Twenty-four Pages.

DAILY WITNESS

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CHRISTMAS SHOPPERS SHOULD SHOP EARLY.

AS THE FESTIVE season approaches, there is a growing realization that what means joy and happiness in many homes is often the cause of very considerable hardships in other homes. Christmas shopping is too often left until the last week, and often until the last day before Christmas. The result is that many hundreds of people on whom the success of Christmas celebrations very largely depend are worked to the





verge of exhaustion in the last fevered rush, and enter upon Christmas in anything but a festive mood.

The question is one which should be taken into serious consideration by the public at large. It should be remembered that no advantage is to be gained by postponing the Christmas shopping. Rather the reverse. Those who shop early—early in the day as well as early in the week—not only have the best service and the promptest attention, not only have the advantage of good light and pure air in the stores, but also ensure prompt delivery of the articles they purchase. Those who put off their shopping until the last moment have to take what others have left, and run the risk of disappointment, besides unnecessarily increasing the strain on the clerks behind the counters, the cash girls, the packers and wrappers, the drivers, and 'tail boys,' and last but not least the great unseen army of workers who manufacture perishable goods specially for the Christmas trade.

This year a great effort is being made in the United States by allied charitable organizations to have shopping done as early as possible, so that clerks, messengers, and others may be relieved of much tiresome work, and their holiday made more pleasant.

Probably the best idea of the value of shopping early, aside from having a wider and cleaner range to choose from, is shown in the following letter sent out broadcast to the citizens of the United States:—

'Will you join in a movement on a national scale to modify the hardships incident to holiday shopping?

'Observation might show many of us that Christmas is a time of hardship for those who have to do with supplying the needs of Christmas shoppers. Authentic records from the lives of clerks, delivery boys and drivers of waggons show that, while we are keeping the Christmas festival, while we are feeding the lame and halt, the blind and friendless, we are lightly reducing to illness and exhaustion the young and strong and faithful who serve us, seen and unseen.

'Every year the celebration of Christmas grows more elaborate. More presents are bought, the crowds are greater; the decorations are more splendid. The problems of the merchants are correspondingly more complex; the supply has to be increased, the pressure at every point intensifies. On the one hand, public opinion disapproves long hours and late work, particularly for young women, girls and children. On the other hand, merely through thoughtlessness, many shoppers defer their purchases until the last possible moment at the cost of unnecessary strain upon salespeople and delivery forces.

'By joint effort of editors and merchants the idea can be brought home to millions of customers that they can benefit themselves and every one concerned if they will do their Christmas shopping early in the season and early in the day. This will lengthen the Christmas shopping period and reduce the disadvantages which, in other seasons, have attended the Christmas crowds. Sincerely yours,

'JACOB A. RIIS.
'MARK TWAIN.
'RICHARD WATSON GILDER, editor 'The Century.'
'EDWARD BOK, Editor 'The Ladies' Home Journal.'
'LEIGH REILLY, Editor 'The Chicago 'Evening Post.'
'LYMAN ABBOTT, Editor 'The Outlook.'
'ADOLPH S. OCHS, Publisher New York 'Times.',
'S. W. WOODWARD, of Woodward & Lathrop, Washington, D.C.
'NATHAN STRAUSS, of R. H. Macy & Co., New York.
'EDARD FILENE, of William Filene's Sons Company, Boston.
'FLORENCE KELLEY, secretary National Consumers' League.
'EDWARD T. DEVINE, Editor.'

There is one great question which always troubles Christmas shoppers, and that is 'What shall I give for presents?' It is a question which is usually very difficult to decide, and it does not help in the least to give the general advice that they should be chosen wisely and suitably to the recipients. As far as one's own fireside is concerned, a pretty good idea as to what will be appreciated can be obtained beforehand, and that without letting the cat out of the bag, so to speak. It is always quite possible to secure from the children at any rate a tip as to what they would like Santa Claus to bring them.

As for the grown up, it should be remembered that a well chosen gift is often more appreciated than one that is merely costly. It should be a tangible recognition of the recipient's tastes, inclinations, or desires. No matter who the recipient may be, however humble or exalted, the evidence that he or she has been considered will bring a soothing feeling that will go far to create the general spirit of harmony and gladness and good will toward all that should always be associated with the season of Christmas bells and carols.



—Drawings by Will Owen in "Black and White."



And now, having considered Christmas shopping from a practical standpoint, let us take a lighter view of the joys of that annual recreation.

Flippantly speaking, there are two classes of people who will this year see no joy in Christmas shopping.

The first is the class whose souls are hopelessly mildewed over with melancholy. The second is the poverty-struck rich who have been hit in the wind, so to speak, by the long arm of what Roosevelt hates to hear called 'the Roosevelt panic.'

Both classes deserve the tenderest sympathy. It is difficult to say which deserves it most. The melancholic certainly have a big call on us more joyous individuals, but until one has experienced the misery of being a millionaire with an attack of financial depression despite one's riches, one really never can tell how truly deserving of pity the poverty-struck rich may be.

To everybody excepting these, Christmas shopping will prove to be what it always has been to the great mass of people, and that it is one of the sweetest of civilized emotions.

Thoroughly to appreciate this emotion, it is necessary to start right in, if a beginning has not already been made, and not only shop early, but shop often. Further, it must be remembered that from now on, it is not only allowable, but quite 'the thing' to be seen walking along St. Catherine street laden with a Christmas bundle. It may be a small bundle or a big one. It may be the corpse of an apoplectic turkey or a dainty nothing tied up in turquoise-blue ribbon for some sweet angel in skirts. No matter. As long as you are carrying something you will be looked upon as a high-souled, generous-minded, jolly-hearted individual.

It will cause you to be recognized as a brother or a sister in the great happy family of the Christmas shoppers. It will establish the bond of freemasonry between you and all sorts of really fine people.

Some people do a lot of worrying over what they ought to buy and how much they ought to pay for it. That is not the proper way to enter into the spirit of the mistletoe season. Even supposing you caught what you thought a good idea, and then took a car to the store, paid just what that idea called for, and went home with the idea under your arm, would that be Christmas shopping? Oh, no. Your money might be at the Christmas counter but not your soul.

The genuine, beautiful Christmas card character, and the one beloved of the store clerk, is he who boldly attacks the shopping problem knowing only that he desires to buy. He should start out from home with an open mind and make straight for the shopping district. Then, as soon as he sees something that makes his impulse begin to pulse, he should say, 'I'll take this one' and take it.

And that idea about choosing something useful is another delusion that bothers many. People don't want intensely utilitarian gifts for Christmas. Nobody will thank you for a gift of a dozen patent leather pocket handkerchiefs; or for a pair of carpet gloves; or for a velvet parasol. What they will thank you for, the cynic will declare, is some beautiful and fashionable gimcrack that they can put in a prominent place in the drawing room; something with satin bows or sea shells worked into it, and painted here and there, with a few jolts of a nice quiet color like vermillion. The very inutility of such a gift will cause it to be appreciated. There will always be a mystery about it—the mystery as to what human need it is intended to supply. Mysteries are always attractive, and besides, the article will so much resemble what superior people profess to like and don't that it will be quite a flattering thing to have as a gift, for the recipient will be credited by inference with possessing superior taste.

Of course, it is quite possible that with all your endeavors to preserve an open mind you may set about your Christmas shopping with a very definite idea as to what you wish to buy. In that case you are in for trouble, for in searching for the particular article you want you will come across ten thousand things that seem more appropriate, look a good deal brighter, and are almost as cheap.

Supposing that amid these distractions, you still stick to the kind of article you first had in your mind. Say, that you have determined to give papa a lounging coat. Of course you have made up your mind that it is to be a sensible gift—quiet in color, yet not too quiet; thoroughly good, yet not too costly. What will happen in that case is this: In searching among the samples, you will be prejudiced from the start by the dazzling beauty of a delicate confection in pale yellow satin, embroidered with lavender parsley. This confection will be reposing in a vanilla-flavored box, lined with pale blue tissue paper. You inquire the price, and the store clerk mentions a figure that gives you a swimming sensation in the brain region. Your worst fears are more than confirmed. Yet the yellow confection has a magnetism, a clinginess, an affinity for you that makes the world seem a dark and cheerless place as you resolutely push the article from you. The result is that you buy it, and you are immediately assailed by perplexity as to what papa will think of it. When Christmas morning comes he declares that it is splendid—just what he has been wanting for a long time. Then he puts it away in a bottom drawer and there it remains until May 1—moving day. Do not be discouraged by such an experience. It shows that you have good intention and a guileless heart.

In choosing presents for business men, do not neglect to take a look in the toy department, and probably you will get a good idea by watching what the men crowd around most. If you had been down town at any time during this week or more past, you would have seen big crowds of business men around a pedler exhibiting little automatic dancing bears. Of course, these men pretend they're on the lookout for presents for children. But you can see, if you look in their faces that each one would be 'tickled to death' to be shut in his private office alone with a little fifty-cent dancing bear. One important thing to remember, if you do buy toys for men, is to buy only automatic toys.

Apart from the mere buying you will have plenty of fun watching the others—the pretty young lady who 'floradorates' from one counter to the other in her new furs; the pompous papa with his arms and pockets full, who is getting in everybody's way; the lordly shop walker who is making himself gracious to all; the young man who can't make up his mind about a present for his girl; and





the little saleslady who chickadees up to him with her advice.

Oh, there's heaps of emotion and fun and excitement in Christmas shopping.

One last word—and a serious one. Remember that Christmas will mean a tremendous amount of extra work on the part of post-office and express companies' employees. All Christmas mail, even if only intended for the city, should be posted at the earliest possible moment, so that the work of sorting may be done as much as possible beforehand. A little forethought in this matter on the part of the general public will prove a great boon to a deserving class. As regards the express companies, parcels intended for Christmas delivery cannot now be placed too early in their hands. Not only will delivery in good time be assured, but every early parcel will mean so much relief from the rush and congestion that is bound to come at the finish.





KEEP THE POT BOILING.

THE SALVATION ARMY IS PROVIDING SEVEN HUNDRED DINNER BASKETS.

According to custom, the Salvation Army in Montreal is providing Christmas dinners for a large number of the deserving poor. The officers and soldiers of the different corps under the direction of Brigadier Hargrave, provincial officer, are seeking out the needy and soliciting the needful with the object of giving away at least seven hundred baskets of provisions to poor families for Christmas Day.

The baskets will contain a portion of the following edibles: Beef, potatoes,



WHERE MANY CHRISTMAS DINNERS COME FROM.

plum pudding, bread, corn, peas, biscuits, tea, sugar and fruit. They will be distributed on the afternoon or evening of Dec. 24.

In addition to the family dinners, a special treat is being provided for poor children, regardless of race or creed. The only qualification required is that they be poor and needy. Friday, Dec. 27, is the date fixed for this event. It is intended to feed 1,200 different children in the Citadel, University street, where a Christmas tree, stereopticon views and music will provide entertainment for another hour or more. Useful articles and toys will be distributed by Santa Claus. Warm caps, mittens, mufflers, stockings, etc., are usually among the gifts donated by the pubic for this distribution, and they have been found most suitable and acceptable.

All this takes money as well as donations in kind. Merchants give much that goes to fill the dinner baskets or clothe the young ones; but to provide the odds and ends that equalize things some cash must be forthcoming, and the method of collecting this, so successfully employed for the past two or three seasons, will again be put into vogue this year.

To-day citizens will see on several street corners a tripod to which will be suspended a kettle, into which receptacle the public are invited to cast their gifts. 'Keep the pot boiling,' is the motto.

The officers of the Rescue Home, at 460 Seigneurs street, and the Working Women's Home, at 69½ St. Antoine street, are also arranging to give the inmates of these institutions Christmas cheer on or about Christmas day.

Last Thursday evening the League of Mercy gave a sacred concert in the Citadel that was greatly enjoyed. Among those who took part were Master H. Gnaedinger, who provided two 'cello solos, while a number of other vocal and instrumental selections were rendered by soldiers and friends. The members of the league visit, among others, the inmates of the General Hospital, the Western Hospital, the Maternity Hospital, the Convalescent Home, the Protestant Infants' Home, and the Old Folks' Home. Brigadier Hargrave presided, and the proceeds amounted to about thirty dollars, which will be applied to the work of the league.

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Because Poor Digestion and Improper Elimination Have Clogged the Stomach.

Womanly beauty is largely the outward expression of Health.

Every woman with pale cheeks and poor complexion needs medicine—needs a potent tonic to regulate her system.

To tone up the stomach—to insure good digestion—to give new life and vitality to the whole system—where is there a remedy like Dr. Hamilton's Pills?

Dr. Hamilton's Pills enable you to eat what you like—they correct constipation—make nourishing blood—instil force and vim into a run-down system.

If nervous and can't sleep your remedy is Dr. Hamilton's Pills—they search out the cause of your condition and you rise in the morning refreshed, strong, vigorous, ready for the day's work.

Dr. Hamilton asks every weak and debilitated person to use his Mandrake and Butternut Pills. They make old folks feel young, and weak folks feel strong. Their effect upon insomnia and languor is marvellous. Hundreds declare they soothe and quiet the nerves so that a good night's rest always follows their use.

To look well, to feel well, to keep well, use Dr. Hamilton's Pills. They are mild, cleansing, strengthening—good for the young or old. Sold by all dealers in 25c. boxes.

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NOTICE is Hereby Given that application will be made to the Legislature of the Province of Quebec at its next session by the Corporation of the "Boys' Home of Montreal" for an Act to amend and consolidate its charter, to authorize it to organize and maintain Industrial Farms, Industrial, Reformatory and other schools, to make provision for the appointment of Life Governors and Directors, and for all other purposes.

Montreal, December 2nd, 1907.

J. R. DOUGALL, President Boys' Home.

GET

ALLAN'S LEMONADE

A SOCIAL EVENING.

The Jersey Channel Islands Society of Canada held their first social evening of the season at their rooms, 192 St. Catherine street west, on Thursday evening. Some twenty-five members and friends were present. Col. F. Whitley took the chair, and presided over the following programme: Piano solos and duets by Messrs. S. LeBrocq and J. Dennis; whistling selctions, by Mr. Matz; violin solos, by Mr. G. Vanzbeno; dance, by Mr. E. McElroy; and songs by Messrs. H. Rothwell, P. Helleur, A. Orsato, S. LeBrocq, H. Weary, P. de Gruchy and C. Carroll. Mr. Groves accompanied the various members in a most satisfactory manner. Mr. P. Helleur sang the favorite song, 'Beautiful Jersey, the gem of the sea,' in which all the members joined heartily. 'God Save the King' brought a most enjoyable concert to a close.

FEDERATION LODGE.

At the last meeting of Federation Lodge, No. 2, A. O. U. W., held in the Fraternal Chambers, 211 Sherbrooke street west, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Master workman, D. J. Hoerner (re-elected); P. M. W., S. C. Jackson; foreman, F. J. E. Brown (re-elected); overseer, L. Martineau; recorder, W. J. Pendleton, jr.; financier, T. D. Hofland; receiver, O. W. G. Dettmers; guide, G. A. Hampreys; inside watch, A. Simpson; outside watch, W. Simpson; trustees, T. Brady, W. J. Pendleton, sr., and E. J. Chartuz; recommended for medical examiners, Drs. C. S. Stroud and H. L. Pavey.

DOMINION ALLIANCE.

The meeting of the DominionAlliance executive called for to-night has been postponed to next Friday night.

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TURCOMAN .. ..Dec. 5
ENGLISHMAN .. ..Dec. 19

For all information apply to local agents, or to

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SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST HOMESTEAD REGULATIONS.

ANY EVEN NUMBERED Section of Dominion Lands in Manitoba or the North-West Provinces, excepting 8 and 26, not reserved, may be homesteaded by any person the sole head of a family, or male over 18 years of age, to the extent of one-quarter section, of 160 acres, more or less.

Applications for homestead entry must be made in person by the applicant at a Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-agency. Entry by proxy may, however, be made at an Agency, on certain conditions by the father, mother, son, daughter, brother, or sister of an intending homesteader.

An application for entry or cancellation made personally at any Sub-agent's office may be wired to the Agent by the Sub-agent, at the expense of the applicant, and if the land applied for is vacant on receipt of the telegram such application is to have priority, and the land will be held until the necessary papers to complete the transaction are received by mail.

In case of 'personation' or fraud the applicant will forfeit all priority of claim, or if entry has been granted it will be summarily cancelled.

An application for cancellation must be made in person. The applicant must be eligible for homestead entry, and only one application for cancellation will be received from an individual until that application has been disposed of.

Where an entry is cancelled subsequent to institution of cancellation proceedings, the applicant for cancellation will be entitled to prior right of entry.

Applicant for cancellation must state in what particulars the homesteader is in default.

A homesteader whose entry is not the subject of cancellation proceedings may, subject to the approval of Department, relinquish it in favor of father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister if eligible, but to no one else, on filing declaration of abandonment.

DUTIES.—A settler is required to perform the duties under one of the following plans.

(1) At least six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each year during the term of three years.

(2) A homesteader may, if he so desires, perform the required residence duties by living on farming land owned solely by him, not less than eighty (80) acres in extent, in the vicinity of his homestead. Joint ownership in land will not meet this requirement.

(3) If the father (or mother, if the father is deceased) of a homesteader has permanent residence on farming land owned solely by him, not less than eighty (80) acres in extent, in the vicinity of the homestead, of upon a homestead entered for by him in the vicinity, such homesteader may perform his own residence duties by living with the father (or mother).

(4) The term 'vicinity' in the two preceding paragraphs is defined as meaning not more than nine miles in a direct line, exclusive of the width of road allowances crossed in the measurement.

(5) A homesteader intending to perform his residence duties in accordance with the above while living with parents or on farming land owned by himself must notify the Agent for the district of such intention.

Before making application for patent the settler must give six months' notice in writing to the Commissioner of Dominion Lands at Ottawa of his intention to do so.

SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST MINING REGULATIONS.

COAL.—Coal mining rights may be leased for a period of twenty-one years at an annual rental of $1 per acre. Not more than 2,560 acres shall be leased to one individual or company. A royalty at the rate of five cents per ton shall be collected on the merchantable coal mined.

QUARTZ.—A person eighteen years of age or over, having discovered mineral in place, may locate a claim 1,500 x 1,500 feet.

The fee for recording a claim is $5.

At least $100 must be expended on the claim each year, or paid to the mining recorder in lieu thereof. When $500 has been expended or paid, the locator may upon having a survey made, and upon complying with other requirements, purchase the land at $1 per acre.

The patent provides for the payment of a royalty of 2½ percent on the sales.

Placer mining claims generally are 100 feet square; entry fee $5, renewable yearly.

An applicant may obtain two leases to dredge for gold of five miles each for a term of twenty years, renewable at the discretion of the Minister of the Interior.

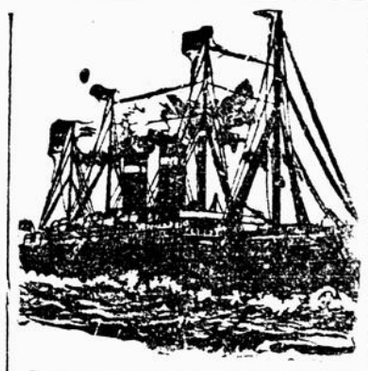
The lessee shall have a dredge in operation within one season from the date of the lease for each five miles. Rental $10 per annum for each mile of river leased. Royalty at the rate of 2½ percent collected on the output after it exceeds $10,000.

W. W. CORY,

Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.

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

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Jan. 4—LAKE CHAMPLAIN . . Dec. 18
Jan. 10—EMPRESS OF BRITAIN. Dec. 27

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SS. IONA (cold storage and cool air) .. .. Dec. 28
S. DEVONA (cold storage and cool air) .. ..Jan. 4

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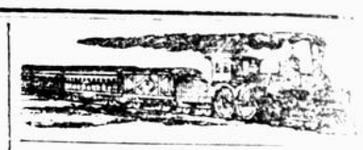
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Round trip tickets will be issued

ONE WAY FIRST-CLASS FARE

Good going December 24 and 25, limit, December 26, 1907, and December 31, 1907, and January 1, 1908, return limit, January 2, 1908.

FIRST-CLASS FARE AND ONE-THIRD

Good going December 21, 22, 23, 24, 28, 29, 30, 31, 1907, and January 1, 1908. Return limit, January 2, 1908.

Special fares to points in the Maritime Provinces.

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And all other points in Canada, to Saratoga Springs, N.Y., Rouses Point, Island Pond, Vt., and principal stations and points in

SINGLE FIRST CLASS FARE

Going Dec. 24 and 25, 1907. Also going Dec. 31, 1907, and Jan. 1, 1908. Return limit, Jan. 2, 1908.

First-Class Fare and One-Third.

Going Dec. 21, 22, 23, 24, 1907, and Jan. 1, 1908. Return limit, Jan. 3, 1908.

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CITY TICKET OFFICES,

137 St. James st. 'Phones Main 460 and 461, or Bonaventure Station.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY

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CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS

RETURN TICKETS AT

Single First Class Fare

Good going December 21st to January 1st inclusive. Returning up to January 3rd, 1908.

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Twenty-four Pages

DAILY WITNESS

Snow or Sleet

VOL. XLVIII,, No, 294 MONTREAL, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1907 PRICE ONE CENT

EXCITING VOYAGE TO MONTREAL.

'Dunelm's' Cargo of Pig Iron Shifted in Terrible Gale at Sea.

THE VESSEL WILL BE FROZEN IN AT THE PORT OF MONTREAL.

To see the powerful government tug 'Frontenac' cutting her way through the ice opposite the Dominion line wharf on a cold grey afternoon in December, and even an amateur in seacraft that something unusual was about to happen. And something unusual did happen, for around the end of the Prince Albert pier loomed the big hull of the long-expected SS. 'Dunelm,' absolutely the first ocean going steamer to undertake a voyage right up to Montreal at this time of the year.

The 'Dunelm' was built by the Sunderland Ship Building Company at Sunderland, and was launched on the River Weir. She steamed to Middleboro on Nov. 10 for her crew, coal and supplies, and took on a large cargo of pig iron as ballast. The voyage to Canada was commenced on Nov. 14. Captain Golding decided to take the northerly route, and from the very outset the 'Dunelm' encountered storms and terrific seas.

On the third day out, and during a heavy storm, part of the cargo of pig iron, stored on the 'tween decks, shifted. Nobody need be told what a terrible danger a shifting cargo is. Night and day all hands, officers and even the captain, worked frantically to restore the cargo, a very ticklish job, as at each roll of the vessel the iron would be thrown about, and it meant death to any one struck by this great mass. Mr. Robinson, the second officer, showed a 'Witness' reporter his hands, skinned and torn by the work he had done during this exciting period.

Finally, the iron was restored to its original position, but only for a short time, as on the second day it shifted again, and the captain and officers decided to throw the pig iron down in the hold with the rest of the cargo. This was accomplished after a lot of hard work, the men often working with the steamer heeling over at an angle of 60 degrees.

On nearing land things began to assume a brighter aspect, and on reaching Father Point the officers were able to congratulate each other on having brought the steamer into safety through such bad weather and trying circumstances. At Father Point, G. C. Gautier and F. Hamelin, two of the St. Lawrence pilots, took charge of the steamer, and piloted the big steamer into Montreal harbor safe and sound yesterday afternoon, at 4.30, notwithstanding that every buoy on the St. Lawrence route had been taken up. The government steamer 'Frontenac' went ahead of the 'Dunelm' from Sorel. The 'Frontenac' has a very powerful ram with which to break the ice.

The 'Dunelm' is a twin-screw iron steamer of twelve knots. She draws fifteen feet of water. Her length is 250 feet; breadth, 43 feet, and depth 26 feet 6 inches, and her gross tonnage is 2,103 tons.

It has been decided to winter the 'Dunelm' here in the harbor of Montreal, so Montrealers will have the novel sight of seeing an ocean vessel frozen in their harbor. After the steamer is unloaded the crew will go back home and a lake crew taken on when navigation commences. The SS. 'Dunelm' is intended for trade between Lake Superior and Montreal.

WORK RESUMED

FRAZIL ICE WHICH STOPPED CITY WATER WHEELS AND PUMPS AND MILLS HAS BEEN CLEARED.

Frazil ice which blocked up the iron valves in the gates of the Lachine canal on Thursday night and yesterday morning had been removed last night, and instructions were given to the mills bordering the canal that work, necessarily stopped yesterday, might be resumed today, as the water was high enough to be drawn upon as a source of power.

No further difficulties have arisen at the wheel house at Point St. Charles, and the reservoir, which was nearly emptied, while the pumps were stopped on Thursday night until 8.30 yesterday morning, is now being refilled.

HON. H. R. EMMERSON

TO SUCCEED MR. POTTINGER AS GENERAL MANAGER OF INTERCOLONIAL.

St. John, N.B., Dec. 14.—Considerable credence is given here to a story circulated this morning that the Hon. H. R. Emmerson, former Minister of Railways and Canals, is to succeed Mr. David Pottinger, as general manager of the Intercolonial Railway, and Mr. Emmerson's place in parliament as member for Westmoreland will be filled by the Hon. C. W. Robinson, Premier of New Brunswick, who in turn will be succeeded by the Hon. H. A. McKeown, at present Attorney-General of New Brunswick, if the local government is successful at the polls.

The report of Mr. Emmerson succeeding Mr. Pottinger would appear to be based on a report in the 'Witness' some days ago, that the present general manager of the Intercolonial Railway would be offered one of the new seats on the Board of Railway Commissioners.

WRECK AMONG SCILLY ISLANDS.

Seven Masted Schooner Goes Down in a Fierce Gale.

ALL THE CREW BUT ONE IS LOST.

Hughtown, Scilly Islands, Dec. 14.—The American seven-masted schooner 'Thomas W. Lawson' was wrecked in Broad Sound, Scilly Islands, during a fierce gale last night, and so far as known all of her crew, excepting one man, were lost. The schooner turned turtle during the night, and is now floating bottom up. Three dead bodies have been found off Annet Island, an uninhabited isle off the Scilly group. The sole survivor, who has been landed at St. Agnes by the St. Agnes life boat, is only partly conscious at this writing.

Signals of distress were heard at the Bishop Rock lighthouse at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Two lifeboats at once put out, and found the 'Thomas W. Lawson' anchored in a dangerous position just north of Gunner's Rock. Great seas were running, and the lifeboats, although they stood by the 'Lawson' for several hours, were unable to render assistance on this account.

At the request of the captain of the 'Lawson' the St. Mary's life boat, the masts of which had been broken off in attempting to rescue the crew of the schooner, put back with the purpose of telegraphing for a tug to come to the assistance of the 'Lawson.' The St. Agnes life boat was left standing by.

A little later, however, this lifeboat had to leave, as one of its crew was believed to be dying of exposure, while the others were almost completely exhausted.

About 2.50 a.m. to-day the lookouts at the St. Agnes and Bishop's Rock lighthouses and the coast guards missed the lights of the 'Lawson' at the same time, and when a lifeboat returned to the scene oil floating on the waves indicated a disaster. A few minutes later the lifeboat crew found the 'Lawson' bottom up.

Searching in the vicinity the St. Agnes lifeboat picked up the solitary survivor, a man named Green, and found three bodies off Anet Islands. The survivor and the dead were brought back to St. Agnes. The gale is still blowing fiercely and the seas are running mountains high. A doctor from St. Mary's has gone out in a lifeboat to render assistance to other possible survivors. Among the drowned is W. C. Hicks, a Scilly pilot, who managed to scramble on board the 'Lawson' during one of the attempts of the St. Agnes lifeboat to help the ill-fated ship.

The 'Lawson' was the only seven-masted schooner in the world.

LIGHTED LAMP FELL

MRS. McKINNON FATALLY BURNED AND DAUGHTER PAINFULLY INJURED.

While lifting a lamp off a bracket on the wall of the kitchen of her home at 87 Wellington street, Mrs. Louis McKinnon, 42 years of age, and her daughter, Jessie, twelve years old, were both badly burned. In Mrs. McKinnon's case there is little hope of recovery. The child's injuries, though painful, are not serious, and it is thought she will be able to leave the hospital to-day.

Just as Mrs. McKinnon lifted the lamp from the bracket, it exploded, and the burning oil set fire to her night robe. The screams of the woman attracted the attention of her little daughter, who did her best to beat out the fire with her hands, but her efforts were of little avail, and had not one of the boarders heard the screams of the woman and child and rushed to their assistance, both might have been burned to death. The boarder threw a coat around the woman, smothering the flames, and then telephoned to the General Hospital for an ambulance.

When the ambulance arrived at the house Mrs. McKinnon was in a semi-conscious condition and suffering agony. Both the mother and child were hurried to the hospital, where everything possible was done to relieve the woman's sufferings. Her condition this morning was reported to be very low.

ANOTHER WATCHMAN DRUNK

MAN WHO TOOK COLFER'S PLACE AT RAILWAY CROSSING ARRESTED.

Stanley Gillespie was arrested last night by Constables Laurent and Ware, on the charge of being drunk while in charge of the gates at the G. T. R. crossing at the Charlevoix street crossing, Point St. Charles.

Gillespie is the man who took the place of Michael Colfer, who was fined $50 or three months in jail yesterday on the same charge.

QUEEN CAROLA OF SAXONY

Dresden, Dec. 13.—The condition of Queen Carola, widow of King Albert of Saxony, who is suffering from nephritis, is hopeless.

The last sacraments were administered to-day and the Queen is not expected to live throughout the night.

A WESTMOUNT MEETING.

A meeting of the electors of Ward No. 3, Westmount, will be held in Victoria Hall on Tuesday evening. Messrs. Galbraith and Hodgson will speak, and while it is intended specially for electors of that ward, citizens generally are invited.

ST. PATRICK'S PASTORATE.

Another Meeting of Parishioners Held Last Night.

TWO THOUSAND SIGNATURES ALREADY OBTAINED TO THE PETITION.

The latest development in connection with the agitation caused by the approaching departure of the Rev. Father Martin Callaghan from St. Patrick's Church was another meeting of parishioners, held last evening. Mr. Edward Halley, who presided, announced that the committee appointed to promote the movement to keep their old pastor, instead of drafting a resolution had deemed it better to put their wishes in the form of a letter to the Archbishop, and he declared that already two thousand names were attached to the petition, which read as follows:—

To Mgr. Paul Bruchesi. Archbishop of Montreal:

Your Grace,—We, the undersigned parishioners of St. Patrick's, Montreal, having learned, with extreme regret, that the Rev. Father Martin Callaghan has tendered you his resignation as pastor of St. Patrick's congregation (the same taking effect in the near future) and cognizant of his long and faithful services in connection with this parish, both as curate and pastor—services which were always accompanied by marked ability, true charity and Christian humility.

We, therefore, humbly beg Your Grace's favor that you may so ordain 'that the Rev. Father Martin Callaghan be continued in the position of pastor,' a position he has held with honor to himself, to the advantage of St. Patrick's congregation and the many institutions allied therewith.

Trusting the above will meet with your favorable consideration.

Montreal, Dec. 12, 1907.

REPORT FROM THE LADIES.

Dr. Styles then read the following report, which had been received from the ladies of the parish, who met on Thursday evening:

To the chairman of the meeting called to consider the resignation of tre Rev. Father Martin Callaghan from the pastorate of St. Patrick's:

Sir,—On behalf of the ladies of St. Patrick's parish, permit me to request that your meeting consider the following points:

First,—Father Martin Callaghan's years of service to St. Patrick's; the fact that for thirty years all his energies had been devoted to the conversion to the Catholic faith of those outside the fold; that when the pastorate of St. Patrick's was thrust upon him it necessitated his being compelled to forego to a great extent this particular field for which he had such a special vocation. Now, after five years of successful administration of the parish, he is deposed, to find his lifework taken from him and to retire to a premature old age.

The ladies of St. Patrick's beg of you to take such steps as you deem best to prevent the carrying out of such conditions. They have reasonable grounds for believing that if the men of St. Patrick's unite in a strong and vigorous appeal to the Archbishop (and, failing him, to the papal delegate at Ottawa), that your pastor will be left amongst you, and that the proposed changes, which we believe will plunge many of our homes into profound sorrow, will be prevented.

We would request you to strongly represent to the authorities of the church (for whom we take this occasion of expressing our profound respect and reverence) the disastrous results attending such violent upheavals as changes of this nature work in a parish. To-day St. Patrick's parish is worked up to a pitch of excitement unbecoming to the Church and certain to have serious results on the spiritual welfare of the people.

Regardless of who his successor may be, he will never be welcome (under the circumstances) to that section of the parish who have loved and honored Father Martin Callaghan all these years and who defy question as to his administration.

In conclusion, we trust to you to carry out the work which circumstances render impossible to us.

Montreal, Dec. 12, 1907.

The question being asked as to what would happen in case the Archbishop refused their request, the chairman replied:

'We should not anticipate trouble before it comes.'

A parishioner declared that Father Callaghan's name would be fresh and green when all the gilded clique are rotting in their graves.

Mr. Richard Kavanagh wanted the wardens brought before the indignant parishioners, but Mr. Halley and others intimated that the wardens did not count for much anyhow.

A parishioner then rose and asked permission to read the leading article in the 'Presse' anent the situation, but Mr. Halley believed it inopportune to read the article, and the matter was dropped.

Further discussion followed as to how the deputation would be received by the Archbishop, and the chairman declared that His Grace would hear the Irish war whoop, and as Mgr. Bruchesi had a generous heart, he thought their request would be granted.

Mr. Robt. Warren, the secretary, was then authorized to communicate with the head of the Archdiocese and ascertain when, where and how many His Grace would receive on the occasion of the deputation.

Another important incident in connection with the present crisis is the announcement that the Rev. Dr. Luke Callaghan, brother of Father Martin, and his senior assistant, will also leave in a few days to go to the diocese of Kingston. It is understood that Dr. Callaghan was offered his former position at the Palace, but, preferring outside work, accepted a responsible position in the Archdiocese of Kingston.

LADIES TO HUNT WOLVES.

Eight of Them Will Accompany C.P.R. Expedition to Kippewa.

ONE OF THEM WELL KNOWN IN MONTREAL SOCIETY.

A number of ladies having expressed a desire to join in the wolf hunt which Mr. L. O. Armstrong, of the C.P.R., is arranging, and which will begin at Kippewa, P.Q., on January 17, it has been decided that eight ladies shall be included in the party. Already two lady friends have been definitely enrolled in the party, one of them being a well known Montreal society lady, who will accompany her husband on the trip.

The ladies will have to secure special equipment, something similar to that worn by the lady members of the Alpine Club in their peak climbing expeditions. They will wear bloomers and neat fitting habiliments of a subdued masculine order, and will be of course equipped with snowshoes, axes and rifles just as are their male consorts. A special tent will be provided for them.

THE ANCIENT CAPITAL

TROPHY PRESENTED BY HIS EXCELLENCY.

Quebec, Dec. 14.—The trophy won by the Quebec Symphony Society at the Governor-General's musical and dramatical competition in Ottawa, last February, was presented to the members of the organization by His Excelelncy at the vice-regal quarters of the Citadel, yesterday afternoon. A large number of invited guests were present and on the conclusion of the presentation a reception was held by His Excellency and Lady Sybil Grey.

FIRE IN A BANK MANAGER'S RESIDENCE.

Quebec, Dec. 14.—The residence of Mr. J. W. Hamilton, manager of the Bank of British North America on Des Grisons street, was visited by fire last evening and considerable damage yas caused by smoke and water.

ICE IN THE MONTMORENCY.

On account of ice forming in the Montmorency river, near the dam, which is used for furnishing the power for the Q. R. L. and P. Company, all the factories supplied by this company were compelled yesterday afternoon to close down for lack of light. The street railway service was also brought to a standstill and did not run again until this morning, causing considerable inconvenience.

KILLED BY A FALL.

Losing her footing while getting off an electric car opposite Garrison Club on the Grande Allée on Thursday, Miss Cochrane, employed as housekeeper at theChien d'Or Café, received injuries from wrich she died at the Jeffrey Hale Hospital yesterday. Deceased had no relatives in this city, but a brother and sister who reside in Montreal.

THE COREAN BOUNDARY

CHINA SUBMITS TO THE TOKIO GOVERNMENT HER SIDE OF THE DISPUTE.

Pekin, Dec. 13.—China has just submitted to the Tokio Government through Baron Gonsuke Hayashi, the Japanese minister, a statement of her side of the Chen Tao boundary dispute. This consists of a memorandum in which Corea admits the sovereignty of China over the territory in question, a map signed by both China and Corea establishing the boundary between Corea and Manchuria as the Tusen river and evidence to show that the river which Japan claims is the boundary in reality on affluent of the Sungari.

Japan claims that the Coreans are not Chinese subjects and this fact is the ground for her invasion and policing of the Chentac territory in Corea's name. China claims that Corea agreed to and accepted Chinese jurisdiction over the disputed territory for a period of ten years.

Japan has placed the burden of proof upon China.

METHODIST EXTENSION.

The two weeks' campaign for the purpose of raising ten thousand dollars for the extension of Methodism in the suburbs of Montreal will close to-morrow. The reports so far received are quite encouraging and arrangements have been made for holding a meeting of the general committee in one of the parlors of St. James Methodist Church next Tuesday evening. In the meantime the committee looks to the sub-comittees, the canvassers and the subscribers to do their utmost to achieve the object aimed at so that a good report may be received at this meeting, when the results will be summed up. Those who may be unable to be at the meeting on Tuesday evening should send their reports to Mr. F. A. Matthews, treasurer, Y. M. C. A. building.

THE BOSTON AND MAINE.

President Mellen Says the C.P.R. is Holding no Negotiations for the Purchase.

SAID C. P. R. MAY HAVE UNDERSTANDING WITH NEW YORK CENTRAL IN THE MATTER.

New York, Dec. 14.—The directors of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railway Company held their annual meeting at the Grand Central Station yesterday, and it will be continued today. At the conclusion of yesterday's meeting Mr. Mellen said: 'I would like to have it made clear that I personally never made the statement that the Canadian Pacific is seeking to buy the Boston & Maine stock held by the New Haven. In fact, the Canadian Pacific is holding no negotiations for its purchase.

'Two offers, however, have been made for the stock, one indirectly through an intermediary, and the other directly by a representative of a railway which is not the Canadian Pacific. The indirect offer comes from a member of a banking house which might represent one of several railway systems, and in that case I do not know the identity of the road that is willing to make the purchase. The other, as I said, comes from a railway interest, but I do not wish to disclose its identity.'

It is pointed out that if the Canadian Pacific is concerned in the deal, any offer from it would almost certainly be made through the New York Central Company, with which it is on the most friendly terms.

CANADIAN CABLES

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, Dec. 13.—Mr. Buxton, the Postmaster-General, states he is considering the suggestion to extend the Canadian postal privileges to Newfoundland.

FOURPENCE A WORD COMMERCIALLY IMPOSSIBLE.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, Dec. 14.—Mr. Reynolds, secretary of the Pacific Cable Board, London, says there is only one way by which the rates from Canada to Australia or from Great Britain can be cheapened in the existing circumstances, and that is the objectionable one of government subsidies. Fourpence a word which the board as been asked to reduce the press rate to is commercially impossible.

SCOTCH EMIGRANTS' CASE.

London, Dec. 13.—The report of the Privy Council Committee respecting the Scotch emigrants, who alleged that they were refused work promised on the G.T.R. at Portage la Prairie in May, just received news that the company immediately employed them elsewhere. Scotch papers publish the report without comment, which is apparently regarded as satisfactory.

C.P.R. SUPERINTENDENT RETIRES.

Mr. D. E. Brown, general superintendent of the C.P.R. transpacific steamship service, and formerly general agent for the company at Hongkong, will retire from the company's service at the end of the present year to engage in mercantile and shipping business at Vancouver. He will be succeeded at Vancouver by Mr. William T. Payne, who is at present general traffic agent of the C.P.R. in Japan.

A SHOPPING CENTRE.

Christmas crowds are already pouring into the stores of the John Murphy Company, Limited. There is plenty to occupy their attention inside as well as outside. Messrs. Murphy point with pride to one or two special lines for ladies which they claim are exclusive. For instance, in hosiery they will match a costume of whatever tint or hue it may be, silk being the prevailing materials. And the same thing is done in gloves, for which the best markets of the world have been searched. One make, called 'La Rive,' is specially their own. No market, they claim, is too exclusive or too distant for their travellers to reach. A very suitable present will be found in the stock of fourteen carat gold filled jewellery, which is called the last thing in jewellery. Copies of the most expensive solid gold goods are kept in duplicate, but in this new manufacture are much lower in price. The higher grade gold and silver goods are of course kept also. Handkerchiefs are made a special thing of, some being embroidered with duplicates of Limerick, Honiton, Rose Point, Swiss, Carrickmacross and other laces. The glove handkerchiefs are specially chic. Jabots for the neck, in chiffon and tulle are stocked by the thousand. Ladies' hand bags suggest a most suitable Christmas gift and there are some beautiful samples of these to be seen here, many of the leathers being unique. An interesting novelty is the cushion-top made up in any color desired. Some of those on show are in the colors of McGill University, Montreal College, Ottawa, Victoria, etc.

Blouses are in Paris modes and there is only one of a kind, a fact ladies will note. For the children, there is a great show of toys of all descriptions, which it is claimed are practically unbreakable. There are many dolls, all beautifully dressed in fine linen, while by their side dolls' carriages are in readiness. All kinds of mechanical toys are in stock and will no doubt gladden the hearts of many youngsters this Christmas.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

There is a strike in Bordeaux in the gas and electric light works, and as a consequence the whole city last night was in darkness.

A band of sixty robbers attacked and derailed the mail train running between Hadis and Baku, Trans-Caucasia, last night near the station of Salakha. The train was carrying a large sum of money. The train guard was beaten after a fight in which many passengers and soldiers were wounded. The band finally retreated, leaving four dead behind them. The attack was daringly conceived and carried out. Thirty yards of track on a down grade had been torn up, and the train, running at full speed, plunged its way over the ties. Both locomotives and most of the cars were ditched. The robbers, who were in hiding near by, threw eight bombs, and opened a heavy fire on the confused travellers.

In the Druce perjury case the prosecution was closed yesterday.

A well-known New York banker condemns the bank note system of the United States as 'the result of an ingenious device of a harassed government to sell bonds.'

In his room in a hotel in Orange, N.J., last night Frederick R. Romer, an undertaker, was beaten to death, and the murderer escaped, leaving no clue.

Unusually heavy weather in mid-Atlantic, particularly between the Newfoundland banks and the English coast, has materially delayed all New York steamers this week.

The 'Empress of Ireland' took a record Christmas mail to Canada this week, there being over 4,000 sacks.

The result of a drunken brawl in a Sault Ste. Marie saloon last summer is a verdict of manslaughter against Thomas Ryan.

Two Chinamen were discovered in Winnipeg yesterday to have been brutally murdered. After their heads had been smashed in with an axe, their bodies were laid on their beds and fire set to the house.

Several women will, it is expected, accompany the C. P. R. expedition to Kippawa to hunt wolves in February.

The nucleus of the Quebec Battlefields Association was formed yesterday under the patronage of His Excellency the Governor General. Sir Louis Jetté, lieutenant-governor, has consented to act as president, and it is hoped that branches of the association will be formed in every section of the Dominion, so that opportunity may be given to every Canadian to contribute to Canada on her three hundredth birthday a fund for the preservation of the battlefields of the Plains of Abraham and Ste. Foye.

A little boy was drowned in Guysboro, N.S., while playing on the ice yesterday, and but for the heroism of the older sister the mother and an older boy would have gone down also.

A man in the city was arrested yesterday for trying to get $40 with a $10 pay cheque.

THE CANADIAN PICTORIAL.

A NEW MAGAZINE MAKES A NEW DEPARTURE.

(Toronto 'Mail and Empire.')

'If you have not yet seen the "Canadian Pictorial" there is a great pleasure in store for you. The "Canadian Pictorial" stands alone without a peer in the Dominion as the one publication whose pages constitute a continuous National Art Gallery replete with exquisite photogravures depicting Canadian life and things of moment as they happen or appear.

The "Canadian Pictorial" has no counterpart in its special field. It is the most expensively produced illustrated publication in Canada.

The "Canadian Pictorial" next to actual travel, and the ability to visit or observe places or events of extraordinary interest, supplies everything else that is possible or that is otherwise to be desired. The "Canadian Pictorial" has a beautiful artistic cover of original design, which changes with each issue.'

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

The Grace Dart Home for Destitute Incurables gratefully acknowledges the following donations:—Three dozen sheets and three dozen pillow slips, Messrs. Gault Bros. Co., Ltd.; three dozen bath towels and one dozen white bedspreads, The Brock Co., Ltd.; three dozen dish towels and one-half dozen tablecloths, Chahine Aboud; six pair of blankets, The Greenshields, Ltd.; $16.00, Ju Ho; collected by Mr. J. B. Picken:—Pair blankets, Mrs. McGarry, St. Antoine street; $25 clothing for the Sick (From Friend) Industrial Rooms; $2.68, C. W. Whitycomb; $5, W. F. Lighthall; $5, J. D. Ross & Co.; 50c., A. C. Mathews; $10, J. K.; $5, W. H. Leach.

SNOW OR SLEET

It ain't no use to grumble and complain,
May just as well be happy and rejoice,
When God sorts out the weather and sends rain,
Why rain's my choice.

Toronto, Dec. 14.—Ottawa Valley and Upper St. Lawrence—Easterly to northeasterly winds, increasing to strong breezes or gales, generally fair and moderately cold to-day; snow or sleet to-night or on Sunday.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

Notices of births, marriages and deaths must invariably be endorsed with the name and address of the sender, or otherwise no notice can be taken of them. Birth notices are inserted for 25c, marriage notices for 50c, death notices for 50c prepaid. The announcement of funerals 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 50 cents 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.

BIRTHS.

ROBINSON — On Dec. 7, 1907, at 'The Elms,' Mascouche Rapids, a son to Mr. and Mrs. Geo. K. Robinson.

MARRIED.

NORRIS — RITCHIE — At the manse, Bathurst, on Dec. 11, 1907, by the Rev. H. J. McDiarmid, Mr. Geo. E. Norris to Miss Jennie Ritchie, both of South Sherbrooke, County Lanark, Ont.

DIED.

DUNN.—At the Western Hospital, on Friday morning, as a result of accident, on Dec. 2nd, Alfred Hollingsworth Dunn (Freddie), aged 17 years, eldest son of J. J. Dunn, and grandson of W. J. N. Turner.
Funeral from his father's residence, 635a Park Ave. Annex, on Saturday, 14th inst., 2.30 p.m.

MALLOY — At Quebec, on Dec. 12, 1907, Thomas Malloy.

MARTIN.—On Dec. 11, 1907, at 1050 Rorchester street west, Joseph Martin, in his 97th year.
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.

Notices received too late for this page may possibly be in time for page 3.



We have a large number of

Monuments

onhand which we will sell at a big discount for the balance of the season.

Easy Terms as to payments.

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makes your clothes-drying a pleasure instead of a drudgery. No more frozen fingers for your wife. Put in on trial. Easy terms if wanted. Telephone or send card. Tel. East 857. Agent will call.
E. L. ETHIER, Manager,
980 St. Lawrence.

CHRISTMAS BASKETS.

These are busy days for the various charitable societies, who are arranging to bring Christmas to some of the poor. The Westmount Sunshine Society intends sending out baskets of provisions as in previous Christmas seasons, and also giving a tree in Victoria Hall. Donations for either of these objects will be gladly received by Mrs. W. A. Johnston, 351 Selby avenue, president of the society.

THE S. CARSLEY CO. LIMITED.
Saturday, Dec. 14.

GRAND CHRISTMAS SALE OF

Ladies' Kid Gloves

With every pair of Ladies' Kid Gloves sold at 75 cents or over, we will give absolutely free a Dainty Glove Box.

LADIES' 2-DOME FINE FRENCH LAMB GLOVE, "The Josephine," in new shades of tans, browns, grays and mode, also black and white. A fine quality Glove for **75c**

"THE KATHLEEN" KID GLOVES, fine French Kid, in all the new shades, fancy silk sewn; sizes 5½ to 7½, splendid quality. Price ... **$1.00**

LADIES' FRENCH KID GLOVES, "THE COUNTESS," in all the latest shades, also black and white, fancy silk points; sizes 5½ to 7½, 2 dome fastener. Special **$1.25**

LADIES' REINDEER GLOVES, in new shades of brown, grey and black, wool lined, fur chinchilla top, 2 dome fastener. The Ideal Winter Glove; sizes, 6 to 8. Special..... ... ... **$1.45**

LADIES' KID GLOVES, Real French Kid, "Le Brabant," in all the latest shades of tan, brown, gray, green, navy blue, also white and black; sizes 5½ to 8, Fancy Silk sewn. Our Special **$1.50**

LADIES' REAL FRENCH KID GLOVES, new shades of tan, brown, grey, black and white, 2 pearl fasteners; sizes 5½ to 7½, fancy pique sewn. Our very best Glove "MARSEILLAIS." Special **$2.00**

LADIES' 16-BUTTONTD FRENCH KID GLOVES, in prettd shades of tan and brown, white and black; sizes 5½ to 7 1-4. Special **$2.50**

DOLL DAY MONDAY, December 16th.

Don't fail to visit the Doll Room on Monday. It will be well worth while.

The Carsley Book Store is Full of Superb Gift Books.

"OUR KING AND QUEEN," containing 692 beautiful illustrations, many in color. Regular publisher's price, $3.00. SPECIAL FOR MONDAY **$1.45**

SPLENDID DISPLAY OF LEATHER GIFT BOOKS, the Poets, in handsomely bound and padded covers, any one of these Books make an ideal Xmas Present. We have also a magnificent display of CHILDREN'S BOOKS in endless variety, including all the Fairy Books.

Table Linen for Christmas

Beautiful French Bleached Embroidered Table Covers and Napkins to match; splendid offering for Xmas Gifts, table cloth with napkins **$41.55** and **$44.00**.

FRENCH TABLE CLOTHS, with fancy colored border and Napkins to match. TABLE CLOTH WITH NAPKINS, **$8.00**, **$14.75** and **$21.00**.

Boys' Clothing Values that Cannot be Beaten

BOYS' NAVAL SERGE SAILOR, trimmed with navy, cardinal and gold fancy braid, whistle attached, made up neatly and good fitting **90c**

BOYS' FANCY SAILOR SUITS, in fancy grey and navy mixed suitings, trimmed fancy braid and black tie, made warmly and well finished **$2.10**

BOYS' NORFOLK SUITS in Brown Tweed **$3.00**

BOYS' FANCY NORFOLK SUITS, in Grav Mixed Tweeds **$3.40**

BOYS' FANCY BUSTER, RUSSIAN AND SAILOR SUITS, neatly trimmed and good fitting Suit, in navy, and Cardinal, Serge, Grey Tweed **$4.50**

BOYS' AND MEN'S HOCKEY AND SKATING CAPS **25c**, **28c**, **37c**

Some Specials in China

Christmas Goods in Great Profusion and Prices Low.

