity of wheat in farmers' hands in the whole of Canada was about 18.28 percent of the crop of last year. This is 30,484,000 out of 166,744,000 bushels, as compared with 20.23 percent or 22,-747,000 bushels out of the harvest of 112,434,000 bushels in 1908. Of oats there was 40.05 percent or 141,499,000 out of 353,466,000 bushels as against 43.62 percent or 109,232,000 out of 250,-377,000 bushels last year. Of barley there was 29.31 percent or 18,517,000 out of 63,213,000 bushels as against 33.56 percent or 15,692,000 out of 46,762,000 bushels last year. Of buckwheat there was 1,835,000 out of 7,806,000 bushels, being 23.50 percent as against 29.03 percent or 2,078,000 bushels out of 7,153,-000 bushels last year. Of corn, which was nearly all produced in Ontario, there was on farms at the end of March 3,604,-000 bushels out of a total crop of 19,-257,000 bushels. Of potatoes there was 43,289,000 out of 99,087,200 bushels or 43.68 percent as against 44.10 percent or 32,542,111 bushels out of a crop of 73,-790,000 bushels last year.

and other roots there was 35.93 percent, being 17,166,000 out of 107,724,600 bushels, as against 39.18 percent or 33,671,-000 bushels out of 101,248,000 bushels last year. Of hay and clover there was 23.51 percent, being 2,793,000 out of 11,-877,100 tons, as against 34.51 percent or 3,952,000 tons out of 11,450,000 tons of the crop of 1908.

It is estimated that 95.87 percent of the wheat crop of the Dominion in 1909, equivalent to 159,868,000 bushels, was of merchantable quality; of oats 90.86 percent, being 321,190,000 bushels; of barley 92.87 percent, being 51,449,000 bushels; of rye 89.98 percent, being 1,543,000 bushels; of buckwheat 87.42 percent, being 6,825,000 bushels; of corn 81.04 percent, being 15,606,000 bushels; of potatoes 79.86 percent, being 79,140,000 bushels; of turnips 86.17 percent, being 92,-833,000 bushels of the total yield. Three of the crops were over 90 percent in quality, four ranged from 80 to 90, and only one was under 80 percent.

In the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, the quantity of wheat on farms at 31 March was 18.90 percent, being 26,682,000 bushels out of a total produce of 147,452,000 bushels as against 17,391,000 or 18.93 percent out of 91,853,000 bushels last year. Of oats there was 45.44 percent, being 84,254,000 out of 185,439,000 bushels as against 44,-425,000 or 45.93 percent out of 96,718,000 bushels last year. Of barley there was 37.68 percent, being 10,818,000 out of 31,-358,000 bushels as against 7,722,000 or 33.68 percent out of 22,923,000 bushels last year.

The report of the Department of Trade and Commerce shows that there had been inspected at Winnipeg and points West, for the seven months ended March 31, 69,514 cars or 74,032,410 bushels of wheat, 13,154 cars or 23,092,600 bushels of oats, and 3,118 cars or 3,741,600 bushels of barley. At the same date last year the figures were 61,098 cars or 64,152,900 bushels of wheat, 9,152 cars or 16,473,600 bushels of oats, and 2,576 cars or 3,091,200 bushels of barley.

Of the total production of wheat in the Northwest provinces last year 96.48 percent was merchantable, of oats 95.13 percent, and of barley 95.44 percent. Manitoba shows the highest percentage of merchantable wheat, oats and barley, being 98.83 for wheat, 97.59 for oats, and 98.13 for barley. In Ontario there was at the end of March 3,017,000 bushels of wheat as against 4,550,000 bushels last year, of oats 37,780,000 as against 44,-715,000 bushels, of barley 4,920,000 as against 7,144,000 bushels, of potatoes 13,-224,000 as against 10,026,000 bushels, of turnips and other roots 11,658,000 as against 32,757,000 bushels in 1909. In Quebec at the same date there was on hand of oats 13,677,000 as against 14,-000,000 bushels in 1909, of potatoes 14,-671,000 as against 7,042,000 bushels, of turnips and other roots 2,161,000 as against 3,673,000 bushels last year. In the Maritime provinces there was on hand of oats 5,788,000 as against 6,089,-000 bushels last year, of potatoes 10,-970,000 as against 12,488,000 bushels, of turnips and other roots 2,837,000 as against 5,673,000 bushels in 1909.

The figures for 1909 are for the beginning of March, while those for this year are for the end of the same month.

The percentage of the products of the farm in 1910, which was of merchantable quality, ranks high for all the crops in all the provinces, the only exception being potatoes in the Maritime provinces, where correspondents report heavy losses to this crop through rotting.

The condition of live stock in the Dominion at the end of March was uniformly high for all classes of farm animals, being 93.98 for horses, 91.42 for milch cows, 89.30 for other cattle, 92.43 for sheep, and 92.77 for swine. In 1909 the condition of horses was 81.49, of milch cows 78.70, of other cattle 78.79, of sheep 78.32, and of swine 74.24. The high standard condition of live stock is attributed by correspondents to the mildness of the winter and to the excellent quality of hay and other fodder, particularly corn, and to the very general abundance of coarse grains and roots. The standard for a healthy and thrifty condition of farm animals is 100.

Correspondence received at the office of the Hon. Sydney Fisher, Minister of Agriculture, reports an early opening of spring in all parts of Canada, and in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, as well as in the counties of Ontario along Lake Erie and Lake Ontario, about one-half of the seeding was finished at the end of March. A very favorable account of the condition of fall wheat is given for Ontario at the same period, but in Alberta the crop suffered to some extent from drought at the seeding season and later from winter exposure.

Some Interesting Facts About the Middleman

The Wall Street 'Journal' says:—That the profits of middlemen are extortionate in some cases there can be no real question. In a personal letter, an experienced railroad officer points out that when he moved from New York to New Haven, he was asked five cents a pound more for beef and told that it was 'because the freight rates are so much higher to New Haven than to New York.' Freight rates are slightly higher with a single but all-important exception. That exception is dressed meat. The tariff rate on that commodity from Chicago and other western packing-house shipping points to New England is exactly the same as to New York. Certainly the rent of a market in New Haven cannot be greater than in New York, if, indeed, it be not much less.

The same official moved his residence again to Bangor, Me., where he found that it cost from four to five cents a pound more for beef than it had done in New Haven. It need hardly be said that this is irrespective of the general upward movement in prices. Again he was informed that 'excessive freight rates' caused the differences, although the rate to Bangor was and is exactly the same as to New Haven or New York.

With the advance in wages, railroads are confronted with the problem of putting their rates on a remunerative basis. If they do so, there need oe no hesitation in saying that there will be a further advance in retail prices, ridiculously out of proportion to the increased cost of transportation, and that the consumer will be informed that the railroads have made it necessary.

Increase of Business in the Middle West

Winnipeg reports say general business continues to increase in volume. The early spring has been favorable to the crop preparation, and there is a feeling of hopefulness regarding the coming grain yields.

Wholesalers generally report an excellent volume of sorting trade and in dry goods good orders for fall are being booked. Hardware houses are making large shipments, particularly in the way of builders' supplies. Values of provisions continue firm.

Several wholesale milliners say the spring business has been the largest of record. Collections are generally fair to good.

EXORBITANT DEMAND FOR FARM LABOR

Latest reports received by the Superintendent of Immigration from the officials of the Interior Department in the Western Provinces are full of public interest.

With the exception of a temporary lull in the early advent of warm weather, spring conditions are such as to warrant the expectation of a great increase in seeding acreage.

By the breaking up of winter conditions during March in all parts of the Provinces, farmers have been called upon to meet Nature's invitation and the opportunity has been seized with avidity. Farming operations having been launched with commendable promptness, a cry has gone forth for help.

The following list will show the condition of the labor markets in the various districts reported, and the wages offered, which may be accepted as authentic:—

Brandon, Man., men wanted, wages, $15 to $30.

Battleford, no demand.

Canora, men wanted, wages, $30 to $40.

Cralk, men wanted, wages, $35 to $45.

Calgary, supply equals demand, wages, $35.

Coutts, supply equals demand, wages, $35 to $45.

Daysland, men wanted, wages, $1.50 to $2 per day.

Dauphin, men wanted, wages, $10 to $35.

Davidson, men wanted, wages, $30 to $40.

Duck Lake, supply equals demand.

Dubuc, supply equals demand.

Edmonton, strong demand for experienced men, farm hands, railroad men, and also domestics, wages, $30 to $35 with board.

Emerson, men wanted, wages, $15 to $30.

Fort Saskatchewan, demand for men increasing, wages, $35 to $40.

Indian Head, men wanted, $35 to $40.

Innisfail, men wanted, wages, $25 to $30.

Lacombe, men wanted, wages, $25 to $35.

Lethbridge, men in great demand, wages, $25 to $45.

Lloydminster, little demand, wages, $30.

Makinak, no demand.

Maple Creek, no demand.

Macleod, men wanted, wages, $30 to $40.

Medicine Hat, no demand.

Moosomin, men wanted, wages, $35 to $40.

Moose Jaw, fair demand, wages, $20 to $30.

Nanton, supply limited, wages, $35 to $40.

Olds, men wanted, wages, $35 and board.

Quill Lake, no demand.

Regina, keen demand for all kinds of farm help, wages, $15 to $40.

Married couples, wages, $35 to $50.

Revelstoke, no demand.

Saskatoon, no demand.

Stettler, men wanted, wages, $20 to $35.

Strathcona, fair demand, wages, $30.

Swan River, men wanted, wages, $30.

Wetaskiwin, men wanted, wages, $30 to $40.

Winnipeg, men in great demand at Immigration Office, wages offered for season, $15 to $30 per month.

Yorkton, men wanted, $20 to $40.

These reports cover the three provinces, and it is anticipated that the demand will increase as the season advances. It is to be noted that the phenomenal influx of American settlers this season is affording most acceptable help not available in previous years. The wages offered include board, and are estimated according to the experience of the man offering.

European Sugar Production

New York, April 15.—According to statistics of sugar beet sowings there will be an increase of 5 percent in Germany and 12 percent to 15 percent in Austria, with acreage stationary in France. Production of sugar for the current season is estimated by Licht at 6,185,000 metric tons compared with 6,-543,865 in 1908-9 season.

Mexican Crude Rubber Co.

Control of the Mexican Crude Rubber Company will pass from Detroit interests to an English syndicate by exercise of option on about 90 percent of the $1,500,000 stock at $25 a share, par value $10.

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500	Paymaster	.14
2,000	Cobalt Development	.01
1,000	Empire Cobalt	.03
500	Kerr Lake Majestic	.10
66	Otisse	.08
1,000	Otisse Currie	.04
1,000	Prudential	.04½
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80	Waldman	.45
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LUMBER TRADE SHOWS SMALL IMPROVEMENT

Messrs. Farnworth and Jardine, timber and mahogay brokers, of Liverpool, in their circular for April say:—In the business of the past month there is no marked change to report, but there has been rather more enquiry, and a slightly better tone. Imports have been fair, and the deliveries in the aggregate show a little improvement compared with corresponding month last year; values generally have been maintained, and stocks of most of the leading articles are moderate.'

Following is their summary of Canadian woods:—

Pine Timber.—Of Waney First Class there have been no arrivals, the deliveries have been small, and stocks are light; values are very firm, and there has been improved enquiry for forward delivery. Second Class.—There has been more enquiry; the stock is light, and values rule firm. Square Pine.—The demand is very limited, and stocks though small, are sufficient; values are steady. Red Pine is seldom enquired for. Oak.—The demand continues very quiet, and the deliveries have been disappointing, but there is rather more enquiry for shipment next season; stocks are moderate, and values steady. Elm.—The demand is quiet, and the deliveries small, but stocks are moderate; values are firm. Pine Deals, Etc.—There has been more enquiry for good Sidings, but with this exception, there is little improvement in the demand to report; the deliveries have been disappointing, stocks are heavy but firmly held. Red Pine Deals.—There is little change to report.

Wholesale Houses Busy With Fairly Large Orders —Country Roads Better

Wholesale houses generally report a fairly active sorting trade, notwithstanding recent cold. The country roads around this district show considerable improvement.

Dry goods houses are in receipt of a few fall orders, but travellers state that most of their customers are not inclined to book fall orders, as they will have to carry over larger stocks than was anticipated, and prefer to wait until later on in the season. There is every prospect, however, of a good fall trade.

The woollen mills are busy on fall goods. Wholesale grocers state that while there is no change in the price of refined sugars, there is a much easier feeling in sympathy with the decline in the raw material. New dairy produce is beginning to arrive, and the outlook is for high prices. The trade is quite concerned over the large quantities of cream that is being exported to the United States, as it will curtail the make.

Real estate is booming greater than ever, some choice residential sections in Westmount which were recently placed on the market have had a tremendous rush, some $600,000 worth of land being sold within the past three weeks. Amongst the buyers were noted some well known Americans.

Remittances showed some improvement during the week, says Bradstreet's, and city collections are fair. The retail trade reports business active.

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HISTORIC DOCUMENT.

Paper Relating to Founder of Chateau de Ramezay Secured by Antiquarian Society.

At the regular monthly meeting of the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society, held last evening, the following accessions were reported:

To the museum, from Mr. H. H. Leman, an old wooden pillar from the American Presbyterian Church at the corner of St. James street and Victoria square. When the church was demolished some forty years ago this pillar was placed in front of 'The Old Blue Bells Inn,' corner of Craig and Little St. Antoine streets, where it remained until that land mark was torn down some five years ago; from Alfred Sandham, Toronto, a Roman middle bronze coin of Marcus Agrippa, and a denarius of Valerianus, also a small aluminum cheque; from Hector Painchaud an aluminum advertising token; from 'La Presse' Company a brass medal and an aluminum calender.

To the National Gallery, a framed map in the Chateau de Ramezay in 1758, and in the Chateau de Ramezay in 1779. This is the first object relating to the builder of the Chateau, which the society has been able to secure since the museum was started. The document is an authorization to his eldest surviving son, Lagesse, to represent him at a meeting to arrange for the laying out of certain concessions in one of the de Ramezay seigniories.

To the library, from the New York State Museum, Albany, seven volumes. From Judge Sicotte 32 volumes and two pamphlets. From J. A. U. Beaudry, sixteen almanacs.

Judge Sicotte reported that arrangements for the excursion to Ottawa had been definitely settled for May 14, and that tickets were now to be had from the members. The programme is, first to visit the mint on arrival at the Capital then after luncheon, to visit the Archives' Department, where some of the latest accessions of most precious documents will be shown to the visitors, and at five the excursionists are to be received by the Governor-General.

The paper of the evening on 'Early Canadian Almanacks,' was read by the Rev. Abbe N. Dubois, principal of Jacques Cartier Normal school. The learned Abbe, since he succeeded to the late Abbe Verrault, has taken a great interest in the library of the school, and has made it the richest in rare Canadians in the city. He has given special attention early Almanacks published in Canada and has by far the most complete collection of these to be found anywhere. Of these the first to apepar was Mespet s Almanack, published in 1777, only six months after he had set up his printing office in Montreal. In all, six Mesplet Almanacks were issued, of which the Abbe has five—two being unique. Of the Quebec Almanac commenced in 1871, and ceased in 1841, there were in all 59 yearly issues, of which he has 58, and the missing volume is not now known to exist; some eight or ten of these are unique and only two or three of several others extant. These two collections of Almanacs Mespet's and the Quebec series, as well as annual ephemeral issues were exhibited during the reading of the paper, as well as a copy of the rare Montreal directory of 1820. The lecturer in the course of his paper gave many historic details regarding the conditions of travel, the political personages, the clergy and other facts culled from these publications. He also exhibited a table, giving the number of known copies of the different issues of the Quebec Almanac extant, with names of the libraries in which they are to be found. At the close of the paper a very cordial vote of thanks was presented to Abbe Dubois for his most instructive paper.

TROUBLE AT CHANGSHA.

Governor Reported Killed and Foreigners Taking Refuge in River Craft.

London, April 15.—A special despatch from Peking says that the rioters are masters of the situation at Chang Sha. Some accounts say the governor has been killed and that the consuls fled with the missionaries and other foreigners, taking refuge on board a river craft. The Chinese regimen at Chang Sha has been unable to supress the disorders.

According to the despatch the British gunboat 'Thistle' has left Hankow in an endeavor to reach Changsha, but its success is doubted owing to the shallowness of the river.

SCOTS ENJOY CONCERT.

Closing Entertainment of Caledonian Society's Season Held Last Night.

The closing concert of the Caledonian Society was held in Stanley Hall last night, when a most enjoyable evening was spent in dancing and picture. The first part of the evening a sketch was given by Mr. Warren Joyner, supported by Mr. Bert Redford, and Miss Emma Henderson, who is only eight years of age. The playlet was entitled, 'The Daughter of an Actress,' and was very well rendered.

Afterward, the hall was cleared and dancing commenced among those who enjoyed that amusement in preference to card playing. The lovers of the latter went below stairs, where a game of progressive enchre was played, resulting as follows:—Ladies' prizes: First, Mrs. Boyle; second, Mrs. Wylie; third, Mrs. Henderson. Gentlemen's prizes: First, Mr. J. E. Carpenter; second, Mr. Jas. Bennet; third, Mr. J. D. McCuaig.

The prizes consisted of cut glass berry dishes, sugar bowls, and napples.

RETIRE FROM THE BRIGADE.

District Cheif Mitchell and Several Captains Leave Active Service.

Towards the end of the month District Chief Mitchell and five captains of the fire brigade will retire from active service, and Chief Tremblay



DISTRICT CHIEF MITCHELL.

will name their sucessors to the Board of Control, as well as two additional captains, one for the station in Delorimer Ward and the other for the new station in Cedar avenue, which is nearing completion.

The cautains to retire are: Captain Richard, No. 8 Station, Craig and Gain streets; Captain Bennett, No: 9 Station, Richardson street; Captain C. Giroux, No. 17 Station, St. Denis street; Captain Pelletier, No. 18 Station, St. Hubert street; Captain Charron, No. 19 Station, Fullum street.

The promotions made in the fire department will be the largersnumber made at one time for years past, and includes a district chief, eight captains and eight lieutenants. District Chief Mitchell, who is retiring, is one of the oldest officers of the brigade, having been a fire fighter for over thirty years.

REAL ESTATE.

The Hon. W. Owens has sold to Elias Rivet lots 4-261 to 266 in Hochelaga Ward, with the buildings erected thereon, fronting on Ontario street, between Bennett avenue and William David avenue, for $23,000.

Onesime Deslouers has sold to John Simpson parts of lots 380-23, 24 and 25 in Westmount, with the residences Nos. 4063 and 4065 Dorchester street, near Clandeboye avenue, for $28,000.

Mrs. Evangeliste Lecours has sold to Francois M. Guimont lot 339-342, in Laurier Ward, with the flats 197, 199 and 199A Fabre street, for $6,350. The property measures 25 x 103.

John Stewart has sold to Geo. O. Stanton part of lot 218-178 in Westmount, with the residence 607 Roslyn avenue, above Cote St. Antoine road, for $9,500. The property measures 30 by 111.

Mrs. Henry P. Graham has sold to James E. Wylie lots 1434-191B and 192A, in Westmount, with the dwelling fronting on Belmont Place, for $4,500. The property has an area of 2,223 square feet.

Amedee Lemire has sold to John A. Dutot the south-west half of lot 32-4-9 in Outremont, with dwellings fronting on Hutchison street, near Bernard avenue, for $4,750.

The following transfers in St. Andrew's Ward are reported:

No. 698 Sherbrooke stret west, near Mackay street, from Mrs. Henry Porter to Mrs. Walter Kavanagh, for $17,500. The lot measures 20.3 by 85.7.

Part of vacant lot 1755-28-1 and 29-1, Ontario avenue, with a total area of 8,329 square feet, from the Terrace Land Company, to Mrs. David R. Shirres, for $14,575.75.

Part of vacant lots 1755-21 and 28-1, Ontario avenue, from the Terrace Land Company, to Herbert Molson, for $26,298. Total area, 15,027.

No. 804C Dorchester street, near St. Matthew street, from Alex. Mackay to Abraham Jacobs, for $12,500.

CANADIAN CABLES.

BRITISH COLUMBIA ELECTRIC RAILWAY.

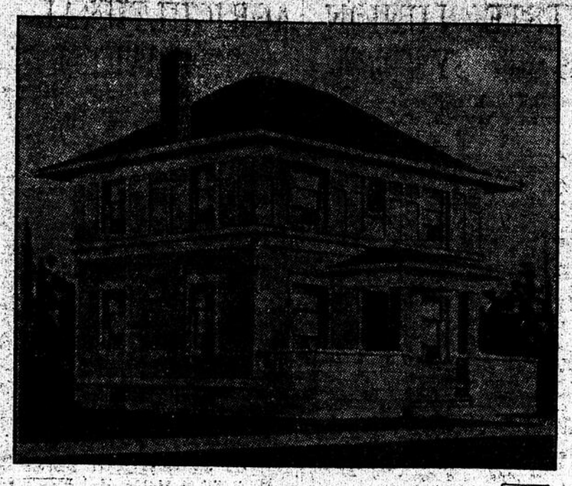
London, April 16.rThe British Columbia Electric Railway has declared a dividend of 8 percent for the half year.

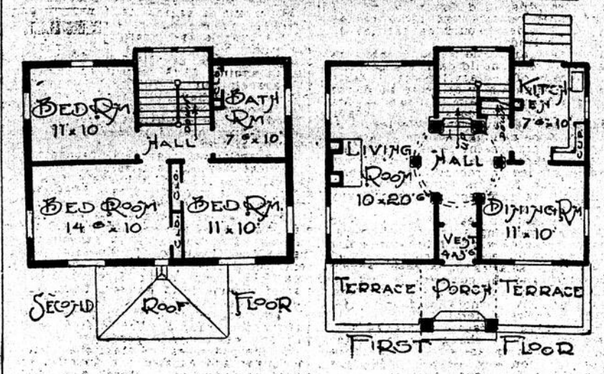
FREE FOOD.

London, April 16.—London free traders are hilarious about the self-confessed experience of one of the 'Imperial pioneers regarding free food. He exclaimed, 'I have found that the only place you get free food is in the workhouse.'

At Dublin, Mr. Justice Barton has delivered judgment on the question submitted to him arising out of the will of the late Miss Alice Mary Swifte, of Dublin, namely, whether a bequest of £4,000 New Consols to the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests, for the benefit of a cats' home, Dublin, was a valid charitable bequest. His Lordship said that it seemed to him that there was nothing to cut down or invalidate the original bequest, which in itself was clearly a valid charitable gift. It was agreed that the carriage of the scheme was to be given to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

A COUNTRY HOUSE FOR $2,150.



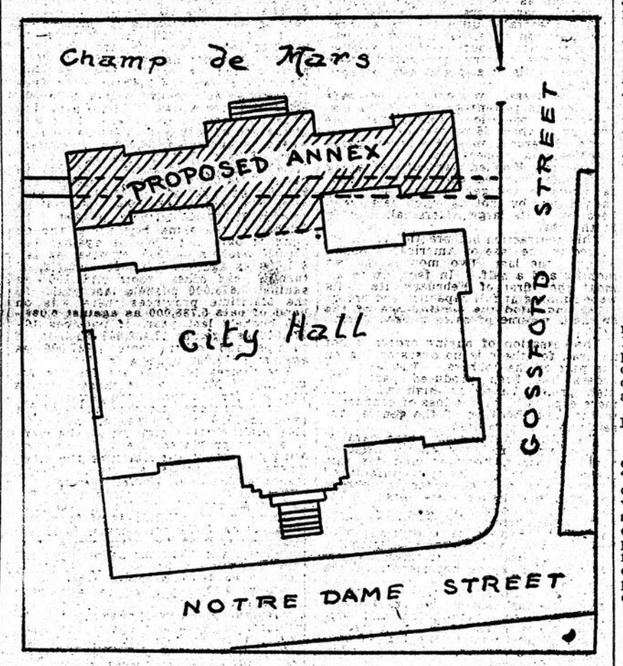


The 'Witness' has secured a series of plans of country houses and bungalows, costing from $500 to $3,500, and will publish them weekly, believing that readers who contemplate building will find them of great value. In each case the cost is estimated as closely as possible, but will vary, of course, according to locality. Working plans, specifications and details can be supplied by the 'Witness.'

DESIGN NO. 338, ILLUSTRATED ABOVE.

This two-story frame house will cost about $2,150. Size, 28 ft. x 21 ft. 6 in., not including front porch. Has concrete wall under whole house, with seven-foot cellar. Stories 9 ft. and 8 ft. 6 in. Inside finish for the first story, except kitchen, will be black ash with pine for balance of house. Exterior walls sided up to belt course, and above the belt, cement plastered. Price of working plans, specifications and details, $19. Blue print plants unchanged from book design, $13. Bill of materials, $7. No change from design can be made in blue print plans.

THE CITY HALL EXTENSIONS.



The proposed addition to the City Hall, shown in the above cut, has been prepared by Mr. Chausse, building inspector, at the instigation of the controllers. If constructed Mr. Chausse feels it would relieve the congestion which now obtains in the municipal headquarters. The whole ground floor could be appointed to the Police Department, while there would be ample room on the upper stories for those offices, which the new administration finds necessary. The proposed annex is somewhat peculiar in shape, but only a small extent of land is available, and it is Mr. Chausse's belief that this meets the needs without in any way hurting the present building.

All do not agree in this opinion. Ald. Resther, for instance, holds that a wing should be constructed at the east end of the present building. The City Hall would then match the Court House.

'Why,' he says, 'looking at the two buildings from Craig street would remind one of the Louvre.'

The cost of the proposed extension is estimated at $175,000.

SHIPPING NEWS



Inward.

Tunisian, arr'd Halifax	April 15
Victorian, left Liverpool	April 15
Lake Erie, arr'd St. John	April 15
Emp. of Ireland, arr'd St. John	April 15
Indiana, arr'd New York	April 15
Canada, arr'd Halifax	April 15
Nieuw Amsterdam, arr'd New York	April 15

Outward.

Emp. of Britain, arr'd L'pool	April 16
Lake Michigan, left Halifax	April 15
Virginian, left St. John	April 15
La Touraine, arr'd Havre	April 15
Neckar, arr'd Naples	April 15

MANCHESTER LINERS START.

The weekly sailings of the Manchester liners will be resumed this season, in response to the desires of the shippers, who greatly appreciated the service last summer. The SS. Manchester Trader will open the season. This vessel sails from Manchester to-day, and at regular intervals five other ships will maintain the service weekly.

NEW STEAMBOAT INSPECTION LAW.

Ottawa, April 15.—The following order-in-council is gazetted; repealing the previous order of December, 1904, which imposed the provisions of Canadian steamboat inspection on steamers registered elsewhere than in Canada, when plying in Canadian waters.

Steamboats registered elsewhere than in Canada, and trading or plying from one port or place in Canada to another port or place in Canada (but not engaged in the carriage of passengers), shall, if holding a certificate of inspection from any of the following classification societies, namely:

Committee of Lloyds, register of British & Foreign Shipping, British Corporation for the Survey and Registry of Shipping or Bureau Veritas, be exempt, during the currency of such certificate from the annual steamboat inspection imposed under part VII., of the Canada Shipping Act, provided:

(a) Such inspection is made annually in the United Kingdom; and

(b) Such certificate is produced on demand to either the Collector of Customs or the steamboat inspector for the district in which such steamboat is trading or plying in Canada.

PACIFIC LINER IN STORM.

Victoria, B.C., April 15.—The Protesilaus, a new vessel of the Blue Funnel line, and the Empress of Japan, arrived this morning after stormy passages from Yokohama. The Protesilaus had her starboard amidships lifeboat torn from the davits by heavy seas Monday night, and the port lifeboat was broken, the ship's crew being endangered by flooding seas sweeping on board while securing it. The Empress of Japan sustained damage on her poop.

A large number of Chinese were brought by these steamers, 544 in all. The Protesilaus landed 326, who pay over $100,000 in poll taxes, and the Empress brought 519, mostly for the United States, and points beyond. The Empress had 1904 tons of cargo, including 1482 bales of silk, worth three-quarters of a million dollars, and the Protesilaus brought 10,000 tons of cargo, mostly from the United Kingdom.

RUSH OF IMMIGRANTS.

As an indication of the extraordinary movement of immigration, toward Canada this spring, the fact may be observed, that at the present moment, there are lying at Halifax, three steamers which brought to this side of the Atlantic, nearly four thousand people. These boats are the 'Campania,' from Antwerp, and 'Rotterdam, with 2,050, and the 'Tunisian,' from Liverpool, with 1,510, and the Dominion liner 'Canada,' from Liverpool, for Portland, is landing a few hundred. The Allan liner 'Numidian,' from Greenock, is on her way with 397 to land, and the 'Mongolian,' from Liverpool, with 773.

THE SECOND VESSEL.

The Dominion Coal Company SS. 'Dominion' was the second vessel to reach the port this season. She sailed from Sydney at 6 p.m. on Monday last, and after a good passage, docked here yesterday. She brought some 5,600 tons of coal, for the Dominion Coal Company, and after discharging three or four hundred tons of this, at Hochelaga, moved up to Windmill Point to discharge the balance, which was completed this morning. The 'Dominion' left to-day for her return trip.

Raiding premises in a crowded quarter of Belfast, the police found an illicit still in the bathroom in full working order, together with a quantity of spirits, and a second still was found in another room. The front of the premises was fitted up as a grocer's shop.

WM. CURRIE, Clothier

BOYS'

Buster Brown Suits

In VELVET

Black, $6.00
Brown, $6.50

Also in

TWEED, VICUNAS and SERGES

$2.50 to $5.00

Latest Designs. Correct Values

Wm. Currie
CLOTHIER,
423 Notre Dame St. West

MYSTERY SOLVED

Miss Ellen Priestland at Her Home in Jarvis, Ont.

A despatch to the 'Witness' from Hamilton, Ont., received this morning states that Miss Ellen Priestland, the young woman who disappeared over three weeks ago, is in her home in Jarvis, Ont. The despatch gives no particulars as to the reason of the girl's disappearance or her whereabouts during the interval that has elapsed since she left town.

Chief Carpenter stated this morning that he had heard nothing of this but that he had information to the effect that she had gone to Prince Edward Island.

AUSTRALIAN ELECTIONS.

Success of the Labor Party Means The Securing of Many Reforms.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

Sydney, N.S.W., April 16.—The final results of the general election are: Labor, 44; Fusionists, 29; Independent Liberals, 2. In the senatorial contests the Labor party won fifteen of the eighteen seats, which gives them a majority of six.

EMIGRATION RUSH.

London, April 16.—Sixteen hundred emigrants sailed by the Allan liner 'Victorian,' yesterday, seventy percent of whom are for the Canadian Northwest. Three thousand four hundred sail to-day from the Clyde. Six hundred sail on the Cunard liner 'Campania.' There are only one hundred foreigners in the lot. Amongst the emigrants is an Ipswich man whose passage money is his uncollected income tax.

DISTURBERS OF WORSHIP.

(New York 'World.')

The attack by an Afghan ghazi upon two American women in the Mosque of Omar in Jerusalem is explained as an act of resentment against disturbing worship. The women profaned the mosque with their street shoes, talked loudly and took photographs. If this is the case they deserved reproof, though hardly revolver shots.

English and American tourists are often callous to religious sensibilities. In the doomed Cathedral of Messina before the earthquake a veiled lady led a pet dog about. The sacristan when appealed to shrugged his shoulders helplessly. "Forestiera," he explained; "a foreigner!" Mrs. Trollope describes a Holy Week service in St. Peter's, Rome. Just at the elevation of the host the solemn hush of thousands was broken by the popping of a champagne cork in the tribune reserved for English visitors. The desecration of the Taj Mahal in India by luncheon parties is a frequent offence.

The cities of the 'grand tour' in Europe are used to hordes of tourists who clatter past altars during service, talking loudly; but there are parts of the world that take such offences seriously. It costs 10 cents in Cairo for a Frank to enter a mosque, in Constantinople a dollar, in Morocco h's life unless he is lucky. It is not so long ago that a tourist was killed there for that offence, and another for breaking the commandment against image-making by photographing a sheik.

Jerusalem, a holy city to Moslem and Jew as well as to warring monks of many creeds, does not lightly pardon offences against worship. A famous quarrel between monks at the Holy Sepulchre was the cause of the Crimean War.

BITTEN BY A DOG.

Alcide Charest, o f25 Mance street, was badly bitten on the left leg by a dog last night while walking along St. Catherine street west. Captain Larocque, of the Chenneville street police station, says that the dog is owned by Benjamin Franklin, 12 Balmoral street. It is expected that Chief Campeau will give orders that the animal be destroyed.

Moving Time

IS A GOOD TIME TO

EXCHANGE YOUR OLD PIANO

Special allowance NOW, and we will issue an EXCHANGE RECEIPT so that its full value may be applied on any new instrument you may subsequently select. 'PHONE UPTOWN 2664, and our representative will call and appraise your old piano.

NORDHEIMER'S Limited,
589 St. Catherine Street West.
Sole Agents for Nordheimer, Steinway, Weber, Steck, Wheelock, and Stuyvesant Pianola Pianos.

EAT MORE BREAD

And Reduce Cost of Living.

The BEST and CHEAPEST FOOD.

ESPECIALLY MOTHER'S BREAD

MADE ONLY BY

McKEOWN'S.

HEADQUARTERS IN THIS CITY FOR BREAD. PHONES

5 Branch Stores.

DELIVERY DAILY TO ALL PARTS CITY.



EUREKA Refrigerators

The Kind That Preserve the Food!
The Kind That Keep Down the Ice Bills.

Refrigerator weather is here a little earlier than usual, and we are prepared for it, with a large assortment of First Class Refrigerators at reasonable prices.

Eureka Refrigerators are Spruce lined, and the method of refrigeration used will keep your food sweet and wholesome. Eurekas from $18.00 to $50.00. A medium sized refrigerator suitable for a small family, price $10.00.

Ask to See Our Special Refrigerators at $5.97.

Renaud King & Patterson
COR. GUY & ST. CATHERINE STS.

OVER A DOZEN ATTRACTIVE PATTERNS

—*If you were looking over our line of Bread Trays in Plated Ware you would find over a dozen different designs.*
—*One of them at least would surely look well on your Breakfast Table.*
—*It would be difficult to describe to you these beautiful Trays.*
—*The workmanship of all of them is of a high order—really artistic.*
—*And the prices are very moderate, from $3.75 to $9.*

JOHNSTON BROS.,
483 St. Catherine Street West.

IN PRAISE OF GOLF.

A Medical Recommendation of the Game to Men and Women.

(From the Medical Record.)

For Americans in particular golf is or at any rate should be, an untold boon. In a general way the American after the age of 25 or earlier gives up games entirely. He regards them as childish and sets himself to the stern business of amassing riches, and in doing this, more often than not loses his health. He is likely to become dyspeptic, irritable and a creature of nerves. He will work unceasingly for ten months of the year and then for a holiday will rush to Europe with his womankind and be dragged about sightseeing, almost as arduous toil as the practice of his profession or business. Golf affords him the chance of getting wholesome exercise in the fresh air at least once in the week, and there are few who have tried it but will say that they are better physically and mentally for the invigorating change from the dull routine of work.

Much might be said also of the immense benefit that golf has exerted on the women of America. It is quite as well adapted to women as to men and is by far the best game for the so-called weaker sex that has ever been introduced. The more energetic games, as lawn tennis, are not at all times to be recommended for all women, but it is seldom that golf has any effect but a good one. It goes without saying that a game which tends to render a woman constitutionally and physically stronger is for the good of the race at large.

Professional and business men of this country, although golf has made amazing strides, do not participate in the game to the extent that their British brethren do. This statement applies with more truth to physicians than members of other professions. In London and in the great cities physicians from the highest to the lowest, from Harley street to Whitechapel, play golf whenever they can get away and who shall deny that thereby they show wisdom? In any event there is no doubt that golf is a great and increasing factor of the public health of a community.

RESULT OF FIRECRACKERS.

An action for damages entered in court yesterday by Joseph Sawyon against Elzear Jean refers to a boy's pranks two years ago. Lanyon is a cabman and h ecomplains that Jean's boy frightened his horse by throwing fire-crackers at it on Montcalm street, the result being that the horse broke its leg and had to be killed.

INDIAN PILLOW CUSHIONS!
INDIAN PILLOW CUSHIONS!

Look at the low prices, $3.00, $3.50, $4.00, $4.50 and $5.00. Splendid Value! Fine Leather.

"THE WIGWAM," 134 Peel st.

Wheat and Oats Lower

Toronto, April 16.—Manitoba wheat and oats are quoted lower to-day, the former at $1.10 to $1.12, and the latter at 40c to 41c at Bay ports. Prices on these western grains, for delivery in May from Bay ports will be quoted in a few days. At present very little grain of any kind remains in the Bay elevator, and the board began to transport supplies from Fort William and Port Arthur, the market will remain on a nominal basis.

Birkenhead Market

(Canadian Associated Press.)

John Rogers & Co., Liverpool, cable that there are no cattle in the Birkenhead market to-day.

Mr. Evans Optimistic

Mr. Evans wires from Wall Street to the local offices of Messrs. E. and C. Randolph—'The Bank of England, publishes an excellent report, and its discount rate remains unchanged. The market has broadened much more than in any time for a month, and the buying was confident and aggressive. It certainly looks as if the programme of putting Steel common on a five percent basis and making a strong effort to stimulate outside interest in the entire market, was to be carried through, and I look for higher prices in the next two weeks.'

DIED.

CHATER — On April 1, 1910, at Hertford Lodge, Church-end, Finchley, N., London, England, Eliza, widow of William George Chater, and youngest daughter of the late Robert Barrett, both of Cambridge, in the 82nd year of her age.



The Daily Witness

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CORNER CRAIG AND ST. PETER STREETS.

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

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

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

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

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

Foreign postage extra to all countries not named in the above list as follows: 'Daily Witness,' $2.50 extra; 'Weekly Witness,' $1 extra; 'Northern Messenger,' 50c extra.

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

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

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

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.

APRIL

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
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L.Q. 2 N.M. 9 F.Q. 16 F.M. 24

SATURDAY, APRIL 16, 1910.

Representatives of the mail clerks and Post Office employees from all over Canada will assemble next week at Ottawa to ask that the Government give immediate effect to the increase of fifteen percent recommended by the Civil Service Commission some three years ago. If the Commissioners, taking a judicial view of the matter, then considered the service worth fifteen percent more than it was receiving, it may be supposed that they would consider it worth at least twenty percent more now. Salaries generally have been advanced considerably since 1903, when the mail clerks got their last 'raise.' And this process has intensified rather than diminished since the commission reported. The commission certainly did good work by its other recommendations. It is understood that the Government is now getting more work out of the Civil Service than was ever got out of it before. The rank and file of the Post-Office people, differing in this from some others, have always had to do their day's work.

Falstaff boasted that he was not only witty himself, but the cause that wit was in others. Dr. Cook might boast that whether he got to the ends of the earth or not himself, he no sooner claims to do something but somebody else does it. An acquaintance of his thinks it a pity that he did not claim to have discovered a cure for cancer and to have crossed the Atlantic in an aeroplane, as both things would have immediately been done by somebody else. Anyway, many people believe that Commander Peary reached the North Pole, and now a party of four men from Fairbanks, Alaska, have succeeded in scaling Mount McKinley, at least so they say. We learn from an authority that there are some remarkable facts in the history of Mount McKinley, as, for instance, while the United States Geological Survey puts its altitude at 20,464 feet, thus making it the highest peak in North America, it curiously happens that Captain James Cook missed it, or does not mention it, when he explored the southern coast of Alaska in 1778, and neither does Vancouver say anything about it when he visited the same region in 1793. It is suggested that both failed to locate it because it was hidden by clouds. However that may be, there is said to be no written mention of the mountain by the Russians up to 1867, when Russia sold Alaska to the United States. In 1885, the peak was noticed by Lieut. Henry I. Allen when he was exploring the lower waters of the Tanama, but he seems to have been little impressed with it, as were the earliest gold-seekers of 1895. It was Mr W. A. Dickey who as late as 1896 first appreciated the eminence of the peak and named it McKinley in honor of the then President. Nevertheless, it was not until the mountain became associated with the great Cook story of the North Pole that it became an object of popular regard, and, therefore, Dr. Cook may justly claim of his contemporaries and posterity, the title of the man who made Mount McKinley famous.

A LIVE MOVEMENT.

Those who have been working long for temperance reform are to be felicitated on the efflorescence of their cause in this province to-day. The news that comes from parish after parish of the abolition of licenses and the co-operation seen between all creeds and classes to deliver the people both by precept and by repressive laws from an evil which saps both the wealth and the vitality of the community, gives promise of rapid progress toward better conditions. We have both forms of co-operation illustrated in the splendid demonstrations of the coming week. On Sunday evening there are to be concurrent meetings in the Monument National and in the St. James Methodist Church, each to be addressed by speakers of the other language and creed. Mr. Justice Lemieux and Dr. Dubé will speak at St. James's, besides Protestant speakers, while Mr. Roberts, of the Dominion Alliance, will speak at the meeting over which Mr. Justice Lafontaine will preside. Such is the joint effort to create a public opinion in favor of reform. Such fraternization marks unanimity and purposefulness, and is an omen of great things to come. In the interests of legislative advance there is the joint expedition that is to proceed to Quebec by special steamer on Wednesday night, to include distinguished representatives of all classes of temperance workers, to lay before the government proposed reforms in the law on which all are agreed. It cannot be too much urged that law is only effective in so far as it expresses the moral conviction and moral purpose of the people as a whole. The present license law is, as a license law, above the average, but its requirements are very largely ignored, not only by those whose duty it is to enforce it, but by those who are appointed to administer it in the granting of licenses. In recent developments and promises we have reason to look for a great change in this respect, without which the value of any improvements in the law that may be obtained will be minimized.

It is impossible, however, that the amendments asked for should not, if obtained, have far-reaching results. They have been prepared with the co-operation of eminent jurists, and are all of a character to commend themselves to the common conscience as obviously reasonable and fair. Of this sort, surely, is the demand that club licenses shall be under the control of those who administer other licenses, and should be under the same regulations, and that no place otherwise licensed should have a club license at all. It is a mere stultification of the license law to escape its restrictions by calling a place a club. It is surely reasonable that no place should, under the guise of a hotel or restaurant, be licensed to open a bar that is not equipped with a dining-room in which to supply meals to twenty-five people at once. It is a long-standing evil that family groceries should be licensed to dispense liquor. By this practice the term corner grocery has come, in popular parlance, to be used as a synonym for groggery. It is surely reasonable that if laws are made the citizens should have the right to appeal to them. It was an outrage on the liberty of the subject when the right of private prosecution was eliminated from the license law of this province. The purpose of so doing was to render law and order leagues helpless in the enforcement of law. It is certainly fair that the great cities as well as the small villages should have the right to limit the number of licenses granted within them, that polling districts in them should be as free as the villages are to vote license or no license, and that new premises asking for license should be placarded. These requests all appeal to reason. Those aiming at or tending to the limitation of the number of licenses have, in the days of former governments, met with very cold favor, so poor were the governments and so dependent on the revenue in this manner drawn from the vices of the people those governments were created to care for. But as we began, so we end; we look for better things from the government and the legislature that now are.

AN IMPERIAL SYMPOSIUM.

The great gathering which is to take place at the Crystal Palace, at Sydenham, during the coming May, June and July has for its principal feature the pageant of London, 'Heart of the Empire,' in which twenty-four scenes will be performed on a natural stage fifty acres in extent. The object is to produce a scenic representation of Empire in which every Briton should feel personally concerned. A scene peculiar to the district is allotted to each London borough. Hackney, for example, where important paleolithic discoveries have been made, will provide the human material for the first scene in the pageantry—the Dawn of History. As a social gathering apart from the pageant there is to be a number of features to impress and interest the visitors. A series of Empire concerts will take place under the great dome, in which all the overseas states will participate. There will be an exhibition of imperial inventions, with more than a thousand exhibits, in which the mechanical genius of the overseas dominions will be adequately represented. The ancient colony, Newfoundland, will have, like the other overseas states, a special court within the Palace, with special local features. A feature of the general scheme which is already exciting considerable interest in some directions—and not a little controversy—is a colonial art exhibition. A separate gallery is allotted to Canada, Australasia, and South Africa, and the works displayed are supposed to be by artists actually living in the dominions, and whose pictures give some special impression, in fact, the 'local atmosphere.' Some pretend that the crop of art gathered by those who have set themselves to gather it and display it will be amusing. That depends on the quality and spirit of the choice, which may or may not be appreciative. Canadian art has certainly got beyond the childish stage, if it has not yet become nationally distinctive. Our own exhibitions reveal the fact that our artists have not only to study in France, but that they derive their inspiration largely from themes that are not Canadian, either in fact or spirit. Canadian scenery largely lacks the romance of quaintness and atmosphere which in the old world captivates the artist and affords him entrancing and comparatively easy themes. When Canada has an art of her own it will be of grand and original quality. This demand for pictures redolent of our own soil will be to our artists a very wholesome impulse. It will interest many to learn that the Colonial Institute has accepted the offer of suitable space at the Crystal Palace for a special exhibit of books, maps, and portraits relating to various parts of the Empire, and will be glad to receive the co-operation of any of the Fellows who may possess special curiosities that would assist in making the court thoroughly representative of the overseas dominions. Taking it altogether, the occasion cannot fail to be a remarkable one.

UPPER HOUSES.

The British Premier, in bringing in his bill to limit the obstructive powers of the House of Lords, recalled that he had at one time spoken freely of that House as an institution the country would be better without. He had, however, changed his mind and was in agreement with the nation as a whole in thinking a Second House necessary to the well-being of the country. That the nation thinks thus means little, except in so far as it is the expression of a historical evolution, for the English naturally think that whatever is English is right. That a statesman of first-class parts should go back on an early judgment means more. It also means a good deal that almost all the national constitutions in the world have copied this feature of the British, as best they could. Still, some few countries, some states, some provinces, seem to be getting on fairly well without a second chamber. It is in spite of this fact and in spite of the fact that the House of Lords has just revealed its sectionalism in a flagrant way, and brought popular government to an impasse, that Mr. Asquith has come to the conclusion that a second chamber is necessary, or, at least, can be of the greatest use to the nation, if only its absolute power of veto, and consequently of dissolving parliament, can be adequately modified. For a second house to make it a practice, as the Lords does, of approving every measure of one party, no matter how contrary to the presumable will of the people, and of either slaying every important measure of the other party or the parliament that passes it, is obviously intolerable. To make the Lords in any degree elective would only make their power to do this the greater, and if they were elected by their own class would make their will to do it much more inveterate, as such election would eliminate what Liberal element there is. This, Mr. Asquith says, must be brought to an end—but not the House of Lords, which has still a great work to do.

It is not probable that man for man a house based on the accident of birth is abler than, or equal to, one selected by the elective system. Lords certainly have great advantages and every opportunity to make the best of themselves; but heredity does not secure to elder sons of average parents any guarantee of natural superiority over other men, either of their own class, or of the nations at large. It is probable, however, that, taking those lords who take the trouble to attend under ordinary circumstances to their legislative duties, the Lords would on ordinary non-contentious occasions reveal a fine average of ability, possibly superior to that of the Commons, and where class interests are not in question the calm and deliberative atmosphere of a second chamber is the right place to produce well-considered laws. This is eminently the case in Canada where we have one elective and one appointed Chamber. While our Senate is self-confessed to be impossible in dealing with contentious matters, in which it irresponsibly supports the party which appointed its majority, most will admit that it is in a position to give a much more detached judgment on constructive legislation, in dealing with which representatives of the people are too much at the mercy of popular clamor and unreason. Man for man, our Senators, or at least those who carry on the affairs of the House, are superior as legislators to the members of the elective house. There is reason that they should be, as they are, many of them, experienced legislators before they retire to the Senate's quiet shades, or else men who have already attained to eminence in some other walk of life, and are in continuous practice through longer periods of life than the Commoners. Though some mistakes have been made, the Senators are, for the most part, gentlemen, and have left the brow-beating, and crimination, and special pleading, and flaw-picking of the militant House behind them. As a committee on non-contentious measures, the Senate is a most valuable institution. The question, with us, as in England, is how to relieve our Second Chamber of its control of party questions. The Senate is not, like the Lords, a persistent supporter of one side and obstructor of the other. Granted governments of long duration and the Senate is politically innocuous for the greater part of the time. For a while, after a change of government, it is at loggerheads with the Commons and a nuisance. When the government has lasted long enough to have in the House a sufficient number of its own trusty partisans, all that is over, and the Conscript Fathers can devote their powers in quiet to works of patriotism.

EDUCATION IN QUEBEC.

It is pleasing to read in the Report of the Quebec Superintendent of Public Instruction of increased school attendance, of new and better schoolhouses which have been built in rural municipalities; of salary increases here and there in the same districts; of the steadily increasing attendance at the new normal schools which have been erected in the province, and, lastly, of the large provision being made for technical education. All of these things, studied in the light of the complete reports, leave no room for doubt that thousands of our people, French and English, are becoming more and more alive to the importance of this great question. This fact cannot be too heartily and sincerely acknowledged, or too thoroughly understood, before we turn to the more sombre indications that the Report also affords of the low esteem in which education is held in too many municipalities. While encouraged by progress in some directions, both government and people will feel that renewed energy and far greater effort are still called for by the picture which the official reports of the inspectors give of the conditions prevailing in the many backward districts. If we do not stand absolutely alone on this continent in the humiliating facts recorded in these pages, we must at least be classed with the most backward communities, and we cannot be too soon aroused, as a whole people, morally and intellectually, to the removal of the disgrace.

The facts given by the inspectors do not make a new story. It is simply the old story of wretched salaries, and, as a consequence, the employment of unqualified teachers. These miserable salaries which, when it is considered that the teacher has to pay for her board, are far less than those paid to a house servant in town or country, are the foundation and the outward and visible sign of the ignorance which characterizes the districts in which they prevail. The government is doing well and rightly in directing the distribution of its new education funds to those municipalities only which pay the minimum salary, but to be effective it is plain that these funds will have to be increased substantially every year and also that the minimum salary itself will have to be raised. It is now the paltry sum of one hundred dollars a year. Here are some of the facts given by the inspectors:—

Mr. J. V. Beaumier, Three Rivers district, who had 159 schools under his supervision, writes: 'There is still room for improvement, as some of the lay female teachers received salaries last year varying between $70 and $90.'

Mr. D. Begin, Rimouski (158 schools), states that 'nearly all the municipalities now pay their teachers a salary of at least one hundred dollars.' He also adds: 'When we look at the number of children of school age, according to the census taken by the secretary-treasurer of the school boards, it is very regrettable to see that barely one-half of them attend school. I think it would be advisable to impose a double monthly contribution upon those children whose parents are so indifferent to procuring them at least a slight elementary education.'

Mr. J. E. Belcourt, Nicolet (175 schools), says: 'I am convinced that next year the minimum salary paid to teachers will be $100, owing to the $50,000 distributed among the municipalities last spring.' Evidently, however, very few of his municipalities had qualified for a share of the fund last year.

Mr. L. Bergeron, Plessisville (168 schools), reports that 100 of the schools are in good condition, 38 pretty good, and 30 bad. Four municipalities pay from $90 to $100, and the average salary of female teachers is $110.25 as against $106.90 in the previous year.

Mr. J. M. Coté, St. Anselme (182 schools), says that 'if some municipalities of my district deserve to be congratulated on their progress during the school year, I regret to say that, in too many schools, teachers without diplomas are the rule, of the level of teaching remaining the same when it has not fallen.'

Mr. J. Z. Dupuis, Ste. Anne de la Pocatiere (138 schools), states that 'nine municipalities do not pay a minimum salary of $100.' An analysis of his figures show that thirty-four teachers of this district receive from $65 to $95 per annum.

This is only a partial summary of the story told by the inspectors on this point. The conditions are repeated in other inspectorates, with, of course, the addition of the hopeful cases of local progress. The Protestant inspectors, as a rule, are able to speak of better salaries, but they also have to complain of the employment of unqualified teachers and of local indifference on this point. There is only one moral to the recital, and that is, that there is an immense amount of work to be done yet if the province is to be brought to a sense of its educational duty and responsibilities. We cannot afford to rest content with the rate at which progress is being made. We are still too far behind the other provinces and states of this continent, and the advances they are making all the time render it all the more necessary that our own progress should be a great deal more manifest and palpable than it is.

HIGH WAGES AND LIVING.

Mr. Courtenay W. Bennett, the British Consul-General at the Port of New York, has furnished to the British Foreign Office a blue book in which he states that New York is a most undesirable place for the English mechanic. He asserts, 'the expenses of living are so high and so constantly rising that a man in regular work in the United Kingdom is as well off, if not better, than his fellow-workman in New York at the higher wages here; while if out of work he is better off at home. To live decently here a man with a wife and two children must spend just $1,000 a year.' This seems a large sum for the class of man described, and the substance of Mr. Bennett's report to the British Government having been cabled back to the United States, it created so much comment that the author was asked by various interested parties on what authority he based his advice to his countrymen. In making my report, he replied, I quoted largely from the observations of Robert Coit Chapin, professor of economics and finance in Beloit College, Wisconsin.' In his book, recently published by the Russell Sage Foundation under the title of 'The Standard of Living Among Workingmen's Families in New York City,' of which I made use, he says:

An examination shows that families having from $900 to $1,000 are able, in general, to get food enough to keep body and soul together, and clothing and shelter enough to meet the most urgent demands of decency. Sixty-eight percent of the $900 families have four rooms or more, the average number of rooms being 3.75.

The average expenditure for fuel allows comfortable provision, but one-quarter of the families report gathering wood on the streets.

The average expenditure for food is a trifle over $400, enough to provide adequate nourishment, and only five families out of sixty-three, or one in twelve, report less than the minimum of 22 cents per man per day. As to clothing, gifts are reported still in one-fourth of the cases, but the average amount is between $130 and $140, and three families out of every four spend more than $100. Dispensaries and free hospitals are for the $900 and $1,000 families the main dependence in cases of illness.

Facts are stubborn things, but if these are facts the workman is certainly far better off in London than in New York, as a workman with a family who was in receipt of an income of two pounds sterling a week, all the year round, that is, $500 a year, would think himself fortunate and could live with care quite comfortably. However, Mr. Bennett was not talking or quoting idly. He has had large experience in the British consular service and his researches are said to have obtained favorable commendation from King Edward himself.

QUEBEC LEGISLATURE

Grants to Provincial Charities

BILL TO END PROLONGED DELAYS IN CIVIL PROCEDURE IN MONTREAL.

Quebec, April 16.—After sitting for two hours and a half yesterday afternoon without accomplishing very much, the Legislature resolved itself into committee of supply, and by half-past six all the charity subsidies had been voted according, in all, to the different benevolent institutions throughout the province, the sum of $55,828.75. Of this amount institutions in the city of Montreal receive $30,875.50, while the institutions of the city of Quebec get $11,975.75, leaving, for the remainder of the province, the sum of $12,977.50.

M. Jean Prevost lost his temper and berated the Government because the public accounts do not contain a detailed account of all the expenditures for the Montreal Court House and Jail, as well as those of Quebec. He said that the Attorney-General's department treated the members of the House like a flock of sheep in denying them such information.

The Hon. Mr. Allard explained that a detailed account of these expenses had never been published since Confederation, but that any member who wanted details on any particular subject might have it.

Mr. Lavergne declared that in all civilized countries of the world details were given, and he declared that the Opposition would keep the House sitting for six months before they would vote to those subsidies without getting details.

Mr. Prevost.—'We shall have three months of colonization and six months of subsidies.'

The Hon. Mr. Taschereau explained that if all the details were given as Mr. Prevost wanted them they would fill a volume as bulky as the minutes of the entire session, and he said that if the employees of the department were set at work now to compile all the details they would not be able to complete the work before several months had passed.

He informed Mr. Prevost that he could have any details he wished by applying at the department.

Mr. Perron, of Gaspe, has introduced a bill to amend the Code of Civil Procedure, which was passed in second reading yesterday. The object of the measure is to put an end to the prolonged delays in hearing cases in the district of Montreal. At the present time Mr. Perron said there are seven hundred cases waiting hearing.