DECORATED CHINA TABLE SETS, consisting of Butter Cooler, Sugar Bowl, Cream Jug and Spoon Holder, 4 pieces. Special 52c, Set **52c**

PORRIDGE SETS, decorated China Porridge Sets, assorted colors, floral decorated, 3 pieces. Special at.... .... **25c**

BISQUE FIGURES, assorted from .. .. 5c up to **$1.50** each.

Ladies' Dressing Gowns

and a Couple of Specials for the Babies

Ladies' Dressing Jackets, in Knitted WOOL and German Eiderdown, in plain and fancy colors, including cardinal, sky, and grey mixture. Prices, **$1.60** to **$2.90**.

Ladies' Long Kimono and Dressing Gown of German Eiderdown in plain and figured designs, with loose or fitted back and heavy girdles, trimmed with satin and crochet wove edges. Prices from **$4.55** to **$7.30**.

Infants' Cotton Bibs and Lawn Bibs, from 4½c to 26c.

Infants' Silk Bibs, from 12c to 77c.

Maids' Aprons, embroidered bib straps over shoulders. Prices from 17c to **$1.10**. Excellent value.

THE S. CARSLEY CO. LIMITED

ALWAYS AN ACCEPTABLE XMAS PRESENT—A PICTURE

This applies alike to the lady that takes pride in her home and the gentleman who loves his den. We have a very choice assortment.

JOHNSON & COPPING, 634 St. Catherine Street West.
TEL. UP 2696. Between Mountain and Crescent Sts.

PRESENTATION AT COMPTON.

A pleasant social affair was held at King's Hall, Compton, on Wednesday afternoon, when the Rev. G. H. Parker, for many years chaplain and honorary bursar of the institution, was presented by the staff of teachers, present pupils and 'old girls,' with a very handsome silver fruit stand, and four silver bonbon dishes. The school hall, where the 'at home' was held, was very prettily decorated with plants, Japanese ornaments and flags. A musical programme was given by the pupils and teachers. The gift was accompanied with an address, read by Miss Joll, lady principal, expressing their keen appreciation of all that Mr. Parker had done for King's Hall in the past, and wishing for him and Mrs. Parker many added years of rest and enjoyment. Mr. Parker made an appropriate reply, and afterwards refreshments were served.

HERVEY INSTITUTE CHRISTMAS.

The children of the Hervey Institute will spend their Christmas this year at Morin Flats, as their new building is not yet ready for them. The committee are anxious that they shall have their Christmas dinner and tea as usual, and will be glad if all donations in money or kind be sent to the president, Mrs. J. A. Henderson, 35 Park avenue, before Dec. 20.

MISS C. DUFF'S CONCERT.

A crowded and appreciative audience was well entertained by Miss C. Duff and pupils, assisted by Messrs. Bird, Keyzer, and Sketch Party, on Thursday evening, in the schoolroom of the Church of the Ascension. Miss Duff was complimented on the splendid manner in which her pupils rendered their pianoforte selections. Her singing and that of her pupils in the Japanese character sketches, were heartily applauded.

Only One "BROMO QUININE," that is
Laxative Bromo Quinine
Cures a Cold in One Day, Grip in 2 Days
E. W. Grove on every box. 25c

INCORPORATION OF COMPANIES

JUDICIAL POWER OF PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE'S RIGHTS QUESTIONED.

Ottawa, Dec. 14.—The judgment of the Supreme Court in regard to the authority of the provincial legislatures to incorporate companies to carry on business beyond their own bounds, leaves this important question in such an unsatisfactory position that there will probably be a reference to the courts for a definite and final pronouncement on this question. Although the majority of the court seems to concede to provincial corporations the right to carry on business anywhere in the world, the Chief Justice and Sir Louis Davies take the very opposite view of what was intended under the British North America Act in this regard, while another judge, Mr. Justice Girouard, makes no pronouncement whatever on the question of jurisdiction. There are five separate judgments by five members of the Supreme Court bench on this matter of provincial rights. The interest of the provinces in the granting of these charters is a very important one, since the province of Ontario alone draws close on a million dollars revenue from this source every year.

SHIPPING NEWS.

STEAMSHIP ARRIVALS.

Vessels.	At	When
Adriatic.....	Plymouth . .	.New York
La Provence....	Havre	do.
Batavia.....	Genoa	do.

IONIAN'S PASSENGERS.

The R.M.S. Ionian, of the Allan line, sailed from St. John this morning with the following saloon passengers: — Mr. George Allard, Pilot Mound; Mr. Ashlings, Mr. W. Ashlings, Toronto; Mr. Andrew Brown, Montreal; Mr. Charles Benny, Toronto; Mr. H. Brackenbury, Winnipeg; Mr. E. H. Buxton, Moosomin, Man.; Mr. A. Beeton, Winnipeg; Mr. W. J. Bell, Montreal; Mr. I. Beck, Toronto; Mr. H. Burrows, Winnipeg; Mr. James Clarke, Pilot Mound; Mr. J. Clark, Aylesbury, Sask.; Mr. H. Copple, Edmonton; Mr. Craven, Toronto; Mr. H. Cross, Winnipeg; Mr. H. Dorrell, Winnipeg; Mr. Donovan, Paris, Ont.; Mr. Drury, Toronto; Mr. E. W. Edwards, Montreal; Mr. James Ellis, Toronto; Mrs. Endacott, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.; Mr. and Mrs. Emslie, Liverpool; Mr. E. Faraday, Montreal; Mr. and Mrs. Fleming, Toronto; Mr. H. Fisher, Winnipeg; Mr. W. Ferguson, Arden, Man.; Mr. J. Gansden, Quebec; Mr. Gasson, Mr. R. Gilliland, Toronto; Mr. E. E. Gooding, Winnipeg; Mr. W. S. Goldsmith, Spokane; Mr. J. Gray, Winnipeg; Mr. James Gray, Lumsden, Sask.; Mr. Henry Hicks, Toronto; Mr. H. Hartman, Winnipeg; Mr. Hamilton, Fort William; Mr. Herbert Hook, Toronto; Mr. E. Honey, Winnipeg; Mr. Fred. Horsley, Mrs. Horsley, Brantford; Mr. A. Hunt, Montreal; Mrs. Ibison and child, Mr. J. Irvine, Winnipeg; Mr. Wm. Johnson, Winnipeg; Mr. Thomas M. Jones, Vernon, B.C.; Mr. R. James, Arden; Mr. John Johns, Wingham, Ont.; Mr. F. J. Jones, Mr. J. H. Jones, Hillburn, Sask.; Mr. W Johnston, Mr. Jewell, Winnipeg; Mr. A. Kelso, Guelph; Mr. King, Toronto; Mr. G. Leach, Spokane; Mr. and Mrs. James Lochore, Blind Rover; Mrs. R. Lumb, Mr. R. Lumb, Mr. W. J. Lock, Toronto; Miss Mills, St. John; Mr. G. Marsh, Winnipeg; Mr. Jas. Mitchell, Montreal; Mr. J. McIntosh, Winnipeg; Mr. P. McGhie, Arden; Mr. T. T. McKee, Mrs. T. T. McKee, Winnipeg; Mr. Geo. W. Milner, Okotoks, Man.; Mr. J. McDonald, Mr. G. Matthews, Winnipeg; Mr. Thos. Nettletons, Mr. Sydney Nettletons, Chatham; Mr. D. Phillips, Winnipeg; Mr. Payne, Mrs. Payne, Toronto; Mr. Prenton, St. John; Mr. E. J. Parker Mr. G. A. Parker, Montreal; Mr. G. A. Peacock, Mr. E. Partridge, Mrs. Partridge, Mr. G. Payne, Mr. W. Paterson, Mrs. Paterson and child, Mrs. W. A. Pearson, Mrs. Pearson, Winnipeg; Mr. F. Peters, Mr. W. J. Porter, Toronto; Mr. Wm. Portington, St. John, N.B.; Mr. ened during the year at Cobalt, Ont., and Laurence Roberts, Mrs. Roberts, Nelson; Mr. A. Rankin, Montreal; Miss I. Robertson, Winnipeg; Mr. S. Richards, Brantford; Mr. S. Reeding, Mrs. Reeding, Miss Alice Reeding, Calgary; Mr. G. Smart, Mr. Scharpe, Winnipeg; J. G. Smith, Mrs. Smith, Toronto; Miss Saville, St. John; Mr. Stephenson, Winnipeg; Mr. Spackman, Fort William; Mr. Rodger Spencer, Montreal; Mr. W. A. Tolmey, Victoria; Mr. Tyrwhitt, Mrs. Tyrwhitt and child; Mrs. Vasey, Cypress River, Man.; Mr. John Wright, Mrs. Wright and family, Sault Ste. Marie; Mr. Albert Winter, Listowell; Mr. S. H. Warner, Mr. J. S. York, Winnipeg.

NOTES AND NOTICES.

Now is the time to have your piano tuned or repaired. We do this work promptly, in the best manner, and at reasonable prices. Layton Bros., 144 Peel street. Telephone, Uptown 1491. N.B.—Open evenings.

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Mince Meat
In Cartons (11 oz. net)
to sell at
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and give the storekeeper a good profit.

We have tested this with all package Mince Meat on the market and find it a superior article. Write us for price, it will pay you, and the goods will please your customers.

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DIAMONDS.. Our Specialty.

The old Low Prices still hold good, though Diamonds have gone up in markets of the world more than thirty per cent.

I make a Specialty of
DIAMOND RINGS
From $10.00 to $500.00

Ladies' Solid Gold Fancy Stone Rings, complete assortment, $2.00 to $25.00.
Solid Gold Fancy Brooches, $4.00 to $40.00, new designs this fall.
Solid Gold Link Cuff Buttons, fine assortment made, $3.00 to $10.00.
Solid Gold Stick Pins, $1.50 to $5.00, large selection.
Plain and Fancy Solid Gold Lockets, $2.00 to $15.00.

Watches

Ladies' Solid Silver, $6.00 to $10.00.
Ladies' Gun Metal, $6.00 to $10.00.
Ladies' Solid Gold, $18.00 to $30.00.
Ladies' Gold Filled, $12.00 to $25.00.
Men's Solid Silver, $7.00 to $25.00.
Men's Gun Metal, $3.00 to $15.00.
Men's Solid Gold, $35.00 to $100.00.
Men's Gold Filled, $15.00 to $25.00.

GOLD BROOCHES
SOLID GOLD BROOCHES, set with Pearls, Garnets, Rubies, etc., $3.50 to $7.00.

PEARL BROOCHES
FINE PEARL CRESCENTS, $4.00 to $8.00.
FINE PEARL STARS, $9.00 to $50.00.

GOLD FILLED BROOCHES
Large variety, $1.50 to $3.50.

SLEEVE LINKS
SOLID GOLD, $3.00 to $10.00.
SOLID SILVER, 50c. to $1.50.
GOLD FILLED, $1.00 to $2.00.

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Manufacturing Jeweller and Importer,
137 ST. PETER STREET,
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A pretty Presentation Book, profusely illustrated.
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XMAS AND NEW YEAR'S



OUR HOLIDAY STOCK

Consists of the most choice art products of the greatest factories of Canada and the United States, in latest designs and rare Woods.

PRICES AND TERMS TO SUIT ALL.

American Pianos and Player Pianos:

Knabe, Knabe-Angelus, Kingsbury Inner Player, Euphona, Autopiano, Cecilian, Sohmer, Gabler, and Farrand.

Canadian Pianos:

Willis, Newcombe, Dominion.

Organs:

Dominion Organs, 100 different styles for Parlors, Churches, Chapels, Lodges, and Schools.

Used instruments taken in exchange and sold at bargain Prices.

Willis & Co., Limited

600 St. Catherine St. West (Near Mountain St.)
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Paris Kid Glove Store



GLOVES AS XMAS GIFTS

Among our varied and extensive stock of Xmas Gloves, you will be able to find precisely the gift you want.

For this Christmas all our "Gift Gloves" are put up

IN DAINTY BOXES

Long Gloves, Mousquetiere, Glace or Suede in all lengths and shades. Lined or unlined gloves for Ladies, Gentlemen or Children from . . . **$1.00 up**

Do not fail to give us a call

Every Pair Guaranteed
PERRIN'S GLOVES A SPECIALTY

464 St. Catherine St. West
Phone Up 1068.
Store open evenings.

CHILDREN'S DAY.

Many children are looking forward to their 'day' at the Women's Club on Monday afternoon, when the programme is arranged especially with a view to entertaining and interesting the little people. There will be a talk about Japanese children, singing, and tea served by girls in Japanese costume, and there will also be a little 'surprise' for the visitors.

KEY FOR SLOT METERS

PLUMBER ACCUSED OF EXTRACTING TWENTY-FIVE CENT PIECES.

Tapping gas meters, not for gas but money, is the accusation brought against Amedee Viancourt, a plumber, in whose passession was found a key which it is claimed would open every slot meter in the city, and give him access to the twenty-five-cent pieces deposited in them.

Viancourt was found on Wednesday afternoon on the premises of Levi Pedrisocar, grocer, 52 Demontigny street, west, who detained him till the police came, and the following day he was brought before Mr. Lafontaine and charged, but he pleaded not guilty.

The Light, Heat and Power Company told the police that for months past the money in a number of automatic registers had been short, and they alleged that Viancourt has been seen on premises where money was afterwards found to be missing from the meters.

MR. SUZOR-COTE'S PAINTINGS

An exhibition that cannot fail to be of interest to all lovers of art will be on view in the galleries of Messrs. W. Scott & Sons, Notre Dame street, next week. The exhibition will commence on Tuesday, Dec. 17, and will include pictures of every genre, from historical to still-life subjects, the work of the well-known Canadian artist, Mr. A. Suzor-Coté. As a painter of still-life and landscape, Mr. Coté's work has long been admired. His historical paintings are not so well-known, but they are so excellent in technique, and so vivid and interesting in story-telling power, that they cannot fail to add to his high reputation when they are better known. Some of the most romantic and heroic scenes in Canadian history are depicted, which will make them all the more interesting to lovers of Parkman and the Old Regime. Mr. Coté, whose studio of recent years has been in Paris, and who has frequently exhibited in the Salon, returned to this country in August last, and has since been working hard at his home at Arthabaska, where he is a friend and near neighbor of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, by whom his art is very warmly admired. Mr. Coté's work has been frequently referred to in the 'Witness' in terms of high appreciation, and in the present collection some of his very best work of the past few years will be seen. The exhibition deserves to be largely attended by all who admire good pictures and are concerned with the advance of Canadian culture.

CHANGED FIGURE ON CHEQUE

AUSTRIAN ARRESTED WHILE TRYING TO CHEAT THE BANK OF MONTREAL.

A very crude attempt to cheat the Bank of Montreal was made yesterday, when Paolo Gasubs, an Austrian, employed in the Angus works of the C. P. R., presented a cheque on which the figures read $40, while the amount in writing was ten dollars. The figure '1' had been deftly changed to '4,' but the bank officials noticed it, and telephoned to the C. P. R., who immediately sent Detectives Irvine and Richard, of their special service department, to arrest the man.

The arrest was accomplished at a time when the bank was crowded, and some excitement was caused amongst the customers.

GRAND MASTER AT MIZPAH.

The annual past grands' night of Mizpah Lodge, No. 3, I. O. O. F., was held on Thursday evening in the lodge room, Inglis Building, St. Catherine street west. The lodge was officially visited on this occasion by the grand master, Bro. John Shirlow, of St. Johns, accompanied by the following Grand Lodge officers: Deputy Grand Master Bro. V. E. Morrill, of Sherbrooke; Grand Warden Bro. W. S. McCorkill, of Farnham; Grand Secretary Bro. T. J. Potter, Grand Treasurer Bro D. J. Dickson, Grand Conductor Bro. Wm. Kennedy, D. D. G. M. of St. Hyacinthe; Bro. W. G. Saur, D.D.G.M. of No. 1 district, Montreal; Bro. John Norris, D.D.G.M. of No. 2 district; Bro. A. F. Olsen, degree master of Hochelaga Lodge; Bro. W. Jones, and the chief patriarch of Montreal Encampment, Bro. W. Hyams. There were two candidates put through the mysteries of the initiatory degree, the work being done by the following past grands:—Noble grand, J. J. Lyster; past grand, W. Chambers; vice-grand, John Norris; warden, E. J. Briggs; conductor, Albert Jones; R.S.N.G., Omri Edy; L.S.N.G., J. T. Sadler; R.S.V.G., J. B. Campbell; L.S.V.G., Arch. Watt; R. S. S., O. W. Barwick; L. S. S., R. J. Thompson; chaplain, J. J. Ulley. There was a large and enthusiastic turnout of the members to welcome the grand master and his associates in office. After the meeting a very sumptuous repast was served in the banquet room. The noble grand of the lodge, Bro. Thomas H. Skelcher, presided, and was surrounded on either side by the Grand Lodge officers. After full justice had been done to the inner man the following programme was rendered:—Toast, 'The King,' the National Anthem. Toast, 'The Grand Lodge of Quebec,' responded to by the grand master, Bro. Shirlow; D.G.M., Bro. Morrill; G. W., Bro. McCorkill; G. S., Bro. Potter, and G. C., Bro. Kennedy. Instrumental trio, Messrs. England, McElroy and Lockwell. Toast, 'The Sovereign Grand Lodge,' responded to by P. G. R., Bro. Dickson. Song, Bro. C. N. Marshall. Toast, 'Our Past Grands,' responded to by Bros. Barwick, Norris, Watt, and Sadler. Toast, 'Our Jack,' responded to by Bro. Jack Shirlow, G.M. Song, Bro. T. H. Skelcher. Toast, 'Mizpah Lodge,' responded to by the chairman, Bro. Skelcher, and past grand, Bro. Hutchins. The pianist was Mr. Fred G. Franckum. The National Anthem brought the very enjoyable banquet to a close, and one and all declared it to be the best past grands' night that has yet been held.

A GIGANTIC BABY.

Centralia, Ill.—Mrs. Joe Robinson gave birth to a child weighing nineteen and a half pounds. Two years ago, she bore a baby which tipped the beam at eighteen pounds.

It is easy to see that Mrs. Robinson enjoys perfect health. Many women will envy her, because they go through life, wretched and dispirited on account of ill-health. Mrs. Mary Shoreham, of Toronto, suffered for years with diseased ovaries, constant pain in the back, headaches, indigestion and sallow, yellow skin 'Seven months ago a lady friend recommended Fruit-a-tives,' writes Mrs. Shoreham, 'and I decided to try this medicine, though I had little faith in it, because the doctors said an operation was necessary. After I had taken four boxes of Fruit-a-tives I was free of all pain, and was well again.'

'Fruit-a-tives' are made of fruit juices and tonics and are the best medicine in the world for women. Fifty cents.

A SERVICE OF SONG.

In McVicar Memorial Church, Montreal Annex, to-morrow evening, a service of song will take place. Solos and selected hymns will be sung, and, in place of a sermon, the history of a number of popular hymns and the circumstances under which they were composed will be related by the pastor. The music will be under the direction of Mr. R. H. Price.

DEATH OF MR. W. J. BETTS.

The death occurred at Compton, Que., on Thursday evening, Dec. 12, of Councillor W. J. Betts, at the age of forty years. The deceased had been in poor health since last June, and by the advice of his physician took a complete rest for three months. He apparently recovered and had again resumed work. He was at the last confined to his bed only for a few days. He is survived by his widow. His life had been marked by strict integrity, enjoying the high regard of the community.

A TREAT FOR THE CHILDREN.

A New Year's tea and entertainment will be given to the poor children in the district of the Desrivieres Street Mission, in the mission hall, on Jan. 3. Donations either in money or kind will be gratefully received, and those willing to contribute cakes, fruit, candies or toys should address all communications to the convener, Miss E. Ridgway, care of Mrs. Hawkins, the Mission Hall, Desrivieres street, city.

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In Most Departments Every Evening Only

LADIES' GLOVES.

COLONIAL KID GLOVES in all shades and black, embd. backs, 2 clasps, **$1.15.**

ENGLISH DOGSKIN GLOVES, in Tans, Grey, and White; embd. backs, pique sewn, 1 clasp, **$1.10.**

CHAMOIS GLOVES, in White and Tan, elbow length, Mousquetaire, **$1.75.**

LADIES' LONG GLOVES in all the leading shades, also white and black.

LADIES HEAVY SILK KNITTED GLOVES, in white and black, **$2.00.**

A full assortment of LADIES' and CHILDREN'S LINED AND WOOLLEN MITTENS and GLOVES.

TRUNK AND BAG DEPARTMENT.

A Special discount of 20 percent off a lot of LADIES and MEN'S FITTED SUIT CASES and BAGS. A very suitable CHRISTMAS PRESENT.

SEWING MACHINE DEPARTMENT.

A HIGH GRADE SEWING MACHINE, drop head, with full set of steel attachments, for **$22.00.**

TAILORING DEPARTMENT.

A Line of SMOKING JACKETS, from **$5.00** to **$9.50**, less **50** percent.

DRESSING GOWNS from **$12.00** to **$15.00**, less **20** percent.

A Special line of SMOKING JACKETS and DRESSING GOWNS, latest patterns and shades, from **$7.50** to **$16.50**, less **10** percent.

Splendid quality SILK SEALETTE, **$8.00** per yd., less **25** percent.

FANCY TWEEDS for Ladies' and Misses' Coats, up to **$2.00** per yd. for **$1.00.**

FANCY TWEEDS for Ladies' and Misses' Coats, little better quality, up to **$2.50** per yard, for **$1.50.**

WOOL SEALETTE, **$1.25** per yd., for **95c.**

HEAVY BLUE BLANKET CLOTH reduced to **$1.25.**

MILLINERY DEPARTMENT.

Ladies' Waists for Sale December 16th

Our Waist Buyer has just secured another lot of LADIES WAISTS, in point of numbers about the same as last, but in Quality and Style, FAR SUPERIOR. Without doubt, this is the Finest Job Line we have ever handled, being all fresh goods manufactured for Spring **1908.**

MATERIALS:—Chiffon, Taffeta, Laces, Crepe de Chene, Nets, Messaline and China Silk. The Taffetas are mostly embroidered or trimmed with Lace.

VALUES, $10.00 to $22.50 .. .. FOR **$7.50**
VALUES, $7.50 to $9.75 .. .. FOR **$5.00**
VALUES, $5.00 to $7.35 .. .. FOR **$3.50**

The above cannot be sent on approbation, or ordered by telephone.

SEE WINDOW ST. CATHERINE STREET ENTRANCE.

HENRY MORGAN & CO. Ltd., Montreal.

BOARD OF ASSESSORS

FOUR APPOINTMENTS TO BE MADE IN THE NEAR FUTURE.

The retirement at an early date of Messrs. Dillon and Morin from the board of assessors will probably lead to the promotion of Messrs. Beausoleil and Prénoveau. Ald. Payette, chairman of the Finance Committee, intends to propose that two assessors be appointed in addition to the existing number. These appointments would have to be, under the law, one Protestant and one Roman Catholic. Mr. D. P. Perrin, of the claims and expropriation department, is a candidate for promotion.

ST. MARTIN'S CHURCH SERVICE.

To-morrow morning the Lord Bishop of Montreal will occupy the pulpit at St. Martin's Church, and in the evening the Rev. Dr. Paterson Smyth, rector of St George's Church, will preach.

VISITING GOVERNORS.

The visiting governors to the Montreal General Hospital next week are Messrs. Duncan McIntyre, R. MacD Paterson, A. F. C. Ross and Henry Munderloh.



Weekly Calendar

DOMINION SQUARE METHODIST CHURCH

SERVICES TO-MORROW AT 11 A.M. AND 7.30 P.M.

Sermons by the Pastor, Rev. EDMUND E. SCOTT

Morning Subject—"GOD'S WILL ON EARTH." Anthem, 'O Taste and See." Contralto Solo by Miss McMARTIN.
Evening Subject—"SERVING OUR GENERATION." Anthem, "Unfold ye portals.' Quartette, "Even Me." Soprano Solo, Miss FERGUSON.
PLEASE NOTICE that the evening service in this church is held at **7.30** instead of the old hour at 7 o'clock.
All are invited.

VICTORIA RINK

OPENS TO-DAY

Afternoon and Night.

Band Afternoon **3** to **6.15**. Band Evening **8** to **10.30**.

All last year's members are invited. Rink open to members every morning and afternoon during week days and every Wednesday evening and Saturday afternoon with Band.

MEMBERSHIP FEES

Gentleman's Ticket .. .. $5.00 Lady's Junior Ticket $2.00
Lady's Ticket .. .. 4.00 Gentleman's Junior Ticket 3.00
Family Ticket $12.00

Subscribers' Tickets now on sale at Shaw's Music Store, 370 West St. Catherine Street.
Two nights each week will be open to the public—every SATURDAY and TUESDAY NIGHTS from 8 to 10.30 WITH BAND.
Admission—25c, 5 tickets $1. Good any Band Night.
Subscribers, in addition to their other privileges, can use their season tickets on these nights till further notice.

OLIVET BAPTIST CHURCH

Corner Dorchester and Guy.

SUNDAY, December 15th, 1907.

REV. CLAIRE NICHOL, OF SHERBROOKE,

Will preach at both services.

Strangers cordially invited.

EMMANUEL CHURCH,

169-171 DRUMMOND STREET.

Rev. HUGH PEDLEY, B.A. (Pastor) will preach at both services.

EVENING SUBJECT:—**'THE POTTER AND THE CLAY.'**

EVERYBODY WELCOME.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH

Sherbrooke Street and McGill College Ave.

REV. J. GORDON, M.A., D.D., Pastor

PUBLIC WORSHIP TO-MORROW AT 11 A.M. AND 7 P.M.

Subject of Evening Discourse: 'JESUS CHRIST ON THE SECRET OF CHARACTER."
The Pastor will preach at both services. ALL WELCOME.

ZION CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH

corner of Mance and Milton streets.

Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

Preacher, Rev. FRANK J. DAY, M.A., B.D.

Morning Subject—"THE SON OF THE HIGHEST."
Evening Subject—"REACHING THE SUMMIT," being concluding sermon of series on "Youth and Manhood."

A WELCOME FOR ALL.

ST. JAMES METHODIST CHURCH—Sunday, Dec. 15, 1907.

REV. DR. YOUNG will preach at both services.

11 a.m. Theme—"A BOLD REQUEST AND ITS ANSWER."
7 p.m. Theme—"FIRST STEP HOMEWARD."
Social Hour at the close of the evening service.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 14.

ART GALLERY.

FIVE CANADIAN ARTISTS

EXHIBITION, DECEMBER 12th to 28th.
ADMISSION 25 CENTS.
Thursday, 19th and 26th, and Monday, 23rd, 8 to 10 p.m., TEN CENTS.

A Mass Meeting for Men

To be Addressed by

Mr. A. G. KNEBEL OF NEW YORK.

Secretary of the International Committee.

Sunday, December 15, at 3 p.m.

in the Association Hall.
You are particularly invited to be present.
Special Music has been arranged.

YOUNG MENS CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION,
Dominion Square.

SUNDAY, DECEMBER 15.

MEN'S OWN.

In CALVARY CHURCH - CUY STREET

MEETING FOR MEN ONLY.

SUNDAY, December 15th, 3 p.m.

Speaker—REV. W. D. REID, B.A., B.D.
Topic—'THE LIQUOR DEMON MUST DIE.'
Anthems by the Choir.
ALL MEN MADE WELCOME.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 16.

Y. W. C. A.

SCHOOL OF COOKERY.

DEMONSTRATION

MONDAY, Dec. 16th, 1907 at 8 p.m.

CHRISTMAS CANDY.

Admission, 10 cts. Recipes, 5 cts.

MR. LIDSTONE DISCHARGED.

The case of Thomas Lidstone was disposed of in the Police Court yesterday by Judge Choquet, who dismissed the complaint and honorably discharged the accused. Mr. F. S. Maclennan, K.C., was counsel for Mr. Lidstone.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 17.

CALEDONIAN SOCIETY

QUARTERLY MEETING

The Third Quarterly Meeting of the year will be held in the parlors of St. Andrew's Home, Aqueduct street, on TUESDAY EVENING, December 17, at 8.15 p.m.

All members are invited to attend.

J. MARSHALL SEATH,
Hon. Secretary.

MAILS FOR GREAT BRITAIN, EUROPE, Etc.

CLOSE AT MONTREAL.

Dec.				
11	9.30	a.m.	SS. Amerika,	Hamb.-Amer.
*11	6.00	p.m.	" Supply.	
11	9.30	a.m.	La Touraine.	
				G. T. Atlantic.
*11	6.00	p.m.	"	Supplementary
(a)13	1030	a.m.	SS. Empress of Britain,	C. P. R.
13	9.30	a.m.	SS Lusitania,	Cunard.
*13	6.00	p.m.	"	Supplemeaary.
*13	6.00	p.m.	" Supply.	
16	9.30	a.m.	SS. Oceanic,	White Star.
*16	6.00	p.m.	"	Supplemetary.
18	9.30	a.m.	SS. Arabic,	White Star.
*18	6.00	pm.	"	Supplementary.
20	9.30	a.m.	SS. Lucania,	Cuaard.
(a)20	10.30	a.m.	SS. Corsican,	Allan
23	9.30	a.m.	SS. Majestic,	White Star.
*23	6.00	p.m.	"	Supplementary.
(a)27	10.30	a.m.	SS. Empress of Ireland,	C. P. R.
27	9.30	a.m.	SS. Mauretania,	Cunard.
*27	6.00	p.m.	"	Supplementary.

*Letters may be posted up to 6.15 p.m. Other matter should be posted before 6 p.m. Registered before 5.45 p.m.

(a)Parcels (per parcel post) are forwarded by the Canadian Stmr. the last time of mailing at Head Office being 5.00 p.m. on Fridays. Registered before 5.45 p.m. Fridays.

Letters for the above mails may be posted at Postal Stations 'B' and 'C' up to within 15 minutes of the above-mentioned hours of closing.

c All classes of mail matter are forwarded by Dominion Line steamers 'Ottawa' and 'Canada,' but only specially directed matter of all classes is forwarded by SS. 'Kensington,' 'Dominion' and 'Southwark.' Parcel post by Dominion Line steamers, closes at Head Office at noon on Saturday Registered before 12.30 p.m. Saturdays.

HAD STOLEN COAT ON HIM.

Constables St. Pierre and Piquette, while on St. Antoine street last night, arrested Charles Hollingsouth, a carpenter, 28 years of age, in whose possession they found a fur-lined overcoat which was stolen from Swan Neilson, proprietor of the New Carleton Hotel, Windsor street.

APPEAL

— OF —

The Board of Out-Door Relief.

Under the auspices of the Montreal Protestant House of Industry and Refuge.

It is very evident that our Board of Relief have a serious problem before them this winter. To what extent we shall be able to relieve the sufferings of the DESERVING poor, will depend upon the donations of the Friends.

We look to them as we have done for many years past, with the confident hope, that their generous response to our appeal, may enable us to carry out the task imposed upon us.

The following are the members of our Board, and they will gratefully acknowledge any contributions sent them.

MR. J. C. HOLDEN, President,
377 Mountain street.

LIEUT.-COL. J. H. BURLAND,
No. 9 Bleury street.

MR. CHARLES BYRD,
(Munderloh & Co.)
51 Victoria square.

MR. JOHN PATTERSON,
(John Duncan & Co.),
450 St. Paul street.

MR. JAMES RODGER,
(The Gault Brothers Limited),
St. Helen street.

HON. J. K. WARD,
Rosemount avenue, Westmount.

WRESTLING.

Beell Defeats Rogers at Sohmer Park.

MATCH LAST NIGHT WAS DISAPPOINTING FROM A SPECTACULAR POINT OF VIEW.

A more sensational finish to a wrestling bout than that which occured at Sohmer Park last night has seldom been seen in Montreal. The match was between Yankee Rogers and Beell, the latter a middleweight, about 5 feet 7 in height.

At the opening of the first bout remarks were heard on all sides that the little fellow could not possibly win, that he was too light, and his arms were too short. Half an hour of strenuous, but unexciting grappling for head-holds, and unavailing attempts by Beell to lever over Rogers with the bar Nelson or half Nelson and crutch, seemed to prove this, though it was quickly admitted that Beell was the cleverer and nimbler man. Rogers never had a chance to win. He was on the defensive all the time, vainly hoping to tire out his lithe antagonist, who most aggressively pushed him all over the place. The men were far too frequently off the mat, and against the ropes, and should have been checked. At half an hour, Beell made a determined effort to finish the bout, trying several half and bar Nelsons, from which Rogers broke away. Then there was a fast exchange, by which Beeli brought about a flying fall. A terrific struggle ensued, and after another application of the bar Nelson Rogers was forced to bridge. Beell dragged him to the end of the mat, lifted him up and banged. The fall, was off the mat and for this reason should not have been given, but the referee declared that as Rogers was unable to continue the bout he should award it to Beell. Meanwhile water was brought to Rogers, who lay insensible for two minutes.

In the next bout Beell was battling with a half dead man. Rogers, though he pluckily resisted for two or three minutes, was again pushed off the mat, and when the combatants were brought back to the centre, he was quickly rolled over, and, after fending off the fall by rolling his arm under him, he was finally literally flattened out by Beell, whose victory was immensely popular.

Excepting the finish of the first round, the match was extremely disappointing from a spectacular side. The men were on their feet most of the time; they seldom used a leg hold, and there was absolutely no wrestling, as both combatants were simply feeling for neck and armholds. Beell greatly amused the spectators, however, by the aggressive manner in which he pushed all the time with his head against Rogers's shoulder, a boring method which exposed him to a severe neck grip, had his antagonist been quick enough to take advantage of it.

DOMINION SQUARE CHURCH.

The Rev. E. E. Scott is preaching some special sermons at Dominion Square Methodist Church every Sunday evening at half-past seven, this being the new evening service hour at this church. The subject for to-morrow evening is 'Serving our generation,' also special music will be rendered, including the anthem, 'Unfold ye portals'; quartette, 'Even me'; soprano solo, Miss Ferguson. This new 7.30 church hour is proving quite popular and it is likely to grow more so.

SPORTING NEWS

PRACTICE TO-DAY.

All Fine Teams Will be at the Arena this Afternoon.

There was a lull in the series of sensational announcements from the hockey teams yesterday, the most important event of the day being a meeting of the Wanderer executive late last night, to discuss Trustee Foran's letter with reference to the Stanley Cup games with Winnipeg. Mr. Gales, Wanderers' secretary, stated that theangements for the trip West had all been completed before there was talk of a Stanley Cup series, and it would be too late to make any changes in the present plans. However, the Wanderers were prepared to meet any challengers early in the season.

It is understood that Wanderers will write to Trustee Foran to that effect. The winners of the Renfrew-Ottawa Victoria games expect an early date for cup matches, so that it is probable that the series with Winnipeg, which has precedence, will take place early in January.

The Wanderers' western trip is expected to occupy about ten days. They have received requests for games from both Strathcona and Brandon. It is not yet settled, however, what games they will play in addition to three against the Maple Leafs.

Regular practices start this afternoon at the Arena, and as all four senior clubs have hours at the Arena this afternoon, it is expected that there will be a good turnout of the players whose names have been prominent in the deals of the week. The Shamrocks have from 2.30 to 3.30, and the Wanderers from 4.30 to 5.30, with the Victoria and Montreal clubs filling in the odd hours. It is not thought likely that anything fresh will transpire as to players' intentions, although doubtless the appearance of all four teams on the ice will give rise to speculation. The season is still a fortnight away, and certain players do not seem anxious to declare their intentions.

The Bell Telephone Company has decided not to enter a team in any of the city leagues this season, but to organize an inter-department league, composed of teams from the various departments, and in some cases two or more departments to combine in organizing a team. It is likely that five teams will be entered, and judging from the number of interested employees at the meeting a great treat is in store for the lovers of hockey. It was decided that the election of a committee be left over until the next meeting, which will be held on Thursday evening, Dec. 19, at 207 Mountain street.

At the meeting held on Thursday evening the following officers were elected: Patrons, C. F. Sise, J. Baylis, R. F. Jones; hon. president, G. A. Higgins; hon. vice-president, J. A. Anderson; hon. second vice-president, F. A. Field; president, W. N. Cunningham; vice president, Henry Weill; second vice-president, R. Porteous; secretary, W. F. Hamilton; treasurer, F. Camp.

The Toronto 'Telegram publishes a story purporting to be 'inside news,' which describes how an amateur hockey league nearly came to be constituted. The tale runs thus:

'There is a curious bit of inside history which has never yet been published. It deals with the intended formation of a purely amateur hockey league, which, if it had succeeded would have left the Wanderers out in the cold by themselves, and then might have resulted in the latter forming a purely professional league, and thus having the two buck one another in Montreal.

'The plan fell through, however, after it had been almost consummated, and it is said the Victorias were the ones who broke it up. This is the story a couple of the magnates told: "It is perfectly true. We had almost launched a purely amateur league. The plan was adopted, because it was feared, with the terribly high salaries the professionals were demanding, that none of the clubs would make money. Wanderers were kept out of it, and Argonauts, of Toronto, were to be taken in. Everything was pleasantly arranged. Even the objections of the long distance from Toronto to Quebec was overcome by Toronto agreeing to play Quebec if it were necessary in the finals. Montreal, Victorias and Shamrocks and Quebecs were in the deal.

"And then suddenly, like a bolt out of the blue, came the decision of the Victorias to drop out. Why, the Vics may probably tell. It sounds like a strange story, but the documents are in existence to prove it.' And this probably accounted for the delay on the part of Montreal and Shamrocks in the matter of getting professionals.

A STANDARD OF MERIT

With reference to the Olympic games, the Toronto 'World' has the following:

'If Tom Flanagan's idea is adopted as the standard whereby athletes are accepted for the Olympiad, the matter of making collections to send the Canadian contingent over home will be considerably simplified. According to Mr. Flanagan, the men should come up to the following speculations in the different departments:

100 yards	10 1-5 seconds
220 yards	22 seconds
¼ mile	50½ seconds
One mile	4.28
Five miles	26.25
Hurdles	15 1-5 seconds
High jump, running	6 feet
Broad jump, running	22 ft. 9 in.
Running hop, step and jump	47 feet
Pole vault	12 feet
Hammer	163 feet
Shot	45 feet
Discus	120 feet

'And the Irish-Canadian manager is about right. For what's the use of sending a lot of second raters over? No objection, of course, if they pay their own way, and Tom's tip should be taken seriously by the Canadian committee that is empowered to make the selection.'

M.A.A.A. NOTES

The smoker given under the auspices of the M.A.A.A. boxing and wrestling club at the M.A.A.A. gymnasium this evening promises to be the largest attended smoking concert ever held in the new building, it being anticipated that about 300 will be present. The programme which is a most attractive one, and which has already been detailed in these columns, is composed of boxing and wrestling bouts with fencing exhibitions, while the musical part of the entertainment is provided for by the M.A.A.A. quartette and the Merrill Brothers, banjo and mandolin duettists.

Owing to the boxing and wrestling smoker at the M. A. A. A. gymnasium this evening the regular basketball practice will be held this afternoon at 2.30 instead of at the usual hour in the evening.

BOWLING

ENGINEERS AND VICTORIA ACTIVES DEFEAT THE M.A.A.A. LIFE AND RESERVES.

The Engineers, rolling on their own alleys, defeated the M.A.A.A. Life last evening by 168 pins, while the Victoria Rifles Actives beat the Reserves by the small margin of 29 pins.

The M.A.A.A. players were evidently troubled by the alleys, E. L. Turgeon, for example, rolling two wretched totals to commence with, 127 and 128, and rolling 241 finally, the highest string rolled during the night's play. Starting badly, Turgeon made a brilliant finish, making six strikes in succession. This is the first time that this feat has been performed in any of the C.A.B.L. games this season.

In the Victoria Rifles and Reserves game the Reserves showed that their team this season is not anything like a champion one, for the Victoria Rifles Actives, who were considered vastly inferior to the Reserves last season, beat them in a close finish. Some good scores were rolled during the game, J. Skelly, of the Reserves, 576 for three strings, being the best total rolled in any match in the night. J. Willock, his team mate, put up the second highest single string with 224. The best three-string total on the winning side was 557, by Mills.

Following were the scores:

ENGINEERS VS. M.A.A.A. LIFE.

Engineers—				
E. Turnbull	153	169	149	471
Richmond	166	168	181	516
E. Pirrie	156	181	186	523
W. Tate	187	217	139	543
T. Turnbull	134	156	155	445
W. Eddison	182	162	168	512
Grand total				3,099
M.A.A.A. Life—				
E. Burnett	165	169	175	509
E. Turgeon	127	128	241	496
L. Rubenstein	178	161	146	485
W. Le Gallais	145	167	143	455
A. E. Walsh	167	140	148	455
J. Baird	124	128	189	441
Grand total				2,841
Majority for Engineers				168

VICTORIA RIFLES ACTIVES VS. VICS. RIFLES RESERVES.

Victoria Rifles Actives—				
W. Knubley	131	156	168	455
W. Mills	179	191	167	537
A. W. Parker	163	182	185	530
C. Kearley	159	164	177	500
H. Armstrong			162	479
J. Drysdale	159	177	148	484
Grand total				2,985
Vics. Rifles Reserves—				
J. C. McIldowie	135	126	172	432
J. Willock	193	224	149	566
J Skelly	216	175	185	576
H. Jones	151	164	132	447
W. Finson	124	190	151	465
T. Gorman	130	168	172	470
Grand total				2,956
Majority for Vics. Actives				29

OUTREMONT GOLF CLUB

THE OUTREMONT GOLF CLUB REPORTED TO BE IN A FLOURISHING CONDITION.

The annual general meeting of the Outremont Golf Club was held yesterday in the St. Lawrence Hall, when the usual business and the election of officers for the coming year took place: Hon. president, Sir Geo. Drummond; first past president, J. Try-Davies; second past president, Recorder Weir; president, Dr. F. A. L. Lockhart; vice-president, Colonel F. W. Hibbard; hon. secretary, C. T. Anstee; hon. treasurer, J. H. Birks; executive committee, H. E. Molos, Gerald Lees, H. A. Harries, Dr. Birkett, Recorder Weir, A. W. G. Macalister and Dr. S. Nichols.

The secretary's report showed that the club had one of the most successful seasons on record, and prospects for the coming season were even brighter. The lease for the grounds on which the golf links are laid out has been renewed for another five years, and the course was never in better condition. The treasurer's statement pointed out that the club had benefited greatly during the summer, and a large cash balance had been carried over in spite of the heavy expenses of the last season. Two amendments to the by-laws were passed; one, an amendment to the by-law, provided that the number of members of the club be decreased from 215 to 200.

PLEADS GUILTY TO BIGAMY.

Ottawa, Ont., Dec. 13.—Ewart S. Tressider, an Ottawa young man, this morning pleaded guilty in the Magistrates' Court to bigamy by having, on Dec. 2 married Miss M. Sinclair, a girl of seventeen years old, and a recent arrival from Scotland, having already another wife living. The other Mrs. Tressider was married here in April of this year. Several other charges against Tressider were dropped for lack of evidence. He will be sentenced next Monday.

GIFTS FOR ALL AGES.

Colonial House (Henry Morgan & Co.) is ready for the Christmas trade with a full stock of high-class goods from which it will be found no difficult thing to choose a Christmas present. For instance, from the furniture stores a gentleman might be sent a handsome desk and a lady a working cabinet, for in these the fittings are so new and novel as to make them unique gifts. The lamp department in itself is worth a visit, because of the immense variety of makes. In the china stores are some very beautiful vases, while statuettes and other ornaments, breakfast, dinner and tea services, offer a delightful selection to choose from. The ever popular hobby of photography is amply catered for in the stores and accessories, and a stock of albums provides a means of keeping the photographs when taken. Another hobby provided for, wood and leather burning, of which there are some fine examples on show. Barometers and [illegible] are a very appropriate [illegible] and there is of these a good selection in the optical department the [illegible] range from motor goggles to microscopes, while of clocks there is no end. An inexpensive gift can easily be chosen from the brass goods, and also from the cut glass department, where there are some beautiful samples of the art. In the silverware department there is a very fine collection of solid and plated silver goods, which offer a great range of choice. In the toy stores a considerable amount of space has been taken up by the toy play, in which is shown an innumerable number of mechanical toys, dolls in a thousand, toy tricycles, and all that the children can want. Once the little ones get into this department, it will be difficult to get them out. The sporting goods sections are replete with snow shoes, toboggans, skis, guns and physical drill apparatus, and all that appertains to sport and pastime, and offers a splendid opportunity to provide for the coming season of sport.

CHRISTMAS CARDS

BEAUTIFUL HAND PAINTED DESIGNS

LARGEST VARIETY IN THE CITY. CARDS IN BOXES UP TO $1.50 EACH
POST CARD ALBUMS AND FANCY BOXES OF STATIONERY.

DAVID ALLAN, POST CARD DEALER, 426 NOTRE DAME ST., WEST.

COAL $6.50

Our Coal is nice, bright, clean hard. We deliver it into your cellar and save you 50 percent a ton. Others will charge you $7 to $7.50.

Mr. James Griffin, the St. Catherine Street Furnace dealer recommends our coal.

THE CONNELL ANTHRACITE MINING CO., Limited.

21 Bleury St., 410 St. Catherine East
West End Office: 735 St. Catherine W., Near Guy St.

Comfortable Fitting GLASSES

is what I promise if I give you Glasses. I know what each eye requires, and I'm just as anxious to give you right Glasses as you are to have them

FRANK C. FOX,

Appointments. Refracting Optician.
TEL. UP 1185. 32 McGill College Ave.

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Better than any Christmas Card.

ONLY TEN CENTS a copy.

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142 St. Peter St., Montreal.

A CORNER IN REAL ESTATE.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

Trading has, during the past day or two taken a sudden spurt, and this week will show a distinct advance on last week's business, if it does not approximate some of the busy weeks of September. Higher figures have also been reached, and more has been done in better class property. Whilst small properties have kept briskly moving, there has also been an active tendency in better class houses for which satisfactory prices have been received. Two or three important sales have been reported.

The Park & Island Railway Company have acquired a large farm in St. Laurent, for the sum of $35,000. The property is bounded to the south-east by the public road, and in the rear by the north-west line of the parish of St. Laurent. Purchases by this company in St. Laurent and surrounding parishes have been of not infrequent occurrence in the last twelve months, and the present sale, it is understood, is part of a general plan of extension on the electric lines back of the mountain. Nelson Rickerdike was the vendor.

The Ontario & Quebec Railway Company, or, in other words, the C. P. R., were concerned in the transfer of certain properties in Lachine, where the company has been extending its holdings with a view to yard expansion. The total amount of the sales amounted to over $37,500, and they were registered as follows:—

Guy Boyer has sold to the Ontario & Quebec Railway Company a vacant tract of land in Lachine. Price $14,279.

Mrs. Horace Baby has sold to the Ontario & Quebec Railway Company a vacant tract of land in Lachine. Price $5,182.95.

Mrs. Auguste Amos has sold to the Ontario & Quebec Railway Company a vacant property in Lachine. Price $4,568.15.

The Hon. Arthur Boyer has sold to the Ontario & Quebec Railway Company a vacant tract of land in Lachine. Price $3,706.15.

Charles W. Trenholme has sold to the Ontario & Quebec Railway Company a tract of land situate partly in Cote St. Pierre and partly in Lachine. Price $11,050.

Among the principal transfers were the following:

Mrs. Paul Katz has sold to Lazarus Katz two lots in St. Louis ward, with buildings, fronting on St. Dominique street, for the sum of $6,000. The lot measures 50.4 x 62.1.

Mrs. Pierre Lamy et al. has sold to Hercule Lamy the building bearing the civic number 949 St. Denis street, near Rachel street, and the dwellings Nos. 1415, 1417 and 1419 Notre Dame street, near Charlevoix street, for the sum of $26,400.

W. and U. Boulianne have sold to Mrs. Louis Maryin a lot, with buildings, fronting on Lasalle avenue, for the sum of $5,000. The property measures 25 x 100.

Armand Houlé has sold to Mrs. N. Pilon two lots, with buildings, fronting on Convent street, in St. Mary's ward, for the sum of $11,000.

The Hon. J. K. Ward has sold to Fred G. Gnaedinger the residence 334 Cote St. Antoine, for the sum of $8,750. The property is situated at the corner of Cote St. Antoine road and Arlington avenue.

Alexandre Deschamps has sold to Richard H. Stuart a lot in St. Jean Baptiste ward, with buildings, fronting on Christophe Colomb street, for the sum of $6,800.

Charles South has sold to William T. Fox a lot in the town of St. Louis, with buildings, fronting on Breboeuf street, for the sum of $4,700.

Jos. Normandin has sold to The Canada Sugar Refining Co., Ltd., a lot with buildings on Richardson street in St. Ann's ward. Price, $3,000.

Denis Tansey has sold to The Canada Sugar Refining Co., Ltd., a lot with buildings on Richardson street. Price, $6,000.

Mrs. H. Henry Cromwell has sold to W. L. Maltby, four brick houses, Nos. 93, 95, 97, 99, 101, 103, 105 and 107 Ottawa street, near Ann street. Price, $5,500.

Mrs. A. Germain has sold to Jos. Cusson, houses Nos. 169 and 171, Elgin street, near Prince Arthur street. Price, $4,400.

Jacques Grenier has sold to Jos. P. Leber, house No. 63 St. Denis street, near Dubord street. Price, $9,000.

The Synod of the Diocese of Montreal has sold to Miss H. V. Davidson, house No. 76 Shuter street, near Milton street. Price, $4,800.

BUILDING NOTES.

The First Baptist Church on Sherbrooke street is making good progress towards completion in the hands of Messrs. Quinlan & Company. The structure has caused some amount of curiosity in consequence of the steel repairs of the roof. There is nothing pretentious in its design, but a somewhat unusual feature in such a building is clerestory. White bricks are being used in its construction.

It is understood that the proprietor of the Russell House on St. James street is considering a plan of enlargement to which he hopes to give effect before the summer of 1909. He proposes to extend the premises to the rear, to add another story to the existing building, and to add an elevator. By so doing he will obtain considerable extra accommodation for guests.

Victoria Buildings, on Victoria Square, which is built in red brick and limestone, is a handsome addition to the large business premises which now surround the square. It is eight stories in height with a basement and will be found to be unusually well lighted. It is excellently situated and is most convenient for all purposes. The roof is only just on, yet some of the upper flats are already let.

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.

'In the month of December, when naked and grim,
The tree-tops thrust at the snow clouds grey,
And frozen tears fill the lids of day;
We sigh, "Would the winter were well away
For whatever the sun and the dial say,
This is the longest day."'

It is no wonder the Prodigal skipped out, if he had to get up and light the fires and cook the breakfast these dark, cold mornings, said Aspasia; really 'riotous living' sounds quite alluring. But according to the story that could not be an excuse, for he was one of the four hundred of his times.

Now, as a character I have always had a sneaking liking for the Prodigal, and admired him, as some artists must have done who have represented him, as one could easily imagine his appearance—a frank, handsome countenance, not lacking in courage; the sort of face that charms, and excuses faults.

How few of us are willing to 'arise' and confess our sin, even after we have wasted our years in riotous living, and fear starvation.

There is something very touching in his submission to become one of his father's servants, knowing that it meant to lose caste with his own people.

Thinking of this one Sabbath, the sleepy bells rang out an invitation to all Christians and prodigals to go and be fed.

Over the roofs and chimneys came the tongues from the church steeples, and the chimes made music to the words:

'Abide with me, fast falls the eventide.'

Fast and dark life's years close in apace, and the 'darkness deepens.' We need the torch of faith to light the way, and the strengthening welcome of the Father's voice.

Is the Prodigal still waiting? He has fed on husks so long! And too often the bread of life is mixed with inferior grain in these days of adulteration.

It does not nourish the soul, and after eating of it one becomes sleepy, and self satisfied; time and eternity seem afar off and easy, under its torpid influence.

What say the bells now?

'Can I be carried to the skies,
On flowery beds of ease'?

Ah, no; the way to heaven, as trod by the Saviour of men and his disciples, is by the gate of self-abnegation, through fields of labor, and over stony paths of self-denial. But the road leads to our Father's house.

A SIGN OF PROGRESS.

We have only to look at the advertising pages of the leading magazines and other journals to realize that an interest in floriculture is fast increasing.

Page after page will be given up during the next three or four months to notices of the plants and seeds offered for sale. And the catalogues are really works of art, full of useful information as well as alluring and delightful possibilities.

Wealthy capitalists are encouraging the laying out of fine grounds, and importing beautiful novelties to add to their collections.

In the matter of books there is much new garden lore to read and learn, showing an interest in this work that is pleasant to see.

In this growing love for flowers there is a tendency toward the higher cultivation of the beautiful, and a striving for the better things of life. Bodily weariness may overtake us, but the hopeful spirit of the garden lover never fails, as long as the garden remains.

LEAF FOR NAME.

B.B.—Your leaf was overlooked last week which was certainly ungrateful of me, because I did not thank you for the magnolia seeds so kindly sent. They are not likely to grow large here, although we have two magnolia trees growing in sight of my window, Magnolia Stellata and Acuminata.

The leaves sent are no doubt Japanese maples, so well known and admired for their brilliant foliage, finely cut and dissected.

Their dwarf almost shrubby growth has prevented their use, not being adapted for general planting. But a hedge of them must have presented a fine appearance with the yellow, bronze, red and green coloring.

The plants in my garden have never yet become large enough for a hedge, being winter killed every season. But they are objects of interest to all who are not familiar with these beautiful markings.

SEVERAL QUESTIONS.

Helen L. C.—Tuberoses have a habit of growing very tall; for that reason, there is a dwarf variety more in favor than the older sort. The bulb requires a large pot and plenty of room, and after blooming it can be set away in the pot. As a rule, they do not blossom again, but if you make the trial remove all offsets in spring and re-pot in rich soil.

As regards the strength of the tobacco decoction all depends on the strength of the tobacco. If you have the water a clear brown, the color of a good cup of tea, it will not be likely to do any harm. Wash with lukewarm water first, and keep the tops moist for a while after using the tobacco.

A little fertilizer will not injure your begonia if it is in a healthy growing condition.

The term 'frond' is used in connection with ferns, whether the leaves be small or large.

THE CHRISTMAS ROSE.

Mrs. McG.—The plant you mean is not a rose at all, but is of the Hellebore family. It will not bloom out of doors in midwinter in this climate, as you can readily understand, but in England its bells open in November, and continue to blossoff through frost and snow. It can be raised out of doors in summer, and I have had plants in bloom at Christmas that had been freely forced by a skilful grower.

THE DIFFERENT RASPBERRIES.

Henry D.—The Marlboro raspberry does well on gravelly ridges, but not on sand. It is early, but not sprightly in flavor. Kirkland is productive and hardy, but Cuthbert is the well tried and reliable market variety. Golden Queen is fine for the table, and not half appreciated, as it does not sell so well on the market as a red berry, and discolors quickly. Shaffer is rather soft, but fine for home use, and a good canning berry.

GRAPE GROWING.

J.G.H.—It is not advisable to go too extensively into the culture of grapes in your latitude. Of varieties, try Worden and Concord for black, Brighton for red, and Niagara for white.

In order that they may ripen the soil should be warm and gravelly, with a sunny southern exposure. That they may escape frost, they are best planted on high land.

The distance apart varies according to method of training and growth of variety. Some of the small growing sorts can be planted eight feet apart each way, while the stronger vines require ten.

A trellis is the best support, using posts that are set twenty-five feet apart and six feet above ground, with two rows of No. 10 galvanized wire.

Grape vines are subject to several diseases. In cold, wet seasons, downy mildew attacks them, and powdery mildew when it is hot and dry. Then there is black rot and anthracnose to fight against, though some varieties are more free than others from these attacks.

Where any of these diseases are troublesome, the prunings, and fallen leaves and fruit must be burned and the vines sprayed with fungicides.

Where one has only a few vines the bunches can be enclosed in bags of manilla paper, put in when half grown, and allowed to remain there until the grapes are fully ripe. The fruit will be found earlier and larger.

RED AND WHITE 'CEDAR.'

R.S.—There are many mistakes made in regard to the above varieties called cedar. The white or swamp cedar, is a cypress, and goes by the name of Cupressus Thyoides. It is of rapid growth, light green foliage, and will grow in the dampest localities.

What is commonly called red cedar is in reality Juniperus Virginiana.

The Junipers are beautiful trees and this variety has an erect growth, and the color of the foliage varies from light to dark. If once established it makes a beautiful hedge.

PYRETHRUM POWDER.

Mrs. A.R.—Having never tried growing Pyrethrum in order to utilize the flower heads as powder, it is not easy to say if you would be successful. The flowers are very desirable perennials and form broad clumps, with handsome fern-like leaves, thriving in any rich well drained soil. They have grown here for many years without any attention, and, of course, ripen their seed. The only thing you can do is to experiment by grinding up the flower heads. It will certainly be fresh compared with what we purchase from the druggist.

ON PRUNING NOW.

J.B.L. asks if it is a good time to prune now. Pruning plants and training them in the way they should go is one of the necessary helps to the production of good fruit, or shape.

Shrubs and ornamental trees are pruned to give them grace and beauty, and at times plants must be pruned to restore their vigor. It is not well to prune when the branches are frozen, and there is an old saying: 'Prune in winter for wood, in summer for fruit,' so it depends upon what is wanted.

Late winter is generally regarded as the best time to cut off large branches, but many growers allow that it can be done with safety at any time between the fall of the leaf and its reappearance in the spring.

Like many other departments of work, a great deal must be left to one's own judgment and a knowledge of the climate and condistions of the trees to be pruned.

PLANT FOR NAME.

E.G.—The flower sent in for name has the botanical title of Cosmos Bipinnatus; it is an annual and a native of Mexico.

As a garden plant it is of the easiest possible cultivation, but is late coming into bloom, which fault fakes it rather unpopular with impatient amateurs as late north as this.

The seed germinate readily, and whether sown early or late, it does not come into flower any sooner. If left alone it will grow six or seven feet in a season.

TO-DAY'S SNAPS IN REAL ESTATE.

THE CRADOCK SIMPSON CO.
Merchants Bank Building.

WANTED HOUSES TO SELL

We have a large demand for houses to sell that we are unable to fill. Probably your house is just the one we want.

If Other Brokers have Failed to Sell Your Properties, Why Not List it With Us?

We are located in the heart of the business centre, and have many inquirers daily. Drop us a line with full particulars, and get results. It costs you nothing to have us try.

THE CRADOCK SIMPSON CO.,
205 St. James Street.

OUTREMONT

BEAUTIFUL VILLA SITES

FOR SALE

On Mountain Slope, fronting on ST. CATHERINE ROAD and McCULLOCH AVENUE. All City Improvements.

FRANK E. DONOVAN, Room 42 Alliance Building, 107 ST. JAMES STREET.

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30 St. John Street.

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Land is mankind's ideal of that which is valuable, enduring, immovable and indestructible.

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We particularly direct your attention to our Lots at WINDSOR PARK, adjoining Westmount, and at ROCKLANDS, Outremont.

THERE is security supreme, THERE are increases in value as certain as season succeeds season. THERE are large profits as sure as Seed time and Harvest fail not.

Buy and advise all your friends to buy the best and safest

CHRISTMAS PRESENT

that you or they can possibly find,—buy a Lot WHERE conditions are ideal and NOW when prices are low.

You cannot spend your time to better purpose than testing our Statements by investigating. Call at our Land Offices THIS AFTERNOON.

Windsor Park Prices $165 up, Rocklands Prices $200 up, } YOUR OWN TERMS OF PAYMENT

The Ross Realty Co., Limited,
30 ST. JOHN STREET.

A. W. D. HOWELL,
212 St. James street

Good Investment Property

Pays about 10 per cent. on purchase price.

11 Houses of 2 Tenements Each On Parthenais Street.

Easy terms.

ST. JAMES ST.
Property For Sale

Next to ~~Credit~~ Foncier,

This property, reaching from St James to Fortification Lane, covering an area of 4,000 feet, and situated in the heart of the city, can be adapted for almost any kind of business or mercantile use. It is particularly well situated for the erection of business offices.

Price asked is $7.00 per square foot, which is well below its full value.

The Canada Real Estate, Loan & Financial Brokers,
Room 34,
107 St. James Street.
O. LEGER, Mgr.

ALFRED BENN,
Phone Main 2360. 107 St. James St.

FOR SALE,
Two Fine Houses

For Professional men, one is on Metcalfe street and one on Park Avenue.

ALFRED BENN,
Phone M. 2360. 26 Alliance Building

FOR SALE

That fine Stone Front House, 708 Dorchester street, corner of Mackay street. The rear of the Lot on Mackay street can be utilized to make it the most desirable situation for a physician in the city.

For permits apply to
WM. F. LIGHTHALL, N.P.
THE CRADOCK SIMPSON CO.

H. M. SIMPSON,
Room 40, Renouf Building.

FOR SALE
University St.

A 3 Story Stone Front House with Extension Kitchen.

All modern improvements. House in perfect order. Possession on the 1st of May, 1908. Price moderate.

A good property for a home or for an investment.

H. M. SIMPSON,
Tel. Up 2368. 40 Renouf Building.

BURGLARS PLEAD GUILTY

ROBBERIES FROM A NUMBER OF CITY SHOPS ADMITTED.

A trio of youthful burglars confessed their guilt before Judge Choquet in the Enquete Court yesterday. Their names were Hector Lafortune, Rosario Martin and Elzear Huot.

Lafortune pleaded guilty and Martin not gulity to stealing $500 worth of goods from the store of Joseph U. Blanchet, 391 Notre Dame street west, $150 worth from the drug store of Leon Roy, 440 Ontario street east, and $118 worth of tobacco, pipes, etc., from the shop of Anatole Lacasse, 366 Rachel street.

There was only one charge against Elzear Huot ,and to that he and the other two pleaded guilty, admitting that they had stolen from the shop of Alfred Foster, a large quantity of pipes and cigars, and also razors and other barbers' tools belonging to Wilfred Perte'ance. They were sent to jail to await trial at the Court of King's Bench in March.

ALLIANCE FRANCAISE.

At the meting of the Alliance Francaise, in Fraser Hall, on Tuesday next, Miss Marie Elichabe, of the Université de France, will deliver an illustrated lecture on 'Le Pays Basque.'

SUNDAY EVENING SOCIAL.

FAIRMOUNT PRESBYTERIANS INAUGURATE ATTRACTIVE SERVICES.

The Fairmount Presbyterian Church, in Delorimier, is making rapid strides, numerically and financially; and especially is this so in connection with the different sections of church work. The Ladies' Aid Society has been formed and has several projects under way which give good promise for the future. The Sabbath-school is in a flourishing condition, having an average attendance of 115, which certainly demonstrates how great was the need for an organized church and Sunday-school in this neighborhood.

'Life's visions and dreams' will be the subject of a special sermon by Mr. C. W. Shelley, to-morrow evening, to the young people of Fairmount Church, Delorimier. The sermon will be followed by a social hour, when sacred songs will be sung and light refreshments will be served, the object being to foster sociability among the young people of the neighborhood. The Ladies' Aid of the congregation will take a leading part in these exercises. It is the intention to repeat these pleasant Sunday evenings at intervals during the winter.

A very important and much needed department has been put in motion during the past few weeks—the Boys' Club which embraces gymnastic exercises and sports of various kinds, also a Bible study and reading-room, etc., this work being under the charge of several volunteers from the Young Men's Club of the American Presbyterian Church. There has also been formed, a Young People's Guild for the furtherance of the social part of the work in connection with the church.

The Daily Witness.

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

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Two or three publications to the same address.

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'Daily,' 'World Wide' and 'Messenger'	4.90	3.40
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'Weekly,' 'World Wide' and Messenger'	2.90	$2.20

Postage included for Canada (Montreal and suburbs excepted), Newfoundland, Great Britain, Malta, Gibraltar, New Zealand, Jamaica, Trinidad, Bahama Island, Transvaal, Barbadoes, Bermuda, British Guiana, British Honduras, Ceylon, Gambia, Sarawak, Zanzibar, Hongkong and Cyprus.

U.S. Postage for United States, Alaska, Hawaiian and Philippine Islands, 'Daily Witness,' $3.00 extra; 'Weekly Witness,' 50c extra; 'Northern Messenger,' 50c extra, except in 'Messenger' clubs to one address, when every four copies will be fifty cents extra postage per annum.

Foreign postage extra to all countries not named in the above list as follows: 'Daily Witness,' $3.50 extra; 'Weekly Witness,' $1 extra; 'Northern Messenger,' 50c extra; 'World Wide,' subscription price, including postage to foreign countries, only $1.50.

The last edition of the 'Daily Witness' is delivered in the city every evening of publication at $4 per annum, and 'World Wide' at $1.50 per annum.

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.

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.'

N.M. 5 F.Q. 11 **DECEMBER** F.M. 19 L.Q. 27

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SATURDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1907.

However it reached the conclusion, the present majority in the Westmount Council acted with high wisdom in leaving the annexation question to the successors of the present council to decide, or rather to the electors, who will have before them on the one hand the contract with the Water Company and present limits, and, on the other, municipal waterworks and expansion. These will be clear issues with a fair field, unembarrassed by any question as to fancy modes of voting. If the opposition to expansion is confined to property holders, then the tenant class will have their chance. If the opposition is at bottom a waterworks issue, then the opinions of the electors on that issue will have a chance to show itself. The candidates will, of course, have to declare themselves on both issues.

It would look as though the council was determined to buy the Macdougall pump. The history of this pump is somewhat notorious. It was placed in the McTavish street pump house, where it was a complete failure. The city paid the makers forty thousand dollars for it, and when it became intolerable gave it back to them for nothing. The manufacturers have now a pump which they cannot sell to anyone if they cannot get the city to buy it. They ask the city to pay twenty-three thousand dollars for it. It is a bad bargain for the city; Mr. Janin has made that plain. The city would have to pay twenty-three thousand dollars for the pump, and it would not be installed under ten thousand dollars more. Mr. Greenshields asked the power company what it would cost to supply it with power. They offered to supply power at off hours at twelve dollars per horse power, plus a charge per day of use, no matter how little or how much it was used, or an annual charge at the same price as power is now supplied to the reservoir. This we compute probably means some seven or eight thousand dollars a year, and would be the cheapest form of power they could get, and the electrical connections would have to be supplied, which would come to five or ten thousand dollars more, all to have a pump that Mr. Janin says would be an entire mistake, though he has been induced to say it would be better than nothing if an emergency should occur before the right pump was put in. The probability of such an emergency in spite of all the scare about frazil ice choking it, is very slight indeed owing to the lateness of nature's freezing operations and the unusual fulness of the streams.

Foreign potentates have reason to know that the people of the United States do not differ much from other human beings in their liking for titles and decorations. The German Emperor had been particularly lavish in distributing favors among a people whose alliance he much desires. The order of the Red Eagle has several classes, which enable him to discriminate according to a well understood scale, from a prince to a peasant, from a nabob of the Orient to a plain citizen of a republic. All the lesser potentates of Europe, whose revenues are restricted, make a business of disposing of titles, orders, stars and crosses. Not a few Americans have in this way become the proud possessors of patents of nobility. Occasionally the decorations represent services rendered as the late Mr. Mercier became a Roman count after passing the bill for handing over the old Jesuits' estates to the disposal of the Pope. This week President Roosevelt sent to Congress a long list of officials of the government, on whom foreign crowned heads have bestowed decorations and presents, with a recommendation that they be allowed to accept them, out of respect to the powers granting them. He added a supplementary list of those to whom Congress failed to grant the desired permission on former occasions. It is hoped that Congress will deal leniently with these distinguished persons and allow them to sport honors from abroad such as their own country has no means of giving them. 'Something answering to aristocracy seems to be craved by many in the republic, and decorations from the hands of real live kings seem to them to mean more than such as are to be had at the hands of the Grand Sark of the Ancient and thrice Illustrious Order of Cyclops, constituting them Right Worthy and Sublime Knights and entitling them to knee breeches and to cocked hats with feathers in them.

The Canadian Peace and Arbitration Society has issued an appeal to ministers everywhere asking them to observe Dec. 22 as peace Sunday, and preach on that day, urging the arbitration of the affairs of nations and the organization of the world. The society believes that the world can be organized for constitutional government as the great nations are now. In the promotion of a great reform it is perhaps well to adopt a startling ideal, lest the zeal of those appealed to should waste itself in common places. There is nothing new in this idea of a parliament of man. It is commonly looked on as the divine event to which the whole creation moves, when the King of kings shall reign by the universal suffrage of mankind. But that men should be organizing to organize it is a breezy conception. There is no more effective way of promoting a reform than this, of inducing all the religious teachers in the land to bend their minds to it for a week and to give the people the fruit of their thoughts. A practical way of giving efficiency to this method would be by furnishing the preachers with material out of which to construct such sermons — but that would be an expensive process unless by the co-operation of the newspapers. What is in the newspapers, however, everybody sees. It is not, therefore, ready-made material for sermons. On the other hand, it would prepare the mind of the people as well as of the minister for an intelligent facing of the great problem of Christianity. For, after all, peace on earth and the establishment of the benign sway of the Saviour is the great aim and purpose for which the Church exists. It is the purpose to which it should give, not one Sunday, but every Sunday in the year.

The Bank of Hochelaga has had a prosperous year. The financial statement which has just been issued, is most gratifying. The earnings show that the business of this bank, which is largely confined to this province, is developing rapidly and that trade in general gives evidence of gradual and sound growth. The city customers of the bank claim that payments, especially from the outlying districts, have never been better or more prompt than at present, which is a healthy and encouraging sign of the times within the Province of Quebec. The feature in the statement is the large increase in net earnings, which is $102,000 more than last year, the total being $449,794. The bank received $175,000 premium on the issue of new stock. The sum of $400,000 has been transferred to the reserve fund, which now amounts to two million dollars, or exactly eighty percent of the paid up capital. The total assets are $19,698,764. Strictly available assets which are composed of gold and Dominion notes, cheques of other banks due by correspondence, prime securities and call loans on bonds and stocks amount to $4,583,826. The call loans are scaled down to less than $585,000, while the notes discounted and current amount to nearly fourteen million dollars. The notes in circulation are nearly $2,240,000. That the bank has the confidence of the depositing public is demonstrated by the fact that its deposits amount to nearly twelve million dollars, a remarkable showing considering the persistent cry of hard times. The management and shareholders are to be congratulated upon this excellent statement.

STOESSEL.

If the charge against General Stoessel had been simply for surrendering Port Arthur when under orders to hold it, there would be little need of a trial. Some German critics, while agreeing with other unbiased students of the war, that the defence of Port Arthur was on the whole highly creditable to the garrison and to the commander, take the stern military view that nothing can condone a surrender, and that it is the part of the defender of a fortress to let the enemy's flag in only over his dead body. English defenders of this rule have to go back as far as the execution of Admiral Byng for a case in point. The admiral failed to attack a superior force in the Mediterranean, with the effect that Minorca was lost to the crown without a blow struck. This is not altogether a fortunate illustration, as for the most part the British people are to-day ashamed of the execution of Byng, and commonly condemn it as a murder conceived in official inefficiency and corruption, and consider its victim a sacrifice to avert popular odium from ministers. This high ground that nothing condones a surrender has not been taken by the Russian court, the charge being that the general 'needlessly' surrendered Port Arthur. This being the case, the refusal of that court to hear witnesses offered by General Stoessel, who is on trial for his life, places the court and the Russian military power in a most contemptible light before the world, and if General Stoessel is condemned after such a trial, the empire will receive a stain that will not be removed until the whole oligarchy of crime and corruption is blotted out.

The people see in the present case a parallel to that of Dreyfus in the selection by a rotten military system of a victim to act the part of a scapegoat to carry its sins as far as may be into the wilderness of oblivion. There were about the Dreyfus case mystery and clever forgeries which made it possible to believe in the depravity of the accused. There are none of these elements in the Stoessel case. The facts of the later history of the siege are easily examined if the military department dared to have them examined, but if the only witnesses to be heard are to be those interested in throwing the blame on Stoessel, the public verdict will be the opposite of that of the court. Such an examination might reveal a very distracted state of affairs within the fortress and on the part of the commander, but he is not being tried for incompetence. The Japanese, who cannot be accused of being likely to condone cowardice, did not regard Stoessel as a coward. They rather considered his surrender under the conditions as an act of manliness. The Japanese may be thought to be interested in this view, but French and German critics have, as we have seen, come to substantially similar conclusions, excepting always where they apply the inexorable law of death to all in a conquered fortress.

It is possible that the verdict of this generation would be that such a law when made universal is a law of savagery. The public of to-day is not willing to face the ultima ratio of military logic, as all the attempts to limit the destruction of war prove, and it is possible that a careful review of the fall of Port Arthur would vindicate this human instinct. There are no doubt occasions when a man must fight to the death, like Leonidas and his Spartans. Modern instances are not lacking of officers accepting commands and of men obeying without a murmur where they had not a fighting chance of life. For such terrible duty the most reliable troops and the bravest officers are always selected, and their sacrifice is accounted glory. We, all of us, in our school days canonized the boy who stood on the burning deck whence all but him had fled, simply because his father, who had ordered him there, and who happened to have been killed, had not come to release him of that duty. But very few of us resolved to rise to that point of heroism. The question before the court is really whether the circumstances were such as to demand or warrant such a sacrifice. The full examination of that question would perhaps result in exasperating revelations, and evoke such a storm of public wrath against incompetency, selfishness, disloyalty and corruption at headquarters, as to turn the trial of Stoessel into a trial of the War Office.

THE MOTOR CAR.

'Agricola' analyzes the motive of the motor. He looks upon it as purely a toy, and as such an unmitigated nuisance which ought to be abated. There is no doubt that, as things are at present, he is very largely right. Nine-tenths of the motor cars driven are got simply because it is the passing fashion to have them, if one can possibly afford them, and to go whizzing along at a terrifying speed. The driver sees no wrong in going fast where he is far enough from any other occupant of the road to bring no one into danger but his own company. In thus absolving himself he is quite mistaken. People driving horses a quarter of a mile off are in no danger of collision, but they, or their beasts, may be tremendously scared. Horses are always frightened at their first acquaintance with automobiles. Horses are, however, remarkably wise animals, and, for the most part, when thoroughly introduced to anything new, become reconciled to it. The electric cars frightened the horses at first, not because they differed from the horse cars they had long been accustomerd to, but because it seemed to them uncanny to see them moving without horses in front. That showed great intelligence on the part of the horses, as did also their acceptance afterwards of the new vehicles, once they realized that they seemed to know what they were doing. It is the same with the motor car as far as most horses are concerned. But there is one thing that frightens a horse more than an auto and that is a frightened driver. A large proportion of the scares are due to the fact that the driver, who hears the honk coming on behind him, and who does not know whether the chauffeur is an expert or a tyro, or whether he is drunk or sober, gets very nervous indeed, and his nervousness communicates itself to his horse, and there is a runaway, for which the driver of the auto takes no blame to himself at all. 'Agricola' is quite right, therefore, in saying that the motor car, in this phase, is a first class nuisance.

The question left, however, is whether it has come to stay, whether it is yet to take the place of the horse. If so, the object of civilization should be to mend it, and not to end it. It is a question we cannot yet be dogmatic in replying to. The bicycle certainly appealed to reason, and many were sure that when it ceased to be a toy, it would fully survive in the ordinary traffic of life. This expectation has been disappointed, as far as this part of the world is concerned. When the bicycle descended to the message boy, it was given up as a toy, and has largely gone out of use. It does seem, however, as though the advantages of mechanical propulsion over horse keeping would cause the former finally to triumph. Already people are finding in England that they can keep a simple motor more easily and cheaply than they can kepe a horse, and ladies possess, manage and use them who could not afford to keep a horse. Our expectation is that there will be abundant work for all the motor-building plants in making vehicles for practical and sober use. Assuming this, it must be admitted that the change has imposed a very difficult problem on those who make regulations for our roads.

If all high speed automobiles were under absolute governance, and if all chauffeurs were expert, considerate and sober, the problem would be largely solved. These are, however, three things that at the toy stage it is almost hopeless to look for. The charm of a toy is in its newness, and as a consequence the majority of the drivers of motors must be beginners. That is a feature that will pass away as the newness of the invention wears off. The passion for speed will take more killing, if indeed it ever can be killed. We are inclined to differ with 'Agricola,' who thinks it is not one of the elementary passions of our nature. Wherever we got it, it seems to rule us in a most senseless way. We are not really in such a hurry as we think ourselves, and if we go out for recreation it would be recreation of altogether a nobler sort to go at a rate at which we could have communion with the birds and the flowers, smell the clover and drink in the sunset. If we cannot govern speed on the unoccupied road, we can punish it as criminal where it results in mischief, and this is an obvious necessity. Let the speed be proved and let the mischief be proved, and no excuse should be taken. The other evil, that of the driver not being sober, is an almost necessary condition of the toy stage of the invention. One has exactly the same sensation on the Lachine road when fast trotters are on their way homeward. One is almost certain that the drivers are more or less exhilarated. And the same is the case with many of the motorists.

UNHOLY COUNSELS.

Last week the hotelkeepers of the state of New York held their annual meeting. The prevailing note in all the speeches was one of alarm at the growth of the prohibition sentiment throughout the state, in the cities as well as in the rural districts. Warning was given that the holders of liquor licenses must be prepared to meet a strong, well-organized agitation for the repeal of the license law and the enactment of a prohibitory statute, similar to the acts passed by the legislature of Georgia and other states. Without any apparent revival of the temperance crusade, parts of states, a majority of counties in several, have abolished the licensing system, and whole states have adopted strict prohibition laws. This movement may be fairly attributed to popular judgment having reached maturity of conviction with regard to the evil of intemperance. Legislative action is, therefore, in response to the popular will. This maturity of conviction carries with it the firm belief that the evil cannot be dealt with by half measures. The whole cursed thing must be stamped out in all its forms. The assembled hotelkeepers admitted that the no license sentiment had won and is winning notable victories all over the country, and there were indications that the movement would soon extend to the state of New York.

In considering the means they should adopt to combat it, emphasis was laid on the question of revenue. It was pointed out that the total receipts of the state treasury for the year ending with September, 1906, amounting to $35,596,966.92, more than one quarter, or $9,486,500.28, was collected from the liquor tax. This was the largest source of state revenue, and was in excess of the amount expended on education, which was set down at $6,165,384.50. The cost of caring for the insane, and maintaining prisons and state charities should be added to this sum, which would bring it up to about seventeen million, to which the liquor taxes contributed, as shown above, about nine and a half million. The hotel men contended that if this source of revenue were abolished direct taxes would have to be imposed to make up the deficiency, and they argued that a direct tax would be so unpopular as to lead to the defeat of the party which enacted it. The claim that prohibition would greatly lessen the cost of maintaining prisons, asylums, police forces, charities, etc., was met by the argument that this benefit would not become appreciable for a generation or more, and that present day people are not inclined to burden themselves for the good of those who may come after them. The most grotesque speech was that of a hotelman who complained that the misguided Reformers who are making the land dry, 'find nothing too sacred 'to deter them.' That a body of men selected by law for their worthiness should meet and calmly discuss how to counteract the effort of a people to deliver itself from its greatest curse is something as nearly allied as earth could produce to Milton's description of the counsels of the lords of Hell when assembled to discuss the best methods for frustrating the wellbeing of the human race.

HEALTH.

The old adage to the effect that 'What's one man's meat is another man's poison,' is very definitely insisted on in an article on the 'Individual factor in health,' by Eustace Miles, in the 'Young Man,' in which the writer has a good deal to say of the many 'infallible systems' of diet and hygiene by which reformers are hoping to cure all the ills that flesh is heir to. As examples, he cites, first of all, 'Haphazard vegetarianism.' This system, according to Mr. Miles, has benefited many individuals, partly because there is a sense of satisfaction—and hence a tendency toward better health—when one feels that one is no longer responsible for the horrors of cattle-driving, cattle shipping and slaughtering. Besides, he holds without shadow of doubt, that flesh foods and their extracts are poisons to numbers of people, but on the other hand he could cite hundreds of cases in which this diet —of eggs, badly cooked beans and lentils and potatoes and cabbages and sloppy porridges—has led to discomfort and exhaustion. Then there is the so-called 'uric acid free' diet. This is a stricter form of vegetarianism and has had its successes, but its elements sometimes contain an excess of bulk—especially of water, starch and generally indigestible matter which often lead to fermentation, obesity and other troubles. Then there is the opposite 'Salisbury treatment,' with its diet of flesh-foods not over cooked, together with copious drinking of water. This has also served the turn of many, but in many other cases has proved injurious. The 'no breakfast' plan, 'light breakfast' plan, fasting which Mr. Miles has adopted, a number of statistics. He says it would suit half the people, but on the other hand he cases where it has been tried and even months and has been but successful. The same, he may be said, not only of systems but of baths, exercises and one of these but can show and scarcely one but hides

Mr. Miles is far from condemning 'systems' indiscriminately, and is inclined to think that on they serve a good purpose as he says, the 'systems' and therefore are easier to the really scientific regimen quires forethought and using. Secondly, they are therefore supply the shock with faith; for they health. And thirdly, they and hope is most important to be a search for a better But, he continues, 'these 'not suited to all; they 'dangerous when undertaken 'those who need some 'set of rules.' Mr. Miles ers after health to study systems, but to study them point of view, bearing in dividual factor in health, to tremist, but not to be hyper him; if a new system of diet cise appear necessary, to try and give up—or modify it results in one's own case. Not afraid to try a new thing on a ridicule, but, on the other hand be a nuisance, but to try to other people as is consistent with and a clear conscience. These doubt counsel to people whose or what is as often the case aginations are in a morbid condition ought to be known that the of the mind largely determine not the appetite, but the action of the stomach. He is in best case who does know he has a stomach, and who himself by the simple laws of temperance.

It is to be noted that Mr. Miles, crediting the zealots of the various and-exercise systems with faith and hope, does not add that they are noted for the third apostolic grace, charity. This is but just, for theological controversy has largely given way to that between these hygienic sects, and the thunderous anathemas which they sometimes hurl at each other bring one back in mind to the ecclesiastical history of the fifteenth century. To hear a True Blue Vegetarian speak of a Salisburyite—a Salisburyite of a vegetarian, or either of the poor ignorant public, makes one wonder how anyone save the infallible can live in this terrible world, where, whatever we eat, every mouthful is sure to be fatal. Sometimes indeed the zeal of the reformer almost gives a tone to his pronouncements like that of the cardinal's curse.

'He cursed him in eating, he cursed him in drinking.
He cursed him in coughing, in sneezing in winking;
He cursed him in sitting, in standing in lying;
He cursed him in walking, in riding in flying.'

and the strange thing is that no one yet, strangely, 'nobody seemed one jot the worse.' Though one should exercise reasonable care in the selection of his diet, there is a good deal of true health as well as of religion in St. Paul's advice to his disciples when bidden to eat 'Whatsoever is set before you eat, asking no question for conscience sake.' The fact is that there are certain broad principles which lie at the root of nearly all the 'systems.' Among the chief are temperance in eating, abstinence from toxicants, personal cleanliness, and fresh and enough exercise. The encouragement of a cheery and hopeful disposition is of the first importance, for 'a merry heart doeth good like medicine.' But above all it must be remembered that the heart must be kept clean and sweet, for out of it 'are the issues of life.' As God is the father of all it cannot be in his desire that any are not in good health, and a realization of this should make men look elsewhere than to providence for the cause of their ailments and prove the best of faith cures.

THE STATES BANK NOTE SYSTEM

New York, Dec. 13.—Frank A. Vanderlip, Vice President of the National City Bank, in an address to-day on modern bank, at Columbia University advocated a combination of the system of branch banks with the German system of a central bank as a solution of the banking problem. Mr. Vanderlip severely arraigned the present bank note system, declaring it was 'the result of an ingenious study of a harassed Government to evade.'

The need of the device has long disappeared, but the cumbersome laws relating to that system still remain

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To-night and every night up to Christmas this store will be open till 10 o'clock.

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PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
DISTRICT OF MONTREAL.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that application will be made at the next session of the Legislature of the Province of Quebec for the incorporation of THE FIRST PRINCE OF WALES FUSILIERS ARMOURY ASSOCIATION, for the purpose of owning and maintaining a Regimental Armoury and for other regimental military purposes, with power to hold real estate, and such other powers as may be necessary or incidental to the undertaking.

ROBERTSON, CASGRAIN, MITCHELL & LAFLEUR, Solicitors for Applicants.

Montreal, 13th December, 1907.

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AT THE 'WITNESS' OFFICE.

OPIUM IN FRENCH NAVY.

Its Use Increasing to an Alarming Extent.

RECENT DISASTERS SAID TO BE DUE TO IT.

Marseilles, Dec. 13.—The judicial authorities here have recently received a large number of confidential letters from the wives of naval officers stationed at Mediterranean ports, complaining that their husbands were obtaining supplies of opium somewhere in this city.

The authorities decided to act in the matter and yesterday ordered a search of the stores of several Oriental curiosity dealers. Several thousand dollars' worth of the drug was found and seized. The dealers will be prosecuted. According to the statements made by those who have investigated the matter, the opium habit has increased to an alarming extent in the navy and it is even said that to this account may be laid the responsibility for many of the accidents that have occurred. The naval authorities have been endeavoring to eradicate this evil, but up to the present with little success.

YUKON MORAL CONDITIONS

DEPUTATION SEEKS ENFORCEMENT OF CRIMINAL CODE.

Ottawa, Dec. 13.—Bishop Hamilton, of Ottawa; Canon Tucker, Toronto; Dr. Cameron, Ottawa; the Rev. Dr. Chown, Toronto; Dr. A. S. Grant, Toronto, and the Rev. Dr. Shearer, of the Moral and Social Reform Department of the Presbyterian Church, waited on Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Mr. Oliver this forenoon in reference to moral and social reform in the Yukon.

A delegation waited on the government some time ago in connection with this matter.

It is an outcome of certain charges preferred by the Rev. Dr. Pringle, and to investigate which the government proposed a court of inquiry.

Col. White, representing the Mounted Police, was present.

The deputation asked for an amendment to the Criminal Code to do away with gambling as a profession in Canada.

The Premier replied that so far as he knew the clause of the Criminal Code against gambling as a business was enforced in the Yukon the same as elsewhere in Canada, but that he would have an inquiry made. The government, he added, was under as great an obligation to maintain proper moral conditions in the Yukon as it was to look after the material welfare of the country.

SUPREME COURT

GRAND TRUNK MUST PROVIDE THIRD CLASS ACCOMMODATION AT TWO CENTS A MILE—OTHER JUDGMENTS.

Ottawa, Sept. 13.—The Supreme Court delivered decisions to-day in fifteen out of twenty of the appeals which were standing for judgment.

One of the most interesting of these is the Grand Trunk Railway vs. Robertson, which concerns the obligation of the company to provide third-class passenger accommodation over its line daily at the rate of a penny a mile. It was contended that this obligation was laid upon the company in its original charter, and a hearing of the matter by the Railway Commission some months ago resulted in the issue of an order which held the Grand Trunk still bound to sell these third class tickets at the rate specified half a century ago, of a penny a mile. Appeal was taken by the Grand Trunk to the Supreme Court, but the latter, in its judgment to-day, upholds the order of the Railway Commission for the reason given in Judge Killam's judgment.

The judgment imposes an obligation on the Grand Trunk to give a two-cents-a-mile rate between Montreal and Toronto.

The appeal of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and the Ottawa Fire Insurance Company resulted in a victory for the fire insurance company. This suit arose in an unnatural way. The railway was insured against indemnity of claims for fire damages due to sparks from its engines. The insurance company disputed the claim and the question arose as to the liability of the insurance company for standing timber. The railway argued before the Court that if the company was not bound by the policy it had no right to issue it.

C. P. R. AND OTTAWA FIRE INSURANCE CASE.

Ottawa, Dec. 13.—The judgment of the Supreme Court this morning in the C. P. R. and the Ottawa Fire Insurance disposes of a most important point which had been raised during the argument as to the power of the provinces to incorporate companies to carry on business beyond the limits of the provinces in which they are chartered. It was strongly urged by counsel for the Dominion that companies incorporated by any province could not under the British North America Act carry on business beyond the limits of that province. Sir Charles Fitzpatrick and Sir Louis Davies upheld this federal view of the case, whilst the majority of the court, however, sustained the provincial contention. The judgment, therefore, is to the effect that the provincial legislatures may incorporate companies which, when incorporated, can do business anywhere in Canada and even in foreign countries if the comity of nations so permits.

Hildreth vs. McCormick, appeal dismissed with costs. Appellants are patentees of a candy pulling machine which turns out over ten tons of candy per day. Action was for infringement of their patent.

Dominion Fence Company vs. Clinton Wire Cloth Company, for infringement of the latter's patent. Appeal dismissed with costs.

C. P. R. vs. the King, a claim by the Crown against the railway for the occurrence of a prairie fire due to sparks from a railway engine. The company maintained that as a Dominion corporation it was not bound by the ordinances of the territorial authorities in this regard. The appeal was allowed with costs.

THE LATE MRS. WM. TWEEDIE.

The death of Mrs. Wm. Tweedie, of St. Henri, at the Western Hospital, on Tuesday last, removes an old resident of St. Henri, she having dwelt there a little over forty years. She was a daughter of the late George and Mary Wheatley, of Norton Creek, Que., where she was born on Jan. 12, 1840. She was married on April 3, 1867. She is survived by her husband and six children, James A. Tweedie, Robert Tweedie, and Alfred Tweedie, of St. Henri; Mrs. Wm. Duffy, of Lachute, Que.; Mrs. Leo L. Leet, of Montreal West, and Mrs. Charles J. King, of St. Henri. The late Mrs. Tweedie was always an active church worker, having been organist in the Episcopal Church at Edwardstown for several years before coming to St. Henri. At the time of her death she was president of the Ladies' Aid Society of St. Simon's Church. On account of her cheerful and loving and charitable disposition she was much beloved by all who knew her. Although she suffered much during her last illness, she bore it all with great patience and Christian fortitude.

HOBEIKA STAYS IN JAIL

MADE VOLUNTARY STATEMENT AND WAS COMMITTED TO THE KING'S BENCH.

Abraham Hobeika, the Syrian interpreter, who is accused of the theft of $1,700 from the safe in the Crown and Peace office, appeared along with his counsel, Mr. St. Julien, yesterday, to make a voluntary statement before Judge Choquet.

The charge was read over to the prisoner, who replied that he was not guilty.

Hobeika was then committed to jail to await his trial at the next term of the King's Bench.

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Black Silk and Satin Full Dress Mufflers, $1, $1.25 to $2.

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Irish Lawn, Plain or Hemstitched, 5c, 10c and 15c each.
Excelda colored borders, silk finish, 2 for 25c.
Pure Irish Linen, plain or hemstitched, 13c, 17c, 25c up to 50c each.
White Silk Handkerchiefs, hemstitched, initials or plain, 25c, 50c, 75c up.
Large selection fancy bordered Silk Handkerchiefs, 25c, 35c, 50c upwards.

MEN'S FANCY VESTS.

Knitted Wool and Cloth, London made, newest cut, latest designs, $2, $3, $3.50 up.

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Japanese gold lacquered, 35c, 50c, 75c up.

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By best English and French makers.

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Men's Imported Wool Gloves, black and colored, 25c, 35c, 50c a pair.
Real Scotch Wool Gloves and Mitts, single and double, 60c, 75c, $1 a pair.
Men's Mocha and Kid, wool lined, $1, $1.25, $1.50 up.
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Working and Driving Mitts, in big variety.
Boys' Leather Mitts, wool wrist, 25c, 35c, 40c up.

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SANTA CLAUS was very pleased with his visit to LAYTON BROS. Piano and Organ Warerooms, 144 Peel street. He thinks the Karn Baby Grand is a perfect little beauty, and the Behr Bros. Piano, which has just arrived from New York, is simply magnificent. He likes the idea of Layton Bros. having all their pianos and organs marked in plain figures. 'It is honest,' he says, 'a child can buy at this store.'

PERSONAL.

Sig. E. BRAIDI wants to hear from all young gentlemen and young ladies wishing to join his String Orchestra. Experience not necessary. State what instrument played. Write 90 St. Genevieve street.

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OLD NEWSPAPERS
suitable for wrapping purposes, for sale at the 'Witness' Office, in 10-lb. packages, at $1 per 100 lbs.

MR. SARGANT'S LECTURE.

Discusses Question of Uniform Education.

RELIGIOUS FEATURES THE DIFFICULTY IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Mr. E. B. Sargant delivered his third lecture in the Royal Victoria College last night. The subject was 'The national and provincial problems in education.' The lecturer stated that provision for the religious welfare of the first settlers had been left almost entirely to the churches. A problematic position thereby became presented to the people of a colony at the time when they received the gift of self-government. It would not be safe to defer the solving of this problem. The question to consider was to what extent the state should assume educational leadership. The churches had acquired prescriptive rights. Not only did they own the school house, but also trained and were still training the teachers. It has been proven that some of the leading men of the state were not infrequently the product of independent high schools and universities. These establishments were maintained at the expense of the religious bodies. The contest in the legislature on matters affecting education was at times keen, and the issue very often remained in doubt. While compromises might be effected ultimately, it did not always follow that when a settlement appeared to be reasonably fair there would be no opposition in the matter.

Even in Australia the comparatively homogeneous character of the people had not enabled them to escape difficulties of this kind. The main characteristics of the school systems established by the various states were remarkably similar to one another, except in regard to the settlement of questions of religious instruction. Administration in all was highly centralized. Thus when federation came about it might have been thought that the government and parliament of the Commonwealth would have been entrusted with certain higher powers in education. That this had not been done was a matter to be regretted from the point of view of national development. The explanation was very probably to be found in the general desire not to arouse fresh religious controversies, and in the indifference to any such proposals felt by those churches which found themselves unable to work within the state system.

In South Africa there were not only religious but racial interests, which in the past had greatly interfered with co-operation between the colonies in regard to education. These interests had also divided each colony into two different camps. At present there was a much better feeling. It should also be remembered that the existence of an immense native population in all the colonies tended continually to substitute national for provincial ideas about all school questions. The University of the Cape of Good Hope, whatever its other defects, had done a good work in preserving uniform standards of attainment in high schools, colleges and technical institutes. The result was that there could be little difficulty in recognizing professional diplomas as valid in all parts of South Africa; indeed, this had been already achieved in several cases. For the higher national life it was of immense importance that those who were qualified to practise in law, medicine, engineering, teaching, etc., should be able to move about freely witout regard to mere provincial boundaries.

In Canada, proceeded the lecturer, the difficulties which presented themselves in regard to higher national treatment of education were certainly greater than in the case of either of the countries he had so far discussed. The religious, racial and linguistic difficulties existed in provincial combinations which were very difficult to deal with. An intense local interest in education which was aroused by the decentralized systems of school administration was another factor in rendering national co-operation difficult. The unnecessarily large number of colleges and degree-giving institutions due to this local interest also militated against any combined effort of the provinces in regard to higher education. It should, however, be observed that in the rare instances in which an executive body or legislature higher than the provincial was empowered to intervene the national authority ranged itself on the side of religious minorities. This was a significant fact, and pointed to the conclusion that any common action in education on the part of provincial governments, such as recognition of each other's professional diplomas or school certificates would not be undertaken in a spirit hostile to any denomination or other special interest. The same conclusion would almost certainly be true in regard to any agreement reached by the universities and other degree-giving institutions of Canada after deliberations in common.

LECTURER URGES COMMON ACTION.

Mr. Sargant urged that it would be of immense advantage to the higher educational life of Canada if such agreement and common action could be reached by a meeting of the heads of the education departments and also of the heads of the universities. There was much common action which would be taken without any legislation. He thought that a fitting occasion would be the meeting of the British Association in Canada in the year 1909. But if the deliberations of such a conference of experts was to be of real value, it would be necessary that the subjects to be discussed should be carefully considered beforehand and preliminary objections removed. So much matter would have to be considered in this way, and possibly so much reference to provincial governments would be needed, that a simple kind of organization for the purpose should be established without delay.

'In this way,' said the lecturer, 'you will in all probability not only be able to solve several difficulties in regard to your own higher national education, which now seems more formidable than they really are, but you will be prepared to go with united aims to the imperial conference on education in 1911.'

SANTA CLAUS DOWN TOWN.

There is a busy scene just now at the premises of the S. Carsley Co., Limited, where they are preparing for the fête of Santa Claus. As a matter of fact, the company has the patron saint of Russian children there already, and he is installed on his throne in the Grotto between the queens of gold and silver. You pass him into the realms of the fairies—'Chrysanthemum,' 'Violet,' 'Daisy,' 'Sweet Pea' and 'Poppy'—who preside over mysterious receptacles known as fish ponds and dip ponds. These fairies are daintily dressed and are sure to attract during the coming season. Then there are the tableaux of Cinderella and the glass slipper, not to say anything of the Limerick competition in which all who enter the Grotto may participate. Nearly all he sores form a fairyland to children for a great deal of the space usually allotted to the 'grown ups' has been annexed, without any difficulty about the by-law, to the toy department. There are dolls and mechanical toys by the thousands, and bears enough to cheer any toy hunter's heart. For adult's presents the choice is so ample as to make Christmas shopping pleasant. In jewellery will be found the latest novelties. Bronze ornaments make a pleasing feature. An always useful present, too, is a lady's hand-bag and this is being made a special feature of the Christmas trade. Bags can be obtained in all leathers, shapes, sizes and prices. A more expensive gift for a lady may be had from the fur store, where there is a fine stock of furs, of which this year black lynx and Persian lamb are the present favorites. Of the assortment of candy, chocolates and such like toothache manufacturers, there is no end, and the fine stock of calendars is so great that extra room has had to be obtained. The beautiful bindings of some of the books is a noticeable feature, and clocks make a very fine show.

RAZOR SLASHER CAUGHT.

Constable Pusie placed under arrest yesterday Michele Marrino, on the charge of assault, as it is believed he is the assailant of Antonio Totti who was slashed on the cheek with a razor on Tuesday night last.

Snow or Rain! Mud or Dust! Hot or Cold!



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FRAMES We have a choice assortment of the latest styles and beautiful designs in Gilt, Mahogany, Rosewood, Metal, etc.

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One reason for the Pianola's popularity as a Christmas or New Year's present is that it furnishes pleasure for a lifetime. With a catalogue of over 20,000 pieces to select from, and the only circulating music library in Montreal at your disposal, the owners of Pianolas can always have bright, new music in the home.

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In buying one of the many imitations of the Pianola the purchaser sacrifices the many important advantages which have given the original its world-wide success.

Christmas Book Sale

The easiest Christmas Gift to buy is a Book. The solution of Christmas perplexities is—a Book. The time-saver of the Christmas shopper is—a Book. The gift that is sent at the last moment when it's too late for express, and there's only time to send by mail is—a Book.

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A READING LAMP

that will shade the eyes and throw the light just where it is wanted to read or work by is a source of much comfort and pleasure in the home. We are showing some very handsome designs of these—very acceptable gifts they make and much in favor with every home-loving man and woman.

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THE Economic factors that create a "Low Price" are like an endless chain. In our

Overcoats and Suits at $10, $12.50. $15,

Boys' Suits and Overcoats at $2.50 to $10,

you will find the Best Possible Value, and good value is not alone the result of good intentions.

WM. CURRIE, Clothier. 423 Notre Dame st. West.

MARRIED.

ARGUE—CALDWELL.—On Dec. 11, 1907, at the residence of the bride's father, Edmund Caldwell, Esq., Carp, Ont., by the Rev. J. W. Humphrey, B.D., Margaret Scott Caldwell to Charles G. McKenzie Argue.

CHESTER—STEPHENSON.—By the Rev. F. L. Brown, B.A., Tuesday, December 10, 1907, at the residence of the bride's parents, New Liskeard, Ont., May, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. Field Stephenson, to Reginald D. Chester, youngest son of Mr. Thos. Chester, Homestead Inspector.

MACKAY—KRAUSS. — At St. Thomas' Church, Toronto, on Dec. 11, 1907, by the Rev. Mr. Sweetman, Rose Isobel, youngest daughter of the late Dr. Krauss, to Donald Gunn Mackay, of Indian Head, Sask.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

WEST END METHODIST CHURCH, corner of Canning and Coursol streets.—The Rev. Alfred A. Radley, pastor. Service at 11 a.m., the Rev. J. B. Saunders M.D., will preach, and at 7 p.m. the pastor will preach. The Rev. Mr. Radley's subject will be 'Hell.' Sunday-school and Bible-classes, 3 p.m. C. E., Monday. Men's Association, Tuesday. Prayer meeting, Wednesday evening. Class meeting and Junior Endeavor, Sunday, 10 a.m. Next Sunday the pastor will preach at both services.

DIED.

CONNEL.—Suddenly, in Winnipeg, on Dec. 10, 1907, John Bishop Connel, aged 32 years, beloved husband of Maude Jamieson.

Funeral from the residence of his uncle, Israel Bishop, 38a Mance street, on Saturday, Dec. 14th, at 2.30 p.m.

FORTIN.—At St. Roch, Quebec, on Dec. 13, 1907, Mary Ann Mountain, wife of Eugene Fortin, merchant, at the age of 67 years and 10 months.

GALT.—At Vernon, British Columbia, on Dec. 7, 1907, Elizabeth Jane, beloved wife of John Galt, consulting engineer, Toronto.

PARSONS.—At her late residence, Eglinton avenue, Toronto, on Dec. 12, 1907, Edna May Quinn, beloved wife of T. J. Parsons, aged 26 years.

WARNER.—On Dec. 13, 1907, at Upton Station, Que., Lorenzo Barney Warner, mechanic of the C. P. Railway, aged 76.