The bill also projects some other judicial reforms. It was referred to the Legislation Committee, where it will be discussed in detail.

PRIVATE BILLS.

The following private bills were passed in second reading:

To amend the charter of the city of Salaberry de Valleyfield.

To amend the charter of the city of Montreal.

To incorporate the Canadian Gas & Heat Company.

THE POPE AND VENICE.

He Misses Its Sea.

(Cable letter in New York 'Sun.')

When Pius X. was patriarch of Venice he made no attempt at hiding his sympathies with the reigning house of Italy, and he once told a friend that he regretted that a reconciliation between Italy and the Vatican was impossible. The Vatican, he said, could not be reconciled to the occupation of Rome, and a reconciliation would benefit neither the kingdom of Italy, which would lose the support of many loyal but anti-clerical supporters, nor the Holy See, which would lose its prestige among foreign Catholics.

The patriarch added that although a reconciliation was impossible there was no reason why the relation between the Vatican and the Quirinal should not be improved. Some time ago the Pope received in audience the Venetian friend to whom he had talked about a reconciliation many years before, and referring to the same subject said:

'What seemed possible in Venice is quite impossible under altered circumstances here in Rome.'

Then the Pope with a sad smile explained to his old friend what he meant.

'Do you think that the Pope is free to do what he likes? Of course everybody thinks so, but it is a mistake. There are influences that cannot be overcome.'

The Pope spoke of Venice and his great wish to see the city before he died.

'I am willing to go to Venice,' he said, 'even if I had to walk there, but I realize that I am destined to die inside the Vatican, and that I shall never see Venice again.'

The friend then remarked that the Vatican, with its art treasures was a residence which afforded great compensations to the spirit and almost reconciled its occupant to voluntary imprisonment.

'Yes,' answered the Pope, 'but it lacks the sea, and the sea of Venice is always in my heart.'

WAS NAPOLEON'S CABIN BOY.

(London 'Daily Mail.')

There is a man in Sydney (New South Wales) institution presided over by the French Sisters of the Little Company of Mary who will be 106 years of age on March 26 next. His name is William Johnstone, and in 1815 he was cabin boy on H. M. S. Northumberland, the British warship that took Napoleon to St. Helena. For a considerable time afterward he remained on the island as one of the personal attendants on the fallen Emperor, and one of his choicest possessions to-day is a devotional book with Napoleon's writing in it.

His story has been thoroughly sifted by the sisters, who in their investigations have had the assistance of less unworldly folk, and they have no doubt that it is genuine. It is certain, at any rate, that a William Johnstone was cabin boy in the Northumberland on the occasion of that memorable voyage.

'I was cabin boy under Mr. Wilson,' says Johnstone, 'and I used to look after the Emperor's cabin. We used to have many talks, and I think he got rather fond of me.'

DOMINION PARLIAMENT

The Hon. Sydney Fisher on the Subject of Experimental Farm.

CURRENCY BILL IN THE SENATE.

Ottawa, April 16.—In the House of Commons on Friday afternoon the Hon. Sidney Fisher continued his speech explanatory of the work which has been accomplished by the Department of Agriculture. After explaining what had been accomplished recently in the way of increasing the efficiency of the Central Experimental Farm, Mr. Fisher said that wherever branch farms had been established they had had a good influence upon the surrounding district. This had been demonstrated more particularly at Indian Head and Brandon.

Mr. Fisher said that he had come to the conclusion that most good could be done by the establishment of small sub-stations, and within the last few days a site for one of these had been selected in the northern part of Saskatchewan. He hoped during the coming summer to select sites for five or six additional stations. In this connection Mr. Fisher made the observation that more progress had been made in Canada in improving live stock, etc., than in the cultivation of the land, and that it would be better to establish these sub-stations, which could be confined principally to the teaching of scientific land cultivation, than to establish a few experimental farms on a larger scale.

Dealing with the improvements which have been effected in connection with our transportation facilities, Mr. Fisher explained how some years ago, when he was in Liverpool he learned of a shipment of butter being allowed to lie in the sun on the wharf for eleven days. This was an illustration of the carelessness with which our products were handled on both sides of the Atlantic. Had not the conditions of transportation been improved by the efforts of the cold storage branch of the department it would be quite impossible to handle the quantity of produce Canada has now to send abroad. These results had largely been brought about by a system of persuasive inspection, but where the dealers had refused to be influenced by persuasion he had not hesitated to ask Parliament for the power to adopt coercion. The result had been a vast improvement in the condition of affairs.

Mr. Fisher reviewed exhaustively the work of the various divisions of his department. He noted that the Live Stock Branch had done much to improve the horses, more particularly French-Canadian breeds. Touching on the question of the cattle embargo in Great Britain Mr. Fisher said that the Government had made repeated efforts to have it removed. The embargo he regarded as an altogther unnecessary precaution on the part of the British authorities, as Canadian cattle were healthy, but since they did not see fit to remove it, it would not be dignified or proper for Canada to make further protest or to censure them.

Dealing with the work of cow testing, which has been engaging the attention of the Department, Mr. Fisher said that much improvement had been affected, and he hoped to see the day come when Canadian cows would give an average of seven thousand pounds of milk per year as the cows of Denmark do, and not less than three thousand pounds, which is the general average at the present time. When that day comes the profits of farming would be largely increased.

IN THE SENATE.

Ottawa, April 16.—In the Senate, on Friday, in the debate on the bill respecting the Conservation Commission, Sir Richard Cartwright stated that the bill was to allow members of the commission their expenses in attending meetings. Second reading was given.

On the Currency Bill, Sir Richard stated to Senator Lougheed that he thought Canadian gold coins would circulate in Great Britain at the same value as they had in Canada, and at the same value as American gold circulated in England as present. The circulation there would be very limited. Though power was taken to make $2.50 gold pieces he thought the $5 coin would be the smallest gold coin Canada would make.

Sir Mackenzie Bowell asked if the government had considered that one of the results of making Canadian gold coins of the same value as those of the United States might be the shipment of much Canadian gold to the United States when the demand for gold was great. At one time when he was in the Government the Canadian banks presented Dominion notes in large quantities for redemption in gold which was held by Canada in American coins. The movement was stopped by redeeming the notes with British sovereigns, which the bankers said were of no use to them in New York.

Sir Richard Cartwright said for many obvious reasons it was desirable to have Canadian coins of the same value as those of the United States.

The bill was given second reading.

Other government bills given second reading were to amend the Indian Act, bill to control cable rates and to amend the Militia Pension Act.

When second reading was given the bill to control cable rates and to amend the Telegraph Act for a similar purpose Sir Richard Cartwright stated that the person interested had asked to be heard, and he therefor would depart from the usual practice of taking public bills in commite of the whole, and send it to the Railway Committee.

ST. ALBANS' CHOIR CONCERT.

The members of St. Albans' Church choir gave a successful concert last evening in St. Albans' Mission Hall, St. Zotique street, St. Denis boulevard, before a very large audience. There was a programme of exceptional merit rendered, the singing of the various Glees by St. Albans' Choral Society under the conductorship of Mr. B. Jaxon, A.C.V., being a feature. Mr. Andrew Slater, who sang, 'I seek thee in every flower,' and 'Songs of Araby' in fine style, and the reciting of 'The Last Shot,' and other pieces by Mr. Kennedy, were heartily encored. 'The Friars of Order Gray,' sang by Mr. Lloyd was also rendered well, and as an encore 'The Veterans Song' was given. Mr. Jaxon, A.C.V., gave 'L'Envoir,' as a violin solo, and was encored. Songs by Mr. Bostock, 'Ailce Where Art Thou,' and 'A Soldier and a Man,' met with hearty approval. The concert closed with 'God Save the King,' and was voted the greatest success that has been attained at St. Albans Church yet. The accompanists were Miss Maud McManus and Mr. Mott, who contributed in no small measure to the success of the evening.

While a boy of ten was walking on the sands near the mouth of the Don, in Aberdeenshire, he was suddenly engulfed in a quicksand, sinking so rapidly that by the time aid arrived only his head was above the surface. He was rescued with some difficulty by golfers from the adjacent links.

ESCAPE FROM DEVIL'S ISLAND

Fugitive Arrested on a Liner at Liverpool and Placed in Irons.

SOME FORMER ESCAPES.

Guerin Was a 'Pal' of Kid McManus, Who Was Recently Under Arrest in Montreal.

The Devil's Island, the penal settlement in French Guiana of Dreyfus fame, has been the scene of another escape. The fugitive, a Frenchman named Marian, was undergoing a life sentence for attempted murder, and after getting away from the dread isle made his way to Europe and spent some time on the Continent. He then embarked at Liverpool for New York, but the authorities would not allow him to land, on the ground that he was an undesirable. Meanwhile his identity was discovered, and when he arrived back at Liverpool on the 'Mauretania' two detectives boarded the vessel and arrested him. He was put in irons pending his removal to London for extradition. The police describe him as being connected with a gang of international criminals.

Marian is evidently a man of considerable resource, for it is said that this is the third time that he has escaped from the penal settlement. The story of his adventures will doubtless make exciting reading when they become known. The task of getting away from the Devil's Island is no easy one, as will be recalled by the adventures of Guerin, who, after his escape, was the central figure of a dramatic shooting affray in London.

Guerin, with two other convicts, fashioned a raft and paddles out of a fallen tree, and one dark night made for Dutch Guiana, two hundred miles away. One of the three was said to have been devoured by sharks, but another version was that two of the convicts turned traitors, and Guerin, by means of a loaded revolver, kept them rowing day and night, and when they reached land he left them to their own devices. Guerin was afterwards captured by natives, and finally staggered into one of the Dutch Guiana towns a wreck from the ravages of fever. Then he made his way to New York and eventually landed in Great Britain.

Guerin was a confrere of 'Kid' McManus, who was released from Kingston penitentiary last year, and was brought to Montreal to stand trial for participation in the famous robbery of the American Express Company's offices in the Rue Scribe, Paris, some years ago. The case was dropped, owing to some mysterious influence, and McManus is now in New York and is negotiating the purchase of a summer hotel in one of the Canadian lake districts.

Escapes from the penal settlement have been frequent during the last few months, judging from a recent message from Georgetown, the principal port in British Guiana. Complaint was made that the country districts had been terrorized by groups of tattered and determined men who had got out of the settlement. In one case an exhausted Frenchman dragged himself into a village and said he was the only survivor of a party of six who had sailed from Devil's Island. Soon after they left the shore, he explained, a storm arose, and his companions were all lost. A day or two afterwards a letter carrier was attacked by several wild-looking men. It was subsequently ascertained that the story of the Frenchman was a fabrication. He was one of the six who had landed. The remainder had made their way to the Savannah backlands.

As a result of outrages the local authorities ordered that detected escaped convicts should be ordered to leave the colony within a specified number of days. Failing to do so they are placed on board a French steamboat and sent away.

SETTLEMENT WORK.

Deputation Asks Controllers to Support Scheme to Help the Poor.

Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, Mr. and Mrs. Forbes Sutherland, Mrs. Henderson, and Mrs. Fred Meredith, waited upon the Board of Control yesterday afternoon, laying before that body a scheme for carrying on 'Settlement work' in Montreal.

A house in the poorer district should, they stated, be secured, where children might be cared for while their mothers were at work, where older children might be taught sewing, washing and other forms of work, where the boys might find a place to spend the evening, and where dances might occasionally be held.

The Controllers were evidently favorably impressed and promised to consider the request made for financial support. They suggested that those behind the scheme should see what could be raised by private subscription, and then come to the Board again.

HERBERT READ RETURNING.

Expected to Arrive in New York Soon, on a Tramp Steamer.

Herbert Read, the young McGill College graduate, who disappeared several months ago, and was only heard of recently at Buenos Ayres, is supposed to be on his way home, although since his brief cablegram, saying he was coming, nothing further has been heard from him. It is thought, however, that he will arrive at New York shortly on a tramp steamer, that being the only means of getting from the Argentine at this time of year. The vessel would call at all ports, and probably be a month en route.

Young Read has not drawn on his father at any of the banks in the Argentine for money, which would make it appear that his trip has been profitable, unless he is working his passage home.

LORD KITCHENER.

New York, April 15.—Lord Kitchener was welcomed on his arrival here to-day by a committee of fifty from the Pilgrims' Society and by W. Butler Duncan, jr. Scores of persons at the station recognized him and he received an impromptu reception which surprised him.

Lord Kitchener and Mr. Duncan went to the Plazza Hotel, where a suite of apartment opening on an inside court giving a fine view of a brick wall was assigned to the visitor. Mr. Duncan hurried back downstairs. The clerk said he never had heard of Lord Kitchener.

'He isn't looking for a cheap room,' said Mr. Duncan.

Eventually Lord Kitchener was assigned to a large suite overlooking the park. He will go to West Point to-morrow to review the cadets. He will remain here until Wednesday, sailing on that day for England.

DWELLINGS FOR SALE
CENTRAL

BISHOP, $10,500.
BISHOP, $18,000.

Stone front semi-detached house of eleven rooms, in good condition.
Three story grey stone front house, extension kitchen, cement basement, 12 rooms. Toilet service on both upper floors and basement.

MACKAY, $10,000.
DORCHESTER, $12,500.
CRESCENT, $13,500.
MOUNTAIN, $25,000.
METCALFE, $13,500.
DUROCHER, $16,000.
MILTON, $8,500:

Cut stone front brick house of 12 rooms, concrete basement.
Three story red stone house, with two story extension, 12 rooms.
Two story cut stone front, with two story extension, 10 rooms.
Three story and basement, red sandstone front, extension, 14 rooms.
Cut stone front house, three stories and basement, 11 rooms.
Three stories and basement, with extension, 11 rooms; roof garden.
Three story and basement, stone front, 11 rooms.

WESTMOUNT

ARGYLE AVE., $6,500.
COLUMBIA AVE., $5,750.
METCALFE AVE., $30,000.
STRATHCONA AVE. $11,000.
ROSEMOUNT AVE. $33,000.
ROSLYN AVE., $18,000.
WESTERN AVE., $16,000.
ELM AVE., $7,500.
CLANDEBOYE Ave., $11,000.

Stone and brick two story cottage, concrete basement, 8 rooms.
Solid brick cottage, new and well finished; open fireplace; 7 rooms.
Detached house, stone and brick, on lot 74½x158; 11 rooms and conservatory.
Semi-detached house, pressed brick front, 9 rooms (new house).
Detached brick residence, 2½ story, and basement. Large lot; 12 rooms.
Pressed brick house, on lot about 60 x 111; 15 rooms.
Two story semi-detached house, built in the 'Colonial' style, 11 rooms; hardwood floors throughout.
Two story and basement, semi-detached, 8 rooms, above Sherbrooke street.
Red sandstone house, 2 stories and extension, 12 rooms; hardwood floors.

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FRESH VEGETABLES
OF ALL KINDS TO BE HAD AT
WALTER PAUL'S STORES
SUCH AS:
Hot House Lettuce,
Hot House Tomatoes,
Hot House Mint,
Florida Tomatoes,
Parsley and Cress,
New Carrots and New Beets,
Fresh Asparagus,
Green and Wax Beans,
Spinach and Endive.
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MONEY TO LEND.
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Genuine Japanese Desk Baskets
Direct from the Occident
In Three Sizes. Price 35 Cents Each
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Stationers, Blank Book Makers, Printers,
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Encourage Home Manufactures
Premium Mucilage, best made
Lithograms & Lithogram Composition
Acme Cleansing and Washing Powder
Coal Saving and Smoke Consuming Powder.
Belting Syrup; saves belts and increases power.
ALL GOODS GUARANTEED.
Samples and prices furnished on application.
AULD MUCILAGE CO.
23 Bleury Street - Montreal

ARE YOU MOVING?
If you are let us know, what Waste Paper, Rags, Old Iron and Metals, you will have. We pay highest cash prices for them. Phone UP 938 and we will attend promptly.
A. ELLISON & SON, Limited,
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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.
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CARPENTERS, BUILDERS and CONTRACTORS.
Valuations made. Jobbing promptly attended to.
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If so, Come and Get Some FREE. . .
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It will be a comfort for you to know that we make BOOTS FOR SORE FEET, and that we REPAIR RUBBERS.
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Engineer and Machinist.
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Horse-shoeing and Blacksmithing
ALEXANDER LINDSAY,
HORSESHOER AND BLACKSMITH,
57 St. Henry.
Quick Service. Good Work and Low Prices

READABLE PARAGRAPHS

ONE OF JUDGE BREWER'S STORIES.

(From the 'Kanasas City Journal.')

An incident which Judge Brewer enjoyed greatly occurred in the old Copeland Hotel at Topeka. 'I arrived in Topeka,' said Brewer in telling the story, 'and went to the Copeland. As I entered the office I passed the cigar stand and noticed several pictures of myself on cigar box lids, and above them the words "Our Judge." After I registered the clerk called a small boy, very black, to carry my satchel to my room, and I accompanied him. He looked me over from head to foot, and before we had walked very far stopped and addressed me.

'"Ain't you de man what manufactuahs dem dere 'Ouah Jedge' cigahs?" he asked, as his big eyes sparkled.

'"Yes, I'm the man," I said, 'but I could not keep from laughing. It was too good a joke.'

UTILIZING THE SQUEAL.

'I understand you utilize even the squeal of an animal that passes through your slaughter house.'

'Yes,' answered the Chicago meat packer. 'We're arranging to lease that to the ultimate consumer for use when he wants "to make a holler." '—Washington (D.C.) 'Star.'

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

OBVIOUSLY.

A Denver man who visited the museum at City Park recently, tells of a man he saw there. The man stepped in front of a portrait which showed a man sitting in a high-backed chair. There was a small white card on the picture, reading:

'A portrait of E. H. Smith, by himself.'

The man read the card and then he chuckled to himself.

'Regular fools these Denver city fellers are,' he said. 'Anybody who looks at that picture 'ud know Smith's by himself. They ain't no one in the paintin' with him.'—Cincinnati 'Post.'

THE GREAT CRUSADE

The Province of Quebec is Stirred Up Over the Temperance Question.

GENERAL SECRETARY OF ONTARIO DOMINION ALLIANCE IS VERY OPTIMISTIC.

The programme for the temperance mass meeting in St. James Methodist Church to-morrow evening has been completed, and the following speakers are announced: Mr. Justice Lemieux, Dr. J. E. Dube, the Rev. G. Osborne Troop, of St. Martin's Church; the Rev. Dr. Young, president of the Montreal Ministerial Association; Ald. S. J.



DR. J. E. DUBE.

Carter, president of the Dominion Alliance, and Mr. John H. Roberts, general secretary of the same. The speaking will commence sharp at 8.30, at the conclusion of the regular evening service, time being given for those who wish to go to do so, and others to get seated. It is hoped that there will be no late comers. Temperance workers are asked to invite friends to accompany them who are not total abstainers or temperance workers. Only those who go early will be able to get seats.

At the same hour a similar meeting will be held at the Monument National, addressed by Bishop Roy, Judge Lemieux, Mr. John H. Roberts, and Dr. Dube. Archbishop Bruchesi has intimated that he would be present if possible, and if so he will be expected to say a few words at least. Mr. Justice Lafontaine will preside.

The reports regarding the proposed visit of a deputation of temperance workers to Quebec next Thursday to wait on the Premier and Cabinet in regard to charter amendments are very encouraging. Tickets at less than half fare are now on sale.

The Rev. Ben. H. Spence, of Toronto, secretary of the Ontario Dominion Alliance, passed through Montreal yesterday on the way home from a holiday trip to the West Indies for his health. He has been to Jamaica, Barbadoes, Panama and other places, and comes home as brown as a berry and greatly benefited in health. The strain of the midsummer Local Option campaign in Ontario made a rest imperative and the Alliance executive sent him away for a six weeks' furlough. He says he is glad to be home again. The first paper he picked up on his return to the Canadian mainland told of the sweeping temperance legislation just passed by the Nova Scotia Legislature. He was particularly pleased to note that a straight majority vote will give Halifax local option, whereas in Ontario municipalities, a three-fifths majority is required. The only thing that keeps the liquor traffic alive in Ontario,' said Mr. Spence, 'is the barricade built around it, by the government, of which the 'three-fifths' clause is the main feature. Over five hundred licenses, or over one quarter of the total number issued in Ontario, are in communities that have voted majorities against the traffic, but did not reach the three-fifths limit. This is clearly against the will of the people. We are pushing the battle, however, and entertain no doubt as to final victory.

Last year, Mr. Spence said, the Ontario Alliance spent $30,000 in temperance work, held over two thousand meetings and published 800,000 copies of the official organ, the 'Pioneer' besides circulating an immense amount of other literature. 'All this is telling,' exclaimed Mr. Spence. 'Public opinion is growing fast and the liquor traffic is certainly doomed.

CANADIAN TOURIST UNION.

Valleyfield, Que., is the headquarters of a new tourist agency just organized under the name of the Canadian Tourist Union. The objects of the party are said to be:

(1) To visit England and Scotland, and if desired, Ireland and the Continent.

(2) To see the most in the shortest time.

(3) To insure effective guidance to all places of interest.

(4) To secure a comfortable and satisfactory trip at the lowest rate.

(5) To obtain the benefits of co-operative travel.

The party will be limited to a certain number of persons, who can furnish the very highest references. The tourists will embark on Friday evening, July 15, by White Star-Dominion SS. 'Canada' for Liverpool. Private cars will be at their disposal for land travel, and the round trip will be taken under the supervision of expert conductors. Those wishing to join the party must make arrangements before July 1. The trip will occupy forty days. Programme and all particulars may be secured by writing to the Canadian Tourist Union, box 250, Valleyfield, Quebec.

CONSTABLE IN A FIGHT.

Three charges rest against Ludvic Bourdeau of 175 Ropery street, Point St. Charles. He was drunk, which is one. He assaulted Constable Vermettte, who arrested him, which is two. He tore the constable's tunic in the rough and tumble fight, which is three. The fight took place on St. Catherine street late last night.

ROYAL GUARDIANS.

The Royal Guardians Association has received from the Secretary of State, Ottawa, official notification that His Majesty the King graciously approves of their title, 'Royal Guardians.'

PILES Dr. Chase's Ointment is a certain and guaranteed cure for each and every form of itching, bleeding and protruding piles. See testimonials in the press and ask your neighbors about it. You can use it and get your money back if not satisfied. 60c, at all dealers or EDMANSON, BATES & CO., Toronto.
DR. CHASE'S OINTMENT.

GREAT LOCKOUT IN GERMANY

Promise of a Serious Fight in the Railway Trade.

THOUSANDS IN THE BUILDING TRADE AFFECTED.

Berlin, April 15.—A lockout in the building trades of Germany began at 6 o'clock this evening. Between 150,000 and 200,000 workers already are known to be affected, but full reports on the situation have not yet arrived at headquarters.

Although the employers of Berlin, Hamburg and Bremen have not yet participated in the movement, and negotiations for a peaceful settlement are continuing in Munich, the lockout is widespread. Bitter feeling divides the employers and employees. Most of the contractors are determined to work for the defeat of the trades unions, but it is said that ten percent of the employers have decided to join the lockout, being in sympathy with the men. The Building Manufacturers' Association has joined forces with the employers in several cities in resolving not to deliver material to those employers not obeying the lockout mandate.

A meeting to be held in Berlin has been called for next week for all industrial employers in Germany. At the meeting financial support for the lockout will be demanded.

Reports from various centres show that, besides unorganized laborers, 100,000 organized bricklayers, carpenters, masons and laborers have been dismissed at Zarbruecken; at Hanover and Munich, 10,000; Essen, 500; Dortmund, 5,000; Gelsenkinchen, 4,000; Bochum, 2,000; Duisburg, 3,000; Dresden, 5,000; Dusseldorf, 2,000; Breslau, 6,000; Leipsig, 8,000; Kiel, 24,000; Schleswig-Holstein province, 3,000; Erfurt, 2,000; Offenbach, 800; Posen, 6,200; Chemnitz, 3,500; Cologne, 3,500; Magdeburg, 2,000; Ludwigshafen, 5,000.

The workmen who have not been locked out will be called on to contribute to the workers' fund, from fifty pfennigs to one mark daily, according to the wages they receive. The trade unions are believed to possess $3,000,000 in strike funds and extensive support has been promised them.

Up to the present no disorders have been reported.

The lockout was caused by the action of delegates representing the Socialist Federation of Trades Unions, comprising some 300,000 bricklayers, carpenters, masons and laborers, who recently rejected by unanimous vote a proposed wage tariff of the Master Builders' Union.

FINETTE.

The Dog Which Figured in a Court Case.



THEOPHILE ROBILLARD, AND HIS DOG FINETTE.

Which figured in an amusing case in the Recorder's Court the other day.

Finette, though not named in the information, was to a certain extent a defendant in the case. Mr. Robillard was summonsed by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and charged with setting Finette on Minette, a cat in the yard behind the Vandelac Hotel on Jacques Cartier square. The case was dismissed. It seemed that the cat had thrown a fit, and her subsequent gyrations got on Finette's delicate nerves. She set out to quiet pussy. Also, she succeeded.

THE 'WITNESS' DAILY PATTERN.

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



GIRLS' PRINCESS DRESS.
Paris Pattern No. 3277.

Mothers who were inclined to think the princess dresses of last year, in which the waist seams continued into the gores of the skirt, made little girls look almost too slender, will be charmed with the present model, the body portions of which are semi-fitted and are lengthened by the box-plaited skirt, always becoming to girlish figures. The closing of the pretty garment is made at the back, and the square yoke appears at the front only. Where the skirt joins the body portions belt straps are attached, through which the sash may be run. As pictured, the dress is made of pale green chambray, nainsook, embroidery and edging supplying the trimming. The pattern is in five sizes, 6 to 14 years. For a girl of ten years the dress requires 3 yards of material 36 inches wide, with three-eighths of a yard of all-over embroidery 18 inches wide, 1 1-8 yards of insertion.

PATTERN COUPON.

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

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Size .....

Name .....

Address in full:

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

ARCHITECTS' ASSOCIATION.

The examinations for admission to study of architecture and registration will be held on the 25th July, and the following days at the rooms of the Province of Quebec Association of Architects, 5 Beaver Hall Square, Montreal, and at the City Hall of Quebec, at nine o'clock in the forenoon each day. Testimonies of study have to be in the rooms of the association on or before the 20th of May next, accompanied by a fee of $10 for candidates for matriculation and a fee of $25 for registration.

NOTES AND NOTICES.

Canadian Pacific.—Important change in time. In effect Sunday, April 17th. There will be several important changes in train service, when the new schedule goes into effect on Sunday next. No. 1 Imperial Limited will be resumed, running through to Winnipeg and Calgary, leaving Montreal at 10.10 a.m. No. 43 from Windsor Street Station at 12.01 p.m., Sundays only, will run through to Rigaud, and intermediate stations. No. 42, Sunday only, will leave Rigaud at 8.32 p.m. arrive Windsor Street Station at 10.00 p.m. No. 38, which now leaves Ottawa at 4.00 p.m. daily, except Sunday, will be daily, commencing Sunday, April 17th, leaving Ottawa central 3.20 p.m. and arrive Montreal at 6.35 p.m. No. 24, Sunday only, from Ottawa 6.25 p.m., arriving Montreal 10.00 p.m., will be cancelled. No. 31, Rigaud local, daily except Sunday, leave Montreal, Windsor Street Station 6.15 p.m., arrive Rigaud 7.45 p.m., makes all intermediate stops. First train, Sunday, May 9th. No. 34 leaves Rigaud 8.00 a.m., arrives Windsor St. Station 9.25 a.m. First train Tuesday, May 10th.

A WELL KNOWN MAGISTRATE SAVED AS BY A MIRACLE

REDUCED TO A SKELETON AND Doctors Pronounced Case Incurable

SAYS HE OWES HIS LIFE TO "FRUIT-A-TIVES"

Magistrate Speers' signed statement illustrates the unfailing curative and tonic properties of "Fruit-a-tives"—the marvellous fruit medicine that has brought health and strength to thousands in every part of the Dominion.



HENRY SPEERS, Esq., J.P.

MOOREFIELD, ONT., March 25th, 1909.

"I feel that my complete recovery from what seemed inevitable death, is practically a miracle. I suffered from severe indigestion for nearly two years, and became almost a skeleton. I could not work—could not even walk. Two experienced doctors pronounced my case incurable. They could do nothing for me as they said my heart was affected. I looked forward to death in a short time. I not only had the doctors but tried many remedies and treatments, but got no better.

"My son asked me to try "Fruit-a-tives," and from the outset of taking these wonderful tablets, I was better and gradually this medicine completely cured me, and I have gained over thirty pounds in weight. I am well, thanks to "Fruit-a-tives.' I am so well that I have sold my farm and bought 200 acres more land. I make this statement voluntarily for the sake of humanity, as I believe my recovery is a miracle, and I am convinced that "Fruit-a-tives" is a wonderful cure for Stomach Trouble."

HENRY SPEERS, J.P.

"Fruit-a-tives" cured Mr. Speers because "Fruit-a-tives" is the most wonderful stomach, heart and nerve tonic in the world. "Fruit-a-tives" acts directly on the stomach, insures sound digestion, regulates bowels and kidneys, purifies the blood, and relieves the distressing irritation of the heart.

"Fruit-a-tives" is the only medicine in the world that is made of fruit juices. By the marvellous discovery of a well known physician, fruit juices are combined with heart and nerve tonics in such a way that a new compound is formed. It is this new compound —one of the greatest discoveries of the age—that has saved thousands of lives. It is why "Fruit-a-tives" cures when all else fails—why "Fruit-a-tives" gives instant relief when even the doctors cannot relieve the trouble. We state it, without hesitation, that "Fruit-a-tives" will positively cure every case of Indigestion and Dyspepsia, if properly used.

Remember, there is nothing else "just as good" or "just the same" as "Fruit-a-tives." Insist on having "Fruit-a-tives" and see that you get the genuine. 50c. a box, 6 for $2.50, or trial size 25c. At dealers or sent post paid on receipt of price by Fruit-a-tives Limited, 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.

FOR PANCAKES
—TRY—
BRODIE'S SELF-RAISING BUCKWHEAT FLOUR
BRODIE & HARVIE,
14 BLEURY STREET.

BLANKETS.
SINGLE . . . . . 25 CENTS. DOUBLE . . . . . 50 CENTS.
WHY PAY MORE?
The Toilet Laundry
"THE LAUNDRY THAT KNOWS HOW."
will launder them for these prices, and return them CLEAN and SWEET.
Phone Up 3480. 425 RICHMOND ST.

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If there is any special article that you wish to have made out of sheet metal we can make it for you promptly and correctly. Our equipment and machinery are the most modern and up-to-date obtainable. Specially designed for handling this work.
Geo. W. Reed & Co. Limited, Montreal.

Mechanical Engineers for Marine, Steam and Hydraulic Power Plants. Reports Tests, Plans, Specifications and Valuations.
Address BAIN & MITCHELL,
Consulting Engineers and Draughtsmen, Y. M. C. A. Building, Mon Telephone Up. 2526.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

A Speech Which Causes Angry Talk.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, April 15.—Mr. Asquith's statement on Thursday night has made the coalition very enthusiastic and the Opposition very angry and has livened up the political situation once more to the exciting point. Strong speeches were delivered to-night by Mr. Bonar Law and Mr. F. E. Smith. The former, speaking at Birmingham, said Mr. Asquith had paid the price of the degradation of his high office and indignity to the Crown for the Nationalist vote. The Premier had brought the sovereign once more into party politics.

The same points were made by Mr. Smith, who also declared that Mr. Asquith's master was John Redmond, whose master in turn was Patrick Ford.

Mr. Birrell, speaking at Reading, declared as Irish secretary that there was no bargain or understanding with the Irish. Mr. Asquith's pronouncement was absolutely necessary to fill with genuine encouragement and loyalty his own supporters. To the Unionists plainly the Liberals reply that they are only pursuing the constitutional course, and anyway the Lords never have been susceptible to anything but force. They say they can only disregard the use of the National Anthem as a war cry by their opponents.

PIANOS

DO not let your home remain musicless, for music adds a real charm that no words can describe.

SECURE

A HEINTZMAN & Co. piano if you are a pianist, or

A HEINTZMAN & Co. player piano if you are not a pianist.

Both are the best and finest constructed instruments made in the Dominion.

If you wish we will take your present piano in part payment.

C. W. LINDSAY, LIMITED
Head Office, 512 St. Catherine Street West.
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Also Offices at Ottawa, Quebec and Brockville

Weekly Calendar.

EMMANUEL CHURCH 160-171 Drummond Street.

Rev. Geo. Coulson Workman, D.D.

Will preach at both Services.

Morning Subject:—**"Newness of Life"** Evening Subject:—**"Nearness of God"**

EVERYBODY WELCOME.

STANLEY STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

Pastor, Rev. F. M. DEWEY, D.D.

SPECIAL MEMORIAL SERVICE for the late Lt.-Col. A. A. Stevenson, at 11 a.m. Preacher, the Pastor.

Calvary Church GUY STREET (Above St. Antoine)

MORNING SERVICE.

Rev. WALTER M. PATTON, B.D., Wesleyan Theological College.

EVENING SERVICE.

Rev. Dr. COOK.....Topic: "TRIAL BY FIRE."

STRANGERS WELCOME.

DOUGLAS METHODIST CHURCH Cor. St. Catherine and Chomedy Sts.

REV. W. R. YOUNG, B.A., B.D., Pastor.

Service at 11 A.M. Subject: 'WALK IN THE LIGHT,' Rev. F. C. Reynolds.

SUNDAY SCHOOL and BIBLE CLASS AT 3 O'CLOCK.

Service at 7 P.M. Subject: 'RUNNING THE DANGER SIGNALS.' The Pastor.

VISITORS HEARTILY WELCOMED.

ST. JAMES METHODIST CHURCH

11 A.M.—Rev. WM. SPARLING, B.A., D.D., Pastor.
SACRAMENTAL AND RECEPTION SERVICE.
The Entire Membership is INVITED to be present.

7 P.M.—Rev. T. W. DAVIDSON, of Belfast, Ireland, Honored Representative of the Irish Methodist Conference.
Topic: "THE RELIGION NEEDED FOR THE TIMES."
Sunday School at 10 A.M. and 3 P.M.

THE PUBLIC IS MOST CORDIALLY INVITED TO ALL SERVICES.

Crescent Street Presbyterian Church

Cor. Dorchester and Crescent.

REV. R. W. DICKIE, B.A., Minister.

THE MINISTER WILL PREACH AT BOTH SERVICES.

EVENING SERVICE AT 7.30.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH

Sherbrooke Street and Union Avenue.

SERVICES TO-MORROW: 11 A.M. AND 7 P.M.

Mr. J. H. ROBERTS,

THE NOTED TEMPERANCE LECTURER WILL PREACH in the MORNING.

Rev. Dr. J. A. GORDON

IN THE EVENING.

EVERYBODY WELCOME.

DOMINION SQUARE METHODIST CHURCH

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

THE PASTOR WILL PREACH.

Subjects:—11 A.M.—"THE SECOND COMING OF CHRIST." 7 P.M.—"THE BURNT OFFERING."

MEN'S OWN, 3 P.M., Rev. Professor BLAND, Teacher. Visitors Welcome.

CONGREGATIONAL COLLEGE

BACCALAUREATE SERMON

By the Rev. J. K. Unsworth, B.A.

IN BETHLEHEM CHURCH, WESTMOUNT,
SUNDAY MORNING, APRIL 17th.

CLOSING EXERCISES in the College Hall on FRIDAY Next.

ANTI-SALOON DEMONSTRATION

St. James' Methodist Church.

SUNDAY, APRIL 17th, at 8.30 p.m.

Speakers:

HON. JUSTICE LEMIEUX (Quebec).
DR. JOS. EDM. DUBE (Montreal).
REV. G. OSBORNE TROOP, Rector, St. Martin's Church.
REV. W. R. YOUNG, B.A., D.D., President, Montreal Protestant Ministerial Association.
ALD. S. J. CARTER President, Dominion Alliance.
and
MR. JOHN H. ROBERTS, Secretary, Dominion Alliance.

Chairman—REV. W. SPARLING, D.D.

N.B.—This meeting is being held simultaneously with the great Mass Meeting of our French comrades in the Monument National.

SACRED CANTATA DOUGLASS HALL, CHOMEDY STREET.

RUTH THE MOABITESS By MRS. DUNN'S CHORAL SOCIETY
(In Oriental Costume). Friday, April 22, 1910, at 8 p.m.

ARTISTS:

Miss ROBERTA ELLIOT, Soprano. Miss MINNIE KULBIG, Contralto.
Mr. MURRAY BROOKS, Tenor. Mr. S. DUNN, Basso.
Mr. E. BURRELLS, Baritone. Miss EVA TAYLOR.
Miss HELENA MACKENZIE. LYRIC QUARTETTE.

TICKETS.....35 CENTS.

LYRIC Twice daily, 2.30 Afternoons; 8 p.m., Night. Two Hour refined Entertainment, with Music, Songs, and MOVING PICTURES. Thatcher & Burns, in their Funny Sketch, and another New York attraction, as well as J. K. Henderson, in illustrated Songs. Monday, Souvenir Night. Every Lady gets a Fancy China 25c Jap Tea Plate. Wednesday, Amateur Night. Friday Night, Ragtime and Popular Piano Competition, open to all pianists. Good prize for first. Admission, 10c, 15c, 25c.

Royal Guardians

A PURELY CANADIAN SOCIETY.

Reserve Fund Exceeds $200,000.00

Certificates Issued in Amounts from $500 to $3,000.

SICK AND FUNERAL BENEFITS

Lodges in all the principal cities and towns.
Its Rates and Plans are approved by the most eminent Actuaries.
Supreme Lodge Office A. T. PATTERSON, Supreme Secretary.
Society's Own Building.
Corner Sherbrooke Street and Park Avenue, Montreal.

CHAMPIONS DINED.

Royal Queen Hockey Club Held a Pleasant Evening.

The annual dinner of the Royal-Queen Hockey Club, champions of the Insurance League, was held at the Lakeview Hotel, Lachine, and was a success. In the absence of Mr. Hugh Wonham, the president, who was unable to attend, Mr. T. Emmett Quinn, second vice-president, occupied the chair. He read a letter from Mr. William Mackay, the honorary president, who was at that moment en route to the Pacific Coast, congratulating the boys on their victory, and expressing every good wish for next season. Mr. Quinn, on behalf of the team, presented Captain Charley Horner with a gold signet ring as a token of appreciation and esteem. During the evening songs and recitations were rendered by Messrs. Jos. Hurtubise, F. Fulton, F. Campbell Brown, Fred Whelan, Bruce McCree, C. H. Hanson and others. Mr. Hugh Wonhan, accompanied by several of the brokers, joined the party after dinner, and, being called upon for a speech, had more congratulations and good wishes for the Royal-Queen hockey team. Messrs. Hamel and Messrs. Raby came out later in the evening and favored with piano and whistling solos and songs. A cake walk competition in which Messrs. F. Campbell Brown and Harry Beveridge, Charley Horner and R. Percy Adams carried off first and second honors respectively, rounded off a pleasant evening.

REFORM CLUB DINNER.

New Provincial Treasurer to be the Guest of the Evening.

The third monthly dinner of the season will be held at the Reform Club next Saturday evening, at 7.45 sharp, when the Honorable P. S. G. Mackenzie, provincial treasurer, will be the guest of the evening.

Weekly Calendar

MEETINGS FOR MEN.

SATURDAY, April 16, 1910.
8 p.m.—YOUNG MEN'S MEETING. Topic: 'Thanksgiving and Gratitude.' SONG SERVICE at 7.45.

SUNDAY, April 17th.
3 P.M.—'The Brotherhood Class.'
3.45 P.M.—Men's Meeting.
Speaker, Rev. T. W. DAVIDSON, of Belfast, Ireland.
Soloist, Mr. GARDNER.
8.45 P.M.—THE HOME HOUR.'
All Men Invited. Strangers Welcome
Young Men's Christian Association, Dominion Square.

MEN'S OWN

Calvary Congregational Church.

SUNDAY, April 17th, 3 p.m.

Speaker, Rev. W. W. SMITH, Assistant pastor Erskine Presbyterian Church.
Subject: SINNING AGAINST LOVE.
Soloist—Mr. SAM. DUNN.

Art Association.

26th Spring Exhibition

APRIL 5th to 16th. Daily, 25c.
Monday and Thursday Eve., 10c.

Pictures must be delivered by March 19th.

THE ADJOURNED 36th ANNUAL MEETING OF THE MONTREAL YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION,

will be held at 502 Dorchester Street West, on the Afternoon of THURSDAY, April 21st, 1910. The chair will be taken at 3.30 by the President, Mrs. JAS. McFARLANE. Reports, Music, and Addresses, by Rev. A. T. SHATFORD, Rev. W. SPARLING, B.D., Rev. ROBT. JOHNSTON, D.D., and Rev. JOHN LOCHHEAD, M.A.
Tea and Social Meeting at 4.45.

Under the auspices of the Canadian Club,

SIR ERNEST H.

SHACKLETON, C.V.O.

Will Deliver his Famous Lecture,

"FARTHEST SOUTH"

With Wonderful Motion Picture Views.

ARENA, Thursday Evening, April 28.
Sir Melbourne Tait in the chair
50c to $1.50; boxes ($10.00), seats at Willis Co., on and after April 23. All orders till then to Mr. VEITCH, M. 4734.

ST. LAWRENCE CURLERS MET

Mr. R. I. Griffin Re-elected President at Annual Meeting.

MESSRS. D. GUTHRIE AND W. CAIRNS CHOSEN THE CLUB'S BRANCH REPRESENTATIVES.

At the annual meeting of the St. Lawrence Curling Club held last night, Mr. R. I. Griffin was re-elected president; Mr. G. A. Forbes, vice-president; Mr. O. W. G. Dettmers, secretary, and Mr. D. J. H. Murdoch, treasurer.

The following were elected directors of the club:—Messrs. W. T. Kent, Capt. J. A. Henderson, D. C. Drysdale, John Henderson, E. W. Sayer, W. H. Griffin and J. H. Gallagher.

Messrs. D. Guthrie and W. Cairns were chosen to act as representatives of the Branch.

The Rev. Dr. Campbell will once more officiate as chaplain, while the auditing work will be done by Messrs. D. Patterson and A. D. Taylor.

The presentation of the treasurer's report showed that the club had enjoyed one of the best years in its history. The secretary's report was also of a very encouraging nature.

TORONTO 'VARITY TOUR.

Toronto, April 15.—Manager Tom Hanley, of the University of Toronto Lacrosse Club, has practically completed arrangements for the southern trip of the 'varsity lacrossists. The team will play their first match with Hobart at Geneva, on May 24. On the 25th they play against Ernie Menary's Harvard team. May 28 and Decoration Day, their old rivals, the Crescents, of Brooklyn, play against them. On June 4 and 7 they hitch up with Lawson Whitehead's protégés at Swarthmore, and on the 7th and 8th they meet the Johns Hopkins alumni, the United States university champions. A practice game is being arranged between 'Varsity and Tecumsehs for May 10 or 11.

AUTO. CLUB AFFILIATED.

The Aero and Automobile Club of Canada now holds affiliation with both the Automobile Club of America and the Royal Automobile Club (of Great Britain), probably the two most important motoring organizations in the world. Notification that the Canadian club had secured affiliation with the big British organization was received by the secretary, Mr. Geo. McNamee, yesterday.

NO AUTO. RACING IN MONTREAL.

The only meet which the Aero and Automobile Club of Canada will probably lend its sanction to this season will be the aviation meet, which is now being planned. Unofficially it is given as practically certain that there will be no automobile race meet.

AUTO LIVERY COMPANY FORMED.

Increasing interest here in motoring is shown in the formation of a new company for livery business. It is known as the St. James Motor Service, and the manager is Mr. Frank J. Burns, well known in automobile circles here. The company, which will carry high-class, seven-passenger cars, will have its headquarters at the Canada Cycle & Motor Company's garage on University street. It started business yesterday.

CLARK JOINS TORONTO.

Toronto, April 15.—Bun Clark, who tended the nets for the Tecumsehs when they won the championship of the N. L. U., in 1908, is reported signed with the Torontos. He played with the Regina twelve when they went cup hunting last season, and since then has been a free agent. He held the record for the least number of goals scored against any goalkeeper in the N. L. U. in 1908, and should still have his eagle eye with him.

ROYALS BEAT GREENSBORO

Score Was 11 to 6 in Game in Which Corcoran Was Star Performer.

JOE YEAGER INDISPOSED AND DID NOT PLAY—NEW PLAYERS NOT JOINED TEAM YET.

Greensboro, S.C., April 15.—By a score of 11 to 6 Royals defeated Greensboro yesterday. Fifteen hits were made off Hammersley, who was on the rubber for the locals, and in the batting bee Corcoran was the star performer, with a single, a double and a triple, duplicating his performance at Charlotte yesterday. In the third inning Montreal made merry and scampered around the bases till they scored seven runs on as many hits and some loose play by the locals.

Ed. Siever was the Montreal pitcher, and he worked leisurely through the nine innings, seldom attempting to put anything on the ball. His offerings were banged for eleven hits, including four doubles and a triple.

Two new players were expected to join the Montreal Club to-day, but they did not turn out. Joe Yeager did not play owing to indisposition, and on account of his absence Winter, a pitcher, had to be pressed into service in the outfield, while Colvin guarded third base.

Greensboro started the scoring, getting a run in the second inning on James' rap for a base and F. Buesse's hit for two bases.

Then Montreal counted seven times before Greensboro could retire three men. Durlin commenced the session with a hit and made another before the inning was over.

Nattress's slip on a ground ball in the ninth inning made Montreal's only error, but the shortstop followed the miss with a double play, that ended the game. The score:—

MONTREAL.

	A.B.	R.	H.	P.O.	A.	E.
Nattress, s.s.	5	1	1	3	3	1
Joyce, l.f.	5	1	2	1	0	0
Smith, 2b.	5	1	2	3	1	0
Corcoran, r.f.	5	3	3	1	1	0
Cockill, 1b.	4	1	2	10	0	0
Colvin, 3b.	3	2	2	1	3	0
Winter, c.f.	3	0	0	3	0	0
Durlin, c.	3	1	2	5	1	0
Siever, p.	4	1	1	0	4	0
Totals	37	11	15	27	13	1

GREENSBORO.

	A.B.	R.	H.	P.O.	A.	E.
Rickard, c.f.	4	1	1	4	1	0
Grubb, 2b.	4	1	2	2	2	0
Thrasher, c.f.	4	0	1	5	0	0
Bentley, r.f.	3	0	1	1	0	0
Hicks, 1b.	4	0	1	6	1	1
James, s.s.	4	1	1	1	5	0
F. Beusse, 3b.	4	1	2	1	0	0
C. Beusse, c.	4	1	1	6	1	0
Hammersley, p.	3	1	0	1	2	2
Totals	34	6	11	27	12	3

Score by innings:—

Montreal. . . . . 0 0 7 0 2 0 1 0 1—11
Greensboro. . . . . 0 1 2 0 0 0 0 2— 6

Summary:—Two-base hits, Cockill, Corcoran, F. Beusse, Bentley, Hammersley, Grubb; three-base hits, Corcoran, C. Beusse; bases on balls, Siever 1; struck out, by Siever, 4; Hammersley, 5; sacrifice hits, Nattress, Cockill, Colvin, 2, Winter, Durlin, Grobb, Bentley, Hammersley; stolen bases, Corcoran, Colvin 3, James; passed ball, C. Beusse; double plays, Nattress, Smith and Cockill. Umpire, Mr. Dillon. Time, 1 hour and 30 minutes. Attendance, 200.

BACH BEAT DARLING.

Marathon Bowling Game Resulted in Score of 2,243 to 2,286.

An endurance competition on M.A.A.A. alleys last night resulted in a close finish between Rupert Darling and R. C. Bach, two of the best bowlers in the association. The conditions called for each man to bowl twelve strings. The scoring was high, especially so considering the severe physical strain of the 'Marathon' test. Bach outscored Darling by a score of 2293 pins to 2286. Bach's average, accordingly, was 191½, and Darling's 190½. The respective scores were:—

Darling	201	165	219
	162	214	179
	179	201	179
	179	201	214
Total			2286
Bach	157	177	196
	194	215	207
	201	200	192
	179	192	188
Total			2293

JERSEY FOOTBALL CLUB.

Reorganized at Meeting Held Last Night.

The Jersey Football Club, which dropped out of existence a couple of years ago, was reorganized at a meeting held last night. The club will apply for membership in the new Montreal Football Association. An invitation is extended to unattached players to join the club. The following officers have been elected:—

Hon. presidents—Geo. Bree, A. P. Weary.
President—Collar Nicolle.
Vice-president—P. Le Riche.
Secretary-treasurer—A. J. Noel, 151 City Councillor street.
Committee—J. McNicoll, S. de Quetteville, T. O'Neill, J. Burton.

MORNINGSTAR BEAT HOPPE.

Spokane, Wash., April 15.—With an unfinished run of 127, Ora Morningstar has won the final game of the series from Willie Hoppe. Of the four matches played in this city Morningstar won three. He scored 1,205 points in 53 innings to 921 for Hoppe in 54 innings.

ORGANIZATION COMPLETED

Quebec Branch of A.A.U. of Canada Elected Officers Last Night.

MR. E. HERB BROWN, THE PRESIDENT, AND DR F. J. TEES WILL FILL VICE-PRESIDENT'S CHAIR.

At the meeting of the Quebec branch of the Amateur Athletic Union of Canada, held in the M. A. A. A. Club House, Peel street, last night, at which organization was completed, Mr. E. Herb. Brown was elected president, Dr. F. J. Tees, vice-president; A. Lecours, second vice-president. Mr. Arthur S. Plow was elected hon. secretary, and Mr. John Davidson, treasurer.

Hitherto the work of the association in its preliminary existence has been carried on through a provisional committee which, for the purposes of carrying on business, had elected a president, a vice-president and a secretary-treasurer. Since the last meeting of the provisional committee a good many associations and clubs have applied for membership, and it was decided that the time was at hand when the association should be launched on a permanent basis. The different clubs and associations were accordingly notified to send to the meeting last night the representatives they were entitled to have on the board of governors. The response was generous, and some fifteen associations and clubs were represented. The result was the appointment of the foregoing executive.

In communications read to the meeting were several applications for reinstatement as amateurs, but these were referred to a registration committee, which is to be named by the president. The governors will meet shortly to consider a number of affairs in connection with the summer programme, incidental business that came up at the meeting being left over to that gathering.

The following were present at the meeting: E. H. Brown (M. A. A. A.), in the chair; O. Leclaire (Police A. A. A.); J. O'Brien (Shamrock A. A. A.); C. A. Spriggins (M.A.A.A., and Quebec Harriers); Dr. F. J. Tees (Y. M. C. A. and McGill); H. Little (McGill and Montreal Harrier Union); L. Rubenstein (Brockville Harriers); J. N. O. Ledoux (National A. A. A.); J. J. Ryan (St. Patrick's A. A. A.); H. H. M. Andrews and E. Rex (Westmount A. A. A., and St. Lawnadian Snowshoe Union); A. J. Lawsrence Hockey Association); W. N. Petch (Canadian Snowshoe Union); A. J. Laws aand T. A. Wellington, St. James A. A. A.); E. Larose (Montreal Harriers' Union); J. Davidson (M. A. A. A.).

MONTREAL HORSE SHOW.

One of the Features Will Be Steeds of Percheron Class.

The Montreal Horse Show Association in its endeavor to encourage the breeding of all types of horses, has done honor to the French-Canadian breeders this year by placing on the prize list classes for the French Percheron and the Belgian Ardennais, both of which are making rapid strides throughout Canada, and especially in this province.

The Belgian type has found great favor in the United States, and is also becoming popular in Ontario and the West. He is a clean limbed, powerful, active, well put together animal, and is eminently fitted for the sections of the country where he is most in demand. In the province of Ontario it is estimated that there are 80,000 Clydes, 15,000 Percherons, 10,000 Shires and 1,500 Ardennais, the two latter being rapidly on the increase. In the United States Percherons outnumber all others, with Clydesdales second, Shires third, and Belgians fourth.

There is no question but that the heavy draught horse industry is in a more healthy condition at the present than it has ever been, and the indications are that it will continue to increase and remain in a most flourishing condition for many years to come. There is no mechanical device in sight that can take the place of the heavy draught horse, and it will be many a long day before anything of a practical nature will be perfected.

NEW SWIMMING RECORDS.

New York, April 15.—Three new swimming records were hung up to-night at the indoor matches of the New York A. C. In the 100 meter race, C. M. Daniels, of the New York A.C., won from James Curran, of the City A.C., in 1.02 4-5, two-fifths of a second better than the previous record, held by Coltan Halnay, of Austria.

In the three hundred yard relay race by combination teams of six men each, a new record of 2.42 1-5 for the full distance was made, against the previous record of 2.48 1-5. The 200-yard mark was reached in 145 flat, 3 1-5 seconds better than the former record.

NATIONALS BOWLING TOURNEY

Bedard, of the Nationals, took the lead in the three-string competition of the Nationals' tournament last night. He rolled 614, the strings being 206, 220 and 188. Compston, of M.A.A.A., put on one of the good three strings of the evening with 572. The tournament will end to-night, and Lahaise's alleys will be kept busy both afternoon and evening.

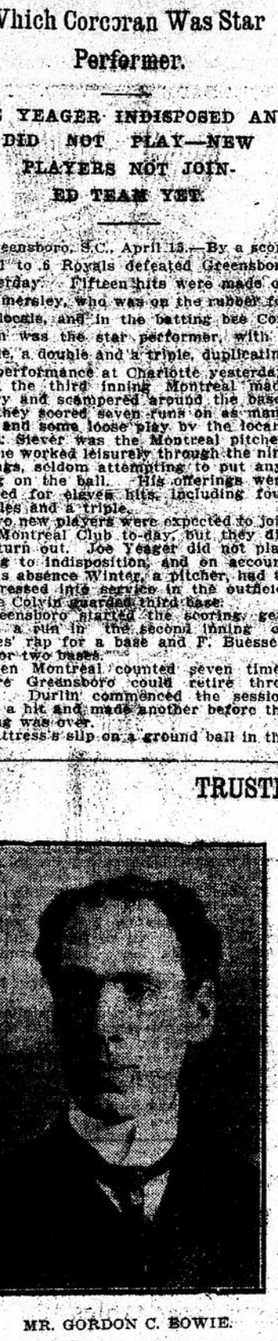
PRACTICE WILL BE HELD TO-DAY

Montreal Lacrosse Team Notified to Turn Out this Afternoon.

BOARD OF CONTROL TO BE APPROACHED TO THROW OPEN CITY PARKS FOR BOYS' PRACTICES.

Members of the Montreal lacrosse team have been notified to turn out for practice this afternoon. The other clubs will not commence for a few days yet.

At a meeting held last night in the M.A.A.A. by the committee appointed to encourage lacrosse among the young, it was decided to apply to the Board of Control for the use of city parks for the boys this summer. The committee will appear before the Controllers early in the week, probably on Monday and it has been arranged to have an influential delegation of aldermen who take an active interest in lacrosse to introduce them. The aldermen who have agreed to use their good offices are Messrs. O'Connell, Boyd, Robinson, Tetreault, Mayrand and Monahan. The committee will ask the Controllers to build dressing rooms that may be used by the boys and to give them permission to play their games without interference. The different sub-committees reported favorably on their canvass of the schools Practically all have agreed to take up the game, including the Westmount schools. The plan as outlined



TRUSTEES OF THE THOS. L. PATON TROPHY.

MR. GORDON C. BOWIE. MR. E. HERB. BROWN. MR. CHAS. S. VIRTUE.

The competition to gain possession of the Thos. L. Paton Trophy, a cup donated for the purpose of encouraging friendly rivalry among pupils in physical training and gymnastic classes, will take place at the Arena next Saturday night. Messrs. E. Herb. Brown, Gordon C. Bowie and Chas. S. Virtue were named trustees of the cup at a recent meeting of the M.A.A.A. Entries close on Tuesday for next Saturday's display. Already about six clubs are represented, and they will each hold the floor for 15 or 20 minutes, so that the spectators will be afforded ample opportunity to notice the advantages of physical culture. Last year the Mount St. Louis College won the trophy.