Dr. Weymouths's

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PRICE CHANGES OF STOCKS AND INVESTMENT RETURNS

The following tables of active and inactive stocks listed on the Montreal and Toronto Stock exchanges have been compiled up to and including Friday afternoon's session on the Montreal market. Last Saturday's prices are also included so that the week's record may be complete. The tabulated information contains the amount of dividend payable, if any, the month when due and the highest and lowest prices of 1906-1907, together with the investment returns on current quotations:

	Div.	Payb.	1906 High.	1906 Low.	1907 High.	1907 Low.	This week. High.	This week. Low	Last sale.	Price per share	Re turn.
C P R.	3½	H Jan.	201	158⅞	195¼	140	152½	149⅝	150	$150.00	4.6
Power	1½	Q Feb.	99⅝	86	96½	79	88	85½	85	85.00	7.0
M S R	2½	Q Feb.	283¾	230½	239	157	180	176	177	177.00	5.6
Twins	1¾	Q Feb.	122	106¾	107½	69	85	80½	81¼	81.13	6.1
Tor. Ry.	1½	Q Jan.	126	104½	115½	82⅞	96½	94	94	94.00	6.4
Detroit			122	80	84½	28½	36¼	35	35¾	35.75	...
Richelieu	1½	Q Mar.	88	79¼	83½	48½	65	59¾	61	61.00	8.2
N S. Steel	1½	Q Jan.	73½	59½	79	45	57½	54¾	55	55.00	11.0
Dom. Coal	1	Q Jan.	81¼	58	70¼	37	40	40	34	34.00	11.7
Iron bonds	2½	H Jan.	87	79	80	64½	71	70	70	70.00	7.1
Iron Com.			18¾	20½	26	13⅛	15¾	14¼	14¾	14.75	...
Mackay Com.	1	Q Jan.	77	57¾	76	42	56	52	51¼	51.25	7.8

Stocks	Dividend	Payable	High 1906	High 1907	Low 1907	Last sale	Return
BANKS							
Montreal	2½	Q. Mar.	261	257	225	225½	4.4
Merchants	2	Q. Mar.	175½	170	150	150¾	5.2
Hochelaga	2	Q. Mar.	163	159¼	135	136¾	5.8
E. Townships	2	Q. Jan.	165	162	150	150	5.3
Molsons	2½	Q. Jan.	230	215½	183	188	5.4
Toronto	2½	Q. Mar.	250	234	200	200	4.5
B.N.A.	4	H. Apl.	146½	153½	148¼	152¾	5.2
Royal	2½	Q. Jan.	242½	242½	218	218	4.5
Dominion	2	Q. Jan.	283	263¼	210	234	5.1
Imperial	2½	Q. Feb.	254½	250	216	217	5.0
Standard	3	Q. Mar.	250¼	246½	215	215½	5.5
Quebec	3	H. Mar.	227	224	224	224	4.4
Quebec	1¾	Q. Mar.	145	145	124	124	5.6
Union	3½	H. Mar.	157	152	125	125	5.6
N S	3	Q. Jan.	295	293	274	275¼	4.3
Commerce	2	Q. Mar.	190½	179½	158	159	5.0
Sovereign	3	Q. Feb.	155¾	134¾	95	114	5.2
TEXTILES							
Coat	2½	H May	102½	100	92	99	5.0
Dominion	3	H. Jan.	109¼	110¼	106¼	113	5.3
Merchants	2¼	H. Feb.	105	104	97	97½	5.0
Colored Cot.	3	H. Apl.	110	98	92¼	92¾	6.4
Lake Wds.	2	H. June	113	107	103	103	5.8
PREFERRED STOCKS							
Montreal	2	Q. Jan.	122½	120	106	108	7.4
Iron			...	83½	66½	36	40	..
Coal	3½	H. Feb.	121	112	85	99	8.7
Dominion	1¾	Q. Mar.	130	128	110	113	6.2
Montreal	1¾	Q. Jan.	115	105	92	92	7.6

Stocks	Dividend	Payable	High 1906	High 1907	Low 1907	Last sale	Return
PREF CONT.							
Mackay	1	Q. Jan.	75¾	71¾	50	61¼	6.5
Lake. Wds	1¾	Q. Mar.	115	112	99¼	101½	6.9
Illinois	1½	Q. Jan.	101¼	94¼	70	74½	8.0
Tri. City	1½	Q. Jan.	95	90¾	80	80	7.5
Lau. Paper	1¾	Q. Jan.	14¾	110	98	102½	6.8
Magd	1¾	Q.	....	71¾	70½	71¾	9.7
Havana	1½	Q. Jan.	97⅞	85	68	68	8.8
Textile	1¾	Q. Jan.	109¾	98¼	75	80	8.7
B.C. Pack.	3½	H.	81	74¾	74¾	74¾	9.3
MISCELLANEOUS							
Bell Tel.	2	Q. Jan.	158½	145	115	120	6.6
Mon. Tel.	2	Q. Jan.	171	162	130	132½	6.0
Mon. Cot.	1¾	Q. Dec.	133	128	103¼	103¾	6.8
Hafx. Ry	1½	Q. Jan.	108¾	104½	87¼	97	6.2
Trinidad.	1¼	Q. Jan.	91	78	70½	5¼	6.5
Toledo	..	....	36¼	29¼	9¼	9¼	..
Switch	7	Y. Dec.	114	98¾	94¾	94¾	7.7
Soo	2	H. Apl.	164	136½	69	79¾	5.6
Lau. Paper	3	H. Jan.	107½	93	80	80¾	7.0
Magd	..	....	....	31½	31	31	..
Havana	..	....	52	45¼	21	21	..
Textile	1¼	Q. Jan.	..	45	42	44	11.0
Lke. of W's	3	H. Feb.	100	107	65	73½	8.3
Mexican	..	....	70	57½	35	40¾	..
Sao Paulo	2	Q. Jan.	145¼	138¼	98¾	105¼	7.6
Rio	..	....	48	48	26¾	33	..
Ohio	..	....	33½	30⅝	20	20	..

PREVAILING TONE IN LOCAL BUSINESS CIRCLES GROWING MORE CHEERFUL.

Montreal trade reports to Bradstreet's say: The prevailing tone in business circles here steadily, if slowly, grows more cheerful. The main reason for this is the fact that money is working easier. The approach of the holiday season has imparted great activity to the retail trade, and wholesale business has profited accordingly. In most lines of trade there are few complaints regarding collections. They are coming forward as well as is usual at this time of the year, and it is hoped that at the end of the holiday season there will be still further improvement in this connection. Money is still sufficiently scarce to in some way affect trade, and retrenchments are being made in certain lines of industrial activity. This, as in other cities of Canada, is throwing men out of work. The dry-goods trade continues brisk. The disturbed condition of affairs in the United States has had some effect here, but there has been nothing to indicate that the consumption of goods has fallen off on this side of the line. The buying for spring is good, particularly for the better class lines. Values are general steady, there being little or no signs of price declines. The volume of the grocery trade moving is good. Heavy demands for holiday goods were met, and there is now a brisk reorder trade. Sugar is easier at the recent decline. Evaporated apples are lower. A fairly good business is being done in general hardware. Prices are generally steady. Colder weather and sleighing has greatly helped country trade. Butter prices continue high on a good demand. The export season for cheese is now closed. Total shipments this year have been much behind those of a year ago. Hides are still easy. On the present movement prices have declined fifty per cent. The trade does not seem to quite understand the position of the market. If quotations hold at the present level some activity is expected.

Toronto trade reports to Bradstreet's say: The worst feature of trade here is the lack of employment for unskilled labor. This is all the more serious on account of the large number of immigrants which have arrived here during the past few months. The scarcity of money has curtailed activity in many lines in which these men could be employed and, unless the situation improve much more than it has done, there is likely to be little work offering for these men until after the winter. The money situation, however, shows continued improvement, and business has taken on a correspondingly brighter tone. Values of Canadian securities also show improvement following the easier money conditions. The dry goods trade reports an excellent season for holiday goods. Trade settlements are being well met. New goods for spring and summer are meeting with an excellent business. For spring, broadcloths, plain and fancy worsteds, and silky stuffs are moving briskly. The sorting trade for fall and winter tweeds is heavy. Values are generally steady. The business in men's ready made clothing is not so good, manufacturers finding the demand a little slow. The grocery trade is active. Sugar prices have an easy tone. Dried fruits and teas are firm. The scarcity in canned vegetables keeps the market high. The hardware movement is good, although building material is rather slow in movement. A fair number of building permits are being issued, although they do not show up to those of last year. Country trade is brisk, having been much helped by sleighing. The final report on Ontario crops show the total yield well up to the average, although behind that of last year. The general quality of grain is good, and well up to weight.

Winnipeg reports say: While there is a fair tone to business here and throughout the West, the scarcity of money is having a considerable effect upon business. The movement of retail stocks has been helped by cold weather, and wholesalers report a better demand for goods. The fact that the fall has been an open one has been a great boon to the farmers, who have been busy making preparations for next season's crops. It is expected the acreage of seeded land will then show considerable increase. The holiday trade has been good throughout the country, and collections are improving. The heavy immigration this year has done much to help trade.

Vancouver and Victoria reports to Bradstreet's say: Trade here continues very fairly active. Wholesale and retail business holds brisk, and payments are satisfactory. The number of unemployed is large. When the province needed labor a month or two ago there was not nearly enough available, and now that general industrial activity has fallen off the number of men pouring in here is larger than ever before. There is quietness in both lumbering and mining. The export trade continues brisk in all other lines.

Quebec:—Wholesale trade is quiet. The thaw has broken up country roads, the latter in some districts are reported impassible, and as a result travellers are tied up. With the exception of holiday goods city trade is quieter than the preceding week. Farmers produce show a decline in prices. No change is perceptible in the shoe industry.

Hamilton trade reports to Bradstreet's say more seasonable weather has given considerable impetus to the holiday retail trade. The wholesale movement is good, and collections are generally satisfactory.

Ottawa reports to Bradstreet's say there is now a good re-order trade for wholesale winter lines. Collections are generally fair. Country retail trade is showing a good tone. The lumber trade is reported to be expecting a quiet season.

London reports say while the wholesale and retail trade has a brisk tone, general lines of goods are moving fairly well. The country retail trade is brisk and collections are fair to good.

BANK FAILURES IN THIS COUNTRY.

Depositors Have Lost Little Money in the Last Quarter of a Century.

It is interesting to look back upon the banks that have failed in Canada, and see how the depositors have fared. In a number of instances it will be seen that they were paid in full.

Year	Bank.	Depositors Paid.
1867	Commercial Bank	In full
1872	Bank of Acadia	
1873	Metropolitan Bank	In full
1879	Mechanics Bank	57½ p.c.
1879	Bank of Liverpool	
1879	Stadacona Bank	In full
1879	Exchange Bank	66⅔ p.c.
1879	Maritime Bank	10 6-10 p.c.
1879	Peoples Bank	In full
1879	Bank of London	In full
1879	Central Bank	99 2 3 p.c.
1879	Federal Bank	In full
1879	Bank of P.E.I.	
1879	Commercial Bank	In full
1879	Banque du Peuple	
1879	Banque Ville Marie	75¼ p.c. to date
1879	Bank of Yarmouth	15 p.c. to date
1879	Ontario Bank	In liquidation
1879	In last twenty eight years, since 1879,	In full
	banks have failed. Six of them paid	
	100 cents in full; another paid in full all	
	but a fraction of one percent; one paid	
	95 cents; one 15 percent, and with re-	
	gard to a very small concern no statistics	
	are available.	

TORONTO LIVE STOCKS

Toronto, Ont., Dec. 13.—Export trade slow, prices steady, 174 loads in yesterday, including 3,087 cattle, 2,150 sheep and lambs, 800 hogs and 105 calves. This includes 59 cars of Chicago cattle. Export cattle, choice, $4.50 to $4.75; export cattle, mediums, $4 to $4.25; export bulls, $3.50 to $3.75; export bulls, light, $3 to $3.25; export cows, $3.50 to $3.75; butchers' cattle, choice, $4.50 to $4.75; butchers' cattle, medium, $3.75 to $4; butchers' cattle, common, $3 to $3.25; butchers' cows, $2.50 to $2.75; butchers' bulls, $2.50 to $3; stockers, choice, $3.25 to $3.70; stockers, medium, $2.50 to $2.75; stockers, common, $2.25 to $2.50; stockers, bulls, $2 to $2.50; heavy feeders, $3.50 to $3.65; short keeps, $3.75 to $4; milch cows, choice, each $40 to $50; milch cows, common, each $25 to $36; springers, each $25 to $45; export ewes, 3¾c to 4c, steady; culls and bucks, 3c to 3½c, steady; lambs, 4¼c to 5¼c, steady; calves, 3c to 6c per lb., steady; hogs, selects, $6.40; rough stuff, $4.50 to $4.75 fed and watered off cars.

MONTREAL TRADE

Dun's Bulletin of Saturday, Dec. 14, will says of Montreal trade:—

With regard to wholesale trade there is little new to be said. Actual business in most lines is of the moderate character usual at this season, and the principal attention of most houses is occupied in figuring up the results for the year. Travellers are beginning to drift home for the holidays, but those still out in the dry goods line are sending in very fair spring orders. No changes are reported in the prices of leading staples, values generally being steadily held.

Several days of rainy sloppy weather have wrought havoc with the good snow roads of a week ago in the surrounding country districts, which, it was anticipated, would materially contribute to a briskness in Christmas trade, and city retail trade has suffered somewhat from the same cause.

District failures have been somewhat more numerous, fifteen being reported for the week.

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What are you going to send them this coming Christmastide? Have you been to "THE WIGWAM?" Looked at their joyous display? We can suit the most fastidious! Probably we can suit you. We are always pleased to show our goods! Never before have we shipped so many parcels to Britain and the British Isles. We make a specialty of the handicraft of the red man, and carry a stock equal to any similar establishment in America. Let us show you some rare Baltic Red Moccasins, also Leopard, Goat, Horse, Moose, Kid, Tan Kid and Sheep Moccasins. They are most acceptable as gifts, and are always appropriate at this season of the year.

Can we sell you a pair?
Do you know our address?

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Wanted.

WANTED, TO PURCHASE, A BOOK OF 10, 20 or 30 shares in People's Mutual Building Society, Class A. Address SHARES, 'Witness' Office.

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PIANO PUPILS WANTED; MODERATE terms. 39a Alexander street.

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LADY'S RACCOON COAT, BUST MEASure 36 in., length 38, in perfect repair, $35; can be seen evening at 4161 Dorchester street.

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RADIATORS AND PIPES.
Belting, Gas and Lighting Fixtures; all sizes, cheap.
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5-7-9 Queen street, Montreal.

SUBJECTS FOR DEBATE.

'Should a man specialize in one trade or is it better to be a handy man?'

'At what age is a man most discreet?'

'What constitutes a white lie, and is such ever justifiable?'

The above questions were up for discussion at a recent meeting of the Literary and Debating Society of St. Mary's Anglican Church. The Rev. Mr. Jekell occupied the chair. The most important question of the evening was: 'Is a white lie justifiable?' This brought forth a warm discussion, and although the majority of the members seemed to be in favor of justifying prevarication in extreme cases, it was decided not to close the discussion, but to hold a fuller debate at some future meeting.

Situations Vacant.

MAN TO MAKE POSTCARDS AT HOME; no scheme or canvassing. Experience unnecessary; $12.00 salary. Enclose stamp. NATIONAL POSTCARD CO., Chicago.

WANTED, TWO WOMEN FOR WASHING Flannels. CALEDONIAN LAUNDRY, 366 St. Antoine street.

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WANTED, MECHANICS, CONTRACTORS, Clerks and others to see what The Men's Own is like. Good music and a short address. Come to Calvary Church, Guy street, above St. Antoine, Sunday, 3 p.m. sharp.

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We have openings right now for a few good SALESLADIES.

THE JOHN MURPHY CO., Limited.

SCHOOL BOY WANTED

$1.50 a Week.

for a couple of hours in the afternoon to deliver a round of the 'Witness.'

Apply 'Witness' Office

Employment Wanted.

WANTED, LAUNDRY WORK, OR WORK of any kind by the day. MRS. CAIRNS, 204 Ontario street.

A RESPECTABLE MAN DESIRES INside work for the winter; can furnish good references. C. OUTRAM, 771 Notre Dame east.

GRADUATE OF HIGH SCHOOL, AGED 19, wants situation as clerk or collector. Address CHAS. EDWARD, 151 Lusignan street.

CAPABLE WOMAN, WITH DAUGHTER, 8 years, would like situation as housekeeper for a couple of gentlemen or married couple. Apply by letter or call at 23 Bonaparte street, city.

GENTLEMAN RECOMMENDS A DOMESticated person as Housekeeper, care of children, or any position of trust. Box 426, St. John's, Newfoundland.

MENDING AND DARNING NEATLY and promptly done. Leave garments at 131 Bleury street, city.

YOUNG MAN

with first-class experience as private secretary, who has thorough knowledge of accounts, desires a position. Best testimonials. Open for immediate engagement. Address D.D., 'Witness' Office.

Bargains

FOR SALE, THREE HIGH-GRADE PIANO Bargains—Karn, Heintzman and Nordheimer. Prices $225, $210, $196 respectively. LAYTON BROS., 144 Peel street (opposite Dominion Square). N.B.—Open evenings.

VERY FINE SIDEBOARD AND CHINA Cabinet, in black walnut, cost over $100; also a b.w. Writing Desk and Feather Bed. Everything in first-class order. Will sell cheap. 1224 St. Hubert street, above Mount Royal avenue.

KINDLING FOR THE MILLION. Kindling $2.00; Cut Maple, $3.00; Mill Blocks, $1.75; Tamarac Blocks, $2.25; cut any length; also Anthracite Coal; delivered anywhere in the city. J. C. MACDIARMID, No. 2 Canal Basin, cor. of Guy and William streets. Bell Telephone Main 462.

ARE YOU SELLING YOUR

Cast off clothing, furniture, old silverware, gold, diamonds. If so, don't forget to send for MANX FRANK, 15 East Craig street, oldest and most experienced dealer in second-hand business. Always the best prices for goods. Telephone East 3067.

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LANTERN SLIDES, PLAIN OR ARTISTically colored, made to order. Satisfied customers include leading lecturers, G.T. and C. P. Railways, Dominion Government, etc. GEO. LEGGE, Granby, Que.

LAMP, ELECTRIC AND CANDLE Shades in paper or silk, flowers and fancy paper work to order. Apply MISS McMILLAN, 258 St. Catherine west. Phone Up 933.

18 CHRISTMAS POSTCARDS, EMBOSSED, perfect beauties, and our catalogue of four hundred book bargains, postpaid 25c. The R. O. SMITH CO., Orillia, Ontario.

PLASTERS — FURNACES MADE AND repaired; also locks and keys at lowest price; good workmanship. Apply JOHN OHLING, 312 St. James street.

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Furnished Rooms to Let

METCADFE STREET, NO. 144. LARGE front parlor, well furnished bedroom, good for one or two gentlemen; also one single room. No. 144 Metcalfe street.

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THE PEOPLE'S DAIRY CO.—OUR MILK is 25 percent better and 25 percent cheaper than lots of milk sold in Montreal. We know it; you'll believe it when you send us a trial order; 8c per quart, bulk or bottle. Tel. E. 484.

ANY ONE NOT BEING ABLE TO GET a 'Witness' at his newsdealer's will oblige the publishers by notifying the Subscription Department by telephone Main 4090, or by postcard. JOHN DOUGALL & SON, 'Witness' Building, Montreal.

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LARGE FLAT, 1ST FLOOR, 3,000 SQUARE feet space, electric light and power if required, heated, windows on three sides; rent moderate. Apply 622 St. Paul st.

TO LET, FLAT OF SEVEN ROOMS, HOT and cold water, side windows, every modern convenience; reduced rental until May 1st. Apply 1521 St. Urbain street, Annex.

TO RENT, ON ST. PETER STREET, between St. James and Craig streets, two desirable flats, heated, suitable for light manufacturing or offices. Light and power if required. Apply, 142 St. Peter street.

Rooms and Board.

BEAVER HALL HILL, 58—TO LET, first-class rooms and board.

Rooms to Let.

WEST END, 35 CHOMEDY STREET, well furnished rooms; hot water heated.

Teachers Wanted.

FEMALE TEACHER WANTED—The Board of School Commissioners of Clarendon, Co. Pontiac, will receive application from a Female Teacher holding a Model School Diploma, for the balance of the scholastic year (Protestant). Application to be made to the undesigned. Applicant to state experience in teaching and the salary expected. School to open immediately after the holidays. Shawville, 11th Dec., 1907. HUGH MATHESON, Sec.-Treasurer, Shawville, Que.

TEACHER WANTED, IN A PRIVATE School for young children; wages, $25.00 per month. Apply to S. COLE, Nantel, Quebec.

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TWO HOUSES, CONTAINING 5 FLATS, on Mount Royal ave., east Delorimier Town; also a vacant corner lot. Apply 1207 Mount Royal avenue east Delorimier.

FIRST FLOOR,

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For Offices or Warehouse; bright and attractive; heated, and newly decorated. Apply to 'Witness' Building.

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PERSONAL — F. MORRIS, PIANO AND Organ Tuner, 20A Balmoral street. Repairing and polishing a specialty. Phone East 1857.

WANTED, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN possessing some natural talent, to join an Amateur Theatrical Club. Membership fee will include thorough instruction in all stage work. For further particulars address, by letter only, R. McGLAUGHLIN, 22 Burton ave.

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Property.

FOR SALE, $30,000. — THREE NEW houses, nine dwellings, finished since three months; stone front; hot water furnace; enamel bath each dwelling, 731 to 737 St. Hubert street, and three houses, 820 to 830 St. Christophe street, near Roy street. Rent $3,024 a year. Apply DR. O. LORRAIN, 90 Roy street.

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MOUNTAIN STREET, MONTREAL, Stone Front House, No. 174. Very little cash will purchase. Also, Four Good Building Lots in Verdun, cheap. Address, WILLIAM H. ORR, Toronto.

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FOR THE 'WITNESS'

may be left with

A. T. CHAPMAN, Bookseller, 513 St. Catherine street West, or with R. TURNER, Grocer, Point St. Charles, 601 Wellington street, West of Subway.

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Situation Vacant, Situation Wanted, Pupils Wanted, Rooms to Let, Articles Found, Second-hand Articles Wanted or For Sale.

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NOTICE PARTICULARLY

Postage Stamps will be Accepted.

The above rates are CASH with order. When not prepaid numerous entries have to be made, and the rate is, in consequence, much higher.

No charge made in our books for any advertisement of less than five agate lines space.

THE CITY'S WATER SUPPLY.

Engineer's Special Report Recommends City to Buy Two New Steam Pumps.

CITY COUNCIL WILL DECIDE ON COURSE OF ACTION NEXT TUESDAY.

The City Council met yesterday afternoon specialyl to receive the engineers' report on the capacity of all the pumps at the waterworks, and on the advisability of purchasing a new pump. The question had arisen on a report from the Water Committee recommending the purchase from the John McDougall Caledonian Ironworks Company of the five-million-gallon electric pump now on the company's hands at the high-level pumping station. It was proposed to remove it to the wheelhouse at Point St. Charles and there reinstall it as a steam pump at a cost of $25,900 for the pump, its conversion to steam use, and its renoval, and $6,000 for building its foundations, etc.

The engineers appointed to advise the council on the matter were Messrs. Janin and Lesage (city engineer) and Messrs. W. H. Laurie, Thomas Hall and P. W. St. George. They recommended the purchase of the five-million-gallon pump, providing it can be put in working order not later than Feb. 20 next year, and that a twelve-million-gallon steam pump be installed during next year.

The report, which was referred to the Finance Committee for report to council next Tuesday, was as follows:—

In accordance with resolution of council, dated Dec. 9, instructing us to report (1) on the capacity of all the pumps of the waterworks, (2) on the advisability of purchasing a new pump, (3) on the capacity which such pump should have, we beg to report as follows:—

The total pumping capacity of all the pumps at the low level pumping station is about fifty-one million gallons per twenty-four hours. These pumps are divided into two classes, viz.: 'water-driven' and 'steam-driven.' The water-driven pumps are four in number, with a total pumping capacity of about twelve million gallons per twenty-four hours. The steam-driven pumps are also four in number, with a total pumping capacity of about thirty-nine million gallons per twenty-four hours.

The four water-driven pumps can only be relied upon to deliver their full capacity during the summer months, when the water is high. During the winter months, their pumping capacity is very much reduced, and at times, cut off altogether, as was the case during the month of March, in the years 1895, 1896 and 1905. During a portion of these months there was no water available to drive the wheels. At the present time, although the water is comparatively high, the pumping capacity of the water-driven pumps is only about seven million to eight million gallons per twenty-four hours, while from about the middle of February to the first of April, is generally the lowest water throughout the year. Taking the month of March for the last four years as a basis, the average water pumped by these pumps did not exceed three million gallons per twenty-four hours. Whereas in one year the average was less than five hundred thousand.

We have gone carefully into the data in the possession of the Water Department, relative to water levels and their relation to each other, to ascertain if from the conditions existing at present, and in the immediate past, any practical estimate could be formed as to the probable conditions likely to obtain, two, or three months, hence. We find that there is no relation between the levels in fall and spring, i. e., high water in the fall does not necessarily denote that the water in February and March will be high.

Therefore, in estimating the pumping capacities for the approaching low water season, as stated above, we would eliminate the water driven pumps altogether.

The four steam driven pumps are of the following capacity: No. 1, 10,000,000 gallons; No. 2, 8,000,000 gallons; No. 3, 9,000,000 gallons, and No. 4, 12,000,000 gallons, or a total of 39,000,000 gallons per 24 hours.

Of these pumps, No. 1 was installed twenty-one years ago; No, 2 fourteen years ago; No. 3, thirty-seven years ago, and No. 4, just recently installed.

Nos. 1, 2 and 3 are all in very great need of a thorough overhauling, which, owing to conditions existing during the past few years, it has been impossible to have executed.

During the present year Nos. 1 and 2 have had several serious breaks, during the months of February, March and April (low water season), also in August and December, besides minor stoppages incident to all machinery.

From data in possession of the department, it is apparent that the water consumption of the city has increased within the last year between 3,000,000 and 4,000,000 gallons per 24 hours, making the present requirement for the low water season of 1908 about 37,000,000 gallons per 24 hours.

During the latter part of February and the whole of March the steam-driven pumps must be capable of delivering the whole of this quantity of water, but as the total pumping capacity of the steam-driven pumps is only 39,000,000 gallons per 24 hours, or 2,000,000 in excess of actual requirements it is obvious that should a serious accident requiring a prolonged stoppage happen to any one of these four pumps, during that time, a serious shortage would be the result. A portion of this shortage might be made up by increasing the speed of the other pumps, but not more than two or three million gallons could possibly be counted on from this source with safety.

On the advisability of purchasing a new pump, we would advise that the present pumping capacity be increased at the very earliest possible date.

As we believe that it would be impossible to instal a pump of such capacity as is required in less than a year's time, we are, therefore, of the opinion that it would be unreasonable to reject the proposition submitted to us by the assistant city clerk on Dec. 10, 1907, for a steam-driven five million gallon pump, providing same can be put in working order not later than Feb. 20, 1908. We would, therefore, recommend the purchase of said pump under those conditions.

As the steam pumping system will likely be required for a period of about five years pending the completion of the improvements to the aqueduct system now in progress, we would recommend that a pump capable of delivering not less than 12,000,000 gallons be installed during the year 1908 to provide for the increased annual consumption to enable the city to make such overhauling of their present steam plant as will put it in an efficient condition, and so that one pump may always be held in reserve.

Ald. Levesque remarked that as this was a matter involving the spending of money, he supposed the City Council could not act until the report had been before the Finance Committee.

The Mayor replied in the affirmative, and Ald. Levesque accordingly moved that the report be sent to the Finance Committee with instructions to report back to Council on Monday afternoon.

Ald. Payette said the time specified was very short, and he suggested that the Council be adjourned until Tuesday, in order to receive the Finance Committee's report.

Ald. Levesque agreed to wait until Tuesday for the report, but added that there always seemed to be need for a little delay, and it would not surprise him if some means of further delay were not found on Tuesday.

Ald. Payette objected to Ald. Levesque's conclusion. He was not trying to create delay. If there seemed to be delay on one side there also seemed to be a desire on the other hand to rush this business through. All the aldermen were equally concerned in this matter and were as desirous as Ald. Levesque was to have the matter settled in the most satisfactory manner possible. They, however, might not all be agreed as to the best way to proceed. A report such as had been read required careful consideration. The delay asked for until Tuesday was in the circumstances only reasonable.

Ald. Ward asked if there would be enough steam power to run it.

Ald. Gadbois answered in the affirmative, as the three new boilers ordered by the city would be ready before the pump was installed.

Ald. Guay suggested that the Water Committee was to blame because it had not realized the necessity for reserve pumps before to-day.

The Mayor said he did not think the Water Committee was to blame, inasmuch as the waterworks superintendent had written a letter to the effect that the five million gallon pump was not needed. Now he reported the other way.

Ald. Gadbois replied that Mr. Janin was not against the purchase in principle, but he preferred a bigger pump.

The Mayor—The letter speaks for itself, and it will be read on Tuesday.

The motion referring the report to the Finance Committee with a request for a recommendation upon it on Tuesday was then carried.

THE DRUCE CASE.

It is Decided Not to Rely on the Evidence of Robert C. Caldwell.

London, Dec. 13.—A distinguished audience, including Prince Francis of Teck and the Duke of Abercorn, was present in the Marylebone Police Court, when the hearing of the perjury charge against Herbert Druce was resumed. On complaint of George Hollamby Druce, Herbert is charged with having falsely sworn that he saw T. C. Druce dead and placed his body in the coffin.

A sartorial expert named Batt, who clothed the fifth Duke of Portland, alleged by George Druce to have been identical with T. C. Druce, testified and cleared up some points in connection with the cut of a coat that had been produced at an earlier stage of the case.

A photographer, named Debenham, among whose patrons have been royalties and well-known society people, explained it was possible to take in 1864 photographs such as had been exhibited in the case, thus disposing of the contention of the defence that photograpns could not be produced on paper at that date.

PROSECUTION IS CLOSED.

A sensational turn was given to the hearing of the Druce case to-day, when Mr. Atherley-Jones announced that the prosecution had decided not to rely upon the evidence given by Robert C. Caldwell, the American witness who declared, among other things, that he had arranged the mock funeral of T. C. Druce.

After the cross-examination to which Mr. Caldwell had been subjected, and the suspicions aroused thereby, Mr. Atherly-Jones said he considered it to be no longer proper to rely upon the evidence of this witness. He made this statement, counsel said, without prejudice to Mr. Caldwell.

After evidence to corroborate the statements made by previous witnesses had been taken, the case for the prosecution was closed. The defence will open on Dec. 16.

FURS STOLEN FROM A WAGGON.

Four hundred and fifty dollars' worth of furs were stolen from the waggon of Mr. Turcotte, of the Orban Manufacturing Company, as it stood outside a furrier's store in St. Paul street, a few days ago. Detectives Cowan, Sloan and Samson arrested in Inspector street a man named Albert Decareau, whose face seemed familiar, and who was carrying a valise. The detectives stopped him, and, opening the valise, found a number of otter skins, which were identified as those stolen from Mr. Turcotte.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

A BUSY DAY FOR THE MEMBERS.

Ottawa, Dec. 14.—The House of Commons made an excellent beginning yesterday in the passage of supply for the next fiscal year. The civil government votes, as they are called, the salary appropriations for the various departments, were first taken up, and, before the House rose at half-past ten o'clock, estimates had been passed to an amount of one million dollars. The familiar watchdogs of the Opposition were all in their accustomed places, and Mr. Bennett and Dr. Pugsley, the new Minister of Public Works, paid their respects to one another in an exceedingly acrimonious debate during the evening.

The Hon. Mr. Foster alluded to the statement which was made in the Senate on Wednesday relative to the government's arrangement with the banks to facilitate the movement of the western grain crop. Mr. Foster thought it was time the Finance Minister took parliament into his confidence, but was unable to tempt Mr. Fielding into making any definite statement on this subject.

Mr. Foster referred also to the presense of Mr. James White, the Dominion Geographer, in Europe in company with Mr. Sifton, and asked what Mr. White was doing 'dancing attendance' on the ex-Minister of the Interior.

Sir Wilfrid replied that Mr. White was sent to Europe for the purpose of obtaining data on the lines of steamships now plying across the Atlantic to various ports, and with a view to obtaining data regarding possible traffic. He (Mr. White) had been in communication with Mr. Sifton on this point, but Sir Wilfrid could not see what possible objection could be taken to this step.

Mr. Borden called attention to the terms of a circular which he said had been used in one of the large cities of Canada holding out inducements to undesirable immigrants.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier promised to give the matter his attention.

The Minister of Inland Revenue promised a definite statement to the House in a few days as to whether the government would be prepared to go on this session with the bill to regulate the preparation and sale of patent medicines.

When the House passed into committee of supply, Mr. W. H. Bennett called attention to the fact that Mr. P. M. Draper, an employee in the Government Printing Bureau, is a candidate for the new Board of Control in Ottawa. He asked for a statement from the Finance Minister in regard to the position of civil servants taking part in municipal or provincial politics. Mr. Fielding did not know of any rule that would prevent this, but he thought that if Mr. Draper was going to run for a controllership to which a salary was attached, that gentleman should choose which position he would continue to occupy.

'Where is Mr. Preston?' the government was asked when the Trade and Commerce estimates were called.

'He is in Yokohama acting as Canadian trade commissioner,' replied the Finance Minister.

'I see by the papers he was in Tokio for a dinner to the Hon. Mr. Lemieux,' replied Mr. Bergeron.

'Eighteen miles,' answered the Finance Minister, 'is not far to go for a good dinner.'

The Opposition grievances against Messrs. Preston, Jackson and Haycock were all aired before the Trade and Commerce salary votes were put through.

During the evening Mr. Pugsley, the new Minister of Public Works, rose to the defence of an official of his department who was charged by Mr. Bennett, Conservative member for Simcoe, with having embezzled between two and three thousand dollars from the treasury on an account for cab hire. Mr. Pugsley denied that there had been anything more than a mistake in this account. There certainly was nothing to justify Mr. Bennett's accusation of embezzlement.

Mr. Bennett gave a new turn to the discussion by taunting the minister with cowardice in not following up his threatened exposures of the Conservative campaign fund in the last general election. Mr. Pugsley did not feel under any obligation to defend himself. When he did deal with this interesting subject it would be at his own time and in his own way.

HOUSE OF COMMONS COMMITTEES

Ottawa, Dec. 13.—The standing committees of the House of Commons met this morning and elected their chairmen as follows: Railways and Canals, Hugh Guthrie; Banking and Commerce, H. H. Miller; Public Accounts, A. H. Clarke; Agriculture, P. H. McKenzie; Private Bills, J. A. C. Ethier; Privileges and Elections, H. J. Logan; Debates, H. Gervais; Standing Orders, G. D. Grant.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE.

Ottawa, Dec. 13.—In the Public Accounts Committee a number of motions calling for the production of papers were passed and the committee adjourned until Tuesday next.

THE EMPRESS OF RUSSIA

IS IMPROVING, BUT IS NOT YET WELL.

St. Petersburg, Dec. 13.—The Empress of Russia is considerably better to-day, and the court physicians consider that there is no cause for alarm. They expect steady improvement, but the strength of the patient has been so severely sapped by her illness and previous dieting that she will not be entirely convalescent for a month.

OFFICIAL NEWS.

Ottawa, Dec. 14.—Edward A. C. McLorg, of Moosomin, has been appointed Judge of the District Court at Saskatoon.

La Compagnie D'Assurance Mutuelle Contre le Feu du Canada, will apply to parliament this session for a number of amendments to its charter.

APPRECIATIONS OF 'WITNESS' PROCLAMATION EDITION.

THE NEWS,' ST. JOHNS, QUE.

The exploitation of so-called industrial editions of newspapers is no longer looked upon by the advertiser as an excuse for legitimate extortion. Each year it becomes more apparent that to have a good article and keep the knowledge of it to yourself is a direct invitation to the bailiff—that systematic advertising, the shouting of the truth aloud, so that all may hear, is the only way in which to advance personal and national prosperity. That Moutreal is the greatest industrial and financial centre in the Dominion is beyond contradiction, but the special industrial number which the Montreal 'Daily Witness' issued on the 26th Nov. contains indisputable facts which bear this out. There is a comprehensive resumé of Montreal's commercial interests, good pictures of her shipping facilities and manufacturing plants, and the reproduced signatures (fac simile) in one page of the leading business men, is a touch of originality we have not met with before in any Canadian special edition. The whole work is worthy of our contemporary and by their wide circulation cannot help but reflect credit on our country and the publishers of the edition to whom the 'News' extends its sincere congratulations.

'THE CONFEDERATE,' MOUNT FOREST, ONT.

The special industrial number of the 'Witness' is a credit to that great newspaper and to the city of Montreal, which the special issue describes as to its financial and commercial interests, its industries, transportation facilities and many other features.

THE 'ECHO,' LONDON, ONT.

Last Tuesday's (Nov. 26) issue of the Montreal 'Daily Witness' was a very ambitious effort, a special Illustrated Industrial Edition. . . . The edition is handsomely illustrated, and the editorial features gave a complete and exhaustive history of Montreal, past and present, its resources and outlook. The man or woman of capital, who is seeking industrial opportunities, cannot afford to be without this valuable key to the industrial situation in Montreal.

THE 'CHRISTIAN GUARDIAN.'

The Montreal 'Witness' of Nov. 26 was a special industrial edition, giving a comprehensive and accurate description of Montreal's commercial interests. The facts are very suggestive, and calculated to give the reader a better conception of Canada's exceedingly rapid growth in wealth and commercial activity. The 'Witness' itself is one of the newspapers that we can unreservedly commend to all our readers. Its high moral tone, and unimpeachable integrity have made it a foremost factor in our national life, and we trust it will long continue to do most effective work as an outspoken, fearless, and able exponent of national righteousness.

'BRITISH WHIG,' KINGSTON.

'They are poor writers but eminently good business men,' is the exclamation as one looks over the Montreal business proclamation issued by the 'Witness' with the autographs of the captains of finance. The special industrial number is a credit to the newspaper. Montreal's commercial interests, her industries, her transportation facilities, and many other factors in her greatness, are described in racy style.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR.

Pledges for New International Headquarters Reach $80,000.

NEXT INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION TO MEET IN AGRA, INDIA, IN 1909.

Boston, Mass., Dec. 13.—'Father Endeavor' Clark reports that $80,000 of the $500,000 needed for erecting in Boston a headquarters for the Christian Endeavor societies of the world has now been pledged. Contributions have been received from Australia, Africa, Brazil, Chili, the Fiji Islands and other distant lands. A special effort is to be made to secure funds for this purpose the coming year. Dr. Clark will sail for Europe about the first of January, visiting Great Britain and Ireland, Holland, Russia, Scandinavia, Finland, and attending the Spanish national Christian Endeavor convention at Barcelona. There are now about 70,000 C. E. societies in the world, Africa having no less than 600, mostly among the Boers, and Japan, 160. The next national convention will be held in St. Paul in 1909, and the world's convention will assemble in Agra, India, in 1910.

KILLED AT HAMILTON MOUNTAIN

Hamilton, Dec. 13.—Mr. Alex. Higgins, a farmer in Barton township, was killed this morning by falling over the mountain while driving to the city. How the accident happened no person knows, but it is supposed the horse ran away. The whole outfit was found at the foot of the mountain near the reservoir this morning. The waggon was a wreck, but the horse was only slightly injured.

THE SOCIAL REFORM DEPUTATION.

ASK THAT OFFICIALS ENFORCE THE LAW WITHOUT WAITING FOR THE INITIATIVE OF PRIVATE CITIZENS.

Ottawa, Dec. 13.—In reply to the deputation representing the Moral and Social Reform Council and organized Protestant bodies, the Lord's Day Alliance, and others, Sir Wilfrid Laurier stated that he had not heard of the decision of the courts in the Woodbine race track case, but the matter would be referred to the Minister of Justice.

Respecting the administration of law in the Yukon, he had understood the same method applied there as elsewhere. The government would look into the matter, and he thought it was under obligation to protect the moral as well as the material interests of the people.

The deputation included the Bishop of Ottawa, the Rev. Dr. Chown, the Rev. J. G. Shearer, the Rev. Dr. Cameron, the Rev. Canon Tucker, and the Rev. A. S. Grant. They urged that officials be instructed to put the law in motion, and not await the initiative of private citizens, and asked amendment of the Criminal Code to prevent gambling and betting.

FANCY WORK DESIGNS.

Cambric patterns, full working size, supplied of design given below. Pattern may be used over and over again. With each design is sent a sheet of illustrated directions for working. As an additional accommodation for out of town customers, the necessary material in braids, thread, etc., can be supplied if desired at prices named.

Readers will bear in mind that the materials we supply are not cotton, but of the best imported linen, so that if the cost seems a little higher than the braids generally sold, the quality fully makes up for it in beauty of appearance and in durability.

Send money in express or postal order or registered letter, reading directions carefully, that correct amount may be sent and delay avoided.



Design 151. Size 14 in.

LACE CENTREPIECES WITH EMBROIDERY LINEN CENTRE.

Dainty table linen has a certain fascination for the majority of women, and it may be said that there are few other household accessories which afford so much opportunity for decoration.

The design shown to-day is a beautiful arrangement of point lace as border and embroidered linen centre, pattern and material of which we supply as follows: Pattern alone, 20 cents; materials, 13 yards No. 1 braid, 1 thread, 25 cents; linen centre, stamped for embroidery, 12 inches, 20 cents, or pattern, braid, thread and stamped linen centre for 65 cents.

Address, Art Needlework Department, 'Witness' office, Montreau.

COURT HOUSE EXTENSION

NEW BUILDING WILL BE ERECTED ON DAME STREET.

The forthcoming [illegible] ministration of [illegible] already foreshadowed constitute the [illegible] sation amongst the [illegible]

In addition to [illegible] and alterations for the [illegible] viding new cells, it [illegible] the erection of a new [illegible] Dame street, to [illegible] commodation, has been [illegible]

It is considered [illegible] the existing building [illegible] to meet the urgent [illegible] commodation.

THE 'WITNESS' DAILY PATTERNS.

FALL AND WINTER [illegible]

Those who purchased [illegible] spring and summer [illegible] very handy addition [illegible] room. We can now [illegible] tive catalogue of the [illegible] and winter, 1907-8. [illegible] only ten cents, and will [illegible] sum. Illustrated [illegible] Dressmaking, Fancy [illegible] and Beauty Hints, and [illegible] broidery Designs.

Send name and addr[illegible] pon given below, with [illegible] stamps, and the cata[illegible] you by mail. Allow [illegible] beyond time necessary [illegible] as orders are handled in [illegible]



NOS. 5992 AND 5990.—GOWN FOR EVENING WEAR.

The illustration shows a [illegible] simple design, hand-some[illegible] hydrangea blue crepe de Chine waist is mounted on a fitted [illegible] low neck and short sleeves [illegible] sired, high neck and [illegible] may be substituted. The [illegible] and sleeve cap combined is [illegible] lace and gives width to the [illegible] which is such a feature of [illegible] The skirt is one of the [illegible] many styles brought out this [illegible] top is given close adjustment [illegible] that are stitched to depth [illegible] cept in the front, which is [illegible] panel effect. Circular flare [illegible] becoming flare to the lower [illegible] may be in medium sweep or [illegible] For 36 inch bust measure [illegible] yards of 44 inch material will [illegible] for the waist, and eight and [illegible] yards for the skirt. Ladies' [illegible] waist, No. 5992, sizes for 32, 34 [illegible] and 42 inches bust measure.

Ladies' five-gored skirt [illegible] sweep or round length, and will [illegible] out the three circular flounces [illegible] 22, 24, 26, 28, 30 and 32 inches [illegible] measure.

The accompanying illustration [illegible] two separate patterns, which will be [illegible] ed to any address on receipt of [illegible] price, which is ten cents for [illegible]

PATTERN COUPON.

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

No. .....

Size .....

Name .....

Address in full

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N.B.—Be sure to cut out the illustration and send with the coupon fully filled out. The pattern will reach you in less than a week. Price in cash, postal note, or stamps. Address, 'Witness' Pattern Department, 'Witness' Block, Montreal.

Second Part.

DAILY WITNESS

Pages 13 to 24

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1907

FITTING FOLKLORE TO THE TIMES.

Negroes Adapt Their Stories.

THE FABLES OF THE ''VANCING MAN' MISTER MAN, MISTER RABBIT, AND OTHERS THAT HAVE CHANGED.

(Maude Young, in Springfield 'Republican.')

We all know the story of the southern Mr. Man that is not nearly so old as it was 'befo' the wah.' It is to accentuate the truth that all things are changed since the

[illegible] folklore has changed in the great upheaval of old [illegible] and old ways at the South. New characters have entered into the [illegible] and new rights, responsibilities, [illegible] ations are given to the old [illegible]. The ancient heroes, Brer [illegible] Brer Fox and the rest, now appear in these stories as Mister Rabbit, Mister Fox; change has brought them [illegible] to those who tell of their ad[illegible] better titles.

A new personage has entered into the [illegible] of folklore fable—the ''Vancing [illegible]. The ''Vancing Man' was not [illegible] before the war. He did not [illegible]. He now plays the part of the [illegible] Overruling Providence, he is in [illegible] the next nearest provider. The Advancing Man is probably spoken of every hour of the negro's day and thought on through the night; whether the Advancing Man prove generous or chary makes the [illegible] of the negro cotton planter hard or easy. A glance at the economics of southern cotton growing will show how all important to the negro is the Advancing Man. The first who claims rightful dues of the negro farmer is the landlord; to him the farmer has [illegible] a rent note, for the rent of thus many acres payment of thus many 500-pound bales of cotton; there is little or no room for play of imagination in this contract. The land rent comes first, the law declares it, the negro knows it, and generally he pays it.

After the landlord comes the Advancing Man; sometimes, but very rarely, they are one and the same man. The Advancing Man takes a crop-lien, and often also a mortgage on stock and chattels. Thus secured he agrees to advance to the laborer food and raiment for the year—and—Room for play of imagination in this contract! Will the man who advances necessities on the yet unplanted crop allow luxuries also? Will the farmer be permitted a new overcoat? A 'yaller buff silk' dress? A red velvet-[illegible]een waistcoat? A Gainsborough hat—towbeit not known by that name—? A [illegible]og-cart? An Album? A pair of mustangs? An eight-day clock? What not? There is in this contract food for dreams, for speculations, for experimentations all year round. What will the Advancing Man allow to be necessary to the raising of a crop of cotton? And again—What will he take in payment at the end of the year?

For no matter what of necessity or luxury the happy-go-lucky fellow and his family has enjoyed during the 12 month, exaction of payment is regarded by the negro as a thing next to highway robbery, or at best it is the awful oppression of might. Little wonder that this all important ''Vancing Man' has made his appearance in song and story.

Even Brer Rabbit has his ''Vancin' Man,' whom he tries with all his cunning to outwit and befool. A dark storyteller can never please his audience better than by telling of the utter discomfiture of that same provider.

A favorite story is that of how Brer Rabbit caused Mister Man to lose big [illegible]. The story runs as follows: Brer Rabbit sat in the door of his house while all the woods were full of the baying of dogs; he felt no fear for he knew the sound of a deerhound's bark, and he knew little game was safe. Brer Deer came panting by. Brer Rabbit called cheerily to him: 'What's yo' hurry? What's yo' worry?' Brer Deer panted on: 'Brer Rabbit, don't stay me. Mister Man [illegible] about to waylay me!' Brer Rabbit: 'Brer Deer, ef you say so I'll stop man sho!' Brer Deer ran on panting: 'Do, so do, I'll thank you.' Brer Deer was barely out of sight when man [illegible] appear. Brer Rabbit had [illegible] out in the deer's run and there [illegible] looking frightened to death All [illegible] had been apparently run [illegible] Brer Rabbit, knowing that this [illegible] hour, sat and trembled to [illegible] deceit.

'Brer Rabbit,' asked Man, 'is you seed [illegible] by here?' Brer Rabbit trembled and replied: 'Who? Me? I ain't seed no deer. I seed a cheer (chair) on his head go [illegible] minute.' That answer threw [illegible] clear off the track. All the [illegible] ted wild over the woods.

When Mister Man, the trail lost, came [illegible] more of the man with the [illegible] head. Brer Rabbit admitted [illegible] chair had 'a prong right heah, [illegible] right dar, and a prong dis [illegible] and a prong dat way!'

Cried Mister Man, 'Brer Rabbit, [illegible] no man wid no cheer, dat [illegible] Deer!' But Deer was by dat [illegible] over the river, and Mister [illegible] missed his big game.

So Brer Rabbit uses the ''Vancin' for his scapegoat, putting upon [illegible] blame for his own extravagance [illegible] providence. This is shown in the [illegible] how Brer Rabbit continually dis[illegible] Mis' Rabbit about the promised [illegible] Season after season when the [illegible] chop' (planted) Mister Rabbit [illegible] Mis' Rabbit, his 'ole slavey-[illegible] note the fitting of their late [illegible] to buy her a 'rale lily-[illegible] swiss weddin' dress and a [illegible] hoss and hab him' n' her a [illegible] ed down weddin' wid preacher Crow dar wid Sarah Mony!' (for the ceremony).

He will fulfil this promise at settling time. Old Mis' Rabbit works all the year 'in and thoo' in all the field work, all her 'gang er chillen holpin' her,' trusting year after year to be a bride. Every year Mister Rabbit has the same excuse to offer, 'Oh, la, Honey! de 'Vancing Man got all de money, he took all de crap, bag and bale!' So goes the song of Mis' Rabbit's 'disappointment of de ma'y'age:—

Ole Mis' Rabbit, dis de truf,
Ain't got ma'y'd yet:
Rabbit offer promise proof
Ever' crap dat's set;
He say he'll buy a weddin' veil,
Oh, la, my Honey!
He say he'll buy a long white trail,
He know he'll make de money.
A pair er license fum de Co't
(So long been co tin')
Ef she'll help plow she sho will see
Truf of all he's 'po'tin:
She work and all de chillen, too,
Plow and hoe and plant;
Brer Rabbit would work ef he could,
But den he says he can't.
Mis' Rabbit workin' in and thoo,
Raise ten bales er cotten:
Rabbit buy a jug er rum,
Say dat all he gotten!
He say de 'Vancin' Man got all
Of dat cottou money,
Rabbit done gone all about
Spendin', my Honey!
Mis' Rabbit she keep hopin' on,
An' she keep steady workin';
Somebody gotter move de hoe,
Brer Rabbit he keep shirkin'.'

This little tragedy of Mis' Rabbit is representative of that of many an old mother of the plantation homes.

A favorite story of the Alabama Black Belt negroes is that of the rabbit convention. Here is the story: From far and near went out the call for a great rabbit convention. The convention was called to order on a sand bank close by the bend of the creek away in the big woods. The convention passed good laws—for the rabbits. The most important one, and it passed unanimously, was this: No dog should ever again run a rabbit. So rejoiced were the rabbits over the safe passage of this bill that they adjourned at once and all joined in a great dance on the sand bank! Such a dance on the sand bank! Forward and back, round and round, they Cut-the-Pigeon-Wing and Hopped-the-Buzzard-Flop, they skipped Jump-Squirrel, they Back-Stepped and Shuffled. In the midst of the gay dance one wise old rabbit stopped short suddenly and called out: 'Stop! Stop! Stop yo' dancin' ! I hear de barkin' of a dog!'

'Oh-a! Don't y'all listen to dat ole slavey-time critter,' said a young leader rabbit of new time; 'Dance on! Dance on! Ain't de convention don' des pas de law dat no mo' dog run no' mo' rabbit!' The rabbits danced on. Forward and back, 'Git De Gun,' 'Frog in de Middle,' 'Jay Bird Jump!' Again the wise old rabbit stopped short, put his paw behind his ear, listened and cried again: 'Stop! Stop! Stop yo' dancin'. 'Quit yo' prancin'! What you chancin'? I hear a dog barkin,' he's a-comin' dis a-way! Stop yo' dancin', I say!" "Oh-a g'long wid yo' dancin,' cried the young rabbit: 'Don't listen to date ole fo'-de-war feller! Dance on, rabbits, dance on! Ain't de convention done des pass de law fer no mo' dog to run no mo' rabbit? Dance on!'

Across the fields came the faint sound of a dog's bark. The wise old rabbit waited to hear no more, but leaped out, crying to his fellows as he went: 'Yas, but dar wa'n't no dog at dat convention, and I be-doubt me if a dog's jaw gwine obey a rabbit law!' He was not a minute too soon, for out of the big woods into the rabbit dance on the sand bank burst the dogs.

Is there no smack of new time in this story?

When the war was over many problems thrust themselves upon the southerner, not the least that of making a living for himself and assisting the negro to make one for himself. While the nation concerned itself with the negro's place in the body politic, the negro's former master had to concern himself with the care of the negro's body. While the nation gave the former slave the franchise the white man next door had to see that the had food. The nation could in a moment create a citizen and a voter, but it was the close-by white man who had to lead the newly-made citizen step by step down the path of responsibility opened by the shedding of his own blood and by the ravage of his own fortunes, and in the performance of this duty the southern white man never faltered.

The task was heavy, but when lightened by a touch of humor no one was readier to enjoy the bit of whimsicality than the southerner. The story of one old darkey who heard much of the passage of bills favorable to his race and of the provisions of those bills and who brought up a corn sack to get those 'provisions' is an old one. An Alabama planter seeking a way to live and to keep alive his horde of freed slaves made the very natural arrangement of farming on shares. To old Jube, as to others, he supplied land, seed corn, mules and gear; for these things he was to have one-third of the crop. When the harvest was gathered Jube did not appear with the one-third of the crop due for land rent and so forth. Several messages failed to bring him or the corn to his former master. The master meeting him one day in the 'big road' stopped him to demand: 'Jube, have you gathered your crop?' 'Yassah.' 'You were to bring me one-third.' 'Yassah.' 'You haven't done so.' 'No sah.' 'Why?' 'Massa, yo' third wan't dar. I haul up two loads to my house and I tuck de waggin back fer you' third and t'was't dar. Dat wa'n't no th'ee-thirds crap. Dat was des a two-thirds crap—'

Many counterparts of this story are told of Brer Rabbit's cropping on shares.

The following show that Brer Rabbit never fails on any ground to raise a three-thirds-crop of cunning! Mister Rabbit one year proposes to 'pitch a crap' with Mister Fox. Mister Fox is given choice as to whether he will take for his share at reaping time all on the ground, or all under the ground. Mister Fox, who dreads to dig, chooses all on the ground. The crop that Mister Rabbit elects to plant with Mister Fox's good help is goobers (peanuts).

While the planting and cultivating proceeds Mister Fox hums happily, so he fancies, out of hearing of his partner:

Oh, diggin' hard and pickin 'ight,
Dat is what I say:
Des gimme what grow in my sight
Every day!
You dunno twell you grabble, oh,
Ef de root be good;
But what shine in yo' eye—des so—
Know you sholy should.
So gimme what grow on de ground,
You take what's under;
I'll git de best I do be bound,
Whilst you stand and wonder.

But when gathering and dividing time comes Mister Fox learns his mistake. He and his family go hungry all winter, while Mister Rabbit and his folks fatten on parched peanuts.

The next year they agree to plan together again. Rabbit carefully explains to Fox that it was his own choice that brought him loss the former year, he generously offers him first choice again. Mister Fox, sure of being the gainer this time, chooses all under the ground. Mister Rabbit sows—pumpkin seed. Mister Fox and his family had another hungry winter.

A third time rabbit and fox work on shares, 'in and through,' as the planting phrase goes. Mister Fox giving what he has, and what Mister Rabbit has not, the 'main strength' to the work. This the third and last time Mister Fox goes back to his first choice. All on the ground. That season Mister Rabbit, the head work being left to him because of his reputation for wit, sets sweet potato slips. A hungry winter again for Mister Fox and the little foxes, while Mister Rabbit and his family sing all winter:—

Riuktum! Rinktum! Rinktum! Ro!
Watch how dem potatoes grow,
Dey grow so rich, dey grow so round—
Dey grow under de solid ground—
Yi-ho! Hi-yo.

Rinktum! Rinktum! Rinktum! Ro!
Brer Fox he choose, he do not know,
Dat taters sweet as candy is
Do grow like dat and not like dis!
Yi-ho! Hi-yo.

Rinktum! Rinktum! Rinktum! Ro!
Ef you git fat you bound to know,
How what you plant is gwine to grow
Whedder on top or under—so!
Yi-ho! Hi-yo.

After that last sad experience in agriculture Mister Fox ceased to be a vegetarian, except perhaps, if a vineyard was near at hand. He began then the bad habits that cling to him, the haunting of isolated fowl houses, the stalking of lost lambs, the pursuing of partridges. Thus the cunning and cheating of some oftentimes drive others into sins of their own.

Brer Rabbit himself, though convicted of many a prank, goes scot free of ever being accused of a 'Penitenchy crime.' He has never tasted the blood of brother beast, he remains a vegetarian, nibbling at everything that he can get that grows on the ground or under the ground. Yet, he too, has ceased to be a planting man since a certain partnership crop, the story of which runs thus:

One bright spring day no less a man than Mister Elephant asked Mister Rabbit to work a crop on shares with him. Mister Rabbit acceded joyfully. He thought of the deep ploughing and hard work that so vast a 'man' as Mister Elephant could do. Nor did Mister Rabbit overrate his partner's strength and willingness to work. Even Mister Rabbit had not courage to object when Mister Elephant proposed to make the choice of what to plant. Mister Elephant chose to grow Guinea Grass. If this did not seem to Mister Rabbit as fattening a crop as potatoes, pumpkins or goobers, he yet kept content in his heart, for he knew the rootlets were good for nibbling and the top good for bedding.

When the time for gathering in the crop and dividing came Mister Elephant declared that each man should have just what he could carry out of the field. Now in the very strength of his partner Mister Rabbit read a menace to his hopes. Mister Elephant said he would take out the first load. That one load cleared the field, it was the story of Jube's corn crop, only that Rabbit was this time the one to miss his share of what seemed to be but a one-half crop. No rootlet, no bedding was left for rabbit. For once rabbit seemed completely victimized. He sat disconsolately in a fence corner smoking his pipe of rabbit-tobacco, watching Mister Elephant move off with that first great load, a veritable moving mountain of grass.

But suddenly Mister Rabbit wig-wagged an ear—in a moment across the field he hopped and jumped—one touch of his lighted pipe to the moving mass of dried grass—a spark! A twinkle of red up the grass blades—a flash! A blaze!

Over Mister Elephant swept the flames. Madly he shook the blazing masses from him. Madly he rushed for the river. He just managed to carry out and save his trunk! Negroes telling this story with the unmarred joy of the soul that does not shrink from the pain of others add that Mister Elephant 'swinged off all his hair, so dat he has rusty skin yet fum dat burnin' dat de least nain of de woods gin him.' As proof of the truth of this story they state that 'Mister Elephant don't live in dese heah woods, he study dat hit's safer to stay wid de circus folks, he des only pass through dese parts, don't come so frequent as Christmas does come, and den makes folks pay to see him.'

It is easy to read in the characters of these old tales traces of the characteristics, the life, and the changing conditions of the creators of these stories.

Ere many years the tales in any form will have vanished. The old stories, fresh, even in their modernized forms, as ferns upon a brook side, will have been rooted out for the planting of Greek roots and other sprigs from the tree of knowledge: whether the soil is such as will from this planting grow a good 'three-thirds-crop' another generation will know. It is this generation only that will have the opportunity to gather, preserve and classify the old native growths of folklore song and story of the old plantations.

BOLLING BOTH SIDES

A STORY OF 'KENTUCKY NEUTRALITY.'

(New York 'Times.')

Don Quixote, in the zenith of his famous career, never championed a more absurd proposition than the scheme of 'Kentucky Neutrality' which, strange to relate, was indorsed by many prominent statesmen at the beginning of our Civil War.

Up in the mountains of Eastern Kentucky lived during the war Tandy Bolling. When the conflict began Tandy decided that he would under any and all circumstances be a consistent non-combatant. He heartily endorsed the ridiculous suggestion of Kentucky neutrality.

When this was abandoned, or rather when the factions on either side who had made a pretence of upholding the fallacy threw off their masks, the true issue was then recognized and the lines strictly drawn.

Tandy must now be aligned with one party or the other, but how he could do this as a consistent non-combatant was a question that troubled him mightily.

'Mary Ann,' he said to his wife, 'they say Kaintucky neutrality is plumb knocked out, and we've jist got to take sides now.'

'Well, what we gwine to do, Tandy? As fur me, I aint perticler akeerin' which side ye jine—I jist know hit won't do me no good.'

'I know very well,' he replied, 'that if I throw my influoence, as they say, to airy side it will shore git me into trouble. Of course, I aint a gwine to do no fightin' fur nobody. That is pintedly settled. I reckon the best way will be to side with which ever is in the lead and take my chances that a-way.'

During the summer and fall of 1863 small squads of soldiers, either Union or Confederate, were scattered through the Kentucky mountains on scouting expeditions or under other orders from their superior officers.

Tandy Bolling, after helping a neighbor 'plowin' corn,' was late in the afternoon on his way home when he saw coming toward him around a bend in the road a blue-coated squad of soldiers.

Consistent with his 'plan of campaign,' Tandy threw up his hat and yelled: 'Hurrah fur Linken! Hurrah fur the Union!' The leader approached him. 'So you are a Union man, are you?'

'You jist bet I am, Cap, and I wish you all well.'

'It's just too bad that such a good Union man must now take a good thrashing,' said the captain, 'for that is just what you are to have, and it will be good and plenty. We are Confederates, old man, and we had about run out of clothes and these are some captured Yankee uniforms that we are wearing.'

'Here, Sergeant,' said the Captain, addressing that officer, 'take the man out there in the bushes, lay across a log and give him about forty-nine lashes, well laid on, and be quick about it.'

The sergeant, with the assistance of half a dozen other soldiers, carried out the captain's order, leaving Tandy most terribly bruised, both physically and mentally. After being confined to his bed for nearly a week he saw passing his house what he thought to be the same squad that had given him such a terrible whipping. As soon as they came in sight, Tandy, to convince them of his thorough conversion, began to yell 'Hurrah fur Jeff Davis! To h—— with the Yankees!'

The command being halted in front of his house, he was addressed by the officer (whom Tandy now perceived was not the same as the one whom he had met the week before.)

'So you are a good rebel, are you?' inquired the captain.

'I ain't never been nothin' else, and I'm a-goin' to stick to it. You kin jist bet your boots on that,' was Tandy's reply.

'You've made a slight mistake, old man,' said the captain. 'What made you think we were rebels?'

'Why, ain't you the same gang,' replied Tandy, 'that whupped me last week? They wuz rebels and wore blue clothes like you all.'

'No, indeedy, old man, belong to the —th Kentucky Cavalry (Union) and we will just thrash a little of that rebellious feeling out of you.'

Tandy appealed for mercy, but his appeals were unavailing, and he was taken across the road, tied to a tree and left more dead than alive from the terrible beating with hickory switches. Mrs. Bolling succeeded in getting him to the house and to bed, where he lay for some ten days before he was able to walk around again.

'Your plan of bein' on both sides don't seem to work well, Tandy. Do you think it do?' remarked Mrs. Bolling.

'They won't git me again,' replied the old man. 'I'll be too smart fur any uv 'em atter this—you'll see if I ain't.'

A few days thereafter he met a squad of soldiers in the road. He made no demonstration this time. He was halted by the officer in command, who saluted him with: 'Well, old man, how are ye?'

'Porely, porely, but thank the Lord I'm alive, but that's about all,' replied Tandy.

'Well, we may need your assistance,' said the Captain. 'I want to ask you now and I want you to tell me the truth. Are you a Union man or do you sympathize with the Confederacy?'

'Ye want the pinted truth, ye say, Cap? Well, I'll give it to ye, and swear to it, too, if ye want me to. I jist ain't nothin'—and precious little uv that, I kin tell ye.'

The captain, doffing his hat to the old man, said: 'Go your way in peace, and I am glad of the honor of saluting the last survivor of Kentucky neutrality.'

THE BARNARDO HOMES.

(New York 'Evening Post.')

The death of Dr. Barnardo has not been permitted, thus far, to interrupt the benevolent and reformatory work accomplished by the system of 'Homes' which he established. At a meeting held in London the other day Lord Strathcona said that he was pretty well acquainted with the work done in outlying parts of the empire, more especially in Canada. During the past year there were received into the institution 2,091 children, and of that number 1,174 emigrated to Canada. For several years past from 1,000 to 1,200 children had annually been sent from the homes to Canada, and, although they were drawn from that class of the population in which there was a great deal of crime, practically the entire number had done well. Many of them had been adopted by respectable Canadian families. Of 18,000 sent out since 1882 it might be said that from 90 percent to 95 percent had done fairly well, and at least 60 percent had done really well, many of them being among the most respectable classes throughout the Dominion. He trusted that means would be forthcoming to continue the good work without diminution. Mrs. Barnardo said that the homes now contained about 8,000 inmates, and, in addition to a large number of babies, who, in many cases, had been rescued from drunken and inhuman parents, they included 1,200 crippled and afflicted children in special homes and hospitals. Mr. Rider Haggard described visits which he had recently paid to some of the homes where, he said, a wonderful work was being carried on. Of the total number of children sent to Canada 85 percent had become land owners, and only two percent had failed.

CHINAMAN'S SUCCESS IN MEXICO.

(Baltimore 'American.')

'Away down in the Sierra Madre Mountains of northern Mexico I came across a Chinaman who has made a great success of farming and who is destined to become a very rich man,' says Mr. Thomas R. Hamby, of San Antonio, Tex. 'This son of the Orient, whose name is Joe, has the biggest potato farm in the whole republic. He speaks both English and Spanish well, and he is as quick and progressive as any Yankee I ever beheld. His neighbors admire and like him immensely, and all hands say there isn't a squarer man in Mexico.

'Joe came into Mexico about five years ago and bought 600 acres of unimproved but productive land at trifling cost on credit. He started in raising Irish potatoes and made enough the first season to pay for his place. His success caused him to buy more property, and he now owns 3,000 acres. Not once has he had a failure of crops, and this season he told me he expected his shipments of potatoes to be about seventy carloads. They are the finest I ever saw and in quality fully equal the celebrated variety that has made Greeley, Col., famous.

'His farm is right at the summit of the continental divide, 7,500 feet above the sea level, where there is plenty of rainfall to make good crops without irrigation. Joe told me that he had made a beginning in sugar beet farming with good results and he believed that northern Mexico would some day be one of the great sugar producing regions of the world.'

PEOPLE WHOSE EYEBROWS MEET.

(From 'Answers.')

The person whose eyebrows meet may rest content in the knowledge that he is the possessor of a vigorous constitution. The growth of hair above the nose is as a rule a fairly sound proof of good health. That is what the scientists will tell you, but the superstitious have much more to say.

In the northern part of Aberdeenshire there is a common belief that a 'close broo't' man, or one whose eyebrows meet, is foredoomed to end a wicked career on the scaffold. This may be compared with the view held in parts of the English Midlands, that the close-browed person is destined for fame and fortune.

On the Continent there are several superstitions on this subject. The eyebrows of gypsies are often formed in this way, a fact which they turn to good account, for in many parts it is believed that the owner of meeting eyebrows is also the possessor of what is called the evil eye and therefore a person whose good will must at all costs be retained. The gypsies, especially in Germany and Austria, use this belief to extract money from the credulous peasants.

THE MISPLACED COMMA.

(Baltimore 'American.')

'Some lawsuits of the highest importance have hinged upon the right placing of a comma,' said Judge F. C. Downing, of St. Louis.

'When I first started to practice law a Missouri editor came to me in a peck of trouble to defend him against a threatened libel suit growing out of faulty punctuation. He had not meant to give some innocent young women the slightest offence when he wrote a story about "two young men who went with their girls to attend a lecture and after they left, the girls got drunk." Putting that miserable little comma out of its right place did the work, as it made the girls the ones who became inebriated instead of their escorts. I managed by proper diplomacy and the publication of a neat apology to stave off the damage suits, and afterward my editorial friend became an expert on punctuation.'

ON THE CHOICE OF A NAME

FROM THE FRENCH POINT OF VIEW.

('Westminster Gazette.')

We have put the second headline to this article in order to save ourselves from the wrath of infuriated readers descending upon us in connection with the 'exposure' of certain names pilloried in the reflections which follow. The article, we hasten to say, has been evolved by a French brain, and the qualities attributed to the names under consideration, therefore, apply only to French bearers of them. But if it is interesting to see ourselves as others see us, it is equally interesting to see others as they see themselves; and the writer in the 'Journal des Débats,' who writes so sapiently 'Du Choix d'un Prénom,' has certainly a distinct view of some of our fellow-men and women. Almost as distinct as the psychologist who knows exactly what sort of a soul you have because he sees an orange, or green, or crimson aura round your body.

The first name, says the oracle of the 'Débats,' decides the life of its bearer. Twenty years' experience has convinced one of our foremost graphologists, M. de Rochetal, of this fact. This experience has revealed to him the new science of onomatology. The science rests on the principle that every baptismal name gives certain qualities, faults, and passions to the bearer. Hence the proverbial saying, 'Tel prénom, tel caractère.'

We pause in our explanation of M. de Rochetal's new science to reflect rejoicingly on the fact that, as soon as his doctrine is understood by the intelligent nations of which he is so great a benefactor, it will not be his fault if there remains a single undesirable and imperfect being in the length and breadth of France. Parents have only to give their children the right name and the wings should begin to grow. This M. de Rochetal has, of course, foreseen, for he prefaces the volume in which the science of onomatology is explained by the statement that, at the danger of offending some readers, he has felt bound to publish the book 'in the interest of future generations.'

It is comforting to be told at the outset that the most common names are, luckily, the ones with which more good than bad qualities are connected. To come to the point, the following selections from the work in question tell their own tale. We hope that some of them will not drive their owners to desperate acts, or cause others to indulge in undue self-admiration.

Alberts (says M. Albert de Rochetal) are pleasant talkers, spirited, frank, loyal, sensible, affectionate, daring, enterprising, incapable of avarice. Theirs is a good name.

Peter is even better: 'un des plus beaux qu'on puisse recommander.' Every Peter is born under a good star; they are rarely passionate; women like them; they are prudent and practical, and bound to succeed.

John, Lewis, Henry and Charles (we give, where possible, the English equivalent for French names, though far be it from us to attribute to Britishers the qualities of their French namesakes, except, of course, where the names are full of gracious meaning are all excellent names, although the Charleses are not happy men.

Beware of Georges; they are handsome, intelligent, sympathetic, but given to flirtations, and in fact, susceptible, obstinate, faddy, parsimonious egotists. Illluck has given to us the name of Emile, for he is jealous, vindictave, cunning, without ideals; we shall die of Emiles. Edgars are unscrupulous. It is a blessing that Joseph is an unfashionable name; M. de Rochetal cannot possibly recommend it.

Agathas are good girls. Alices, loving and prudish at the same time, rather spiteful, easily attracted, and with suicidal tendencies. Juliets are grave and very pleasing; Maries have no chance. Claras, Margarets, Gabriellas, and Geneviéves may be made love to. Louises are rather fat and homely, good, comfortable companions for men of intellect. 'But pour rien au monde, don't go and marry a Helen: calamities brood over her name.'

How easy it will be, now that M. de Rochetal has come upon the scene, to avoid disappointments in love and marriage, in friendship and comradeship, in business and pleasure, and in all other human relationships—at all events, for future generations, since parents and guardians have it in their own hands to endow infants with every quality that makes for good, and to save them from all that makes for failure in any shape or form. And the line about the rose which by any other name would smell as sweet will be relegated to the lumber-room to which belongs such 'nonsense' as sprang from the brain of one William Shakespeare long centuries ago.

SMALLEST HOUSE IN BRITAIN.

The quaint old town of Conway, North Wales, boasts possession of the smallest house in Great Britain. This quaint house consists of only two rooms, one above the other, each of which is just two yards square. The place is more than 300 years old and is in every respect a curious dwelling place. The upstairs room, which is reached by mounting a tiny ladder, has in it a four-foot bed and a washstand, so that there is none too much room for the occupant to move about. Names of visitors ornament the walls. The present occupant states that one tenant actually brought up a family of ten in this miniature house, though no explanation is forthcoming as to how the feat was performed. The present occupant, who has inhabited the cottage for seven years, pays a rent of seven and sixpence per week, and is very proud of the fact that she lives in the tiniest house in Great Britain.—'World Wide Magazine.'

LETTERS FROM READERS.

[The correspondence department is valued by some as the most interesting part of the paper. The bane of it, however, is the length to which letters are liable to grow. There is not only the fact that readers avoid what is long, but the great difficulty of finding the space necessary. We do not like to refuse a good letter on the ground of length, but it often has to be done. Some newspapers put a limit on correspondents of a hundred or two hundred words. We recognize that there are subjects occasionally that cannot be well handled in so brief a manner, but we must keep before our readers the fact that brevity is always a primary recommendation.]

THE NORMAL SCHOOL GRANT.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—In your issue of the seventh instant I pointed out:

First. That the representatives of Sir William Macdonald had stipulated in their negotiations with the Protestant Committee that the liberated Normal School grant should be distributed to elementary schools under the regulations of the Protestant Committee;

Secondly. That the Protestant Committee had recently represented to the government by resolution and by deputation, that the per capita distribution of educational funds should be abandoned as ineffective and unsatisfactory;

Thirdly. That in answer to inquiries from the Hon. Mr. Weir, the English secretary (Dr. Parmelee) had forwarded a recommendation in April last that the liberated Normal School grant should be distributed like the poor municipalities fund, upon the recommendations of the Protestant Committee;

Fourthly. That there had been ample opportunity to consult the Protestant Committee concerning this distribution at the May meeting; and,

Fifthly. That just before the September meeting of the committee, an order-in-council issued, without reference to the Protestant Committee, distributing this liberated grant upon the discredited per capita plant, by giving twenty dollars to each elementary and superior school, irrespective of needs, conditions or efforts towards local self-help.

Upon receiving official notice of this action at the September meeting the Protestant Committee appointed a deputation to wait upon the government and to express its dissatisfaction with the circumstance under which the order-in-council was issued and with the method of distribution.

This committee reported at the November meeting the results of the interview. The report consisted of edited statements made by those present, including one from the Hon. Mr. Weir, in which he explains his reason for not consulting the Protestant Committee in arranging for the distribution of this grant. The explanation is in the following terms: 'It must be remembered that the government is a committee of the legislature, and is bound to act in accordance with its wishes. The legislature has not instructed the government to consult the Protestant Committee in connection with the distribution of the public school funds, the hundred-thousand-dollar grant, or the McGill Normal School grant, but has placed the whole responsibility therefor upon the government, under the laws of the province. There could, therefore, be no question of the Protestant Committee being ignored by the government in this connection.' Now, a little consideration will show that this explanation is dangerous in the underlying principle assumed, and inaccurate in fact. It assumes that it is the wish of the legislature that the government should consult the Protestant Committee only when specifically ordered to do so by legislative action. This is subversive of our whole educational administration. Hitherto it has been the custom of the government to consider the recommendation of the Protestant Committee upon all educational questions so specifically determined by the legislature.

The legislature has provided an advisory educational committee to assist the government in the administration of Protestant education in the province. It would appear natural, therefore, that the government should seek and consider the recommendations of this committee upon all questions of Protestant educational administration not specially determined by the legislature, as most in harmony with the practice of the past and with the needs of the present.

But again this explanation—inaccurate as to facts. The statement that 'the legislature . . . Normal School grant' is not in strict accordance with the facts, and the impression conveyed is entirely misleading.

The Protestant Committee has submitted recommendations in reference to the distribution of each one of these grants and their recommendations have been honored by the government of the day. Regulations affecting the distribution of the public school grant are provided in Regulations 98-170 of the School Code, and in Art. 438, s. 10 of the School Law the legislature provides that these regulations must be taken into consideration in administering this grant. The Protestant Committee has made detailed recommendations concerning the administration of the public school grant; these recommendations have been approved and crystallized into regulations; but the smallness of the grant and the pernicious per capita method of distribution prescribed for this grant combine to render the recommendations of the committee inoperative.

Again, while there is no legislative provision connecting the special grant of a hundred thousand dollars for elementary schools with the Protestant Committee, the government has consulted the committees of the Council of Public Instruction concerning the distribution of large sections of this grant, and have acted upon the recommendations of these committees. (See minutes of Protestant Committee, May 18, 1900, and superintendent's report, 1905-6, pp. 491-492.)

And in reference to the Normal School grant, the representations of the Hon. Mr. Weir are seriously at fault. During the past twenty-five years the McGill Normal School grant has certainly been administered by the government upon the recommendations of the Protestant Committee. The appointment of professors, the amount of their salaries, the arrangement of a scheme of bursaries, the modification of the bursary scheme, have all been arranged upon the recommendation of the Protestant Committee; and the Normal School committee, constituted under its regulations, has been charged 'to supervise its expenditure, to make by-laws for its government, to provide for all unforeseen emergencies and to employ from year to year assistants in the Normal and Model schools,' all of which is in accordance with article 55 of the school law. The contention of the Hon. Mr. Weir, 'that there could be no question of the Protestant Committee being ignored by the government' when it departed from the long established custom and distributed this liberated Normal School grant without reference to the Protestant Committee, does not appear to be well founded.

(1) The Normal School grant had hitherto been administered by the government upon the recommendations and regulations of the Protestant Committee.

(2) Sir William Macdonald had stipulated in his first tentative memorandum (see published minutes of committee, March 13, 1905) and in his final memorandum adopted by the Protestant Committee (see minutes Jan. 8, 1907), that the Normal School grant liberated by his benefaction should be expended on poor municipalities and Protestant education, under the regulations of the Protestant Committee.

(3) The devising of wise methods of distributing the meagre funds available for Protestant education so as to encourage local self help and to secure the best possible results has been regarded as one of the special functions of the committee. It therefore appears perfectly natural and reasonable that the Protestant Committee should expect that the liberated Normal School grant would be administered for the benefit of rural elementary schools upon their recommendations; and that they should feel that they were treated with scant courtesy by the issue of the September order-in-council distributing the liberated grant without reference to them, and upon a plan which they had repeatedly condemned.

The other reasons assigned will be referred to later.

ELSON I. REXFORD.

Montreal, Dec. 12, 1907.

CONCERNING SCHOOL-BOOKS.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—The announcement that at its recent meeting the Protestant Committee decided that for the next four years the text-books in the schools under its jurisdiction will remain practically the same as at present will bring disappointment to many a struggling ratepayer, who has been hoping for relief from the burden of an unnecessary multiplicity of text-books. If about one-quarter of the books at present authorized in the Protestant schools of Quebec were struck from the list, it would be a distinct advantage to the cause of education. Why the committee should authorize two complete sets of readers is something 'no fellah can understand.' And why it should authorize two, and in some cases even three books for the same grade is a mystery similarly profound. A man sends his son to school and is required to purchase the Royal Crown Readers for him, one after another. By and by he sends his daughter, and finds that a change of teachers has occasioned a change of text-books, and now he has to purchase for her the Graduated Readers, while the Royal Crown Readers stand in good condition, but utterly useless, on the shelf. He has a similar experience with other books. He is asked to purchase Davis's Physical Geography for his son, but before his daughter reaches that subject there has been a change of teachers, and he is required to purchase Longman's Physical Geography for her. He gets one Algebra for his son and is asked to procure another for his daughter. One French book did very well for his son, but he must put it on the shelf, and obtain a different one for his daughter. If he should move from one locality to another, he is almost certain to be required to discard a number of books in good condition, and replace them by others which are not a whit better, perhaps inferior.

While no doubt the educational leaders were quite right, in their campaign a year or two ago, in seeking to impress the people in rural districts with the fact that the main reason for the inefficiency of their schools was their unwillingness to pay for education as they should, the fact should be considered by these leaders themselves, that if they would remove from the list all unnecessary text-books, the people would have more money to spend on teachers' salaries. They should also consider that the purchasing of so many books tends to discolrage the ratepayers, and to lead them to feel that they must save either by engaging low-salaried teachers, or by shortening the teaching term.

If the committee authorized only one text-book, or one graded set of books, and let it stand until there was some good reason for a change, then a book could descend from one member of a family to another, and parents, even with a large family, could educate their children without feeling school books to be the burden they are at present. And if but one book were authorized in each subject in each grade, the committee could require the publisher to furnish his books at a lower cost, as the publisher would have the whole field for his sales.

The reply may be made to all this, that regulation 140 of the Protestant Committee reads: 'A revision of the authorized text-books shall be made once in every four years. Each school board shall, during the year following each revision, select from the authorized books a list of text-books for use in the municipality, naming one book, or one graded set of books for each subject in the course of study, and shall insist upon their use in the schools in the municipality to the exclusion of all others.' But is not this simply an effort on the part of learned men to throw the responsibility of deciding between rival text-books upon uneducated farmers, who do not claim to have any qualification for this work? They may consult the inspectors, it is true, but is it right for the Protestant Committee to require local boards to bear the responsibility for a work which they are not qualified to perform, and of the merits of which, when done by others, they are not in a position to judge, and which the Protestant Committee itself could easily perform? Apart from this aspect of the question, we have the serious fact that the plan is working badly, and is a practical failure. To the knowledge of the writer, many boards do not know that such a regulation exists, and others which may have heard of it have forgotten it or have neglected it, and the result is that in many rural schools, every change of teachers is liable to involve a change of text-books. Why do not the proper authorities, who could do it with a stroke of the pen, wipe out this evil, and put an end to all this confusion and needless expense? The rival books are often not of equal merit, and the question is surely deserving of consideration whether the committee's action in authorizing an inferior book, and thus putting it into the hands of the pupils, when it has a superior book at its command, can be defended on moral grounds.

The committee is composed of honorable men, but the reasons which have led them to adopt this course with respect to text-books, I confess, escapes my apprehension, and as one of the sufferers I raise my voice to protest.

HUGH C. SUTHERLAND.

Kingsbury, Que.

FOR READERS' CONSIDERATION.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—As the holiday season is near, with many things to divert attention, the writer would ask your large clientele's thoughtful reading now of the paragraphs which follow:—

From the Glasgow 'Citizen' of 16th ult.: 'In the building up of many empires, agriculture has in the first instance been the cause of their rise, and its decline has run parallel with their fall.'

Then we find in the 'Times,' of London (England) recently, these remarks: 'The United States has vast natural wealth, and it has, which is still more valuable, an enterprising, energetic and hard-working population. The only thing that can possibly imperil its prosperity is that the country should fail to realize how dangerous to any community is the rule of plutocrats, utterly unscrupulous, and whose business it is to prey on legitimate industry.'

It is significant, Mr. Editor, that the influential 'Globe' newspaper, of New York, in its issue of Nov. 26, contains these remarks by its able editor: 'What defence can be made for tariff schedules whose net effect is to oppress and suppress American industry: which, if they are to be credited with making employment for fifty or a hundred thousand Americans, are to be debited with preventing the employment of a million working men?'

The best reference as to conditions brought about by excessive tariffs is that a workman's wife in Melbourne, Australia, wishing to buy boots for five children, was asked four shillings and ninepence a pair—previous price, one shilling and elevenpence—so that she could not purchase. This last incident is related in the 'Christian World' of London, of Nov. 14.

Will our manufacturers reflect on the various proofs given of oupression of consumers by excessive protection? and patriotically consider the evil results of manifestly retarding our country's progress.

D. C. BARKER.

Montreal, Dec. 10.

NAMES.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Is it not the good old English custom to use either both initials or both Christian names, as W. E. Gladstone, or William Ewart Gladstone, J. S. Mill, or John Stuart Mill? The second surname sometimes is convenient for distinction in post-office address, etc. My grandfather was Charles, my father, Charles, Senior and junior did for them. But my son being Charles, too, a second name or initial became useful. Then the second name sometimes serves to identify the distaff side of the family, as, for instance, my own case. I am the only male descendant of my maternal grandfather bearing his name, and hence sign my full name, which is not

LONG DOD DOBBIN.

PUBLIC SPEAKERS.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—The article on 'Public speakers' published in the 'Witness,' and taken from the 'Saturday Review,' contains some preposterous assertions. For example, the students of history and eloquence will be astonished to hear that 'Of Pitt, Fox and Sheridan we know too little to say; if we were to judge by the valueless reports of their speeches they were neither orators nor debaters.' The author of this remark is quite correct in the declaration of ignorance so far as he himself is concerned, but there is abundance of good evidence as to the oratorical powers of these mighty figures and expert testimony also as to the class represented by each. For William Pitt, the elder, we have, for instance, the very clear evidence of Grattan. Pitt was an orator of the very first order. As to Sheridan, there is a consensus of contemporary opinion that his oration in the House of Commons on the Begum charge was the greatest single speech ever there delivered. Sheridan was something of a debater too, and is well defined by Macaulay as the English Hyperides. But the inaccuracy and absurdity of the statement reach a climax when we consider the case of Fox. It is one of the commonplaces of oratorical history that Fox was the supreme representative of the pure debating style. Not to know this shows lamentable ignorance of the subject. There is excellent evidence, too, of Fox's powers in his famous speech on the Westminster Scrutiny, which was well reported.

The article has the usual English fault of an outlook confined to England. It is very questionable whether Bright was 'the greatest orator of the nineteenth century,' as the writer asserts. I think Daniel Webster would prove a strong competitor before an international tribunal. In fact, 'The Reply to Hayne' is probably the greatest speech of the nineteenth century if we consider both rhetorical merit and popular influence. The subject of course is a vast one, but I felt bound to protest against the gross errors of the article referrred to.

W. P. REEVE.

The Rectory, Kemptville, Ont.

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 neighbours 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

AN OUT-AND-OUTER.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Once at a public dinner in New York, Henry Ward Beecher spoke in an apologizing way as to how he became a preacher. Some one hearing of this said if his father, the Rev. Lyman Beecher, were living he would have said, 'What made me put Henry into the ministry?' In my estimation for the 'Witness' I have advocated its merits at all suitable times, and did so once at a religious meeting, urging the people to support it, but after reading your note to the brief but pertinent letter of the Rev. G. W. Fisher, of Nov. 30, I decide it is not best to canonize the 'Witness' yet, for I see in that note a veritable red herring. Pray, who is Dr. Workman, and who is Dr. Shaw? Do they speak ex-cathedra? Are they the oracles of Methodism? Nay, verily, we have Wesley, Clarke, Benson and Fletcher—not all Methodist preachers truly, but all acknowledged exponents of Methodist doctrine. 'There were requirements in the Methodist discipline which had become a dead letter'—not the words of a live Methodist surely! I find no difficulty in living up to the Discipline or the Bible. The Methodist Church may backslide in toto; it may change its tenets and change its name, as it seems likely to, but the doctrines of the Methodist fathers will live, because they are founded on the Word of God. All praise to the Rev. George W. Fisher when he says, 'When I cannot do this sincerely and fully, I will tender my resignation to the Methodist Church.'

G. M. WHITNEY.

Prescott, Ont.

The note in question was simply a statement of the published expressions of Dr. Shaw and Dr. Workman on the relations of the Methodist teacher to the standards of the church.

WRETCHED ROADMAKING.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Referring to a letter in your last Saturday's issue, under this heading, I think the trouble with our roads is undoubtedly due to our system rather than to the aldermen, as implied. It is quite certain that the macadam is not properly laid here. Several years ago a civil engineer from Philadelphia walked with me along Sherbrooke street at a time when the road was being macadamized. Naturally he was interested in the work, which, he said, was going to be 'a waste of money,' because the stone was not separated and put on in layers. I have since seen the work properly done in the United States, Europe and Jamaica, and it is always topped with fine gravel only, mixed 'metal' never being used.

Now, the fault in our system seems to be that we elect aldermen for the purpose of managing things which they know but little about. If we had half the present number of aldermen, with legislative powers only, and paid engineers, upon whom the sole responsibilities of their respective positions rested, we might in a few years greatly improve the city's condition, and without greater expenditure than at present. If the voters will all interest themselves in a reform movement, it will come. Otherwise, we can hope for little betterment of things.

F. G. LYMAN.

THE MOTOR CAR.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—If the motor cars have come to stay the more's the pity. For my part I sincerely wish they would stay within the limits of the towns and cities in which their owners live. It is conceivable they might serve a useful purpose as a means of locomotion on city streets. In the country they are an unmitigated nuisance. In the city their speed can be regulated and kept within safe limits. In the country they go as their owners or drivers please, and are a constant menace to life and property. They are the cause of innumerable runaway accidents in every part of the country, and when horses are not so much frightened as to run away, the occupants of the vehicles are often very much alarmed, and not without reason either. There are every day in summer hundreds of women and old people, and other timid folk in Canada who are filled with fear and exposed to danger while driving into neighboring towns for business or pleasure, by the uncanny vehicles.

Probably a hundred people are alarmed for every serious accident that happens, but there are no doubt many accideats that are never reported in newspapers. It is only for the most part when an accident is serious, when bones are broken or a human life is lost that the matter comes to the knowledge of reporters. Many a horse is permanently injured, and many a rig smashed which never comes to the knowledge of newspaper readers. These vehicles are not in the least necessary in Canada, and can really serve no useful purpose outside of large cities and towns. When driven beyond a certain moderate rate of speed—say eight or ten miles an hour—they are necessarily a source of danger to people driving on the roads, and also to the children of families living by the roadside. As it is impossible to regulate their speed in the country, municipalities ought to be given power to prohibit their entry within the limits of their jurisdiction.

If the speed of the vehicles could be kept within safe limits and were rigorously so kept, the passion for them would speedily die a natural death. Not that the love of speed is an innate principle in human nature. I do not see any necessity to suppose that to be the case. There is, of course, a certain pleasurable sensation in being whisked through the air at the speed of a bird's flight, but that, I fancy, by no means accounts for the motor car craze. There is a rage for the motor car because it appeals to well-known and powerful passion of human nature. The desire to get, Dr. Osler says, is one of the primal passions of human nature. At all events it is one of the strongest of those passions. But the motor car is an expensive luxury. That surely could not appeal to the passion for acquisition. That is by no means so certain. A motor car must be an exceedingly good advertisement for a business or professional man. Shrewd business men will be quick to perceive the possible advantage of these vehicles in this direction. But a high rate of speed will be necessary to give value to this advertisement. Hence the temptation to go 'scorching' through the country at the rate of thirty or forty miles an hour.

But the motor car is also a novel luxury and appeals to the vulgar love of display, which is also a powerful and a common passion of human nature. It is obvious that no wise Christian man would wish to possess one of these vehicles from motives like these. The motor car ministers to the selfish and unworthy passions of human nature. It endangers the lives and property and interferes with the chief recreation of the multitudes who live in the country and produce the greater part of its wealth. Therefore we can have no difficulty in coming to the conclusion that these vehicles if not prohibited, should be discouraged by the imposition of heavy taxes, which would have the effect of strictly limiting their numbers. Or if the motorists must be allowed to have their favorite amusement let them put their hands in their pockets and build their own roads, on which they may indulge themselves to their hearts' content in the pleasures they love so well.

Mindful of the editorial warning against prolixity, I will stop here for the present.

AGRICOLA.

Manitoba, Dec. 2.

'EXTRAORDINARY PREACHING.'

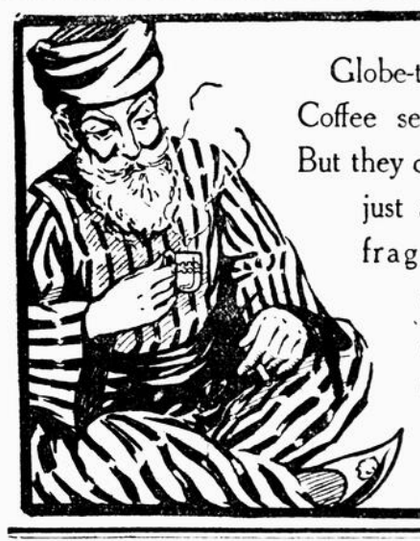
(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

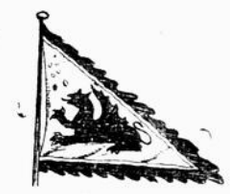
Sir,—Your correspondent, Mr. H. J. Munro, writing on 'Extraordinary Preaching' opens up a subject on which, though much has been said of late through the columns of your paper and elsewhere, much still remains to be said. Further, it is a subject of vital importance in that it is so [illegible] to our faith, which is the [illegible] belief. Our belief is the great[illegible]ble factor in the determining of [illegible]tions; our actions in turn [illegible] mould our character, and in the [illegible] and we might say visible, working [illegible] God's law, character will spell [illegible] Thus we draw the conclusion that matter under discussion is one of utmost importance.

Many of our orthodox friends [illegible] the fact that religious and other [illegible] allow letters to appear in their [illegible] discussing the 'pros' and 'cons' of 'New Theology,' and of present tendencies in the matter of religious belief and so on, but this is a mistake. truth has never won any of its victories through concealment, and further thinking man must feel that he [illegible] common-sense behind his faith it [illegible] faith is to be worthy of the name [illegible] exert any influence in his life.

The critical attitude of so many [illegible]ers of to-day towards the Bible is [illegible] upon as a matter of regret by [illegible] as is witnessed by Mr. Munro's [illegible] when he says, 'I regret to see [illegible] churches falling away from the old [illegible] religion.' Right here I would take [illegible] with him. Does he think that the [illegible] generations acquired a monopoly [illegible] truth, and all we have to do is [illegible] our knowledge second hand? [illegible] 'heirs of all the ages' as it were? [illegible] it is one of the most hopeful [illegible] the times that we are not willing [illegible] this, but are endeavoring, in so far [illegible] possible, to give a reason for the [illegible] that is in us. It is the custom [illegible] defenders of the 'old time religion' [illegible] assert their belief in the progress [illegible] development of that religion and [illegible] same time hold to exactly the [illegible] ideas as their forefathers did a [illegible] years ago. The two things are [illegible]patible. A process of evolution [illegible] velopment is at work in the spiritual [illegible] well as in the physical world, and [illegible] impossible for the fair-minded [illegible] in looking back over the history [illegible] ages, not to see this in the various [illegible]gious movements of which we [illegible] knowledge. Does Mr. Munro not [illegible] that the orthodox churchman of [illegible] of Martin Luther regretted to [illegible] church 'falling away from the old [illegible] religion.' And who was [illegible] more bitterly than was Christ [illegible] thodox of his time, because [illegible] gical leader' he departed from [illegible] ing of the belief of that day. [illegible] honesty I would say that I [illegible] present unrest, and tendencies [illegible] that which does not accord [illegible] and experience, is just as much [illegible] the working out of the Divine [illegible] purpose as were any of our [illegible] or revolutions of the past.

Just a word in regard to [illegible] Munro says about the teachings [illegible] 'New Theologians.' No one [illegible] no one is converted.' Now I [illegible] a position to say that Mr. M[illegible] not hear some modern [illegible] that, in exactly the way he [illegible] us, but I can say most emphatically [illegible] those words give a true impression of the views held by [illegible] as a class. In the first place [illegible] and its unreality. I [illegible] is laboring under a misapprehension


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...finition given by some modern ...gians, that sin has no reality, being ...ely the absence of good or righteous...ss. This is not very clear and a mis...understanding of it is excusable. Now ...though a man may believe that sin is ...merely the absence of good he may at ...the same time have a very keen sense of ...the ruin that that 'absence of good' is ...working in the world to-day. But to ...say that any man denies the fact of sin ...in the general acceptance of the term is ...equivalent to saying that he is not en...dowed with common-sense.

...condly, as to disbelief in future ...punishment. The general view held by ...the orthodox is that this punishment is ...everlasting. Those who cannot hold this ...view do not think of it as of necessity ...being eternal, but look upon it as being ...of a curative rather than of a vengeful ...nature. It is simply the punishment of ...a loving father inflicted on his child, ...and drawing on earthly experience, I ...think we have good warrant for holding ...to this view of the case.

...Thirdly, as to conversion. When a ...man who has been travelling upon the ...wrong road finds out his mistake, and ...turns around and goes in an opposite ...direction, I think his position can be ...likened to the man who in the true ...sense of the term is 'converted.' It is ...simply a turning around and retracing ...one's steps. A turning from wrong to ...right. This is the view held by the ...Higher Critic and is the conversion ...taught by Christ when he said, 'Keep ...the commandments. This do and thou ...shalt live.'

Christ made the doing of right the ...prime requisite, and it is to this standard we are trying to attain. For in spite of all that may be said to the contrary we look on Christ not only as our leader and example, but as he in whom God the Father is revealing himself to his children here on earth and through whom it is His purpose to bring the world to a knowledge of all truth.

J. E. McINTOSH.

Broadalbane, Ont., Dec. 5, 1907.

UNITARIANISM.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—There have been of late not a few charges and denials of Unitarianism in recent theological controversies; both sides seeming to regard that form of faith, or, to put it rightly, attitude of mind, as something to be avoided, almost as mortal sin. Not to widen or awaken controversy, but moved by a feeling of justice, I venture to ask your readers not to be alarmed by imaginary spectres just yet. Unitarians simply accept the religion of Jesus, and eschewing dogmatism lay emphasis upon love and service as the root and test of true religion. Nevertheless, there are five points or articles upon which they are generally agreed, and they are these:—

1. The Fatherhood of God. 2. The brotherhood of man. 3. The leadership of Jesus. 4. Salvation by character. 5. The progress of mankind upward and onward forever.

Let those of your readers who imagine Unitarians to be outside the pale of what is Christian, reflect what there must be in a faith that begot such men as Martineau and Carpenter and Channing; that numbered among its adherents such shining lights as Emerson, Bryant, Lowell, Longfellow and Oliver Wendell Holmes; that included the most eminent statesmen, judges and reformers of New England, and historians like Motley, Bancroft, Prescott and Parkman. I might also cite great names in English literature, such as John Milton and John Locke, and even hymn writers like Sir John Bowring and Isaac Watts, and add to their number in a lengthy list, but I refrain from further trespass on your space.

W.

JEWISH EXEGESIS.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—With your kind permission, Mr. Editor, I should like to say a few words in reply to Mr. Hynes's letter of the 30th ult. He quotes too many passages of Scripture to answer them all through the public medium, so I will confine my remarks to two, the 'Paschal Lamb' and Isaiah ix. 4, 5, 6.'

Mr. Hynes starts out with the expressions of gratitude to the Jew. I understand his gratitude rests on the fact that the Jews, through thousands of years of persecution, preserved unmutilated and unchanged that grand old book, the Bible.' I do not think, Mr. Editor, that any gratitude is due the Jew for it. When a man possesses a talent and he in kindness of heart gives to a fellow man, he, I think, deserves the recipient some token of gratitude. The Jew, however, has not parted with that jewel. While other nations have been making and remaking editions of it, the Jew still holds the original as handed to him at Sinai's Mount, and, not having parted with it, no gratitude is sought by him.

Mr. Hynes would have the Jew reconcile the Passover Lamb and the Lamb of Bethlehem as typifying one another. In Egypt every household killed a lamb, on Mount Calvary one Lamb sufficed. In Egypt the Lamb was eaten, the purtenance was burned to ashes, the blood was desecrated, smeared on the door-posts, walked upon and exposed to view and scorn. The Lamb of the cross took his body up again; his blood is a consecration, his memory a salvation. (I am giving the Christian version). The Lamb of Egypt was to teach the Jew that there is nothing supernatural, nothing godlike in living things; the Lamb of Calvary teaches that there is. To a Jewish mind the reconciliation of one to the other is impossible. Assuming that the destroying angel required a mark or sign to distinguish the Jew from the Egyptian, that mark would have been given the Jew prior to the visitation of the first plagues.

Does it not appear strange that the destroying angel should know the Jewish well, his water and his pot? Even the frog, the vermin, the locust, the hail and the wild beasts knew the Jewish house, their flock, their vineyard, and their field. The Jew was immune from all the nine plagues, and, at the advent of the tenth plague, that the Essence of All wisdom, the ever-seeing Eye of the Creator himself should require a mark or sign to distinguish the Jew from the idolator is unthinkable.

Mr. Hynes will ask—what of the Passover Lamb? I must now take him back with me to Egypt, where he will find the first trinity on history's record, namely, the Sun, the Moon and the Nile. The Moon controlled the tide, the Nile irrigated the soil, the Sun caused growth, hence the God of plenty in a trinity.

We also find among the lower strata of society, animals were worshipped, especially sheep, 'for every shepherd is an abomination to the Egyptians,' Gen. xlvi., 34.

When Jacob was departing from Shechem for Bethel, he ordered his household to put away their strange gods and be clean. "Gen. 35, 2." Moses on the eve of their departure ordered the household of Israel to likewise put away their strange god that they had become accustomed to worshipping in Egypt. He ordered that the most cardinal deity, 'the lamb,' be slain, its life, the blood, be desecrated and exposed to view, the meat to be eaten, the head, legs and purtenance to be burned, nothing was to be left for the morrow, an end had to be made of this thing that was worshipped as a deity, and at the moment of their departure they eat it, with their loins girded, their shoes on their feet, their staff in their hand. The last sign was to meet them at the threshold, the blood; that not only will God not avenge the blood of the lamb, but that he would execute judgment against the gods that night, and he would pass over the blood of the lamb, 'for I will pass through the land of Egypt this night and will smite all first born (the pass-over lamb had to be first born), man and beast, and against all the gods of Egypt will I execute judgment. I am the Lord, and the blood shall be to you for a token (not only in Egypt), but in the house where you are, and when I see the blood I will pass over you, and the plague shall not be upon you to destroy you.' Exodus, 12, 12-13.

We find the worshippers of idolatry punished by plague and those that died in the plague were twenty-and-four-thousand. (Numbers 25 x 9). Mr. Hynes quotes, 'Isaiah' 1st, 4-5-6, 'the ox knoweth his owner and the ass his master's crib, but Israel knows not, my people do not understand.' The people worshipped the gods of their neighbors, hence this rebuke. The same rebuke holds good to-day with other nations.