A SURPLUS OF $600.

Ottawa Hockey Club's Receipts for Past Season Totalled $23,000.

Ottawa, April 15.—At the wind-up meeting of the Ottawa Hockey Club, held to-day at the Russell House, the fact that this year's business finished with a surplus of $600 was shown in the annual financial statement of Mr. P. Baskerville, the treasurer.

Mr. Baskerville explained that the gross receipts for the season were $23,000. Thus Ottawans paid the largest sum on record for the privilege of seeing the Red, White and Black wonders perform. The largest gate was that at the Ottawa-Renfrew match, which amounted to about $4,000. Manager Dey, of the Arena, received ten percent less of the gross receipts than last year, yet his share was fully ten percent greater than the season of 1909. Mr. Dey received $8,683. The cost of operating the team, carrying ten players a match, and trainers, came to $9,200, the salaries paid by the Ottawas being the highest in the league with the exception of those paid by Renfrew. The club would have been away ahead on the season had it not been for the refund on the unused tickets sold at the time of the organization of the Canadian Hockey League. In all, $1,750 was refunded on these tickets and about $200 is still to be handed back. Thus it was shown that the season of 1910 was a success financially if not otherwise. True, the club is now $650 behind, but this is on hand as the result of last year's deficit of $1,400. At the close of last season a promissory note for $1,400 was negotiated. This was paid off at the commencement of this winter. The profit on the winter just passed accordingly was about $800, the financial showing being by far the best that the Ottawas have had in years. On the Ottawa team the salaries averaged about $1,200.

AMERICAN BASEBALL.

Results of games in the American League yesterday were as follows:—
Boston, 3; New York, 2.
Cleveland, 6; Detroit, 2.
Philadelphia, 8; Washington, 2.
St. Louis, 5; Chicago, 4.

National League games resulted as follows:—
Boston, 5; New York, 4.
Philadelphia, 7; Brooklyn, 4.
Cincinnati, 5; Chicago, 3.
St. Louis, 6; Pittsburg, 5.

WESTON CAUSED SCHOOLS TO CLOSE.

Erie, Pa., April 15.—Edward Payson Weston arrived here at 3.30 this afternoon. He looked worn and weary and was unable to talk at any length, because of sore throat from the dust of the roads. After two hours' sleep, he proceeded on his trip east.

All through Erie county the pedestrian received an enthusiastic reception, and schools were dismissed that children might see him.

CORNWALL BOAT CLUB.

Cornwall, Ont., April 15.—The Cornwall Boat Club has elected the following officers for 1910:—Hon. commodore, Judge O'Reilly; commodore, Dr. Ross Alguire; vice commodore, Dr. Nichol, rear commodore, Sheriff Mack; secretary, T. E. Fletcher; treasurer, G. A. Milden. Executive, W. A. Stewart, J. B. Atchison, Dr. W. D. Knight, W. White.

TREMBLAY AND BILLETER MATCHED.

George Kennedy, in a letter from Chicago, announces that he has succeeded in making a match between Tremblay and Billeter for April 20 at Sohmer Park.



1910 Catalogue ready in a few days mailed on request.

WALTER M. KEARNS

Directory of Auction Sales

For the Week 18th to 23rd April

MONDAY, 18th April, 10 A.M. — Sale Splendid Upright Piano, Household Furniture, etc., at 131 St. Alexander street.

TUESDAY, 19th April, 10 A.M. — Sale Furniture at 579 Dorchester street West.

TUESDAY, 19th April, 2.30 P.M. — Sale Furniture for Estate Late Mrs. Alfred S. Brown, at 32 Emily street.

TUESDAY, 19th April, 7.45 P.M. — Important Evening Sale Household Furniture, Pianos, etc., at the undersigned's Salesroom, 32 University street.

WEDNESDAY, 20th April, 10 A.M., 2.30 & 7.45 P.M.—Great Sale of Irish Linens, for McKeveit & Co., of Belfast, Ireland, at 32 University st. Stock now on view.

THURSDAY, 21st April, 10 A.M. — Attractive Sale Household Furniture, Fine Axminster Carpets, etc., etc., at 93 Mance street.

THURSDAY, 21st April, 2.30 P.M. — Sale Household Furniture at 515 Prince Arthur street West.

THURSDAY, 21st April, 2.30 and 7.45 P.M.—Continuation of Sale of Irish Linens, at 32 University street.

FRIDAY, 22nd April, 10 A.M. — Sale Household Furniture at 573 St. Catherine street West.

FRIDAY, 22nd April, 2.30 P.M. — Sale Household Furniture at 296 Dorchester street West.

FRIDAY, 22nd April, 2.30 and 7.45 P.M. —Closing Sales Irish Linens, at 32 University street.

WALTER M. KEARNS,
Auctioneer.

Cut this OUT for reference.

PUBLIC NOTICE

is hereby given that, under the Quebec Companies Act, 1907, letters patent have been issued by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Quebec, bearing date the 26th day of March, 1910, incorporating Messrs. Laurent Justinien Marchand, manufacturer, George Napoléon Monty, accountant, Honoré St. Cyr, foreman, of the town of Emard, Joseph Edouard Leduc, clerk, of Verdun, and Augustin Saindon, carter, of the town of Emard, for the following purposes:—

To acquire by purchase or otherwise, hold or lease, sell or otherwise trade in timber limits, standing timber, water powers and mill sites.

To purchase, acquire, own and exploit saw and planing mills, pulp and paper mills, and carry on any business attached thereto or connected therewith generally;

To manufacture doors, windows, blinds, shutters, fixtures, and house ornaments in general and furniture of all kinds;

To manufacture carriages, coaches and vehicles of all kinds, boxes and cases of all descriptions, and manufacture and trade in all the products, merchandise or articles composed of wood, paper or pulp;

To manufacture yachts of all kinds, sail, steam, gasoline, or moved by any other power;

To contract with any person or company to build and complete any private and public works and undertakings of all kinds, and carry on the business of general contractors;

To purchase, lease or otherwise acquire, sell, let or otherwise dispose of all or any patent of invention, trade mark, trade name connected with or applicable to the purposes of the company;

To enter into undertakings, have common interests, or make any agreement for the sharing of profits or otherwise with any one engaged in or on the point of engaging in any similar trade that the company will be authorized to carry on;

To acquire by purchase, lease or otherwise, and take over as going concern the business established in the town of Verdun, in the Province of Quebec, by 'The Verdun Lumber Company,' an ordinary commercial company, and also acquire and hold any other business established by another person or any incorporated body of a like nature to that for which authorization is given to 'L. J. Marchand, incorporé,' and to issue paid up shares under the name of 'L. J. Marchand, incorporé,' for the partial or total payment of the purchase price or rental accruing from such transactions;

To acquire vacant lots for the purpose of building on them and reselling them when thus built, under the name of 'L. J. Marchand, incorporé,' with a total capital of twenty thousand dollars ($20,000.00), divided into eight hundred (800) shares of twenty-five dollars ($25.00) each.

The chief place of business of the corporation will be in the town of Emard.

Dated from the office of the secretary of the province, this twenty-sixth day of March, 1910.

JOS. DUMONT,
1650 Deputy Provincial Secretary.

PATENT ATTORNEYS.

PATENTS PROMPTLY SECURED

We solicit the business of Manufacturers, Engineers and others who realize the advisability of having their Patent business transacted by Experts. Preliminary advice free. Charges moderate. Our Inventor's Adviser sent upon request. Marion & Marion, New York Life Bldg., Montreal, and Washington, D.C. U.S.A.

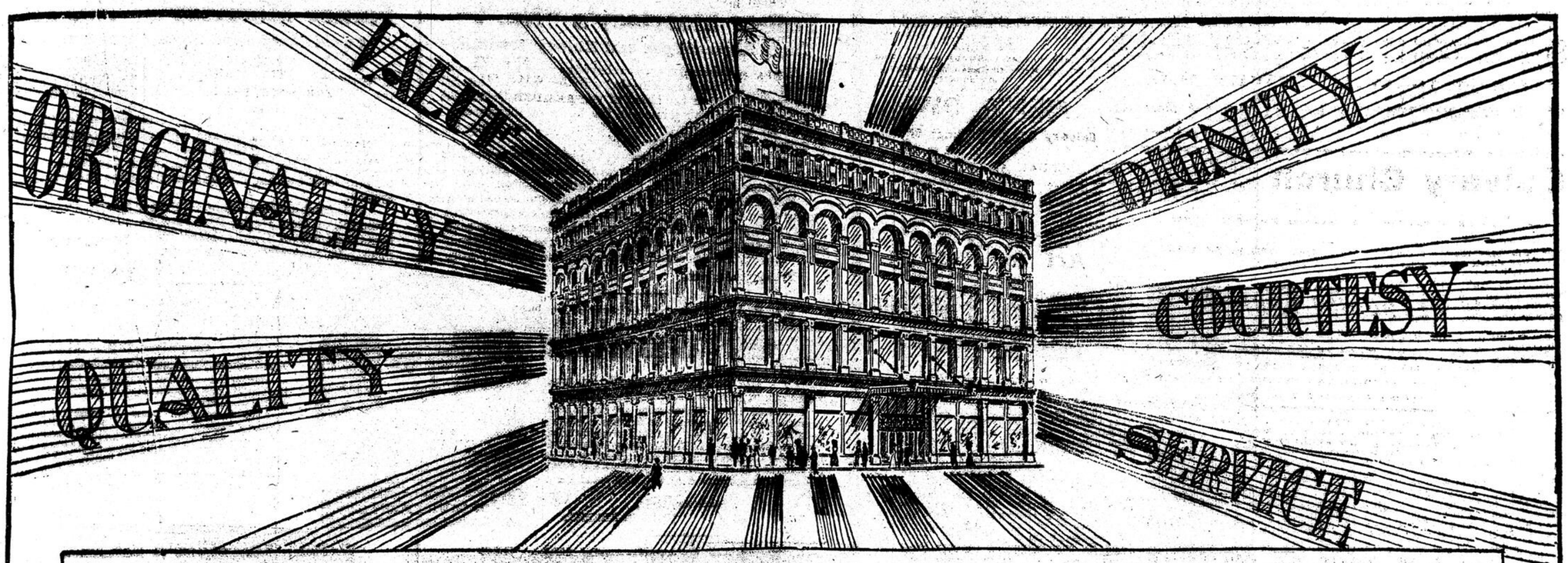
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PATENTS AND TRADE MARKS
Merchants Bank Building, Montreal

Dress Inspirations for all Feminine Montreal, Radiating from Murphy's



Children's Underwear

At Murphy's you will find just what you want; a good and pretty assortment to choose from and at moderate prices; for all the garments are well made, well finished and of good material and trimmings. We have everything for the baby of 6 months to the Miss of 16.

Gowns in the slip-over style, prettily trimmed; ¾ sleeves; for ages from 2 to 16 years; prices .90 and $1.00.

Drawers—Trimmed with wide embroidery and lace; for ages from 2 to 16 years; prices from .35 to .85.

Petticoats with waist for ages from 6 months to 8 years; prices from .55 to .95.

Petticoats without waist for ages from 6 to 16 years; prices from .50 to $1.70.

Some of these have only hemstitched hem and tucks, some are trimmed with wide embroidery, others with lace and insertion; but they are all good.

Children's Muslin Frocks

Little French dresses, very sweet and dainty and delightfully cool for the hot days which are coming along. There are two styles. One with short sleeves, V-neck and ½-inch hemsttched tucks. The other with front of box pleats and pin tucks, high neck and long sleeves.

In each style the sizes are from 1 to 6 years and the price each $1.50.

Perhaps the Most Unique Exhibit Of High-Class Millinery Flowers :-: Ever Held In Montreal :-:

If you can picture the blending of perhaps a thousand different, rich, delicate, perfect shades in as many sprays of French flowers; if you can picture them covering almost one half the outer section of our millinery department—several large tables like lovely artificial flower beds; if you can picture behind them the fixtures topped for forty or fifty feet along like a garden wall laden with flowers so fresh and true to nature that you might expect them to be waiting to be transplanted instead of waiting to be placed on the crown of some comely hat; if you can picture all this you have a very fair idea of what we hope to make a most unique display of

Lilies	*Convolvulus*	*Narcissus*	*Roses*
Wild flowers	*Daffodils*	*Daisies*	*Cowslips*
Jasmine	*Violets*	*Crocus*	*Geranium*
Forget-me-not	*Honeysuckle*	*Thistle*	*Lilac*
Field flowers	*Tulips*	*Wall flowers*	*Harebell*
Poppies	*Orchids*	*Clematis*	*Clover*
Chrysanthemum	*Ferns*	*Laburnum*	

Special at .75

Several hundred bunches of the very newest flowers offered as a special inducement to visit the exhibit, at per bunch - - .75

Reliable Notions

"Veribest" silk covered sew-on collar supports; all sizes in white or black; per set. 05

Washable mercerized soutache braid in white and black and the new shades; per doz. yards. 12

Washable wool and cotton braids for bathing suits, pyjamas, etc., in several widths and weaves are newly arrived.

Bone rings, fine smooth finish and strong, 7 sizes, per dozen, .05, .06, .07, .08, .09, .10 and .12.

Large sized lead weights for dresses, per doz. 25

Best quality four-wire hat ribbon wire, black or white, per yard. 01½

Invisible eyes, black or white and rust-proof, per envelope, .05

We, and we alone in Montreal, sell Royal Society Embroidery floss in all shades, also Royal Society packages.

Our stock of bone, pearl, metal, washable crochet, silk and fancy buttons is "greater than has been."

BELT NOVELTIES At Each .59

Elastic (silk elastic with white back) belts, of excellent quality and absolutely new, in black, white, Copenhagen, helio, light brown, golden brown, sky, navy, grey, myrtle, fawn; each shade finished with self colored enamelled buckle. Very special value at, each. 59

What About "French Salome Cloth?"

—For that light dress, that light evening cloak or wrap?
—It is light in shade and light in weight, just as you want it, in the exact shade you want—any shade you'd be likely to ask for, in fact.
—It has the advantage of being a silk and wool mixture.
—It sheds the dust splendidly.
—And it sells for $1.00.

SILK AND WOOL SHANTUNGS, TOO.

In practically every light shade you can think of at. . . .$1.00

Dull Silk Trimmings

Something new for the trimming of summer silk dresses—foulards and Shantungs especially.—Dull silk bandings embroidered on net—putty and mustard among the many attractive shades.

2 inches wide, per yard. $2.00
4½ inches wide, per yard 1.75

Lingerie Blouses In Dainty Abundance

Not only in abundance, but all carefully selected, so carefully selected and so dainty as to make it worth your while to pay a visit to our blouse department, whether you want to buy or not.

Some of the waists are so beautiful that seeing them recommends them better than any words of ours. And you will find the prices as attractive as the blouses.

BLOUSE FRONTINGS A Happy Suggestion

The nicety of the patterns, the quality and fineness of the embroideries, the guipure lace effects in some of them, suggest that you really ought to try a self-made blouse, if only for the originality of it. The price, too, ought to be an inducement—per yard .75, $1.00 and $1.50.

You Ought to Wear A $25 Murphy Suit

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THE CHURCH AND THE FOREIGNERS.

Duty of Christians Towards the Inflowing Alien Population

Subject of Address by the Rev. W. Bowman Tucker.

The duty of the churches to the foreign population of the city was the subject of a thoughtful and inspiring address delivered in the Y. M. C. A., on Monday evening, before the Protestant Ministerial Association, by the Rev. W. Bowman Tucker, Ph.D., founder of the 'All People's Mission,' St. Urbain street.

The duty of the churches, said Mr. Tucker, might be considered from two standpoints, utilitarian or altruistic. I think the time has come for the strongest possible appeal to altruism of which Canadians are capable. The foreigner should be accepted as God's gift and dealt with for his own sake. Then every one working for him should work patriotically and not for gain of prestige either as a missionary or as a denomination.

In dealing with your question I shall try to consider our territory in Montreal as occupied by foreigners, what work has been done for these people, and then what ought to be done and how best to do it.

It is proper to begin with a Scriptural basis. 'Go ye and teach all nations' I take it was given to the disciples representatively. The command stands as an ideal for the church. The implication is that the Gospel of Jesus Christ is adapted for all people, and that we who represent the Christ are to apply the Gospel to all sorts and nations of people. While, therefore, some may carry the flaming evangel abroad, there come to the churches at home and especially in the city a call to step outside of themselves and to minister to the nations coming to us from over the sea.

The Gospel is intended for all, if I rightly comprehend the mind of the world's Redeemer. And ecclesiastical forms do not enter into the question. The essential thing, whatever the machinery adopted or the name imprinted on it, is to make Christ, his revelation and his rescuing power savingly known to all classes of the community. In dealing with the foreigner, whether he be Asiatic, Jew or Eastern European, we must bear in mind that he is entirely ignorant of our ecclesiastical divisions. It must be simply Christian or not Christian. On taking a girl from her Roumanian home to a good Methodist home, I assured the parents that it was a good home—the people were good church people. The father instantly asked, 'Are they Catholics?' And I had to reply evasively, 'Not Roman Catholics.' 'O, no,' he said, 'They are like the people in France.'

I think it is not for us to begin estimations as to which religious organization should have the pre-eminence, nor as to what class of people will give the quickest and largest returns. The slowest and hardest work may in the end be counted most honorable. Our duty is to sow on all soils and beside all waters. Christ is for all. All people need the inward and spiritual experience of the spiritual Christ. It may fall to the lot of some churches to have an environment which is hard and unremunerative in immediate results, but the lot is none the less God-given, and none the less honorable. If it should appear that there is a territory unoccupied or but only partially worked, mainly for lack of funds and not for lack of spiritual zeal, then it may be there is a call for a union of hands and purses to produce a general effort in lifting a burden which belongs to the whole city and cannot be confined in its consequences to any one part of it.

From whence arises duty? From the presence of opportunity and the possession of ability. Work to be done and ability to do it provided none with larger ability is prepared to do it constitutes a call to any earnest soul.

Montreal to-day has a refreshing opportunity—work that can keep us alive. And as to ability, ours is the only ability at hand. If God wishes us to save this city from low grade living, from crude conceptions of Christianity, from despair, from atheism, from indifference, from the riot of selfishness and passions, from civic effeteness, he gives to us ability to begin the work, and he will give more. If we make not the attempt we must prepare for the condemnation. If we neglect the humanity coming to our gates then self-protection will decide it upon bringing its own old ecclesiastical institutions with accompanying perpetuation of social customs and national ideals. And it is a warning fact that while with the incoming adults this might not so distressingly and immediately impress us, it is not so in the case of their children.

Dr. Chas. Aubrey Eaton recently preaching in New York, said: 'Another opportunity before American Christianity is the immigrant. God is sending to our very doors millions. They will respond to a worthy Gospel. They give us a simple and apostolic type of Christianity when converted and organized into churches. To leave them unevangelized is to smother our national spirit and imperil our national future. To lead them to faith in Christ is to strengthen every good intention of our land by the introduction of new types of church experience. The immigrant is here and here to stay. He will become a blessing or a curse according to the spiritual ideas and forces which master him. He can be reached by the churches. This fact is in itself a unique and glorious opportunity.'

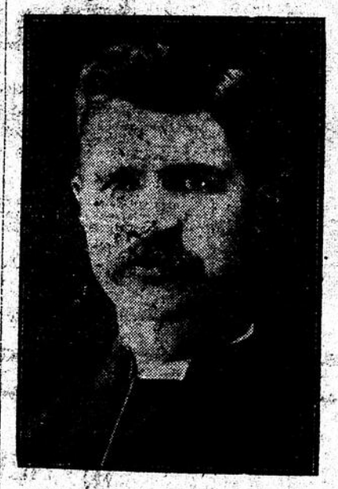
If Dr. Eaton's words had been spoken for Montreal and Canada they could scarcely have better fitted the situation.

Dr. Strong says: 'The city is the challenge to the church to-day, and we have a generation instead of a century in which to meet it.' 'Something must be done. Something will be done. What is done depends on who will do it—the church or the frenzied mob.'

Now what have we confronting us? There are certain sections of this great city either very poorly evangelized or else altogether neglected, and into these, for some reason, the foreigner seems to gravitate; and it is not because the foreigner is averse to religious influence. Take Point St. Charles as an example. Here I am told, there is a population of 30,000, with six churches. That should mean 5,000 persons for each pastor and his church officers to take care of; and it is not to be assumed that they do it. The foreigner quietly drops into such a locality and nobody knows it. The Englishman or Scotchman would go alone, but not so the Roumanian or Russian. Where you find one you may count on ten to twenty-five, the orthodox number is fifteen. Around Manufacturers, Richardson, Farm, Shearer and Charron streets there are enough Poles for a congregation.

In the down town sections, bordering on warehouses and wholesalers, the foreigner fills in as though he were following the line of least resistance in seeking a chance to live. Here again is little or no active evangelism to meet him.

The same thing is happening in Hochelaga. The churches have kept down in one corner near the street cars and the city. Many of the people of both churches would find surprises if they were to walk in the neighborhood of the Angus Shops. There is no church accommodation of any sort from below Ontario street northward. On a street like Moreau three-quarters of its population are above Ontario street. The first Roumanian store in this city is in that locality, and I have visited the boarding houses there and have the names of over 100 men, Roumanian and Polish. The same thing is happening up on Frontenac



THE REV. W. BOWMAN TUCKER, Ph.D.

street. It is a strange thing about these people that they scarcely know one another in the same boarding house, and certainly not in adjacent houses.

St. Lawrence Main is a notable example. This street is the great artery of the city and ought to be bristling with Christian activities; but the Christian has given place to the moving pictures, shooting galleries, museums and the atheistic Socialist with his open-air meetings. It is hard to comprehend how great is the population thronging this street. In passing rapidly from St. Catherine to Dorchester, I have counted those on my sidewalk moving in the opposite direction to the number of 250. On another evening between 5.30 and 6.30, in a walk of one minute, I passed 100, on returning I passed another 100. I suppose the sidewalk opposite was just as full. That means 400 persons in two minutes for one block. For the four blocks from Craig to St. Catherine, it would mean 1,600. For one hour it would mean 48,000 people. That conception is appalling when one remembers that two little Protestant missions, poorly equipped, removed from the Main street, and almost unknown are trying to keep the mass from drifting into atheistic indifference.

Into this city with an estimated population of 530,000, there must have come since the census of 1901 from seventy to seventy-five thousand from the British Isles. What has become of them? For what do they count in the social and religious life of our city? When it comes to a civic uplift, neglected, they will mean more for the socialistic jingo than will the eastern peoples, for the reason that they are the more readily approachable through language, and have been trained in an atmosphere of agitation and with freedom to follow their party leader. It is not to be forgotten that the man is here whose selfishness has been exaggerated, and who bitterly regards the church as a question of 'Pounds, shillings and pence.' Many of these British people come with letters of introduction from churches in the home land, but emigration chaplains notified of the departures, may receive visits from one out of ten of the arrivals, and the letters have often been kept as business conveniences to be used in case no work turns up. 'Why did you not present this letter before?' asked one of our city clergymen. 'Because I had nothing before now for you to do.' The latter was two years old, and the young man was wanting work.

There are honorable and helpful exceptions. But it must still be borne in mind that the system of church maintenance in the Old Land has been such as to rob the lower classes of the sense of responsibility to church work, and even to leave them outside of close contact. Benevolent people help this class to our country thinking, justly enough, that a new environment will help them. This new man is very much on our streets and in that part of the city where the church is not visible, and where destructive, fiery oratory, the saloon and the lovers of vice are quite in evidence. Here is a task for those who are strong. I would not fault our emigration laws. We live in God's world. He has a right to distribute weaknesses. 'We then that are strong' have a mass of young Britons roaming our streets, solacing themselves in the theatres, and otherwise feeding their grudges. Meanwhile the churches hesitate to introduce new departments, and are trying to keep things running while they maintain the even tenor of their ways with practically the same type, the same number of services at the same hours as in the year 1900. In this way we are asking 75,000 people to seek us out and adapt themselves to us while we do little by way of special effort to assimilate them. It would be interesting to know how many persons are holding official positions in church, in social organizations, in business and in the civic government of this city who have come from the British Isles since 1900.

Outside of the British element it is probable that Montreal has a foreign population of 55,000, composed chiefly of Italians, Scandinavians, Germans, Bulgarians, Galicians, Roumanians, Bukowinians, Austrians, Poles, Russians, Greeks, Syrians, Chinese and Japanese, and others whose identity remains for the census takers. The census of 1901 reported this group as 12,000, that is, the increase of this class is close upon 400 percent, or about double the rate of increase of the city's population as a whole. At the same rate ten years hence will see over 200,000 foreigners of this group.

The largest element of our alien foreign population is the Jew. Taking the most recent returns of attendance of Jewish pupils at Protestant schools as 4,763, the Jewish claims of a population of 40,000 may probably constitute a safe estimate. Ten years ago this element was less than 7,000 strong; ten years hence it may very well be 150,000, and its presence may very well be our making or undoing.

In New York there are said to be 1,000,000 Jews. In one section alone, that is below 14th street, and east of Third avenue, there are over 500,000. In that section in nineteen years there have been blotted out eighty-seven churches and missions. The Rabbis' Bible Committee report that there are 130,000 Hebrew children in New York who receive no religious instruction whatever. Many, very many, of these New York Hebrews are reputed atheistic Socialists, and their bitter harangues are finding echo in Montreal. It is surprising how many of the most troublesome Hebrew children of Montreal are familiar with New York, how many more were born in New York, and with what ease and frequency these people travel back and forth. New York's burden and dilemma is simply rolling over on Montreal, and unless we try to meet it as it comes it will soon be too much for us and some of our cherished institutions will go down. The Hebrew mind is already made up. They who say the public school will do the best for these people are not well informed. If possible, they will fit the school to their liking. They are already sending requests to the teachers to exempt the children from learning Scripture. They have their own Hebrew school, to which their boys must go from 4 o'clock to 7, and their Sunday school, so called because held on Sunday, continues the process of talmudic instruction, and the safeguarding from Christian influence. The brightest Jewish children I have met could not find for me the book of Malachi in my Hebrew Bible. They are not taught the immortality of the soul. Their heaven is simply hashamayim. Their greatest conception of obligation seems to be to grasp all that appears to them to be of advantage. We know them to be opposed to our laws and institutions, where they conflict with their views. In coming to this land their expectation is not that they should adopt themselves, but that the institutions of our country should be modified for them. They are affecting our Sunday laws. They are leading legislators to consider modifications of the school laws. They are affecting us socially, and will produce distinct cleavages in a community, as they aim to dissent from Gentiles. They affect us hygienically.

The city's problem is the problem of the country. The city, too, is Christianity's strategic opportunity. Our hope for the city and the country in dealing with such a people must find its encouragement through their children, and by flank movements. Controversy will not do, for they are born controversialists. A professional man among them did me the compliment to say, 'You are more dangerous than any number of anti-Semitic lecturers. You are getting hold of our children. And the worst of all is you are teaching them hymns, and they are all rot.' Our watchword should be 'Canadianize.' We will preach Christ as making the best Canadians, not as attacking an ancient religion. What Christianity has done for this country justifies the present generation in accepting it. I have found no Jew prepared to refute this position. He wants to get off into historical controversy, but I hold him to the position that the best country in the world for him has been made best by the preaching of the Christ. We can offer this to their restless young people. The churches may justly aim to teach these people loyalty to laws, and authorities, peace bleness, cleanliness, unselfishness, h.gh and communal interests, and by so doing we shall save ourselves from a dead weight and lead these people to a higher appraisement of Christ and his religion. It may seem that training in Canadian citizenship and conversion to Jesus Christ are different matters; yet, the one may very well result in modifications of character and views that will open the way to the other.

The Mission work among the Jews has three special centres, as far as I know; the Church of England Mission for the propagation of the Gospel among the Jews on St. Lawrence Main, near Ontario, and of which Rev. M. Meritz is the director; the United Mission to Israel in Beshura Hall on Cadieux street, of which Mr. Stanley Barker is director, and which is separate from denominational control and the All Peoples's Mission, corner of Dorchester and St. Urbain, and under the direction of the Methodist Church. Some people question the advisability of these missions, but it can be very safely said that were it not for the work done already by these missions the alertness and modernized views of many young Hebrews in Montreal would not have been achieved, and the improvements in Hebrew methods of making citizens would not have come about. We have stirred them up to do something. My little reading room was drawing in their boys and young men, and forthwith they instituted a Young Men's Hebrew Association.

There is an Italian population during the winter months of 5,000. In summer many return from Italy and bring others with them, so that the numbers may easily swell to two and three times as many. To Canadianize these people I think would be a difficult task inasmuch as their freely expressed purpose is to save some money, and return to Italy. Our duty seems to lie along the line of liberalizing and spiritualizing them, and as they go and return so easily there thus comes to our doors the opportunity of preaching the Gospel of Christ to Italy without going to Italy. The work among these people has been taken up in several directions, notably [illegible] Church of St. Louis, [illegible] Methodist Church [illegible] Dorchester street. The [illegible] Catholic Church has also special missions among them in the Mile End and on Dorchester street east. The Bible Society is promoting colportage work among them as it is also among the Jews. What may be the total number of Protestant Italians I am unable to say exactly, but I should judge the number to be considerably under 500. It is not difficult to find Italians who speak good English and who attend no church.

There is a Baptist Church work among Scandinavians conducted on St. Catherine street west representing I believe a population of 1,600, organized through the devotion of the Rev. Dr. Gordon and for a time at least by his personal expense.

The Syrians in our city number some fifteen hundred, located principally on St. Lawrence, Craig, Notre Dame, Gosford and Bonsecours streets. Their business is chiefly as merchants. Their faith is of the Greek type, but in this they stand divided, as Greek Orthodox and Greek Catholic. The presence of priests among them has not admitted the possibility of introducing Canadianizing views. The best pathways sems to lie through the school, and by this means the Woman's Missionary Society of the Methodist Church is doing a good work in conducting both day and Sunday-schools at 19 Gosford street. The people themselves are quiet, hospitable, somewhat strongly suspicious of strangers, but appreciative of every kindness shown them.

Closely related religiously are the Greeks, of whom it is estimated there are one thousand in the city. These people have their own church on St. Lawrence boulevard, and their priest in the eastern part of the city. We are familiar with these people in the fruit stores. But they are also to be found as laborers on the streets and in the Angus shops, and as vendors of peanuts from the street corners. I found these people very reticent in furnishing any information. I have visited their church, which is tastefully finished, and without seating, the congregation being required to stand, the men downstairs, the women in the gallery. One Greek—the only one who yielded to my interviewing, when five other places had failed me—admitted that he attended church once a year. Some of these people are rapidly accumulating wealth, but show little disposition to Canadianize. They constitute one of the strong elements of conflict with our Sunday laws, and their wealth will make them even more powerful in this respect. We must devise some way of getting their confidence. I have made various efforts on the streets by talking and writing their language, which for the moment has given the young Greek great pleasure, and he has promised to come to our mission to learn English, but so far has failed.

Of the Asiatic population a leading Chinese merchant gives me the figures at fifteen hundred. In the work among these people the Presbyterian Church has excelled, and Dr. Thomson has been specially owned of God and distinguished. This work includes numerous Japanese as well as Chinese and is far-reaching in its effects. It is not confined to any particular part of the city, except that the most densely populated Chinese section is on Lagauchetiere street, between St. Urbain and St. Charles Borromee. As in eastern European work so in the work among the Asiatics, it is to be recognized that we cannot afford to introduce our denominational terms. The essentials of Christianity are the things here required. The Christ is the good news we must present, and to be a Christian must measure our requirement.

Another considerable element of population has only recently been coming into church view. Under the surface it has ben growing upon us for some years, and is now rapidly accelerating. In the month of January I learned from the city clerk that there were Poles in the east end of the city and in Point St. Charles. In trying to find these people I have found besides, and in larger numbers, people from Bulgaria, Roumania, different provinces of Austria and Russia, and grouped about Lachine, Bluebonnets, Cote St. Paul, Point St. Charles, Moreau and Frontenac streets in Hochelaga, and especially in the heart of the city. That these people communicate with each other is shown by the fact that within a few weeks of my finding the submerged population at the centre, I had attendants at my mission services from the extremes of Hochelaga and Bluebonnets, and these could only have known of our whereabouts through their friends.

These people are opening up for us new and interesting problems. In all ways they are different from the other foreigners, and to my mind are much more promising as citizens. They are patient, teachable, eager to learn, willing to work and grateful. Their reverential spirit is refreshing. They are self-helpful. They are not here to cut the price of labor. They know as well as any one as how to appear well when they have the means. They ask for work, not for money, and for schooling for their children. They certainly have not troubled our police courts. It is their misfortune that they have to live in boarding-houses, for the most part under the supervision of Jews—other people do not seem to provide for them. They are a people mentally fit to compete with us. With their love for Bible teaching, I believe that any church that is contiguous to them and can show itself equipped with patience, with ability to teach, and a desire to associate, can with comparative ease assimilate them. If rightly handled now, many of these bright young fellows will in the near future become the best of good citizens. My relationship to them now gives me a parish extending from Hochelaga to Lachine, and you can understand how imperfect and scrappy must be the work done under such circumstances. There are probably not less than 2,000 of these people; the census will likely reveal more.

With this survey, then, we come again to the question, 'What is the duty of the churches?' In answer, I shall try to express my views briefly under four heading: — Co-operation, Simplification, Regulation, Representative Evangelization.

I. Co-operation. The incoming tide brings the immigrant. He needs sympathy and the hand of a friend. The work to be done for him is to help him to help himself, and so help the institutions of our country. It is to be assumed that he is coming to an environment superior to his past, or he would not be coming at all. He feels it. Our ways are new to him. Our language is new. Now we meet him perhaps and we wish to take him into our Christian fellowship. Forthwith there must be an introduction of religious terms, and this ends usually in the revelation of a party spirit which arouses his suspicion, causes him to fear, and ends in a drift. That is one side of denominationalism in this crisis of an alien inrush. The other side is shown when a denomination zealous in maintaining its record, or moved by the most laudable motives, attempts to cover more ground than it can provide for financially. I hold it to be a pity and a misfortune if Roumanians, for instance, in one part of the city have to find out that their fellow countrymen in another part of the city have somehow become religiously differentiated from themselves, and with a loss of sympathy or the creation of a necessity for mutual explanations. That must be bewildering and diverting. It is equally unfortunate if when the strong man of Macedonia comes to us, we are not strong enough to meet him. Here is a magnificent opportunity for the Christian churches of Montreal to show magnanimity and patriotism. It need not be necessary to change ecclesiastical initiative nor to surrender ecclesiastical government over distinctive centres of work, but there might, with great advantage to the city and country, be formed at once a standing missionary committee whose territory should embrace the whole city, whose duty should be to collate facts of work being done, and of work needing to be done and communicate the same every month to all the churches, and whose financial duty would be the collections of funds for the needs from all of the churches, and the distribution of the same. Any denomination not governmentally identified with any branch of city mission work would thus have the Christian gratification of knowing that it was supporting and sharing in the work. Let us take the instance of Mr. Stanley Barker's mission work for the Jews. In following providential leadings he is outside of denominationalism, and yet his work is well worthy of general support. He has had the faith and the courage to take the initiative. Such a committee as I have suggested could bring to his encouragement a sense of general interest, good wishes and active cooperation. As another instance—suppose that in my work among Roumanians I find a large group surrounding a Presbyterian Church; it ought to be possible to use a room in that church to teach these people the rudiments and lead them on for a few months until they could appreciate and identify themselves with the church services. This would be a case of one denomination having the teaching ability and the other having the material accommodation, and both working together to nationalize new elements of life. It would be a misfortune to have to build Roumanian, Polish, Bulgarian, Russian churches if other churches are at all convenient.

II. Simplification. The elaborate church service does not appeal to these people—the simple service does. Here is the call and the opportunity of the churches that would help the stranger. The essentials of Christianity are recognized and accepted. The Christ 'Jezus Christus' appeals to them, so do stirring, warming hymns, when liturgies and dogmas are only confusing. Must I keep people of another tongue waiting for the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper until they understand my church ritual? No, I will let St. Matthew's Gospel in the 26th chapter, read in their own language, be my ritual, and I will hold them to Christ through His ordinance. I am sure there is room for the churches to make helpful changes by eleminating in work among such people the things and phraseologies that are not essentially necessary.

III. Regulation. The influential, united voice of the Church is needed to prevent certain abuses; the paternal oversight, suggestion and leadership of the Church should come in to establish certain required conditions.

1. Here, for instance is the tendency to segregation. The Jew is especially prone to it. Our eastern European follows it partly because he best understands his own countryman, and partly because he has little money and must needs board cheaply. These boarding-houses contain anywhere from ten to twenty-five and thirty persons, and the resulting conditions are in every sense injurious. Such segregations mean a perpetuation of old-country conditions, or even worse, and if left to themselves must result in the formation of colonies within our civic organization that will become a menace to our best interests and institutions. The disposition of landlords under such circumstances is to retard local improvements. Then the activity and growth of public opinion on moral questions does not interpenetrate the recesses and jungles of cellars, backyards and garrets. Here it is then that the Christian Church has a call to thrust in her agents to disturb the segregation and to educate the young out of it into the general and broader life.

2. There ought to be established proper boarding-house conditions. The City Hall would institute serious monthly inspections and would require proper hygienic conditions if the Church got after it. And if the churches saw, if the Ministerial Association saw things as they are, something would be heard in stentorian tones. It is not for me to make myself officiously obnoxious—that would be to bar my way to these people and to possible usefulness. When you go down dark cellar stairs into two small rooms where five men, two women and three children what can you expect? But when you go where twenty-five men besides transients are kept all the time, and there is never a sign of scrubbing or sweeping, the windows are tightly closed all winter, the beds are mere mattresses and the blankets always tumbled up look as if they knew no wash water, the conditions become repulsive. Tolerated they become confirmed.

One of the crying abuses among the foreigners of our city is the labor bureau. On Craig street you may see a bulletin board advertising for fifty men at $1.75 per day. It is doubtful if the man who puts up that board could place one of the men at that price. But he gets his house filled with boarders, who are waiting for the moving of the waters. Then every man must pay from a dollar up for his situation. Prices have been known to run, in some instances, to eight, ten or twelve dollars. The situation may last a day or two weeks, and then the unsophisticated must arrange for a new job. In this way the parasite is perpetuating what will become our social and civic weakness.

The churches should have a hand in certain forms of education. The children of the foreigner not knowing our language has no opportunity in our schools—the teachers are too busy to afford time to the slow work of individual instruction. School boards have made no provision for this situation. And yet as this instruction aims at Canadianizing rather than denominationalizing the children it seems that public funds should be allowable for the purpose.

Gymnasiums, baths, instruction in housekeeping, homemaking and personal appearance—all are necessary for the making of the citizen in homogeneity, and here the Church may usefully labor.

Finally the Church should institute evangelism that will fairly and fully represent the whole heart of the Church and Christianity—we should not be playing at it; and there should be an evangelistic headquarters that would well represent the united spirit of the Christian churches of the city. On St. Lawrence boulevard, anywhere between Craig and St. Catherine, there is a splendid opportunity for a metropolitan evangelistic hall large enough for Sunday crowds, but with a vestibule open every week night, and large enough to hold the passing crowds that would stay fifteen minutes and then give place to others. This is the work that ought to be done and for the sake of all classes of the community.

It is a time for us to cease to be small and to arise to manly and masterly action. If Montreal were spending a hundred thousand dollars per year in so prosecuting the evangelization of the incoming multitudes it would not be more than the occasion demands. Two dollars invested in every one of fifty thousand people is not much. If we were doing it we should lift up our heads with the consciousness that we were doing something, and our eyes should be raised in glad expectancy to him from whence cometh our help. God is testing our strength by adding to the burdens we have assumed abroad the strategic burdens of home. I think the light is breaking as to our duty at home where our family is almost suddenly increased by an immense accession of foreigners whose cry is for the bread of life.

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Father Morriscy's "No. 7" acts directly on the Kidneys, toning them up to vigorous action. Immediately they begin to clear the poisonous Uric Acid from the blood, and in time remove it entirely, and with it, of course, the Rheumatism.

"No. 7" Tablets are most effective, and perfectly safe.

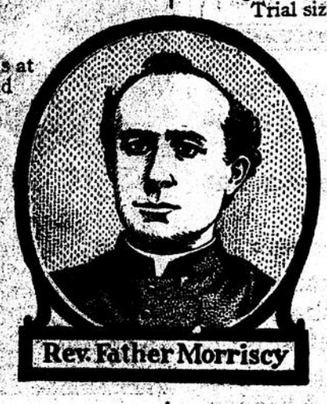
Price, 50c. a box.

Mr. Barbarie, who is Registrar of Deeds at Dalhousie, Restigouche Co., N. B., suffered for years till a friend recommended Father Morriscy's "No. 7" to him. He tells the result:

Dalhousie, N.B., April 14th, 1909.
THE FATHER MORRISCY MEDICINE CO., LTD.

I suffered from Rheumatism for years and recently have been confined to my house with it with Doctors attending. A friend recommended your medicine and I tried your No. 7 Tablets and also your Liniment and can recommend them to all sufferers, as they certainly gave me relief and to-day I can get around as well as I could years ago.

Yours very truly,
JOHN BARBERIE.



Rev. Father Morriscy

Father Morriscy's "No. 10"

Cures Coughs and Strengthens Lungs

The man or woman who trifles with a cough—who lets a "common cold" run its course—who disregards a pain in the chest, that each full breath causes—is playing with death itself.

Father Morriscy's "No. 10", commonly called "Lung Tonic" is one of the safest and most effective remedies that has ever been used for these troubles. It not only relieves the cough and breaks up the cold, but it goes further, and actually builds up and strengthens the lungs and the whole system.

It is combined according to Father Morriscy's original prescription, from Herbs, Barks and Balsams, and does not contain a trace of Opium, Morphine or any other similar drug. It is therefore perfectly safe, even for babies.

Trial size 25c. a bottle. Regular size 50c.

Mr. Aylward got Father Morriscy's "No. 10" just in time to save his life. Read his story:

Campbellton, N.B., Feb. 5th, 1909.
THE FATHER MORRISCY MEDICINE CO., LTD.

During the winter of 1907, while travelling on the Gaspé Coast, I contracted a severe cold which settled upon my lungs.

After I returned home I wrote to Father Morriscy explaining my case. I received a letter from him with a Prescription for his medicine, which could could not be filled at the time here. After one week's delay I received it just in the nick of time to save my life. After one month's use I felt like a new man.

Yours truly,
JNO. AYLWARD.

Father Morriscy's "No. 26"

Cures Catarrh

Colds in the head, neglected, soon get the lining of the nasal passages into a state of chronic inflammation, almost certain to lead the Catarrh. While the earlier stages of Catarrh are not immediately dangerous, they are disagreeable. The more advanced stages become loathsome and usually end in fatal lung or stomach diseases.

Unless something is done to check it, Catarrh almost always grows steadily worse, so that it is not safe to neglect it. According to the testimony of hundreds in the Maritime Provinces, the most effective remedy is Father Morriscy's "No. 26"—a combined internal and external treatment.

The tablets taken internally purify the blood and give the system added vigor to throw off the disease. The salve, applied directly to the inside of the nostrils, cleanses, soothes and heals the diseased tissues. The result, in almost every case, is a complete cure, even where other remedies have failed.

Price 50c. for the combined treatment.

Father Morriscy's Liniment

Drives Out Aches and Pains

Have you a really good Liniment in the house, ready for the many emergencies that are sure to come?

If you have a bottle of Father Morriscy's Liniment handy you can save yourself and your family hours of needless suffering, if nothing worse. It has been used for years by hundreds of the late Father Morriscy's patients, and has proved most effective for sore muscles—bruises—cuts—sprains—strains—chapped hands—chilbrains—burns—frost bites—tooth ache—ear ache—back ache—pain in the kidneys—muscular rheumatism—swollen, aching or stiff joints—sore throat and pain in the chest. It is especially valuable in rheumatism if used externally while the "No. 7" Tablets are being taken. Similarly, it is particularly effective when rubbed on the throat and chest at the same time that Father Morriscy's "No. 10" is taken to cure coughs and colds.

Father Morriscy's Liniment is clean and pleasant to use, and a splendid "rubbing" liniment.

Price, 25c. a bottle.

These remedies are not new, nor are they in any sense "cure alls." Each prescription was worked out scientifically by the late Father Morriscy to cure a certain kind of disease. Each prescription has been tested for years, and has proved beyond a shadow of doubt that it will cure that disease. Each remedy is therefore worthy of a place in the family medicine chest ready for the need which is so likely to arise suddenly. Get them at your dealer's, or from 72

FATHER MORRISCY MEDICINE CO. LTD., - - - - - CHATHAM, N.B.

EVIL OF SUBSTITUTION EXPOSED.

A dealer substitutes because he makes more profit on an inferior article. A local citizen was induced to take a substitute for Putnam's Corn Extractor, with the result that the substitute burnt his toes and failed to cure. Putnam's contains no acid and is guaranteed. Always get Putnam's —no other.



Antiques.

B. M. & T. Jenkins

Phillips Square, - - - - Montreal

One million women simply detest washing dishes because they have not yet found the right way

If you were compelled to do all your housework in the way your mother did before you, it would be almost unbearable.

And still many women cling to the ancient soap route when washing dishes.

There's a better way, an easier way, a safer way.

GOLD DUST added to your dish-water will make your dishes whiter and cleaner than they ever can be made without it. That's the better way.

GOLD DUST, unlike soap, cleans more than the surface. It goes deep after germs and hidden food particles, and sterilizes everything it touches. That's the safer way.

GOLD DUST does all the hard part of the task without your assistance, because it begins to dissolve and clean the moment it touches the water. That's the easier way.



"Let the GOLD DUST Twins do your work"

Made by THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY
Makers of FAIRY SOAP, the oval cake.

Roses! Roses! Roses!

ORNAMENTAL AND SHADE TREES, FLOWERING SHRUBS, PERENNIALS AND BEDDING PLANTS.

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GEORGE MILNE, Manager.

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COMING EVENTS

THE COMING OF SHACKLETON.

Few men have had honors showered on them so freely as has Sir Ernest Shackleton since his return from the Antarctic regions. All eyes are now turned to the South Pole, and there may be an international race for the last great geographical prize that the world has to offer. A British expedition, headed by Captain Scott, with $35,000 assured for expenses, will make the attempt to gain it, and there have been seven thousand applications from those who want to share the honor.

The way has been prepared by Sir Ernest Shackleton, who, with a finely equipped expedition, got as near as 111 miles from the Pole. It was an



SIR ERNEST SHACKLETON.

enterprise marked with the finest results, both from an explorer's point of view, as well as from the scientific. Sir Ernest Shackleton is now in Canada telling his graphic narrative, which he gives with fluency and humor. It is made especially interesting from the exquisite slides with which it is illustrated. Many of these are motion pictures, and they give a vivid picture of the life in the land which was never seen by man till Sir Ernest and his brave colleagues visited it. This story he will tell at the Arena on Thursday, April 28th, and he will no doubt receive a cordial welcome.

MACMILLEN AND BONCI.

Mrs. Frank Murphy announces that she has closed with Haensel and Jones, New York, for the first appearance in Montreal of Mr. Francis Macmillen, America's foremost violinist, and Signor Alessandro Bonci, the great tenor. They will come to Montreal immediately after their New York debut.

As tangible evidence of Francis Macmillen's popularity, it may be noted that he has during the last eighteen months been engaged and has played as soloist no less than twenty-five times with the leading orchestras of England and Europe. Among these engagements may be numbered two appearances with the famous Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra, five with the celebrated Tonkunstler Orchestra of Vienna, three with the great new Symphony Orchestra of London, two with the wonderful Halle Orchestra of Manchester, England, one each with the grand Orchestra of the Corea and St. Cecilia Society of Rome, Italy, the Symphony Orchestra of Brunn, Austria, the great Philharmonic Orchestra of Brussels, Belgium, the Symphony Orchestras of Brighton and Harrogate, England, and last, but not least, the great Orchestra of Milan.

He recently won additional honors by appearing and playing by command before Princess Henry of Battenberg, sister to King Edward of England, and mother of the Queen of Spain.

Subscriptions will be opened in the near future for a series of concerts, including Macmillen, Bonci and other noted artists.

DRAMATIC CLUB AT LACHINE LOCKS.

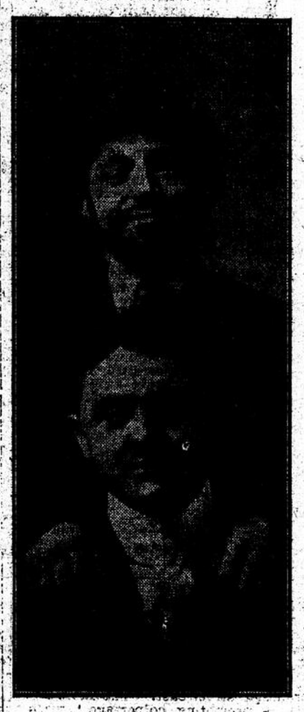
On Tuesday next the Doric Dramatic Club will give a dramatic entertainment in the Clementoscope Hall, Lachine Locks, in aid of the Lachine General Hospital. Cars will stop at Bridge avenue. The committee in charge of the entertainment are: Mrs. G. E. A. Oliver, general convener; Mrs. A. G. Morphy, convener; Mrs. J Norman Smith, Mrs. J. B. Tullo, Ms. R. E. Netton and Miss Rae.

DR. CHIPMAN AT THE WOMEN'S CLUB.

The speaker at the meeting of the Montreal Women's Club on Monday afternoon, April 18th, will be Dr. W. W. Chipman, on the subject, 'Dante Gabriel Rossetti—the Man.' The meeting is under the Social Science department.

LYRIC HALL'S ENTERTAINMENT.

For next week the management have secured some fine attractions, one being the popular fun-makers, Thatcher and Burns, in their very comical sketch, The Bell Boy. Another fine New York attraction will be presented, as well as the latest moving pictures, including the special new scenes on the Grand Trunk Pacific.



THATCHER AND BURNS.

Who give their funny sketch at the Lyric next week.

Next week there will be three gala nights. Monday will be souvenir night for the ladies, when the management have been able to secure from the Japan agency one thousand more of those beautiful tea plates, and every lady on Monday night will receive one. On Wednesday night the management gave three prizes for the best three amateurs who appear on the stage at the close of the regular performance. There is always great fun on these nights, as some amateurs overrate their ability to amuse the audience, while others present a more attractive number than many professionals.

McGILL'S ORGAN.

It is not very well known that, although McGill University has no organ in any of its buildings in the city of Montreal itself, it yet possesses a very fine one in the hall of Macdonald College, and therefore an organ recital given by the representative of music on the university body corporate, Dr. H. C. Perrin, this afternoon at 4.15 is of a quasi-official character, and further goes to show the intimate connection existing between the different departments of the University. The recital will doubtless tempt many Montrealers to spend a Saturday half-holiday at Ste. Anne's, since the train service happens to be particularly convenient.

ELECTRICIANS HONOR PROFESSOR HERDT.

A Canadian branch of the International Electro-Technical Commission has been formed, Professor L. A. Herdt, head of the Electrical Engineering Department, McGill University, being elected chairman. The other members are Dr. H. T. Barnes, McGill University; Prof. T. T. Roserugh, Toronto University; Professor L. W. Gill, Queen's University; Mr. O. Higman, chief electrical engineer, Electrical Standards Laboratory, Ottawa; John Murphy, electrical engineer, Railway Commission, Ottawa; W. A. Duff and A. B. Lambe, Winnipeg.

This commission, which has local committees in practically all countries, has for its purpose the standardization of nomenclature and ratings of electrical apparatus and machinery.

Meetings of delegates of the various national committees meet once a year in London, England.

The present committee, named by the Canadiana Society of Civil Engineers, is the first move that has been made in Canada in this direction, although in 1906 at the inaugural meeting in London, Professor Herdt was the Canadian representative, and last year Mr. O. Higman attended the meeting.

TO AID SCIENCE STUDENTS.

A fund has been established by the applied science class of 1899, to be known as the 'Class of 1899 Fund,' for the purpose of aiding, each year, one or more students who, upon the completion of their second year work, require assistance to enable them to finish their course of study. The loans from this fund made to students will be repayable after graduation. Applications are to be made through the Dean.

GIFTS TO LIBRARY.

The Corporation gratefully acknowledges the following gifts to the library: From Mr. C. W. Lindsay, a sum of one hundred dollars, to purchase the diary of the late Joseph Frobisher (1806-10), together with his letter-book (1787-8), and various memoranda; also letters, business papers and letters of the late James McGill. From the Hon. Mr. Justice Guerin, the 'Catholic Encyclopedia.' From Lieut.-Col. J. H. Burland, volumes of the 'National Geographic Magazine' and continuations. From Mr. Francis McLennan, subscriptions to the 'Revue de Paris,' 'North American Review,' the 'Forum,' the 'Deutsche Rundschau,' with a finely bound set of the latter. From Dr. W. Freshfield, the distinguished author and traveller, a large paper and finely illustrated copy of the new edition of his 'Travels in the Caucasus.'

CANADIAN CLUB MEETING.

There will be no meeting of the Canadian Club on Monday, but the annual meeting will be held on April 25th. Lieut. Shackleton, who is speaking at the Arena on the evening of April 28th, will address the Club after luncheon the same day.

LOOKING AHEAD

Many Signs of the Approach of Summer Seen About Town.

Once again the temperature is suggestive of summer. But the temperature is not the only indication that winter has passed. Beyond all doubt spring is now here and summer is coming, for the benches have been placed in the parks.

They are lonely benches just at present. They haven't been sat upon for nearly a year and they appear to be sorry. Anyway, they stand invitingly handy now. The aged nature lovers, and those younger ones, who love nature in a different form, will hear the call of these. The benches have been freshly painted. Their bright green seems to encourage the olive colored grass to freshen up. They are doing their little best to bring the summer. It was thoughtful of the authorities to put them in place.

But though the benches call for summer in megaphone tones, they are not alone. Canoes are coming to the city, and from the shop windows are singing in siren voices for summer and the daring. There are all kinds of canoes. The broad safe ones, of which 'her father 'approves.' There are the narrow racing ones. There are those with comfortable seats, and those which force all to get their feet under the seats—the tie-me-down-and-drown-me-quick style. But they all herald the approach of summer, and the sight of them is welcome.

And all the shop windows are full of spring. In those where groceries are sold are to be seen fruits. In the dry goods stores the wax figures are dressed in lawn or watered silk or in some other summer dressing material dear to women; and always in the gracefully extended wax hand is held a bright parasol, not an umbrella, but a parasol which adds to rather than detracts from the dignity of the carrier.

And the gentlemen's furnishing stores fairly shriek the coming season. It is the time for the re-appearance of gaudy socks and bright ties. Mauve, tan ,red, all the colors of the prism are to be seen, sometimes one color at a time, sometimes all at once. The day when men had little choice in color is passed. Now they can go to any extreme and be fashionable. The daring may even wear green hats.

In shirts, too, there are chances for pretty effects. A shirt used to be a prosaic thing. That was in the dark past. The world has advanced since then. So have the shirts in beauty and in price. Soft fronts are the style, for which every one is thankful, but in these soft fronts every imaginable style and color effect may be procured.

And just to show that colors are used through an earnest desire to cultivate a love of the beautiful, and not for any purpose of vulgar display the windows are revealing brightly colored underwear. You can get those useful articles in pink or blue, or yellow, or in green, if desired. If you have red hair, the careful clerk will not recommend pink, still, it is all a matter of taste. A man should be allowed to wear what colored underwear he likes. With ties or socks it is different. The world is interested in these. The world suffers if they are too noisy. The world rejoices if they are tasteful, but with underwear that is a man's own look-out or outlook. He should surely be allowed a free hand in chosing this. But he isn't. If you don't believe it get up your courage and buy some.

Then the open street cars, with the narrow, corn-producing aisles, proclaim the coming summer. So do the vendors of the street bacilli flavored ice cream. Oh, undoubtedly winter has passed, and summer is on the way.

As You Refurnish Your House This Spring, Do You Realize Your Need of a NEW Piano?