In the very near future thousands of bells will send forth chimes of glad tidings, peace and good will, to the children of men, millions of tongues will proclaim it, thousands of organs will resound it. Would to God that it had a true ring in it! I do not wish to be understood as accusing all men professing Christianity and not practicing it. I take from the point of argument the people as a whole professing that faith, and behold I hear a sound mightier than the Christmas tidings of love and good will, the sound of anvils, the din of machinery in the arsenals and Navy Yards of the Christian nations, and when my mind carries me back a few years to Homestead, Pa., I hear the rattle of musketry, the groans of the dying, the shrieks of the widow, the cry of the orphan, on the one hand the more recent assassination and scandals of the Western Federation of Miners; on the other hand the scandals of the packing houses of Chicago; the mergers of railways and trusts; the life insurance companies' scandals; the recent suicides of so many bankers to the south of us, many who were pillars of the church and superintendents of Sunday schools. And what do we find nearer home—the saving of gold and the sacrificing of life on every hand; the Hochelaga School calamity and the Quebec bridge tragedy are but two of the many instances as a result of the worship of the golden calf. If Christ was to appear among us to-day, what would his first words be, but 'the ox knoweth his owner, the ass his master's crib, but Israel who professes my faith know not, my people do not understand.' Verily it is the many against the few, the strong against the weak, capital against labor, nation against nation. Would to God the chimes of glad tidings at this season had a true Christian ring in them; but when men like the late Dr. Steen, Professor Crapsey, Dr. Campbell and Dr. Workman dared, when men like Mr. MacBride come out unbridled on the platform, in the pulpit and in the press, then there is hope indeed.

The Jew, Mr. Editor, does not wish every man to become a Jew, but what he does hope for is to see every man obey the dictates of his faith. Mr. Brown would have the vineyard of the Lord planted with nothing but thistles and heather; the Jew maintains that the vineyard is the more beautiful when intermixed with the fragrance of the lily of the valley, the rose, the shamrock and the thistle.

BAR BEN ZION.

Montreal, Dec. 12, 1907.

PROFESSOR MACBRIDE AND METHODISM.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Professor MacBride has submitted a question to the Methodist Church, and, lest silence might lead some people to think no answer can be made, permit me through your paper to offer a reply, though we realize it is rather presumptuous for any person to assume to speak for either the Methodist Church or the board of governors, which acted in her behalf in the Workman case.

Professor MacBride asks what is to be gained by this action.

Well, the Professor himself has indicated one thing to be gained. At the outset he admits that the 'opponents' of Dr. Workman have proved that he diverges widely from the teachings of the Methodist Church. Very good. But that is the thing Dr. Workman does not admit. Even Professor MacBride, who is not versed in theology, can discern Dr. Workman's divergence. Then so much has been gained. A teacher who is engaged to teach the Methodist doctrines is not discharging the work for which he was employed. The teacher's services are dispensed with. The board of governors have only discharged the trust committed to them by the Methodist Church because the teacher did not, in their judgment, fulfil the trust committed to him. Integrity to trust is no small matter in this age.

But Professor MacBride evidently thinks the Methodist Church should not require such views to be taught. Well, the Methodist Church is the best judge of what she wants, and when she wishes to change her teachings there is a constitutional method by which it can be done. But so far there has not been an agitation in Methodism to ask for the revision of her confession of faith. If Methodism is throwing herself 'across the stream of progressive thought' then she has always done so, for most of these ideas for which Professor MacBride seems to contend were live questions in the day when Methodism arose, and she has met them in and out of her communion ever since. Notwithstanding this, Methodism has had a remarkable career, and by her peculiar doctrines has been a recognized moral and spiritual force in the world. When 'progressive thought' vindicates itself in a similar way and in a superior degree, Methodism will be versatile enough to borrow its teachings. For the present it needs no Index Expurgatorius, because it is a voluntary, system. Every Methodist comes into the communion with a free choice, and when he so far differs from us as to want a more congenial fellowship, he just as freely goes out without excommunication or anathema, without bitterness from his erstwhile brethren, or even the loss of their respect. The same liberty is also the privilege of her ministers, as numerous instances show.

Professor MacBride's excursion into the realm of theology, however, deserves some attention. The Professor says: 'An inspection of the table of heretical opinions held by Dr. Workman, which was published by the committee who condemned him, shows that they contain nothing which is not a mere commonplace with scholars and men of science at the present day.' If he means by this that every scholar and man of science holds the same views as Dr. Workman, then the Professor is making a more sweeping assertion than he can substantiate. But perhaps he means us to turn it over and infer that he would not regard any person as a scholar or man of science who opposed those views. Fortunately the scholarship of the many great men who believe the doctrines of the orthodox church will not rise or fall upon the judgment of one man.

The Professor has not made a necessary theological distinction when he asserts that Dr. Workman was condemned for not believing in 'the inheritance of guilt through Adam.' The inheritance of guilt is not taught in the denomination in which Dr. Workman was trained, nor was it mentioned in the report of the committee. Another glance at the report will show the Professor that the committee concluded Dr. Workman did not believe in inherited depravity—which is quite a different thing.

The fact that a form of the story of Adam and Eve appears in the early Babylonian literature does not prove it to be a myth. It may yet be found to be much older than Babylonian literature, and if so, it will strengthen the credence that this story has its origin in some reality. Its place in Babylonian literature does not lessen its value as an explanation of a great fact in human experience. When the Professor tells us why this story was 'invented,' we must beg to differ from him. The phenomenon that has puzzled man most is not the struggle between the spiritual and animal natures within him, but a war within his spiritual nature—the sense of right struggling against a deeply-rooted impulse to evil. It is that awful fact of depravity, which men who study humanity with other than biological interest know to be very real, that must have explanation. It never has been satisfactorily explained by relating it to man's animal nature. So almost all scholars in all branches of the orthodox church hold that the progenitors of the human race fell from a state of innocence to a state of sinfulness, and that depravity passes by inheritance to all their descendants. When a better explanation of the fact of depravity is found it will likely be accepted by the Christian Church. At all events it strikes us as rather extreme for any person to say with an air of finality that the story was invented at such and such a time for such and such a purpose. Even if the guess that the antiquity of the human race reaches back for forty of fifty thousand years should be certainly ascertained by physical science, the only bearing it could have upon the question would be to put the problem of man's depravity back to that antiquity.

The psychological explanation for the doctrine of the virgin birth which Professor MacBride offers, never entered seriously into the thought of the Church, or, if it did, it is not reflected in the literature that has come down to us. It has always been recognized that belief in the incarnation involves some belief in a miraculous birth. For a pre-existent being to come into human nature there must be such a departure from the course of nature as to be miraculous. If we reject the miraculous in the introduction of the Son of God into our race, we must reject any true conception of the Incarnation. The Church has ever recognized that the virgin birth in itself does not guarantee our Saviour's freedom from depravity as a human being. But that miraculous birth was ever regarded as a divine attestation of the supernatural character of the being known as the Son of God, and a proof that miraculous power had given a second Adam to our race who, as a sinless being, could be a perfect representation of God to man and of man to God. When we find that parthenogenesis occurs in lower orders of life it is not irrational to believe that it could occur in the human species under the power and will of an immanent God, who had an exalted moral purpose, in such an event.

But the two points Professor MacBride has mentioned are not the most vital issues between Dr. Workman and the Methodist Church. It was but natural for Professor MacBride to draw aside the discussion to the positions where he could enter more legitimately as a critic, but the most serious matter is Dr. Workman's views on the Deity of our Lord and his atoning sacrifice. The Methodist people have the audacity to believe that these doctrines are essential to the Christian religion. Without these Methodism has no mission to the world.

We know the questions of the incarnation, the deity of Jesus, his atoning work and resurrection rest on the credibility of the miraculous. Some minds reject the miraculous. It was so in the first century of Christianity. It will likely be so in the last century of human history. But with the great mass of the Methodist people we find that they accept the miraculous, and they even claim to have verified his deity in finding through him the forgiveness of sins, and to have experienced a new miracle in the regeneration of their moral nature by faith in the atonement and the incoming of the Holy Spirit. It was this experience, based on these great truths, accepted by faith, which called the Methodist Church into being and alone justifies her individual place in the family of churches. The Methodist people will not allow any of their teachers to break down faith in the sublime truths which led them into light and life and joy.

When Professor MacBride suggests that the theological students of Methodism will go out to spread these new views—which, by the way, are not new in any particular—he little understands the spirit of our students. Our students have too high an ethical standard to take the wages of Methodism and undermine her cherished beliefs. They have, too, that touch of the heroic that when they get a different vision of truth and it becomes a great conviction, they will walk out of Methodism, appeal to the multitude and organize a new reformation. Whenever that occurs those who remain in the old church and the old faith will have liberality enough to admire their spirit and bid them God-speed. But we prefer to think that all of our students have so verified the miraculous in their own experience that they have a great conviction and a great message to carry to men. They know also that faith in the miraculous entered into the life of such men as Newton and Faraday and Agassiz and Sir William Dawson, men whose names will live in history for their immense contributions to human thought, and they will not be ashamed to confess the faith which helped to make these men great.

CURTIUS.

PROF. McBRIDE'S VIEWS.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—It is startling news indeed to learn on the authority of Professor McBride that 'every well-read person knows that the whole story of Adam and Eve and the Garden of Eden is a Babylonian Myth, with no historical foundation whatever.'

Dr. Julius Oppert, justly characterized as one of the greatest of modern Assyriologists, a few years ago criticized in the Jewish 'Chronicle,' Professor Friedrich Delitzsch's remarks on 'Babel und Bibel' in the following trenchant fashion:

'According to Professor Delitzsch everything is Babylonian. The legends of the creation, the Deluge, the institution of the Sabbath, the feasts, all came from Chaldea. The Mosaic Law is indebted for all its contents, to which the terms moral and great may be applied, to Assyria and Babylon; only the human and objectionable parts belong to Israel. Even the idea of the existence of one only God is assigned to Babylon, and all these assumptions or assertions, which are false and rest on no historic foundation, are sent forth to the world, while nearly everything that proves the contrary is ignored.'

Dr. Wace and Professor Orr are tolerably 'well read persons,' yet, oddly enough, they entirely differ from Professor MacBride. It is time that the immature students in our colleges knew that it is the modern critics who in many cases are the 'obscurantists' and 'belated survivals.' The alleged 'assured results' of the higher criticism have again and again been shown to be absurdly exaggerated, and Bishop Welldon has not hesitated to characterize the Encyclopaedia Biblica as 'that monument of learned folly.'

In the realm of theology who is more worthy to be heard than that most reverent and profound scholar, the late Bishop Westcott? Some weighty words of his are quoted by Canon Randolph, which bear impressively upon the virgin birth of our Lord. 'I tried vainly,' Westcott said, 'to read ——'s book. He seems to me to deny the virgin birth. In other words, he makes the Lord a man, one man in the race, and not the new man, in whom the race is gathered up. To put the thought in another and a technical form, he makes the Lord's personality human, which is, I think, a fatal error.'

In this connection Professor Orr's new book on the virgin birth is a masterly treatise, which cannot be too highly commended to those who desire to be 'well read' on this vitally important question. The saddest part of the so-called higher criticism is its tendency to rob the Christ of his godhead and his cross of its chief glory as God's atonement in our nature for the sin of the world.

G. OSBORNE TROOP.

St. Martin's Rectory, Dec. 7, 1907.

THE WORKMAN CONTROVERSY.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Many years ago I read an interesting allegorical book called 'The Holy War made by Shoddai upon Diabolus,' for the recovery of the town of Mansoul.' The town of Mansoul had originally belonged to Shoddai, but his enemy, Diabolus, had by means of fair speeches and false promises induced the townspeople to renounce their allegiance to their rightful sovereign, Shoddai, and accept the rule of his enemy, Diabolus. This state of things continued for some length of time, but at last Shoddai sent his son, Prince Emmanuel, with a powerful army to recover Mansoul from the rule of the usurper, Diabolus, at the head of the people of Mansoul, made a stout resistance to the besieging army, but, at length, he was forced to surrender and depart into his own country. But before capitulating he endeavored to make terms with Prince Emmanuel by which he hoped to gain the privilege of visiting the town occasionally to confer with his friends who still remained concealed in their hiding places in the dark lanes of the town of Mansoul. Prince Emmanuel refused to make any compromising terms with the usurper; consequently, he had to depart 'to inherit the parched places in a salt land, seeking rest but finding none.'

But although Diabolus was banished, there still remained many of his followers lurking in Mansoul, and one of these, named Carnal Security, managed to ingratiate himself with many of the citizens of Mansoul to such an extent that they were almost ready to forswear their allegiance to Prince Emmanuel and send an invitation to the tyrant Diabolus to return to Mansoul, which Prince Emmanuel had now left, because of their cold indifference to his benignant rule. Diabolus, seeing that things were turning in his favor, gathered a large army of Doubters and Bloodmen and came and laid siege to Mansoul and very nearly succeeded in capturing it. But the inhabitants of Mansoul having repented of their cold treatment of their rightful ruler, Prince Emmanuel, sent an embassy to the prince earnestly entreating him to return and deliver them from the assaults of the enemy, which in course of time he did, and Diabolus and his army had to raise the siege and flee for their lives, many of them being taken prisoners. Prince Emmanuel having fully re-established the sovereignty of Shoddai over the town of Mansoul, gave directions that all the Diabolonians who still lurked in Mansoul should be arrested, tried, executed or expelled from the town. And this having been done, the town was peaceful and prosperous ever afterwards.

There seems to be a lesson here which the authorities of the good old Methodist Church would do well to lay to heart, of the danger of compromising with the worldly-wise people who, having renounced the old gospel of the three R's—Ruin by the fall, Redemption by Jesus Christ, and Regeneration by the Holy Spirit—taught by the sainted Wesley, are anxious to still continue in the bosom of that orthodox church that they might be the better enabled to draw away good methodists after another gospel. Man may know the beginning of declension, but who can tell where it will end?

A word to the wise is sufficient, etc.

DAVID CURRIE.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—As a lay member of the Methodist Church, I have read with much interest the various letters on the 'Workman Controversy,' and would request that you allow me space in your columns to answer briefly to the letter of Professor MacBride which appeared in your issue of the 7th inst. He says concerning Dr. Workman, "We are told he had 'magnetic power' over all his students, that indeed his pupils were unanimous in his praise." The same compliment might have been paid the noted Ingersoll who had had conferred on him by nature most admirable qualities of mind and heart which made him popular apart from his anti-religious views. This statement of Professor MacBride is no proof that the teachings of Dr. Workman were popular, but merely the man himself. The man and not the 'New Theology' was the 'magnetic power.'

Again he says, "Is it likely that the opinions of these students will be altered through the action of the Governors? When they become graduates they will carry their opinions far and wide through Canada."

I venture to predict that none of our Methodist preachers who are imbued with these teachings will ever get an opportunity of going far and wide through Canada, but that each one will be premonitorily located. Professor MacBride was right in stating that "The graduates of the Methodist College are not sent to preach to intellectual heights, but to a people who are intelligent and wide awake." He might have added "and capable of discerning between 'Rationalism' and 'Orthodoxy.'"

Again he states, "With regard to the inheritance of guilt through Adam, every well read person knows that the whole story of Adam and Eve and the Garden of Eden is a Babylonian Myth with no historical foundation whatever."

The late lamented Sir William Dawson claimed 'that the Bible was inspired literally.' Had he been as well read as the "scholars and men of science of the present day," he would have certainly discovered his mistake.

It would be a rude awakening to the laity of the Methodist Church to learn



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from their newly fledged preachers that Wesley and the long list of saintly and scholarly servants of the church were so dense mentally that they did not perceive that the stories of the Bible were Myths and legends and that 'The whole Theological point of the story of the Virgin birth 'has fallen to the ground.' The 'intelligent and wide awake' congregations of the Methodist Church will never submit to such teaching.

Again Professor MacBride says "When the premises are doubtful what logical force have the conclusions?" Here is his greatest mistake. The premises are as true as 'The Eternal.'

Not a single orthodox Methodist has the slightest doubts of the 'premises.'

They have, however, most decided doubts on the 'premises' of the New Theology and in Professor MacBride's own words 'What logical force have the conclusions?'

I cannot believe with the learned professor that the 'New Theology' is the child of profound scholarship or of deep piety, but rather the offspring of a conceited egotism, and I venture to assure him that the laity of the Methodist Church will be found no less pronounced against the mischievous and baneful teaching than the leaders themselves.

C. W. FORD.

Lachine, Que.

THE WORKMAN CONTROVERSY AND THE CREATION MYTH.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—By his letter, in which he vindicates the claims of reason and common sense in all matters religious, Prof. MacBride appears to have raised the question above the merely subjective and dogmatic level into the ampler region of science and history. Believing that his letter will be welcomed by many of all denominations, who would like to have a fuller justification for his statements, especially in reference to the creation myth, I venture to supplement the same in one or two particulars. I cannot assent to his physiological heresy hypothesis re the Virgin Birth on purely Semitic grounds, but space compels me to confine myself to his first point.

'The new views,' he writes, 'are streaming into Canada through the secular press more and more.' This, no doubt, is the case, and it is of high importance with a view to accelerating the process to see to it at the beginning that the true is carefully sifted from the false, the certain from the uncertain, and that the real and permanent results of science and scholarship are laid before the public as convincingly as possible, that is to say, with that degree of candor, courtesy, accuracy, discrimination and lack of exaggeration which all truth merits, and which none the less so rarely characterizes the advocacy of new truths, and the lack of which so frequently hinders their recognition and acceptance by the more religious public.

I shall endeavor to supplement my colleague's statements by proposing and answering the following questions: (1) What is a myth? (2) Is there more than one Semitic creation myth? (3) Is the story of Adam and Eve a Babylonian myth? (4) What bearing have the Tell-el-Amarna documents on the subject?

I. What, then, is the meaning of the word myth? To many earnest-minded people who have never asked themselves this question, the application of the term myth to the Biblical record gives needless offence. At the back of the mind of such an one there generally lurks the false assumption that the myth is something utterly devoid of all historical antecedents and reality. To such a one 'myth' appears to be the direct antithesis of 'truth.' But surely this is a loose, popular and unjustifiable mode of perverting the sense of a beautiful and invaluable word. For the antithesis of myth in primitive society is not 'truth,' but rather 'legend.' The legend, as it has been pointed out, is primarily concerned with outward facts, with concrete and objective things, and has a tendency to pass beyond the circumstances which gave it birth, and to assume an independence and irresponsibility of its own. But the case is very different with the myth which moves first and last in the circle of ideas, is properly concerned with the apprehension and comprehension of facts as inward realities, as subjective intuitions and verities. It is true they have a common starting point in 'the unconscious embodiments of popular feeling,' but after that they pursue divergent paths. Is, then, the creative record of Genesis a legend? Has it a primary relation to outward facts in and for themselves? Certainly not; it is rather a sublime and genuine myth since it has primary relation to inward and spiritual intuitions, ideas and verities, based upon facts of mind, no whit less real than the facts of physical science, facts so contemplated in their embodiment as to comprehend more than the facts of any isolated and individual mind, revealing as they do facts and verities completely transcending the limitations of time, place and nationality, being as acceptable to human reason to-day as they were originally: facts which in spite of the splendid achievements and interpretation of science in its manifold ramifications have nowhere found a sublimer and profounder interpretation. 'There is nothing great in the world but man, there is nothing great in man but mind.'

II. In answering the second question I shall endeavor to show what appears to have been the actual course of early Semitic history. In the infancy of the world, the world of man and not of geology, the Semites no doubt lived together in a common cradle probably for many centuries somewhere within the region of the Nejd of Central Arabia, until natural circumstances, the nature of which is now unknown to us, forced them to push out periodically migrating hordes far away to the north, north-east and south, and south west of the peninsula.

Therefore, each horde began to work out its own destiny in comparative independence of the rest, and under the pressure of its varied vicissitudes and environment gradually enlarged and modified in new directions its primeval stock of words and ideas, coming ultimately upon the stage of history as one of the four great central civilizing groups; (1) the Assyro-Babylonian; (2) the Aramaean; (3) the Canaanitish (including amongst other the Phoenicians and the Hebrews); (4) the Arabian of the north and south (the latter ultimately sending forth the Ethiopian stock), but none of these great hordes after having become fashioned into a nation, can be said to have possessed a complete monopoly of its cradle ideas and myths, each, no doubt, conserved some myths and some particular element in the same myth which others enlarged or diminished or frequently cast into oblivion. When two nations happened to retain the same myth, they had a tendency to modify it in accordance with their peculiar experiences according as the one conquered another or submitted in conquest to another. This process appears to have begun considerably more than twelve thousand years ago, and consequently even in the case of common Semitic myths, it is impossible for us to-day to state precisely what elements in a particular myth are due to separate national destiny, which are modifications due to contact with cognate or foreign nations, with its attendent chain of defeat and victory and all which that implies, and which are a survival of material common to all the original cognate Semitic hordes which they inherited from their common Semitic cradle from the days preceding the dispersion of the Semitic race from Arabia, not to speak of a still earlier probable dispersion from Africa thousands of years before the moulding in Arabia of the essential characteristics of the Semite as such. Of the nations who were most solicitous of handing on their creative myths the Assyrian-Babylonian, the Phoenicians and the Hebrews were the principal; they have given us collectively, at least, five different versions, and no doubt there were dozens more. Those of Babylonia appear to be the most detailed, and those of Israel the most sublime and spiritual.

III. Is, then, the story of the creation and of Adam and Eve and Paradise a Babylonian myth? Is this a complete account of the matter? Stated in this bald shape, I should answer without hesitation no, certainly not, for that were as good as saying the part is greater than the whole. It is most probable that there existed in different parts of the Assyro-Babylonian region alone very various and conflicting cosmological and paradisaical myths, two of such have actually come down to us which reveal astonishing discrepancies and contradictions. The Babylonian record re Paradise is not nearly so full and close when compared with that of Genesis, though the creation record is more detailed. Eduard Meyer, a brilliant German exponent of historical principles, and one of the most radical and recent investigators of Semitic, especially Hebrew origins, insists strongly upon the Phoenician influence on Hebrew myths of this class.

Between the Assyro-Babylonian, Phoenician and Hebrew forms of the same and allied myths there are conspicuous points of similarity and difference, which make it unscientific in the extreme to describe one nation's myths loosely in the terms of another. We cannot, indeed, assign the Genesis myths to any known Babylonian original. None the less there is an element of truth in the question as we shall see directly.

IV. What, then, is the bearing of the Tell-el-Amarna tablets? The Biblical myths cannot be fully explained by reference to Babylon, but the Babylonian elements they do contain are unmistakable, and these in the light of the Tell-el-Amarna discovery of 1877, we need no longer attribute to a direct borrowing from Babylonia. For these documents prove conclusively that centuries before the Hebrews had got beyond the mere migrating horde condition, before Israel had assumed his peculiar role in history, within the limits of Palestine, Assyro-Babylonian civilization and culture had spread across the whole region from Egypt to Persia. What some used to think the Hebrews borrowed directly from Babylon at the exile we know now had been ready at hand in the hearts and the homes of the Canaanite peoples for certainly more than a thousand years before the exile. Lack of space prevents me from writing further on this important discovery, or of pointing out the particular respects in which the Hebrew myths differ from and transcend those of Babylon.

Let me state in conclusion, that in writing this letter I have been actuated by no desire to attack persons, whether critics or anti-critics of this persuasion or of that, but merely to strike at errors in vindicating the claims of reason and truth. In these questions, which are of such high moment to many, there must needs be many wide divergencies of opinion, nor is this undesirable. For, as Milton happily said, 'Where there is much desire to learn, there of necessity will be much arguing, much writing, many opinions; for opinions in good men are but knowledge in the making.' In the name of progress, of science and of faith, I claim for myself, and for every loyal Canadian, in these high matters, 'the liberty to know, to utter, and to argue freely according to conscience, above all liberties.'

C. A. BRODIE BROCKWELL.

Dec. 10, 1907.

PEACE SUNDAY, DEC. 22.

To the Ministers and Officials of all the Churches:

Dear Brethren,—What are we doing to establish the blessings of peace? A challenge comes to us from Australia. Dr. Charles Strong, the president of the Australian Branch of the British Peace Society, says:

'If only the Christian Church would throw its moral and religious weight into the scale for peace and arbitration war would become a barbarism of the past.'

We, the undersigned officers and directors of the Canadian Peace and Arbitration Society, unite in requesting that the churches of Canada voluntarily observe the Sunday preceding Christmas, Dec. 22, as Peace Sunday. In so doing we will co-operate with an increasing number of churches in Britain, America and Australia.

Last fall over thirty-seven thousand circulars were sent out from the central office in London asking for the observance of Peace Sunday.

The response was encouraging and very general, and from all denominations. We have not the funds or the office staff to undertake a similar work for Canada. The British society this year is appealing through the press to the churches.

Pastor Couve, of Paris, makes in a similar way a widespread appeal to French pastors. In Australia and in America the observance of 'Peace Sunday' in the Christmas season is growing. Christmas day itself is very appropriate wherever public worship is observed.

The purpose is to make the hymns, Scripture lessons, prayers and sermons for the day bear upon peace and goodwill, upon world organization, international arbitration and universal righteousness, brotherhood and peace.

We believe, and say with reasonable faith and hope, that the world can be organized for constitutional government, as great nations are now.

The portion of the earth in which we live, British North America, has enjoyed the blessings of peace since 1812—almost one hundred years. In this matter we have special cause for devout thanksgiving and earnest thanksgiving.

From the 16th to the 19th century the tides of war flowed unchecked throughout the world, but in the 19th century international arbitration was used so frequently as to be fairly established. In the 19th century also the world became 'one neighborhood.' The 20th century should make it 'one brotherhood' wherein all the nations and forces of the world shall be organized in the interests of Peace and not of War.

Any portion of the offerings on Peace Sunday entrusted to the Canadian Peace Society will be used to forward the cause. Any persons wishing literature dealing with the subject will do well to write to the Rev. A. C. Courtice, 2156 Gerrard street east, Toronto.

(Signed),

Sir William Mulock, president.
Judge Chesley, vice-pres.
Elias Rogers, vice-pres.
Charles C. VanNorman, vice-pres.
J. W. Bengough, director.
W. G. Brown, treasurer.
A. C. Courtice, secretary.
Dr. Margaret Gordon, director.
Mrs. A. M. Courtice, director.
Dr. N. Burwash, director.
Rabbi S. Jacobs, director.
Prof. Adam Shortt, director.
Prof. J. T. McCurdy, director.
Rev. Dr. Gordon, director.
Albert Horton, director.
Andrew Stevenson, director.

BUY YOUR XMAS TURKEYS AND POULTRY FROM HENRY GATEHOUSE,

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FOUNTAIN MARKET

Having just returned from the Ontario Poultry Fairs we can now supply FROM ONE TURKEY TO A CARLOAD of the finest stall fed turkeys on any one order if required.

WE ARE SECOND TO NONE IN MONTREAL IN THE TURKEY LINE.

If you want SATISFACTION bring your orders to us.

THREE PHONES:

Up 903, 904, 905.



Crate Fatted
Chickens, Geese and Ducks
Canadian, English and American
GAME
FANCY
Southern Fish!
All kinds of Fresh
Canadian Fish!
FRESH DAILY.
Malpecque Oysters

WHERE BROOMS COME FROM

BEST MADE IN ILLINOIS—BRUSH PRODUCED ALSO IN KANSAS AND OKLAHOMA.

(From the Washington 'Herald.')

'Illinois furnishes the aristocratic brooms for the world, the highest grade of brushes being grown in our state,' said Valentine W. Kenger, a manufacturer of Chicago.

'Kansas produces the cheaper brush and most of it is shipped in bales to Illinois to be manufactured in the numerous broom factories. The broom corn district in Illinois is confined principally to the central section, the counties of Douglas, Coles and Moultrie producing nine-tenths of the total crop. It is estimated that the crop in the United States this season will aggregate 50,000,000 brooms, valued at fully $10,000,000.

'To move this great product would require 200 trains of over fifty cars each, aggregating 100 miles of brooms. The broom corn harvest has just ended in Central Illinois and material for 15,000,000 to 18,000,000 brooms was cut there this season. The brooms grown and manufactured in Illinois are the fancy kind, that retail for from 25 to 40 cents.

'Down in Oklahoma they raise a coarser grade of brush, sufficient to manufacture about 25,000,000 brooms of the kind that sell for from 15 to 25 cents each. Kansas has about 5,000,000 brooms to its credit, and there is some brush grown in Missouri, Tennessee and Arkansas. Kansas favors a dwarf variety of broom corn, which is preferable for whiskbrooms. In fact, Kansas raises material for nearly all the whiskbrooms used in the United States.

'Nearly all the high grade brooms are consumed in this country, the exports being generally of the cheaper quality. The people of Europe in most instances stick to the old style brooms of twigs. They look askance at the modern American broom.'

JAPS NEVER TAKE COLD.

(Chicago 'Tribune.')

With the approach of chilly weather people are becoming fearful lest they should take cold after a hot bath, but this opinion is unable to reconcile itself with the immunity of the Japanese from colds. The ordinary bath consists of a large wooden tub, oval in shape and fitted with a cover. Before he enters the tub the bather thoroughly lathers himself from head to foot and washes the suds off by means of a wooden ladle or dipper. He then sits in the tub, immersed up to the chin, for several minutes, enduring a degree of heat by which a European would be well nigh parboiled. When Japan first began to study the method of western [illegible] excessive heat of the baths was [illegible] condemned and a law was [illegible] the water in the public baths [illegible] only moderately heated. The [illegible] great discontent, so a committee [illegible] posed of European and Japanese [illegible] men was appointed to decide the [illegible] tion. The verdict was in favor [illegible] national custom, which was proved [illegible] to be not only harmless but beneficial. The high temperature of the water was said to open the pores of the skin thoroughly, even without the use of soap, and a healthy action of the skin and cleanliness were secured which it was impossible to get with any system of washing in cold or [illegible] baths.

FUTURE COPPER STATES

(From the 'American Review of Reviews.')

Two tons of average iron ore will yield one ton of metal, but it takes from thirty-three to seventy-five tons of copper ore to produce one ton [illegible] Iron ore occurs in very large [illegible] worked in some cases by steam shovels, whereas copper comes from [illegible] ly narrow veins or [illegible]

In 1882 the Western States [illegible] prominence as copper [illegible] Lakes supplying 25,000 [illegible] zona 8,000 long tons and [illegible] long tons of copper. In 1887 Montana was first in production and [illegible] been headed, with Arizona [illegible] Lake third in 1905.

Before the civil war Tennessee was the chief copper State. In 1806 [illegible] was credited with 3,750,124 pounds of copper and 18,821,000 pounds; and Utah added 39,712,000 pounds to the world's stock in 1906 and California 421,000 pounds. Alaska sent to smelter 8,700,000 pounds of ore last year, and Utah and Nevada are the largest certain sources of new supply.

A COUGHING PLANT

(From 'Journal de la Santé.')

Carnivorous plants are known that will consume even insects [illegible] and plants that weep are [illegible] but no one has ever heard of [illegible] that suffered from whooping cough; there exists, however, a plant that prospers in tropical countries the fruit of which resembles the bread bean. It is quite a [illegible] gets into a rage, and what a [illegible] cubar, has a horror of dust [illegible] as a few grains of dust are deposited on its leaves the stomata, or [illegible] which cover their faces and [illegible] the respiratory organs of the [illegible] come filled with a gas, swell [illegible] driving out the gas with a [illegible] sion and a sound which [illegible] much the cough of a child suffering from a cold as to be mistaken [illegible] serves as an ornamental [illegible] can imagine the concert [illegible] furnished by two or [illegible] strange plants in a drawing [illegible] which the coming and [illegible] has raised a cloud of [illegible]

AS UNEXPECTED AS BURGLARS

That's the way cramps come—strike without warning. Nothing so sure to instantly relieve as Nerviline,—just a few drops in sweetened water is all that's required to stop the pain. Polson's Nerviline is a true comfort to every family, for a stomach and bowel derangements it is an absolute specific. Guaranteed to have at least five times the strength of any other pain-relieving medicine—perfectly safe, pleasant, and useful for external pains, too. For a reliable household medicine-case Nerviline supplies all that's necessary. Large 25c. bottles sold everywhere.

EXPIRING SUBSCRIPTIONS

The date is fast approaching when subscribers to the 'Daily Witness' whose subscriptions terminate December 31st should send their remittance.

For new introductions the main dependence of the 'Witness' is upon the kind efforts of its friends who have given their hearty co-operation in the past. We will look for your renewal in good time this year, so as to avoid any interruption in the regular receipt of your paper.

We would greatly appreciate the addition of at least one or two new subscriptions at the same time

As a subscriber to the 'Daily Witness,' you have the privilege of the following advantageous clubbing offers :—

Two Subscriptions to the 'Daily Witness,' one of which must be new	worth $ 6.00	for only	**$4.50**
Three " " " " " two of which must be new	worth 9.00	for only	**5.00**
One " each " 'Weekly Witness' and 'World Wide'	worth 4.50	for only	**3.30**
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One " " " 'Weekly Witness,' 'World Wide' and 'Northern Messenger'	worth 4.90	for only	**3.40**

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may be added to any of the above offers at half price namely fifty cents for each subscription.

One Subscription each to 'Daily Witness and 'Canadian Pictorial' ..... Worth $4.00 for only **$3.35**

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New Subscribers are people who have not been readers of this publication or who have not for at least two years lived in homes where it has been taken.

Nearly all British countries (Montreal city and suburbs always excepted) are included in above offers without extra postage. For the United States and her dependencies extra postage is needed. See Page 8. Further particulars on application.

JOHN DOUGALL & SON, Publishers, 'Witness' Building, Montreal.

OUR MAIL BAG

Russell, Ont., Oct. 21, 1907.

Dear Sir,—I have taken the 'World Wide' from the very first number and am very much pleased with it, preferring it to much higher-priced eclectics that I formerly took.

Yours truly,
W. J. SUMMERLY.
School Inspector.

Jocelyn P. O.,
St. Joseph's Island, Ont.

Dear Editor,—Let me congratulate you on directing (what is a rarity in these days) a pure, clean, healthy newspaper.
R. G. FRANKLIN.

Humboldt, Sask., Oct. 14, 1907.

To the 'Northern Messenger,' Montreal, Que.:

Dear Sirs,—Your favor received, also the 'Messengers,' as stated therein, for which please accept my thanks. I think your paper is A1, and it suits the needs of the Sabbath-schools.

Enclosed you will find money order for six dollars ($6.00) to cover subscription for 30 copies for one year.

Yours very truly,
C. W. DEMPSTER,
Secretary-Treasurer Humboldt S.S.

Vermilion, Alta.

With renewal to 'Witness.'

Dear Sir,—I have taken the 'Witness' for years, and it is like the face of an old friend when it comes into our home every week.
MRS. JAMES H. FOSTER.

Copleston, Ont.

With renewal to 'Witness':

Dear Sir,—I greatly enjoy your magnificent paper and say all the good things I can about it. Wishing you success. I am yours, etc.
(REV.) J. A. SNELL.

Oakville, Ont., Oct. 18, 1907.

Messrs. John Dougall & Son, Montreal, Que.:

Dear Sir.—I herewith enclose P. O. order for $1.35 to renew my subscription to the 'Weekly Witness' and 'Canadian Pictorial' for 1908. I like both publications very much. They are always welcome to my table.

Yours in truth,
A. T. COLTER.

From N. W. Campbell, inspector of schools, Durham, Ont.:

'In my opinion no other publications are purer or more elevating in tone or more national in sentiment than yours. I shall not fail to pay a tribute to them whenever opportunity offers.'

Cupar, Sask., Nov. 8, 1907.

Messrs. John Dougall & Son, Montreal, Que.:

Dear Sirs,—I herewith enclose one dollar for 'Weekly Witness' subscription. The 'Witness' has become my national newspaper, and the weekly perusal of your excellent editorial page gives me confidence in discussing current events. I always feel that we are on sure ground when inspired by the pages of your great weekly. And naturally it becomes to the man who knows it an indispensable necessity.

Yours very truly,
JAMES McROBBIE.

Ottawa, Ont.

With renewal of 'Witness':—

Dear Sir,—I quite agree that readers of the 'Witness' are in a sense under obligation to help extend circulation of the paper, for it would be difficult otherwise to furnish so clean and instructive amount of reading. To my view the paper is invaluable and deserves unlimited patronage. Yours respectfully,
M. MACKINNON.

Smith's Falls, Ont.

Dear Sir,—Enclosed please find $1.00 for renewal of my 'Weekly Witness.'

I have been taking the good old 'Witness' pretty nearly ever since I commenced to keep house for myself, now nearly forty years, and it was taken in our house before that ever since I can mind. I enjoy reading it more and more as the years go by, and I hope and pray that your paper may be for the time to come, as it has been in the past, a mighty power for good in our beloved land and in other lands as well. Yours, etc.,
A. B. McLEAN.

From H. H. Burgess, B.A., school inspector, Owen Sound, Ont.:

'I regard 'World Wide' as one of the good Canadian publications; the articles show good literary taste and deal with up-to-date topics.'

Halifax, N.S.

With renewal:—

Dear Sir,—For many years the 'Witness' has given us satisfaction and pleasure as week by week it comes into our home. I like it more and more, for it improves as it grows older. May its good work continue.

Yours truly,
R. T. BRAINE.

Cornwall, Ont.

With renewal to 'Daily Witness':

Dear Sir,—It is a pleasure to me to say that I find no paper or magazine that I prize as I do the 'Daily Witness.' It is clean and sane. I lose no opportunity to speak well of it both in private and in public. (Rev.) S. SHELDON.

198 James street, Ottawa.

With renewal:—

Dear Sir,—I always advocate your publications, especially the 'Witness,' as I find it the best family paper in the Dominion, as it is clear and independent in its character. Yours sincerely,
D. FINDLAY.

MANURE AND FEATHERS

'Take care of the pence and the pounds will look after themselves,' is a saying to which we are all accustomed, and are constantly using, so constantly, in fact, that the excellent lesson it teaches is frequently overlooked altogether. Yet there is no greater factor towards success in life, and it applies more or less to all kinds of work or business, among which poultry keeping is by no means the least important. Unless the most rigid economy is practiced the balance will be on the wrong side at the end of the financial year; at all events, if there is not actually a loss, the profit that might have been made will be considerably diminished. In order to insure success it is essential to watch every small expenditure, as only in this manner can waste and loss be avoided, and the best results achieved. Perhaps the most common form of waste upon the majority of poultry farms, or farms upon which poultry are kept—two terms which are often confounded, but which are totally different—is the neglect of small sources of profit, sometimes through carelessness, but more often owing to the fact that taken separately the profit to be derived from the particular item is so small.

There is no more unheeded source of profit in the majority of poultry yards than the manure, and it will probably cause surprise to many to learn that an adult fowl produces nearly a hundred pounds of highly concentrated dung in a period of twelve months. In very many instances the greater proportion of this is put to no practical use whatever, being allowed to fall indiscriminately where it will, in yards or upon bare ground, instead of being regarded as one of the most valuable fertilizers we possess. All successful farmers and market gardeners realize that before they can get anything out of the soil they must first of all put it there, and thus in the keeping of fowls on the land an opportunity is afforded to such men of obtaining a first class manure already distributed at practically no cost. If the colony houses are regularly and systematically moved from one place to another, care being exercised that fresh ground is always brought into play, the pasture is evenly manured, and benefits greatly thereby. It is sometimes stated by those who use any argument they can against poultry keeping, that other classes of stock will not follow fowls in a meadow, but never have I found this to be the case unless the land was too heavily stocked, when the manure would speedily cause foulness. When poultry are confined in runs, the gravel or earth around the house over which the fowls are constantly running should be swept at least once a week, the manure collected, and stored until there is a sufficient quantity to sell. Not only does such a plan represent greater profit by reason of the sale of the manure, but the land can be more heavily stocked, as the danger of tainted ground is thus largely overcome. The manure collected should be partially dried before storing, in order to prevent fermentation setting in, in which case some of the ammonia escapes. In districts where market gardens exist there is always a ready sale for poultry manure. It is found in practice that a light dressing gives better results than a heavy, as it must be remembered that this manure is in an extremely concentrated form. Before applying to the land it should be broken up finely, and not scattered in lumps. Some gardeners prefer to use it as a liquid manure, in which case it should be mixed with six times as much water. For vegetables it is most suitable; also fruit trees watered around their roots benefit greatly.

From some exhaustive experiments regarding the manurial value of poultry, it appears that the value of each fowl at liberty is 26 cents per annum; in three weeks a fattening bird will produce to the value of 1.9 cents, or 408 birds in the same time manure to the value of $8.10. The value of the excrement of birds from hatching until ready for fattening is 2.76, so this amount must be added to the 1.9 produced during the fattening period. Assuming the life of a laying hen to be two and a half years it would produce manure to the value of about sixty cents.

When one carefully considers the question it is very surprising to note the enormous waste that occurs annually in feathers alone; and this loss is not so much upon the large establishments, but rather upon the small poultry and ordinary farms. On fattening establishments, where thousands, sometimes tens of thousands of chickens are killed in the course of a twelvemonth, the feathers form an important item. At a duck farm I visited in the United States feathers realized nearly $1,500 per annum; at another, a broiler plant, about $800 had been received the previous thirteen months. They were both mammoth plants, turning out many thousands of birds a year, but it shows how important an item the feathers are.. When plucking, the best plan is to throw away the large flight and tail feathers, as they are valueless save as litter for pigs, or thrown on the land as manure, but the small feathers should be placed in a box or basket, roughly dividing them into their respective sizes as plucking proceeds. The feathers must be dried—a very simple process—and there must be no pieces of meat adhering to them, as these cause an offensive smell to be given out which reduces their value very considerably.

When one is desirous of retaining the feathers for one's own use, they require careful preparation, and the following particulars, culled from an old book, should be serviceable : 'The first step in order to utilize poultry feathers is to keep them strictly sorted during plucking; white feathers should be placed in one basket, colored in another, the quills thrown by themselves, and the down placed carefully apart. Differences of opinion exist respecting the method of cleaning feathers, some merely placing them in bags in the oven, and others rinsing them in lime water in order to destroy insects. My own method, however, I find superior in its effects to either process, insuring, as it does, a thorough cleaning of the feathers, while inspection of the water after the wash will conclusively demonstrate its absolute necessity. The feathers being sorted into colors, are placed in loosely woven bags, and thrown into a tub containing soap and a little soda made into a lather with hot water, and drawn repeatedly with gentle pressure through the water, kneading it till all the dirt is washed out, care being taken not to wring the bag for fear of breaking the arched rib, which gives each feather its elasticity. The bag with its contents should be well rinsed in a second tub containing hot water, squeezed as dry as possible, and hung up by its four corners in a warm place, being well shaken and beaten with a rod in order to separate the feathers, to prevent them from matting. When an empty loft, dry and airy, can be entirely devoted to the purpose, the canvas bag may be dispensed with, and the feathers, after washing, spread on the floor to dry, a clean sheet being placed beneath them. This operation, I have no doubt, will appear tedious, and the conditions under which the poultry are kept will doubtless modify its necessity. Still I think it has happened to most people to meet with a pillow in which the feathers are so badly dressed as to make them almost useless.'

The following are the average prices in this country for feathers in good condition :—Wing and tail, two cents per pound (when there is any sale for them at all, which is seldom the case); chicken and turkey down feathers, seven to eight cents per pound; chicken and duck feathers, mixed, sixteen cents per pound; duck alone, 25 cents per pound; and goose feathers, sixty cents per pound.—E. T. Brown, in 'Farm Poultry.'

SELECTING WINTER FOWLS

The question of selecting fowls for winter laying is a question that should be given first thought, although it is often made a subject of least attention. It is a question of importance. It is of importance because it means much to the one who is keeping fowls for the production of winter eggs. I (says a writer in 'Inland Poultry Journal') say winter eggs, as they are the ones that richly repay the poultryman for his efforts, although when we speak of a flock of layers we mean those that will produce a large number of eggs during almost every month of the year. It is the laying hen that is the profit producer, and the selection of 'her' is one of the main parts of the work of the poultryman. To select a flock of layers, that is, those hens that will be most likely to lay well, is, therefore, a careful part of the work. Now, to some who do not realize the value of the layer and the value of the thoughtful selection of those birds which would appear naturally to be the best ones to build up a flock, it is perhaps a matter of little attention. They might think that a hen is a hen, and to try to pick out and build up a flock of exceptionally good layers is not the job for them, and so they do not give it sufficient attention. Or some might say that the good layers are not easily to be selected or cannot even be produced by selection, but are the result of chance or something of that sort. Not so. What does the experienced breeder say? What does the man with the flock of carefully built up layers say? Do they say that there is much chance or luck about that part of the work? We expect that they would say that the good flocks of layers are built up, not by one year of selection and breeding and good care, but by years of work among them.

I wish to draw attention to what seems to be one of the most necessary parts of the work of the one who is looking for a generous egg production for his flock of layers. Now, in the first place, it is well to realize what the keeping of one hen means to the owner. It costs about one dollar a year to buy feed for a hen; at least, that is what I find it to be, although the cost of grain will raise or lower it as the market for grains changes. Also there may be a difference in the feed of a bird of the different breeds, but for what I wish to get at we will say that it costs on an average one dollar for the purchase of the feed for a single hen for a year. Now look at the difference between a good layer, a poor one and a drone. It costs about a dollar to buy feed for either of them. A good layer will pay for her feed and a good profit besides. The poor layer may pay for her feed without anything extra for profit, or she may pay for only part of her feed, while the drone will cost one dollar for her feed and thus be a dollar loss with no gain on her part.

Do not be afraid to study your fowls and to look them over. The more you watch them the better you will understand them. Go over them and look at and pick out those with good, desirable qualities, and reject those possessing those qualities which are not favorable to the production of eggs. Catch them and examine them. A fowl loose in the yard may look different when you come to get it in your hands and examine it. It is the work of hours, not of minutes, to select out the best ones from a large flock, or, for that matter, from any flock, whether large or small. Take time to sort them over well. Perhaps other work or business will prevent one from going over the whole flock at one time. In that case one can devote whatever spare moments he may have from day to day and soon he will have his flock well selected, with the poorer ones sorted out and disposed of in the market. Take enough time to carefully select them.

Look for the good-shaped one. The good shaped ones possess he qualities that go to make up perfect shaped birds of a certain breed, as far as possible. An ill shaped bird may be one that is deformed. Perhaps it may have been at fault when hatched and never overcame its faults, or it may not have been properly cared for and become deformed in shape or met with some accident. Get the good shaped ones. Perhaps the ill shaped ones may lay well, but I should rather trust the shapely one.

For laying purposes as well as for any other purpose I should prefer the early developed one, the bird that grows to a full size in the shortest time. The bird that matures early is the one that is to selected, as it does not take so much extra time to care for them, and also would they not consume less feed ? We suspect that they would.

The active hen is another one that is to be preferred. Discard the sluggish, inactive hen. Look at a flock and you may see a part of them that show more activity than others. Some may get on the roost in the daytime and stay there part of the day, while others are busy working. Such loafers are not wanted. Sell them off as soon as found out. Keep the busy one. Then there is the gluttonous one, the 'hog,' that will eat more than the good layers and not lay much at all. Such hens are not profitable.

In sorting out from the yearling hens look for the early moulter—the one that moults early in the season and soon has a new lot of feathers and all ready for work. Select out those that get through moulting early and are ready for winter laying. Sell off in the market those that do not moult early.

Select out those that look well and reject those that lack in any of the qualities of the good-looking one. Look carefully for any signs of disease or for any natural tendencies or anything that might lead to disease breaking out sooner or later. One cannot take any chances on disease. Keep a flock of perfectly healthy birds. The unhealthy or sickly bird had better be disposed of at once. Do not let it live, as it may contract disease quicker, even if it has no disease when selected, than a perfectly healthy one, and thus prove a loss.

Now, don't try the way some farmers do, in keeping all the pullets raised from year to year without any selection, unles you have all good ones, which would be an exception rather than a rule. Don't try to make up a large flock by keeping both good and poor ones just to get a large number. Sort them closely and have rather a carefully selected medium-sized flock of really good ones rather than a large flock with a lot of worthless ones mixed in.

DAIRYING IN CANADA

TRIBUTE PAID BY DR. ELLBRECHT, THE DANISH EXPERT.

Ottawa, Dec. 3.—The following tribute to the future of the dairying industry in Canada is paid by Dr. Ellbrecht, a Danish dairy expert, who visited Canada last year. The sentiments in question were expressed in the course of an address recently delivered in the city of Copenhagen.

'I do not anticipate,' says Dr. Ellbrecht, 'that Canada will become a serious competitor to Denmark so long as her immigration is so great and through it a large home consumption developed; but on the other hand, as I have already pointed out, the Canadians are working energetically and with determination towards increasing their exports, and the time is not far distant when it will be possible to land Canadian butter in England within eight days after it is made, and as the quality of their dairy products is steadily being improved we may well keep a watchful eye on Canada.

'To the Canadian Government is due, in a large degree, the honor and credit for the great progress made in the dairy industry, by the establishment of a Dairy Branch of the Department of Agriculture, by assisting in the improvement of the cold storage facilities at the creameries, in the operation of refrigerator cars on railways, refrigerator spaces on board steamships, the operation of central cold storage for the safe keeping of butter and cheese up to time of shipment, the establishment of cow testing associations, in order to improve the rather inferior herds (it is said that the average annual milk yield per cow in Canada is 3,000 pounds.)

'These and many other lines of action, costing Canada large sums of money every year, show that the government spares no reasonable expense in building up a flourishing trade.

'Canada is undoubtedly the land of the future; with its millions of acres of virgin soil, its inexhaustive supply of minerals, its unlimited forest wealth, fisheries and game of all kinds, it will become the comfortable and happy home of yet many millions. It is no country for the sleepy individual; he must work hard, especially in the beginning, but the thrifty workers who are sober and in good health will do well.

'Canada seeks and wants only good, industrious citizens, and has no use for any other.

'The typical Canadian is proud of his country, he loves it, and will not tolerate any adverse criticism of it, though he maintains at first a certain reserve towards a stranger, one learns to feel at home with him in a remarkably short time, and, once thoroughly acquainted, can not find a better friend.'

'PUTTING IT OFF.'

'Putting it off' has resulted in more crop failures, more late calves, more poor harvests, more 'lean wads,' and more mortgages foreclosed than all the droughts, panics, and disasters combined. More people fail because of putting off till to-morrow what ought to be done to-day than for any other one cause.

Many a man leads a dog's life simply because he never finds time to-day to do what ought to be done right now. If he has a breakdown in the field at four o'clock, he hasn't time to go back to-day, but will make it up to-morrow. If the hired man quits, he will do two men's work—next week. He will get those pure-bred cockerels from Brown—in a few days. He will put the cart and wheels under cover—this afternoon. He will go to market—to-morrow.—'Farm Life.'

ADMIRERS ALL

'REFLECTS GREAT CREDIT.'

Westwood, Mass.

Dear Sirs :

I enclose money order, $1.25, for renewal of my subscription, postage included, for the 'Canadian Pictorial,' with which I am very much pleased, and which I think reflects great credit on the publishers.

R. WALLACE.

[The extra 25c. sent for postage with this subscription was, of course, applied to a further extension of the subscription, as $1.00 a year INCLUDES POSTAGE TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.]

'INVALUABLE.'

Chatham, N.B., Nov. 30, 1907.

Messrs. John Dougall & Son, 'Witness' Office, Montreal.