In many a home there stands a piano which has done service for perhaps a generation (if it was originally a good piano); now, it looks old, it has lost its value as an ornament, its rich, soft tone is gone, and it is no longer an instrument to be proud of or to enjoy using. In such homes arrangements should be made at once to dispose of the old instrument and to instal a new

Nordheimer Piano

This piano is of the most exquisite external beauty. The wood is selected for its color and grain, and the designs are classical and of artistic simplicity. The tone is so perfect that the Nordheimer Piano is called the "Quality Tone" Piano.

We sell on terms so moderate that they will interest every intending purchaser. A descriptive booklet, terms and full particulars sent on request. Old pianos taken in exchange.

The Nordheimer Piano & Music Co.
589 St. Catherine Street West, Montreal.

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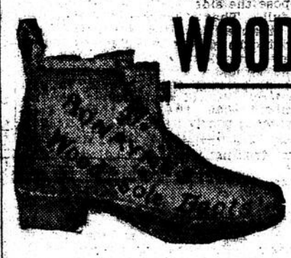
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Are specially adapted to the use of Dyers, Tanners, Butchers, Brewers, Miners, and many others. Made of the best Milwaukee Grain Leather; are waterproof, light and comfortable. The soles and heels are reinforced by iron nails.

Price.. .. .. $2,75

Write for quotations for quantity.

RONAYNE BROS., 485 Notre Dame St., West, Chaboillez Square.

When you buy . . . .

Redpath

Extra Granulated Sugar, you secure the results of the latest process, of modern machinery, and of years of experience. .. ..

Manufactured by
The CANADA SUGAR REFINING COMPANY, LTD.
Montreal.

ANNUAL GLOVE SALE

MONTREAL, April 14th, 1910

MADAM,—

We request the pleasure of your attendance at our ANNUAL GLOVE SALE, April 18th to 23rd.

Notwithstanding their scarcity, we have secured, for this occasion, a wonderful selection of PERRIN'S GLOVES, so well-known for their quality, fit and style, which we are offering during this sale only at surprisingly low prices.

Respectfully yours, THE PARIS KID GLOVE STORE.
Telephone Up. 1068. 464 St. Catherine Street West.

SHORT GLOVES

Ladies' French Kid Gloves
Latest styles and shades, including Tan, Browns, Beavers, Greys, Navy, Green, Reds, Glace or Suede,

Ladies' English Dogskin
New Tan shades..... 79c

Ladies' Best Kid Gloves
All fashionable shades, beautiful, soft, select skins, every pair guaranteed. Regular values $1.25 to $2.

Ladies' Strap Wrist Cape
English Tan shades 99c

Ladies' Chamois
Fine quality, washable Chamois, strap wrist, or mousquetaire; natural shades.... 79c

LONG GLOVES

Ladies' 8-Button Length Kid Gloves
Mousquetaire, Black, White and Tan..... 99c

Ladies' 12-Button Length Glace Kid Gloves. Mousquetaire, choice of Tan, Browns, Greys, Beavers, Black and White..... $1.29

Special Value in Gentlemen's Gloves
EVERY PAIR GUARANTEED.

PARIS KID GLOVE STORE

464 St. Catherine Street West

REMEMBER THE DATES.

April 18th to 23rd

Cold On The Chest.

Had Suffered for Weeks—Used Fourteen Different Remedies Without Effect.

CURED QUICKLY BY "NERVILINE"

No stronger proof of the wonderful merit of Nerviline could be produced than the letter of Miss Lucy Mosher, who for years has been a well-known resident of Windsor, N.S.

"I want to add my unsolicited testimonial to the efficacy of your wonderful liniment, 'Nerviline.' I consider it the best remedy for a cold, sore throat, wheezing tightness in the chest, etc., and can state that for years our home has never been without Nerviline. I had a dreadful attack of cold, that settled on my chest, that fourteen different remedies couldn't break up. I rubbed on Nerviline three times a day, used Nerviline as a gargle, and was completely restored. I have induced dozens of my friends to use Nerviline, and they are all delighted with its wonderful power over pain and sickness.

"You are at liberty to publish this signed letter, which I hope will show the way to health to many that need to use Nerviline.

(Signed) "LUCY MOSHER."

TESTIMONIAL NO. 3785

All sorts of aches, pains and sufferings—internal and external—yields to Nerviline. Accept no substitute. Large size bottle 50c or sample size 25c. All dealers, or The Catarrhozone Company, Kingston, Ont.

Among Our Offerings for

Spring Wedding Gifts

are many attractive articles in

Cut Glass

There is everything for the table

Nappies	$2.00	and upwards
Spoon Trays	3.00	" "
Knife Rests	2.50	" "
Candle Sticks	4.25	" "
Sugar & Cream	5.00	" "
Bowls	5.00	" "
Celery Trays	4.50	" "
Water Bottle	5.00	" "
Jugs	7.00	" "
Oil Bottles	6.00	" "

And many other pieces that are all beautifully cut which we are selling at moderate prices.

R. HEMSLEY,
255 St. James Street

LETTERS FROM READERS.

JEWISH PATRIOTISM.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—In your issue of the 5th inst. there is a report of a meeting held the day previous in Synod Hall, in which Bishop Farthing is quoted as having made the following statement: 'From the patriotic view all the foreigners who come to this country should be assimilated, and the Jews will never be assimilated unless they accept Christ.'

This statement of the Bishop is equivalent to saying that the Jew cannot be a true patriot and a loyal subject unless he becomes a Christian. His definition of patriotism implies, assimilating to the extent of accepting Christ as a sine qua non condition. If that were true, and if patriotism demands of every British subject the sacrifice of his religious beliefs in favor of Christianity, then what would become of religious liberty which we have come to regard as one of our most sacred rights under the British constitution?

The persecution of the Jew in Russia and like benighted countries is based upon a similar view of patriotism. The Jew could escape such persecution through conversion to Christianity. But he prefers to come to such enlightened lands as Canada, where he hopes to be permitted to worship God in his own way without on that account having his loyalty or patriotism questioned. Is not one warranted in the conclusion that if Bishop Farthing, instead of being a dignitary of the Anglican Church, occupied a similar position in the Greek Catholic Church, that he, too, would not be averse to the Russian methods of teaching the Jew what patriotism demands of him, namely, assimilation to the extent of accepting Christ?

And yet I have reason to believe that Bishop Farthing is inclined to be a broad minded man. Recently I had the privilege of speaking from the same platform with him on some matters of civic patriotism, and there he expressed himself in most liberal terms toward all denominations in Christianity. Are we then to suppose that his liberality is not large enough to include the Jew as having a right to his religious beliefs?

If his liberality is not that large, and if from his exalted and influential position he teaches that patriotism entails the adoption of Christianity on the part of the different religions and nationalities that may find a home in this country, then I submit that his view of patriotism is altogether at variance with all our accepted traditions with regard to the religious liberty accorded by British institutions; that his view is certainly not shared in by the present English government, which now has three Jews in its cabinet, evidently not questioning their patriotism, even though they have not assimilated to the extent of accepting Christ, and finally, that this view, unless abandoned by our people here, must inevitably bring much unhappiness to this Canada of ours, in patriotism and loyalty to which the Jew, despite the intimation of the Bishop, takes second place to none.

H. ABRAMOWITZ.

Note—We do not suppose that many of those who heard or read the expression quoted took it to mean that Jews were not good citizens. What we should understand the Bishop to have meant, and it applies not to Jews only, is that the Canadian community is made up of a number of different peoples, whose separatist doctrines prevent them from coalescing and becoming in the best sense of the word a nation.

PARLIAMENTARY POWERS OF LEGISLATURES.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Possibly the following letter, which has been suggested by an article in this month's 'University Magazine,' on Ontario's constitutional ordeal, by Mr. Arthur Levinson, which should be carefully read by every Canadian, and from which I quote, may interest some of your readers:

'My dear Tom,—The Privy Council, as long ago as 1883, held in the case of Hodge vs. the Queen, that "when the British North America Act enacted that there should be a legislature for Ontario and that the Legislative Assembly should have exclusive control of making laws for the province, it conferred an authority as plenary and as ample as the Imperial Parliament in the plenitude of its power possessed and could bestow. The local legislature is supreme and has the same authority as the Imperial Parliament, or the Parliament of the Dominion.' The founders of Confederation refused to introduce into the British North America Act any clauses similar to those of the Constitution of the United States, forbidding legislation impairing the obligation of contracts. The Constitution of the United States is full of such restrictions. They would have none of them. To incorporate them in our fundamental constitution would have been to degrade our legislatures."

'The only kind of legislature which is worthy of a British people is a legislature which has a free hand in carrying into operation the wishes of the people as voiced by their representatives duly elected at the polls.

'Now this, at first sight, may not seem to be quite in agreement with my favorite theory that I have so often brought to your notice, and of which I hope you will not get tired, concerning the essential difference, and indeed almost opposing principles existing in the two forms of the federal system of government as exemplified in the United States and Australia on the one hand and Canada on the other. The United States of South Africa is different, having a greater centralization of power in the Federal Government than either of them, I believe, and I have said that the Canadian system has always seemed to me to be fraught with less danger of disruption than any of them because the local powers were conferred powers, whereas in the other cases it was the powers of the central government which were conferred by the federated states. It never occurred to me however, until quite recently, how completely the conferred powers of the Canadian local legislature copied and vindicated the British idea of parliamentary supremacy.

'In reading this you may think in reply, "But you really seem to have the state rights that you have always pointed to me as an element of danger in the other examples of the federal system in Canada with a vengeance. But note: that these plenary powers, and this parliamentary supremacy in the local legislatures of which I have spoken are all conferred by the British North America Act. That act was establishing a federal structure. It had to provide some remedy in case the legislation of a particular province in the plenitude of the powers committed to it should be of such a character as to threaten the permanence of the whole federation. With that end in view, to begin with, it vested the Governor-General with an unrestricted power to veto provincial acts. It goes without saying, however, that in practice this can only be done under the advice of the Dominion ministers, and is practically the act of the Dominion Government and the right to do so is in full force, and cannot be disputed when such acts conflict with Dominion or Imperial policy.

'So that the remarkable supremacy of the local parliaments is strictly confined to provincial affairs and provincial rights, and there is no provision of appeal from their acts or regarding their constitutional character to any other legislative body or to the courts when so confined, and this seems to me to be about as perfect an example as there can be in human affairs of a workable system of government, and an improvement on any experiment hitherto made on the pure and simple federal principle. Would it not be worth while in view of the extraordinary success of this experiment in the getting rid of local and racial difficulties which it has certainly done here, to have some of the principles upon which it is based considered in the education of opinion in England in the direction of some kind of federal union of England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales which while retaining the supremacy of the Imperial Parliament I think is sure, sooner or later, to come?'

ALFRED REEVE.

17 St. John street, Montreal, April 11.

RECOMPENSE.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Do not men, as a rule, look forward to a happier existence after death as a recompense for the ills suffered in this life? Is such an expectation legitimate? Are not most of the evils we now endure brought upon us by our own folly and wickedness; and what compensation can the affluent and the fortunate expect hereafter? Our greatest blessings are free gifts, yet, things occur to us in this life which we look upon as a remuneration. The poet Southwell sings:—

'Not always fall of leaf nor ever spring,
Not endless night, nor yet eternal day;
The saddest birds a season find to sing,
The roughest storm a calm may soon allay,
Thus with successive turns God tempereth all,
That man may hope to rise, yet fear to fall.'

Poor Southwell, his short, sad life had few compensations. There is doubtless this equalizing tendency in nature's movement. As Sterne says, 'God tempers the wind to the shorn lamb,' but we fail to see this tendency so distinctly in the social life of humanity. This was noticed in olden times, and early records prove that there were those who then strove to 'justify the ways of God to men'; an effort which led up to the doctrine of immortality as a solution. Reincarnation then became a necessary result, for this earth was to be the scene of all human experience; and on coming down to the days of the psalmist we are told, 'that the heavens are the Lords, but the earth hath he given to the children of men.' It is not a little singular that this doctrine of reincarnation has taken such deep root, and such a firm hold on the minds of men! Plato, 'the wise,' was one of the most prominent among Greek philosophers to adopt it; and among moderns, the great German critic Lessing, stands foremost. One of the reasons which he gives for placing it in his system of philosophy is, 'that in matters of speculation, the first, or oldest opinion, is always the most probable because common sense immediately hit upon it.' He, of course, is an evolutionist and opens up vast fields of thought for our contemplations. "The out,' he says, 'is a simple being, capable of infinite conception, but being finite is not capable of infinite conceptions at the same time; it must attain them gradually in an infinite succession of time.' 'Nature,' he reminds us, 'makes no jumps.' Our conceptions are acquired gradually through the senses. We may have commenced life with only five, but we are not to be confined to these; others, in the course of future ages, will be added. It may possibly be six hundred thousand years since the different races of men have attained to their present development; but what of that, the world is but in its infancy? We are yet in the 'dim dawn' the bud of being,' and there is ample time in which to reach the 'golden age,' on earth. We are told that men of the present day are standing only on the threshold of discovery, while the vast temple of nature remains in the greater part, a hidden mystery. True, science is advancing with giant strides, and ever brightening searchlights, but as yet it has failed to show us how 'the rose of Sharon, and the lily of the valley,' have retained their shape, their beauty and their fragrance, for the last two thousand years. These flowers are fitting emblems of the great Revealer, whose sacred footprints have left this earth forever hallowed.

Lyman Abbott has recently pointed out how Christ's four leading sermons relate to the Kingdom of God on earth. He continues, 'But, he furnished no picture of a future celestial existence. Our imagined senses of Elysian fields, of a holy city, of a temple with white robed choirs chanting their chorals, or playing upon harps, are not derived from the teachings of Jesus. In so far as they are biblical at all, they are derived from the Book of Revelation. The hope which Jesus put before his disciples was that of the Kingdom of God on earth, and for that he bade them pray.' Our robes of dazzling brightness, our crowns of glory, and diadems of beauty, are, after all, but figures of speech.

Those members of Christian churches who believe in reincarnation tell us that Jesus Christ, in his person, was the flower of humanity; that he was endowed with all the senses, the powers and the graces attainable by mankind during the lapse of ages yet to be. His body was unique, not supernatural; yet, miraculously allied with divinity. Destined to survive forever, had he not been foully murdered; but had his seeming death been differently ordered, he would have adopted some other plan of withdrawing himself from recognition, and informed his disciples that it was expedient for them that he should go away.

The preaching of his gospel was to be a compensation for his absence, but especially the coming of the Holy Spirit.

It is to be regretted that there has been a falling off of attendance at public worship in many Protestant churches, but we must not place all the blame on the 'higher criticism.' The Rev. J. H. Jowett, of Birmingham, points out many reasons why the general public are so little interested in the preaching of the gospel. When preaching to preachers, he refers to the lack of impressiveness, and while he decries sensationalism, he condemns a cold officialism. He says: 'Let us be as homely as we please, but let it be the homeliness of simplicity that clothes itself in all things natural, chaste, and refined. Let us tread the way which runs by the mystical river; we shall have to pluck the leaves of the tree which are for the healing of the nations, and with the exquisite tenderness of grace lay those leaves upon the wounds and the sorrows of our afflicted race.'

Christ ofttimes comforted his fellows by reminding them of compensations, rest for the weary, and joy for the sorrowing.

JOHN T. LANIGAN.

Calumet, April, 1910.

THE HIGH COST OF LIVING.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—An old English song tells us how 'A bushel of the best wheat was sold for fourteenpence and forty eggs a penny that were both good and new.' Prices have certainly advanced since those days; the cost of living has increased. Many and varied are the causes to which this is attributed, and yet methinks the main cause is seldom touched upon. We can sometimes best solve a problem by approaching it through unfamiliar channels of thought. When the Indians roamed these prairies the cost of living largely depended upon the natural supply of food. If food was plentiful living was cheap. When the chase was long and futile, and the search for food fruitless, the cost of living was high, sometimes so high that the Indians starved to death. Then as now, before a hare (or a jackrabbit) could be cooked, it first had to be caught. The Indian applied his labor to the natural resources of the earth, obtained wealth, and enjoyed the full product of his toil. He paid no tariff upon the food he took home; except perhaps to the wolves. He paid no toll for the use of the trail. He paid no rent for the use of the hunting ground, or for the land on which his wigwam stood. In times of plenty he was unemployed and happy. He did not spend his time and energy digging gold out of a hole in the ground in the Yukon to put it into another hole in the ground in New York. He did not live to work, but originally he had to work to live. Then as now, hares had to be caught before they could be cooked. Had the Indians allowed some members of the tribe to monopolize the hunting ground, the site of the camp and the trail, the hunter would have had to give up to them a part of his catch for the use of the hunting ground, the wigwam site and the trail. If in addition they had imposed a tariff upon all food coming into the camp, his load of provisions would have been again lightened; but we can easily imagine that his mind would have been burdened and his heart heavy because of the high cost of living.

The high cost of living among the hare-catchers of to-day, i.e., all those who perform useful work, is due to the fact that some people eat a great many hares and catch none. These hare-eaters, clad in costly legal robes, which are daily growing more and more transparent and can no longer wholly conceal an ever-increasing multitude of sins, levy tribute upon the hare-catchers.

Normally, the price of a commodity would be governed by its cost of production. Tariffs, trusts and combines undoubtedly raise prices, Augustus P. Gardener notwithstanding. But it seems clear to me that the principal cause of the high cost of living is the high price of land. We rend the air with our cries against those who corner wheat, sugar, cotton, etc.; the necessaries of life, but what of those who corner the land, the source of all the necessaries of life? Is not the rent of land a factor in production? Do not high rents mean high prices? Truly, as Henry George says, 'the reason why, in spite of the increase in productive power, wages constantly tend to a minimum which will give but a bare living is that with the increase of productive power rent tends to even greater increase, thus producing a constant tendency to the forcing down of wages.' The remedy for the high cost of living is to abolish all taxes upon commodities, which artificially increase prices, and to raise all public revenues by the taxation of land values.

This would break the corner in land and bring about a social condition in which the hare-eaters would also be hare-catchers.

F. J. DIXON.

Winnipeg, April 7.

Note.—The above letter, which bears the hall mark of the single-tax propaganda, goes upon the theory that while taxing food makes it dearer, taxing land would make it cheaper. This, however, often repeated, will still seem to most readers a paradox. It is, however, true. If land is well taxed at its selling value it will not pay to hold it above its productive value, as is now done by many who are making money out of the increasing value of property for which they are doing little or nothing. Such land would in that case be pushed into the market and into use at whatever it would bring on the basis of actual use, and farming would be carried on at less cost for rent or less interest on capital, as the case might be. How much this would cheapen the products of the soil we have no means of knowing. We do not think it would reduce the price of fresh eggs from three cents a piece to twenty for one cent, or even reduce wheat to twenty-eight cents a bushel. It is plain that something else has happened. The penny that bought the forty eggs was probably at the same time the whole of a laborer's wage for a day. The Scottish song says: 'In days when gude King Robert rang 'his breeks they cost him hauf a croon. 'He said they were a groat ower dear 'and ca'ed the tailor thief and loon.' It seems plain that the money was worth for all purposes more then than it is to-day, and there never was a time when money tumbled faster in value than it has done during the past few years owing to the redundant gold product.

GONE TO.'

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Permit me to say that I did not altogether like the opening sentence of the article headed 'Wild Pigeons,' the other day. I believe the sentence ran thus, but I write now from memory: 'Where are the wild pigeons gone to?'

Now would it not have done equally well had the writer just written: 'Where are the wild pigeons gone?'

It is probably very impertinent of me to criticise the English of the 'Witness,' as that—always, I think, model English—and its reliableness, are the two things that I take your excellent paper for, but it seemed to me there was one word too much in that short opening sentence.

B.

Note.—The sentence was 'Where have all the wild pigeons gone to?' not 'Where are,' etc. The right English word is whither, which means 'where to,' but it has gone out of use. The compound 'whereto' means 'to what,' and not 'to where.' It has also gone out of use. There is abundant good authority as far back as Goldsmith, and no doubt further, for using 'where' for whither, so that the sentence would have been complete without the 'to.' But the other form is in common use, and here it seems to pursue the pigeons to some supposed lurking place instead of leaving them, as 'where' would have done, as having simply disappeared.

THE OLD WILD PIGEON.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—I saw the other day a notice of the finding of a nest of the wild pigeon, of which I shot numbers about fifty years ago, especially in the Eastern Townships, and where the new settlers had patches of buckwheat; also where beachnuts were plentiful. Well, about three years ago the late Mr. Alexander Paterson and myself were golfing at Dixie, and when just at the old bridge of the Grand Trunk Railway, which crosses the links, at the fifteenth hole, we were stopped by a loud whizzing of wings, and to our great surprise about twenty-five wild pigeons went past us at top flight, within about twenty yards of us. There was no doubt of them being the true old bird, as Mr. Paterson at once said, 'I have not seen the like for twenty years.' I myself have shot numbers of them and knew them well. Where they came from we could not tell, but they were going west at a tremendous speed, Audubon says sixty miles an hour, I think. Perhaps they were scouts to report on the state of matters to more of their kindred. As far as I can recollect, the previous sight of one of these was when returning from camping amongst the hills beyond St. Jerome. One rose from amongst the blueberries at the side of the road and lit about twenty-five yards off on a tree. My son, a lad about fourteen, was on the top of a spring cart, with the camp baggage. I got his little rifle out and he took the bird's head off at the first shot. We brought it home and found the flesh was quite blue, from the blueberries it had been feeding on. I also saw one a few years ago. I believe that the pigeon would, if preserved carefully, increase in numbers to a certain extent, but its numbers could never amount to the old crowds, when the Laprairie people used to net them in numbers and sell them in town by the dozen. The circumstances of the country are different now, and probably their feeding places are much altered—woods where nuts were, cut down, etc. To my own remembrance they extended from the country here to below Cacouna, very plentifully in certain places. I used to find them in our woodcock woods at times. I think there must be still in Montreal some who can remember them. I have heard a story, true, or not I cannot say, about a sea captain reporting having seen unnumbered thousands of them, drowned in the Atlantic after a great westerly storm. Could a whole migration of them have been blown out to sea? I don't believe it.

A. H.

Westmount, April 14.

P.S.—On February 9 I caught a live wide-awake 'bat' flying in my house. I put it out and I suppose it hooked on to some barn, where they usually pass the winter. This beats the Montreal West robin.

REGULATION OF TRAFFIC.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—I have been looking with expectation for the appearance of that trained body of men which the Chief of Police promised some time ago to regulate the traffic in the city under the new by-law. I must confess, however, that I have failed to discover any change from the old helter skelter system of the past.

To a casual observer it would appear that this by-law is to be treated, like some of its predecessors, with contempt, and to be honored in the breach rather than in the observance. A most glaring case of the violation of the by-law came under my notice to-day, when a lady and child were almost run over at the corner of Park avenue and Prince Arthur street.

They had stepped off the pavement to board a car, when a rig driven on the left hand side of the street came up at a fast clip. Although he was on the wrong side, the driver never pulled up, but simply shouted to the pedestrians to get out of the way, and they had scarcely time to do so before he was upon them.

It is cases like this that the trained policeman has got to tackle in order that the lives and liberties of the citizens may be safeguarded.

AN ONLOOKER.

April 13th.

Note—Drivers in Montreal still cut the left hand corners and still drive straight at pedestrians on the crossings. It is not to be supposed that a whole city full can be civilized in a month or two, but we have as yet heard of nothing done to this end.

ST. GABRIEL PRESBYTERIAN MISSION.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—A short time ago I addressed an appeal to thirty friends for $10 each, to enable us to dedicate, free from debt, a chapel and school we have erected at St. Gabriel de Brandon. The building and lot have cost us $1,500, and we need only $300 to complete our payments. The people have shown great interest in this missionary enterprise, and have resolved to work unitedly for the maintenance of Gospel ordinances in the community.

The need of a school has long been felt, and all the necessary steps have been taken to establish a French and English Protestant dissentient school. The French population is very much in sympathy with the progressive movement. Mr. Ernest David has been appointed missionary, and will begin his labors in a couple of weeks. The pastor of Joliette will give him all the help he can.

Allow me, through your paper, to acknowledge the receipt of $10 from two friends, of whose identity I am ignorant. It is possible they may learn in this way that their gift has been received, and that the mission is grateful for it.

C. E. AMARON.
Pastor at Joliette.

BIRTHDAY OF A CHURCH,

St. Andrew's Church (Westmount) will to-morrow hold its anniversary service, the first since the opening of the new church, a year ago. The Rev. Prof. J. Ballantyne, of Knox Church, Toronto, arrived in the city to-day and will occupy the pulpit at both services to-morrow. Appropriate music will be rendered, and the services throughout will fittingly inaugurate this first anniversary of St. Andrew's Church.

Two Hundred Dollars in Gold

Results of the Competition in Which This Money is Given for the Best Diaries Kept in

Dr. Chase's Almanac for 1909

This competition was started in 1905. That year there were one hundred diaries entered. In 1906 there were 225, and the number has been increasing until in 1909 we find 700 well kept and interesting diaries sent in to be judged. It is quite a task to look over this number of diaries, and award the prizes properly.

The committee of judges, Mr. Geo. E. Scroggie, Adv. Mgr. 'Mail and Empire'; Mr. C. S. Furness, Adv. Mgr. 'News,' and Mr. Peter Rutherford, Adv. Mgr. the 'World,' were unable to decide as to the merit of the first nine diaries, and so in justice to all parties, the 1st, 2nd and 3rd prizes were divided as follows:—

1st	James Arthur, North Rustico, P.E.I.	$50.00
	John Jacob, Brodhagen, Ont.	25.00
	Mr. and Mrs. Sandford Moar, Petitcodiac, N.B.	25.00
2nd	Capt. Alfred McNutt, De Bert Sta., N.S.	25.00
	Ed Poole, Aitkins Ferry, P.E.I.	15.00
	Mrs. James Poole, Aitkins Ferry, P.E.I.	10.00
3rd	Mrs. Catherine Kirk, Ingersoll, Ont.	10.00
	John P. Mansell, St. John, Nfld.	10.00
	Mrs. J. T. Fisher, Nesbitt, Man.	5.00
4th	Marie Estelle Truchon, Matane, Que.	5.00
5th	Mrs. F. A. Johnston, Buliver, Que.	5.00
6th	Chas. J. Miller, Canora, Sask.	5.00
7th	Miss Lucy A. Cauley, Lombardy, Ont.	5.00
8th	Mrs. W. H. Burns, Miminegash, P.E.I.	5.00
9th	Mrs. Lucy A. B. Smith, Smith's Landing, Howe Sound, B.C.	5.00
10th	Robt. Hazelton, Todmorden, Ont. Dr. Chase's Receipt Book	Leather
11th	Mrs. James Cook, Beachville, Ont. Dr. Chase's Receipt Book	Oilcloth
12th	Henry M. Johnston, Sorrel Ridge, N.B., Dr. Chase's Medicines	2.50
13th	Mrs. I. A. Myall, Mather, Man., Dr. Chase's Medicines	2.25
14th	Mrs. David Patterson, Thompson Sta., N.S., Dr. Chase's Medicines	2.00
15th	Mrs. J. A. M. Colpitts, Pleasant Vale, N.B., Dr. Chase's Medicines	1.75

Many who did not obtain a prize deserve special commendation for well-kept diaries, while others made the mistake of putting in items from newspapers, etc., instead of entering up the everyday events of home life which make a diary both useful and valuable for future reference.

The 1910 edition of Dr. Chase's Calendar Almanac contains full particulars of the competition now going on, and if it has not reached you we shall be pleased to send a copy to your address. Edmandson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

SCOTTISH ARTIST DEAD.

Mr. W. McTaggart R.S.A., Passed Away at Dalkeith.

The death has taken place at Broomieknowe, Dalkeith, of Mr. William MacTaggart, R.S.A., the most notable of the Scottish artists. He had exhibited in the Royal Academy on many occasions twenty to thirty years ago. His conspicuous success was undoubtedly in indicating the shimmer and sparkle of the sea, but he was also fond of painting children. His work in the present Royal Scottish Academy include a beautiful 'Sunset' and 'The Young Fishers.' There is also a portrait of himself—a delightful picture.

Mr. MacTaggart held exhibitions in various cities. 'The Storm,' a West Highland scene, was purchased by Mr. Andrew Carnegie for one thousand pounds.

A native of Campbelltown, where his father was a farmer, the late Mr. MacTaggart practiced portrait drawing while serving his apprenticeship to a local apothecary, and a doctor whom he assisted encouraged him. He first exhibited in Dublin with water-color portraits. He was honored by election to the Royal Scottish Academy in 1859, and at the last meeting of the Academy a month ago reference was made to the fact that he had recently attained his jubilee as an associate in conjunction with his confrere, Hugh Cameron, who had been elected on the same ocasion.

He was made an Academician forty years ago. Twenty years since he went to live at Broomieknowe, and worked more frequently in the country. He was accustomed to make an annual visit to the Western Highlands, and he also made occasional sojourns in the art centres of Europe.

For a number of years past he had worked quite at his leisure. He had two well-equipped studios erected in the grounds adjoining his home.

Though Mr. MacTaggart's health has been indifferent for some months past, it was hoped that he was making a fair recovery. His death was due to heart failure.

THE HORSE SHOW BOXES,

Following is a list of those who have taken boxes for this year's Horse Show:

Their Excellencies, the Governor-General and Lady Grey, Sir Montagu Allan, C.V.O., R. B. Angus, Andrew A. Allan, A. Baumgarten, Mrs. Boyer, George W. Cook, Sir Edward Clouston, Bart., N. Currie, Lieut.-Col. J. Carson, P. P. Cowans, Colin Campbell, George L. Cains, H. C. Cox (Toronto), Mortimer B. Davis, Guy M. Drummond, Rudolph Forget, R. A. E. Greenshields, A. Hamilton Gault, Louis Haight (New York), Mrs. R. A. B. Hart, Lady Hickson, Charles M. Hays, C. R. Hosmer, Horace Joseph, Joseph R. Laurendeau, A. D. MacTier, Dr. Charles McEachran, J. Malcolm McIntyre, Bartlett McLennan, Hartland B. MacDougall, D. Lorne McGibbon, Hon. Robert Mackay, H. V. Meredith, Lieut.-Col. F. S. Meighen, Charles Meredith, W. R. Miller, W. J. Morrice, A. E. Ogilvie, M.F.H., Shirley Ogilvie, Hugh Paton, James Ross, E. A. Robert, Mrs. A. A. Sandeman, A. Haig Sims, Sir T. G. Shaughnessy, K.C.V.O., Mrs. Frank Stephen, Hon. Clifford Sifton (Ottawa), Ed. Sheppard, F. W. Thompson, Sir Wm. Van Horne, Lieut.-Col. E. A. Whitehead.

Could Not Sleep.

DOCTOR SAID HEART AND NERVES WERE RESPONSIBLE.

There is many a man and woman tossing night after night upon a sleepless bed.

Their eyes do not close in the sweet and refreshing repose that comes to those whose heart and nerves are right. Some constitutional disturbance, worry or disease has so debilitated and irritated the nervous system, that it cannot be quieted and causes nightmare, bad dreams, starting in the sleep, twitching of the muscles, restlessness, etc.

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills are a specific for all people troubled in this way. They have a soothing and calming effect on the nervous system.

Mrs. Calvin Stark, Rossmore, Ont., writes:—"About two years ago I began to be troubled with a smothering sensation at night when I would lie down. I got so bad I could not sleep in the dark, and would have to sit up and rub my limbs, they would become so numb. My doctor said my heart and nerves were responsible. I saw Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills advertised and got a box to try them. I took three boxes and can now lie down and sleep without the light burning and can rest well. I can recommend them highly to all nervous and run-down women."

Price, 50 cents per box or 3 boxes for $1.25, at all dealers or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co. Limited, Toronto, Ont.

MARCHAND

Store Opens at 8.30 — Closes 6 p. m. — Jacobs' Building, Cor. St. Alexander and St. Catherine St. West — Prompt Delivery

Attractions Deserving OF Immediate Attention



There are many features which differentiate this from the ordinary store.

The following should interest fashionable women—

SUITS

35 NEW SUITS

in fine Panama Cloth, Serges and Diagonals, beautifully tailored. In colors of black, wistaria and "Ash of Roses." Special **$20.00**

Our $25.00 SUITS

are the most charming effects of the season. We have them in all the latest colorings, and richly trimmed. Wonderful value at **$25.00**

We Offer a Special in Mull Dresses

Princess design, 5 shades, pink, sky, mauve, ecru and white. Special at **$4.50**

Our $6.50 Black Covert Cloth Coat

is a splendid value. Don't miss it, 32-inch length. This is the most fashionable length to be had.

50 Dozen Fine Lingerie Waists

nicely embroidered, all sizes. End of week **$1.00**

Our LINEN SUITS, COATS and DRESSES have arrived, and are most attractive in design.

The Latest Styles in American Suits

Can be found here. We receive new shipments direct from New York every week. Prices **$32.50, $39.50, $42.50, $65** and **$85.**

SPECIAL

SKIRTS in Panama and Venetian Cloth. The very latest design. All sizes, in taupe, grey, navy blue and black. Extra special at **$5.00**

JACOBS' BUILDING,

MARCHAND. Cor. St. Alexander and St. Catherine St. W.



BELLS'

Special Spring Sale

Our New Spring Importations are now complete, and we are offering special inducements in the following lines:—

NEW CRETONNES — CARPETS and RUGS
NEW WALL PAPERS — LACE CURTAINS and
INEXPENSIVE ARTISTIC FURNITURE

Let us submit estimates for Decorating or Furnishing your home, or one or more rooms.
You will have the advice of a Decorative Specialist free of charge.
Special Low Prices on Willow and Rattan Chairs.

BELLS' GALLERIES

604-606 St. Catherine Street West.

GARDEN TALKS

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

A traveller passing through a country in Persia chanced to take in his hand a piece of clay which lay by the wayside, and to his surprise found it to exhale a delightful fragrance.

'Thou are but a piece of unsightly clay,' said he, 'whence has thou this perfume?'

And the clay replied: 'I have been dwelling with the rose.'

The influence of a garden, of the surroundings of a home, are recognized and acknowledged, and it is a step in the right direction when the leaders in our schools find it a part of their plan to have an experienced and enthusiastic teacher show to the children the difference between an unsightly backyard and the pretty suburban homes that our busy citizens have made to blossom. Truly they 'dwell with the rose,' and it is the most profitable industry of their lives to develop this love for the beautiful in their children, and to show to the passers-by, the possibilities of the 'clay.'

Victor Hugo wrote that 'the beautiful was as useful as the useful, perhaps more so,' and it is well if we can combine the two.

A true love for plants is in proportion to the knowledge we have of their inner life, of what they do in the wise economy of Nature, and their refining influence.

The beautiful in a plant is like the good and beautiful in the human character, and consists of what it is. Flowers, like friendships, are not valued for their intrinsic worth, for the charm that reaches only the senses; there must be an understanding of what it means to love them. For instance, who could love the poisonous monkshood or Eupatorium as a rose or a lily?

There are people in the world, and a plenty, who would see nothing in the clay but dirt to be kicked out of the road. To them, the summer sun brings only discomfort if too warm, a cloudy sky means only gloom, and rain simply an inconvenience.

Such a one has the backyard of rubbish and old cans, and no ambition to make its little wilderness blossom. But the pioneers who came to this country must have been genuine flower lovers, for we are told that they brought over with them, or sent for, many of the dear familiar flowers, tenderly guarding the little slips and cuttings sent from friends over the sea. And when they bloomed in the bit of ground by the door yard how their thoughts must have lingered with the old Cornish hills or Kentish wolds, where they had last seen them blossom.

I know an old sweet briar brought over in that way, and giving out its bewitching fragrance in June, planted by the wife of the early settler in what was then but a clearing in the wilderness.

Let the back yards be spaded and cleaned; sweet peas and mignonette and pansies will grow in them, if given half a chance, and it is surprising how interested the worker can become trying new experiments to see what will succeed best, and looking forward to their future with the delight of something accomplished, as well as of anticipation.

FLOWER LEGENDS.

A question asked as to the Edelweiss, and if it is genuine, as advertised in some catalogues, reminds one of the story of this dwarf Swiss flower that should not be any more difficult to grow than the white everlastings of our fields and gardens.

Not all who know of it are aware of the real legend of this flower of Switzerland, but the story goes that it represents a maiden's love so pure that no man dared win her—and she was metamorphosed into this white star like flower, and placed on the highest mountain top, close to the snow, a type of purest womanhood. And because it was found only through peril and toil, and an upward struggle it became a saying that to win love that was noblest and best was to 'pluck the edelweiss.' So the little flower became sacred to betrothals, and it was a high honor to have a lover scale the heights and place the emblem in her hands.

The blue cornflower is the favorite flower of Germany, because the Empress associates it with his mother, with whom he used to gather it as a child. The Germans call it 'Kaiser Blume,' and bunches of it are sold in the markets.

So the Marguerite, or field daisy, is the royal flower of Italy, the Bourbon Lily of France, and the Castilian rose of Spain.

There is a great deal of romance about the Rose of Jericho, for in the East, throughout Syria, Arabia and Judea, it is regarded with reverence. The leaves that encircle the round blossoms, dry and close together when the season of blossoms is over, and the stalk withering away from the bush on which it grew, having dried in the shape of a ball, is carried by the wind to great distances over the sandy deserts. Then if it reaches an oasis or moist place it clings to the soil, and springs into life and beauty, and for this reason, which appears a mystery, the Orientals have adopted it as an emblem of resurrection.

Flowers have a language that speaks in a perfumed silence the legends they represent.

BEGONIA LEAF.

M.M.—There is possibly some fault in the soil of your plant; it may have become sour, and it is likely caused by some defect either in drainage or watering, for the begonia is not subject to many insect enemies.

Take the plant carefully out of the pot and examine the root. If the earth in which it is planted is rich and loose, put it in a pan in the oven to bake. When thoroughly heated mix it with some sharp sand, and replant the begonia.

Do not over water, but for a few days keep it rather dry, and out of the sunshine. Without seeing the plant, this seems the best things to do, if the leaf dropping is caused by defect in soil.

FIGHTING THE WEEDS.

A Farmer writes: 'I am tired out fighting weeds, and now another season is upon us, and it will all have to be done over again. My life is a constant fight with them, and they seem to be the winners.'

This discouraging view causes one to think how it can happen so, if everyone does their duty, that the land should be so polluted.

And yet how pretty they are, these wide-eyed daisies, that we can see as we pass, from a car window, looking like a light fall of snow over the meadows. Dock plantain, chickweed, the summer-grasses, and many others, fill the ground, and many barnyards have a fringe of weeds that are allowed to go to seed each year.

We do not half realize what an enterprising plant a weed is, for it does not have half a chance if the lady farmer can help it.

But it is industrious to say the least, being out of the soil before the potatoes we plant get the sprouts out of their eyes.

It seems too bad that such a wide-awake plant should be bent on mischief, and putting itself forward like some people in this world.

But, fortunately, nowadays, there is machinery so constructed that we can kill more weeds in a day than our ancestors could in a week, and yet the weeds gain. The trouble is we begin at the wrong end, and spend days after harvest is over, mowing the fence corners and roadsides, because too hurried all the season, and it is almost useless labor.

One weed cut while in blossom will accomplish more than a week's work after seeds are ripe, for the cutting scatters them, and it would be better economy to hire extra help in June to keep the weeds from going to seed.

Most of us fail because we do not look ahead for future results, and while we attend to some minor detail the weeds flourish.

We must study the habits of the plants, too, pulling them up by the root, for to mow a thistle or trim a burdock before it is in blossom causes renewed vigor of growth. Like sin, they must be uprooted or cut below the surface, and covered with salt. Even when hoeing it is well to recognize the seasons, for each weed has its own time of blossoming.

In May we find grass and dandelions; in June, there are sorrel and daisies; in July, it is pigweed; in August, wild grasses and thistles, while the chickweed is ever with us.

Neighbors must co-operate and fight weeds with an intelligent plan, cutting at the right time in order to prevent seeding, and not just to improve the appearance of the premises.

THE SAME SUBJECT.

W.—An answer on this subject was given in these columns three weeks ago, in response to the question by a young girl as to the opportunities for authorship.

It is a difficult path, and one that I would not recommend to anyone, for even with exceptional ability, there is likely to be disappointment. But if you feel that you have a message to give of experience or adventure, one that the world will care to read, you can only submit it to the test. Neatly typed manuscript, written in one side of the paper, will command attention, and yet it is not always a matter of merit, but of adaptability and timeliness.

GRAPE VINES FOR THE NORTH.

Northern.—It is a little difficult to select for you a grape that will be perfect, or even sure to grow in a cold climate. But the Concord black is hardy, and can be laid down in autumn and covered with earth to protect it. The Delaware is subject to mildew, and the Brighton does not fruit well unless growing near vines of other varieties that fruit at the same time, the pollen of which is necessary in order to fertilize their flowers. These are the two best red grapes, with Green Mountain for white.

The grape vine does not require rich soil, but poultry droppings and wood ashes are valuable, and should be applied in early spring.

In order to get the grapes into ripening condition in a short season, the growth must be kept pinched or pruned back.

If you are planting, get one-year-old plants that have but one cane, cut back to two or three buds, and the roots shortened to about six inches. The roots should be spread out over a ridge of soil, which is pressed firmly about them, and a stake placed on the north side.

Only one cane should be allowed to grow, and this is to be kept tied to the stake, while all laterals are rubbed off as soon as started.

If wanted for covering a verandah or the side of a building, the cane is encouraged to grow to the desired height, and laterals kept pinched. In this way a single vine often becomes very ornamental, and produces a crop of fruit, while the protection of the building is a great advantage in a cold climate.

DANDELIONS IN LAWNS.

Mrs. L.C.—A good many experiments have been tried in order to eradicate the dandelion, and sometimes copper sulphate will have that effect, without killing the grass.

But a hand to hand fight is really best, digging them out with a narrow knife, and putting a pinch of grass seed or white clover in every hole where they are taken out. As the season advances it is well to give the lawn a dressing of nitrate of soda, if there are trees near to take the strength from the ground.

Keeping the lawn closely cut in the early season while dandelions are in growing condition will help to keep them in check. Thank you for pleasant words about the Witness.

THE CURCULIO.

E.G.J.—The Plum Curculio is not merely an enemy to the culture of plums and cherries, but if neglected, becomes very destructive in the apple orchard.

Though some value may be placed upon arsenical poisons, the grubs are generally out of reach, being deposited within punctures made in the flesh of the fruit. The beetles can be caught by shaking the trees, having sheets placed on the ground to catch them as they fall, and the ground should be kept cultivated so as not to give them shelter.

Long neglected plum trees or hawthorns in the vicinity should be cut down, and at once destroyed, and nothing left to harbor the enemy.

For a spray the arsenate of lead is most effective.

FREIZIAS AFTER BLOOMING.

Miss D.—After the blooming of the plants is over, it is best to continue to water the pot as needed, for several weeks, then the supply may be diminished, and finally withheld altogether.

The bulbs will be ripened with this treatment, and should be allowed to remain in the dry soil to rust until August, when they may be shaken out, repotted and started into growing again. If there are any small bulblets they should be potted by themselves, and if kept growing they will bloom the following season.

CARE AFTER BLOOMING.

Several inquiries have been received as to the care of plants that came from a florist, have blossomed and withered. 'What shall I do with it?' is the cry.

Others write: 'I have taken the best care of them, but though they had plenty of sunshine the buds did not come out, or dropped off.'

Probably the water supply may have been wrongly administered, or inadequate, and the dry air of the living-room was too great a change from the moist atmosphere of the greenhouse.

Bulbs can be planted out of doors in any out of the way corner, to give some flowers there another season. Azaleas and other hard wooded plants are best set on a bed of coal ashes, and earth filled in around them, as we have often described.

And if you have only a verandah, let your plants be grouped there, so that you can attend to them, and put the pots of bulbs in the cellar to dry off a while.

Someone has given a correspondent a Baby Rambler Rose, and she has no garden in which to plant it. But this little pet among roses should do well in your living room window if you give it a shower bath every day, and then set it in the sunshine.

Quite likely it will surprise you with continued bloom all summer, if you continue to give it light, water and air. After all, plants are not difficult to keep if so supplied, and give a little loving attention that they seem to understand and crave.

GROWING ASPARAGUS FROM SEED.

L.M.R.—There is not the least difficulty in growing asparagus from seed. My first attempt was made long ago, when an ounce of seed gave me 750 plants. The seed was sown just like beets or carrots, and kept clean for two seasons when the plants were lifted and put in their permanent position on rich land specially worked and cleaned. They should be set in wide furrows six inches deep, three feet apart in the rows, with rows five feet apart. The furrows are then filled in gradually during summer cultivation.

Asparagus is a gross feeder, and will take all the fertilizing material that is furnished and easily assimilate it, and give good results.

The 200th anniversary of the birth of Dr. Arne, the eighteenth-century musician and composer of 'Rule Britannia!' has been celebrated. A recital of his compositions was given at St. Paul's, Covent-garden, where he was baptized, and where a memorial window is to be placed by public subscription.

NEWS OF JEWISH WORLD

In the March elections in Alexandria, Egypt, Dr. Gustav Valerisin, chief physician of the local Jewish hospital, and M. A. Ambro, an engineer, were elected to the Municipal Council.

* * *

Jews have been accused of ritual murder in Canea, Crete. A Jew, M. Ishakis, was accused of murdering a Christian girl who was discovered to have stolen from him and disappeared. His neighbors, Greek Christians, said that they had heard the girl screaming in his house shortly before her disappearance. This so infuriated the populace that they assembled, and threatened to kill M. Ishakis. Fortunately the police discovered the girl hiding at her home, whence she had fled when she had been discovered to have stolen from her master. The police arrested the accusers, who have confessed to having invented the whole matter, and they will be severely punished.

* * *

At the command of the Ministry, no Jewish pupils of the Moscow College of Music, that do not reside in Moscow will be allowed to attend.

* * *

From every part of Russia news of new and irksome restrictions being placed on the Jews is received. The Jewish members of the Douma recently challenged the government. Their opportunity occurred during the recent debate on the estimates. M. Freeman, who led the attack, showed that M. Plevhe, except for the Kishineff affair, had on the whole been more liberal than M. Stolypin. The minister did not reply to this attack, but one of his supporters said there was no harm in assaulting Jews. Another Jewish deputy, M. Niselovitch, urged the government to repudiate Markom, who was endeavoring to cause pogroms, and to defy the reactionaries. The Ministerialists made no reply to this challenge.

* * *

M. Niselovitch intends to proceed in the Douma with his bill for the abolition of the Russian Pale.

* * *

During the ten years, 1898-1908, there were celebrated in Amsterdam, Holland, 3,810 Jewish marriages and 425 mixed marriages.

* * *

The Jewish community in London is already making preparations for the celebration of the seventieth birthday of Lord Rothschild, although it will not occur until next November.

* * *

Mr. Leopold Pilichowski, the well-known Jewish artist, has a couple of pictures on Jewish subjects in the International Exhibition at Seattle, United States, and has been awarded a medal

* * *

All the Jewish congregations and clubs, fraternal, charitable, and other organizations in Youngstown (O.) have joined in sending to all the theatres of that city a request for the elimination of the so-called 'Hebrew comedian' in vaudeville, and in such plays as contain Jewish characters, who hold Jewish people up to scorn and ridicule, or tend to bring disgrace upon them as a race or denomination.

* * *

The Ebden Scholarship for a thousand dollars per year for three years (practically the blue ribbon of the University of the Cape of Good Hope) has been conferred upon Philip Stein; and the Porter scholarship, of $750 per year for three years upon David Millen (both of the South African College, Capetown). The first-named has been appointed locum tenens for the professorship of mathematics at the Rhodes University College, Grahamstown.

* * *

Two Jews have been appointed to judicial positions in Beyrout and Jerusalem respectively. Both are to preside over the courts of the first instance, and both have just concluded their studies in the law school at Constantinople. They are members of the Sephardi Community.

* * *

The formerly active anti-Semitic agitator, Ahlward, has once more come back to public life. At a meeting he addressed some days ago in Dresden he appealed for funds to guarantee the publication of his works. Ahlward appears entirely to have changed his tactics. The great danger of Germany, according to him, is no longer to be found in Judaism, but in Jesuits.

* * *

In the course of a speech on the Budget, delivered in the Austrian Chamber of Deputies by Herr Stand, one of the Jewish members, he complained that while the Budget for 1910 provided for grants to the Protestants and Greek Catholics nothing was to be voted for the Jews. He further complained that the autonomous authorities in Galacia systematically excluded Jews from public posts. Herr Korytowski, a former Minister of Justice, interrupted him with the remark: 'But we have a sufficient number of Mushumeds (Converts from Judaism to Christianity for the sake of Government positions).'

* * *

Herr Wolfsohn, President of the Actions Committee of the Zionist Organization, will come to England during the present month for a short visit, and will address a mass meeting in London on Sunday, April 17. He is also expected to address some Zionist meetings in other cities. Herr Wolffsohn intends visiting Canada during the coming autumn.

* * *

$30,000 has been subscribed, by six Jewish citizens of Montreal, for the erection of a sanatorium for Jewish tuberculosis patients at Ste. Agathe. The six subscribers are Messrs. Mortimer B. Davis, J. A. Jacobs, Moses Vineberg, J. H. Waldman, Ascher Pierce and Mark Workman, each subscribing $5,000. A committee has been appointed, under the aegis of the Baron de Hirsch Institute, to further the scheme, and in the meantime $5,000 has been voted towards erecting a temporary home for those sufferers now in Ste. Agathe.

* * *

In view of recent appointments at the General Post Office in London, Eng., it is interesting to record the fact that the new Italian Under-Secretary of State, for Posts and Telegraphs is a Jew, Signor Elle Morpurgo, Member of the Chamber of Deputies.

* * *

The Mayor of Rome, Signor Ernesto Nathan, presided at a banquet given in honor of Col. Theodore Roosevelt during his recent visit to Rome.

* * *

The Rabbinical Commission is now in full session in St. Petersburg. It was opened last week by a representative of the Government, who greeted the assembled Rabbis in the name of the Czar and Stolypin and expressed the hope that they will do much toward the improvement of the communal condition of the Jews in the Empire

* * *

Baron Gunzberg replied to the greetings, and the delegates were then administered with an oath of allegiance to the Government. At the first regular sessions the question of the status of the Orthodox, as distinguished from the Crown rabbis was discussed. The rabbis demanded that the government recognize them as the official representatives of the Jews, and that the office of Crown rabbi should be entirely abolished. The Commission also voted in favor of allowing Jews to use non-Jewish first names.

A sum of £2,100 to provide a monument to the late Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman in Westminster Abbey is set apart in this year's Civil Service estimates. The provision of such a memorial was approved by both Houses of Parliament two years ago.

A REVOLUTION IN PRINTING

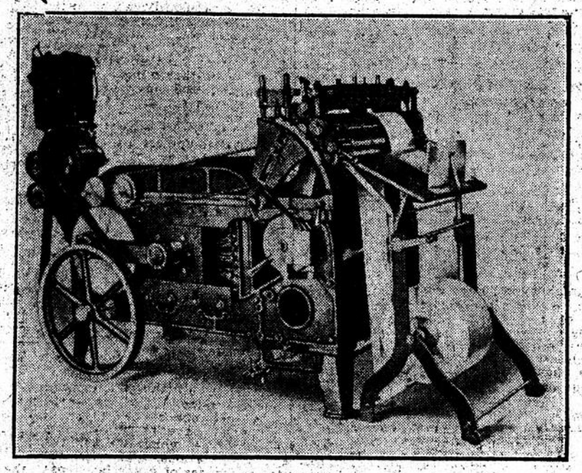
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VIEW SHOWING AUTOMATIC ROLL FEED.

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IMPRESSION instantly adjustable from tissue to five-eighths of an inch.

SHORT RUNS—With either of the automatic feeds the job can be made ready and started as quickly as on any platen press.

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QUALITY OF PRODUCT equal to that of the 'Universal' type of press—finest quality of press-work known.

ACCURATE REGISTER of the press is guaranteed by the square and rigid impression of the bed and platen, which are always parallel.

SIMPLE IN MECHANISM—Any intelligent pressman can run it after an hour's instruction.

THE CARTWRIGHT PRESS combines the rotary principle with the flat bed, thus securing speed, at the same time eliminating the disadvantages of other rotary presses, namely: The difficulty and tediousness of make-ready, and the inconvenience and expense of curved plates.

It is destined to revolutionize the job printing business, and is as great an advance over present methods of handling job press work as the type-setting machine is over hand composition.

FORTUNES have been made from comparatively small investments in such new inventions as the Linotype, the Telephone, the Typewriter, the Air-brake and innumerable other inventions.

The Cartwright Automatic Printing Press is one of the greatest inventions of the age. The Cartwright Press does the work of Five Men and five of the slow hand-fed presses that are in universal use to-day. It is so quickly changed from one job to another that a job can be made-ready and the press started in less time than any press on the market, and when started it runs five times faster, and does better work.

It doesn't leave a dirty finger mark on the paper nor show any of the inaccuracies of the hand-feeder. It produces work mechanically accurate.

The Cartwright Press feeds from the roll or from a pile of sheets automatically. It has attachments for ruling; slitting; perforating; and consecutive numbering. It has an attachment for printing in two colors that is so simple that two-color work can be done on the Cartwright more cheaply than one color work is produced on the ordinary hand-fed press. It is quickly adapted to all classes of work and is the simplest and most versatile job press ever devised.

LARGE PROFITS

The Cartwright Press sells for $2,000 and can be manufactured for less than $700. Some experts say that it can be produced in quantities for $400 each. But let us be safe, sure and conservative, any machinist would be glad to build them in small lots for $700 or less. The profit is easily $1,000 to $1,200 net on every press after all selling and overhead expenses have been paid and then the company will net a liberal profit on attachments, accessories and supplies.

Every printer will use the press eventually, the large offices — because of the immense saving in labor cost and the superior quality of work and its adaptability to all requirements and all classes of job work. The small offices will buy it because it will place them in a position to handle big jobs and long runs that they are unable to handle in competition with the larger shops. All printers will find it necessary to instal Cartwright Presses in order to meet competition and turn out work quickly for their customers.

Call and See the Press in operation in the Eastern Townships Bank Building (Suite 507) and learn what Experts have to say about it.

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Orders have already been received from Leading Montreal Printers and more capital is needed to manufacture on an extensive basis.

This press has greater money making prospects for the amount of capital required than even the type setting machine on which millions have been declared in dividends.

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Mr. E. E. Hollister, St. John's, says: 'Early in life I was occasionally troubled with aching pains in the back, later my joints became stiff in bad weather, and lately gouty conditions developed.

'These troubles I knew were very common in my family. I can recall how stiffened up my grandfather was from enlargement of the joints.

'A specialist in New York told me that only by maintenance of the most vigorous conditions could these family predispositions be prevented. Because of his advice five years ago, when Ferrozone was first introduced to this country, I began a systematic building up of my system. The New York specialist's opinion was justified in my case, and I presume it is generally true.

'Within six months had passed I had gotten rid of every vestige of rheumatism, and my health too was built up wonderfully well.'

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HOME DEPARTMENT

'As Aisey as You Can.'

I've a sweetheart that's the merriest
boy in all the County Clare,
His whistle's like the blackbird's flute
in springtime's larchwoods fair,
An' if I'm troublin' any time, 'Be aisy,
love,' says Dan.
'An' if you can't be aisy, be as aisy
as you can!'

He'll up at dawn to find for me the wee
red cow that strays
His hand will make the butter come
on weary churnin' days,
An' when the world seems all awry,
"Be aisy, love,' says Dan,
'An' if you can't be aisy, be as aisy
as you can!'

He's such a way with all the girls, an'
when in buckled shoes
He steps the jig 'tis many a maid for
partner he might choose.
But tho' his smile's for every one, 'Be
aisy, love,' says Dan,
'An' if you can't be aisy, be as aisy
as you can!'

Oh, there's no one like my sweetheart
all the way thro' County Clare,
An' he says we'll just be married when
the maybloom scents the air,
An' 'tis life will be all springtime, for
'Be aisy, love,' says Dan,
'An' if you can't be aisy, be as aisy
as you can!'

—Pall Mall Gazette.'

A Youthful Reformer.

(By Edna Foster, in the 'Youth's Companion.')

'Talk about strategy!' said Mrs. Bray, looking round the little circle of women gathered in her sitting-room. 'Just a little plain, simple truth will move nations and upset empires.'

'It is a powerful wedge,' admitted one of her hearers, doing her feeble best to get the conversational bark out of the shallows.

'We often clamor for the truth, but when it flies in our faces we are likely to give it another name, and I remember once, down home, it got the name of imprudence.'

'Folks always do get mad at the truth quicker than they do at scandal,' said a voice in which there was some vinegar.

'Perfectly true,' owned Mrs. Bray. 'I was going to tell you about the time the Handy girl came to live at the Bassetts'. She was from way up the river, and they said all the bringing up she had ever known was to be told when to put the teakettle on. She came to the Bassets' to work, and they took a lot of interest in her and sent her to school, and she has come out a likely woman. But when she first came there she wasn't much for manners. She was kind-appearing and as honest as the day. In fact, she was a little too honest, so some of the folks thought. When any one asked her a question she up and told the exact truth as she saw it, and sometimes it was so powerful that it pretty near severed friendships and started feuds that seemed liable to run into three generations. She had sort of cow eyes, I called them. They were large and brown and calm, and she looked right at you steady, and was slow of speech.

'She came over at the time Mrs. Bassett was laid up with kind of a nervous attack, when she wasn't able to do her work and she hadn't much force; so when she talked too much the strength sort of oozed out of her, and she was all limp and kind of wee-wow.

'Well, the Handy girl came over and took a holt. She was a good worker, but a very silent sort, and it was comforting to Mrs. Bassett to have her around. You see, the poor sick woman had been pestered with folks coming in and sitting with her. They meant well, but they were tiresome. They told her tales about folks that were just like her, and then drew large on the ending of the disease. After Miss Strout came in Mrs. Bassett was sure she had typhoid, and after a call from the minister's wife she felt that 'twas a decline; and some of them even advised an operation. They didn't know on what organ, but they just thought she ought to be cut. Well, it was racking, and the Handy girl sat around, kind of still and silent for a spell, and then she took a little part in things.

'For a long time Mrs. Bassett didn't know what was going on. She just enjoyed the new peacefulness without asking any questions. Folks began to let her alone, and to show their interest in a more tender way, and she began to gain, and gained along so rapid that she came to think it was the Handy girl that made her well. She began to take an interest in some one besides herself, and the cure was established.

'It was long afterwards, when she had sent the girl to school and was doing her own work, that the neighbors told her what was done. It was just that the girl spoke the plain, simple truth, and did it in a loving way. It pretty nigh broke up the town at first, and then they took the lesson and profited by it.'

'What was the plan she used, I'd like to know?' said a listener. 'Down in our town the sick folks are always so pestered they have to get well in self-defense.'

'Well, it began this way. The first neighbor that came over in the morning, before Mrs. Bassett was dressed, came in at the back door and walked right into the kitchen without knocking, and made her way into the side bed-room, and the first thing that Mrs. Bassett knew she was standing right at the foot of the bed, looking down at her with a sorry kind of a look. Mrs. Bassett was started in her temper, and crawled down under the clothes and wouldn't speak, and the woman followed the Handy girl out into the kitchen, and whisperd, in a husky voice, "How long has she been like that?"

'The girl looked at her with her calm eyes, and said, "Only since you came in. She doesn't like to see folks before she is up." The woman was kind of silent a minute, and then she says, "Well, I only wanted to do something to help. I have got the morning before me, and I thought I'd sit with her." But the girl smiled real sweet, and said, "You can help lots. I don't make very good coffee, and if you will show me how and then clear off the table, I will get Mrs. Bassett up, and she won't hear the dishes rattling so much when she comes out." The woman wasn't pleased, but she set to and fixed up the kitchen.

'The next caller that came was met at the door, and when she asked what she could do to help, saying she had come over to do something to make Mrs. Bassett feel better, the girl said, "You are very kind, and if you don't mind I'll let you make a custard pie over to your house. I will give you the eggs and milk." The woman went home and made the pie, and when it came along in the afternoon one more woman came and sort of pried her way in. She said she wanted to tell Mrs. Bassett about a sick man up at the Falls, but the Handy girl told her the way she could help best was to take "I would myself," the girl said, "but I make all the holes look like pig's eyes." So it went on. When the friends came in to just sit, the girl would say, "You are just the one to fan Mrs. Bassett, and not speak. Almost any one else would talk, and she can't bear to hear voices. You fan and I will wash the floor."

'Did they keep on coming?' asked a voice from the outer circle.

'After a while they did. She got them all organized, just as you would an army, and the doctor said he never saw a better mess of neighbors. They had bothered him a good deal before that. She was never real imprudent to but one woman, and that was one that came and told a terrible harrowing story about a devouring disease, and when she came the second time the girl told her that Mrs. Bassett wanted her to go and tell the doctor the same story, and thinking perhaps she would find out something, she went and did. The doctor gave her a lecture, and told her any woman that would tell that to a sick person ought to have papers got out on them! That Handy girl just reformed the whole town, but the greatest thing she did was with Mrs. Bassett herself.

'After two months or so Mrs. Bassett asked one day, "What do the neighbors say they think does ail me?" And the girl looked at her as innocent as a lamb, and said, "Nothing, Mrs. Bassett. They think you are spleeny." That very day Mrs. Bassett went out as far as the wood-shed, and a week from then she was sitting in her pew at church. The Handy girl always stayed on there, and they do say she is going to have the farm.'

'Truth certain is mighty—if it can get land away from the Bassetts,' said one woman, who thus proclaimed that she needed the lesson of the story more than the others.

THE TAMING OF A BEAR.'

This world is full of bears, most of whom could have been tamed into the dancing bruin who takes kindly to a string had they been licked into shape as cubs.

If mothers have no pangs of their own when Johnny sticks out his tongue at a civil question, bangs the door in the face of a woman visitor, growls when asked to go on an errand, and thinks unkemptness and brusqueness manly, then they should give a pitying thought to the wife Johnny will mortify in the years to come.

Mother love has a way of stretching around bad manners that will strain wifely devotion to the divorce point. Marital unhappiness is more often due to lack of breeding than to serious offence. The gracious villain is never half so hated as the man who offends our self-love and makes us blush for his rudeness.

Just why should the human bear exist? What does bearishness of manner or speech or thought have to offer as a character builder. Rudeness is not a sign of strength any more than is suavity or effeminacy. We have learned to disguise our bitter doses in gelatine or sugar; no one nowadays thinks of taking pure quinine or castor oil; why should not speech and habits be similarly coated?

It is an exploded idea that lack of polish covers the heart of gold. Not that it cannot cover it; but we have learned the folly of concealing our treasures in a leaden casket. The brilliant store window is a sign of better things within.

There are bears who rather pride themselves on their surliness; they snap and snarl through life, little caring how their bad manners grate on those about them. There are other bears whose claws are not so sharp as their shagginess would warrant. They would really yield kindly to a string did their growls not scare away possible tamers.

Still others are there who are unwittingly bearish; so benevolent are their intentions that they would be horrified to think their manners harsh.

It makes little difference to the world whether the bear bites on purpose or without malice. The effect is the same.

Girls and boys can stand a lot of pruning in the interest of a crop of good manners. The lopping off of childish rudeness, unintentional cruelty, boisterous and gruff ways, may seem to the mother tedious, a waste of time, but if an agreeable member of society is evolved rather than a bear, there will be many women to give her thanks.

If a boy is permitted to grow up a bully and a girl selfishly overbearing, be very sure a train of unhappiness and unpopularity is laid that will mean explosions in after life. Gentleness and kindness can be inoculated even when it is not natural, and one who is kindly of heart and gentle of speech will find life's path free from needless boulders.

Why should we go through our days snubbing all who come in touch with us? If for no other reason bearishness should be cast off for policy's sake. What churlishness we mete is generally heaped up and running over when meted to us again.

We have outgrown that fine old type of bear that figured so largely in early Victorian literature. Nowadays the outside has to be smooth as well as the inside. We will no longer stand for being brow-beaten, and the churlish man or woman in business, in society, or in the home finds that he or she is soon up against open retaliation.

So it behooves parents to begin cub training early. Teach the child kindliness of feeling and unwillingness to hurt the feelings of others. Bearish manners will depart.

Charm of manner is inborn, but there is no one so cross-grained by nature that he cannot be licked into some suavity and politeness if taken in youth.—'Times.'

TO MINNIE.

(With a Hand-glass.)

A Picture-frame for you to fill,
A paltry setting for your face,
A thing that has no worth until
You lend it something of your grace.

I send (unhappy I that sing
Laid by awhile upon the shelf)
Because I would not send a thing
Less charming than you are yourself.

And happier than I, alas!
(Dumb thing, I envy its delight)
'Twill wish you well, the looking-glass,
And look you in the face to-night.
—R. L. Stevenson.

ENDURING AND CURING.

'What can't be cured must be endured,' sighed a young girl of slender form as she sank into a deep, soft chair.

'Yes, but what can be cured must not be endured,' answered Aunt Susan, in a somewht positive tone. 'Some things that look incurable are not so, if one but uses the right tactics.'

Many people are prone to find a degree of satisfaction in martyrdom; others seem to take pride in setting their teeth and enduring hard situations. If one thinks himself a little persecuted by another, it may be entirely possible to induce that other to cease his troubling by showing a little spirit or by overcoming him with kindness. If so, showing the spirit or being kind is better than submitting to persecution. If one finds himself or herself overburdened with duties some of which rightfully belong to others, instead of wearing out the body with overdoing, and the soul with feeling injured, one would far better make a declaration of independence and get things as nearly straight as possible. One is often assisting others in doing wrong when he resigns himself to putting up with an injustice that can be cured. Also, for one to endure more than is really reasonable, if by kindly means it can be cured, sometimes means leaving a heritage of unpleasant and trying conditions to another not so well able to work a cure. Putting a stop to evils, working out reforms, is a far better gift to the world than mere passive endurance, no matter how sweet the spirit that prompts one to submit. Aunt Susan was right. One must not too easily talk about 'can't cure' and 'must endure.' What can be cured with justice to all concerned must not be endured.—'Wellspring.'

MENDING HINTS.

To mend fragile glass, dissolve a small quantity of gum arabic in clear wine and use as a mucilage. It makes an invisible glue, very satisfactory, which will not dissolve in water.

An excellent paste for mending a broken lamp socket is to use a spoonful of raw egg with twice the amount of water thickened with plaster of paris. Blend the ingredients and do the work quickly, as plaster of paris becomes solid quickly. Pour the mixture into the metallic cup, place the tip of the glass lamp in it and press the bowl into perfect position. Remove what mixture oozes from the socket. Set the lamp aside for the plaster to harden. This will mend the lightest or heaviest lamp and is to be depended upon.

To mend a small crack in the stove, beat an egg, mix shoe polish and sort ashes with it. Work the paste smooth with an old knife. Fill the crack and smooth it over with the knife. It makes a cement seemingly as hard as iron which will polish like the stove. It is often used to fill crevices around the stovepipe.

To mend loose handles on knives take one part sealing wax and two parts of resin. Melt together. Dip the tip of the knife into the mixture and hastily place it in the socket. When hard the joint will be as firm as when new.

IN THE SEWING ROOM.

One of the handiest things in my sewing room is the 'rag-box.' I had used small bags for the purpose for some time, when I thought how much better a box would be. I took a common tea box, about a foot square, and papered it over with a pretty wall paper. It is kept under the shelf of the machine all the time, and is always at hand to receive the scraps.

My large bag hangs in the back room and when the box is filled its contents are deposited in that.

Another thing which should always be handy is the little can of oil. Many housekeepers run the sewing machine for days or weeks without oiling it. It is bad for the machine, as it is hard for the one who runs it. Oil it every day or two, and with a soft cloth wipe the dust from all parts of it. It will pay in the end.

I have one of the old-fashioned flat-irons padded and set on my machine, and find it of much help in sewing. It is covered with pretty chintz, drawn in and tied at the centre. When there is hand-work to do that requires holding or fastening, it is pinned to the lower part of the flatiron, which is much better than the usual way of pinning a thick pad, and is used as a pinning to one's knee. The handle has a thick pad, and is used as a pin cushion.—Selected.

REFRESHING FORM OF DESSERT AFTER A HEARTY DINNER.

A Bavarian cream, one of the most delightful of the unfrozen desserts, is particularly suited to follow a hearty dinner in cold weather, as it is light and refreshing, without being unpleasantly chilly. Almost any recipe for ice cream is available for this dish, if enough gelatine to stiffen it be added. The Bavarian creams that call for beaten whites of eggs, instead of cream, properly belong to the class of desserts known as 'sponge puddings.'

Often a Bavarian cream is made elaborate by being served within a circle of cake, jelly, or ice cream. For instance, a strawberry Bavarian is sometimes moulded in a layer over a base of vanilla ice cream, or in a ring mould around it. To enrich the former, make it out of preserved fruit.

A celebrated French chef recommends serving Bavarian in the dish in which it was moulded. By this method, he says, it becomes more delicate and needs less gelatine, than if it had to be turned out. It can be moulded either in a crystal or a silver dish, which should come to the table on a platter surrounded by ice.

For a fancy Bavarian, spread a mould with layers of variously flavored and colored creams, or line a mould with chocolate Bavarian and fill it with vanilla and strawberry in equal quantities. To insure an easy removal of the Bavarian it is necessary to rub the mould with the white of an egg before pouring in the mixture. Sweet almond oil is sometimes used for this purpose, while many French cooks use sugar which has been cooked to the caramel stage. While the jelly is congealing cover it with a sheet of white paper.

Whipped cream, unflavored and unsweetened, is the best sauce to serve with a Bavarian.

A coffee Bavarian is one of the best desserts if prepared according to the following recipe: Have ready a pint of rich milk, three rounded tablespoonfuls of the best pulverized coffee, the yolks of three eggs, a cupful of granulated sugar, an ounce of granulated gelatine, or enough to stiffen the liquid when it is chilled, and a pint of cream that is rich enough to whip. Put the milk in a double boiler and place the coffee on a plate in a very hot oven. As soon as the milk boils, stir the hot coffee into it and let it infuse on the back of the stove. Beat up the yolks of the eggs, add the sugar, and gradually stir both into the milk. Cook it until the custard coats the spoon, stirring it constantly to prevent curdling. When you remove it from the fire add the gelatine. Put the mixture into a pan and set it in a cold place. Now beat the cream to as stiff a froth as possible. Just as the mixture is thickening fold the cream through it, turn into a mould and set on a pan of crushed ice. When firm throughout turn it out on a crystal platter, decorate with snowy whipped cream and serve.

For maple mousse follow the rule for coffee Bavarian, omitting the granulated sugar and the powdered coffee. Use in place of the latter one and a half cupfuls of crushed maple sugar.

A very delicate ginger cream calls for no custard foundation. Have ready one pint of cream, a scant three-quarters of a cupful of sugar, about half a package of gelatine, or enough to stiffen; syrup from a jar of preserved ginger to suit the taste, and two or three tablespoonfuls of sliced preserve. Soak the gelatine till soft, then mix it with the sugar and add it to a little of the cream, which should be boiling hot. When melted add the sugar and beat all together; then slowly fold it throughout the cream, which should have been beaten to a stiff froth. Add the syrup and slices of ginger. Put the mixture in a mould and immediately set it on ice.—'Tribune.'

Selected Recipes

Oatmeal bread.—One cupful of oatmeal, two cupfuls of boiling water, half a yeast cake, one teaspoonful of salt, half a cupful of molasses or brown sugar, half a cupful of broken nut meats, one tablespoonful of butter, one quart of flour. Scald the oatmeal with the water; cool, and add dissolved yeast, together with other ingredients. Beat well together, add flour slowly, form into a loaf, and let rise in a warm place over night, or for several hours until light. Cut and shape into loaves, and let rise again. Bake slowly one hour. This makes two moderate-sized loaves.

Fig Pudding.—Two cups of graham bread crumbs, one-quarter cup sweet cream, one-half cup fresh figs, one-eighth cup sugar, one-half cup milk. Moisten bread crumbs with the sweet cream, chop the figs fine and mix with the sugar and the milk, add a little salt and stir thoroughly. Pour into a buttered mould and steam two and a half hours. Serve with soft sauce.

Sauce.—Two tablespoonfuls flour, two tablespoonfuls sugar. Moisten with milk and butter, pour on three-quarters cup boiling water and cook for a few minutes; flavor with vanilla.

Baked Veal Cutlets.—Lay one and one-half pounds of veal cutlet in the bottom of a well buttered roasting pan and add a cup of boiling water to prevent burning. Spread over the cutlets the following dressing: Two cups of breadcrumbs, mixed with one medium-sized onion, grated fine, one well beaten egg, one tablespoonful melted butter, a teaspoonful of salt and dash of pepper. Place a cover over the pan for half an hour, then remove and let brown.

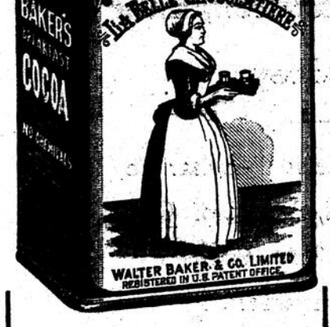
PLANT BREAKING UP AN ISLAND.

(London 'Globe.')

Strength is not a thing usually connected with maidenhair fern, yet if its roots have not sufficient room they will break the pot in which the plant grows. Blades of grass will force the curbstones between which they spring up out of their place, and in a single night a crop of small mushrooms have lifted a large stone. Indeed plants have been known to break the hardest rocks.

The island of Aldabra, to the northwest of Madagascar, is becoming smaller and smaller through the action of the mangroves that grow along the foot of the cliffs. They eat their way into the rock in all directions, and into the gaps thus formed the waves force their way. In time they will probably reduce the island to pieces.

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THE BOY'S PAGE.

COMPETITION RESULTS.

Stories of Animal Life—Home-made Articles—Funny Incidents.

ANIMAL LIFE.

First Prize.—Ernest Watt, Barrie, Ont.—For the best paper on the writer's own observations of animal life—'Wonders of the Bird World,' by R. Bowdler Sharpe, with numerous illustrations, and 'In Nature's Work Shop,' by Grant Allen, or a Brownie camera, No. 2 A.

Second Prize.—John F. Duff, Hamilton, Ont.—For the second best paper on the writer's own observations of animal life—'The Handy Natural History—Mammals,' by E. Protheroe, F.Z.S, with thirty-three colored and numerous other illustrations, or a Brownie camera, No 2.

Third Prize.—Florence J. Murray, Earltown, N.S.—For the third best paper on the writer's own observations of animal life—'In Nature's Work Shop,' by Grant Allen, or a Brownie camera No. 1.

HONORABLE MENTION.

Duncan Kennedy, Whitechurch, Ont.
William McGregor, Brucefield, Ont.
Jas. Dalton Morrison, Hawkesbury, Ont.
Archie C. Stockton, Okotoks, Alta.
Oliver West, Kemble, Ont.

OTHERS COMPETING.

Ward H. Kendall, Waterloo, Que.; Fred Clare, McAlpine, Ont.; Clarence W. Thorne, Lower Granville, N.S.; Theo. Wright, Red Deer, Alta.; Don R. Young, Richibucto, N.B.; Earl Kaiser, Brucefield, Ont.; Jack McLeod, Summerside, P.E.I.; Mary C. Foley, Eden Grove, Ont.; Ross D. Munro, Lancaster, Ont.; J. Laurison Bird, Stirling, Ont.; G. Murray, Fairview, Ont.; I. M. Campbell, Minesing, Ont.; Karl Vroom, St. Stephen, N.B.; Raymond Affleck, Glasgow, Ont.; Charlie W. Mann, Chatham, N.B.

A FUNNY TALE.

First Prize.—Joan G. Coles, Montreal.—For the best short story of a humorous kind with line and circle illustrations.—Books to the value of three dollars from a list made out by the winner, to include 'Hoffman's Tricks With Watches, Rings, etc.'

Second Prize.—Lily F. MacKinnon, Millanville, Que.—For the second best short story of a humorous nature, with line and circle illustrations.—'Dead Man's Land,' by G. Manville Fenn, a tale of adventure in Africa, or a pair of nickle-plated hockey skates, double-enders.

Third Prize.—Frank F. Chute, Berwick, N. S.—For the third best short story of a humorous nature, with line and circle illustrations.—'The Old Loyalist,' by A. R Davis, a story of U. E. Loyalist descendants in Canada, or any book of the winner's choosing of similar value.

OTHERS COMPETING.

Dorothy Rhynas Coles, Montreal; Phyllis M. Coles, Montreal; Alexander S. Murray, Earltown, N.S.; Maurice N. Stewart, Bartibogue, N. B.; A. Murray, Fairview, Ont.; Oliver West, Kemble, Ont.; Ward W. Kendall, Waterloo, Que.

HOME-MADE ARTICLE.

First Prize.—E. C. Bieler, Westmount, Que.—For the best description of some home-made article, either useful or ornamental, made by the writer—A set of handy tools, thirteen pieces, including saw, gimlet, etc., with adjustable rosewood handle, and pocket metal tape measure, seventy-two inches in length, or books to the value of three dollars, from a list of the author's own choosing.

Second Prize.—Christopher Tierney, Montreal.—For the second best description of some home-made article either useful or ornamental, made by the writer.—Farmer's combination pocket knife, bone handle, containing eight tools, or 'On to the Rescue,' a tale of the Indian Mutiny, by Gordon Stables, M.D., C.M., one of the most popular writers of boys' books.

Third Prize.—Arthur M. Frier, Shediac, N.B.—For the third best description of some home-made article, either useful or ornamental, made by the writer—'The Romance of the Reaper,' by Herbert N. Casson, the story of one inventor's success, or a pearl-handled two-bladed Rogers Jack-knife.

HONORABLE MENTION.

Willie Geddes, Kinburn, Ont.
L. Clinton Johnston, Melita, Man.
Fred. Mason, Appleton, Ont.
James G. Matthie, Bloomfield, Ont.
Archie Simpson, L'Acadie, P. Que.
Ernest Watt, Barrie, Ont.

OTHERS COMPETING.

Philip Pinel, Maynard, Ont.; Robert McKnight, Balaclava, Ont.; Albert S. Fuller, Yarmouth, N.S.; Fred. L. Teeter, Smithville, Ont.; Gordon Suddaby, Eden, Man.; George A. J. McDougall, Fairy Hill, Sask.; C. Winfield Scott, Stories Corners, Leduc, Alta.; Kenneth C. Boss, Athol, N.S.; Ernest Mowatt, Cornwall, Ont.; Roy P. Clapman, Baie Verte, N.B.; Duncan Kennedy, Whitechurch, Ont.; Alex Gould, Wilkie, Sask.; Harland James Weekes, Fernhill, Ont.; Harold Graham, Clinton, Ont.; Stewart Macdonald, Tiverton, Ont.; Oliver West, Kemble, Ont.; G. Murray, Fairview, Ont.; Maurice N. Stewart, Bartibogue, N.B.; John C. Kalem, Muldoon, Que.; John S. McKinnon, Kimberley, Que.; Raymond Affleck, Glasgow, Ont.

JUDGES' REMARKS.

A good competition, and except in the one division, that of the humorous story, well taken up. This was the most difficult, and it is worth noting that first place, both in the spirit and style of the illustrations and point of humor in the story, has been conceded to the youngest competitor of all, for little Miss Joan G. Coles is only ten years of age. It may also be mentioned that the girls much outclassed the boys in this division of the competition, although in the matter of home-made articles only boys entered; the girls left that severely alone. The home-made articles showed the widest field of ingenuity, from the making of folded paper articles to contrivances of very real use and quite intricate design. The judging of these occasioned the longest deliberation, and the closest judgment. Nearly all the entries, if not all, were well worth while, and the descriptions of what one boy or another has done will be published for the benefit of other readers with a mechanical bent of mind or a taste for carpentering. Not quite as much can be said for the papers on animal life. Most of the boys were inclined to attempt too much, and fragmentary notes on several animals were hardly as good as the fuller descriptions of just one or more. That is not to condemn some very good accounts of various furbearing animals that were received, but just a suggestion that the would-be woodsman or naturalist might find it better to study well one animal at a time. Some of the very young competitors have no reason to be ashamed of the stories they had to tell of the life and training of their pets. Quite a number of the entries in this division will be worth publishing.

Will the prize-winners kindly communicate with the editor without delay. If sending in lists of books wanted do not hesitate to send in full lists that a selection may be made with as little delay as possible.

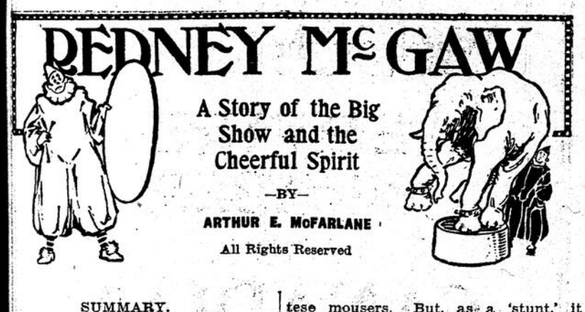
REDNEY McGAW

A Story of the Big Show and the Cheerful Spirit

—BY—

ARTHUR E. McFARLANE

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SUMMARY.

The previous chapters introduced Redney McGaw, who started out, with healthy ambition and good natured common sense as his sole stock in trade, to make his way from street life in New York to farm life in Iowa. His escape from the guardianship of the two hobos, Fat and Cut Nose, is followed by his admission, after due vetting, to membership in the Big Show. He meets 'Elephants McNally' and Coakeney, Big Heinie and several others, and is rescued from the clutches of Fat and Cut Nose, who have come up with the show. The two hoboes are given a lesson which they threaten to pay Red and his friends for, and the show moves on its way with Red as a regular member of one of the 'dish wash' teams.

CHAPTER VII.

THE POLE WAGGON.

The menagerie tent again; first acquaintance with Mrs. Miller; better known as Madam Rosalinda; reappearance of Messrs. Fat and Cut Nose; and how Elephants McNally came pretty near having to do 'some fightin'.'

At breakfast 'dish wash' in Cleveland it was the Reds who won. And this time Mr. McGaw could set forth to view the new lot with a soul chesty with triumph.

He intended to call on Elephants McNally in the menagerie tent. And he almost made the mistake of going in the regular entrance and waiting timely till the door man had examined his pass.

But he stopped himself in time. He walked on along the tent, and lifting a side wall, ducked abstractedly under.

In a moment watchman was charging down upon him.

Red looked at him in a languid surprise. 'Ah, what's the matter with you?' he asked, and held out his pass. 'Ain't this good?'

It was good. And lifting his chest another three inches he continued his way down the sawdust.

According to the custom of The Big Show two local reporters were just about to be permitted to enter the lot's cage den, there to be photographed, and write up their experiences for the afternoon editions. These particular reporters were rather tamer than Maltese mousers. But, as a 'stunt,' it flattered the reporters' vanity, and accordingly it was good advertising.

Red had just offered to enter that leopards' den himself when he caught sight of Elephants. And then he grew suddenly bashful.

'Hello,' cried McNally, cheerfully, 'how's the laughin' jackasses?'

Attracted by the echo of something familiar Coakeney also showed u.'

'Ho, it's Mr. McGaw,' is it? Well, we wouldn't mind you goin' in with the leopards so much. But, my word, I would be nervous if I saw you h'enterin' the snyke department. I'd be afryde of you gettin' into a scrim and chowkin' the pythons to death!'

'Ah, say,' said Red, blushing fiercely, 'I don't know as that was so terrible funny.'

A sharp-eyed litle woman in a uniform jacket turned back from the crowd. 'Ach, de fakirs!' she muttered with scorn.

'That's what, Mrs. Miller,' said McNally.

'Dey wouldn't want deir photographs took in mit dot feller.' She pointed down the row of cages to where a beautiful black panther with a vibrancy as of fire paced up and down brancy as of fire paced up and down.

'Huh, you can see he's fierce all right!' said Red. 'I bet nobody don't go in with him!'

'Only der keper und me,' answered the little woman, simply.

Mr. McGaw's eyes became as big as five-cent alleys: 'Say, are you Madam Rosalinda, the lion tamer?'

'Ya,—lion tamer,—also birdt tamer, also white-mice tamer, also der flying trapeze!' she laughed.

'And she's the only persoin in the biz!' added McNally. 'She could teach the lions high-trapeze work in a day or two!'

'Say!' exclaimed Red;—she had almost more fascination for him than Big Heinie, who, he now remembered, was her husband!—'Say! I wish you'd learn me how!'

They all laughed.

'And the little Heinie in New York,' asked Coakeney of Mrs. Muller—'is that there three-sized dad of 'is still troublin' about 'im?'

'Ach!'—she lifted up her hands quite hopelessly; 'only last night alretty deir was one leedle monkey sick, und der vos one leedle mouse got, he vos't his eat supper and keep sayin': 'Mutter, I'm tinkin' somdings'll happen mit our leedle feller yet!'

The two keepers laughed again.

Mrs. Muller turned maternally to Red. 'And you, are you mit the Show?'

'Sure, I am!'

'Then I learn you somedings better as peanut-tamin'. I tell you how to keep out of danger. Stay ever by your own work. You shall always be safe while you are workin'.'

She turned and walked across the tent.

This was not just what Red had wanted. But he liked Mrs. Mueller, and he told himself that he was going to see more of that small lady.

Which, in truth, he was.

On an average between meals the cooktent squads had about two hours of leisure.

Some of the young fellows—college students who were taking this means of earning a little money in the summer—pulled books out of their pockets and sought the shade of the big empty vans. Others went off for a sleep. But Red divided his time between amateur photography with Togo and Nogo, and listening to Elephants and Coakeney talk about wild animals.

McNally for his part seemed to be a kind of general utility man around the Show. He had been in the business so long and possessed such a more than Yankee ingenuity in handling all uncommon difficulties that he was generally called in when everyone else had failed. It was no time till Red was both marvelling at him as a genius and confiding in him as an elder brother.

And in Cleveland he showed himself an elder brother indeed.

About half-past five that afternoon



'Say, are you Madam Rosalinda, the lion tamer?'

Red was standing alone outside the menagerie tent. The G. M. came by and spoke to him as he passed. He did not say much. He merely asked him how he liked his dishwashing work. And when he answered 'that he didn't know why they called that dishwashin' job work at all,' the G. M. gave him back his grin, and said, 'Then you'll be a good American yet.' And what did he mean by that?

Red was still exercising his brains over it when he turned to go on again—and then he jumped a yard. As if the Big Show had never left Buffalo, Fat and Cut Nose were shuffling rapidly up to him!

'Ah, youse needn't be so shy of us,' said Fat, sorely; 'We've crossed it off as far as you're concerned.'

'An', shy or not,' said Cut Nose, getting around to the other side of him, 'he's anyways goin' to tell us where we can get at them this and that Deutschier pals of his!'

Now, from their viewpoint, Fat and Cut Nose were two individuals who had suffered intolerable wrong. And having by untiring exertions caught up with the show they designed somehow or other to take it out of those Saxon Samsons a hundred times over. In fact, they felt that they were showing magnanimity enough in having given up any intention of taking it out of Red, the deserter. As for Red he could not know all that. He only knew that Fat was grasping at his arm. He pulled back till he was against the canvas of the menagerie tent, and 'Elephants!' he yelled; 'Elephants!'

At that hurry call Elephants was out there in about seven seconds.

'Well, an' what are youse lookin' for?' cried Cut Nose.

'Nothin' at all,' answered McNally with calmness.

Fat still kept his hold. 'All right, then, friend,' he said, 'you get wise and chase back to where youse belong!'

'I guess,' returned Elephants, even more serenely, 'that me and Redney here belongs together.' Saying which he caught the hand still gripping Red and gave it a swift inward turn that was like jiu-jitsu. Fat let go with a jerk of pain that flamed at once into fury.

A few yards away stood a pole waggon. He ran for the back of it; he pulled out a pipe-wrench as big as a war club, and came back at McNally on the rush.

One might have believed that that was precisely what Elephants was looking for.

He dropped to within two feet of the ground. And he had not merely ducked. He shot divingly upon all fours. His fingers closed about Fat's ankles, and with a cry of foundered helplessness that gentleman went on over him and came down head on. The fall left him half stupefied. All the fight was jarred out of him before he ha' begun.

Nor did McNally stop there. Small as he was he whipped about, leaped upon him like a cat, twisted the pipe-wrench away, and jumped to his feet again.

But he had still to deal with Cut Nose. And the latter's hand had gone behind him. When it came out it was holding his knife, and he sprang at the animal man like a big black adder.

At first Red thought that this time Elephants was running away. But when the little keeper had reached that pole waggon he flung the wrench behind him and pulled out something else. It was a circus tent stake, a five-foot length of hickory thicker than a man's arm. It seemed to Red that he might as well have thought of defending himself with a cordwood stick.

'You can't mix it up with me and get away with it!' cried Cut Nose. And he flung himself forward.

The next quarter of a minute taught Red some principles of defensive tactics that were entirely new.

Elephants spread his hands some foot and a half apart, so that he could whirl his stake in either direction. The knife clashed slitherlingly down one end of it, and the other end swung low and caught the attacker across the knee.

Cut Nose yelped with pain, and then, springing from his left leg, tried to close in a second time.

Two other circus men ran up. But McNally declined their help. 'It's all right, boys, it's all right! No cause for any excitement whatever!' And he seemed simply to have met Cut Nose's rush by turning part way around. But the heavy stake spun like a drum-major's baton,—and now Cut Nose's left hand went down.

He shook it as if he had hurt his funnybone, and came on again.

This time Elephants stepped suddenly and swiftly backwards. Cut Nose's full weight came upon his injured leg. That threw him to one side and uncovered his guard. The stake swung through a quarter circle, and the man with the knife received it on the back of his thick-set neck. He pitched over on all fours. The knife flew a dozen feet ahead of him.

McNally picked it up and slid it into his boot-leg. 'I'm goin' to have a trunkful of these things,' he said, 'if I keep on. You lads had enough?'

They had had enough. Cut Nose had already begun limpingly to follow Fat from the 'lot.' 'Youse think,' he said, half choked by his rage, 'oh, maybe youse think that this is the endin' of this. But it's only just the beginnin'!'

McNally watched them go, beating a tattoo on his cloven chin with his first and second finger. Then he returned that tent-stake to the pole waggon as imperturbably as he had entered into the fair.

Red worked his way close in beside him. 'Skids!' he said, 'how long did it take you to learn to do that?'

'About fifteen years. And you've had a chance just now to see what happens to people who do their fightin' with knives. Yes, and unless you're some yawpin' windy-mouth you don't need to fight more'n three or four times in your life at that!'

'But you—you said you had near a trunkful of knives by this time!'

'Oh,' returned Elephants, contemptuously, 'of course there's always some little trouble or other keepin' order on the lot. But it's a good five years since I've done any fightin'.'

He began to send his audience back to their regiments: 'Now boys, now boys, you've all got your work to do. You've had more sensation to-day than is good for your health,—and a mighty sight too much for the good of the Show. We're not supplyin' material for any Sunday Supplement. So try to get it right out of your systems again!'

Red watched him with an admiration that could not be voiced by words. Yet against all logic, too, he felt sort of sorry for Fat and Cut Nose. He knew, of course, they would never rest till they'd get even with the Big Show; very likely they'd go after him besides. But just the same as the under dogs they had his secret sympathy. And you can take your choice as to which feeling did Mr. Red McGaw the greater honor.

That night he spoke to Elephants about it again. 'But you never tried to have them pinched on nothin'. O' course I wouldn't want yuh to.'

'Well, in that we go by the G. M. And whatever his reason is, the G. M. ain't got much belief in the good of havin' people pinched. He says it's a whole lot easier to pinch them than to unpinch them. But about these two good friends of yours, I dunno,—I dunno!'

Red had begun to see some of those adventures with which he had felt the whole life of Big Shows must be filled to intoxication. Yet, in the very last place where we might have looked for it, he had also come face to face with that very sobering question,—the maintenance of the Reign of Law.

(To be Continued.)

ADVICE THAT MADE A RAILWAY PRESIDENT.

Charles Melville Hays has the unique distinction of being regarded as one of the greatest specialists in the resuscitation of moribund railways, and the achievements that have helped him to attain this reputation were based upon a principle that was taught him when he was a boy in the Rock Island, Ill., public schools, more than forty years ago. 'If you can't do a thing right, don't stop trying until you can,' was the substance of the teacher's advice that helped to make a practically penniless urchin grow to be one of the great railway geniuses of the world.—From the 'Bookkeeper' for April.

Guilty longings are the avaunt-couriers to guilty deeds.—F. W. Farrar.

Indoor and Outdoor Department

A Pair of Squirrels.

(By Ernest Watt, Barrie, Ont. Age 12 years.)

[The folowing obtained first prize in the competition in 'stories of animal life.—Ed.]

One hot day in May I noticed a pair of old squirrels sitting chattering in an old beech tree. I watched them for some time and soon saw that every now and then they went into a hole in the crotch of the tree. But it was with some difficulty that I distinguished three young squirrels from the grey bark of the tree. Presently three more came out and joined them in playing round the hole. After watching them for some time I grew so interested that I attempted to climb the tree to see if I could capture a pair of the young for pets. But I had scarcely started to climb when the old ones saw my trick and immediately gave the alarm. Without a sound the little toddlers disappeared into the hole and the old ones, chattering loudly at me, hurried off through the tree-tops. I went home, but soon returned with another boy and a fishing rod with a cloth tied round the end. Climbing up into the tree, I poked the rod down the hole, and, after twisting and turning it cautiously for some time, drew it up with a furious young squirrel clinging to the end and tearing and rending it with its baby teeth. A little toss landed him in the hands of the boy below. In the same way I caught another, leaving the remaining four for the parents.

I brought them home and put them into a box about one foot and six inches long, one foot wide, and six inches high, made of wood and filled with cotton batting. It had a tiny hole in the top leading into an apartment made of wire, in one corner of which was a door big enough to let in one's fist. After a while the little ones became hungry and began to cry. I immediately took one out and put the point of a medicine-dropper filled with milk into its mouth. When it was satisfied, I fed the other. In a few weeks I started giving them a little sugar dissolved in milk and soon they learned to live on sugar and milk. It was very comical to see a little squirrel pop up out of the hole at my whistle and take a lump of sugar out of my hand. Then the other would come out and take it from her. At once the first would run to me for another. When they had a lump apiece they would go and sit on their hind legs at the back of the cage and nibble away, stopping every now and then to peer at me out of their wise little eyes. One day I gave one a piece of home-made candy with a nut in it. It ate it and I thought it wondered what new kind of sugar that was. In this way I weaned them.

All this time I had been teaching them—always in a room, however—to sit on my shoulder and dive into my pockets for sugar. One day when doing this I walked outside, and, though I expected they would run away, they did not, but just sat still. I was resolved, however, to give them another chance to get away, so one day I took them out into a wood and let them go. Then I went home, almost sorry to have parted with them, but next morning I found them sitting on the edge of their cage waiting to be fed. After this I took off my cage door and let them run in and out as they pleased.

One day next spring an unwary robin built his nest in a tree a few yards from the cage and I anticipated that the squirrels would rob him, so kept an eye on the nest to try to save the young from a violent death. I shut the squirrels up one day, but they pined so much that I was forced to let them out or they would have died. The squirrels did not discover the nest, however, till the young were out of the egg. One day when I was reading at the window I heard loud cries of distress from the birds. Hurrying out I found one of my pets hastily devouring a young bird. I soon regretted my precipitation in throwing a stone at him, for it hit the nest, smashing it to pieces. But the stone drove a piece of the nest against the squirrel and knocked him out of the tree, so I guess he regretted my hurry, too.

Sometimes last summer they would go off for several days at a time, but they always came back. During the winter they seldom even came out of their nest except to eat the nuts I threw in to them. I have them yet and expect to have them till they die. Many a time I could have sold them as they were so tame, but because I have had them so long I cannot bring myself to part with them, though I have sold many another squirrel.

MOTHER DOG'S DEVOTION.

During the terribly destructive floods which visited many sections of the country, the following pathetic story was told in a Kansas journal. It is on the old, old theme of motherlove, only this time in a dog instead of a human:

A colored man living next door to one McDivett was taking care of a fine setter bird dog. The old dog had a litter of nine puppies, of which she was as proud as ever was any human mother of the first little stranger that came to her home. The mother and her family were kept in the barn in the rear of the lot, and as the water rose the colored man and his family left home and went to the South Side. They also left the dogs. The barn was lower than the house and the water soon was running in at the back. The old dog took a survey of the situation and one by one she carried the nine helpless puppies to the house, which was a little higher.

Still the water crept higher, and once more her precious family was in danger. Another investigation followed, and the old dog made another transfer, this time taking her family one at a time, to McDivett's house next door, which was set high and dry.

But the flood had not nearly reached the limit yet, and in an hour the water was creeping into the one-story building, and the poor dog-mother was frantic. McDivett, by making a walk of fence boards from his back door to the back fence, was able to make a platform there which was three or four feet above the water. There he took refuge, and there the old dog followed, swimming a part of the way, but bringing every one of her family of nine through to the place of safety.

The water rose more slowly then, and it looked as if the mother-love of that dog was to be rewarded; but the currents ran swifter, and the water lapped higher, and just before dark, McDivett had to take to a tree. There was no dry place in sight. The poor old bird dog gave a despairing look around, took one of the puppies — her favorite, perhaps — in her mouth, and started away, swimming aimlessly about, looking for a safe place to land it. Soon she disappeared in the current; but in about half an hour she returned, swimming fiercely against the current. She swam to the place where she had left the other eight of her babies, and they were gone. While she was absent the water had washed away the little raft and the eight brown babies had been drowned. The mother managed to take refuge on an old shed near by, and all that night McDivett says the hardest thing he had to listen to was the mournful howl of that mother.

'My own situation was bad enough,' he said, 'but every time that dog would howl there was something so human in her cry that it made one's heart ache for her.—'Our Dumb Animals.'

CHERRY BLOSSOMS OF JAPAN.

Miracles of Horticulture Performed in Their Evolution.

'Everywhere in Japan the gala season of the year is when the cherry blooms. Everything leads up to, waits upon and dates from the time of the cherry blossom, far more than from the time of the chrysanthemums,' writes Eliza Ruhamah Scidmore, in the 'Century.' 'In that month the whole empire is wreathed in rose color from Kiusiu to the furthest north.

'Every one goes to see the cherry blossoms as a matter of course. No one foregoes a sight of the "charming sakura" of his neighborhood, and the very poorest will trudge to some famous place to see some historic tree when they cannot pay the low rates at which all railways run the many special cherry blossom excursion trains.

'Prince Ito took as much pride in the avenue of cherry trees and the perfect specimens of rare trees blooming among the evergreens of his Oiso villa down on "the brocade coast" as in the realization of his greatest dreams of empire. Admiral Togo has planted cherry trees to commemorate his visits here and there, as has Gen. Nogi, and both have written poems to knighthood's flower.

'In the April sunshine, better still by moonlight and best of all by the poet's pale, pure light of dawn, the blooming cherry tree is the most ideally, wonderfully beautiful tree that nature has to show, and its shortlived glory makes the enjoyment the keener and more poignant.

'Light radiates from it. There is a soft pink electric glare overhead, beneath and all around when one stands under branches laden with masses of flowers even more compact than any green foliage that grows. Wind and rain make havoc with buds and petals and rain is the April rule in Japan.

'With its flowering its mission is accomplished, for the Japanese cherry tree is not a cherry tree in our practical, material sense. It does not have to work for a living and produce a crop for the market. When its burst of beauty is over nothing more is expected of it. Its whole strength is well and wisely spent in flowering and it rests in peace until the season rolls around again.'

'The evolution of the cherry blossom from the simple, single, little, wild mountain flower to a great, widespread, two inch blossom as big as a Cherokee rose and to great rosettes of "many fold," "hundred petal" and "thousand petal" flowers is as amazing as anything in the necromancy of Japanese gardening.

'Beginning with the stock of the wild mountain or Yoshino cherry the gardeners grafted the shoots of the flowering varieties close to the ground, then enlarged the petals, changed stamens to petals and multiplied the petals. These they curled in cuplike forms beyond the possibilities of a plum blossom and beside the one indentation of the traditional heart-shaped petal cut deep notches like a sparrow's beak or made serrated edges like the petals of pink or daisy.

'They called the latter flower the "little chrysanthemum." They curled and broadened the stamens, stood them upright like a sail of a junk and in some cases left two pistils of pale green in the heart of the roslest flowers as a charming color contrast.'

HOW THE MOUSE HELPED.

Got Wire Through the Pipe After Every Other Means Had Failed.

A little mouse was a useful agent for man yesterday and helped perform a mechanical feat which had baffled the skill of several electricians stringing wires in the new Vinery building.

Mr. M S. Thompson, chief of the electricians working on the building, wished to force electric wires through a pipe 197 feet long. This pipe had a sharp turn in it, and the usual methods employed to get the wires through it had failed. First an attempt was made to blow a tape line through the pipe. Then an effort was made to force the tape through with water. This also failed on account of the sharp bend in the pipe line.

Then some one suggested in a half jocular way the employment of a mouse to carry the string through the pipe. A mouse was captured for that purpose. A thread was tied to the mouse's leg. It was placed in the mought of the pipe and given a good; hard push with a whiff of compressed air.

It wasn't long before the mouse appeared at the other end of the pipe with the thread. Then the work was easy. The thread drew the tape through the pipe ,and the tape pulled the electric wires. And the mouse was given his liberty for the part it performed.

PUZZLES.

This competition opend with the puzzles published in the 'Daily Witness' of April 9, and in the Weekly Witness' of April 12. It will close with the puzzles published in the Daily of May 14 and in the Weekly of May 17.

CHANGING HEADS.

The answers differ only in the initial letter.

1. To lessen.
2. Time of an event.
3. Inevitable necessity.
4. A passageway.
5. Great dislike.
6. Long delayed.
7. A companion.
8. A head.
9. A price.
10. To satisfy.
11. A girl's name.—'C. E. World.'

WORD SQUARE.

A weapon; a musical term; slits; work imposed.

ADDITIONS.

I am composed of two letters, but signify more than two. Add to me five hundred and a vowel and I am a set of rules; add to me fifty and a beverage and I am a young animal; add to me a thousand and an insect, I become a toilet article; add to me a vowel and fifty, and you find a mineral; add to me five and a vowel and I am an indentation; add to me a vegetable and a beverage and I may be found in Egypt; now just add one's self and I am a verb of invitation.

ANSWERS TO LAST WEEK'S PUZZLES.

A TRIANGLE.

M
ON
NOD
TYRE
RHINE
EUROPE
ALBERTA
LIBERALS

Decapitation.—Greyhound.

Letter Subtractions.— Vain, van. Cain, can. Nett, net. Nain, Nan. Rain, ran. Wain, wan.

DIAMOND.

C
T O N
C O M E T
N E T
T

Answers to last week'spuzzles have been received from the following:—F. William Berry, Montreal, 20; Charlie Blundell, Perth, Ont., 20; Leighton Brander, Westmount, Que., 19; Jean Cartier, Montreal, 18; Verna M. Crack, Kingsbury, Que., 19 1-2; Jessie Dobbie, Montreal, 20; Colin Farmer, Perth, Ont., 20; Linda M. Findlay, Levis, Que., 19; Earle C. Fuller, Lennoxville, Que., 20; Willie C. Grant, Moose Creek, Ont., 20; Wallace R. Henry, Montreal, 17; Nicholas Gilbert Kearns, Montreal, 20; Phoebe Schreiber Lambe, Ottawa, 20; Isabelle Le Meseurier, Montreal, 19; H. A. MacKercher, Montreal, 20; Lizzie M. MacNaughton, Dewittville, Que, 19; A. E. Massé, Marleville, Que., 19; Gladys M. Moreland, Outremont, Que., 20; Willie Munro, Outremont, Que., 17 1-2; Edith Munroe, Maxville, Ont., 19; Retta E. Murray, Beachburg, Ont., 19; 'An Old Boy,' Montreal, 18; Stuart Olney, Danville, Que., 19; Cecil Quirouet, Quebec, 20; Jessie I. Thomson, Montreal, 16 1-2; 'The Thomsons,' Westmount, 20; Lila Trenholm, Blue Bonnets, Que., 18; Alice M. Wilson, Danville, Que., 20; Annie Wilson, Athelstan, Que., 19.

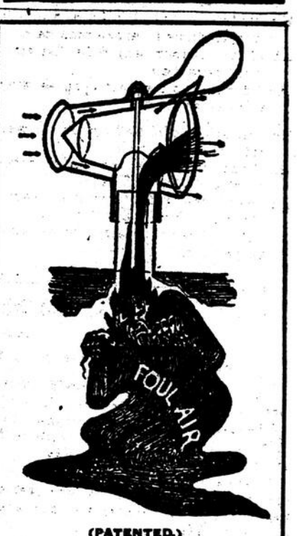
[Names appear in alphabetical order, and number of marks obtained follow the names. Highest number of marks obtainable last week, twenty.]

Hunyadi János

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THE SERMON.

FASTING AND FEASTING.

(By W. L. Hyles, B.A., Toronto. Preached in Burnbank Church, Glasgow, on Sunday morning, January 30, 1910.)

'John came neither eating nor drinking, and they say, He hath a devil. The Son of Man came eating and drinking, and they say, Behold a man gluttonous, and a winebibber, a friend of publicans and sinners.' (Matt xi., 18, 19.)

The spirit of criticism almost seems inherent in the race, and few there are among us who need ever seriously fear lest we come under that woe pronounced upon those of whom all speak well. Miserable is the life of that man who is over-sensitive to public opinion, who cares because at all times he cannot please all men. Blessed is the man who lives above the opinions of the multitude, who is indifferent alike to their plaudits and their censure, and who, conscious of the loftiness of his motives and the integrity of his life, knows that the Master in heaven praises, and therefore, he need not care what men say.

It was because of the inner consciousness that he always pleased the Father, that the Man of Nazareth was enabled to exhibit a strange indifference to the unfriendly comments and hostile attitude of the people round about. Had Jesus desired the praise of men, I have no doubt that he, like the Pharisees, would have received his reward. But Jesus had far too keen an apprehension of relative values, to ever think for one moment of bartering the goodwill of God for the goodwill of men. His actions and life were always motived by love to God; his delight was to do the Father's will, and the end of his action was never particularly to please men, but rather to help men to secure their highest good. Now you would naturally think that in thus endeavoring to help men, by so doing he would win their friendship, and that that would stop the mouth of slander and of blame; but Jesus of Nazareth found, what many another man has found very early in his public ministry, that the spirit of fault-finding depends far more on the fault-finder himself than on anything said of done by him with whom the fault is found. That is what Jesus meant when he spoke the words that we read in the New Testament lesson, when he asked the question, 'Whereunto shall I liken this generation? It is like unto children sitting in the markets, and calling unto their fellows, and saying, We have piped unto you and ye have not danced; we have mourned unto you, and ye have not lamented.' I suppose it was a common sight to see children playing in the market-place. They had chosen up sides, and then the question came, What are we to play? And the one side suggests that they will play weddings, and they commence their piping. But tthe other group of children are perverse and hard to please. They refuse to dance; and then the other side, willing to give in, say, 'All right, if you won't play weddings, we will play funerals,' and they commence to imitate their elders in a funeral wail. But, lo and behold, those contrary children on the other side refuse to respond by an answering wail; I suppose that now they want to dance! And so, Jesus says, this generation is like unto these perverse children. It is impossible to please them. Here was John, who came neither eating nor drinking, and they said, 'He hath a devil.' Surely, then, if one comes not in this fashion he will please them? The Son of Man came eating and drinking, and they heaped calumny on his head. They said of him, 'Behold a man gluttonous and a wine-bibber—(in a bad sense) the friends of publicans and sinners.' They find fault with a man for eating; they find fault with a man for not eating. I wonder whom there is in the universe with whom they would not find fault?

An Unreasonable Attitude.

We have in these words of Jesus the statement of certain facts, and the statement of the opinions of the people about these facts. The facts are these. John came neither eating nor drinking—that was true; and Jesus, on the other hand, came eating and drinking—that was also true. Jesus had no desire to deny either of those facts; but what he did was to emphasize the contrary, the unreasonabzle attitude of the people towards those facts. Our question this morning is this: Had the people any right to make the judgment that they made? Surely Jesus and John were not both to be found fault with? What should have been the attitude of these people toward the asceticism of John, and the non-ascetic life of Jesus? Should John have been praised, and Jesus blamed; or should John have been blamed for his asceticism, and Jesus praised because he enjoyed life as he went through it? Or were John and Jesus alike both worthy of the respect and praise of men? With the thought of the kind of teaching that both John and Jesus gave, and by a consideration of the manner of men they were, we will be more than apt to come to this latter conclusion. For who among us would dare to find fault with John the Baptist?—that strange figure in hair-garment of camel's hair, and his leather girdle about his loins. True, he was a man of the desert; he knew not what it was to feast in king's houses; and he was severe in his manner as well as rough in his dress; but then John was a prophet of the Lord, and what holy earnestness must have possessed that man who could draw a great multitude from the cities round about to hear their own sins denounced. And what fearlessness and what devotion to duty must have pervaded the soul of that man who dared to rebuke a Herod on his throne; and yet withal, what godly commonsense; for when the people who came to his baptism, and were penitent, said to him, 'Now, what must we do, seeing we are determined to lead a new life?' never once do we hear him say, 'You must abide in the wilderness with me, and lead this special life I am leading'; but he said, 'Go back to the city, to the place where you have been living your life, but go back with a great love in your hearts to your fellow-men. He that hath two coats, let him impart to him that hath none, and he that hath meat, let him do likewise.' There was a practical kind of Christianity indeed! And what did he say to the tax-gatherers? Did he tell them they must henceforth no longer gather taxes for the Roman Government? Not at all: 'Go back to your tax-gathering,' he said, 'but remember, henceforth, exact of no man more than his due.' And when the soldiers asked what they should do, he said, 'Go back to be soldiers still, but remember henceforth do violence to no man, neither accuse any wrongfully, and be content with your wages.' It seems to me that such practical, godly common-sense in religious matters must strongly appeal to every one of us, and that we would be the very last to say this, man, so earnest, so true, and so practical, was serving not God, but the devil. What right had these Pharisees to say of him, he hath a devil?

But the Son of Man came eating and drinking—much less would we find fault with him. Jesus led no ascetic life. It is written of him in one of the very early Christian writers that he was often seen to weep, but he was never seen to smile, and I fear there are a good many of us who believe that about Jesus Christ. And yet this idea is a slander on Jesus, no less than the slander of the Pharisees themselves. We know that Jesus was no ascetic from the very manner of his life, and from the great interest that he took in all the throbbing life around him. How often do we find Jesus mingling with the men in the market-place. He was a lover of he crowd; he did not draw apart from men, like John. More than one of his parables is drawn from scenes in the market-place, and this illustration of the children playing gives us a great insight into the humane character of Jesus Christ. I fancy he would often stop in the market-place to gaze upon those children playing; yes, and smile, too, as he saw them imitate their elders in the wedding dance or in the funeral wail. Jesus had a great interest in all nature about him; he loved the flowers and their beauty; he liked to think of the birds of the air, so free, and cared for by the Father himself. He noticed even the little dead sparrows that were brought to the market-place. He accepted invitations to weddings; he attended the feast in Simon's house, and surely he would not have been given these invitations or accepted them, if he had been unable to enter into the enjoyment of the festive hour, and allow a smile to play upon his face. And yet, who would say that Jesus was the worse because he enjoyed God's world about him, because the Son of Man came eating and drinking? Was he less earnest than John? How was it, then that this was the cry of the scribes and lawyers? This was the bitter cup they had to drink—Lo, the whole world is gone out after him. Men hung upon his words. Was he less fearless than John? Devils fled at his mere rebuke. Was he less loving, less tender, less kind, less anxious to do good? Read the record of his life. Why should these pharisees say that because he came eating and drinking, and lived his life among the children of men and entered into that life—why should they say that in doing that the Son of God transgressed the Divine law?

Jesus and the World.