Dear Sirs,—Kindly renew my subscription to the 'Weekly Witness' and also to the 'Canadian Pictorial'; also please renew Mrs. ——— subscription to the 'Weekly Witness' and 'Canadian Pictorial,' for which I enclose postal note.

Both the 'Witness' and the magazine are invaluable.

Yours truly,
(Signed), (MRS.) JOHN ELLIS.

'SPLENDID.'

The 'Pictorial Publishing Co., 142 St. Peter street, Montreal :

Dear Sirs,—In our letter of yesterday we omitted the remittance, which we send herewith.

We have looked over the back numbers of the 'Pictorial,' and must say that they are splendid. If you keep up your present pace, you should make a name and fortune as a result of your efforts.

Wishing you success, we are, very truly yours,

THE VERNON NEWS & PRINTING COMPANY.
Lewis J. Ball, manager.

Home Department.

Lest He Should Weep.

(Dallett Juguet.)

He went so blithely on the way
Which people call the Road of Life,
That good folks who had stopped to pray,
Shaking their heads would look and say
It was not right to be so gay
Upon that weary road of strife.

He whistled as he went, and still
He bore the young where streams were deep,
And helped the feeble up the hill,
He seemed to go with heart a-thrill,
Careless of deed, and wild of will;
He whistled—that he might not weep.

The Price of Achievement.

(By Violet Coen, in the 'National Home Journal.')

'The depth and dream of my desire,
The bitter paths wherein I stray,
Thou knowest Who has made the Fire,
Thou knowest Who has made the Clay.'

'But Professor, dear old Professor, don't you see, can't you see, won't you see,that I want only fame? Surely it isn't anything out of the way that I ask—merely that I use the brain that I have, that it be given a chance to show what it can do. Why shouldn't I go out and win just as much as any man?'

The professor looked helplessly up at the imperious young face, shaking his head as he answered:

'My dear Eleanor, don't misunderstand. I don't deny that you have the brain, that you have the ability, that you have the right, to go out and win in any field you may choose. As you have somewhat energetically claimed, God gave you a mind. You are perfectly right. He did give you a mind, and one of the most gifted, one of the most brilliant, one of the most beautiful, minds I have ever known. Add to this all the rare personal charms that is yours, and you have the priceless assets with which you could undoubtedly go into the world and exert a broad, far-reaching influence. But don't you think there is just as great an influence, and one just as far reaching in its ultimate results, to be exerted in the quiet, sheltered life of a home? Still, dear child, all I wish for you is your truest happiness, and if you believe that you will find it out in the crowded rush of things, meeting life and the years alone, why then I should be the last to oppose your going.'

'Oh, I'll find it, never fear! It's bound to come to me. It's such a dear old world, and it's bound to give me what I want. It's going to give me fame and fortune, and all that I care for, and I'm going to give it all my strength, and hope, and ambition. Why,' with a little catch in her throat, 'it's just throbbing and pulsing and bubbling in every nerve of me all that I feel that I can and must do. Can't you see me going on and on! Just wait until I write The Book! Then won't you be proud you know me!'

As she paused, breathless, the professor again shook his head protestingly at her.

'Am I not already proud of you? As for The Book, the one I should like to see you write would be the remaining chapters of 'The Life of Some Fine Young Fellow,' —that you could do with a master hand. But you must do just what you think best—only remember always that it was your happiness of which I was thinking.'

'I know—I know! And it was a shame for me to bother you,—only we had to speak about it before I went. Just you wait and you'll see some day.'

'What are you two talking about so long?' broke in a fresh voice from the door. 'Eleanor, we are hours late now. Has Dads been blowing you up again about gadding off to Europe? Oh, Dads, Dads!' and Anne Maurice, leaning over the back of her father's chair, dropped an effectionate kiss upon his head. 'Why don't you leave her alone. Eleanor's all right, and whatever she does is all right, and she's going to be the greatest credit to all of us. So don't bother her any more. I'm going to carry her off this very minute, so good-bye.'

Left to himself, the professor thought long upon the talk he had had with Eleanor Wymer, whose guardian he had been ever since she was left to his care, a tiny child of five. In all those years, he had never been so troubled as now, when his charge, finished with school and college, had come into her own and was facing the world and its problems, clear-eyed, unafraid. Her plan to go abroad alone for two years' study and research as additional preparation for the life of letters she proposed to follow, had come as a severe shock to the professor's old-fashioned ideas about girls. What he had expected her to do was to stay with Anne and himself as long as she desired, then do what all the women he knew anything about had done—get married.

'It's all that infernal college,' he finally said to himself, abruptly, pulling his chair over to his desk. 'I never did believe in it, and it was only her begging that made me let her and Anne go. Still, if it would make her happier to pitch a tent in the desert and live under the shadow of the sphinx, I have no doubt I'd help her drive the pegs: If only I were sure she'd find what she wants in this—if only I were sure!'

Instead of staying two years in Europe, Eleanor Wymer stayed ten—ten years filled to the brim with brilliant successes that brought her honors and fortune. Purely fictitious accounts of the famous writer, with pictures of her and of her home in France, appeared from time to time, and her books and magazine articles were eagerly seized upon by her friends in America, but from Eleanor herself little had been heard. She had written to Anne Maurice regularly at first, then intermittently, until finally only beautiful gifts at Christmas and on birthdays came to show that Eleanor had not forgotten. She had been expected home for Anne's wedding, but at the last moment cabled:

'Have fallen into the hands of the publishers. God bless you, and give you happiness.'

A loving little note followed, and a long letter came when the professor died. After that there was no word, until one morning two years later, Anne's little maid brought her up the square, blue-stamped letter which was torn open with a cry of joy.

'I am really going home, dear little Anne,' it said, 'and will you be glad to see me? Please be so glad that there will be no room for disagreeable thoughts when I tell you that I can stay over only a week. Could you see the work that is piled up you would wonder that I leave at all. But they have been asking her to go up to the old college, and give a lecture to the girls —fancy the importance of me! So over I am going. Just between us though, it is only because I want to see you and John and the baby. Be sure to meet me. I wonder if we shall know each other!'

Through some mishap, the steamer was two days late in arriving, and to Anne's dismay, there was barely time for Eleanor to get across town and catch the train up to college, in order to be there for the lecture that evening.

'Oh dear!' wailed Anne, as they were bounced along in the hansom. 'This is the most dangerous thing that has happened since you went away. Don't let them persuade you to stay over to-morrow —now be sure! If it weren't for that wretched baby, I could go, too. Let me look at you again. Aren't you the handsome lady! Do you remember when we used to say that! Such ages ago! And here you are, so famous that I am likely to step in a proud and haughty way for days, just because I have sat beside you for a brief space of time!'

Eleanor laughed gently.

'Dear little Anne, you haven't changed at all.'

'Neither have you,—yes, you have, too. You're lots quieter, and such a calmness about you! I can see my despair, trying to acquire it.'

Eleanor laughed again, merrily this time.

'Perhaps it's just because I've grown up at last. One has to do it some day, you know,—and I took a terribly long time about it.'

'Well, you certainly made a success of it, when you got there,' said Anne. 'Here's that miserable station. Now, remember, be sure to come down to-morrow, for the baby and John won't be able to wait another minute after that to see you.'

In the chair car Eleanor was met with enthusiasm by a number of her old classmates who were going up with her.

'If you do this sort of thing very often, Eleanor,' said one of them, 'you'll be the cause of the breaking of home ties. There's not one of us who hasn't left husband and children to get this glimpse of you. So proud as we all are of you! They tell us at the Alumni luncheons that we are absolutely unbearable, we are so set up because you belong to us!'

Eleanor parried determinedly every attempt to get her to talk of herself. She would speak only of the old days together, and when they arrived at the station, she refused to go into the carriage that met her.

'Let me go out in the car, just as I used to,' she insisted. 'I want it to be as nearly the same as it can be.'

But she was totally unprepared for the greeting she received at the gates, where she found the entire undergraduate body drawn up in long double lines, between which she walked to the entrance. They had been forbidden to cheer, and Eleanor said afterward that their silent tribute was the most effective she had ever known. As she reached the college steps at last, she turned to look back at the girls and said with a little quiver of the lips:

'This makes it seem worth while.'

By eight o'clock that evening the assembly hall was packed to the doors,—not a girl could have been bribed to stay away, and they were all there, from the most earnest habitue of the lecture room, to the most skilled of 'cutters.' Eleanor's name had been to them a watchword for years, —because she had once been a girl there herself, had done the same things they did, had had the same interests, and, as she came in, and as they thought of her having crossed the ocean just to speak to them, it was with a feeling of intensely loyal, personal pride that her audience swept to its feet, to stand while the president presented her briefly as one whom it was the privilege and delight of the college to welcome. Eleanor stood by the reading desk, looking for a moment at the eager young faces before her; then, with no introductory remarks, spoke upon the theme she had chosen: 'Women in the Working Day World. With the first word her audience was with her, from the president to the youngest freshman. Speaking easily and masterfully, she handled her subject with the strength of a man, the delicacy of a woman, showing little things little, big things big, tearing out the heart of the truth, the next instant, with rare tact, soothing the wound that had perhaps been made. It was a wonderful talk, clear, polished, without a flaw from beginning to end, and as she finished, a storm of applause rang out again and again. As it ceased, Eleanor paused, irresolute, for a moment: then,with the beautiful smile that was one of her greatest charms, said: 'Girls,' and hesitated, still smiling down at them. There was none of the 'it seems-only-the-other-day-that-I-was-here-myself' attitude, —that simple, one-syllabled word swept away all the barrier and placed here where she could appeal directly to the girls.

'Good old Eleanor!' said one of her classmates on the back row of seats. 'I wondered if she'd strike the personal note at all. Well, whatever she wants with these girls she'll win them, just as she always won us. That's just the way she used to look at us, and speak to us, and my, but we loved her!'

'It has been a great pleasure,' said Eleanor, slowly, 'to speak to you of the women who have gone out into the world and have made successes of their lives. It was with care and thought that I chose those who shone most brilliantly, who gained from the world all that the world had to give. And I know that there are many of you whose dream it is to win just as they did, who think there would be nothing more wonderful in life than to conquer so splendidly. I do not doubt that there are those of you who could do it, and it is to them that I wish particularly to speak for just a moment—to the possible successes. It is in all fairness that I wish to sound a note of warning before we part,—a warning that is so old that it may seem to you a platitude. It may seem to you paradoxical, perhaps untrue and exaggerated, but it is my belief that if all the women of whom I have been talking could stand before you, they would say just what I do: Go slowly,—be careful,—and unless it be an imperative necessity for you to plunge into the struggle, don't. We laugh at our grandmothers of yesterday. Unworthier than they, we raise to-day the cry: "Give us the same chance as men!" and, led by the trumpet call of blatant theorizing, summoning us to new duties, we ruthlessly trample under foot chances that are beyond the reach of any man. For there is reserved for woman the better part, and it is their privilege to do what no man could ever possibly do—to make and keep a home. Take a career—what does it give you? A few years at best of scintillating brilliancy, of great admiration and greater criticism, filled with certain results, naturally—but the other life could give you relative ones. Do not think that your talents, your gifts, would be wasted. Never was there greater need than to-day for the influence of strong women in the home life, when its fairest traditions are being assailed as never before. Think well before you give up your chance to do your share. And, remember, too, that the gladdest are not they who have won the worldly laurel, and Fame and Fortune are after all, cold comfort to warm one's heart by. I thank you very much for your attention.'

With another smile she stepped back to her chair, in a silence that was striking after the applause that had gone before. Only the president, as Eleanor turned to him, nodded approvingly, and whispered: 'Good for you. You couldn't have done better.'

(To be Continued.)

Home Thoughts.

FOREBODINGS.

'Carpe diem, quam minimum credula postero.'—Horace.

('Enjoy the present day, as distrusting that which is to follow.')

Let to-morrow take care of to-morrow,
Leave the things of the future to fate;
What's the use to anticipate sorrow?
Life's troubles come never too late.
If to hope over-much be an error,
'Tis one that the wise have preferred;
And how often have hearts been in terror
Of evils—that never occurred!

Have faith and thy faith shall sustain thee;
Permit not suspicion and care
With invisible bonds to enchain thee,
But bear what God gives thee to bear;
By His spirit supported and gladdened,
Be ne'er by forebodings deterred;
But think how oft hearts have been saddened
By fear of—what never occurred!

Let to-morrow take care of to-morrow!
Short and dark as our life may appear,
We may make it still darker by sorrow,
Still shorter by folly and fear!
Half our troubles are half our invention,
And often from blessings conferred
Have we shrunk in the wild apprehension
Of evils—that never occurred.
—Charles Swain.

HUGGED HER BURDENS.

Loaded to the chin with packages and parcels, tensely erect, in a straight-back chair, sat the weary shopper in the station waiting room at the close of a bargain-day.

The place was nearly deserted, there were any number of empty rocking chairs and an inviting couch beckoned from a secluded corner. But the tired, rigid little soul would none of these creature-comforts, and when I went to my train I left her still sitting in the same position with that strained, set look on her face, while she convulsively clutched her lapful of bundles.

Type everlasting of those who hug their burdens of care when they might just as well let them drop down to their feet; who choose the stiffest, most cramped position in life, while an easy, relaxed attitude is to be had for the taking; who seem almost wilfully to select the hardest seats of duty, ignoring the big-armed, comfortable rocker of rest made just to soothe racked nerve and weary brain.

Why should we go out of our way to hunt for hard times? As we go along, enough of that sort of thing will be provided for our highest development. There is no reason why we should go about as roaring lions to seek what of trial or of tribulation we may devour. There is large virtue in that necessity which bows to the inevitable, but there is none in needless self-inflictions. Inglorious ease is one thing, asceticism is another. Seeking trouble is about as bad as fleeing from it, and bearing trial needlessly is no better than shirking it.

'Never trouble trouble, till trouble troubles you,' has in it more of philosophy than of poetry. Whenever possible, rest the hands, rest the head, rest the heart. Never take up a burden that is just as well off where it is.—Julia Thayer.

With the Children.

AS A LITTLE CHILD.

(By Emily Houseman Watson, in the 'Ram's Horn.')

In simple faith, content to know Thou leadest me;
Trusting, I place my hand in Thine, to walk with Thee.
I little care if worldly pleasures be denied,
If only in Thy love and care I may abide.

I know not whether good or ill awaits me here,
Or whether sunlit days be mine, or darkness drear;
If Thou, dear Lord, are near to bless and cheer my way,
The ill a blessing proves, the darkness flees away.

A CHILD'S PART IN THE HOME-MAKING.

'Shall a child have prescribed duties in the home?' foolishly asks one of our magazines.

Certainly. We love only that in which we have an active part; hence the child's present and future good demands that it, regardless of age or sex, have its share in the home-making. It is not a question of expediency but of proportion.

Just what and how large that part shall be cannot be decided by an outsider, for in no two homes are conditions the same. But this we know; the child's part should bear a certain proportion to the mother's. The child will be happier for taking a real and active interest in the care of the home.

A woman without servants should have more help from her children than those with servants. And, in allotting this, the child's age, health, and, to a certain extent, its tastes, should be considered. As a girl grows older her share should be gradually enlarged or changed until she understands something of the whole realm of housekeeping. She will bless her mother for it some day. Even the boy should have enough insight into 'mother's work' to make him, one of these days, a sympathetic, helpful husband.

It is the spirit of helpfulness, of unselfishness, more than the actual work they can do, that is of value. For this reason it is sheer nonsense to pay them for their regular home duties. If it is desired that they earn money in order to know the value of it, let the pay come from unusual outside tasks. As neither father nor mother receives money for the daily home work, neither should the children expect it. This plan fosters a selfish love of gain which simply submerges the small amount of good it may do.

Whenever possible, a child's tasks should be those in which some pride may be taken for this makes labor a joy. Along with this is the habit of doing things right and doing them thoroughly. The success of after life depends almost wholly upon the formation of habits like these, and earliest lessons last longest.

Indeed, early beginning is the secret of all training. Teach the baby industry, system and neatness by requiring him to put away his toys in a certain place whenever his play is over. By and by he will put away his tools, books and belongings from sheer force of habit, and **we will have** a man with a neat office-desk, an orderly bedroom, and a well appointed workshop.

Let a child's constructive talent be put to use in the home-making. Things to make and beautify the house will develop a practical love of the beautiful and endear that particular spot to the growing boy or girl. A bit of landscape gardening, a pot of paint for the fence or outbuildings, a little carpentering, will be a better for a boy than several spelling lessons; while a girl's opportunities from the making of sash curtains to the embroidering of a door panel, are simply innumerable.

But neither the richest nor the poorest home can afford idle children. It is simply a question of what and how large shall be the child's part. Each home is the hub of the world, the centre for which all the circumference exists. Love of home and love of work are absolutely necessary to good citizenship, and, fostered in youth, make happy, useful, contented people of us, whether we be large or small.—Lee McCrae, in 'Mother's Magazine.'

Health Hints.

CULTURE OF THE RISIBLES.

Rays of irresistible attraction radiate from a household where the risible muscles are kept flexible by frequent exercise.

Ripples of laughter spread very far. Children crowd into a merry home, as bees to a honey-yielding flower. There may be but a small allowance of sense in the easy-coming laughter, but it shakes up the diaphragm and awakes the solar plexus, so a jolly family have always an admiring fringe of neighbor's children who love to 'laugh, too.' The family of daughters have always good health, and even when living is plain, are plump and rosy. Among all the aids to digestion and the solemn ways of hunting health, it is strange that some one has not made a serious attempt to bring the 'Culture of the Risibles' into the foreground and charge a fee for a course of lessons.

The gift of laughter is too truly heaven bestowed to permit of faking; yet even the sourest stomached dyspeptics can learn to laugh side-shakingly, uproariously, and be cured of his ills thereby.

He may not find the risible mover in the funny paper paragraphs, but any one who does not get a good laugh at something two or three times a day ought to start out on a hunt for some jolly joker who can strike the responsive chord that controls the risibles.

It takes only one at a family table to give the rest indigestion. So many parents sin in this way of bringing up children's faults for reproval when they are at the table. Did they but know that they were mixing poison with the food they bid the children eat and 'stop crying.' Far healthier were it to forbid the meal altogether than compel it to be eaten with compressed spirits.

Fault-finding, cutting sarcasm, stabbing little jibes, scolding and such like laugh-killers are also health-destroyers. Depression immediately shuts down the flow of digestive juices and distils bitterness which has to be slowly eliminated with weakened powers. Many a devoted wife has poor health because a dish she has prepared under stress of overtaxed strength fails to elicit anything but a cross criticism from the husband.

To conceal a hurt spirit she will choke down her despised and probably palatable food which wasn't cooked somehow differently, and the heaviness of heart will be soon augmented by a heaviness in the stomach, and then in the head, and the days go on with waning health, then 'mother's stomach is out of order all the time.'

What if smiles had been the sauce instead of fault-finding. If there be one more essential constituent of a family meal than the food, it is good nature, even good nature that shakes out its banners into open-mouthed laughter. 'Better is a dinner of herbs where love is than a stalled ox and hatred therewith.'

The temperament which laughs easily is born, but a habit of good nature may be cultivated to the point of seeing the fun in common things. Humor and wit are the summits to attain in this culture of the risibles. We may as well be explicit, for the benefit of the seriously solemn ones who are so contemptuous of a mind that sees anything to laugh at in less than a double intended joke.—'Health Culture.'

For the Housekeeper.

THE CARE AND PRESERVATION OF PICTURES.

The proper care and treatment of pictures to those who own them is a matter of the first importance—so important that their owners themselves should personally supervise, or, perhaps, better still, do them themselves, and in the case of really valuable pictures entrust them only to reliable and experienced experts.

Oil paintings from time to time should be lightly cleaned to remove any surface deposit arising from smoke, dust, house-flies, etc. This may best be done by wiping the surface of the picture with a soft clean sponge, which has been wetted and the surplus water squeezed out. Lay the picture flat, and on no account let the water flow over the picture in a stream. Choose a fine, dry day for the operation. As soon as the picture is dry enough it should be rubbed over gently with an old and much used silk handkerchief. When this has been done, replace it in its frame and leave it. Revarnishing should only be done by someone who knows how to do it, and only 'picture' mastic varnish used. The picture must be bone dry, and the day warm and dry, otherwise 'bloom' is almost certain to appear—that is a kind of misty (milky) appearance over the picture.

Water colors sometimes want to be removed from their frames, and the mounts and inside glasses cleaned; cleaning the latter is obvious to all. The mounts are best cleaned with stale bread crumbs or plastic rubber, and wiped off with a soft cloth or brush.

Pastels are very risky, and require the most careful handling—they are so fragile and so easily damaged. Some years ago I had a fine pastel portrait brought to me to restore which in the annual cleaning had been removed from its frame and 'dusted' by one of the domestics, 'dusted' the head entirely out, fortunately it had been washed in with water color as a basis for the pastel below. This, with hints from the [illegible] enabled me to restore it to [illegible] tion. Charcoal and chalk drawings the same care; pencil drawings [illegible] much.

Etchings and engravings are not [illegible] ly damaged, but care should be taken to touch the surface or abrade the [illegible] gins. In hanging pictures on [illegible] walls, they are fatal to almost [illegible] of picture. It is a good [illegible] cork in half and glue or tack [illegible] the bottom part of each end [illegible] This keeps the picture from [illegible] the wall, and allows a current [illegible] pass behind which does much [illegible] dryness and preservation of [illegible] ture. All good pictures [illegible] should have the glass [illegible] bate of the frame, and the back [illegible] with stout brown or [illegible] This is well worth the small [illegible] and trouble.—'T.P.'s Weekly.'

ONCE A PIANO, NOW A TABLE.

An out-of-town visitor to [illegible] Settlement House was much [illegible] other day with the massive [illegible] rosewood table, with heavy [illegible] which occupied the centre of the [illegible] ing room or library. Her [illegible] brought about an explanation [illegible] the workers to the effect that [illegible] had been made from an old [illegible] square piano which had been presented to them. As its days of useful[illegible] cal instrument had long since passed as the Settlement had been [illegible] of a new upright piano, it was a question what should be done with the big square piano. Finally one of the women interested in the work suggested that it be transformed into a library table.

It was a comparatively easy matter to have the interior mechanism removed, the pedals taken off, and the box of the piano cut down to the level of the keyboard.

The two parts of the lid were then [illegible] on and firmly screwed down. Over the heads of each screw, to complete the illusion, was glued what looked like a large button of the rosewood. It covered the top of the screw and was decidedly ornamental. The wood for these ornaments was easily found in the framework of the pedals which had been discarded.

The only flaw in such a table is that the top is of necessity in two pieces, a dividing line its entire length showing where the original piano top opened. The [illegible] remedy for this is to cover the entire length of the table with a runner of some suitable material. In the case in question an eighteen-inch runner of dark [illegible] was laid over this dividing line, but in a pretentious library such a runner might be of Turkish embroidery or of brocade in dull, aesthetic colorings.

As the visitor to the settlement [illegible] had beautifully carved but hopelessly superannuated square piano stored in a loft or her stable, its transformation into a handsome library table came to her as a most practical suggestion.—N. Y. 'Times.'

Selected Recipes.

Marrons glaces are so expensive to buy that it pays to prepare them at home. Mrs. Roser in her new book gives the following directions for making this delicious preserve: Select large Italian or Japanese chestnuts, and remove the shells and brown skins. Boil rapidly until tender, but not too soft; drain and weigh, and to each pint add a quarter of a good, oily vanilla bean and one pound of sugar. Split the bean into halves; then cut it into small pieces, being very careful not to waste or lose the seeds. Add the sugar to a half pint of water; stir until dissolved; bring to a boiling point; boil a moment and add the chestnuts. Push the saucepan to the back of the stove and cook slowly until the chestnuts are soft, dark and very rich. Lift each carefully with a fork, put them in a bottle or jar and cover them with the boiling syrup. Seal and stand aside. These will keep for any length of time.'

A concoction that will prove most unique and most appetizing is a strange combination of baked fish and Welsh rabbit. If there is any culinary preparation that is more out of the ordinary it has yet to be made a matter of record.

In making this dish a bluefish, a haddock, or a small cod may be used. Stuff the fish with a dressing made of bread crumbs, chopped onions, fried bacon, chopped fine, all moistened with melted butter and seasoned with pepper, salt and summer savory. When thoroughly stuffed sew the fish carefully, and place it in the baking pan with a very little water and small bits of butter dabbed all over it. Baste it frequently. When it is done cut the thread carefully removed, serve the fish on a hot platter with a generous Welsh rabbit poured over it.

Although any kind of crackers will answer the purpose, those who follow the following formula will find that they have prepared a cheese mixture which harmonizes deliciously with the fish.

Heat half a cupful of milk in a double lain-lined saucepan, and, when it is boiling hot, add two cupfuls of very cheese, finely grated. Stir this until cheese melts, then add salt and [illegible] taste, and finally, the well-beaten [illegible] two eggs.

A Savory Dish. Procure a [illegible] mutton, not too fat, [illegible] sage and onions over it, [illegible] put in pan and bake a nice brown. [illegible] is very nice hot or cold.

A Victor of Salamis

BY WILLIAM STEARNS DAVIS,

AUTHOR OF "A FRIEND OF CÆSAR," "GOD WILLS IT," "BELSHAZZAR," ETC.

". . . On the Ægean shore a city stands,
Built nobly, pure the air and light the soil,
Athens, the eye of Greece."

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SUMMARY OF THE PRECEDING CHAPTERS.

The scene opens in the tense excitement of the Olympian games of Greece, in which Glaucon the Athenian, Glaucon the son of Conon. His principal opponent, the champion of Sparta [illegible] entered the contests in order to win his father's fogiveness for his wife, Hermione. The fear of the Persian invasion under Xerxes, discussed by Leonidas, King of Sparta, and Themistocles, Athenian statesman, puts into the mind of the latter spy a young foreign page [illegible] is able to rescue. Cimon, son of Miltiades, and Democrates, the [illegible] orator, are with Glaucon when a messenger summons Democrates.

CHAPTER III.

THE HAND OF PERSIA.

The page who sidled up to Democrates was not a hunchback. His bare arms were [illegible] tatooed, clear sign that he was a Thracian. His eyes twinkled [illegible] uneasily, as in token of an alert and shifty intelligence. What he whispered to Democrates escaped the rest, for the latter began girding up his robe.

'You leave us, philotate?' cried Glaucon. 'Will not have all my friends with me to-night to fill me with fair thoughts for the morrow? Bid your ugly Bias keep away!'

'A greater friend than even Glaucon the Alcmaeonid commands me hence,' said the orator, smiling.

'Declare his name.'

'Declare her name,' cried Simonides, laughing.

'Noble Cean, then I say I serve a most beautiful, high-born dame. Her name is [illegible].'

'Curses on your public business,' lamented Glaucon. 'But off with you, since your love is the love of us all.'

Democrates kissed the athlete on both cheeks. 'I leave you to faithful guardians. Last night I dreamed of a garland of lilies, sure presage of a victory. Take courage.'

'Chaire! chaire!' called the rest; and Democrates left the tent to follow the slave-boy.

Evening was falling: the sea, rocks, fields, pine groves were touched by the red glow dying behind Acro-Corinthus. Torches gleamed amid the trees where the multitudes were buying, selling, wagering, making merry. All Greece seemed to have sent its wares to be disposed of at the Isthmia. Democrates idled along, now glancing at the huckster who displayed painted clay dolls and urged the lookers to remember the little ones at home. A wine-seller thrust a sample of a choice vintage under the Athenian's nose, and vainly adjured him to buy. Thessalian easy-chairs, pottery, slaves kidnaped from the Black Sea, occupied booth after another. On a pulpit before a bellowing crowd a pair of mountebanks were rolling their eyes and gesticulating as a woman pulled the strings.

But there were more exalted entertainments. A rhapsodist stood on a pine stump chanting in excellent voice Alcaeus's hymn to Apollo. And more willingly the orator stopped on the edge of a throng of the better sort, which listened to a man of noble aspect reading in clear voice from his scroll.

'Aeschylus of Athens,' whispered a bystander. 'He reads choruses of certain tragedies he says he will perfect and produce much later.'

Democrates knew the great dramatist well, but what he read was new—a 'Song of the Furies,' calling a terrific curse upon the betrayer of friendship. 'Some of his happiest lines,' meditated Democrates, walking away, to be held a moment by the crowd around Lampras the

'A word conveying at once 'welcome!' and 'farewell!'

PIMPLES

ALTHOUGH, NOT A DANGEROUS DISEASE, ARE A VERY TROUBLESOME AND UNSIGHTLY AFFLICTION . . .

They are caused by either poverty or impurity of the blood and require the prompt use of a good blood medicine such as Burdock Blood Bitters, for their eradication, which is speedily accomplishes, at the same time strengthening the entire system. Pimples also often arise from dyspepsia and constipation, and in these cases Burdock Blood Bitters has the double effect of removing the pimples together with their cause.

Mr. D. P. Sammon, Osceola, Ont., writes: "I was troubled with pimples all over my face and hands. I paid out money to doctors but they could do me no good. A friend convinced me to try Burdock Blood Bitters, and after using two bottles the pimples vanished, and I have not been troubled with them since."

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master-harpist. But now, feeling that he had dallied long enough, the orator turned his back on the two female acrobats who were swinging on a trapeze and struck down a long, straight road which led toward the distant cone of Acro-Corinthus. First, however, he turned on Bias, who all the time had been accompanying, dog-fashion.

'You say he is waiting at Hegias's inn?'

'Yes, master. It's by the temple of Bellerophon, just as you begin to enter the city.'

'Good! I don't want to ask the way. Now catch this obol and be off.'

The boy snatched the flying coin and glided into the crowd.

Democrates walked briskly out of the glare of the torches, then halted to slip the hood of his cloak up about his face.

'The road is dark, but the wise man shuns accidents,' was his reflection, as he strode in the direction pointed by Bias.

The way was dark. No moon; and even the brilliant starlight of summer in Hellas is an uncertain guide. Democrates knew he was traversing a long avenue lined by spreading cypresses, with a shimmer of white from some tall, sepulchral monument. Then through the dimness loomed the high columns of a temple, and close beside it pale light spread out upon the road as from an inn.

'Hegias's inn,' grumbled the Athenian. 'Zeus grant it have no more fleas than most inns of Corinth!'

At sound of his footsteps the door opened promptly, without knocking. A squalid scene revealed itself—a white-washed room, an earthern floor, two clay lamps on a low table, a few stools—but a tall, lean man in Oriental dress greeted the Athenian with a salaam which showed his own gold earrings, swarthy skin, and black moustache.

'Fair greetings, Hiram,' spoke the orator, no wise amazed, 'and where is your master?'

'At service,' came a deep voice from a corner, so dark that Democrates had not seen the couch where lolled an ungainly figure that now rose clumsily.

'Hail, Democrates.'

'Hail, Lycon.'

Hand joined in hand; then Lycon ordered the Oriental to 'fetch the noble Athenian some good Thacian wine.'

'You will join me?' urged the orator.

'Alas! no. I am still in training. Nothing but cheese and porridge till after the victory to-morrow: but then, by Castor, I'll enjoy "the gentleman's disease"—a jolly drunkenness.'

'Then you are sure of victory to-morrow?'

'Good Democrates, what god has tricked you into believing your fine Athenian has a chance?'

'I have seven minae staked on Glaucon.'

'Seven staked in the presence of your friends; how many in their absence?'

Democrates reddened. He was glad the room was dark. 'I am not here to quarrel about the pentathlon,' he said emphatically.

'Oh, very well. Leave your dear sparrow to my gentle hands.' The Spartan's huge paws closed significantly: 'Here's the wine. Sit and drink. And you, Hiram, get to your corner.'

The Oriental silently squatted in the gloom, the gloam of his beady eyes just visible. Lycon sat on a stool beside his guest, sis Cyclops-like limbs sprawling down upon the floor. Scarred and brutish, indeed, was his face, one ear missing, the other beaten flat by boxing gloves; but Democrates had a distinct feeling that under his battered visage and wiry black hair lurked greater penetration of human motive and more ability to play therewith than the chance observer might allow. The Athenian deliberately waited his host's first move.

'The wine is good, Democrates?' began Lycon.

'Excellent.'

'I presume you have arranged your wagers to-morrow with your usual prudence.'

'How do you know about them?'

'Oh, my invaluable Hiram, who arranged this interview for us through Bias, has made himself a brother to all the betting masters. I understand you have arranged it so that whether Glaucon wins or loses you will be none the poorer.'

The Athenian set down his cup.

'Because I would not let my dear friend's sanguine expectations blind all my judgment is no reason why you should seek this interview, Lycon,' he rejoined tartly. 'If this is the object of your summons, I'm better back in my own tent.'

Lycon tilted back against the table. His speech was nothing curt or 'Laconic'; it was even drawling. 'On the contrary, dear Democrates. I was only commending your excellent foresight, something that I see characterizes all you do. You are the friend of Glaucon. Since Aristeides has been banished, only Themistocles exceeds you in influence over the Athenians. Therefore, as a loyal Athenian you must support your champion. Likewise, as a man of judgment you must see that I—though this pentathlon is only a by-play, not my business—will probably break your Glaucon's back to-morrow. It is precisely this good judgment on your part which makes me sure I do well to ask an interview—for something else.'

'Then quickly to business.'

'A few questions. I presume Themistocles to-day conferred with Leonidas?'

'I wasn't present with them.'

'But in due time Themistocles will tell you everything?' Democrates chewed his beard, not answering.

'Pheu! you don't pretend Themistocles distrusts you?' cried the Spartan.

'I don't like your questions, Lycon.'

'I am very sorry. I'll cease them. I only wished to-night to call to your mind the advantage of two such men as you and I becoming friends. I may be king of Lacedaemon before long.'

'I knew that before, but where's your chariot driving?'

'Dear Athenian, the Persian chariot is now driving toward Hellas. We cannot halt it. Then let us be so wise that it does not pass over us.'

'Hush!' Democrates spilled the cup as he started. 'No "Medizing" talk before me. Am I not Themistocles's friend?'

'Themistocles and Leonidas will seem valiant fools after Xerxes comes. Men of foresight—'

'Are never traitors.'

'Beloved Democrates,' sneered the Spartan, 'in one year the most patriotic Hellene will be he who has made the Persian yoke the most endurable. Don't blink at destiny.'

'Don't be overcertain.'

'Don't grow deaf and blind. Xerxes has been collecting troops these four years. Every wind across the Aegean tells how the Great King assembles millions of soldiers, thousands of ships: Median cavalry, Assyrian archers, Egyptian battle-axemen—the best troops in the world. All the East will be marching on our poor Hellas. And when has Persia failed to conquer?'

'At Marathon.'

'A drop of rain before the tempest! If Datis, the Persian general, had only been more prudent!'

'Clearly, noblest Lycon,' said Democrates, with a satirical smile, 'for a taciturn Laconian to become thus eloquent for tyranny must have taken a bribe of ten thousand gold darics.'

'But answer my argumente.'

'Well—the old oracle is proved: "Base love of gain and naught else shall bear sore destruction to Sparta."'

'That doesn't halt Xerxes's advance.'

'An end to your croakings.'—Democrates was becoming angry,—'I know the Persian's power well enough. Now why have you summoned me?'

Lycon looked on his visitor long and hard. He reminded the Athenian disagreeably of a huge cat just considering whether a mouse were near enough to risk a spring.

'I sent for you because I wished you to give a pledge.'

'I'm in no mood to give it.'

'You need not refuse. Giving or withholding the fate of Hellas will not be altered, save as you wish to make it so.'

'What must I promise?'

'That you will not reveal the presence in Greece of a man I intend to set before you.' Another silence. Democrates knew even then, if vaguely, that he was making a decision on which might hinge half his future. In the after days he looked back on this instant with unspeakable regret. But the Laconian sat before him, smiling, sneering, commanding by his more dominant will. The Athenian answered, it seemed, despite himself:—

'If it is not to betray Hellas.'

'It is not.'

'Then I promise.'

'Swear it then by your native Athena.'

And Democrates—perhaps the wine was strong—lifted his right hand and swore by Athena Polios of Athens he would betray no secret.

Lycon arose with what was part bellow, part laugh. Even then the orator was moved to call back the pledge, but the Spartan acted too swiftly. The short moments which followed stamped themselves on Democrates's memory. The flickering lamps, the squalid room, the long, dense shadows, the ungainly movements of the Spartan, who was opening a door,—all this passed after the manner of a vision. And as in a vision Democrates saw a stranger stepping through the inner portal, as at Lycon's summons—a man of no huge stature, but masterful in eye and mien. Another Oriental, but not as the obsequious Hiram. Here was a lord to command and he obeyed. Gems flashed from the scarlet turban, the green jacket was embroidered with pearls—and was not half the wealth of Corinth in the jewels studding the sword hilt? Tight trousers and high shoes of tanned leather set off a form supple and powerful as a panther's. Unlike most Orientals the stranger was fair. A blond beard swept his breast. His eyes were sharp, steel-blue. Never a word spoke he; but Democrates looked on him with wide eyes, then turned almost in awe to the Spartan.

'This is a prince——' he began.

'His Highness Prince Abairah of Cyprus,' completed Lycon, rapidly, 'now come to visit the Isthmian Games, and later your Athens. It is for this I have brought you face to face—that he may be welcome in your city.'

(To be continued.)

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

GRANDMOTHER'S GUEST.

(Sara Virginia Dubois, in 'Christian Intelligencer.')

'I think,' said little Bessie, as she surveyed the snow-covered earth from the library window,' that I might be allowed to go out and play for an hour this afternoon. Thursa Miller has been out every day this week, and she has had such fun. I could take my little sled, and, Grandma, I would not go very far away.'

Grandma smiled kindly. She was a benevolent looking lady, with silver hair and laughing gray eyes.

'Thursa has not been sick, you remember, so of course she could go out.

'But, dear, you seem so well again, and have been such a good girl, that I intend you shall go out at two o'clock. I am going to take my nap then, and Ann will be out, so I shall expect you to stay very near the house, so that you can tell me if any visitor should come.'

Bessie clapped her small hands, then threw her arms lovingly about her grandma's neck.

'You are the bestest grandma I ever knew, and I'll do just as you say,' she said.

So Bessie put on her heavy coat and her warm gloves and Ann helped her out with the little sled and then she was joined by Thursa and the fun commenced in earnest.

It was more fun even than Bessie had supposed, and her active mind had pictured it all for her a dozen times.

'Ther is one thing that troubles me,' said the small maiden to her little companion. 'Grandma said I should call her if company came, I think she must have been expecting somebody! I hate grandma to be disappointed, she is so good to me, and ther is nobody in sight in any direction that I can see.'

Thursa was a mite taller than Bessie. She stood on tip-toe and rendered the same verdict.

'I guess your grandma is going to get disappointed,' she said.

'It s too bad,' sighed Bessie.

'Oh, Thursa,' she cried joyfully the next moment. 'I haven't been out more than half an hour, and we could do a good deal in the next half if we worked hard, couldn't we?'

'Sure, almost screamed Thursa, entering into the spirit of the thing, without knowing what was meant.

'Couldn't we make a beautiful snow-woman in the parlor and surprise grandma with that?'

'Sure,' answered Thursa, her excitement becoming more intense. 'I'll help you, Bessie, I will.'

The two little maidens never worked harder than on this occasion, their object being a highly commendable one—that of surprising grandma.

The sleds were brought into service, the snow was hauled into the parlor, and Thursa's willing hands packed and moulded the form.

'We'll stand it where grandma can see it the first thing,' said Bessie. 'She'll come in the hall door, so the guest must be facing it, just like this.'

'It don't look so awful natural,' said Thursa, surveying her handiwork with critical eye. 'I guess it wants some clothes on, Bessie.'

'I guess it does,' said Bessie, making a rush into the hall, and returning a moment later carrying grandma's fur cape and Sunday bonnet.

'There, that sets it off,' she said, as they fixed the drapery on the figure. 'Why, Thursa, you've done fine, it looks most as stylish as grandma herself.'

The two girls tip-toed out, closing the parlor door after them.

'My, I'm warm, Thursa, ain't you? Take off your things and sit somewhere handy, I'm going to call grandma.'

The little girl top-toed carefully to her grandma's room.

'You've got company in the parlor, grandma, a lady. I left her standing there; she is dressed so prettily, and she looked so stylish, most like you, grandma.'

The lady looked lovingly at her little grandchild and laughed indulgently. 'Why didn't you ask her to be seated, dear? You should have done so. Go and say I will be down by and by.'

Bessie returned to Thursa, her face beaming.

'I told you so,' she said. 'I knew grandma would be pleased. She is most as happy as we are, Thursa.'

It was some time later when grandma descended the stairs, and when she threw open the parlor door she was not the only one to experience surprise.

No snow woman was there, only the remnant of what had been one; water was trickling over the floor, and in a disconsolate heap, lying where the image had stood, was grandma's beautiful cape and bonnet.

'Oh, my carpet, my carpet!' said grandma.

Bessie burst into tears, and Thursa clasped her hands in dismay.

Then the whole story came out and grandma listened, striving vainly to repress a smile.

'It was a very unwise thing for you to do, my dear, and has probably cost me the loss of my carpet, but the spirit in which it was done was such a loving one that I could not punish you for the act.

'But remember, Bessie, after this, that grandma cares only for genuine guests, not snow images which leave such damaging results and vanish away.

'Now, suppose the two of you come with me, and I will entertain you in place of the one who is gone.'

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WHAT SAITH THE SCRIPTURE?

SATURDAY, DEC. 14.

MOSES AND CHRIST.

In II. Cor., chap. iii. and iv., we have ten contrasts between Moses and Christ. 1. Israel could not look upon the face of Moses. We see the glory of Christ and reflect it. 2. Israel could not bear the light, but it shines in our hearts and gives joy. 3. Moses covered his face with a veil, we uncover, or use plain speech. 4. The veil is still upon the heart of Israel. It is taken away when the heart turns to Jesus. 5. When Moses is read a veil covers the heart, but where the Lord is, there is liberty. 6. Under the law the veil remains, in Christ the covering is lifted. 7. The shining of the face of Moses had to be covered. believers in Jesus with uncovered face reflect His glory, like Stephen in Acts vi., 15. 8. The glory of Moses faded. The glory of Jesus transforms us into the same image. 9. The glory of Moses came to an end, the glory of Jesus is progressive. It shines brighter and brighter to the perfect day. The law, with its glorious ritual and solemn externals, has passed, the glory of the Lord endureth forever. The law is a shadow. Christ shines brighter unto the perfect day (Heb. x., 1-10). 10. The glory on the face of Moses was from God. The glory on the face of Jesus was the shining forth of His Deity. He was the very image of God (Matt. xvi., 27; John i., 14; xvii., 5). The more we behold Him, the more we shall become like Him.

DAILY TEXT.

December 14.

Because he hath inclined his ear unto me, therefore will I call upon him as long as I live.—Ps. cxvi., 2.

READABLE PARAGRAPHS

FRIENDLY ADVICE.

'Say old man,' began Marxley, 'that ten spot I loaned you——'

'I haven't forgotten, old man,' interrupted Beroughe. 'Don't worry; I still have it in mind.

'Yes, but don't you think it's about time you relieved your mind?'—Philadelphia 'Press.'

FROM DR. WATSON'S DIARY.

We passed, in the course of an hour, two dead cows and more than fifty dead chickens. A strong smell of gasoline pervaded the atmosphere, and there were wheel tracks in the dust.

Sherlock Holmes became greatly interested.

'Watson,' exclaimed he, after deep thought, 'there has been an automobile along here!'—Louieville 'Courier-Journal.'

A COUGH CURE.

The following old recipe in rhyme relating to a cough cure was written by a woman in Scotland exactly fifty years ago:

In winter time, when coughs prevail
And colds are quickly caught,
And certain cures are apt to fail,
'Tis well to give a thought
To remedies which have been tried
And proved of sterling worth,
In preference. This when applied
You'll own's the best on earth.
Beef suet boiled in milk affords
Relief if taken when
The cough comes on—in other words,
'Twill cure nine out of ten.

A VAUDEVILLE AXIOM.

'Why do you stick to those old jokes?'

'Why shouldn't I?'

'Everybody's heard 'em.'

'That's it. Nothing puts people at ease like knowing just exactly when to laugh.'—Washington 'Herold.'

HIS NEW MOTOR CAR.

He—'Jones says in this letter that his new car is fifty horse-power.'

She—'That is not so. I saw two horses hauling it along the street the other day.'—'Illustrated Bits.'

'I do bless him!' exclaimed a man to a friend. 'He showed confidence in me when the clouds were dark and threatening!' 'In what way?' he was questioned. 'He lent me an ambrella!' was the reply.

UNUM E DUO.

Three youths who were in different cities born,
Did Boston, Newport, and New York adorn
The first in mincing manners far surpassed,
The next in garish dress: in both the last.
The force of Nature could no further go,
To make a dude she joined the former two!

—December 'Bohemian.'

ICE TOOLS

For Dairymen, Farmers, Butchers and Ice Dealers.

PLOUGHS, SAWS, TONGS, BARS, HOOKS, AXES, Etc.

Write for complete catalogue.

ROBERT DONALDSON & SONS.

30 Youville Sq., Montreal, Que.

Tenders for Timber & Stone

Tenders, sealed and endorsed "Tender," addressed to the undersigned, will be received up to noon on MONDAY, 23rd December, 1907, for timber, concrete, stone and macadamizing stone for 1908.

Copies of specifications and tender forms can be had upon application.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

DAVID SEATH,
Secretary-Treasurer,

57 Common street,
Montreal, 9th Dec., 1907.

UNCOMFORTABLE BEDDING

Can be made Clean, Refreshing, Restful.

Crawford & Son,

Bedding Experts,

Tel. Main 3944. 555 WILLIAM ST

A. HODINA,

Practical Shoe Maker,

Repairs Boots, Shoes and Rubbers.

Main 5061, 4 BEAVER HALL HILL.

Horse-shoeing and Blacksmithing.

ALEXANDER LINDSAY,

HORSESHOER AND BLACKSMITH,

57 St. Henry.

Quick Service. Good Work and Low Price

The Boys' Page.

THE CHRISTMAS COMPETITION

Silhouettes and Toys---Nine Prizes in All.



THE PRIZE SILHOUETTES

SILHOUETTES.

First prize—Verna Eldon, Toronto, Ont.—For the best silhouette, a large-sized camera, with two rolls of films to start on.

Second prize—Dorothy Rhynas Coles, Montreal—For the second best silhouette, a farmer's combination knife, containing eight tools, or a small sized box of Rowney's water colors.

Third prize—Clara A. Wilton, Montreal—For the third best silhouette, a two-bladed Rogers jack-knife, or pair of strong cutting shears.

HONORABLE MENTION.

James P. Keith, Montreal.
Isabel McCaw, Montreal.
James P. Keith, Montreal.
Wm. J. Flower, Montreal.
Norman R. Dunlop, Carleton Place, Ont.
Hazel J. Bennet, Montreal.
Catherine R. Dods, Montreal.
J. Scott Parke, Montreal.
Herbert V. Dobson, Fordwich, Ont.
Mamie Youngson, Metropolitan, Ont.

HOME-MADE TOYS.

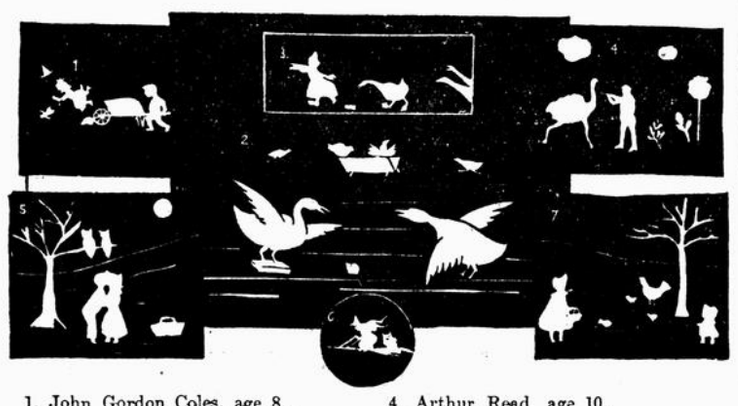
First prize—Don. S. M. Clark, Chatham, N.B.—For the best home-made toy, 'The Boys' Own Annual,' or 'The Girls' Own Annual' for 1907.

Second prize—A. Barlow Whiteside, Lamont, Alta.—For the second best home made toy, 'Ungava Bob,' a new story of a Labrador boy's adventures, by Dillon Wallace, or a safety razor.

Third prize—Alexander Sutherland Murray, Earltown, N.S.—For the third best home-made toy, a Rogers jack-knife, with two blades, or a shield-shaped brooch pin, enamelled in blue and white.

HONORABLE MENTION.

William L. Foster, Upper Granville, N.S.
Harold J. Hunter, St. Etienne de Beauharnois, Que.
Earl C. Kerr, Sherbrooke, Que.
Lillie M. Hunter, St. Etienne de Beauharnois, Que.
Elizabeth Read, Montreal.



1. John Gordon Coles, age 8.
2. John Edward Keith, age 11.
3. Algy Noad, age 9.
4. Arthur Read, age 10.
5. Lloyd Shewan, age 9.
6. Jock Noad, age 12.
7. Muriel Shewan, age 7.

EXTRA PRIZES.

FOR THOSE TWELVE AND UNDER.

First prize—Joan Gordon Coles, Montreal: 'Yoppy: The Autobiography of a Monkey,' by Mollie Lee Clifford.

Second prize—John Edward Keith, Montreal—'Duck Lake,' stories of the Canadian backwoods, by E. Ryerson Young.

Third prize—Algy Noad, De Ramsay, Que.—'A Tale of Two Terriers,' by Chas. Welsh.

HONORABLE MENTION.

Jock Noad, De Ramsay, Que.
Lloyd D. Shewan, Brandon, Man.
Muriel Shewan, Brandon, Man.
Arthur Read, Montreal.
Elsie C. Blair, Hemmingford, Que.

OTHERS COMPETING.
(Over twelve years of age.)

Gladys A. Stewart, Hickson, Ont.; Ernest G. McCabe, Fresno, Cal.; Stella Fizzell, Montreal; Charles Clarke, Hudson Heights, Que.; Melville G. Anderson, Goderich, Ont.; Harvey Davidson, Verna, Ont.; Ross McIntyre, London, Ont.; Edna A. McBain, McDonald's Corners, Ont.; E. W. McEwen, Dewittville, Que.; Laura E. French, Waverly, Ont.; Wm. McDonald, Brookdale, Ont.; Olive Young, Cote des Perron, Que.; E. Edwin Priest, Halifax, N.S.; Raymond S. Gordon, Dewittville, Que.; Christina Meyer, Brookdale, Que.; Stella Larrivée, Montreal; Francesca Larrivée, Montreal; Ethel Dilworth, Malakoff, Ont.; Jean Thompson, Heron's Mills, Ont.; Minnie G. Robertson, Kaslo, B.C.; G. W. Keatley, Plainfield, N.S.; Howard Stalker, Lachute, Que.

(Twelve and under.)

Clarence W. Thorne, Lower Granville, N.S.; Tom Smith, Beach Ridge, Que.; Mary A. Sheppard, Belhaven, Ont.; Lloyd G. Taylor, Salisbury, N.B.; Douglas Scott, Eramosa, Ont.; Alice Read, Montreal; Frank Read, Montreal; Elsie C. Blair, Hemmingford, Que.