Our question is, then, on what principle did Jesus come eating and drinking? I think this is very easy to answer. He went upon the principle that the world is God's world, and that it is good, and that it was made for the children of men. And here we have a contrast between the thought of this Man of Nazareth, this great religious founder, and the thought of other religious teachers of his day. Other great systems of religion, as we know them, are built upon the very opposite foundation. Take, for instance, Zoroastrianism. This started out with the idea of the inherent evil of man; that a good God could not create this evil world, and therefore it was created by demons. Or take Buddha's conception of the inherent evil of matter, and therefore the great thing for men and women was to become independent of it, and have nothing to do with it, and renunciation became his great watchword. And is it not a strange thing that so many Christian men and women go to Buddha for the watchword of Christianity? They say it is renunciation. I suppose there is no objection that is more often urged, when young people are pressed to enter upon the service of the only Master, than this, that following Jesus means simply a life of renunciation, a life without any pleasure. To them it seems that religiou is cobtrary to everything that can be pleasurable, and that our duty must always be at war with our inclination. Why will we not take our exposition of Christianity from Jesus Christ? Why will we not believe, as he believed, and as it recorded in the first chapter of Genesis, 'In the beginning God made the heavens and the earth?' Why will we not also believe with the Psalmist when he says, 'And the earth hath he given to the children of men?' That was the principle Jesus Christ went on. He would not argue that doctrine that if a man finds his action pleasurable therefore it cannot be virtuous. You remember the old Testament prophet declared, 'The joy of the Lord is your strength,' and how the apostle Paul exhorted, 'Rejoice in the Lord alway, and again I say, rejoice.' In saying that, he but echoed the thought of his Master, Jesus Christ. Jesus said, 'My meat and my drink'—the very joy and strength of my life—'is to do the will of him that sent me, and finish his work.' True it is that the kingdom Jesus came to found upon this earth is a spiritual kingdom, but then it is a spiritual kingdom that is meant to give point and novelty and dignity to this earthly life. Jesus did not pray, in that great intercessory prayer of his, that men would be taken out of the world away from business and enjoyment. He prayed that God would keep them from the evil that is in the world. Jesus Christ urged home his claims on men who were to be citizens of this world, and if his gospel means anything at all, it means something for the man who is compelled to live in the world, not only on the Sabbath day, but on the other six days of the week when he must be engaged with his business. The principle that Jesus acted on was this: that man himself is the greatest creation in the universe of God, and that this world is made for man's use and man's enjoyment. Did not God himself say, 'Let us make man in our own image, and let him have dominion over all the earth,' and Jesus knew that evil was not in the things which God had pronounced good, but it was in the fact that men, who were given dominion over the things of the world, sometimes allowed these things to have dominion over them.

The Ethics of Abstinence.

Jesus taught and acted on this principle, that whatsoever conduces to man's well-being, and lifts him nearer God, that thing is good; and that other thing which draws him away from God, is evil, and must be kept from him. You remember what Jesus said about the Sabbath day. If there was an institution that these Pharisees were careful in observing, it was the Sabbath day. But Jesus said, when they found fault with him for his action, the Sabbath is made for man, and not man for the Sabbath, and it is lawful to heal or do other works on the Sabbath day if it is to help men. Jesus taught regarding riches, not that they were evil—his disciples thought once that he said that, but he explained, 'What I meant was, how hard it is for those that have riches to enter into the kingdom. Riches are not inherently evil; it is when men trust in and obey riches that they become evil.' And so in all our questioning, as to whether we have a right to do this or that, the point is, what is its effect upon ourselves and others? There is no virtue in abstaining, unless by that abstinence we are helped nearer to God; and though we enjoy the things of the world, and enter into its business and pleasures, we must remember, also, these things are part of our worship of God and must be done as unto him.

But what are we to say about the abstinence of John the Baptist? Is there no place in religious life for renunciation? Is that word 'self-sacrifice,' which finds so large a place in our Christian vocabulary, a word after all that is meaningless? If so, what did Christ himself mean when he paid that tribute to John, 'Verily I say unto you, among them that are born of women there hath not risen a greater than John the Baptist?' That is a great testimony of Jesus for the Baptist. Or what did Jesus mean when he spoke of cutting off the right hand lest it should offend, or by his command to the rich young ruler to sell all he had and come and take up his cross and follow Jesus? Just as John saw that there was a place in man's life, and a legitimate place, for the business and pleasures of the world, so Jesus Christ who came eating and drinking, also recognized that there was a place sometimes for the ascetic life. But remember that asceticism has no value in itself. The monks of the Middle Ages used to think it had, but the only virtue in refraining from anything is that, by refraining therefrom, you yourself or some of your fellows, are helped closer to God. And because there are in our constitution certain tendencies to evil, because there are certain things that help to feed these tendencies, we have one reason why sometimes it is necessary for us, like John, to withdraw from men, and go into the wilderness apart. Jesus himself found the need at times of withdrawing himself from the multitude, and oftentimes he might be seen upon those barren hillsides of Judea under the dark sky, spending whole nights alone there with God.

And that principle of asceticism has a place in our lives because of that law of solidarity which binds men as with an iron chain. Whether I like it or not, it does not matter, I am my brother's keeper. I am not here to put a stone of stumbling or a rock of offence in my brother's way; I am here to help him all I can; and while I may be able to say with the apostle, I know and am persuaded there is nothing unclean in itself, yet it is good neither to eat nor drink anything which may cause my brother to stumble. That is a reason why sometimes in the life of the Christian there must be abstinence. Then again, the very work some may have to do in the world requires that they lead the ascetic life. John the Baptist, I expect, could not have done his work had he come like Jesus, eating and drinking The soldier on the march, simply because he is on the march, must often be deprived of many luxuries that it would be ridiculous to expect us, who live in a peaceful and far from the scene of strife, to deprive ourselves of. Yet there are times in our lives when there comes the call of duty, and in order that we may be true to our work, there is need for a great renunciation. It may be that there comes to us younger men a call to go far hence unto a people who have never yet heard the sound of his gospel, and there are renunciations to be made, and while they are, I believe, the exceptional things of life, yet some times God demands of a man, as he did of the rich young ruler, that he will give up everything to do that work. And if that great call comes to any of us, we will not be in doubt. May God grant we may be wise not to turn away sorrowful as that rich young ruler did, but realize that he that loseth his life for Christ's sake shall find it. Therefore, may we be willing to make the greatest reunciation that we may serve Christ.

What, then, is our answer to the question with which we started? Was John to be praised and Jesus blamed? Was Jesus to be found fault with, or was Jesus to be praised? Or is there a place, indeed, both for fasting and for feasting in the Christian life? It seems to me that our conclusion is certainly this, that in the life of the Christian there is a place for both, and that neither John nor Jesus was worthy of the unkind utterance and attitude of these Pharisees. So far as we ourselves are concerned, is not this the practical issue, that as men and women consecrated to the service of Jesus Christ, and having withal that godly, common-sense which we so much need in this practical world, our business not to find fault with the ascetic, or not to find fault with him who comes eating and drinking, but rather to see that, so far as our own lives are concerned, whether we eat or drink we do it unto God, and in our abstinence we abstain for his sake also? I know not what these words of the apostle mean, unless it be this, when he says: 'For whether we live, we live unto the Lord, and whether we die, we die unto the Lord; whether we live, therefore, or die we are the Lord's.'

The 'Witness' Fashion Hint.



FROCK OF NATURAL LINEN.

French linen in natural color is emp loyed for this trim little morning frock. The long braided panel, which is fastened to the panel at the back by little tabs and pearl buttons, gives the much desired slender effect. A guimpe o. coarse net braided in pale blue is worn with this dress, and the sleeves are trimmed with small pearl buttons of the same pattern as those used on the gown. Developed in mohair or serge it would be exceedingly smart.

A KING'S POCKET MONEY.

Some of Louis XVI.'s Bounties—When He Went Marketing.

(From the Westminster 'Gazette.')

The whole world has smiled or sighed over that extraordinary diary in which Louis XVI. entered day after day what seemed to him best worth recording and remembering. After a day's good sport in the Versailles woods he set down the number of birds or beasts he had killed. On days when he abstained from hunting there is only a laconic and significant 'nothing,' and in October, 1789, when the Paris mob raged round the Palace of Versailles his Majesty chronicles the fact that he has 'the twenty-six pieces,' and adds serenely 'interrupted by events.'

That diary, though it will be long before it ceases to interest, does no longer excite curiosity. Meanwhile another and a more intimate journal kept by Louis XVI., has come to light and has just made its appearance in a luxurious volume. It is edited by the Comte de Beauchamp, after the King's autograph manuscript, preserved at the National Archives,' and contains the accounts of the King's private expenses from 1772 to 1784 and of the pensions and 'gratifications' he gave from 1776 to 1792, all of which he entered in a neatly kept ledger with his own hands.

In order to fully appreciate the significance of these entries it must be remembered that at Versailles alone some 600 persons were attached to number made up the Queen's particular court. The payment of all these was of course delegated to certain functionaries, and there is no mention of them in these newly published accounts of the King's household and that an equal counts.

The incomings and outgoings of his private purse are faithfully set down. Thus one day he writes: 'Gained at the lottery,' or 'Given 15,000l. to the Queen for M. d'Esterhazy,' or 'Lost 12,874l. 12s at cards,' 'Given 12,000l. to the Queen.' That his Majesty was a kindly man, given to the dispensation of alms, appears from entries such as these: 'To old By, aged 82, 200l.' To the girl Fournet, on her marriage, 200l.' To Meroux, gamekeeper, who has lost his cows, 200l.'

So far there is no mystification concerning the entries. But what about the following items in the account book of the monarch who had 600 servitors whose duty it was to stand between him and all the petty tasks and trials of daily life? 'For a lb. of paper 4l.' 'Silver plate brushes, 1 lb. of soap, tip to carpenter, 2l. 10s.' 'Water for baths, 3l.' 'For boots, 36l.' And again, these even more incomprehensible entries: 'Sheeps' trotters, 1l. 18s.' 'A bottle of red wine, 15l.' 'A dozen herrings,3l.'

How was it that Louis XVI., paying an army of coureurs de vins, cooks, housekeepers, cleaners, &c., paid privately for bags of paper and bottles of wine, to say nothing of sheeps' trotters? And why, with the unrivalled gardens attached to the royal residences and with all the fruit of Provence at his service, did he pay 12l. 'for 100 apricots for marmalade'? Or was it that His Majesty on the quiet played at housekeeping a la bourgeois, just as he played openly at being a locksmith?

WAR ON PROFANITY.

A cable letter from Rome says: An international congress against swearing and profane language is to be held in Rome next month and will be attended by representatives from almost all the anti-profanity leagues in the world. Strangely enough, Italy, which to-day is considered the country where swearing is most prevalent, boasts an institution against swearing which is seven centuries old, and still flourishes in Florence under its old title of the Venerable Archconfraternity of Mercy.

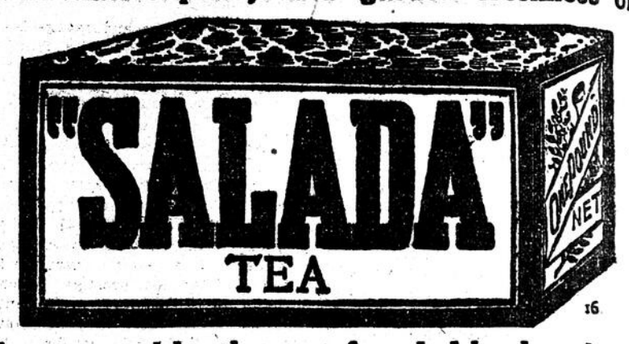
Toward the middle of the thirteenth century the Florentine porters used to congregate to drink and gamble in a wineshop on the Via Adimari and they swore so much and so loudly that one of them, an old man named Piero di Luca Borsi, in the hope of saving his fellow workers' souls and at the same time putting a check on their profanity, proposed to impose a small fine on the swearers. His proposal was accepted and within a short time a large sum of money was collected, which it was decided should be used in some work of expiation.

'In order that the money might benefit both the soul and the body,' says an old chronicler, 'six stretchers were purchased and destined to each of the six querters of the city, where a squad of porters was detailed to convey in them such persons as were ill to the hospitals or to carry the bodies of those who fell dead or had been murdered to the cemetery. And each porter was entitled to take a coin from the alms box for every trip.'

The institution still exists and it counts among its members not only porters but the most prominent citizens of Florence, as well as the King of Italy and the Archbishop. It is no longer supported by the fines imposed for swearing, but by voluntary contributions.

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LITERARY REVIEW.

FROM A PASTOR'S MEMOIRS.

The Rev. John Anderson, whose long life of service was given to several of the Presbyterian churches of what was in his early days Upper Canada, has gathered in this volume many of the most striking incidents in his career. 'Reminiscences and Incidents Connected with the Life and Pastoral Labors of the Reverend John Anderson,' (William Briggs, Toronto), is edited by his son, the Rev. J. D. Anderson, of Beauharnois, Que. Like so many who have been successful preachers and missionaries, the writer of these pages was born of poor, God-fearing Scottish parents. Brought up in a Christian atmosphere, in which Bible study and prayer were part of each day's programme, his thoughts dwelt from childhood on spiritual things. Emigrating to Canada with his parents and younger members of the family, he spent his youth in By-town, now Ottawa. Feeling that he was called to the ministry, and following the advice of his pastor and elders, he went to Knox College, Toronto, and after years' of hard work, for he was ill-prepared educationally, he completed his course. The early years of his ministry were passed in the County of Glengarry, the last long pastorate of twenty-eight years in Tiverton. Many striking incidents are recorded. During his long life he had seen great changes in the churches, but he does not think these changes indicate progress; for he asks, 'Does progress consist in curtailing religious services under the pressure of the multiplicity of engagements? Is it an evidence of real progress to limit the prayer to three or four minutes in the morning of the Lord's day in the house of God? Is it an evidence of real progress to shorten the discourse to such an extent as to make it utterly impossible for any man to do justice to his subject and make it intelligible to his hearers? We make no preparation in regard to the celebration of the Lord's supper, and encourage the unrenewed in heart and life to partake. We place the church government in the hands of the young, setting aside those of mature experience.' Probably many old residents of Glengarry would be interested in these records of one who worked so long and faithfully among them.

ROUND TOWERS AND A STORY OF WICKLOW.

Three years ago a book was published, 'An Irish Utopia,' by Mr. J. H. Edge, K.C., which was well received in Ireland. The present edition is in paper covers and may be procured for thirty cents from the Carswell Company, Limited, Toronto, Canada. The story deals with conditions in Ireland half a century ago, the scene being laid in the beautiful hills and valleys of Wicklow. Several real characters, among them Bishop Doyle, are introduced with the fictitious personages. A trial scene furnishes opportunity to introduce others. Love and intrigue play their usual parts. There is no one among the various characters in the story who could be called the chief character as the interest is widely scattered; but for the one who might serve as a centre of interest all ends well. The introductory chapter deals with the different theories held regarding the origin of the famous Round Towers of Ireland.

LOST FACE.

Jack London is always more or less before the public eye; but since the publication of 'Martin Eden,' upon which several California clergymen based their sermons, showing such a divergence of opinion regarding the author, every literary paper has discussed the man and his work. This in itself is sufficient to interest readers in his latest book, 'Lost Face,' a collection of seven short stories of the far north (The Macmillan Company, Toronto). London is essentially a man's author, of whose stories it is hardly exaggeration to say that you do not read, but live through them, so full-blooded, natural and clearly told are they. Such qualities result only from 'experience,' which is the keynote to the continued and ever-growing success of this author, who is out in the world all the time gathering material, and whose stories tell of what he has seen and experienced in his varied career. The book takes its title from the first story of Russian fur thieves and savage Indian cruelty. It relates how a Polish prisoner who, to avoid slow and cruel torture to death, tells his Indian captors that he could give them the secret of a medicine that would defy even the sharpest axe wielded by the strongest man. As proof he rubs his neck with the supposed medicine, sets his head on a log, and scoffingly defies the strength of the chief. One mighty blow from the latter shows that the white had outwitted them, and that the chief had 'lost prestige,' which is the meaning of 'lost face.' A different kind of tale is 'That Spot.' It is about a hoodoo dog that could not be lost, strayed, sold, killed nor stolen. He could beat any dozen dogs in a fight, but became a mere mass of shivering jelly when there was any work in sight. It is as humorous a tale as any one could wish to read. 'Trust' shows to what extreme of suffering, or even death, some men will go to keep a promise, though the promise in the end proves unworthy of the suffering and risk. 'To Build a Fire' describes a man and a dog tramping miles at 75 degrees below zero, of the man freezing, of his attempts to light a fire, of his becoming frantic when he realizes that he must die, and how peacefully he dies after resigning himself to his fate. This story appealed to the writer more than any other. The other stories in the volume are 'Flush of Gold,' 'The Passing of Marcus O'Brien,' and 'The Wit of Porportuk.' It is hard to characterize these stories as a group. Jack London has never written a book of stories the equal of 'Lost Face.'

THE HOUSE OF THE WHISPERING PINES.

There are varied tastes among the thousands of intellectual feasters scattered through Anglo-Saxon lands, and the literary bill of fare is in some ways exceedingly varied. For the class of feasters whose favorite literary pabulum is the story of mystery, few can concoct more appetizing, satisfying menus than Anna Katherine Green, the author of this story, New York, $1.50. The name of the published by G. P. Putnam's Sons, story suggests the weirdness and mystery of the tragedy within its covers; a tale of love and death and circumstantial evidence. The 'House' is a club house, on the farthest outskirts of a town chosen by the woman whose lover has become infatuated with her sister, as a suitable spot in which to commit suicide. This young sister has followed her to find in the presence of death, her truer, better self, refusing to elope with her sister's lover. That lover is at the time in another part of the club house, and is an unseen witness of the younger girl's departure from it. His discovery of the dead body of his fiancee, his arrest as the probable perpetrator of the terrible deed, the piling up piece by piece of the circumstantial evidence that involves and temporarily clears this man, only to enmesh the brother of the murdered woman, is most realistically and skilfully worked up. Until the closing chapter the reader is kept in ignorance of the true solution of the mystery, which must not here be revealed lest the revelation lessen the thrill or loosen the tension that constitutes so great a factor in the fascination of this type of story.

ESSAYS.

The more serious class of readers is pleased, no doubt, that the essay is coming back again into favor. There are many reasons why this should be so, not the least of which is that almost any essay can be read at a sitting. Its other merits or demerits need not be discussed here. The volume of 'Essays,' by Mary E. G. Cole (Broadway Publishing Company, New York, $1) meets the requirements in more ways than one. It contains a variety of subjects, written about in a terse, clear style, and in a manner that demonstrates a broad outlook and familiarity with the subject in hand. More especially is this shown in the essays entitled 'Savonarola,' 'Vittoria Colonna,' and 'The Social Life of the Italian Renaissance,' which give a much better general idea of the times than many larger works treating the subjects in detail. The papers on 'Shelley,' 'Thought, the Parent of Originality,' 'Nineteenth Century Conception of Humanity,' and 'Woman's Work in the Nineteenth Century,' are equally interesting. The remaining subjects discussed are: 'Prayer,' 'Threnody,' 'Impracticability,' 'Questioning,' and 'An Interpretation of Emerson's Sphinx.' The book is well bound, and the print is large and clear.

LITERARY NOTES

DICKENS'S MSS.

In connection with the annual meeting of the Boz Club and the unique menu-souvenir with which the members were this year presented, M. H. Spielmann, in the 'Graphic,' traces from the tell-tale manuscripts of his works, nearly all of which remain, the manner in which Dickens improved his style. 'There is a foolish fable,' says Mr. Spielmann, 'that one sometimes hears repeated—that Forster helped Dickens in his literary style, and in his proofs and manuscripts, just as we have heard it repeated about Ruskin and his friend, Mr. Harrison. If any answer were needed we have it here in the holograph writing before us.' The confidence with which Dickens started out, that makes 'Oliver Twist' one of his cleanest manuscripts, fades somewhat before the self-criticism of the more experienced author, and in both 'Dombey and Son' and 'David Copperfield' the original cast of the author's thought becomes more and more interlined and emended. 'The labor of production is greater, but the result is as fresh and spontaneous as ever; until in 'Bleak House' (1852-1853) there is scarcely a line that is left in its original form.' The reversion to his original ease in the later 'Tale of Two Cities' and the unfinished 'Edwin Drood' is touched upon by Mr. Spielmann, and he concludes:

I think that Dickens's MSS. show how a man can, and should, bear house-removals and the thousand interruptions of a strenuous life. Nothing deterred him in his passion for perfection, nothing tempted him from ultra-conscientiousness to facile complacency in his work. These pages show how the infinite capacity for taking pains (and pleasure in these pains), allied to genius, won for the author immortality, and for the man the undying love of his fellow-countrymen and the respect of all the world.

BOOKS AND PROGRESS.

Writing in the New York 'Times' Saturday Book Review, James Milne makes a curious but evidently quite safe estimation that in the recent elections in Great Britain 'those parts of the country which buy most books voted Liberal, while in quarters where books are least bought the constituencies went Tory.' Upholding his contention against the one or two apparent exceptions, he proceeds to a general brief examination of the traceable relations between thought and book-buying, and concludes with a glance at Scotland:

Dr. Johnson said that the high road to England was the sweetest sight a Scotsman could see. The doctor would have to stand at the English end of that road if he wanted to look toward the most royal bookland of Great Britain—that is to say, Scotland. Yes, everybody is agreed that, for its population, Scotland is far and away our best book buyer and reader. She, probably, per head of population, buys and reads more books than any country in the world, not even excepting America. Just walk along famous Princes Street of Edinburgh and notice the number of bright, busy book-shops. Every other person you meet is carrying a book to or from one of those shops and libraries, and the whole sight is grateful and comforting. Edinburgh is not only, on the basis of population, the best book-buying city anywhere—she fairly makes that claim, dispute it who will—but she buys the best books. If she has a weakness for her own sons in authorship, Scott, say, or Stevenson, why, are they not among the classics? And if she has another weakness for reading about the romance of Scottish history, say the Jacobite times, why, is not that natural?

Glasgow is the generous rival of Edinburgh in book-buying, as she can well afford to be, for she is richer. She manifests that richness by buying those fine and large books which we call 'editions de luxe,' but she does not do it ostentatiously, or to wound the pride of Edinburgh. The third old university town of Scotland, Aberdeen, buys books with every penny she can spare, for up there literature is pursued, even if it has to be on a little oatmeal. Dundee makes a good fourth centre of the book trade in Scotland; but go where you will there you find books and their eager readers. Book-buying is part and parcel of the economy of a Scottish household, and be they ever so poor Scottish people are educated. They have been for centuries, which is what makes Scotland literary and, the Scots would probably declare, Liberal in politics, meaning progressive.

MAGAZINES.

Dr. Macphail opens the current 'University Magazine' with a summary and review of Mr. G. Lowes Dickinson's recent letters in the 'English Review' and the 'Cambridge Review,' dealing with men and affairs as he found them in America. Large as may be the interest for Canadians in these as a consideration of a neighbor's affairs, Mr. Dickinson's remarks at times come more closely home, for he has not left Canada out of his considerations. In the main, however, his letters have referred to the land across the line, and while he has liked the men he has met, he has hardly ever liked the land in its manners.

I have given my impressions truly, he concludes; but they have always been critical or hostile. This, it is true, will not hurt America; but somehow it hurts me. The truth is that all the things I dislike in modern civilization are peculiarly prominent in this country; and I have been most interested in civilization than in America. But to-night there crowd into my mind feelings and reminiscences of a different kind. I realize that I am parting from some dear friends, and from many charming acquaintances; and that the civilization I have criticised is supported by and supports the simplest, kindest, and most hospitable people in the world. In any case, the emphasis I have laid on what I think are the defects of America does not spring from hostility. It springs rather from an intense anxiety. Democracy, I feel, is the chief hope of civilization; and also it is its chief menace. It is its hope because it is inspired by the ideals of justice and humanity; it is its menace because it is different from, or even hostile to, the ideals of personal greatness and distinction. A Democracy that shows itself ugly, ignoble, gross, materialistic, is betraying the cause of Democracy. A Democracy that worships wealth and power, and nothing else, is a Plutocracy in disguise. Democracy ought to hate itself in its present form, just as I hate it. America ought to hate itself, and yet to believe in itself; and hate itself because it believes in itself. For what it believes in, or ought to believe in, is its courage, its intelligence, its faith; and these qualities will need to destroy their own present manifestation I think if I did not somehow love America I could not so much hate her civilization.

The thoroughly breezy fresh air tone of the April 'Outing' marks it from start to finish. But not only does it offer the indirect inducement to make something more of the blessed out-of-doors, that lies in the tempting tales of this outing or that trip, but is frankly admonitory in the article on 'Errors in Exercise,' by Woods Hutchinson, A.M., M.D. The well-built, muscular business man of to-day is warned against the fallacy that health and strength once won are easily held. 'The price of safety must be paid in the same coin in this direction as in others, and Dr. Woods Hutchinson places to this lack of the necessary vigilance the charge of the frequent breakdown of the forceful business man in the prime of life:

It is usually supposed to be due to the way they work. It isn't; it's the way they don't exercise and utterly neglect sane, wholesome, restful recreation in the open air. These men have acquired a temporary surplus, so to speak, of nervous energy and working power by vigorous and strenuous muscular effort in their early days. After they 'arrive,' they work sixteen hours a day, using up their surplus, and in from twelve to eighteen years it is gone. Their body bank has been carrying them on overdrafts for the last six years. Suddenly it refuses further credit and down they go! When the sanatorium doctor, or the undertaker, picks up the pieces, he discovers that they have taken no exercise save with their teeth, or vicariously, by watching other people do it, for ten years past. We doctors feel toward physical culture and outdoor exercise pretty much as the great preacher Spurgeon did about giving.

He was talking one day to an audience of ministers and urging them to get their congregations to give liberally to missions, churches, education, etc.

'But,' said one of the young men, 'isn't it possible for a church to give so much that it will have nothing left for itself and go to pieces?'

'Well,' said the great divine, 'that might happen, but if you ever hear of a church dying because it gave too much, just send for me and I'll come and preach its funeral sermon free of charge, and my text will be "Blessed are the dead that die in the Lord!"'

Mr. Henry Frowde is about to add two new volumes to the Oxford Library of Prose and Poetry: Browning's Men and Women, 1855 (verbatim reprint of the original edition), and Shelley's 'Prose in the Bodleian Manuscripts,' edited with corrections, additions, notes, and unpublished fragments, by A. H. Koszul.

The Putnams will soon publish 'George Sand,' a biography by Rene Doumic, of the Academie Francaise, which has been translated into English by Alys Hallard. The chapters that constitute this volume were originally delivered as lectures before a learned society in Paris, and their spirited humanity is no less conspicuous than their keen and searching literary judgment.

The same house, acting as the American agents of the Cambridge University Press, announce the publication of Prof. Hugh Walker's 'Literature of the Victorian Era.' Its scope comprises the great age which began after Waterloo and ended with Swinburne and Meredith last year. This history of literature is remarkable for its encyclopaedic character as scarcely any name is omitted, and certainly none of importance.

Some of the juveniles that the Frederick A. Stokes Company, New York, include in their spring and summer list are 'Animals of the World, for Young People,' by Charles R. Knight and Tudor Jenks—'Birds of the World for Young People,' by Charles R. Knight and Ella Hardcastle; 'The Wild Flower Book for Young People,' and 'The Garden Book for Young People,' both by Alice Lounsberry, and 'Neighbors of Field, Wood and Stream,' by Morton Grinnell.

SNAIL EATING PRISONERS.

(London 'Globe.')

When James O'Connor, M.P., whose death has just occurred, could be moved to a reminiscent mood he had many stories to tell of the days of his penal servitude. When the Fenians were in Parkhurst it was during the time of a very spare, not to say starvation, prison diet, and O'Connor, who himself was a man of small appetite, did not suffer such pangs of hunger as some of his associates. According to his own account of things he constantly gathered snails in order to appease the hunger of his fellow prisoners.

"EVEN IN YOUTH NEVER STRONG"

Now the Rich, Happy Possessor of Good Health Which Was Restored by

Dr. Hamilton's Pills.

"Even when I was young I was not robust and healthy like other girls. I suffered from headaches and had sort of blue feelings that deprived me of the joyful spirits and pleasures other girls seemed to get. After I married I found I could not throw worries off like other women, and those dull feelings of despondency and weariness made me very unhappy. There was no cause to feel so, and my doctor said my liver was sluggish and this accounted for my poor color, my tiredness, langnor and despair. The pills the doctor gave me were too purgative, made me weaker because they were too active for my constitution. Dozens of my friends recommended Dr. Hamilton's Pills, and they were so mild and healthful. Well, I never used a pill that acted so quietly as Dr. Hamilton's. They were so comfortable to use I was afraid they might not help. But in a week I knew they had been actively engaged in cleaning up my system. They did the work of a tonic and blood medicine combined. I improved to a marvellous degree with Dr. Hamilton's Pills and I now maintain the most perfect kind of health by using them just once or twice a week."

It is Mrs. E. V. Erlanger, the wife of Capt. Erlinger, well known at Gloucester, who relates the above experience. She proved what you and all others, men and women, can prove—that Dr. Hamilton's Pills are best for restoring health and best for keeping the system in perfect running order. Don't be misled into using anything but Dr. Hamilton's Pills, sold in yellow boxes, 25c. All dealers or The Catarrhozone Co., Kingston, Ont.

H.P. SAUCE WITH OYSTERS

Just a 'suspicion' of H.P. Sauce gives that finishing touch which makes your plate of Oysters so enjoyable. You try it!

H.P.—rich, Oriental fruits and spices blended with Pure Malt Vinegar, with the cunning which comes from long, long experience.

So—next time it's Oysters let it also be—H.P.



CHURCH NOTICES

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

(Church notices received too late for these columns will be found classified under heading 'Late Church Notices,' on the sixth page. The special rate for such is 25c per insertion of five lines.)

CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL—Ven. Archdeacon Norton, D.D., Rector of Montreal. Rev. Herbert Symonds, D.D., Vicar of Christ Church Cathedral. 8 a.m., Holy Communion. 10 a.m., Holy Communion. 11 a.m., Cathedral service. Preacher, the Vicar. 3 p.m., Sunday school and Bible classes in the Synod Hall. 7 p.m., Cathedral service. Preacher, the Vicar. All seats free at 7 o'clock service.

ST. GEORGE'S PARISH CHURCH. Clergy.

Rev. J. Paterson-Smyth, B.D., LL.D., Litt.D., D.C.L., Rector.
Rev. Wm. Stevenson Major.
Rev. R. G. Ascah, B.A.
Third Sunday after Easter.
Celebrations of the Holy Communion at 8 a.m. and 11.40.
Morning prayer at 11 o'clock.
Processional Hymn, 291.
Venite—Barnby.
Psalms—Littleton and Dupuis.
Te Deum—Oliver King in D.
Benedictus—Stainer in D.
Hymns—313, 184.
Kyrie—Wardle.
Anthem, 'Come Unto Me,' Maunder.
Preacher, Rev. Dr. Paterson-Smyth. Bible Lecture for Men at 3.00 p.m.
Sunday school and Bible classes at 3 p.m.
Evening prayer, 7 p.m.
Processional Hymn, 270.
Psalms—Hayes, Woodward and Felton.
Responses—Tallis.
Magnificat—Gadsby in C.
Nunc Dimittis—Gadsby in C.
Hymns—166, 223.
Anthem, 'Ten thousand times ten thousand,' Tozer.
Preacher, Rev. W. S. Major.
Recessional hymn, 21.
The church is open all day for private prayer.

ST. JUDE'S CHURCH, corner Coursol and Vinet street. Rev. Canon Dixon, rector. Rev. R. L. Carson, M.A., assistant, 569 St. Antoine street, preacher at both services. The Boys' meeting, 10 a.m. Sunday school and Bible classes at 3 p.m. Band of Hope on Friday evening at 8 o'clock.

ST. EDWARD'S CHURCH, corner of St. Paul and Inspector streets. Rev. W. Sanders, Incumbent. Morning prayer at 11 o'clock. Evening prayer and Holy Communion at 7 o'clock. Preacher at both services the Incumbent. Sunday-school and Bible classes at 3 p.m. Ladies' Aid on Tuesday at 2.30 p.m. Girls' Auxiliary on Tuesday at 7.45 p.m. Service in the chapel on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Boys' Club on Thursday at 7.45 p.m. Strangers made welcome.

ST. MARTIN'S CHURCH, corner of St. Urbain and Prince Arthur streets—Rev. G. Osborne Troop, M.A., rector. 8 a.m., Holy Communion. 11 a.m., morning prayer and sermon. 7 p.m., evening prayer and sermon. Preacher at both services, the rector. All seats free and unappropriated. Strangers welcome. All one in Christ Jesus.

L'EGLISE DU REDEMPTEUR (Episcopale), 12 Chatham street. Morning prayer and sermon, 11 a.m. Evening prayer at 7 p.m. Henry E. Benoit, rector.

CHURCH NOTICES.

METHODIST CHURCHES.

(Church notices received too late for these columns will be found classified under heading 'Late Church Notices,' on the sixth page. The special rate for such is 25c per insertion of five lines.)

HUNTLY ST. METHODIST CHURCH, Huntly street, between St. Zotique and Belanger. The Rev. F. B. Allnutt, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school and Bible class at 3 p.m. Wednesday evening prayer meeting at 8 p.m. Strangers welcome to all the services.

SHERBROOKE STREET METHODIST CHURCH, Sherbrooke street, just west of St. Lawrence Boulevard. The Rev. T. A. Halpenny, B.A., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school and Bible Study Circle, 3 p.m. Preacher at 11 a.m., the pastor; at 7 p.m., the Rev. A. J. Martin.
E. L. of C.E., on Monday at 8 p.m. Prayer meeting service on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Junior League on Friday at 4.15 p.m. Strangers cordially invited.

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. Afternoon Bible class.

MOUNT ROYAL AVE. METHODIST CHURCH, corner of Mount Royal Ave. and Berri street. The Rev. A. W. Williamson, S.T.L., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Pastor will preach at both services. Sunday school at 3 p.m. The Epworth League of Christian Endeavor on Monday evening. Young Men's 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, St. Henri, corner of Convent and St. Antoine streets. The Rev. Francis C. Reynolds, pastor. 11 a.m., the Rev. W. R. Young, D.D.; subject: 'The Positive Side;' 7 p.m., the Rev. Prof. Richardson, B.A., B.D. Sunday school and Bible classes at 3 p.m. Epworth League on Monday at 8 p.m. Junior League on Wednesday at 4.15 p.m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m.

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. Epworth League at 10 a.m. Class meeting at 10 a.m. Men's Own at 3 p.m. The pastor will preach at both services. Subject: 11 a.m., 'The Second Coming of Jesus'; 7 p.m., 'The Burnt Offering.' Strangers and visitors always welcome.

WESTMOUNT METHODIST CHURCH, corner of Western and Lansdowne aves. The Rev. R. Corrigan, B.A., B.D., pastor. Preaching service at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Dr. W. Service, returned Missionary from China, will preach in the morning, and the pastor in the evening. Everybody made thoroughly welcome.
Sunday school and Bible classes at 3 p.m., EL of CE. on Monday at 8 p.m. Junior E. L. of C. E. on Friday at 4 p.m.

ST. JAMES METHODIST CHURCH, St. Catherine street West. 11 a.m., the Rev. Wm. Spriing, B.A., B.D., pastor. Sacramental and Reception Service. The entire membership is invited to be present. 7 p.m., the Rev. T. W. Davidson, of Belfast, Ireland, honored representative of the Irish Methodist Conference. Topic: 'The Religion Needed for the Times.' Sunday school at 10 a.m. and 3 p.m. The public is most cordially invited to all services.

CENTENARY METHODIST CHURCH, corner of Wellington and Charron sts. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Class meeting, 9.30 and 10 a.m. Sunday school and Bible classes at 3 p.m. Senior E.L. of C.E. on Monday at 8 p.m. Midweek 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. Sunday, April 17, 1910. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school and Bible classes, 10 a.m., class led by Mr. Meyers. Monday, 8 p.m., E.L. of C.E. Wednesday, 8 p.m., prayer and praise meeting. Everybody welcome. Pastor, Rev. W. P. Boshart.

EAST END METHODIST CHURCH, corner of Cartier and DeMontigny sts. Pastor, the Rev. W. T. G. Brown, B.A. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Pastor will preach at both services. S.S. 2.45 p.m. E. L. of C.E. on Monday, 8 p.m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Junior Epworth League on Friday at 4 p.m. Everybody welcome.

FAIRMOUNT AVENUE METHODIST CHURCH, corner of Fairmount and Hutchison street. Rev. G. I. Campbell, B.D., pastor. Service at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Monday, 8 p.m., Epworth League. Strangers welcome to all services.

HOCHELAGA METHODIST CHURCH, on Marlborough street, near Notre Dame. The Rev. E. S. Morrison, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

WEST END METHODIST CHURCH, corner of Coursol and Canning streets. Rev. Alfred A. Radley, pastor. Preacher at both services, the pastor. Social Hour at close of evening service. Sunday school and Bible classes at 3 p.m. Strangers are invited.

EGLISE EVANGELIQUE, rue Delisle.—Services publics a 11 hrs et 7 hrs. Ecole de Dimanche a 10 hrs. Reunion de priere, Mercredi soir a 8 hrs.

METHODIST ITALIAN MISSION, cor. of Dorchester and St. Urbain streets. Snuday 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.—Sunday Services: Italian service at 11 a.m. Sunday school for all nationalities at 3 p.m. Indoor service for all nationalities at 7 p.m. Open-air meeting at 6.30 p.m. Rev. W. Bowman Tucker, M.A., Ph.D., supt.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCHES.

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POINT ST. CHARLES CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, Armory Hall, corner of Congregation and Sebastopol sts. Services at 11 and 7. Sunday school at 3 p.m. Christian Endeavor meeting on Monday night at 8 o'clock. Prayer meeting on Wednesday night at 8 p.m. The Rev. A .W. Main, pastor.

CALVARY CHURCH (Congregational), Guy street, above St. Antoine—Rev. Dr. Cook, Acting Pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Morning service: the Rev. Walter M. Patton, D.D., of the Wesleyan Theological College. Evening service, the Rev. Dr. Cook. Topic: 'Trial by Fire.' Adult Bible class at 10 a.m. Sunday school at 3 p.m. Weekly prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Strangers welcome.

AMHERST PARK CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, Belanger and Christopher Columbus streets. Mr. John T. Tucker, Acting Pastor. Services at 11 and 7. Evening subject: 'God's Presence and Restraint and an Inspiration.' Men's Own at 2. Sunday school at 3. Branch school, Crystal Spring Park, at 3. Everybody welcome.

BETHLEHEM CHURCH (Congregational), corner of Clarke and Western avenues, Westmount. Rev. J. K. Unsworth, B.A., pastor. 11 a.m., College service, with Baccalaureate sermon, by pastor; 7 p.m., Prof. W. H. Warriner, D.D. Strangers welcome to all services.

EMMANUEL CHURCH (Congregational), 169-171 Drummond street. The Rev. Hugh Pedley, B.A., pastor. The Rev. Coulson Workman, D.D., will preach at both services. Morning subject: 'Newness of Life.' Evening subject: 'Nearness of God.' Everybody welcome.

ZION CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, corner of Mance and Milton. Rev. Frank J. Day, M.A., B.D., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. 11 a.m., Prof. C. E. Bland, B.A., B.D.; 7 p.m, Mr R LeRoy Rice, BA.
Sunday school at 3 p.m. Fairmount Avenue Branch meets in the Y.M.C.A. Hall, Fairmount avenue, at 2.30 p.m. Strangers welcome to all services.

CHURCH NOTICES.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCHES.

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STANLEY STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHUHCH (beside the Windsor Hotel). Seats free. Rev. F. M. Dewey, M.A., D.D., Minister. 11 a.m., a memorial service for the late Col. Stevenson. 7 p.m., the Rev. J. L. George will preach. Subject: 'Unspeakable Gain.' 3 p.m., Sunday school and Young Women's Bible class. 8.15 p.m., Chinese school. Monday, 8 p.m., C.E.S. Wednesday, at 8 p.m., meeting for prayer and Bible Study. Strangers always welcome.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, St. Lawrence Boulevard. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The Rev. Malcolm A. Campbell will officiate at both services. Chinese school at 9.45 a.m. Adult Bible class and Sunday school at 3 p.m. The Young People's Association will meet on Monday evening at 8 o'clock. Prayer meeting on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. Mission Band concert on Friday evening at 8 o'clock.

KNOX CHURCH, cor. of Dorchester and Mansfield streets. The Rev. Isaac A. 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 3.15 p.m. Sabbath school and Bible classes at same hour, and Mr. Taylor's class for men at same hour. C. E. meeting on Monday evening at 8 o'clock. Meeting for prayer on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. Strangers welcome to all services.

ST. ANDREW'S PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Cote St. Antoine Road, opposite Kensington ave., Westmount. The Rev. W. J. Clark, D.D., pastor. Special anniversary services. The Rev. Prof. J. Ballantyne, D.D., Knox College, Toronto, preacher for the day. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school at 3 p.m.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, Dorchester st.—The Rev. Jas. Barclay, D.D., LL.D., pastor, will officiate at both services. Morning service at 11 a.m. Evening service at 7 p.m. Sunday school at 3 p.m. Preparatory Communion service on Friday, April 22nd, at 3.15 p.m. Seats free at Sunday evening services.

TAYLOR CHURCH, Presbyterian, corner of Papineau and Logan streets. The Rev. E. Scott, D.D., will preach at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The Rev. Mr. McCuaig will speak to the 'Men's Own' at 3 p.m.
Sunday school, Bible class and Eastern Men's Own at 3 p.m. Christian Endeavor on Monday at 8 p.m. Mid-week service on Wednesday evening at 8. Junior C. E. on Wednesday at 4. All cordially invited to any or all of these services.

AMERICAN 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. Midweek prayer meeting and conference on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Strangers are cordially invited to all services. To-morrow, the pastor will preach at both services.

OUTREMONT (Presbyterian) CHURCH Town Hall, Outremont. The Rev. I. Steenson, pastor. Services next Sabbath: at 11 and 7. 'Morning at 11: 'The Weakness of a Man, and the Strength of a Boy.' Evening at 7: 'The Life Everlasting.' Preacher at both services, the pastor.

ST. MATTHEW'S PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of Wellington and Bourgeois streets. Services, 11 a.m., and 7 p.m. 11 a.m., the Rev. John Chisholm, Victoria Town; 7 p.m., the Rev. Geo. Mackinnon, Lachine. S.S. and Bible classes at 3 p.m. Mixed Adult Bible classes in McVicar Hall, upstairs, at 3 p.m. Men's Morning Class at 9 o'clock. C. E. Society Meeting on Monday at 8 p.m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Literary and Social Club on Thursday at 8 p.m. Junior Endeavor Society on Friday at 4.30 p.m. Seats free. A hearty welcome to all the services of the church. Minister, the Rev. K. J. Macdonald, B.A., B.D., 414 Bourgeois street. Caretaker, Mr. J. J. Roddis, 400 Bourgeois street.

CALVIN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of Notre Dame and Seigneurs streets. Pastor, the Rev. James Mackay. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sabbath school and Bible class at 3 p.m. Chinese school at 10 a.m. Christian Endeavor meeting on Monday at 8 p.m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m.

VICTORIA CHURCH, corner of Conway and Menai streets. Rev. John Chisholm, B.A., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The Sunday school and Bible classes at 3 p.m. Ladies' Aid Society on Wednesday at 2.30 p.m. Midweek service on Wednesday at 8 p.m. All welcome.

ERSKINE CHURCH, head of Crescent street, and Ontario avenue. Rev. A. J. Mowatt, D.Dr, pastor; Mr. W. W. Smith, assistant pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and at 7 p.m., the pastor to preach at both services. Sunday school at 3 p.m. Young People's meeting on Monday at 8 p.m. Midweek services on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Strangers welcome to all services.

MELVILLE (Presbyterian) CHURCH, Elgin avenue, Westmount Park. The Rev. John Lochhead, M.A., Minister. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Evening subject: 'Mercy, not Sacrifice.'

CRESCENT ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of Dorchester and Crescent streets. Rev. R. W. Dickie, B.A., Minister. Services at 11 a.m. and 7.30 p.m. The minister will preach at both services.

WESTMINSTER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Atwater avenue. The Rev. M. Stewart Oxley, B.A., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Mr. A. Love, organist. Strangers welcome to all services.

ST. PAUL'S MISSION, St. Charles st. Point St. Charles. Rev. C. A. Doudiet, Missionary. Morning service at 11 a.m. Evening service at 6.30 p.m. Sunday-school at 3 p.m. Sewing class on Friday at 3 p.m.

EGLISE ST. JEAN, angle des rues Ste. Catherine et Cadieux. Culte le dimanche a 11 a.m. et 7 p.m. Ecole du dimanche a 10. Reunion de priere le mercredi a 8 p.m. Reunion de la societe d'activite chretienne le vendredi a 8 p.m. T. S. St. Aubin, pasteur. Le Prof. Bieler, preche le 1er dimanche du mois a 11 a.m. et le 3e dimanche a 7 p.m.

MISSION PRESBYTERIENNE, Point St. Charles. Services le dimanche, matin a 11 heures. Assemblee de prieres le jeudi a 8 h .p.m. C. A. Doudiet, pasteur. Residence, 76 Coursol street.

MOUNT ROYAL VALE—Services at 7 p.m.

AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN CHAPEL, 75 Inspector street. Rev. John Currie, pastor. Sabbath services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school and Bible class at 3 p.m. Gospel meeting on Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock. Prayer meeting on Friday evening at 8 p.m. Mothers' meeting on Thursday at 2.30 p.m. Boys' B.B. Band on Monday evening at 7.30. Junior Girls' Gymnasium on Tuesday at 8 p.m. Senior Girls' Gymnasium on Thursday at 7.15 p.m. Helping Hand Sewing School on Saturday morning at 10.15 a.m. Junior C.E. on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. Y.P. S.C.E. on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Seats free. A hearty welcome to all.

UNCLASSIFIED CHURCHES.

SEVENTH DAY ADVENTIST CHURCH, corner Hutchison and Villeneuve. O. K. Butler, pastor. Services at 11 a.m., Saturday. Subject: 'The Spirit of Prophecy.' Services at 7 p.m. Sunday. Subject: 'The Christian Warfare,' by pastor.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE — FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, Scientist, Westmount. Victoria Hall, Room F. Service on Sunday at 11 a.m. and 7.30 p.m. On Wednesday at 8 p.m. Reading room open, daily, Sunday excepted. Sunday, April 17

WORLD'S WELFARE

A DREAM COME TRUE.

Part of Mrs. Clark's account of the Christian Endeavor Convention in Agra:

'Rev. Wm. Carey, a great grandson of the great Wm. Carey, in a fine address at the close of the convention, told how one day recently a paper out of an old book in his library fell at his feet, and on it he read a part of an article from a missionary magazine fifty years old. In this the author said that Wm. Carey has wished to have sometime a great gathering in India of Christians of all denominations and races, but he did not think it practicable, and a letter was also quoted from Andrew Fuller written in 1806, in which he refers to this which he called a 'beautiful dream of Carey's,' and said that Carey thought it might be brought about perhaps by 1810. But he said that he (A. F. himself) did not see how it could be managed and if it could, what could be the use of it, for with so many people from different denominations, how could there be any real unity?' 'And here,' said the present Mr. Carey, 'we stand on the soil of India in 1909, representatives of all parts of India and of many lands and all races and strongest possible bonds of union and love, all one in Christ and rooted in rich riches, bound together by the greater evangelism than Carey or Fuller dreamed of.' What a climax to a convention full of the loving Spirit of Christ and marred by no dissonant note!'—The 'Interior.'

THE IDOL AND THE BATTERY.

(The 'Morning Star.')

A missionary gives the following amusing account of the first introduction of a magnet and galvanic battery in a place called Manana, on the coast of Africa:—

'One day I was showing a number of natives a magnet. I put down a needle, and gave the magnet to one of them. When he put it near the needle and saw the needle attracted to the magnet, they were all greatly astonished, and each wanted to make sure there was no deception. They made the most curious remarks about the magnet, holding it closely to see by what means it took hold. I asked them if their idol could do anything like that. They held a short consultation, and decided that it could not do even what this magnet had done. I thus had a good opportunity of comparing the true God's power with that of their idols.

'On another occasion I was showing some of them our galvanic battery, and letting them feel its power. One man prepared himself for a shock by calling loudly on some idol power to help him. He was one of a large string who had joined hands, and he stood the shock pretty well, even when the others were shouting because of the current.

'So he called loudly on his gods for help, and came forward alone to take hold of the handles; the others looked on very eagerly, anxious to see what effect the prayers would have in keeping off the powers of the white man's machine. As the man took hold he repeated rapidly some sort of prayer which he expected to help him; but as I turned the current on pretty strong, I soon changed the recitation into a roar, and he retreated amid the shouts of the others. He was something of a medicine man among them, so I was glad I had caught him.'

The galvanic battery was too much for the 'medicine man,' and his god put together. So science demolishes superstition, and then there is need of the Gospel to save the soul. There are multitudes who have discarded idolatry, but have never learned the Gospel, and so are in danger of being led into infidelity, darkness, and ruin.

SAVED FROM OPIUM.

(The 'Interior.')

The Rev. W. Percy Knight, of the China Inland Mission, told a story that well illustrated the 'wideness of God's mercy' and brought to mind that precious name—the God of deliverances.'

'Opium is the biggest barrier to the Gospel in China,' he said. 'There are three ways of taking it and three ways in which the habit is acquired. First it is taken as a medicine, the great majority of those who become its victims begin in this way; second, many take it in a spirit of bravado, ashamed to refuse when offered a treat by some great merchant, who says, "Just take a whiff, it won't do you any harm"; third, many inherit the craving. I was told of one three-year-old child, already an opium sot, born with that regular, insistent, terrible craving which cannot be denied.

'It's all very well to say, "My dear fellow, you mustn't take opium, it is ruining you!" He knows it is killing him, but he must have it. You have no idea of the agony suffered by victims who cannot obtain it. I have seen a chair-bearer in such a state it seemed hardly possible that he could reach the inn, but half an hour later, having had his opium, he started on as bright and strong as ever and worked hard until night. Give a man his dose, and his hell is changed to heaven. The result of this habit in business life is to make a man untrustworthy, the farmer's field goes to waste, the home is desolate, for opium destroys natural affection and its victim will sell his wife or daughter into the worst sort of slavery. The physical result is destruction. Officials may keep plump and bear the ravages of the drug for years, being well fed, but the ill-fed man of poverty goes down quickly to his death. Seventy-five percent of the men and women of Shansi Province, where I live, take opium. In Honan the proportion is even greater, eighty percent or more.

'Government, as you know, is trying to abolish opium, but the country is being flooded by anti-opium remedies which are worse than the disease, and the people who take them find themselves "out of the frying pan into the fire." The pills, which are largely imported from Japan, and the drug cigarette, are fast bringing the nation into still worse bondage than was accomplished by the same drug in a less convenient form. Eighty shops for the sale of this devilish remedy may be found in one city, fifty in another. They are getting the vices of the West and not its virtues. There's no salvation in a locomotive. The cigarette company has its own private cars on all the railways. We need to pray about this pill business.'

In a story which recalled delightfully what Mrs. Howard Taylor tells of Pastor Hsi, he said: 'We have established many opium refuges and there are trophies all over China. Many of our leading elders and deacons were once opium sots. A notable instance in Pastor Wang, who before his conversion spent his days smoking, his wife preparing one pipe after another, continually. To-day he is the acting pastor of one of our largest churches. I have never known him to utter a word that would dishonor his Master, nor give an angry look. Few if any of the hundreds who pass through our refuges, except those who quit as he did, in the strength of Christ, are permanently cured. Although their craving is taken away and they go out free, some pain or ridicule tempts them to take another smoke, and only two percent of them all remain free. But such a deliverance as that of Wang shows the Power that "lifteth the needy out of the dunghill; that He may set him with princes."'

POSSIBILITIES OF SELF-SUPPORTING WORK IN SOUTH AMERICA.

(E. R. Gray, Buenos Ayres, in the Missionary Witness.)

The great strides which the Argentine has made of late years have occupied the attention of many young men. In fact I have received a few dozen letters myself asking for information, but in not one single instance has anything been said about the possibilities of Christian work in this city. The inquiries generally relate to salaries, opportunities to 'get on,' social life, etc., etc., and as we live in a city which to all intents and purposes is just as heathen as any in China or India (but not so much before the public eye) we do not feel disposed to take any steps to augment the already large number whose ideas of Christian work consist in going once a week to the nearest English service.

What would the young man find to do on his own initiative if he came to Buenos Ayres and obtained a commercial position which enabled him to pay his way? and indeed there are very few positions that will not do this.

Buenos Ayres city has outgrown itself. It was originally made to extend about two miles along the river front and about four inland. On the outskirts are industrial establishments which are being pushed farther and farther away by the dear rents, and as these do not make good residential parts there are springing up townships all round the capital, not only along the estuary but inland, towns of importance, of five to twenty-five thousand people, all within reach of the city by train under half an hour. This gives the young man a fine opportunity to serve God in Buenos Ayres to some purpose. How many are there who in the homeland have listened to the returned missionary from China or India who has appeared to them as an extraordinary being who has been directed to a class of work quite apart from anything they might be called to do. They have not paused to consider whether they could not indeed be missionaries and that perhaps God has called them to serve him in a commercial centre whilst earning their living as a preparatory training to a life work. I know several here who gained such experience in business life and self-supporting work that now they can devote their whole time to evangelistic effort. The self-supporting worker does not supplant the missionary; he helps him to do greater things.

At the present time there are the following outlying towns with a regular gospel meeting in Spanish to which every earnest young Christian with a message to tell will be heartily welcome. If he could find it convenient to live in the vicinity, he would, by taking upon himself some small responsibility, lighten the burden of others and at the same time be engaged in happy service which would bring far more satisfaction to his soul than if he remained in more favorable circumstances in the homeland. They are as follows: Quilmes, Las Piedras, Bernal, Los Hornos, Lanus Villa, Crespo, Haedo, Moron, Temperley, as well as the towns along the estuary occupied by the South American Evangelical Mission. There are at least ten other places without a gospel testimony of any kind within a radius of twelve miles from the centre. The above places have been started mostly by a meeting in a room lent or hired in a private house, and the interest has grown until under the blessing of God, who delights in having a testimony to His Son in a place where it has never been heard, there are small halls and regular meetings of some importance.

If the young man has the language well and will not be dismayed if he does not see any results for some time there are plenty of places where he can start on his own initiative, but concerted action is always to be preferred if possible. There is not a great deal of opposition to be met with, but much indifference. The Argentines are so used to the mercenary side of religion that it takes some time for them to believe that it is no more than disinterested zeal that actuates. It is quite a common idea, encouraged by the priests, that we receive so much percent commission on the tracts and Gospels we give out; in fact, on one occasion, in a distant town, a resident asked me how 'los interesados' in Buenos Ayres could know whether we had distributed them or thrown them away!

We have been more or less identified with one of these meetings for nearly four years, and owing to the removal and sickness of those who looked after it, for the last six months we have had almost complete control. By giving a short account of this particular meeting, which differs in little from the rest, a good idea can be had of the general conditions of work.

Four years ago, chiefly owing to the zeal of two converts from Buenos Ayres, a meeting was started in a room about ten squares from the station, but at that time the streets were not cut and houses were dotted thickly about here and there. I often visited this meeting between 1905 and 1907, and have seen the room crowded with listeners, seated on the bed, on the floor, or in the yard. A women's meeting was started by Mrs. Payne, which since three years ago has been maintained regularly by my wife. There is now a meeting room holding about 70 people, and the attendance averages about half that number, but often much more. There are three meetings a week, generally of an hour's duration. The attendance is retarded by the impossibility of a girl being abroad without protection, owing to the bad moral state of the community, and many have the desire to attend, but cannot for that reason. At 8 p.m. the people begin to arrive, and we will take note of them as they sit.

There is an old Spanish couple who emigrated from Spain at the age of 73, as she expressed it, 'para tener un pedazo de pan, no mas,' which would imply that in their native land they were in danger of starving. They sell cakes on the station and by a little help manage to earn the bread denied them in their own land. They live in a little wooden hut, and it has brought tears to our eyes when we have met them carrying the cake basket in the hot sun from the station, or when we have caught them at their humble meal. They never complain, but soon they will be beyond even selling 'masetas' and will exchange the wooden 'choza' for a mansion, for they have been believers this twenty years.

Near by is seated an Uruquayan from Monte Video, who was converted in the open air meeting in Buenos Ayres and is on fire for the Gospel, or at least he was, because last Wednesday the Lord took him to be with Himself after five days' illness. The last time he spoke was last Sunday night at my request, and he presented the truths of the Gospel in a way that made it difficult for us to believe that he had only been converted nine months. One day on the train, going to one of the outlying meetings, he met one of his old companions, and in response to the inquiry as to where he was going, replied that he was going to preach. 'Well, then, preach away!' Which invitation he accepted, and above the noise of the train and the chatter of the people could be heard the voice of the young witness, urging them to repentance.

Near by is seated a colored woman, who has been abandoned with five children, whose conversion was not less thorough. She had often been invited to the meetings, but put it off until the eve of Carnival day. She had already bought her fantastic dress to take part in the boisterous deviltry so common at Carnival time, but the truths of the Gospel entered so into her heart that she immediately destroyed it. Her bright testimony and calm placid face has oftimes been our reward for a dusty walk in the hot sun to her humble cottage, where she keeps herself and five children by washing.

We have just visited another who lives near. She, too, is alone, and has lately had an operation for cataract, but takes in sewing. After a little conversation we learn that the oculist has given her a prescription for glasses, and after a little probing we know why she still works without them. She has not yet got the money, and is not Buenos Ayres 10 miles away? Mrs. Gray slips the paper into her pocket and another difficulty has been removed; she can now read the Bible in comfort.

In the next seat are half a dozen young women, hatless, with the luxuriant hair for which the Argentine woman is famous, neatly coiled on the top of the head. They live quite near and come with their parents or brother, else it were not possible to be out in those dark streets. Most of them are converted and we have met them visiting the sick members of the community.

There is also another woman who has been a 'curandera' and is now soundly converted. The last time we visited her she had many things to tell us of the protection and goodness of God, for she lives a mile away in a lonely part and nothing but a love of the Word will induce a woman to be alone that distance in the Argentine Republic.

Several workmen make up the number.

There is no fidgeting or lack of attention, even if the newcomer's Spanish is not very clear. If he can give his testimony at all their joy knows no bounds. They help each other: they struggle on against infirmity and poverty and never complain. Steady, consistent Gospel testimony is sure to result in the drawing out of souls for the kingdom. There are at least a dozen districts the conditions of which are more or less the same, and are only waiting the advent of earnest preachers. Except in a few cases it is not possible for the self-supporting worker to do anything in the provincial towns, although in the second city, Rosario, there are already two such meetings.

A PRAYER.

Lord teach me to remember Thee,
At home, abroad, where'er I be;
O let me never from Thee stray,
But draw me closer day by day.
For Thy great love and gifts to me
I would give love and praise to Thee;
Accept my thanks, my sins forgive;
For Jesus' sake help me to live.

FLORA McTAGGART.

RESURRECTION.

O, glorious freedom from the bonds of sin!
Mount upward now to realms of endless bliss!
O, ecstasy of being, such as this,
Love filling every part, without, within,
While Life abundant doth its work begin,
And Health and Strength, embracing with a kiss
Of pure and holy love, in ecstasies
Of new-born joy, forget what erst hath been!

Life, Liberty, and Love without alloy,
Sincerity and Truth in every part,
With kindred sweet communion heart to heart,
And pleasures that can never clog, nor cloy.

Eternal immortality, to praise
The great good Giver, all the endless days!

W. H. C.

April 9, 1910.

Had a Bad Cough For a Number of Years.

Was Afraid of Consumption.

Mrs. A. E. Brown, Ottawa, Ont., writes: "I have had a very bad cough every winter for a number of years which I was afraid would turn into consumption. I tried a great many remedies but only received temporary relief until I got a bottle of Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup, and after taking two bottles my cough was cured. I am never without a bottle of Norway Pine Syrup."

Too much stress cannot be laid on the fact that when a person catches cold it must be attended to immediately or serious results may follow.

Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup is the medicine you need. It strikes at the foundation of all throat and lung complaints, relieving or curing all Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Croup, Asthma, Sore Throat, etc., and preventing Pneumonia and Consumption.

So great has been the success of this wonderful remedy it is only natural that numerous persons have tried to imitate it.

Don't be imposed upon but insist on getting "Dr. Wood's."

Put up in a yellow wrapper; three pine trees the trade mark; price 25 cents. Manufactured only by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

FINDS HIS WORK A PLEASURE NOW

Dodd's Kidney Pills Cured the Postmaster's Kidney Disease.

Alberta man tells how his troubles vanished when he used the old reliable Kidney Remedy.

Scona, Alta., April 15.—(Special).—"I can now do all my work without pain and with pleasure." Those are the words of Postmaster Andrew B. Nelson of this place. As all the postmaster's friends know, he has been troubled with Kidney Disease for several years past, and has been doing everything in his power to find a cure for it. He has found the cure. It is Dodd's Kidney Pills. Yes, I tried all kinds of medicines for my kidney trouble," the postmaster joyfully states. "None of them seemed to do me any good till I commenced to use Dodd's Kidney Pills. Two boxes of them cured me completely. I highly recommend Dodd's Kidney Pills to all sufferers from Kidney Disease. I would not be without them."

Dodd's Kidney Pills cure all diseases of the kidneys, from Backache to Bright's Disease. They also cure all diseases caused by disordered kidneys failing to strain the impurities out of the blood. That's why they cure Dropsy, Rheumatism, and Heart Disease. If you haven't tried them yourself ask your neighbors about them.

THE INTERNATIONAL BIBLE STUDY CLUB.

Gold and Silver Medals, Bibles and Books.

NEW COURSE TO BEGIN AND END WITH THE CALENDAR YEAR

New Members Welcome at Any Time.

MORE LETTERS FROM PRIZE-WINNERS.

We are pleased to give a few more acknowledgments to-day from our prize-winners, and are also repeating conditions and suggestions for the benefit of new readers, along with a review of the questions for the first quarter of 1910.

Add Bible Study
Stony Creek, Albert Co., N.B.
April 12th, 1910.

Messrs. John Dougall & Son.

Dear Sirs,—The gold medal awarded me by the International Bible Study Club has reached me safely; it far excels in value and beauty anything I could have anticipated. I need not try to tell you how surprised, as well as pleased, I am, or how highly I prize it. When writing the answers to the questions I was never so much as thinking of a prize. I wrote for the pleasure and the profit it brought me in connection with the study of the Sunday School lessons, when preparing for my Bible class.

I wish, however, most heartily to thank all concerned; the originators of the Club, those who have contributed so generously of their money; the judges who must have had an arduous work to perform, and last, though not least, the publishers of the 'Witness,' who have entered so heartily into the undertaking and devoted to it so much valuable space to make it a success. It is to the 'Witness' that I am largely indebted for my success.

I desire to congratulate all who have taken part in the contest whether prize-winners or not. I trust they are all feeling amply repaid, and that through these studies, though we never meet here below, a bond of fellowship has been formed that will be enduring.

Yours faithfully,
JAMES DUNCAN.

Lennoxville, Que., April 7th, 1910.

Messrs. John Dougall & Son.
Montreal, Que.

Gentlemen,—The book prize, from the Bible Study Club arrived safely, and from the little time I have had to look into it, it appears to be a prize, indeed. Many thanks for your part in the matter.

I am glad the course is being continued. I am following it with much interest and more profit.

Wishing you large success in your efforts for Bible Study,
Yours truly,
A. L. FULLER.

Florenceville, N.B.
April 8th, 1910.

Bible Study Club,
Messrs. John Dougall & Son.
Montreal.

Dear Sirs,—I received the gold medal awarded to me by the International Bible Study Club. I wish to thank you for the courtesy shown by you, for you have done all you could do to help to make it a success on my part.

I think the pains I had to take was a benefit in training in consecutive thought and in composition. I am not writing the answers this year, though I always follow the questions as a part of my study of the lesson. For the first three months of this year I taught the Bible Class in the Sunday School in this place.

All I have shown the medal to admire it very much.

Again thanking you,
Yours sincerely,
M. R. TUTTLE.

P.S.—I also received six copies of the 'Daily Witness,' containing the prize list, for which I thank you. It is certainly not the 'Witness' way to do things by halves.

M. R. T.

CONDITIONS OF THE CONTEST.

1. Each contestant, or his or her family, must be a subscriber to the 'Witness,' in order to qualify for membership in the International Newspaper Bible Study Club and this Local Club. In the case of city readers of the 'Witness' it is enough for us to have their word stating that they get the 'Witness' regularly through a news agent.

2. Each contestant in this Local Club must answer each of the written questions, for 52 consecutive weeks, commencing for Sunday, January 2, 1910, and the answers must all be in the possession of this paper within two weeks of the close of this period.

3. Each question must be answered separately and the paper written on one side only. No answer must exceed two hundred words in length and may be less. Each answer must have the name and address of the writer at the bottom of the answer.

4. The answers must be delivered to this office, and they will be collated at the close of the contest, and forwarded to headquarters for independent examination by competent examiners. The prizes will then be awarded according to the highest number of marks won by members of the International Newspaper Bible Study Club, and prizes which may be awarded to members of this Local Club will be given out from this office.

THE PRIZES:

First Series—A solid gold medal to each of the first five.

Second Series—A sterling silver medal to each of the next five.

Third Series — A Teacher's Bible, price, $5.50, to each of the next five.

Fourth Series The good book, worth $1.50, to each of the next thirty-five.

Each medal will be suitably engraved, giving the name of the winner, and for what it is awarded, and in like manner each Bible and book will be inscribed.

All who can write, and have ideas, are urged to take up these studies regardless of the degree of their education, as the papers are not valued from an educational or literary standpoint, but from the point of view of the cogency of their reasoned ideas.

SUGGESTIONS TO MEMBERS.

It is strongly recommended that persons who follow the course should cut out and keep each week the lesson questions in full, so as to have them at hand for reference. About once a quarter we will publish a review of the written questions. It is usually better to send in replies not oftener than once a month, and we propose this year to print an acknowledgment of complete answers sent in month by month. Where a whole quarter's answers are sent at once, if a letter is sent stating that the package has been mailed separately, and enclosing stamped and addressed card for reply, the sender will at once have the assurance that the answers have reached their destination safely.

Manuscripts should be folded, not rolled, and if sent with ends open they may be mailed at MS. rate of one cent for each two ounces. If, however, anything in the nature of a letter accompanies the questions, they must be paid for at full letter rate.

As to size of the paper used, no fixed rule is made about this, but the ordinary letter sheet, or note sheet opened out, is recommended for the sake of uniformity, and naturally the same size will be used by the same contestant right through the course.

The date of the lesson should shew plainly at the head of each page, and where the answer runs over on to a second page, the date and the name should appar on both pages. To avoid confusion, contestants are asked to use the same signature on their papers throughout, and in the case of ladies to say whether Miss or Mrs..

NEW MEMBERS MAY JOIN AT ANY TIME.

New members are welcomed at any time during the year, all that is needed being that the complete set of 52 questions on the lessons for 1910 shall be in our hands by Jan. 15, 1911. Information cheerfully given at any time. Kindly send stamped envelope for reply.

SPECIAL NOTE.—If you are interested, please cut out the conditions and suggestions given above and keep for reference.

REVIEW OF THE LESSONS FOR FIRST QUARTER.

For the Scripture portion covered by each lesson, consult any International Lesson Scheme.

The following questions are to be answered in writing by the members of the 'Witness' Bible Study Club:—

Lesson for Jan. 2. 1910.

Verses 8-9 — What are the fruits which prove genuine repentance?

Lesson for Jan. 9. 1910.

How much virtue would there be in doing right, if there were neither temptation nor opportunity to do wrong?

Lesson for Jan. 16, 1910.

Why is it that the advent of Jesus into any heart, or into any community, is like a great light bursting out in dense darkness?

Lesson for Jan. 23, 1910.

Verse 5.—Give some examples of well-to-do men, and then say which class, as a rule, get the best things on earth, the 'meek,' that is, the modest, unselfish, and generous, or the boastful, self-assertive, and selfish?

Lesson for Jan. 30, 1910.

Verse 48.—What does Jesus mean by this commandment, to be perfect as God is perfect?

Lesson for Feb. 6, 1910.

Vers 8—As God certainly knows what things we have need of before we ask him, what is the use in praying for them?

Lesson for Feb. 13, 1910.

Verses 33-34.—What reason can you give for the accuracy of the statement of Jesus that if we make the kingdom of God and its righteousness our first care, that all our temporary wants will hereby be provided for?

Lesson for Feb. 20, 1910.

Verse 12.—What is the relation between our love and actions to our fellows, and our getting good things from them, and how does this bear on the question of temperance?

Lesson for Feb. 27, 1910.

How do you account for the self deception of men, who, according to the teaching of Jesus, will walk up to the gate of heaven thinking they are saved, but to be turned back as workers of iniquity?

Lesson for March 6, 1910.

Vesrs 14-17—Does God to-day purpose to cure our sick miraculously, like these cases, or are these exceptional and for a special purpose?

Lesson for March 13, 1910.

On any view of the future life, what escape is there from the result of moral law? Viz.: That right doing produces happiness, wrong doing produces misery, that actions form habits, that in turn form character, which procures eternal destiny?

Lesson for March 20, 1910.

Can you express an opinion, based on experience, and stating the facts, as to whether one man's faith may be the means of salvation of another man?

Lesson for March 27, 1910.

Verse 27 — Which would be of the greater benefit to mankind, for God to run the universe, and the affairs of man, on fixed laws, or by miracles?

SUGGESTIVE QUESTIONS ON THE SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON FOR THE INTERNATIONAL NEWSPAPER BIBLE STUDY CLUB.

(Copyrighted, 1908, by Rev. T. S. Linscott, D.D.)

April 24, 1910.

Warning and Invitation. Matt. 11., 20-30.

Golden Text. Come unto me all ye that labor and are heavy laden and I will give you rest. Matt. 11-28.

Verses 20, 21.—Have all sinners the power to repent? Why or why not?

What reason can you give for or against the view, that a sinner will immediately repent, on the presentation of the gospel, unless he resists his good impulses?

Why did not Chorazin and Bethsaida repent under the preaching of Jesus, when it was backed up with such mighty works?

What is the woe which Jesus pronounces upon the unrepentant?

Do sinners now, or will they in the future, suffer any punishment other than the natural results of sin in themselves?

Verse 22.—Will there be degrees in the punishment of the lost, and if so, by what method do you suppose it will be gauged?

How and by what method are the just rewarded in this life, and will the same method, probably, be operative in the future life?

(This question must be answered in writing by members of the club.)

How far will the lowest man in heaven, be from the highest man in hell?

Verses 23, 24.—If Sodom would have repented under the influences which Capernaum rejected, does that, or not, imply that it is simply a matter of the strength of the influence whether a sinner repents or not?

If a sinner rejects under one influence and repents under a stronger one, is it right to put the blame of a sinner rejecting the gospel upon the too weak influence brought to bear upon him?

Are there influences, which could be brought to bear, strong enough to cause the most hardened sinners to repent?

Verse 25.—Why or why not, are culture, education and scientific research, any necesssary aid or hinderance to spiritual discernment?

Why have children, and those with a child-like spirit, a keener spiritual vision, than others with more knowledge?

Are uneducated people, with the same kind of moral character, more liable to see and yield to spiritual truth, than those who are highly educated?

What are the eyes with which we see spiritual truth, are they of the human intellect, or of the immortal soul, and how do you explain the process?

Verse 26.—Why did God make spiritual preception not to depend upon the intellect?

Verse 27.—Explain how, and why it is that God has given Jesus the control of all things.

To whom doe the Father and Jesus reveal themselves?

Verses 28-30.—To what kind of rest does Jesus invite those who will come unto him?

What is your view, as to whether Jesus is a hard, or an easy, master to please?

Can a sincere person of ordinary attainments, perfectly please God in all things, and then find that Jesus's burden is light?'

Lesson for Sunday, May 1, 1910.
Two Sabbath Incidents. Matt. 12-1-14.

'WITNESS' LABRADOR FUND.

Received for the launch:—
Wood Bay Mutual Improvement Society, per J. Stokes... $ 2.00

Received for the cots:—
Walter Bell, London, Ont. .. $50.00
Received for the new hall at Harrington:—
Friends, New Westminster, B.C 5.00
A Friend, Charlottetown, P.E.I. .. 2.00
Previously acknowledged 5.00.50

Total on hand April 2.. .. ..
Address all subscriptions to Grenfell's work to Labrador, care of John Dougall & Son, Witness' office, Montreal, stating subscription the object towards which it is to be placed.

And It's a Mighty Useful Barrel, Madam

In the spring, you know, once the young man's fancy "has lightly turned" and he thinks a solitaire would be most becoming on *her* third left-hand finger—

He bestirs himself—counts the "hard-earned"—hies him to the gem shop—insists on a golden quality *setting*.

For, says Charles: Hang expense. Let the setting match in worth the stone lest both remain on *my* hands, not *hers*.

Just so, Madam, because FIVE ROSES flour is *so very good*, the FIVE ROSES barrel is likewise the best made, *admittedly*.

Because the flour demands a *perfect package*.

And we make it ourselves. Very few millers make their own barrels—*very few can*.

Now, we have our own lumber camps out in the Keewatin district, expert rangers, well-paid to know the best Western Poplar when they see it, to select the trees having both *perfect grain and growth*.

* * * *

And the choice logs float across the Lake of the Woods hauled down to the big mills by the busy little puffer called—"FIVE ROSES."

In big shop and dry-kiln the wood is cut and seasoned, and in our own good factory expert coopers can daily turn out 1200 of *the only barrels fit to hold FIVE ROSES flour*.

Not only *barrel* specialists, you know, but also *flour barrel* specialists, knowing the big mills requirements, devoted exclusively to the production of that unique package—the FIVE ROSES barrel.

Which explains why it is the most durable, most sanitary, strongest: proof against bilge sifting, lost, wasted flour; free from knot-holes or ventilators.

Reinforced with wooden, likewise sturdy *wire* hoops.

* * * *

A mighty handy article, Mistress Housewife, is this same FIVE ROSES barrel; a useful receptacle when empty, adopted to a thousand varied purposes. A long and useful career is before it; and when it has far outlived all other barrels and old age creeps in, the broken-down remains will supply the fuel for many a glorious batch of loaves such as only FIVE ROSES flour can give you.

Don't YOU really want *good* flour packed in just such a barrel as this? Then INSIST on FIVE ROSES—always.

LAKE OF THE WOODS MILLING CO., LTD., MONTREAL

(61)

Edinburgh Cafe

DELICATESSEN DEPT.

Herewith we quote our Latest Prices on a few of the Delicacies of the Season:

Cold Roast Beef, per lb.	35c	Apple Pies, each	20c
Cold Roast Lamb, per lb.	40c	Lemon Meringue Pies, each	20c
Cold Roast Veal, per lb.	35c	Date Cream Pies, each	20c
Cold Roast Pork, per lb.	40c	Chocolate Cream Pies, each	20c
Boiled Ham, per lb.	35c	Raisin Pies	20c
Roast Spring Chicken, each, 60c up		Nut Custard Pies, each	20c
Chicken Croquettes, per doz.,	50c	Mince Pies, each	20c
Lamb Croquettes, per doz.,	40c	Plain, Cream, Seed, and Currant Scones, per doz.	20c
Sausage Rolls, per doz.	50c	Rolls, Fresh Daily, per doz,	10c
Fish Cakes, per doz.	25c		

Our own Special Blend Tea, per lb. 50c

Salads, Pates, and Jellies, of all kinds. Telephone orders receive special attention. Goods delivered to any part of the city.

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PROMPT AND CAREFUL ATTENTION GIVEN TO ALL ORDERS.

SIGNS SHOW CARDS FRED MORGAN CORNER CRESCENT + UPTOWN 2703.

TI-GAMBLING

nise Bill a Step For d, But Does Not Go Far Enough.

LLOWS BETTING UPON NDS OF INCORPOR. ED ASSOCIATIONS.

f Meets Cut Down by One Day.

April 15. — The House of last evening, with practical- cussion, put through to its s Mr. H. H. Miller's anti- bill along the lines of com- greed to between the advo- in order to do this, on a motion to go y arising out of a speech sher in explanation of the e Department of Agriculture rarily adjourned.

ended bill is a distinct step pon the existing legislation, it does not go so far as e friends of the original bill e desired, it will eliminate he evils which have led up roduction of the Miller Bill inal form.

bits betting as a business ces or other trials of skill, on the grounds of incor- ociations under limited con- more clearly defines the the word 'place' as applied akers: it prohibits pool l selling, the advertising for s and advance information odds with book-making or a business; it will put an transmission by telegraph e of any advance informa- s; and it limits the period during which book-making wed to two periods of seven ch year on the tracks of orated association. It pro- the racing at which book- allowed shall not take place the track of an incorporat- ion, either now incorporated r to be incorporated with- les of any Canadian city or g a population of not less ; and it provides that in f race meetings at which pacing is the feature book- all not be allowed if the is continued for more than in any one week or more ys in any year.

er, in a short speech, ex- reasons for agreeing to ompromise bill after declin- so on the night an adverse he original bill was given se. He said the supporters as originally introduced had a choice of renewing the gislation, such as they de- ccept a compromise. He w what the result of a fight but it was clear that in he modified bill a good deal gained. A gentleman not with the Moral Reform As- out who had taken a part for the original bill subse- s defeat, advised Mr. Miller ept any compromise. More e had assured him that it haps, be assuming too great bility not to accept some- than the bill. Mr. Miller as of the opinion that, that's roper view to take. He that if a compromise had ccepted it would have been at the advocates of the bill anxious to win a fight to en- he compromise bill, Mr. satisfied, was a big step

ssed the opinion that many of those who had opposed the bill were actuated by a sincere desire to make racing clean and this had been a consideration in inclining him to accept the compromise.

He went on to say that he did not accept the compromise offered previously, for the reason that he did not like it. Much had been gained by not accepting it. The length of meetings had been cut down by one day. Then the clause in the first proposed compromise permitting betting between individuals was drafted in such a way that the book-maker might have been exempted. He would, doubtless, be criticised in some quarters for having accepted a compromise at all, but he would not mind that. In accepting a compromise the advocates of the bill did not concede that it was right to allow the business of betting.

Mr. Miller denied the statement that another bill would be introduced next year with the object of getting more, in the way of restrictions. There should, he thought, be a reasonable time allowed to see how the new bill work out in practice. Another bill would be introduced only when public opinion demands it and that would to a large extent depend on how the racing association conduct their tracks.

Mr. Miller, seconded by Mr. McColl, then moved amendments to the original bill, striking out certain clauses and adding others.

Mr. R. L. Borden inquired if the amendments had been approved by the Minister of Justice.

Mr. Pardee, chief Liberal whip, said that they had.

Mr. Glen Campbell said that he was in favor of the abolition of the worst features of racing, but that Winnipeg proposed to hold a world's exposition in the near future, and it would not be fair to limit it to seven days' racing.

Mr. J. B. McColl said that would be a special case, and could be provided for by special legislation.

Major Currie asked if the clause would prevent newspapers in Canada and elsewhere from publishing betting odds. Newspapers such as the London 'Times,' which published betting odds, came into Canada and were sold by Canadian news dealers. Would they be allowed? The Minister of Justice being absent, he asked the opinion of the Solicitor-General.

The Hon. Jacques Bureau said it was not his business to advise the House.

Mr. George H. Cowan, Vancouver, thought some inducement ought to be held out to racing associations to limit the number of meetings. Therefore, the meetings should not be limited to 7 days. One meeting of ten days' duration once a year would be better than two meetings of seven days.

Mr. David Henderson, of Halton, joined in the discussion, and regretted the compromise. He favored the original bill.

Mr. Miller deprecated any further amendments. If the bill was not passed to-night it might not go through the Senate this session, and he was anxious that it should become law.

The bill was then given its third reading.

W. Sharp, of Lisgar, was inclined to challenge the statements of the Minister of Agriculture. He described conditions in Canada as being deplorable. He thought the government was largely responsible for conditions which induce the formation of combines and mergers. More money should be spent on the encouragement of agriculture. France, Germany and the United States were spending millions while Canada spent less than one million dollars per annum.

Mr. J. E. Armstrong said the farmers of Canada were paying practically a million dollars for the privilege of sending their products through the port of Montreal. He said there was a lack of transportation facilities. Instead of sending out a million and a half barrels of apples, Canada ought to be sending from five to ten millions. The farmers had made progress in spite of the Minister of Agriculture.

Malcolm Schell (South Oxford), defended the Minister of Agriculture. He said the department had done a great many good things for the advancement of the agricultural industry.

When the House went into committee on the estimates it was after 11 o'clock, and W. D. Staples protested that they should be gone on with. After one item had passed, the committee rose.

In reply to Mr. George Taylor, Mr. Fielding said that the Navy Bill would be taken up on Monday.

In the hour for private bills the St. Lawrence Power Transmission Company bill was given its third reading after a division upon an amendment by Major Sharpe, of North Ontario, who moved that it be referred back to the committee to insert a clause that nothing in this bill shall revive any powers which may have lapsed under the St. Lawrence Power Company Act of 1901. Mr. F. F. Pardee, the promoter of the bill, refused to accept the amendment, which was defeated by 49 to 32, a government majority of 17.

Major Currie rose to move the six months' hoist, but th eSpeaker ruled that the bill had been given a third reading.

'CAMPING' AT HOME

In respect of food a single man can live well on $7 a month. It costs most men—men on small salaries—$7 a week. It ought to be worth knowing how one can save $250 a year or, allowing a margin for waste, $2,500 in ten years.

The solution of this problem—which just now takes on the form of news or 'fighting the food trust'—is summed up by an old traveller in the laconic advice: 'Camp at home.' That is, since 'camping out' is the favorite recreation of city men, do as a business what you regard as a pleasure in sport.

Said this old traveller: 'On average earnings of $25 a week, I have saved $10,000 in ten years. I do it, of course, by living on $250 a year. Parsimonious? Yes. So all you young fellows will naturally say. I am an old codger and got tired of starving and being any man's football ten years ago. To a man who has learned to live cheaply, ten thousand dollars means liberty for life. I consider it worth ten years' self-denial.'

In proof of his assertion that his total food expenses averaged not more than $7 a month, the ex-explorer showed to the reporter his grocery bills for a load of food which he transported to his 'winter quarters' (a country cottage five miles from a village) in September, and which lasted him to the end of January. Here is the list:

Flour, 50 pounds	$1.70
Cornmeal, 20 pounds	.05
Oatmeal, 10 pounds	.50
Beans, 15 pounds	.90
Sugar, 25 pounds	1.40
Lard, 5 pounds	.80
Lard, 'compound,' 10 pounds	1.00
Macaroni, 5 pounds	.40
Baking powder, 5 pounds	.85
Crackers, 12 pounds	1.20
Bacon, 6 pounds	1.20
Syrup, four cans	.48
Can milk, twelve cans	1.20
Coffee, 3 pounds	.60
Tea, 1 1-2 pounds	.90

Being $13.69 for 'stand-bys'; add $3 for chicken feed (coming back to him in eggs and broilers), and $1 for tobacco, and the balance of $5 odd goes for occasional luxuries like bread, butter, cheese and rice.

'That list,' said the traveller, 'is worth studying by sportsmen as well as housekeepers, because it is portable. With two hundred pounds of dry stuff nad grease listed, costing about $15, a light man need have no hesitation in undertaking a four-months' single-handed campaign anywhere.

The only additions to this list which I supply from my garden are an average of two eggs a day and one fowl a month (covered by the cost of chicken feed); half a bushel of potatoes, a peck of turnips, some fruit and a few dishes of fresh beans, cucumbers, tomatoes, etc. I usually have a bushel of turnips and half a dozen head of cabbage, but this year the woodchuck beat me.

'A thing that pleases me about this list,' he added with a chuckle, 'is that it was entirely "unpremeditated." Extra indulgence in coal and oil, to save time sawing cordwood, compelled me at the last minute to restrict myself simply to the cheapest food possible, irrespective of any "camping" notions; and beans, flour, meal and lard are bedrock. This is the first year I have cut out rice and prunes, for instance. I miss them very much, but can work well without them. I have also had to put myself on half rations in canned milk and coffee, the unkindest cut of all. It is the first time I have used "compound" (axle grease) at ten cents, in lieu of lard, which is up to sixteen cents (I use the whole lard in lieu of butter); and while less nourishing I am glad to find it quite preferable for frying, as it makes less smoke and seems to brown my flapjacks better.'

The reporter, accustomed to city fare and practically unacquainted with the dietetic virtues of flapjacks and beans, expressed some skepticism as to pleasure accruing from such nourishment.

'Oh, it's not what you may call "ebbswurst",' replied the accomplished 'sour-dough' satirically. 'I just live that way and have done so for years. On flour and grease, with a fair amount of beans and occasional game or meat, a man can keep in working order very well. In winter the main things are bulk and heating properties. By doing my own camp cooking I get much more real food on twenty-five cents a day than you get on a dollar's worth of kickshaws. For my breakfast, for instance, eat two frypans full of stuff —cornmeal and potatoes in one, eggs and bacon and sliced apple or tomatoes in the other—all fried in grease, of course. For supper I get a heaping plateful of flapjacks out of a generous half pint of flour, and for dinner I have a pan of beans and dough that would choke a horse. It doesn't sound palatable, and happens to be almost vegetarian, but I assure you it is twice as nourishing as the scraps that are called meats in boarding houses and restaurants.'

'Well, that may be all right for the country, with winter chores to do. But it wouldn't work in the city.'

'I make it work in the city,' the traveller replied dryly. 'Every year, as soon as I run out of coffee and tobacco, I raid your little old New York, and I promise you I come with an earnestness for bread and butter that makes life a joy. I just camp down in New York the same as I do in the desert, except that I have to pay two plugs a week for my tent.

'I always go back to the same room. I keep there a duplicate of the camp outfit I use in the woods—oilstove, frypan, double saucepan, coffee pot, kettle, cup and saucer, etc.; also some boiled shirts and castiron hats. There's an old fashioned grocery store right opposite the Wyndham House, where I can get all the luxuries in the world. Bread and butter and cream, a jar of preserve, a canned plum pudding and some dates and figs, and, of course, the best of teas and coffees, are about all the luxuries. I touch them during the first week. When you have lived on flapjacks and Indian meal fried in grease for some months, you find good bread and butter the greatest luxury in the world. Sundays I allow myself a grilled steak and a bottle of beer. It dopes me for the day. Delicatessen does the rest; not forgetting pies and crullers. I often think the way to enjoy life is not to enjoy it part of the time.'

'Well, you don't find your city rations come within seven dollars a month?'

'Pretty near it; actually they averaged two dollars a week last winter, but I was working at a rush and had no time to cook. Half of this kick about the expense of living is due to the extravagance of wives, who have never learned the good old style farm cooking. They use meat because it is quickest and easiest, and are afraid of flapjacks because it makes a smoke. But as for bachelors—and no young man has a right to marry these days —the way to be independent is to camp at home. You don't have to go out in a wilderness and live in a tent to learn the rudiments of cookery, and the way it looks to me, cookery is the whole problem.—Brooklyn 'Eagle.'

COTTON GROWING IN INDIA.

Results of Experiments Made With Plants from Egypt and America.

(Washington 'Post.')

'Experiments that have been made in India in the growing of American cotton seem to demonstrate that it can be grown successfully there,' said Capt. E. V. Webster, owner of a large tea plantation in India.

If it turns out that India can grow a long staple cotton, it will be of immense benefit to Europe, where the demand for long staple cotton is exceedingly active, owing to the shortage of the supply from America. It had been expected that the cultivation of Egyptian cotton in India would prove a success, as the early experiments gave satisfactory results, but it appears now that the successful cultivation of Egyptian cotton in India is practically impossible.

'The climate, it seems, is unfavorable, and while the cotton reaches maturity, the quantity is inferior. Last year there were no sowings. It was explained that the deterioration in quantity was due to bad cultivation on th part of the 'ryots,' and that unless cultivation should be improved and and sufficient irrigation obtained as early as March and April, there was no likelihood of Egyptian cotton being a general field crop in India.

'The Government of Bombay is taking steps to obtain these conditions, but though sufficient water may be provided in the spring, it is difficult to see how the system of cultivation can be improved. The 'ryot' is conservative, and once having tried, with small success, the cultivaton of the long staple Egyptian, he is not likely to try again. The Government, therefore, will have to turn to America and other countries in its efforts to establish a long staple crop in India—in fact, it already has turned to America. An acclimatized American variety known as 'burhi' continues to give successful results in the central province and in Bengal, and the area under cultivation is being gradually extended.'

TIME TABLE.

Intercolonial Railway Trains leave Bonaventure Union Depot, as follows:

7.40 a.m.—For St. Hyacinthe, Drummondville and Levis, daily, except Sunday.

12.00 noon—Maritime Express, for St. Hyacinthe, Drummondville, Levis, Quebec, Riviere du Loup, Cacouna, Little Metis, Moncton, St. J., Halifax, Sydney, daily, except Saturday.

Saturday, only, 12.00 noon, for St. Hyacinthe, Drummondville, Levis, Quebec, Riviere du Loup, Cacouna, St. Flavie.

4.00 p.m.—For St. Hyacinthe, Drummondville, St. Leonard, Nicolet, and intermediate stations, daily, except Sunday.

Intercolonial Railway Trains arrive at Bonaventure Union Depot as follows:

10.15 a.m.—Express from Nicolet, St. Leonard, Drummondville, St. Hyacinthe, daily, except Sunday.

6.30 p.m.—Maritime Express, Sydney, Halifax, St. John, Moncton, Little Metis, Cacouna, Riviere du Loup, Quebec, Levis, Drummondville, St. Hyacinthe, daily, except Monday. Mondays only—At 6.30 p.m.—From St. Flavie, Rimouski, Riviere du Loup, Quebec, Levis, Drummondville, St. Hyacinthe.

10.15 p.m.—From Campbellton, Little Metis, Rimouski, Riviera du Loup, Quebec, Levis, Drummondville, St. Hyacinthe, daily, except Sunday.

N. Y. Central Trains leave Windsor Station.

For Malone, Utica, Albany, New York, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, etc., 8.05 a.m., except Sunday, and 7.30 p.m., daily.

For Valleyfield and intermediate stations 10.00 a.m., except Saturday and Sunday. 5.10 p.m. daily except Sunday. 1.35 p.m., Saturday only. 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., daily, except Sunday. 1.55 p.m., except Saturday and Sunday 4.30 p.m., Saturday only, and 9.15 p.m., Sunday only.

The Rutland Railroad Trains Leave Windsor Depot:

For New York, 8.50 a.m. except Sunday, 7.10 p.m. daily.

For Boston, 8.50 a.m., except Sunday, 7.10 p.m. daily.

Trains Arrive:

From New York and Boston, 7.40 a.m., daily, and 9.55 p.m., daily, except Sunday.

The Canadian Northern Quebec Railway Trains leave St. Catherine St. West, Corner Moreau St., Montreal.

For L'Assomption, L'Epiphanie, Joliette, Shawinigan Falls, Grand'Mere, Portneuf, Quebec, 9.00 a.m. Daily except Sundays. Buffet-Parlor car.

For L'Assomption, L'Epiphanie, Joliette, Shawinigan, Grand'Mere, at 9.00 a.m., 5.00 p.m., 6.00 p.m., daily, except Sundays.

For Riviere a Pierre Junction, La Tuque, Lake St. John District 9.00 a.m., daily, except Sundays.

For L'Epiphanie, Joliette, New Glasgow, and St. Jerome, 6.00 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, L'Epiphanie, etc., 8.45 a.m., daily, except Sundays.

From Grand'Mere, Shawinigan Falls and intermediate stations, 11.55 a.m., and 4.20 p.m., daily, except Sundays.

From Quebec, Grand'Mere, Shawinigan Falls, 4.20 p.m., daily, except Sundays.

From La Tuque and intermediate stations, 4.20 p.m., daily except Sundays.

From Montfort Branch, arrive C.P.R., Place Viger, daily, 11.00 a.m., except Sundays.

MAIL US
Corner Farm and Wellington Sts.
NEXT WEEK—New Branch, corner Mansfield and St. Catherine.
All orders filled the day received.

LYONS' REMOVAL SALE

MAIL US
8 and 10 Bleury Street.
We deliver to all parts of the city promptly.

THE ORIGINAL CUT RATE DRUG STORES

NOTICE
The public will please take notice that this firm have no connection with the drug store at the corner of St. Catherine and Drummond after we remove to the corner of St. Catherine and Mansfield Sts. the premises now occupied by Marchand's Ladies' Tailors

BEFORE MOVING
Our West End Branch from the corner of Drummond and St. Catherine Streets to the CORNER OF MANSFIELD AND ST. CATHERINE STS., we intend to clean up our stock. BUY SEASONABLE GOODS NOW.

TOILET ARTICLES.

Lip Salve Red	25c	9c	
Tooth Picks, Hand-made, 3 for		10c	
Antiseptic Throat Pastilles	35c	19c	
Antiseptic Solution	25c	14c	
Dental Floss	15c	8c	
Camphor Chalk	25c	12c	
Peroxide of Hydrogen	25c	12c	
Carbolic Tooth Powder	35c	14c	
Carbolic Tooth Paste	25c	15c	
Tooth Filling	10c	5c	
Toothache Gum	15c	5c	
Toothache Drops	15c	5c	
Nervol	25c	12c	
Cachous, for Breath, ox.	15c	8c	
Tincture Myrrh	25c	12c	
Wampole's Formalid Paste	25c	15c	
Sanitol Tooth Powder	25c	16c	
Sanitol Soap	35c	15c	
Liquosone Soap, 15c	3 for	25c	
Engineer's Soap	15c	8c	
Tar and Carbolic Soap	10c	5c	
Williams' Barber Bar	10c	5c	
Colgate's Barber Bar	10c	5c	

SPRING TONICS.

Solution Iron Peptonates Manganized, $1.25	49c
Comp. Syrup Hypophosphites, $1.25	49c
Beef, Iron and Wine, $1.00	39c
Elixir Cod Liver Oil, $1.00	49c
Three Cinchona Wine, $1.00	59c
Quinine Wine, $1.00	49c
Extract Malt, Liebig's, 35c	13c
Parish's Chemical Food, 50c	25c
Syrup Figs, 50c	25c
Gordon's Liver Pills, 25c	19c
Harvey's Antibilious Pills, 25c	12c
Carter's Liver Pills, 25c	15c
Beecham's Pills, 25c	17c
Kenson's Liver Pills, 25c	15c
Liver Beans, 50c	35c
K. K. Kidney Cure, 50c	29c
Sal Hepatica, 25c	25c
Extra Cascara Fluid, 1 lb., $2	69c
Epsom Salts, 1 lb., 25c	5c
Comp. Licorice Powder, 1 lb. 75c	34c
Black Draught, 25c	15c
Salts and Senna, 10c	5c
Riga Water, 25c	15c
Hunyadi Water, large, 45c	30c
Apenta Water, small 30c	25c
Castor Oil (English), 1 lb., 50c	19c

This is the best season of the year to take medicine to clear your blood. The following remedies at cut prices will do the work. Don't wait till you are covered with pimples and skin eruptions. Begin at once.

Jamaica Sarsaparilla, large bottle, containing Burdock, Dandelion, Sarsaparilla, Mandrake, Celery and other vegetable roots and barks, reg. $1.00	39c
Molasses, Sulphur and Cream Tartar, all ready prepared, "Like mother used to make," large bottle, $1.00	35c
Compound Sulphur Tablets, 40c	23c
Burdock and Sarsaparilla, with Iodide Potash, $1.00	59c
Celery Nervine, for blood and nerves, $1.00	49c
Vegetable Tonic Bitters, $1.00	49c
Vegetable Bracing Bitters, $1.00	49c
Pasteur's Blood Purifier, $2.00	$1.00
Gordon's Blood Tonic Pills, 50c	27c
Blaud's Blood Pills, 100 in box, reg. 75c	25c
Blood Forming Pills, 70c	25c
Health Salts, 25c	15c
Citrate Magnesia, 25c	15c
Phosphate Soda, 25c	15c
Fruit Seltzer, 25c	15c
Vegetable Blood Purifier, $1.00	49c

OPTICAL DEPARTMENT.
Pair Solid Gold Rimmed or Rimless Glasses, lenses made to order. Reg. $10.00. This week $3.50
Children's Glasses, pair $1
Artificial Eyes, reg $5.00, for $1.98
Goggles, sun, pr., 25c

Shaving Soap Stick	25c	10c
Herpicide Soap	25c	18c
Oatmeal and Buttermilk	15c	7c
Massage Cream	50c	35c
Skin Food, Pomona	50c	20c
Cold Cream	15c	9c
Benzoin and Almond	50c	24c
Witch Hazel Cream	85c	21c
Marquis Cream	50c	25c
Violet Ammonia	35c	20c
Violet Cream	25c	16c
Bay Rum	25c	13c
Witch Hazel, 8 ozs.	25c	13c
Face Cloths	15c	5c
Complexion Brushes	50c	25c
Face Sponges	25c	15c
Eyebrow Pencils	25c	10c
Eye Water	25c	19c
Face Powder, Veloute	50c	23c
Violet Powder, Fear's	15c	8c
Talcum Powder	15c	5c
Mennen's Talcum	25c	14c
Williams' Talcum	35c	19c
Colgate's Talcum	25c	19c
Pompadour Talcum	25c	10c
Talcum Powder, in bulk	25c	5c
Black Head Eradicators	15c	8c
Rouge	15c	5c
Powder Puffs	25c	10c
Face Chamois	10c	5c
Face Cologne	35c	19c
Occidental Face Cream	$2.00	49c
Almond Meal, Rimmel's	35c	18c
Derma Viva Cream	50c	39c
Depilatory, Hair Destroyer	$1.00	50c
Camphor Ice	15c	9c
Glycerine Rose Water	20c	12c
Liquid Egg Shampoo	25c	19c
Children's Clean Head Lotion	35c	19c
English Shampoo Powders	15c	5c
French Crystal Brilliantine	75c	25c
Gordon's Hair Restorer	1.00	49c
Rum and Quinine Hair Tonic	50c	29c
Kapeco Dandruff Cure	50c	28c
Pomade Vaseline	25c	8c
Lyons' Hair Tonic	25c	17c
Hemaglobin Hair Capsules	1.00	69c
Lime Juice and Glycerine	35c	17c
Dameschinsky's Hair Dye	1.00	69c
Shampoo Soap, French	35c	14c
Fine Combs, Black	25c	15c
Hair Brush, pure bristles	3.50	98c

Bath Brushes	Bath Mitts
Bath Sponges	Bath Shower
Bath Cloths	Bath Sea Salt
Bath Soap	Bath Cologne
Water Softener	Bath Ammonia
Deodor Cream	Bath Thermometer
Body Talcum	Foot Powder
Loofah Shoes	Rubber Sponges
Bath Caps	Friction Straps
Bath Gloves	Loofahs

Hand Cleaner	15c	8c
Nail Scrubs	10c	5c
Nail Brushes	25c	15c
Nail Files	25c	10c
Nail Clippers	25c	15c
Nail Polish	35c	18c
Nail Buffers	50c	29c
Manicure Sets, complete	50c	19c
Orange Wood Sticks	10c, 3 for	5c
Nail Scissors	75c	39c
Nail Paste	35c	18c
Rubber Gloves	1.25	49c
Carbolized Toilet Water	50c	19c
Emery Boards, 12 in pkg.	20c	9c

HOUSEHOLD GOODS

Lyons' Bed Bug Poison, 25c	12c
do. gal., $4.	$1.00
Javelle Water, 10c	5c
Formalin Solution, 50c	23c
do. Lamps, 75c	23c
Creso-Naptnal Disinfectant, 25c	17c
Borax, lb., 25c	8c
Carpet Powder, 25c	15c
Silver Soap, 25c	15c
Sulphur Fumigators, 10c	5c
Insect Powder and Blower Box, 15c	5c
Roach Killer, 25c	15c
Insect Powder, lb., 75c	23c
Furniture Polish, 25c	15c
Oxgall Soap, 15c	10c
Electro Silicon, 15c	10c
Chamois Skins	5c to $3.00
Whiting, lb., 15c	5c
Chloride of Lime, 25c	12c
Rat Poison, 25c	5c
Soberite Cleans Everything, lb., 10c	3c
Oxalic Acid, lb., 35c	19c
Carbolic Powder, lb., 25c	15c
Permanganate Potash, lb., 75c	35c
Copperas, 20c,	5c
Dexterine, 45c,	20c
Floor Wax, lb., 55c	35c
Floor Polish, lb., 50c	24c
Bon Ami Soap, 15c	10c
Salts Lemon, 15c	5c
Brass Polishes 15c	5c
French Chalk, lb., 15c	5c
Cement, Army and Navy, 25c	7c
Wood Alcohol, gallon, $2.00	$1.00
Washing Soda, lb., 10c	5c
Household Sponges, 40c	25c

SPECIAL.

Rubber Sheeting, yd., $1.50	79c
Invalid Rings and Cushions, $5.00	$1.98
Elastic Stockings, $2.75	$1.98
Aprons, Rubber, $2.75	$1.98
Enamel Bidets, Douche Pans,	$4.98
Enamel Bed Pans, $1.75	$1.18
Female Safety Syringe, $5.00	$1.79
Breast Pumps, 50c	19c
Catheters, 50c	19c
Clinical Thermometers, $1.25	49c
Charis (Nurses') Free.	
Ear Trumpets, $5.00	$2.98
Enema Syringes, $1.25	49c
Hot Water Bottles, $1.50	79c
Hypodermic Syringes, $2.00	$1.20
Ice Bags, 75c	29c
Maternity Sets	$4.20
Irrigators, $1.65	79c
Sponge Bags, 50c	21c
China Bed Pans, $1.25	68c
Urinals, $1.25	49c
Special — Bottle Pasteur's Emulsion Cod Liver Oil, $1.00,	34c
Zambuk, Regular 50c, Special	33c
Lawn Grass Seed, per package	15c
Pure Gum Camphor, Reg. 1.60 lb.	89c

TRUSSES.
Largest stock in Canada. Fit guaranteed.
New York Water Pad, reg. $3.50, for 98c
Doctors' patients fitted to their order; also Abdominal Belts and Supporters, Body Belts, all weights, shapes and sizes, Obesity Belts, Maternity and Kidney Belts sent on approval or fitted at our private rooms.
The great MacDonald Electric Belt has been sold as high as $40. Our price, complete, $5. Medical advice free.
Crutches, reg. $1.50, a pair $1.18

SPECIAL

		Sale Price
Nasal Bath	35c	15c
Nasal Douche	1.00	39c
Indian Catarrh Cure	50c	11c
Andrews' Catarrh Balm	25c	15c
Kenson's Catarrh Balm	25c	18c
Ozonic Catarrh Inhalers (sure cure)	3.00	1.49
Dobell's Tablets, per 100	1.00	35c
Seller's Tablets, per 100		35c
Nasal Atomizer and Spray	1.50	49c
Antiseptic Nose Wash	35c	15c

SPECIAL

		Sale Price
Cork Respirators	50c	21c
Red Nose Cure	1.00	49c
Cloth Balls	25c	15c
Benzine and Gasoline	25c	10c
Ammonia	25c	10c
Ammonia, gal.	1.00	39c
Erasive Soap	25c	15c
Soap Bark	10c	4c
Kapeco Clothes Cleaner	35c	17c
Rice Flour	10c	5c
Pipe Clay	10c	3c
Blanco	15c	8c
Straw Hat Enamel	15c	10c

SPECIAL

		Sale Price.
Maypole Soap	15c	8c
Diamond Dyes	10c	7c
Straw Hat Bleache	15c	5c
Whisks	25c	13c
Clothes Brushes	50c	19c

OPTICAL DEPARTMENT.
Eyes tested free. Doctor and Optician in charge of this department. Satisfaction guaranteed or your money refunded.



A Telephone On Your Desk

our Own City and her City, Town, Village and Country
Within a Radius of 1000 Miles
Constantly at Your Elbow

service is so comprehensive, prompt, convenient and as the

TELEPHONE WAY

ur business growing, the Telephone Service growing hone Trade Increasing, are your telephone facilities o give customers satisfaction?
hone Trade demands the best facilities. The Contract nt can give you a reliable "service report" which will u to consider the efficiency of your service intelligently. telephone is the centre of the whole system.

ELL TELEPHONE COMPANY OF CANADA.

CHAPMAN'S BOOKLOVERS' LIBRARY NOW OPEN
an entirely new stock of books. Subscriptions taken ly or yearly. Unexpired memberships with Booklovers' Library of Canada, Montreal ch, will be honored and completed by us.
MAN'S BOOKSTORE 513 St. Catherine Street West (Three doors west of Peel)

SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES.



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

TUTOR AND CONSULTING ENGINEER —Private instruction given for matriculation and university examinations. Address, M. DAY BALDWIN, M.A., 194 Park avenue. Telephone Uptown 1619.

SPRING CLEANING should bring RE-GILDING and RESTORING of OLD PICTURE FRAMES and RE-FRAMING of pictures generally. We are experts at that. Tel. up 2696 or call and we will give you estimates.
JOHNSON & COPPING
634 St. CATHERINE STREET, W.
(Between Mountain and Crescent.)

Large Factory For Sale
I have for sale the greatest bargain on the St. Lawrence River, between Toronto and Quebec. Large frontage on St. Lawrence River, with Wharf, C.P.R. and G.T.R. tracks alongside. Bonus and free taxation.
JOHN FINDLAY,
Tels., Main 1908-1909. 30 St. John Street.

FACTORY SITES
WITH CANAL FRONTAGE
1,700 feet frontage on Lachine Canal for sale cheap. C.P.R. and G.T.R. tracks pass property; ground adjoining for workmen's houses.
JOHN FINDLAY,
Tels., Main 1908-1909. 30 St. John Street.

DORVAL
Lake Front Residence FOR SALE
Beautifully situated and substantially built residence, containing 10 rooms, bathroom, furnace, etc. House in excellent repair and drainage perfect. Possession in May. Price right and terms to suit.
JOHN FINDLAY,
Phones, Main 1908-1909. 30 St. John St.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

Notices of birth, 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 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 be given.

MARRIED.

DRUMMOND — FARRER — On April 14, 1910, at All Saints' Church, Ottawa, by the Rev. A. W. Mackey, Norman W. Drummond, son of R. J. Drummond, of Perth, to Elsa Maud Farrer, of Ottawa.

DUNLEVIE — TEMPLEMAN — At St. Paul's Church, Toronto, on April 12, 1910, by the Rev. Canon Cody, F. S. Dunlevie, Esq., barrister, of Ottawa, to Ada Catherine Templeman, eldest daughter of Captain J. H. Templeman, of Lovering, Ont.

GUMMERSON — GUTHRIE — On April 12, 1910, by the Rev. H. V. Thompson, rector of St. John's, Dixie, Ont. Winnifred E., only daughter of Mrs. W. O. Guthrie, and niece of Mr. B. F. Ross Goldthorp, Woodside Farm, Toronto Township, to Wellington B. Gummerson, Cooksville.

ROBERTSON—LIDDELL — At the residence of the bride's mother, 127 Irving avenue, Westmount, on April 14, 1910, by the Rev. W. J. Clark, D.D., Emma Clare Liddell, eldest daughter of the late Wm. Liddell, to William Robertson, of Philadelphia.

DIED.

BRADY—In this city, on Friday, April 15, 1910, at 89 University street, William Brady.

Funeral on Monday, April 18th, at 2.30 p.m. Friends and acquaintances are invited to attend.

Toronto, Kingston and Chicago papers will please copy.

DAVIS—At the residence of her husband, at Aylmer, Que., on April 12, 1910, Charlotte Munharvey, beloved wife of James Davis, aged 66 years and 10 months.

FRASER — In Brandon, Man., on April 11, 1910, Minnie Fraser, wife of Dr. M. S. Fraser, eldest daughter of Dr. L. B. Powns, of Port Hope, Ont.

HEPBURN—In this city, on April 14, 1910, Annie McDonald, wife of Donald K. Hepburn.

HOWITT — On April 12, 1910, at San Rafael, Cal., Alice, wife of Dr. H. O. Howitt, San Rafael, and daughter-in-law of Mrs. C. J. H. Winstanley, of Toronto.

SCOTT — On April 14, 1910, at his late residence, Montreal, of heart failure, W. W. Scott, of the W. W. Scott Co., son of the late William Scott.

Funeral private.

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.

SEALE & SON
Funeral Directors
312 Dorchester St. West.
Phone Up 969. Residence, Up 2671

TENDERS FOR TIMBER.

Tenders sealed and endorsed "Tender," addressed to the undersigned, will be received up to noon on **Tuesday, 26th April, 1910,** for timber for 1910.

Copies of specification and tender forms can be had upon application to Mr. F. W. COWIE, Chief Engineer.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

DAVID SEATH,
Secretary-Treasurer.

57 Common Street,
Montreal, 14th April, 1910.

DAMAGED HULL FOR SALE.

Sealed offers for the purchase of the damaged wooden hull of the Steamer 'Prescott' as she lies at the Mackay Pier in the Harbor of Montreal, will be received by the undersigned up to noon on **Tuesday, the 19th of April, 1910.**

Permission to inspect the Hull may be obtained upon application to F. W. COWIE, Esq., Chief Engineer.

The highest or any offer not necessarily accepted.

DAVID SEATH,
Secretary.

57 Common street,
Montreal, April 13th, 1910.

Customs House SALE

The undersigned are instructed by R. S. WHITE, Esq., Collector of Customs for Port of Montreal, to sell by Public Auction, at Examining Warehouse, 65 Common street, Montreal, on

MONDAY, APRIL 25th, 1910,

and following days, the following goods, as per catalogue, and contained in the above premises:—

1. Duty paid goods to December 31st, 1909.
2. Collectors order to December 31st, 1909.
3. Goods from Store.
4. Express unclaimed goods to December 31st, 1909.
5. Freight unclaimed goods to December 31st, 1909.
6. Goods over five years in Bond.
7. Seizures.

CASH.

A Deposit of 10 percent will be required on the adjudgment of each lot.

SALE AT 10 O'CLOCK A.M.

MARCOTTE FRERES,
Auctioneers.

MONTREAL'S IDEAL HOMELAND 20 MINUTES FROM HEART OF CITY

PARKDALE
MONTCLAIR
NEW WESTMOUNT
WESTMOUNT PLATEAU

INVESTORS!

-Call--Write--Telephone--Telegraph-

One of the most picturesque portions of **PARKDALE** is now being opened up, just north of Cedar avenue, skirting the miniature forest.

As only a few hundred lots will be placed on the market, **PROMPT ACTION** is imperative.

Hundreds of thousands have been expended and many thousands more will be expended to make this aristocratic million dollar development even more enticing.

The splendid profits made with ease and absolute safety by investors are nothing compared with the profits which will be made by those who buy now.

IN A NUT-SHELL YOU GET

Perfect Titles; 350 feet Altitude; Purest Air; Crystal Clear Lake St. Louis Water; Electric Light; Telephones; A Park; A Circle Reserve; Street Entrances; Sidewalks; 40 Miles Street Frontage on Wide, Macadamized Avenues, Boulevarded; High, Level, Dry, Spacious 4600 sq. ft. (40 x 115) Homesites; No Lanes, Factories, Saloons, or Shacks; Churches, Schools and Stores at Hand; Everything Under the Sun for the Comfort and Welfare of the Homeseeker.

$25 Down & $5 Monthly Secures any Lot.

Westmount Plateau and Montclair Land Offices open to-day and to-morrow, and week days, 1 to 5 p.m.

Sturdy and Progressive Municipal Government in Notre Dame de Grace Now.

COME OUT TO-DAY
SHERBROOKE ST. WEST
FARE 5¢ INCLUDING TRANSFER

GEO. MARCIL & CO.
180 ST. JAMES ST. MONTREAL CITY.
PHONE MAIN 3791-3792

PROPERTY FOR SALE

$35,000 will buy Twelve Flats on Hutchison Street, Cor. Villeneuve, 8 rooms each, with furnace, built 88 ft. deep, revenue $3,376 per annum. Cash, $6,500.

BEAUDRY REALTY CO. CREDIT FONCIER BLDG. Phone Main 7557.

HOUSES FOR SALE

462 WOOD AVENUE.
4731 WESTERN AVENUE.
85 ST. FAMILLE STREET.
54 ST. FAMILLE STREET.
309 ELM AVENUE.
738 SHERBROOKE STREET.
377 ROSLYN AVENUE.
363 OLIVIER AVENUE.
127 MACKAY STREET.
109 MACKAY STREET.
113 ST. LUKE STREET.
51 McGILL COLLEGE AVE.

D. W. OGILVIE & CO. INC.
11 ST. SACRAMENT STREET.
Phones MAIN 3112-3113.

FOR SALE

Charming summer and winter RESIDENCE on Lake Ouimet, furnished or unfurnished; 20 minutes from St. Joyite Station. Ten rooms, wide galleries, fine garden and valuable wood lot; good trout fishing. Moderate price. For photos and all particulars, apply

A. C. MATTHEWS, 55 BANK OF OTTAWA BUILDING. Tel. MAIN 7334.

FOR SALE

ABERDEEN AVE.—
Pressed brick detached residence, nine rooms, hardwood floors, electric light, open plumbing; in perfect repair; beautiful lawn and garden in rear; lot 50 x 190. Price $10,000.

ABERDEEN AVE.—
Pressed brick detached residence, hard-wood floors, electric light, 12 rooms, built by the owner for his own use in 1906. The very best of materials and labor put into the house. Beautiful view of the cities and St. Lawrence. Lot 70 x 110. Price $15,000.

KENSINGTON AVE.—
Choice building lot just below Sherbrooke street, on the west side. Lot 50 x 112.6. Price reasonable and terms easy.

BUSINESS PROPERTIES.

McGILL ST.—
Stone front warehouse, 5 stories and basement; about 21,000 feet of floor space. Rear entrance on Longueuil lane. Occupation in May. Price reasonable and terms can be arranged.

COTE ST. PAUL ROAD—
Adjoining Grand Trunk Railway tracks, about 114,000 feet of land. A most desirable factory site, as railway siding can be secured. As this property must be sold to close up an estate, any reasonable offer will be considered.

ST. REMI ST., ST. HENRY—
Factory site, 7000 feet, with light on three sides. Price reasonable. Very close to G. T. Railway, with good shipping facilities.

THE JOHN HYDE AGENCY,
"If It's Real Estate, It's Our Business."
303 Merchants Bank Chambers.
Tel. Main 1026.

GOOD Block of Flats
Near Dorchester Street
FOR SALE

Price, $24,000. Rentals over $2,400. Cash down, say $3,000 to $5,000. Balance in small annual amounts. Great chance for any one with a few thousand dollars.

APPLY TO
Alfred Benn,
ROYAL TRUST BLDG.,
107 ST. JAMES STREET.

4323 Western Avenue 4323

Beautifully situated house, particularly well built of solid pressed brick and stone, six bedrooms and maid's room, two bathrooms, large billiard room, library, etc. One of the brightest and best planned houses in Westmount, designed by Marchand & Haskell, Architects.

Full particulars on application.

Montreal Trust Company
Real Estate Department,
2 PLACE D'ARMES.

SHERBROOKE STREET

LOT FOR SALE, near Guy street, 30 feet frontage, exceptional value.

D. W. OGILVIE & CO. Inc
Real Estate Agents,
11 ST. SACRAMENT STREET.
Phone MAIN 3113.

PROPERTY.

OMAR OAKLEY, REAL ESTATE Agent, 107 St. James street, has some of the best investment properties in Montreal on his list. Please call and examine them, or Phone Main 1193.

FOR SALE — A FINE BUSINESS Property, 552 St. Catherine street West, next to corner of Stanley street. Apply, LAYTON BROS., 550 St. Catherine street West.

FARM FOR SALE.

BEST FARMERS ARE HEADED FOR Missouri. Bargains in Corn and Blue Grass Farms. Also, good cheap land for home-makers. Missouri State Board Immigration, Springfield, Missouri.

VETERAN LAND GRANTS.

VETERAN LAND GRANTS WANTED. —Ontario or Dominion, located or unlocated. Highest spot cash price paid. MULHOLLAND & CO., 34 Victoria st., Toronto.

THE NEW Y. M. C. A.

Commencement of Building Operations to Date With Appointment of New Assistant Secretary.

The family of Senator A. A. Thibodeau moved out of their house on Drummond street, just above St. Catherine street, on Thursday. This is the property on which the new Y. M. C. A. building is to be erected, and the Y. M. C. A. officials hope to be able to commence excavation work some time next week.

The Y. M. C. A. has a new assistant secretary. This office has been vacant for some months, but Mr. John F. Sinclair, the new officer, comes highly recommended. He is a Canadian and a college man, but has lately been engaged in Y. M. C. A. work in Minneapolis. He is just being installed into his new duties.

THE SILVER DOLLAR.

Would Not be Popular in Banking Nor Business Circles, it is Said.

Despatches from Ottawa to the effect that the Government contemplates coining Canadian silver dollars, have caused some comment in Montreal during the present week, but the rumor is treated as a 'feeler' rather than taken seriously with the result that no very strong attitude is being taken on the subject. Bankers and business men, while not wishing to be quoted at the present time, agree, however, that such an issue would be very unpopular.

'I had enough experience with 'cart wheels,' as we used to call them, in the United States,' said a bank accountant, 'People always tried to get rid of them, and carry paper money instead. The dollar bill is so much handier, while fifty-cent pieces and quarters make convenient change; and one always has enough to carry with a dollar or two of silver—and a few coppers—in one's clothes. 'Silver dollars are very clumsy and cumbersome,' said another. 'We had them in California till I was sick of them, and was glad when I came to Canada, and left them behind. I hope the Canadian people will never have to put up with such an inconvenient piece of currency.

THE SAMARITAN HOSPITAL.

The many friends of the Samaritan Hospital will be sorry to hear that while the Donalda concert was a great artistic success the financial result was very disappointing to the ladies of the Hospital. The gross receipts were $816, of which Madame Donalda and the other artists received $408, and the Samaritan Hospital $134. The rent of the hall and the printing and advertising took up the remaining $274.

Ashes Free

Clean Soft Coal Ashes easily accessible.

WITNESS PRINTING HOUSE,
Bell Telephone, Main 8090.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ALL COUNTRY MERCHANTS.—If you are contemplating a trip to the City of Montreal, and have on your list to purchase new furniture for your house or your store, or for your son or daughter who are soon to be married, be sure that you come to see us. It does not matter whether you sell furniture or not. We make and carry in stock the most complete lines of Bedroom, Dining-Room, Sitting-Room, Parlor, Library and Kitchen Furniture in Canada, in fact, the best up-to-date goods to be found anywhere. We guarantee to give you the benefit of our lowest wholesale prices and very prompt delivery. If you can save on your purchases from 25 percent to 33 percent, you owe it to your family to do so, and it is certainly worth your while to make the trip to Montreal. If we have been able to suit such concerns as the Canadian Pacific Railway in the furnishing of their several hotels, we surely ought to be able to serve you. We make no charge for packing, and give very liberal terms to responsible traders, and the usual discount for spot cash or 30 days. We will pack your goods so that the freight charges will amount to a very small percentage. GEO. H. LABBE & CO., Wholesale Furniture Manufacturers. Show-Rooms, 350 St. Paul street. Established 26 years.

ANY ONE NOT BEING ABLE TO GET a 'Witness' at his newsdealers will oblige the publishers by notifying the Subscription Department by telephone, Main 4090, or by postcard. JOHN DOUGALL & SON, 'Witness' Building, Montreal.

TABLES — OUR STOCK OF TABLES of every description and for every purpose is certainly the largest in this city, and the prices away below the current prices. Call early, while our stock is very complete. GEO. H. LABBE & CO., 350 St. Paul street.

ROOMS TO LET.

4101 ST. CATHERINE STREET, Westmount, large front room to let; gentlemen only, with or without board, or breakfast, if desired.

LODGE ROOMS TO LET.

TO LET — LODGE ROOM, SEVERAL nights to let, by the year; newly painted and tinted. Apply to the Caretaker, 314 St. Catherine street West, opposite English Cathedral.

TO RENT, LODGE ROOMS, AT 314 St. Catherine street West. Can be seen any evening from 7-9 p.m.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.

To Let COMFORTABLY FURNISHED bright front bedroom, bathroom floor; private family; no other roomers. 37 Milton street, close to St. Lawrence and Park avenue cars; fifteen minutes walk to Post-Office. Gentlemen.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.—New four sieved water strainer and splashing preventer. Sample free. Also, one other article. Both fast sellers. Write for prices. Manufactured by the Star Anti-Splasher Co., St. Louis, Mo.

RELIABLE AGENT IN EVERY LOCALity to represent large real estate organization; good pay; steady employment; experience unnecessary. Johnson-Fowler Realty Co., 216 Insurance Building, Oklahoma City, Okla.

FREE SAMPLE — FAUCET STRAINer and Splash Preventer; send 2 cent stamp; (mailing cost); $5 profit made daily and upward; let us prove it. D. T. SEED, 93 Reade street, N.Y.

BUSINESS CARDS.

SIDEBOARDS — 35 DIFFERENT Patterns and finish, of the latest production to select from; extension dining tables and genuine leather seats, solid oak dining chairs to match; china closets, etc., all 25 percent to 33 percent cheaper than ordinary price, at the manufacturers, GEO. H. LABBE & CO., Showrooms, 350 St. Paul street.

WEATHERED OAK, FUMED OAK, and Early English finished furniture, of the latest designs at lowest wholesale prices. GEO. H. LABBE & CO., Wholesale Manufacturers. Show Rooms, 350 St. Paul street.

WARDROBES, CHEST OF DRAWERS, Chiffoniers; a very large range at lowest wholesale prices, at 350 St. Paul street. GEO. H. LABBE & CO., Manufacturers.

YOU GET SWELL FURNITURE FOR very little money at the Manufacturers' Store, 350 St. Paul street. GEO. H. LABBE & CO.

BARGAINS.

EDUCATIONAL ESTABLISHMENTS, Hospitals, and other large institutions can save considerable time and money by purchasing their chairs, wardrobes, cupboards, writing tables, etc., from the manufacturers, GEO. H. LABBE & CO., new showrooms, 350 St. Paul street. Factory and office, 348 Delorimier avenue.

OFFICE DESKS, HOUSE DESKS, Office Tables, Library Tables, Rotary and Tilting Chairs, at 25 percent to 33 1-3 percent lower than their actual value; big variety of well finished goods. GEO. H. LABBE & CO., Wholesale Manufacturers. Store, 350 St. Paul street.

PARLOR FURNITURE—PRETTY AND neatly upholstered Parlor Sets, latest designs and shades. Also, Comfortable and Pretty Lounges, Easy Chairs, Centre Tables (very large variety), Jardiniere Stand, all 25 percent to 33 percent lower than market price, at Show Rooms, 350 St. Paul st. GEO. H. LABBE & CO., Wholesale Manufacturers.

REAL GOLDEN OAK DINING Chairs, with genuine leather seats, at as low a price as cane or wood seat, at the Manufacturers, 350 St. Paul street. GEO. H. LABBE & CO., Manufacturers.

SUMMER RESORTS.

ORCHARD COTTAGE OPENS JUNE 15 for Summer Boarders, with fine sand Beach for Bathing. For particulars, inquire, GRANVILLE HILL, Chebeague Isle, Maine, Box 54.

SUMMER BOARD.

WANTED, SUMMER BOARDERS, Hotel Winchester, Winchester, Ont. Special rates to families. V. N. DYER.

TREES, PLANTS, ETC.

CHERRY TREES — GROW YOUR Own cherries, hardy young trees. Twenty-five cents up, according to size. 55 Showdon avenue, Notre Dame de Grace, Que.

COTTAGE TO LET.

ABBOTSFORD—SIX ROOMED COTtage, neatly furnished, at the foot of Yamaska Mountain; good water, verandah and shade lawn; fruit and vegetables; horse and rig to rent. Apply, CROSSFIELD BROS., Abbotsford, Que.

TO LET.

UPPER DWELLING, CONTAINING 5 rooms. Apply, 70 City Hall avenue.

352 MENTANA STREET, Lower Tenement, 5 rooms, large yard, stable and sheds; upper tenement, six rooms, skylights; cheap rents to suitable tenants. Apply on premises.

SHERBROOKE ST. EAST, 17—NEAR St. Lawrence Boulevard, first class dwelling, 9 bright rooms, modern conveniences, and comfortable. Apply, 63 Sherbrooke street East. Telephone East 1902.

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IN THE AVA OBSERVATORY.

(H. G. Wells, in 'Pall Mall Gazette.')

The observatory at Avu, in Borneo, stands on the spur of the mountain. Behind to the north rises the old crater, black and sharp against the unfathomable blue of the sky. The slopes plunge steeply downward into the black mysteries of the tropical forest beneath. The little house in which the observer and his assistant live is about fifty yards from the observatory; and beyond this are the huts of their native attendants. Thaddy, the chief observer, was down with a slight fever, and his assistant, Woodhouse, paused for a moment in silent contemplation of the tropical night before commencing his solitary vigil. He thought, perhaps, of all the possibilities of discovery that still lay in the black tangle beneath him; for to the naturalist the virgin forests of Borneo are still a wonderland full of strange potentialities. He carried a small lantern in his hand, and its yellow glow contrasted vividly with the infinite series of tints between lavender-blue and black in which the landscape was painted.

The night was very silent. Now and then voices and laughter came from the native huts, or the cry of some strange animal was heard from the mist of the mystery of the forest. Nocturnal insects appeared in ghostly fashion out of the darkness, and fluttered round his light. His hands and face were smeared with ointment against the attacks of the mosquitoes. Even in these days of celestial photography, work done in a purely temporary erection, and with only the most primitive appliances in addition to the telescope, still involves a very large amount of cramped and motionless watching. He sighed as he thought of the physical fatigues before him, stretched himself, and entered the observatory.

The reader is probably familiar with the structure of an ordinary astronomical observatory. The building is usually cylindrical in shape, with a very light hemispherical roof capable of being turned round from the interior. The telescope is supported upon a stone pillar in the centre, and a clockwork arrangement compensates for the earth's rotation, and allows a star once found to be continuously observed. Besides this, there is a compact tracery of wheels and screws about its point of support, by which the astronomer adjusts it. There is, of course, a slit in the movable roof which follows the eye of the telescope in its survey of the heaven. The observer sits or lies on a sloping wooden arrangement, which he can wheel to any part of the observatory as the position of the telescope may require. Within it is advisable to have things as dark as possible, in order to enhance the brilliance of the stars observed.

The lantern flared as Woodhouse entered his circular den, and the general darkness fled into black shadows behind the big machine, from which it presently seemed to creep back over the whole place again as the light was quenched. The slit was a profound transparent blue, in which six stars shone with tropical brilliance, and their light cast, a pallid gleam, along the black tube of the instrument. Woodhouse lifted the roof, and then proceeding to the telescope, turned first one wheel and then another, the great cylinder slowly swinging into a new position. Then he glanced through the little companion telescope, the finder, moved the roof a little more, made some further adjustments, and set the clockwork in motion. He took off his jacket for the night was very hot, and pushed the uncomfortable seat to which he was condemned for the next four hours into position. Then with a sigh he resigned himself to his watch upon the mysteries of space.

There was no sound now in the observatory, and the lantern waned steadily. Outside there was the occasional cry of some animal in alarm or pain, or calling to its mate, and the intermittent sounds of the Malay and Dyak servants. Presently one of the men began a queer chanting song, in which the others joined at intervals. After this it would seem that they turned in for the night, for no further sound came from their direction, and the whispering stillness became more and more profound.

The clockwork ticked steadily. The dull hum of a mosquito explored the place and grew shriller in indignation at Woodhouse's ointment. Then the lantern went out and all the observatory was black.

Woodhouse shifted his position presently, when the slow movement of the telescope had carried it beyond the limits of his comfort.

He was watching a little group of stars in the Milky Way, in one of which his chief had seen, or fancied, a remarkable color variability. It was not a part of the regular work for which the establishment existed, and for that reason perhaps Woodhouse was deeply interested. He must have forgotten things terrestrial. All his attention was concentraed upon the great blue circle of the telescope field—a circle powdered, so it seemed, with an innumerable multitude of stars, and all luminous against the blackness of the setting. As he watched he seemed to himself to become incorporeal, as if he too were floating in the ether of space. Infinitely remote was the little faint red orb he was observing.

Suddenly the stars were blotted out. A flash of blackness passed, and they were visible again.

'Queer,' said Woodhouse. 'Must have been a bird.'

The thing happened again, and immediately after the great tube shivered as though it had been struck. Then the dome of the observatory resounded with a series of thundering blows. The stars seemed to sweep aside as the telescope swung round and away from the slit in the roof.

'Great Scott!' cried Woodhouse. 'What's this?'

Some huge vague black shape, with a flapping something like a wing, seemed to be struggling in the aperture of the roof. In another moment the slit was clear again, and the luminous haze of the Milky Way shone warm and bright.

The interior of the roof was perfectly black, and only a scraping sound marked the whereabouts of the unknown creature.

Woodhouse had scrambled from the seat to his feet. He was trembling violently and in a perspiration with the suddenness of the occurrence. Was the thing, whatever it was, inside or out? It was big, whatever else it might be. Something shot across the telescope, and the telescope swayed. It was in the observatory, then. It was clinging to the roof, apparently. What was it? Could it see him?

He stood for perhaps a minute in a state of stupefaction. The beast, whatever it was, clawed at the interior of the dome, and then something flashed almost into his face, and he saw the momentary gleam of starlight on a skin like oiled leather. His water-bottle was knocked off his little table with a smash.

He concluded that it must be some night-bird or larger bat. At any risk he would see what it was, and pulling a match from his pocket, he tried to strike it on the telescope seat. There was a smoking streak of phosphorescent light, the match flared for a moment, and he saw a vast wing sweeping towards him, a gleam of grey-brown fur, and then he was struck in the face and the match knocked out of his hand.

The blow was aimed at his temple, and a claw tore sidewalys down his cheek. He reeled and fell, and he heard the extinguished lantern smash. Another blow followed as he fell. He was partly stunned, he felt his own warm blood stream out upon his face; instinctively he felt his eyes had been struck at, and, turning over on his face to protect them, tride to crawl under the protection of the telescope.

He was struck again upon the back, and he heard his jacket rip, and then the thing hit the roof of the observatory. He edged as far as he could between the wooden seat and the eyepiece of the instrument, and turned his body round so that it was chiefly his feet that were exposed. With these he could at least kick. He was still in a mystified state. The strange beast banged about in the darkness, and presently clung to the telescope, making it sway. He was horribly scared now. It must be a big thing to sway the telescope like that. He began to bawl out as loudly as he could for help.

At that the thing came down upon him again. As it did so his hand touched something beside him on the floor. He kicked out, and the next moment his ankle was gripped and held by a row of keen teeth. He yelled again, and tried to free his leg by kicking with the other. Then he realized he had the broken water-bottle at his hand, and, snatching it, he struggled into a sitting posture, and feeling in the darkness towards his foot, gripped a velvety ear, like the ear of a big cat. He had seized the water-bottle by its neck and brought it down with a shivering crash upon the head of the strange beast. He repeated the blow, and then stabbed and jibbed with the jagged end of it in the darkness, where he judged the face might be.

The small teeth relaxed their hold, and at once Woodhouse pulled his leg free and kicked hard. He felt the sickening feel of fur and bone giving under his boot. There was a tearing bite at his arm, and he struck over it at the face, as he judged, and hit damp fur.

There was a pause; then he heard the sound of claws and the dragging of a heavy body away from him over the observatory floor. Then there was silence, broken only by his own sobbing breathing, and a sound like licking. Everything was black except the parallelogram of the blue skylight with the luminous dust of stars, against which the end of the telescope now appeared in silhouette. He waited, as it seemed, an interminable time.

Was the thing coming on again? He felt in his trouser-pocket for some matches, and found one remaining. He tried to strike this, but the floor was wet, and it spat and went out. He cursed. He could not see where the door was situated. In his struggle he had quite lost his bearings. The strange beast, disturbed by the splutter of the match, began to move again. 'Time!' called Woodhouse, with a sudden gleam of mirth, but the thing was not coming at him again. He must have hurt it, he thought, with the broken bottle. He felt a dull pain in his ankle. Probably he was bleeding there. He wondered if it would support him if he tried to stand up. The night outside was very still. There was no sound of anyone moving. The sleepy fools had not heard those wings battering upon the dome, nor his shouts. It was no good wasting strength in shouting. Suddenly the oblong patch of starlight seemed to sway to and fro. Was he going to faint? It would never do to faint. He clenched his fists and set his teeth to hold himself together. Where had the door got to? It occurred to him he could get his bearings by the stars visible through the skylight. The patch of stars he was in was Sagittarius and southeastward; the door was north—or was it north by west? He tried to think. If he could get the door open he might retreat. It might be the thing was wounded. The suspense was beastly. 'Look here!' he said, 'if you don't come on, I shall son at you.'

Then the thing began clambering up the side of the observatory, and he saw its black outline gradually blot out the skylight. Was it in retreat? He forgot about the door, and watched as the dome shifted and creaked. Somehow he did not feel very frightened or excited now. He felt a curious sinking sensation inside him. The sharply-defined patch of light, with the black form moving across it, seemed to be growing smaller and smaller. That was curious. He began to feel very thirsty, yet he did not feel inclined to get anything to drink. He seemed to be sliding down a long funnel.

He felt a burning sensation in his throat, and then he perceived it was broad daylight, and that one of the Dyak servants was looking at him with a curious expression. Then there was the top of Thaddy's face upside down. 'Funny fellow, Thaddy, to go about like that! Then he grasped the situation better, and perceived that his head was on Thaddy's knee, and Thaddy was giving him brandy. And then he saw the eyepiece of the telescope with a lot of red smears on it. He began to remember.

'You've made this observatory in a pretty mess,' said Thaddy.

The Dyak boy was beating up an egg in brandy. Woodhouse took this and sat up. He felt a sharp twinge of pain. His ankle was tied up, so were his arm and the side of his face. The smashed glass, red-stained, lay about the floor, the telescope seat was overturned, and by the opposite wall was a dark pool. The door was open, and he saw the grey immit of the mountain against a brilliant background of blue sky.

'Pah!' said Woodhouse. 'Who's been killing calves here? Take me out of it.'

Then he remembered the Thing, and the fight he had had with it.

'What was it?' he said to Thaddy—'the Thing I fought with?'

'You know that best,' said Thaddy. 'But, anyhow, don't worry yourself now about it. Have some more to drink.'

Thaddy, however, was curious enough, and it was a hard struggle between duty and inclination to keep Woodhouse quiet until he was decently put away in bed, and had slept upon the copious dose of meat-extract Thaddy considered advisable. They then talked it over together.

'It was,' said Woodhouse, 'more like a big bat than anything else in the world. It had sharp, short ears, and soft fur, and its wings were leathery. Its teeth were little, but devilish sharp, and its jaw could not have been very strong or else it would have bitten through my ankle.'

'It has pretty nearly,' said Thaddy.

'It seemed to me to hit out with its claws pretty freely.'

'That is about as much as I know about the beast. Our conversation was intimate, so to speak, and yet not confidential.'

'The Dyak chaps talk about a Big Colugo, a Klang-utang—whatever that may be. It does not often attack man, but I suppose you made it nervous. They say there is a Big Colugo and a Little Colugo, and a something else that sounds like gobble. They all fly about at night. For my own part I know there are flying foxes and flying lemurs about here, but they are none of them very big beasts.'

'There are more things in heaven and earth,' said Woodhouse—and Thaddy groaned at the quotation—'and more particularly in the forests of Borneo, than are dreamt of in our philosophies. On the whole, if the Borneo fauna is going to disgorge any more of its novelties upon me, I should prefer that it did so when I was not occupied in the observatory at night and alone.'

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CHILDREN'S CORNER.

MOTHER ROBIN AND THE LITTLE LADY.

(By Kathryn C. Wheeler.)

As the Little Lady looked up through her window at the sky, she saw that it was dimmed by the damp mistiness that comes with the first hint of spring. Between the little pools of water scattered over the lawn the grass showed wet patches that were really green. Even the trees wore a new color in their bare branches, while the white birth seemed to be holding out the skirts of her new spring dress in anticipation, and on the dry spots of the sidewalk the boys were playing—yes, they really were—playing marbles. And the Little Lady knew what that meant—spring had come! Only one thing more was necessary to prove it, and when she came out of the house, an hour later, there it was. High up on the branch of a tall elm, singing and swinging in great glee, sat a big, fat robin, not near enough so the Little Lady could see his red breast, but quite near enough for her to hear his happy song, 'Chee-r-r up. Chee-r-r up. Spring has come. Spring has come!'

The Little Lady loves birds very, very much, and so she was glad to find that a pair of robins were setting up housekeeping in the tree, which was close to her bedroom window—so close that she could see all that they did, and felt herself quite a member of the family. She could almost tell how many of the long, wiry grasses it took to make the outside walls of the little house strong; she was sure she could calculate the exact amount of mud required to plaster the walls within, and just how much of the fine, tender grass Mother Robin used to make the lining soft and warm for the babies who would have no feathers but hers to cover their cold little bodies.

Then one day, after the nest was all finished and ready for them, within it lay three pretty, blue eggs for Father Robin to sing about and Mother Robin to keep warm.

One, two, three weeks slipped by and Little Lady and Mrs. Robin used to talk together every day about those eggs; at least, if they did not really talk about it each one understood what the other meant. And so when three long necks, with a big mouth at the end of each, stretched up over the edge of the nest, neither one was surprised. My, but Father Robin was busy and proud. Too busy and proud, perhaps, for in some way—the Little Lady never knew just how—Father Robin was hurt, and there were those three open mouths always crying for something to eat, and three bare little bodies to be kept warm, and only Mother Robin to attend to it all. What should she do?

Ah, but there was her friend, the Little Lady! She had forgotten about her, and what are friends if not to help out when trouble comes? That's what the Little Lady thought, and she set right to work digging worms for those babies. When she had a large enough number she would climb up by the nest and feed them, one at a time, to Mother Robin, because baby robins can't eat the wriggling things until mother has first made them ready. And the Little Lady would wait, patiently, while Mother Robin disposed of the worms to her hungry brood, and then start off for more. And did Mother Robin appreciate it? Wait.

The spring days had slipped away into early summer. It was farm and beautiful out of doors. Only the mornings were still chilly, and the Little Lady liked to have a fire crackling and sparkling in her sitting room when she came down to breakfast, even though it was warm enough to leave the door onto the veranda wide open, so that the sweet smell of the lilacs and the lilies could get inside. One morning she was a little later than usual, and when she went into her sitting room she heard a soft, twittery sound behind her, and there on the hearth-rug before the grate fire, sat Mother Robin and her three babies, come, on their first venture out of the nest, to thank the Little Lady for her kindness and to show her what fine, big babies she had helped to raise. At last, that's the way it seemed.

And the Little Lady? Why, she was quite as proud of the wee family at Mother Robin herself. And well she might be, for what Little Lady had ever before played Father Robin to three hungry nestlings?—'The Interior.'

WHAT SAITH THE SCRIPTURE?

April 16.

I said in my haste, I am cut off from before thine eyes: nevertheless thou heardest the voice of my supplications when I cried unto thee.

I sink in deep mire, where there is no standing: I am come into deep waters, where the floods overflow me. —Waters flowed over mine head; then I said, I am cut off. I called upon thy name, O Lord, out of the low dungeon. Thou hast heard my voice; hide not thine ear at my breathing, at my cry. Thou drewest near in the day that I called upon thee: thou saidst, Fear not.

Will the Lord cast off for ever? Is his mercy clean gone for ever? Hath God forgotten to be gracious? hath he in anger shut up his tender mercies? And I said, This is my infirmity: but I will remember the years of the right hand of the most High. I will remember the works of the Lord: surely I will remember thy wonders of old. I had fainted, unless I had believed to see the goodness of the Lord in the land of the living.

Ps. xxxi. 22. Ps. lxix. 2. Lam. iii., 54-57. Ps. lxxvii. 7-11. Ps. xxvii., 13.

JUST FIGURE IT UP



OLD WAY.		NEW WAY.	
Washerwoman	$1.00	System No. 1	$1.00
Car Fare	.10	System No. 2	.60
Coal or Gas	.25		
Soap, Pearline, Etc.	.15		$1.60
Three Meals	.50	SAVING, 40¢ per week or $20.80 per year.	
	$2.00		

READ THESE SYSTEMS, THEY WILL INTEREST YOU.

METHOD NO. 1—
For the small cost of $1.00 to $1.50 per week will do your entire Family Washing, returned in a neat wooden box, in a dampened condition, ready for you to iron.

METHOD NO. 2—
For 60 cents extra per week we will iron all articles, such as Sheets, Pillow Cases, Doilies, Napkins, Handkerchiefs, Bolster Cases, Spreads, Towels, Table Covers, Flannel Shirts and Drawers, or any article that will iron flat.

METHOD NO 3—
Starched articles such as Shirts and Collars, etc., done at list prices.

Household Washing Co., Ltd.
"WHERE LINEN LASTS."
DUKE and WILLIAM STREETS. Order and Enquiry 'Phone, M. 3559

R&O

STEAMERS RUNNING
STEAM HEAT and ELECTRIC LIGHTS THROUGHOUT.
QUEBEC LINE — Str. "Quebec" leaves Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays; and Str. "St. Irenee" on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 7 p.m.
SAGUENAY LINE—Steamers leave Quebec on Tuesdays and Saturdays at 8 a.m., for Tadousac and intermediate ports (for Chicoutimi as soon as ice permits).
Ferry and Market Lines all open. Telephones Main 4710 and 1731.
Tickets, Staterooms, and all particulars at
CITY TICKET OFFICE, 128 ST. JAMES STREET, opp. Post-Office.

SPRING TIME IS GO-CART TIME.



12.75—GO-CARTS, as illustrated, all steel frame upholstered in leather cloth, strictly one motion, collapsible with large hood, but with improved steel mud guard and new handle, rubber tired wheels; reg. worth $12.75; only.. 6.45

24.00—BABY CARRIAGES, rattan body, natural finish, upholstered in green silk plush, lace parasol, auto gear, rubber tires. Regular $24. Only..... 14.75

39.00—GO-CARTS, made of the finest round reed, adjustable back and drop front, beautifully upholstered, heavy tires and dark green auto gear. Regularly $39.00. Only..... 20.00

Special Discounts on Dining Room Furniture

EDNAL'S
261 ST. CATHERINE ST., W.
Near Bleury St.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed 'Tender for Wharf Extension at St. Charles de Caplan, P.Q.,' will be received at this office until 5.00 P.M., on **Friday, May 13, 1910**, for the construction of an extension to the wharf at St. Charles de Caplan, Bonaventure County, Que.

Plans, specification and form of contract can be seen, and forms of tender obtained at this Department, at the office of A. R. Decary, Esq., District Engineer, Post-Office Building, Quebec, and on application to the Postmaster at St. Charles de Caplan, P.Q.

Persons tendering are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed forms supplied, and signed with their actual signatures, with their occupations and places of residence. In the case of firms, the actual signature, the nature of the occupation, and place of residence of each member of the firm must be given.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted cheque on a chartered bank, payable to the order of the Honorable the Minister of Public Works, for eighteen hundred dollars ($1,800.00), which will be forfeited if the person tendering decline to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or fail to complete the work contracted for. If the tender be not accepted the cheque will be returned.

The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By Order,
NAPOLEON TESSIER Secretary.
Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, April 14, 1910.

Newspapers will not be paid for this advertisement if they insert it without authority from the Department.

Mr. Henniker Heaton, M. P. for Canterbury, has notified his constituents that he will retire from the House of Commons on the Dissolution of the present Parliament.

ATLANTIC CITY, N.J.

CONTINENTAL
Tennessee ave., near Beach; always open. Private baths; elevator; excellent table; white service; $2.00 up daily; $8.00 up weekly. Booklets.
Margaret Walsh Duncan.

HOTEL TRAYMORE
Atlantic City, N. J.
Open Throughout the Year
Famous as the hotel with every modern convenience and all the comforts of home.
TRAYMORE HOTEL COMPANY.
Chas. Marquette, Mgr. D. S. White, Pre

THE WILTSHIRE
OPEN ALL THE YEAR, Virginia Avenue.
Overlooking ocean. Cap. 300. Elevator to streets evel; Suites with bath, running water in rooms, etc., and every convenience; best cuisine and service; music. Special rates, $2.50 up daily, $12.50 up weekly. Booklet.
SAMUEL A. ELLIS.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS

ADVOCATES, BARRISTERS, &c.

ELLIOTT & DAVID
Advocates, Barristers and Solicitors,
Commissioners for all the Province
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,
170 ST. JAMES STREET.
ROBT. C. SMITH, K.C., FRED. H. MARKEY, K.C.
WALDO W. SKINNER,
WILLIAM G. PUGSLEY,
G. GORDON HYDE.

F. S. MACLENNAN, K.C.
Advocate, Barrister and Solicitor
New York Life Building, Montreal.
Tel. Main 4703

Tel. Main 3091
PATTERSON & ASTLE,
Advocates, Barristers & Solicitors
City & District Bank Building,
180 St. James street, Montreal.
W. PATTERSON, T. F. ASTLE

MARRIAGE LICENSES
ISSUED BY
JOHN M. M. DUFF
107 St. James Street. 49 Crescent Street

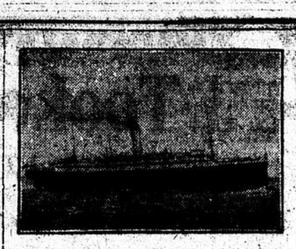
McMaster & Papineau
Advocates and Solicitors
Andrew R. McMaster Talbot M. Papineau
Canada Life Building, 189 St. James St.
Telephones Main 1740; 7382 Montreal

Extensive Improvements to Harbor Utilities Will Mean Much to Montreal

The Harbor Commissioners of Montreal the other day made public comprehensive plans for the development of the harbor involving an expenditure of from twelve to eighteen million dollars and requiring a period of twelve years for completion.

The chief features of the plan include wharf and pier extension, basin development, a 2,000,000 bushel elevator, elevation of wharf tracks, subways to accommodate traffic, improvement of canal entrances and the building of a floating dock. The general plan also provides for extension and use of the south shore.

The plan has been submitted to representatives of shipping, inland navigation and municipal interests and has received their tacit approval. It is understood that when the matter is once definitely settled, no time will be lost in commencing work. Further plans for the building of an overflow dam and bridge reaching from the west centre of the harbor to St. Helen's Island and a bridge from the island to a point midway between St. Lambert and Longueuil were also put forward.



White-Star Dominion.
Canadian Service Mail Steamers.

PORTLAND, Me., TO LIVERPOOL.
Canada . April 23 Southwark, April 30
One Class Cabin (called 2nd Class), to whom is given the accommodation situated in the best part of the vessel. Rate, $45.00 and $47.50.
Third Class, 2 or 4 in room, rate $28.75.

MONTREAL QUEBEC—LIVERPOOL.
Dominion . . . May 7 June 4 July 2
Laurentic . . . May 14 June 9 July 9
Canada . . . May 21 June 18 July 16
Megantic . . . May 28 June 25 July 23
Laurentic and Megantic largest and most modern steamers sailing from Canada. Superb accommodation for First, Second and Third Class passengers.
For all informations apply to Local Agents, or
COMPANY'S OFFICE,
118 Notre Dame Street West.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

Important Change in Time
IN EFFECT SUNDAY, APRIL 17th.
No. 1—Western Express will be resumed; running through to Winnipeg and Calgary. Leaving Montreal, Windsor St. Station at 10.10 a.m.
No. 2—Eastern Express from Calgary and Winnipeg will arrive Montreal 7 p.m. First train will arrive Montreal on Thursday, April 21st.
No. 43—From Windsor St. Station at 12.01 p.m., Sundays only, will run through to Rigaud and intermediate stations.
No. 42—Sunday only, will leave Rigaud at 8.22 p.m., arrive Windsor St. Station at 10.00 p.m.
No. 38—Which now leaves Ottawa 4.00 p.m., daily except Sunday, will be daily commencing Sunday, April 17th, leaving Ottawa Central 3.20 p.m., and arrive Montreal 6.35 p.m.
No. 24—Sunday only, from Ottawa, 6.25 p.m., arriving Montreal 10.00 p.m., will be cancelled.
No. 31—Rigaud local, daily except Sunday, leave Montreal, Windsor St. Station, 6.15 p.m., arrive Rigaud, 7.45 p.m. Makes all intermediate stops. First train Monday, May 9th.
No. 34—Leaves Rigaud 8.03 a.m., arrives Windsor St. Station, 9.25 a.m. First train Tuesday, May 10th.

Parlor Car—Montreal to Quebec.
Parlor Car will run between Montreal and Quebec on train leaving Place Viger daily, except Sunday, at 9.00 a.m. Returning, leave Quebec 8.45 a.m. and arrive Montreal, Place Viger, at 3.00 p.m.

CITY TICKET OFFICE,
129 St. James Street, near Post-Office.
Telephones: Main 3732-3733, or Place Viger and Windsor Street Stations.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

Suburban Train Service
To enable their patrons to take up their summer residence as early as possible, the Grand Trunk Railway System announces that their Summer Suburban Train Service between Montreal and Vaudreuil and intermediate points, which proved so satisfactory last year, will commence on Sunday, April 24, 1910, and will be practically the same as last Summer, excepting that the 1.30 p.m. and 1.36 p.m. trains for Vaudreuil on Saturdays only, will leave at 1.20 p.m. and 1.30 p.m. respectively, so as to reach the Lake Front earlier in the afternoon. Timetables, giving full information, will be issued in a few days. In the meantime apply to Mr. W. H. Clancy, C.P. & T.A., 130 St. James St. 'Phone Main 6905 for full particulars.

Trains via Iberville.
Until further notice train leaving Montreal at 4.50 p.m. for Rouse's Point, and train leaving Rouse's Point 6.55 a.m. for Montreal, will run via Iberville.

Homeseekers' Excursions
HOMESEEKERS' ROUND TRIP EXCURSION TICKETS to Western Canada via Chicago, on sale April 19; May 3, 17, 31; June 14, 28; July 12, 26; Aug. 9, 23; Sept. 6, 20, at very low fares.

Western Canada
THE FINEST FARMING COUNTRY IN THE WORLD is to be found along the line of the GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC RAILWAY in the Provinces of Manitoba, Alberta and Saskatchewan. Descriptive literature, with beautifully engraved maps, and giving full information about FREE HOMESTEADS, and how to obtain them free, can be had at any G.T.R. Ticket Office.

CITY TICKET OFFICES:
130 St. James St. 'Phones Main 6905, 6906, 6907, or Bonaventure Station.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY
Bonaventure Union Station.

TRAIN SERVICE.

7.40 a.m. except Sunday	EXPRESS, for St. Hyacinthe, Drummondville, Levis, Quebec and Intermediate stations. Connections for Montmagny, Riviere du Loup, and intermediate stations.
12 noon daily	MARITIME EXPRESS, for St. Hyacinthe, Drummondville, Levis, Quebec, Montmagny, Riviere du Loup, St. Flavie and intermediate stations.
12 noon except Saturday	MARITIME EXPRESS, for above mentioned stations and for Little Metis, Campbellton, Moncton, St. John, Halifax, and Sydney. Connections for Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland.
4 p.m. except Sunday	NICOLET EXPRESS, for St. Lambert, St. Hyacinthe, Drummondville, Nicolet and intermediate stations.

All Sleeping, Dining and Passenger Cars leaving Montreal are supplied with purest spring water from the celebrated Sugar-loaf Mountain Springs, situated near Campbellton, N.B.

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

The front wheel of the first pneumatic tyred bicycle has been presented to the Royal Scottish Museum.



ALLAN LINE.
TO LIVERPOOL.

	From St. John.	From Montreal.
Corsican	———	May 6 June 3
Virginian	———	May 13 June 10
Tunisian	April 23	May 20 June 17
Victorian	April 29	May 27 June 24

The Turbine SS. Victorian has made the fastest passage on record between Liverpool and Montreal—6 days 15 hours 6 minutes.
Saloon, $70.00 and up; Turbiners, $80.00 and up.
Second Cabin $47.50, $50.00 and upwards; London, $2.50 additional.
Third Class, Liverpool, Glasgow, London, Belfast or Londonderry, $28.75 and $30.00, according to steamer.

TO GLASGOW.
Ionian . . May 7 Pretorian, May 21
Grampian . May 14 Hesperian May 28
Grampian and Hesperian: Saloon, $67.50 and up; second class, $47.50 and up. Ionian and Pretorian.
One-Class Cabin, called Second Cabin $42.50, $45.00, and upwards. Third Class, $27.75.

TO HAVRE AND LONDON.
Sicilian . . May 7 Sardinian, May 21
Corinthian, May 14 Lake Erie, June 4
One-Class — Second Cabin, Havre—London, $42.50; Havre, $45.00, $52.50, and up; Paris, $8.65 additional. Third-Class—London, $27.75; Havre, $35.00; Paris, $37.50.
All the steamers on the above services Liverpool, Glasgow, London and Havre, are fitted with cold storage.

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

THE CANADIAN NORTHERN
ROYAL LINE
New Triple Screw Turbine Steamships
MODERN TO THE MINUTE.

From Bristol.	Sailings.	From Montreal
May 12....ROYAL EDWARD		May 21
May 26....ROYAL GEORGE		June 9
June 9....ROYAL EDWARD		June 23
June 23....ROYAL GEORGE		July 7

and fortnightly on Thursdays thereafter.

THE FAST ROUTE
....BETWEEN....
CANADA and GREAT BRITAIN
For rates and reservations apply to any STEAMSHIP AGENT, OR GUY TOMBS, Gen. Pass. Agt., C.N.Q.Ry., Imperial Bank Building, Montreal.
A. H. Davis, Pass. Agents, C.N. S.S. Co.

EMPRESSES
CANADIAN PACIFIC ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP LINE
ST. JOHN, N.B., to LIVERPOOL.
April 22. . . . . Empress of Ireland
SPECIAL SAILING.
SS. LAKE ERIE to sail from St. John, April 21st, to London direct.
MONTREAL-QUEBEC-LIVERPOOL
May 6 . . . . . Empress of Britain
May 12 . . . . . Lake Champlain
May 20 . . . . . Emp. of Ireland
May 26 . . . . . Lake Manitoba
June 3rd . . . . Empress of Britain
Tickets and information from any Steamship Agent, or
W. G. Annable, Wm. Webber,
Gen. Pass. Agt. Pass. Agt.
3 and 5 Board of Trade Building.

Manchester Liners
(LIMITED).
FROM MONTREAL.
MANCHESTER TRADER . . . . May 7
MANCHESTER MARINER . . . May 14
MANCHESTER SHIPPER . . . May 21
MANCHESTER EXCHANGE . . May 28
Limited number of passengers carried.
FURNESS, WITHY & CO., Limited
AGENTS, MONTREAL.

REFORD AGENCIES
DONALDSON LINE TO GLASGOW
ONE CLASS CABIN SERVICE.
FROM ST. JOHN, N.B.
T.S.S. CASSANDRA (Cold Storage) April 14
FROM MONTREAL.
T.S.S. ATHENIA (Cold Storage), May 5
Passage Rates—Cabin (called Second) $45.00 and upwards; Third-Class, Eastbound, $27.75; Prepaid, Westbound, $28.75.

THOMSON LINE TO LONDON
FROM PORTLAND, ME.
SS. CAIRNRONA . . . . . April 30
(Cold Storage and Cool Air.)
FROM MONTREAL.
SS. IONA . . . . . May 7
(Cold Storage and Cool Air.)
MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
Naples Direct.
FROM PORTLAND, ME.
T.S.S. TORTONA . . . . . April 20
Passage rates, $75.00 1st class, $35.00 3rd class.
THE ROBERT REFORD CO. Limited
Montreal, Toronto, Quebec, St. John, N.B., Portland, Me.

Synopsis of Canadian North-West Land Regulations.

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

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

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

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

W. W. CORY,
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.
N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

Pap-Sag AND DYSPEPSIA TABLETS

The only way to cure a bad case of Dyspepsia is to take **one or two Pap-Sag** Tablets in a little warm water, after each meal. Not to observe this simple and easy rule is to remain depressed with all kinds of stomach disorders, such as **Heartburn, Fetid Breath, Gastritis, Flatulence and Indigestion.**

For sale by all Druggists. Sent also by Mail on Receipt of Price.
50c per Box, $2.50 for six Boxes

WE MAIL A FREE SAMPLE WHEN REQUESTED

ADDRESS: PAP-SAG COMPANY MONTREAL



R. J. Tooke's Shirts
ARE A LUXURY

And they will always remain a luxury; but a luxury that every man can afford. Their luxury consists in their perfect fit, which guarantees the luxurious comfort that every man desires.

Prices, 85c up.

R. J. Tooke's Carlo
2⅜ Inches Deep.
Close Fitting.
12½c Each

R. J. TOOKE
177 St. James Street
493 St. Catherine Street West
473 St. Catherine Street East

THE BIGGEST BOY AND GIRL.

A remarkable New Zealand family, containing probably the biggest boy and girl in the world, while the rest are all perfectly normal individuals, has just arrived in Montreal from England on their way home via Vancouver, and are staying at 36 Victoria street, where any one interested in the extraordinary group can see them.

The boy, Wilfred, is only twelve years of age, and weighs over three hundred pounds. His sister Ruby, is four years older, and turns the scale at 242 pounds. Their extraordinary size may be judged by comparison with the other members of the family. Beside his son the father appears quite dwarfed. He is the tallest, heaviest and strongest boy on earth, and enjoys nothing better than a spin on a bicycle.

Mr. Westwood, the father of the strange family, belongs to Foxton, New Zealand, of which town he was at one time mayor. He is an Englishman by birth, but early in life emigrated to New Zealand. To a 'Witness' reporter he said that from the moment the two children were born they were abnormal, and when Wilfred attained the age of two years he really appeared more like a grown up man. With the exception of Wilfred and Ruby, the others members of the family are perfectly normal, and are, if anything, below the average size.

Mr. Westwood delights in telling how his son travelled in England last year at children's fare. 'I think,' he said, 'he was the biggest "child" the railways ever carried, and amazement was writ large on the face of many a ticket collector when I proffered the children's ticket for him.'

Both of the strange children enjoy excellent health.

The visiting governors to the Montreal General Hospital for next week are: Messrs. E. B. Greenshields, E. L. Pease, Robert Munro and H. A. Hodgson.

THE GRACE DART HOME.

The Grace Dart Home gratefully acknowledges the following donations:—

J. H. Magor	$5.00
Mrs. W. W. Ogilvie	10.00
John Lawson	5.00
A Friend	20.00
J. F. Walton	1.00
Norman J. Dawes	50.00
Excelsior Class, Sherbrooke St. Methodist Church S. S.	15.00
John Maw (Ormstown)	1.00
John Johnston	5.00
On collection plate Westmount Baptist Church	5.00
Alfred Walford	5.00
Mrs. Edward N. Heney	20.00

Well Wisher, a large box of useful wearing apparel.

Church of St. James the Apostle (King's Daughters), 1 parcel new wearing apparel.

MR. ROBERTS'S MEETINGS.

Mr. John H. Roberts will preach in the First Baptist Church at 11 o'clock to-morrow morning, and address the Men's Own of St. James Methodist Church at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR.

SECRETARY'S MESSAGE.

As an organization, Christian Endeavor, with its multiplicity of methods and committees, by some is considered complete and the ideal of perfection. We have cause to believe that in these there lies weakness, because methods often receive attention which would be better spent in cultivating the growth of the Christian life. To this end the Quiet Hour was suggested, and it was timely. What the Christian needs is not so much talk or work, but life. It is just as true today as when first spoken that 'Thou hast the words of eternal life,' and the Bible contains these words. Alas, it is true that societies disband, because of lack of culture of individual spiritual life, because charity was overwhelmed by intolerance either on the part of pastor or church board, because sincerity to the Christian Endeavor pledge was found in but a few. It seems that now that the novelty of the Christian Endeavor Society has been worn off and the reality of everyday Christian living impresses itself upon the mind of the young people wishing to join the ranks of Christian Endeavor, that many refrain from joining. It is well for our ranks that new members thoroughly understand the obligations of Christian Endeavorer, and it is better that sincerity be a characteristic of the new members. The need of societies everywhere is devotion to the study of the Word. Drop your committee meetings if they hinder Bible study or private devotion. Drop every social engagement that also hinders. In short, let your personal growth in the Christian life be your first duty to God before you engage in His service. If this were the case with every Endeavorer, what grand prayer-meetings would be held, and what greater works than hitherto accomplished would be done.

THE POINT CONGREGATIONAL.

The members of the Point St. Charles Congregational Christian Endeavor Society are looking forward with a great deal of interest to their first meeting in their new church, to be held on Monday evening, April 18. The pastor, the Rev. A. W. Main, intends holding special services every evening next week, and is anxious that the endeavorers take charge of the first meeting.

The Rev. J. Marshall, pastor of the Baptist Church, is to be the speaker, and invitations have been sent to the various societies in the Point and to the Congregational societies of the city to be present or to send representatives. All others are cordially invited to attend.

ZION CHURCH SOCIETY.

The Christian Endeavor Society of Zion Congregational Church, Montreal, was fairly well attended last Monday evening. The leader was Mr. Forest Moore. He introduced the speaker, Miss Hall, secretary of the Montreal Christian Endeavor Union. Miss Hall chose as her subject the Quiet Hour. She gave many thoughts as to how to become a comrade of the Quiet Hour, and divided her thoughts in the following way: 1st, thinking of God; 2nd, listening to God; 3rd, speaking to God, and 4th, service for God. Miss Hall said that the reason some prayers are not answered is because they are not real prayers; they are like blank envelopes, addressed to no one; they are not born in the consciousness that God is present and listening, and we do not believe that we will receive the thing for which we are praying. Zion Society intends sending a delegation next Monday evening to attend the opening meeting of the Point St. Charles Congregational Christian Endeavor Society in their new church, and Monday evening, April 25, Zion Society will conduct the meeting in Emmanuel Young People's Society. The leader will be Mr. George A. Moore, president of Zion Society.

INTRODUCTION DEPARTMENT.

At the last convention of the Quebec Provincial Christian Endeavor Union the Introduction Department was adopted. The idea of this department is to introduce an Endeavorer leaving his native town or city for another, to the Introduction Superintendent in that city, or if there is none, to the local secretary, where he will be called upon by either of these officers and introduced to one of the Endeavor societies. If the secretary in each society will take note of this, and when a member leaves their society for Montreal or any part in Canada or United States, if they will let the superintendent of our Introduction Department know all particulars, he will communicate with the superintendent in the city to which the Endeavorer has gone to reside. Our superintendent is Mr. Norman Doig, 2024 Mance street, Montreal. He will be glad to hear from you at any time. Write and ask him for all particulars.

On Saturday afternoon last some of the older juniors from Sherbrooke, Verdun and Mount Royal gave the children of the Brewery Mission a tea.

After full justice had been given to the refreshments, a short programme was rendered, which was much enjoyed by all, and we are sure that the effort to bring pleasure to others was successful by the bright, happy faces of the little ones.

Are there not many opportunities for both seniors and juniors to brighten the lives of others? Perhaps it would mean the sacrifice of a Saturday afternoon to arrange for a few numbers of that Sunday School entertainment being given at the Children's Hospital, but we are sure the Endeavorers will be amply repaid if they try it, and be sure to send an account of it to the Christian Endeavor column to encourage others.

NEW TYPE OF AIRSHIP FOR GERMANY.

(From the Boersen 'Courier.')

A new type of airship will be added to the German aerial fleet this spring. The new dirigible belongs to the non-rigid system and differs in several important points from other types. In shape it is similar to a torepdo. The envelope of the balloon is colored yellow to protect it as far as possible from the action of the sun's rays.

Its four cars are directly attached to the framework of the balloon. It will be driven by four Daimer motors, each of 125 horse-power. It is anticipated that the airship will be able to carry forty persons. The estimated speed is sixty-five kilometers an hour.

A large hall is being built to shelter the vessel. The airship has been designed by Captain von Krage, of the aeronautic battalion, and is accordingly adapted for military purposes.

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1910

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MURPHY, D. & CO., 402 St. James st. M. 3242.
ROBERTS, J. W., 338 St. James st. M. 1966.

SCRAP IRON, METALS, RAGS, PAPER.

Dominion Waste Paper Co., 563 Craig E. East 2075.
ELLISON, A. & SON, 962 St. James st. Up 986.
WALKER, J. R. & CO., 35 Common st. M. 1333-9.

SEED MERCHANTS.

EWING, WM. & CO., 146 McGill st. M. 184.
WM. RENNIE CO., Ltd., 190 McGill st. M. 2392.

SIGNS AND SHOW CARDS.

MORGAN, FRED, Crescent & St. Cath. Up 2703

SPORTING GOODS, ETC.

COSTEN, T. & CO., 48 Notre Dame st W. M. 2858.
SMYTH, JAS. M., 370 Dorchester W. Up 1249 & 5153.
SURVEYER, L. J. A., 52 St. Lawrence. M. 1914.

STEAM LAUNDRIES.

HOUSEHOLD WASHING CO., 75 William. M. 3559.
IMPERIAL LAUNDRY CO., 351 Chatham. Up 3633.
MONTREAL STEAM LAUNDRY, 353-355 Craig st. West. M. 3600-01.
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, Belmoral Block.

TYPEWRITER AND OFFICE SUPPLIES.

CANADIAN OLIVER TYPEWRITER Co., 275 St. Marin street. Uptown 1870.
WALSH, CHAS. B., 30 St. John. Main 2778.

UNDERTAKERS.

Seale & Son, cor. Beaver Hall and Dorchester. Up 969. Residence Tel. Up 2671.
TEES & CO., 912 St. Cath. W. Up 1652.
WRAY, WM., 113 University st. Up 2667.

WOOD AND COAL.

BAILE, ANDREW, 69 McGill st. Main 4622.
Evans Bros., Ltd., 244 St. James st. M. 5364. Westmount 19.
VIPOND, WM., 788 St. Lawrence. E. 487.

Wholesale.

ASBESTOS AND ASBESTOS MATERIALS.

CANADIAN ASBESTOS CO., 42, 44, 46, 48 Youville sq., (cor. St. Peter), Main 611 and 332.
CUNNINGHAM, JAMES, 320 Craig st. East. M. 3940.

BANANAS.

BANANAS all the year round at JOS. BROWN & SONS, 29 & 30 Youville sq. Main 4095-4096.

BALATA BELTING.

J. R. Baxter, 102 St. Ant'e. M. 847. Balata Belting

BOOTS AND SHOES—(Wholesale).

AMES & HOLDEN, Limited, 189-207 Inspector st. Main 5440.
DAOUST, LALONDE & CO., 49 Victoria sq. M. 4742
ROBINSON, JAMES, 194 McGill st. M. 344.

CHINA AND CROCKERY.

CASSIDY, THE JOHN L. CO., Ltd., 339-343 St. Paul. M. 1242.

DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES AND MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS.

PALMER, J. & SON, Ltd., 5-7 Debresoles st. M. 1264

EGGS AND BUTTER.

HISLOP & HUNTER, 47 King street. Main 710.

FISH AND OYSTERS—(Wholesale).

Leonard Bros., 29-36 Youville Sq. M. 444[illegible]

GENERAL PRODUCE.

WARD, JOSEPH & CO., 115D Youville sq. M. 4083.

GROCERS—(Wholesale).

CARTER, S. J. & CO., 58 McGill street. M. 63.
CROSSE & BLACKWELL, LIMITED, 10 St. John street. M. 1967.
LAPORTE, MARTIN & CO., Ltd., 562-568 St. Paul. M. 3770.
MATHEWSON'S SONS, 202 McGill st. M. 3534.

LEATHER BELTING.

McLAREN, D. K., Ltd., 309-11 Craig W. M.