(No age given.)

G. G. Cliffe, Central Kingsdean, N.B.; Frank Booth, Toronto; M. K. McLennan, Dalkeith, Ont.; Henry Pollock, Cambria, Ont.; L. B. Cliffe, Central Kingsdean, N.B.; H. Roy Piper, Iona, Ont.; Ethel Piper, Iona, Ont.

OTHERS COMPETING.—TOYS.

Pearl F. Ewing, Walhalla, North Dakota; Christina Meyer, Brookdale, Que.; Emma F. Read, Montreal; A. Edwin Priest, Halifax; Esther Read, Montreal; Anna J. Findlay, Wolseley, Sask.; Elsie C. Blair, Hemmingford, Que.; Robert Gillespie, Galt, Ont.; Philip A. Pollock, Cambria, Que.

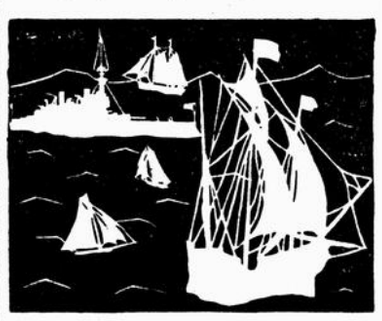
Now, the judges' report. First and foremost it was a genuine surprise to find what splendid work could be done, and by so many, in the way of silhouettes. The judgment is announced, and as that is the main thing only a word or two need be said here. The dividing of the competition, according to age, although it was not in the original plan, seemed an absolute necessity when the judges saw what fine work stood to the credit of the younger ones. They certainly deserved prizes, although they were not perhaps quite so good as some of the better work by the older ones, so we put all those by competitors twelve years old or under in a class by themselves and awarded extra prizes. The youngest in this competition was six years of age, and the oldest seventeen. Judging among the best of the silhouettes by those over twelve was exceedingly difficult. When it comes to sifting out from among fifteen the three very best, the judge's job is not one to be desired, especially when admiring friends look on and say, 'This one certainly should have a prize, and you can't leave these two out, and oh, what a little beauty. I suppose this comes first.'



1. Catherine R. Dods.
2. Wm. J. Flower.
3. J. Scott Parke.
4. Phyllis M. Coles.
5. Hazel J. Bennet.

The judge has to look very stern and say, 'Madam, it is impossible to make three prizes go round to four people,' or something to that effect. The result is that the judge is inevitably regarded with looks of pained reproach by the advocates of the various rejected silhouettes, when the choice is narrowed down to three. Every point counted in so close a contest and the originality of the prizewinners was a marked point in their favor. Special notice must be given to the silhouette on 'Hey Diddle Diddle,' by Phyllis M. Coles. This kept persistently creeping back into the prize list for its perfection of detail, and was quick to captivate many a first glance. However, it put forward no claim to originality and was at last placed aside. Another one that stood alone was 'Noah's Ark,' a large silhouette nearly three feet by two, in which the many animals were very well done.

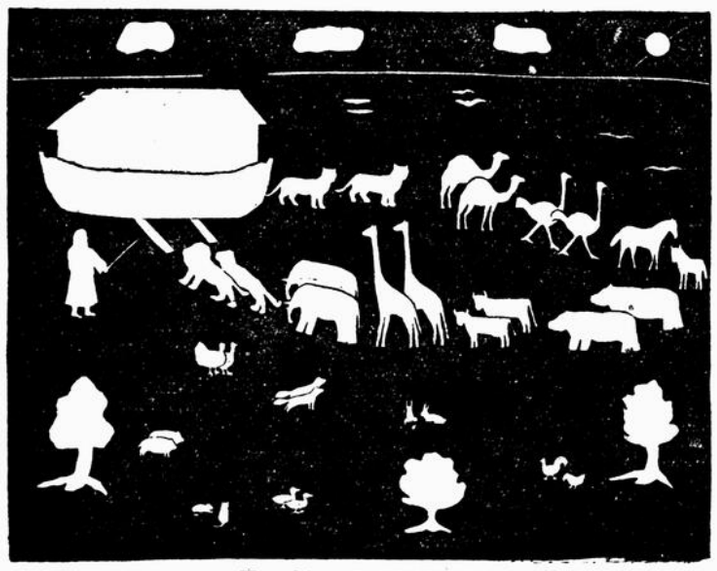
About the toys. Of these, there were not nearly so many, but while the honors in the silhouettes went largely to the girls, the boys came out best with the toys. While they were coming in, there was a feeling abroad that the B. P. editor was having too good a time. it felt like a continuous run of birthdays and the toys were heartily admired by all. They mean, too, a lot of fun for the little shut-in ones of the Children's Memorial Hospital. The first prize went to a man o' war, the second to a bright red two-horse sleigh, the third to an ingenious wooden pistol. An appealing cosy buff and white pussy put in a claim for the third, but we finally stroked it down and gave it a place among the honorable mentions. Others in this list were a set of doll's furniture (table, sofa, and chairs, a toy jardiniere stand, exceedingly well done, an upholstered sofa, seven inches long, and a bobsleigh, whose only fault was its frailty. There were also among the other toys a white lamb, a puzzle rattle, a little ladder, a hickory nut witch, and a crocheted doll's tuque.



Hon. Men.—Herbert V. Dobson.



Hon. Men.—Mamie Youngson.



Hon. Men.—Isabel McCaw.

DOES AN EDUCATION PAY?

Does it pay an acorn to become an oak?

Does it pay to escape being a rich ignoramus?

Does it pay to fit oneself for a superior position?

Does it pay to open a little wider the door of a narrow life?

Does it pay to learn to make life a glory instead of a grind?

Does it pay to add power to the lens of the microscope or telescope?

Does it pay to taste the exhilaration of feeling one's power unfold?

Does it pay to know how to take the dry, dreary drudgery out of life?

Does it pay a rosebud to open its petals and fling out its beauty to the world?

Does it pay to push one's horizon farther out in order to get a wider outlook, a clear vision?

Does it pay to learn how to centre thought with power, how to marshal one's mental force effectively? —'Success.'

A polite man is one who listens with interest to things he knows all about, when they are told by a person who knows nothing about them.—Duc de Morny.

1. Catherine R. Dods.
2. Wm. J. Flower.
3. J. Scott Parke.
4. Phyllis M. Coles.
5. Hazel J. Bennet.

JUST FOR FUN.

No crow leaves his place without caws.

Fruit preservers know no such word as 'fail.' Their motto is, 'I can.'

Farmers like to raise 'small fruits,' but not small potatoes.

A mule, like lightning, 'never strikes twice in the same place.' The reason is that the same place is never there afterward.

Of the one thousand graduates from our colleges, only one hundred make for themselves a name. These are the baseball pitchers, football bumpers and crack oarsmen.

It is all right to be concerned about making a fortune for yourself, if, at the same time, you have a care not to make misfortune for others.—'Lookout.'

PUZZLES.

SQUARE.

A month. Cost. Stiff. Decoration on cakes. A shelf.

DECAPITATION PUZZLE.

I am something to see. Cut off my head and I ask a question. Now behead me, add a vowel to my tail, and I am in debt. Cut off my head, and I stand for you and me. Double my tail, and I am very small indeed.

CHARADE.

My first is a boy's name. My second a metal. My third is in the country. My whole a well-known book.

Subtraction.—
1. Dove, doe.
2. Blow, bow.
3. Cool, coo.
4. Lady, lay.

Transpositions.—1. Spelt—slept. 2. Tape—peat. 3. Trap—part.

Answers to Last Week's Puzzles.

Anagrams on Birds.—Linnet. Pelican. Starling. Corncrake. Blackbird.

Answers to puzzles of Nov. 23 have been received from Myrtle Ross, Alberton, P.E.I. The charade was wrong, but the acrostic was correct, the only correct answer to it that has come in.

Isabel M. Grant, Springville, N.S., sent the correct answers to the puzzles of Nov. 30. Minnie B. Alward, Butternut Ridge, N.B., failed to guess the diamond, but guessed the others correctly.

Answers to last week's puzzles have been received from George Reid and Fred. B. Hayden, Montreal.

INDOOR AND OUTDOOR DEPARTMENT

Hunters in Many Lands.

VIII.—A STORY FROM MAINE.

In every party of hunters going into the big woods, that is, if there are more than two or three in the party, there will always be some who have never been there before, whose ideas of hunting, still hunting and trailing are based largely on the records (?) left by J. Fennimore Cooper, or such less famous writers as Harry Castleman, Oliver Optic and other charmers of youthful hearts and imaginations. They go to some store where sportsmen's outfits are furnished to order without limit, and cheerfully put out with everything that the honest looking salesman tells them is absolutely necessary for an outing trip, with the result that they might make a tour of the world and be prepared, at a minute's notice, to camp in the heart of a big city, or tent out in the most forsaken lands ever ventured into by sportsmen of this century—or any other.

On our last trip we had one such novice along. He was not exactly what one would call reserved, indeed his very openness—of voice—left much to be desired on the part of the old veterans of our party. Quiet intimations were of no avail, and finally we decided, in a brief, but spirited conference during his temporary absence from the party, that we should let him run his rig till bedtime, when we would show him a thing or two about camping in the woods.

On the trip I mention we left Bangor shortly after three in the morning, and after a most comfortable breakfast, got away for the last stage of the journey about seven o'clock. Consequently, we arrived at camp in good season and put in a hard day getting things settled, and exploring the country, with a view to selecting the territory to be hunted the next day, that no two divisions of our party might get near enough to each other to make any mistakes, and cause any fatalities.

We didn't have to wait for the noon whistle to blow before we were hungry, and as soon as Guide Norton could get dinner ready it was hustled onto the table, and it went out of sight like a toy balloon that some kid has forgotten to hold the string of. Then we paired off, and apparently, by accident, the tenderfoot fell to my share, and that afternoon I put him through about as stiff a course of spurts, in the way of a woods tramp, as ever a man got in a half day's outing. There was method in my madness, however, for I wanted him to be good and tired, and ready for the next lesson in his initiatory degree. After supper we sat around the cheerful open stove in the front room of the camp, whih was arranged in two rooms on the ground floor, and a half floor above, so that the sleeping loft was open, allowing the heat of the stove to warm both sitting and bedroom at the same time. Among the paraphernalia brought by our know-it-all tenderfoot, was a new and warm sleeping bag, and he was quite elated that his was the only bag in the crowd. [illegible] camping comfort became [illegible] begun to attract attention [illegible] side, somewhat contemptuously had never used one of the [illegible] and this really gave us the [illegible] for the trick we played on [illegible]

Telling him, with a [illegible] sleepy, for he must have [illegible] tired, that it was so near [illegible] we wouldn't ask him to [illegible] we sent him off to bed [illegible] the little ladder to help him in the particular bed [illegible] to him. We had already [illegible] by adding an extra quilt to [illegible] of the other three beds [illegible] rather dark up there, [illegible] that fact when I helped him [illegible] sleeping bag between [illegible] told him to undress [illegible] and slide in, after which I [illegible] up as carefully as [illegible] done and left the room [illegible] ready too hot for comfort [illegible] bed.

There were two games [illegible] evening, one was that of [illegible] ing fire going, and as we [illegible] dow open a bit it was quite [illegible] on the floor. The [illegible] room and, of course, [illegible] grew hotter and hotter [illegible] hear the weary sleeper [illegible] and twist and mutter [illegible] adjust himself to the [illegible] and probably wonder [illegible] made him so unable [illegible] he was so tired.

That was a long game [illegible] we were decidedly tired [illegible] just had to see it through [illegible] fore we could think of [illegible] finally human nature could [illegible] more, and with a yell and a [illegible] white-robed apparition [illegible] waiting crowd in the sitting [illegible] only striking color about it being [illegible] and two hands that might have [illegible] to a lobster of the deep sea. We [illegible] course, hastily shut the door, and [illegible] somebody helped him get rubbed [illegible] and change his clothing another [illegible] off upstairs and removed the extra [illegible] fortables, so that when he once more [illegible] turned to his bed, he found it in [illegible] mal condition, except for his [illegible] sleeping bag. That he promptly [illegible] up, to dry off, and for the balance [illegible] the night slept the sleep of the weary.

'A mean trick,' do I hear someone say? Well, maybe, but it was effective, for although he never acted as if he suspected any trick, it was noticeable after that that he was ready to take advice from any of the older members of the party, and in fact sought it before venturing in unknown paths. The boasts regarding the superior quality of his outfit were conspicuous by their absence. He developed into a useful camp mate, and was cordially welcomed for several years as one of the members of the jolliest party that ever camped on Upper Dobsis.—'Maine Sportsman.'

BIG BUDGET FROM BUSY BOYS.

No need to comment on these letter. They come from boys who 'know a good thing when they see it.' How about you?

I received the watch and chain this evening all right. I like it fine, and it is running all right. Thank you for sending it so quickly. I am well pleased with it, and think I am well paid.—Irving J. W. Wye, S——, Ont.

I received the fountain pen alright, and thank you very much for it. I think it is a nice present for so little work—Mrs. Wm. Wight, McP. F.——.

I received the dozen 'Canadian Pictorials.' They sold like wild-fire. Send on another half dozen, so that I can get my camera.—G. W. Elms, B. R——, Nfld.

I received my jack-knife, and I am well pleased with it. How much is it worth? I was offered fifty cents for it before I undid it.—Samuel Hutchings, J—— F.——, Ont.

I like the pen fine. I think it is a dandy good pen.—Fred. Grant McGregor, K——, Ont.

I received my premium knife for selling the 'Canadian Pictorial' on Saturday, and was very much pleased with it. I think it is a beautiful knife, and many thanks for it. Everyone that has seen it thinks it is a beauty, for so little work.—Flora V. Leeper, N——, Ont.

I received the watch some time since. I am very much pleased with it, and do not know how you can give such a handsome premium for a small amount of work. You have my sincere thanks.—Arthur Matheson, D——, P.E.I.

I received camera last night, and I am very well pleased with it. Thank you very much.—Harry Shufelt, B——, Que.

I received the 'watch' premium all right. Am well pleased with it; it keeps good time, looks well, and is certainly worth the amount of work I took to get it.—William R. Bird, A——, N.S.

I received the stamp, and was very much pleased, and I think it worth selling a hundred papers for.—C. Edward Dewar, St. G.——, N.B.

I received my fountain pen, and don't see how you can afford them. Could have sold it for $3.60, but did not.—Haskett Burton, C——, Ont.

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of the watch you sent me. I think it is a real beauty. It keeps good time, and I don't know how you can give them away for so little money.—Percy Oliver, A——, P.E.I.

I am very well pleased with my watch and thank you very much for your promptness in sending it.—Harold Blaney, W——, Man.

I received the watch to-day, and think it is a dandy. I consider I am well paid for my trouble. Thanking you for your favor.—Wm. J. Jameson, W——, Que.

I have received the fountain pen, and I think it is a very beautiful cover and a good pen to write with. I am pleased with it—Archie Clive Stockton, C——, Alta.

I am in receipt of camera from you. I think it is a very nice present to give, and am very much pleased with it.—Scuthern, St. T.——, Ont.

I just received the fountain pen you sent me, and was glad to get it. I never thought it would be near as good as it was. I think it is as good as any I have seen that cost twice as much.—Hugh Hepburn, V——, Man.

Would you kindly forward four 'Canadian Pictorials,' which I agree to obtain reward offered by you for fountain pen. I am very pleased with watch, which is going fine and a good time, far above what I [illegible] Thanking you in anticipation.—P. Mang, H——, via Balgonie, Sask.

I received my watch and chain right, and think it is a dandy. I would not take $5.00 for it. I think some of the boys around here will be trying it too.—Wesley Hutchinson, R——, Ont.

'Pictorials' came all right. Having sore foot, I was unable to get out to sell, but my little sister, six years old, sold them all in less than three hours. Also everybody she asked took one.—Ethel A. Wright, N——, B.C.

I received my camera, and am well pleased with it. Please send me four 'Canadian Pictorials.'—Ernest T[illegible] B——, Ont.

HOW TO DO IT.

IF YOU want to be in line for fine premiums—a lot to choose from, and for a package of 'Pictorials' to start on, our latest enlarged premium list, necessary information.

'All that other boys can do, why with promptness should not you?'

Address, JOHN DOUGALL & SON, 'Witness' Block, Montreal. Agents for 'Canadian Pictorial.'

P.S.—Montreal city boys can earn on same terms as others, but must call at 'Witness' Office for supplies, and be prepared to pay part cash in advance.

Cameras, Knives, Watches, Pens, Paint Boxes, Cuff Links, etc., etc.

THE WORLD'S WELFARE.

MARVELS IN COREA

(Rev. E. F. Hall in 'The New York Observer.')

The Coreans are taught that every Christian must become a missionary to his own people, in that he must tell the story of Christ's love to those who have never heard it. When he is examined for admission to the Church he is asked whether he has done so or not. If not, he is usually continued on the waiting list until he can give evidence of his sincerity by having proclaimed the Gospel in so far as he understands it to others who know it not. This has become a settled policy with the Corea Mission, and the Coreans so far understand it that it is one of the first things which they learn in regard to a Christian's active service. On a recent trip into the country a church-member came to me at the close of service and said:

'Pastor, when can you go over to start a new group of Christians? About seven miles from here some believers are meeting every week and the missionary has never visited them.'

In reply to my inquiry, he said they had been meeting regularly for about two months. I asked him in regard to the beginning of the 'group.' He told me that a man from that village had heard the Gospel in Seoul, had purchased a New Testament, and had decided to believe. He gathered his family and friends together in his own home and they began worshipping.

'But,' I said, 'who leads them in their worship and teaches them the Bible?'

'Some of us go from this Church every Sabbath and every Wednesday night, and although we are ignorant and weak in the faith, we teach them the best we know how.' This is a sample of the way in which churches are springing up spontaneously all over Corea.

A year ago our Mission reported six hundred and twenty-eight meeting places where worship was regularly held. This year seven hundred and sixty-seven are reported, an increase of one hundred and thirty-nine or 22 percent. During the same time the number of adherents had increased from 44,587 to 59,787, an increase of 15,200, or 34 percent. These 'groups' have sprung up because of the direct evangelistic work of the native Christians. One of the gratifying things in connection with this phase of the work is that at the Bible training classes men have pledged themselves to spend a definite number of days during the coming year in going to heathen villages other than their own to preach the Gospel. This has resulted in the broad seed-sowing from which there has been a speedy and rich harvest.

The marvellous rapidity with which the Church in Corea has increased may be seen from the fact that in 1887 when the Lord's Supper was first administered seven Coreans partook of it. Now, twenty years later, in our Mission alone there are more than 15,000 communicants, and if the same proportion holds in the other missions working in Corea it is safe to say that there are at least 30,000 people who partake of the Lord's Supper.

The growth of the Church may be appreciated if we consider some concrete cases. When I visited the city of Pyeng Yang, four years ago, there was one Presbyterian church, with a congregation of 1,500 people. Ten years previous to that time the congregation numbered twelve. Within the past four years three churches have been set off from the parent church, and two more are about to be organized. Still the original church building is far too small to accommodate the worshippers. The plan which has been adopted in many places where the church buildings are too small has also been adopted here. The men and the women meet separately for worship, so that the large church has at one hour on the Sabbath Day a congregation of 1,500 men and at another hour a congregation of 1,500 women.

Let us consider another case. In the far north of Corea is the little village of Sun Chun with a population of three thousand people. Six years ago it was decided to open a new station at that place. There being no railway, it was a journey of three days from Pyeng Yang. There a few missionaries went and 'buried' themselves, as some people in America would say. Last year the building in which the meetings were held had become so crowded that it was found necessary to divide the congregation, the men and women meeting separately. A new church building has been erected which will seat fifteen hundred people, and it is well filled every Sabbath.

Nor is this all. From Sun Chun, as a centre, the missionaries and natives have been working a large district in which there are now one hundred and two regular meeting places, twenty-four new 'groups' having been started during the past year. The railway running north from Fu-san to connect with the Trans-Siberian Railway passes through Sun Chun, and is on the direct line of travel between Japan and Paris. The 'buried' missionaries have been discovered and the Christian Church, learning of what God has wrought through their efforts during these few years, is now giving glory to him because he called that little band to separate itself from the world.

A BIBLE-STUDYING CHURCH.

The desire of the Coreans for a knowledge of the Bible becomes evident when we consider the Bible classes which are held every year. At the time of the Corean New Year, when the people take a vacation for about two weeks, it has been found an opportune time, since the native Christians have given over the heathen festivities connected with that season, to gather the men together for Bible study. The missionaries are grouped together at centres, where they have their homes, hospitals and advanced schools. From these centres each missionary works a large district, and at the time of the New Year's Bible class he invites the men of the churches under his care to come to the station for Bible training.

From small beginnings these classes have grown to such large proportions that it has been found difficult to secure enough teaching force, for instance, at Fusan two hundred men were gathered last New Year's Day; at Taiku, five hundred men; at Seoul, more than four hundred men; at Chai Ryong, six hundred men; at Pyeng Yang, a thousand men, and at Sun Chun, where the missionaries 'buried' themselves, more than thirteen hundred men came to study the Bible. Classes for women are also held during the year, and though not as large as the men's classes, number, in some cases, more than five hundred. Many other Bible study classes are also held; in fact, each church has become a Bible studying centre. As far as possible, missionaries, assisted by the native helpers, hold Bible classes in various parts of their districts, and still other classes are held by the native helpers alone.

In the territory of Pyeng Yang last year, in addition to the Bible classes conducted by the missionaries, the natives alone held 192 classes, at which the attendance approximated ten thousand. One of the first things which the Corean does when he decides to believe is to purchase a New Testament, consequently the demand for the Bible has far outrun the ability of the Bible societies to furnish copies in sufficient numbers to meet the need. Last year people had been waiting for months to purchase New Testaments, and when an edition of twenty thousand was ordered before one word was printed the entire edition had been sold, and more copies were wanted. It has been estimated that the total number of professing Christians connected with all Protestant societies working in Corea was ninety thousand last year, and that now the number has increased to approximately a hundred and fifty thousand. This means that it will be some months yet before the Bible societies can catch up with the orders, and if the number of Christians continues to increase in this ratio how the demand can be met it is hard to see.

A SELF-SUPPORTING CHURCH.

On many mission fields the attempt has been made to induce the native Christians to support their own churches and schools. The policy of 'self-support' has been adopted by our Corean mission and it has been so successful as to have passed beyond the experimental stage. It is our policy never to give any money to a country church, either to aid in the erection of a building or to pay the running expenses. During the last year a hundred and sixty houses of worship have been erected, an increase of sixty-one percent over the number in existence a year ago. These are not American buildings, but are built after the style of the Corean houses, most of them having straw thatched roofs and mud walls. We believe that it is far better for them to erect houses of worship such as they are able to pay for, rather than to set before them a style of expensive building which would demand the use of board funds, and would create the feeling on their part that Christianity demanded material things far beyond their ability to provide.

Only in the case of large churches, built at the station centres, has it been permitted to use funds to help pay the cost of erection, and then only after each case has been decided on its merits by the annual meeting of the Mission. Such was the case in the erection of the large church at Sun Chun, when the Mission voted to allow the missionaries to secure money equal to one-third of the cost of the building from foreign sources. The building though large enough to accommodate 1,500 people was built after the Corean style of architecture, and, as is customary in Corea the people sit on the floor. During the last year the Corean churches of our Mission contributed for buildings and repairs, $15,421.60 and for church and congregational expenses $16,376.43. If we add to this amount what was paid by them for maintaining their schools and the gifts to home and foreign missions we find that the total native contributions amounted to more than $40,000, as against $27,418 the year previous.

The term 'Rice Christians' has sometimes been employed of converts to Christianity in heathen lands. What has already been stated in regard to self-support must show to anyone that this term cannot be justly applied to the Coreans. We believe that the Church will be a stronger Church if the people pay for their Gospel privileges, for we are not merely seeking to evangelize the Coreans, but to develop a self-reliant people who shall be able to manage their own Church affairs, and become in time independent of foreign support.

In this connection it may be stated further that very little literature is given to the Coreans. We believe that they will appreciate the value of the Bible and other books more, if they purchase them. At one bookstore in Seoul during the past year the Christians bought more than $550 worth. At the bookstore in Pyeng Yang the sales reached more than $1,000. People always like to help those who help themselves, and we believe that the efforts on the part of the Coreans to pay for their churches and schools is one of the strongest reasons why we should help them to do the things which they are not able to do for themselves. Our board last year gave, for the support of its work in Corea, $107,000; the Coreans contributed $40,000.

A PRAYING CHURCH.

There is not space in this article to speak of the great spiritual revival, producing wonderful ethical results in the correcting of individual lives, of which the Church in America has already learned something. It seems just to conclude that the revival was owing, in great part, to the volume of prayer which for a long time had been going up from the native Christian hearts. The following examples are characteristic of the prayer life of the Corean Church:

On a recent visit to a country church I found that the people had been meeting in the church for prayer and Bible study every night for two years; in another church they had been meeting for the same purpose for two months; in another nearby church they had caught the spirit of persistent prayer and had that day decided to meet at the church every night for prayer. A man came from a country village to my study to talk about Church matters, and in the course of our conversation he told me that the Christians were meeting together at the church every night for prayer and Bible study. I asked him how many people, and he said:

'From twenty to forty.'

'And how long have you been meeting every night?'

'Ever since the church was organized.'

'And how long is that?'

'More than ten years.'

Is it any wonder that that whole village is Christian, and that during the recent revival those people received the outpouring of the Holy Spirit? Similar instances can be multiplied over and again, to show that the Corean church acts on the apostolic injunction—'To pray without ceasing.'

THREE THOUSAND MIAO PEOPLE CONVERTED.

Mrs. S. Pollard, of China, in a recent meeting, said:—'I suppose you have all heard of the wonderful revival among the strange Miao aborigines of the province of Yunnan, China. We didn't go to the Miao people. They came to us. We did not like the looks of them at first. They were not too clean. We were inclined to be suspicious of them. We did not understand them, and they did not understand us. We thought that they might have some ulterior motive. But it is four or five years since they came to us, and we have not found any ulterior motive yet. They came to us in swarms, and filled our kitchen and bedrooms, and every room in the house. They brought their own food, and slept on the floors. We had Miao everywhere. When their food was exhausted they went away for more, but while they were away others were coming. We did not know a word of their language. There was no use to give them Chinese books. It would be like giving French books to English children. But we set our wits to work, and reduced their language to writing. Then we got blackboards, and taught them their A B. C. They were so deeply interested that they kept us up until three o'clock in the morning teaching them. At last we decided to go to them. We did so and they have accepted Christ by hundreds and thousands. You should see them making bricks and building chapels and school-houses and studying their lessons, and pointing others to Christ. They are beginning to teach other tribes. About three thousand of them have professed conversion, and ten of them are training as Christian workers. They have erected five chapels. All this in the last four years.'—'Christian Herald.'

For Diseases of the Skin

The one common feature of nearly all skin diseases is itching, annoying and oftentimes almost unendurable itching.

The strong point about Dr. Chase's Ointment is that by reason of its remarkable soothing qualities it relieves itching from the moment it is applied.

But Dr. Chase's Ointment does more than this. It is composed of the greatest healing ingredients known to science, and its healing powers are often described as magical.

Allaying the inflammation, relieving the itching and gradually and naturally healing the raw, flaming flesh, Dr. Chase's Ointment is the most effective treatment for eczema and salt rheum that was ever discovered.

There are many kinds of eczema, and nearly all itching skin diseases come under this head. In children it is known as teething eczema, and many a fond mother will tell you with heartfelt gratitude of how her little one was rescued from torturing, itching eczema by the use of this great ointment.

Dr. Chase's Ointment, 60 cents a box, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

HOME-MADE MEDICINE

Said to Relieve Kidney Trouble and Rheumatism

One ounce Fluid Extract Dandelion;

One ounce Compound Salatone;

Four ounces Compound Syrup Sarsaparilla;

Mixed and taken in teaspoonful doses after meals and at bedtime, is stated by a prominent physician to give most excellent results in kidney or urinary afflictions, and also in rheumatism and sciatica. The mixture opens the clogged pores of the kidneys, thus assisting them in their work of filtering all waste and poisonous matter from the blood, and expels these in the urine. To allow this poisonous matter to remain means that it will settle in the muscular tissues or joints, and cause the untold misery known as rheumatism.

The mixture is composed of harmless vegetable ingredients which can be purchased at any good drug store, and mixed at home.

Anyone suffering from any of these afflictions will no doubt be pleased to learn of so simple and highly recommended remedy.

LOG OF THE SS. 'STRATHCONA'

Dear Mr. Editor:—

By the time we reached Battle Hospital again we had a full complement, for we had picked up a boy with abdominal abscess from appendicitis, yet another orphan girl, and a man whom we needed at the Hospital. As there were several cases to be watched after operation day, it was necessary to leave my Boston surgeon colleague while we hurried on south. This time we loaded with winter supplies, and shipped fifty barrels of whale meat for the southern dog team, to say nothing of seven dogs who kept things lively until we once more were at St. Anthony wharf.

This journey would have been a simple one, but in towing the small motor launch across the forty miles of Straits we met a strong head wind and sea, and to save her, as she filled with water, we had to run back to the Labrador coast. In some sense this seemed fortunate. For into the harbor in which we went, and which we had been unable to visit this summer owing to stress of work, we found one or two cases that needed us badly. Besides, the balance of the time till daylight left, we spent in the now baled-out launch finding some ducks for dinner, which we needed badly. I have had no personal experience of this launch before. My colleagues having always to do with their own launches, but for this coast I think there is no question that the kerosine motor is better than the gasoline. For the same amount of horse-power it seems to give us less speed than we were led to suppose they would develop. But this may be owing to the heavy class of boat we have to put the motors into, seeing that they have to do almost all open sea work. To us light river built boats would be useless. We have had three going this summer practically without interruption or anxiety to ourselves, and we can everywhere and at all times obtain the necessary fuel at a minimum cost. It has been quite unnecessary to employ engineers, and our own young fishermen have easily adapted themselves to all the work that is required, like ducklings to water.

The extra rough weather that had prevailed during the end of September had led us to fear that our long journey down the Gulf to our fourth hospital might have to be postponed altogether if October served us in the same way. We had to call with a helpless arthritic patient in the Straits of Belle Isle, and then to cross and pick up the Harrington stores on the north side, and had estimated that a fortnight would be occupied at least on this long round of five hundred miles. But the first fortnight of October fell flat calm both day and night so that the sailing vessels could scarcely move from harbor to harbor, and a clear week was saved by our turning night into day for steaming purposes. Moreover, the excellent moon offered that which is denied to mariners on this coast—the light of night for entering harbors. To our great delight we heard at Harrington that the Canadian Government have arranged for a fortnightly mail steamer in future to visit the place. This, of course, means paying an increased subsidy for the boat to go two hundred miles further west. But it means the opening up of this lower part of Quebec, and is a step on which the government is to be congratulated—a step which ought to have been taken many years ago. However, we believe it is the beginning of better things in store and we are profoundly grateful to the department. As the hospital is now ready except for the plumbing and heating, the nurse and caretaker have moved in, and our volunteer engineer, who is making the completion of this hospital his winter's work, has also gone into residence.

For some strange reason the fishery in this district has been exceptionally poor, while 100 miles east such a good fishery has not been known for thirty years. Cod in great shoals were literally rolling on the rocks and could be baled out in dip nets, much in the way described by our friend Cartwright, a hundred years ago, who states that he was afraid to put his fingers into the water for fear of the ravenous codfish which immediately tried to bite them off. The language of this pioneer seems to have been somewhat picturesque.

The good people of Harrington had partly cleared of mud, and drained, a large lake at the top of a hill above the hospital, with a view to giving them a permanent water supply. They had also hauled out their quota of winter wood, which on the erection of the hospital they promised to supply voluntarily with firing as their share towards the contributions. A most valuable share it is, and one which involves considerable labor and some sacrifice on the part of the people. For wood is by no means easy to get there, and as everywhere else, and like everything else, is rapidly retiring before the increasing population. The plot of land here had also been surveyed, and we picked up a derelict electrical engineer who was seeking board and lodging in return for what work he could do in order that he might enjoy a winter in Labrador. We were able to find him a nice little place 120 miles to the south, where they were more than glad of his services for teaching the children, and where he will no doubt obtain all the food he requires. For there are no less than two cows in this small community—the only cows in Labrador.

We were able at Forean to make all the necessary winter preparations for the trained nurse for the winter who for six months will take up the work so ably commenced, and which has proved so obviously valuable by the volunteers from the John Hopkins' Hospital.

Our insatiable craving for dogs added five more to our team at this place. For, though the deer are to arrive before our winter work commences, these animals are so invaluable that we dare not risk being short until the deer have demonstrated their capacities.

One poor fisherman died in hospital on our last night for the year in Labrador. But all our other cases were doing well, and we left with the feeling that though we have not accomplished one-half we should have liked, we have yet been able to make arrangements to relieve many who otherwise would have had to suffer and die unaided.

Don't Neglect That Cough!

Quickly Cure It By Inhaling "Catarrhozone," the Delightful Pine-Air Cure.



The enormous amount of testimony from doctors, ministers, and professional people of all classes proves that Catarrhozone is distinctly the best and safest cure for coughs, bronchitis and catarrh.

You inhale soothing pine essences to the places that are sore, and relief follows at once. Permanent cure in every case is guaranteed.

Miss Etta J. Yuill, well known in Great Village, Nova Scotia, found Catarrhozone superior to all other remedies; it cured her of bronchial catarrh after all else failed: 'I have certainly recommended Catarrhozone to a large number of people because I found it cured bronchial colds and strengthened my throat after severe suffering. Catarrhozone is pleasant and invigorating and bound to cure those who use it.

'ETTA J. YUILL.'

Another strong statement comes from a well-known teacher in Montreal, Mr. Dubois, of 247 Delivelle street, Montreal, who says:

'I desire to publicly state that I have been radically cured of the worst possible catarrh by Catarrhozone. Cold and bronchial irritation I couldn't shake till Catarrhozone was applied—it cured.'

No doubt about Catarrhozone in your case. Get the large $1.00 outfit; it's guaranteed; small (trial) size 25c. All dealers or N. C. Polson & Co., Kingston, Ont., and Hartford, Conn., U.S.A.

Yet another series of operations waited us on our final return to St. Anthony, and even during the process a practically moribund fisherman from Conche, to the south of us, was brought in by a schooner. An immediate operation, however, saved him, and he and his brother are now rejoicing at the thought of getting home again.

A great deal of work had been done in our absence, and owing to the extreme kindness of many friends, the Guest House, the Industrial outfit, and many other valuable additions to the work which had never been dreamt of when the Settlement was commenced, are now practicable. Land had been cleared—a road cut, and our indefatigable Irish volunteer friend had stacked quite a lot of peat for the winter burning. Stoves had been erected, chimneys built, an engine purchased from an old fishing vessel, was contentedly cutting up the winter supply of wood, and all that appeared necessary before leaving for St. John's was to run into the Bay and bring out some wood cut for us last winter.

The weather still held beautifully fine, and before daylight on Monday, the 21st, we anchored, as we thought, in a harbor which our past experience justified us in considering safe in all winds. After mid-day, with some friends, I left the 'Strathcona' with a load of lumber and provisions for a winter tilt, built half way between the stations on the north and south side of the bay. Soon after 12 o'clock that same night it seemed as if we had met with hopeless disaster. A circular storm of extraordinary violence swept over this section of the coast. The 'Strathcona' was driven ashore high and dry, after bumping on a rocky point, where she would inevitably have been lost, probably with all hands, had not the captain adopted the unusual method of driving her full speed astern over the dangerous point. In the morning she lay high and dry, so that the crew could walk ashore. The ropes and spars were coated with ice as thick as a man's leg. The launch, fifteen miles away, was blown up among the bushes and sunken. A large schooner just to the north of us, with 1,400 quintals of fish on board, was smashed to pieces. A schooner anchored close to the launch was a total wreck, with everything gone, and we have already heard of several other losses. From St. Anthony we heard that our boats were beaten to pieces against the wharf, and so high was the tide driven by the force of the wind, that a bore ran in far enough to carry one boat clean over the wharf. For three days we patiently waited for assistance, eking out the supply of food that we had intended only to last for 24 hours. We were eating our biscuit when we learned from the crew of the 'Strathcona,' who came up to look for us in a borrowed trap boat, that they were in an even worse condition than we were ourselves. On Friday morning we were able to secure the friendly services of a trader, so abandoning our launch, with 17 men we set out to have yet another try to save our little steamer. The men had been at it night and day, under the guidance of the captain, who had neither been to bed nor taken off his clothes since Monday, and, indeed, all hands were fairly beaten out. Fortunately again the unexpected had happened. The wind had veered once again in the direction that had previously proved fatal—another bore had been driven up with the high roll from the sea, and the hawsers and lines hauled tight on the winch and the various arrangements of blocks and tackles had jerked the vessel into deep water once more. As I write to you, Mr. Editor, we are afloat once again and steaming on our last journey for the year. There is no water in the well, and the engines are working perfectly. We have salved the launch and are towing her hull into safety, and we have on board the largest crowd we have ever had—carrying back those who have come to help us in our hour of stress.

It is indeed with grateful hearts we shall gather to-night, and our friends at the hospital, who must be thinking we are lost, will no doubt share with us the satisfaction which we could never have had if it had all been plain sailing.

Of course, the vessel will have to be surveyed, and the repairs on the twisted and strained deck will have to be undertaken before we can be fully satisfied in setting out for another year's work in 1908. But the experiences have by no means all been thrown away. It is after all but another lesson from the voyage of life, and it is in God's mercy that he does not mete out an unending series of soft things. Adversity comes to the king in his palace as well as to the poor man in his cottage. It comes to those in safety, so called on the land, as to those in peril on the sea. To each the Great Father has some lesson to teach when these things come along. Our own impotence is a good thing for us to know. It teaches us that in the hey day of life, as well as in its eventide, there is a help and a comfort that is not our own. And he who goes through life without this knowledge misses, it seems to me, one of its most precious experiences. He is a stronger and better man for them, and will do better and truer work than he who is a carpet knight, and is artificially enabled to tread ever on a bed of roses. Our prayer at least is, not that we may escape adversities, but that we may learn to interpret them rightly.

WILFRED T. GRENFELL, C.M.G., M.D.

'WITNESS' LABRADOR FUND.

Received for the maintenance of the launch:—

'Sympathy,' Quebec	$ 5.00
Goodwin Russell, Charing Cross, Ont.	1.00
Mrs. Wm. Thompson, Nantyre, Ont.	.20
Received for the cots:—	
Sunshine Helping Club, Lorne Park Mission, Ont.	1.00
Little Helpers Great Village	.50
Previously acknowledged	955.38
Total received up to Dec. 10	$963.28

Address all subscriptions for Dr. Grenfell's work to 'Witness' Labrador Fund, John Dougall & Son, 'Witness' office, Montreal, indicating with the gift whether it is for launch or cots.

THE PRICE OF A BIBLE.

Many have asked questions about the price of Bibles and hymn-books. Miss Mary L. Daniels, Harpoot, Turkey, answers such questions in a letter addressed to our patrons:

'Spending Sunday in a village near us, I noticed that the men sat under the trees with nothing to read. I had a few tracts in my hand, and went up to them, saying, "Who wishes to read?" Oh, how eagerly they reached out their hands, and said, "Give me one!" The women sat in the doors and gossiped. They could not read. I sat down by them and a crowd gathered, and I read a little story from a tract in Armenian.

'We have between thirty and forty girls, most of them orphans, who are teaching in various places. This year I started a small circulating library for the teacher to use among the girls and brides. Would that I had the money to loan a few books to each girl who goes out to teach.

'Think of a village in which there is one newspaper taken. Think of a village in which there are no newspapers and no books. Can you imagine such a place? I have seen many such places. Do you wonder that the people are sad and ignorant, and think of little except their work? What have they to elevate them?

'Years ago Miss Wheeler started a circulating library in our school, but it was consumed at the time of the massacre. We now have several hundred books, but we have five hundred pupils. The day pupils can secure translations of French novels. We must put good literature into their hands and homes. Will you not help us to do this?

'Bibles are cheap, but many mothers are too poor to buy bread for their children. Can they buy Bibles and hymn-books. "The entrance of thy word giveth light." Many of our day pupils have no Bibles of their own, and some of our boarders do not own them. Often an appeal comes from a village for a Bible. Can you not help us to answer these appeals? At the time of the massacre our girls left their clothing and jewellery, but carried their Bibles when they fled.

'We need food and clothing for the poor; we need money for tuition and board; but greater than these needs is the need for money for Bibles. The price of a small Bible is 44 cents; of a reference Bible, 88 cents; of a small hymn-book, 22 cents. I can use almost any number if I have them for use in the villages, and I can use forty or fifty here in the school. Will you not help send the Word of Life to some hungry soul?—'Helping Hand.'

FINED FOR SELLING LIQUOR.

Benjamin Boyer, who has a restaurant at No. 113 Windsor street, was yesterday sentenced by Mr. Recorder Weir to a fine of $50 or three months in jail, for the illegal sale of liquor on Nov. 29. There are two more charges against Boyer, which will come up on Monday next.

HIS FLESH HORRIBLY BURNT

His druggist sold him a cheap acid corn cure. What he should have bought was Putnam's Corn Extractor; it's purely vegetable and acts in twenty-four hours. Insist on only 'Putnam's.'



LITERARY REVIEW.

HOLIDAY FICTION.

A fine example of vigorous style and carefully constructed plot, a book which holds the interest throughout, is 'Arethusa,' by F. Marion Crawford. (The Macmillan Co. of Canada, $1.50.) The story is partly historical, partly romantic. The scene is in Constantinople, in the 14th century, when Johannes Paleologus was imprisoned and his throne usurped by his son Andronicus. The hero of the story, a young Venetian of high rank, named Carlo Zeno, becomes interested in the rescue of Johannes or Handsome John, and leads the rebellion against the usurper. The heroine is also a young Venetian, but has been adopted in early life by a citizen of Constantinople, who later suffers a terrible death for his loyalty to John. To save his widow and her children from starvation, Zoe sells herself to a slave-dealer, taking the name of Arethusa to conceal her identity. Zeno, in fulfilment of a commission from a Venetian friend, visits the slave-dealer to inspect Arethusa, but is struck by her noble appearance and manner, and keeps her under his own protection instead of forwarding her to Venice. The usual result follows. The two young people fall in love, but the girl's condition as a slave forms a barrier between them. Eager for vengeance on the Emperor Andronicus, Arethusa awakens in Zeno the desire to join in the rebellion and secure the island of Tenedos for Venice, arousing in him the fear that the usurper is about to bestow it on the rival Genoese. They both take an able and courageous part in two attempts to restore John to his throne. The first is a failure, owing to the Emperor refusing to follow his liberator.

Zeno at once continued hauling up the rope, but a moment later the Emperor stopped close beside him. 'It is of no use,' he said; 'I cannot go with you.' Zeno was thunderstruck, and stood still with the rope in his two hands. 'You will not go?' he repeated, almost stupidly. 'You will not be free now that everything is ready?' 'I cannot . . . Andronicus has my little son in the palace,' said the prisoner.

'If I escape he will put out the child's eyes with boiling vinegar, and perhaps mutilate or kill him by inches. Save him first and I will go with you.' Zeno was profoundly disappointed. He tried one argument. 'If you will come at once,' he said, 'I promise you that we shall hold the palace before daybreak, and the little prince will be as free as you. The guard will kill him instantly,' he said, 'the more certainly if they see that they must fight for their lives. . . . I would rather die ten deaths than let my child be tortured, blinded and murdered.' 'Very Well, answered Zeno; 'then I must go.'

The attempt has been in the meantime betrayed to Andronicus and Zeno narrowly escapes with his life. The second attempt is planned by Arethusa, Gorlias, one of the chief conspirators, personates John, and the soldiers and people rise in his favor, while Arethusa, in disguise, informs the jailer's wife, who is one of the faithful party, that she may have the true Emperor set free. Arthusa is taken prisoner and is being subjected to the most refined torture when the supporters of John arrive, the true Emperor is substituted for the disguised Gorlias, and Andronicus is in turn made prisoner. Zeno then discovers Arethusa's name and rank and immediately marries her before proceeding to take possession of Tenedos, which John has bestowed on the Venetian republic. 'Arethusa,' in its sustained lofty tone, suggests the writer's earlier works rather than his more recent books. The situation of Zeno and his beautiful slave is treated with delicacy.

'Vida,' by S. R. Crockett, (the Macmillan Co. of Canada, $1.25), mingles the lives and loves of a west of Scotland mining town with the politics of the Balkan states. The heroine, who gives the name of the book, rejoices in two adopted fathers, old lighthouse keepers, who rescue her from a sinking ship, as well as a real father who has proved unworthy of the name. Jacob Gorm, of Gorm Castle, cares for nothing but money and the mines of 'Incubus and Co.' as a means to obtaining the same. His agent, in extorting from the mines all possible profits, is James Kahn, a cross between a Serb and a Jew. His accomplice, Casimir, is also of Eastern birth. In the end Kahn absconds with his master's whole fortune. On following his track it is discovered that Casimir has turned avenger and slain him in return for his treachery to the Balkan committee and to satisfy a standing blood feud of his own. Jacob Gorm is prostrated by the loss of his wealth, but is nursed back to life and health by his daughter. Vida's complicated love affairs and those of two other maidens with which they are closely entwined, are at last satisfactorily settled, and love in three different cottages brightens the closing pages.

'The Loves of Pelleas and Etarre,' by Zona Gale, (Macmillan Co. of Canada, $1.25), contains a number of complete but connected short stories, which first appeared in various magazines. The idea of the book is rather fresh and novel. The hero and heroine are married lovers over seventy years of age, who delight in birds and flowers, but especially in the loves of the young folk with whom they come in contact. Nothing pleases them so much as the discovery of a romance or the opportunity of assisting at an innocent elopement or a marriage. The first story of the series introduces all the leading characters, notably the dour but faithful old Italian servant, Nichola. The quaint fancy and gentle sentiment of the whole series is also given free play in 'The Odor of the Ointment.' The old couple are commanded to stay at home on an icy Easter morning, but steal away during Nichola's absence, and try to go to church. They soon come to grief on the ice, but are rescued and conveyed home by a bright-faced girl in shabby clothes. She and Nichola restore them to their sitting room, which is adorned with many beautiful but scentless Easter lilies. Pelleas and Etarre find that she is on her way to a service in a bare mission hall, and conceive the happy idea of asking the whole small congregation to meet among their lilies. 'Little Friend' gladly goes to bring them, while the indignant Nichola is told of what is to happen. Then comes the great discovery that the missionary and 'Little Friend' are lovers. A joyful Easter service is held, and at the end Nichola has provided for the starved-looking company hot coffee and sandwiches and sponge cakes—her 'pound of ointment of spikenard, very precious.' The missionary and 'Little Friend' spend the day with the old couple.

And when after tea they stood in the dusk of the hall-way trying to say good-bye, I think that their secret must have shone on our faces, too; and, as the children say, 'we all knew that we all knew,' and life was a thing of heavenly blessedness . . . That night Pelleas carried upstairs a great armful of the Ascension lilies to stand in the moonlight of our window . . . We bent above the lilies that locked so sweet scented and yet had been barren of fragrance because, we had told ourselves, they seemed flowers of symbol without mission or message beyond the symbol, without hue of passion, or, so to say, experience. (Perhaps if one were to make some one happy with them or to put them in a bride's bouquet they would no longer be scentless,' Pelleas had quaintly said). And now we were certain, as we stood hushed beside them, that our Easter lilies were giving out a faint, delicious fragrance. . . . 'And the house shall be filled with the odor of the ointment,' I said over. 'O Pelleas,' I added, tremulously, 'do you think. . . . Pelleas lifted his face, and I thought that it shone in the dimness. 'Ah, well,' he answered, 'we must believe all the beautiful things we can.'

'The Shadow of a Great Rock,' by William R. Lighton (Henry Wade, $1.25), tells of the days of the pioneer invasion of the desert between the Missouri river and Salt Lake City, the 'big, brave, hardy days.' 'Government by rule and statute in the new land was still far away:

For the present, better than any code of laws, was the staunch spirit of a people firmly bound together by the cords of a common interest, common dependence and common honor. . . . Rude honesty was practized; rude justice was done; and that was enough. If any hungered, he was fed: if any mourned, he was comforted: no man was permitted to feel himself a stranger. Those were the best days the West has ever known.

A gentle and delicately nurtured girl is deserted by a rascally brother while journeying to the west, but is generously taken care of by the emigrant train of which they had formed a part. Two of the men, who are old friends, fall in love with her, and each makes up his mind that the other has won her love in return. Her distress about her brother prevents her encouraging either. In the end the strong man wins, but the weaker shows even finer qualities in his quiet acceptance of the inevitable, his unselfish devotion, and his delicacy in helping his friends in time of need.

'Sadie,' by Karl Edward Harriman (Henry Frowde, $1.25), is a story of a later time in the sage-brush desert, after the railway had made it a highway between east and west. The great days of pioneering are gone, but the restraints of law and order are still slight. The virtues of a primitive society have not yet been swallowed up, however, and when 'Sadie' comes from Kansas City to 'Bagdad' she meets with a truer chivalry than she had known in the more crowded centre of civilization. Sadie is an untutored but independent and high spirited girl who has evolved ideals of her own and lives up to them. The limited society of Bagdad, chiefly masculine, falls prostrate before her charms, but Sadie steers an undisturbed course through it all, making friends with all and accepting their homage, but stopping there. Her heart has been hardened by the treachery of a Kansas City admirer, and it is not till he appears as a wretched outcast from justice, and is helped by her to escape, that the hardness disappears and the devotion of her staunch friend and supporter, Billy Thompson, is rewarded. Through all the wild riot of western life, the author shows the power of the finer side of human character.

'Comrade John,' by Merwin-Webster (The Macmillan Co.), has a double plot, corresponding to its double authorship, in Samuel Merwin and Henry K. Webster. One of the two leading men in the story, Herman Stein, is the founder of a quack religion, who easily gathers about him a large body of believers in his doctrine of 'toil without weariness, producing beauty.' 'One may build character and soul, which together make beauty, by working with the hands. . . Work, to be of the slightest value, must be entered into with joy and lightness of heart, and therefore (though this was not stated) must be easy.' Stein founds a community at Beechcroft, a beautiful valley in eastern New York State. He has drawn many to live the simple life, clad in tunic and sandals and playing at different trades, and also has attracted considerable capital which is completely under his control. To enlarge his community he conceives two ideas; first, to erect secretly in the upper part of the valley a narrow gorge at the foot of Mt. William, the most imposing temple and show place in the world, and, second, to find a beautiful woman to be his prophetess. These two schemes bring the second thread into the narrative. John Chance, builder of white palaces at exhibitions and summer gardens, agrees to become an imitation Beechcrofter, and carry out the first idea —for a consideration. A beautiful girl whom Chance had met and rescued from a Mardi Gras mob in Paris, appears as the proposed prophetess, and meets 'Comrade John' at the opening festival of tre new Beechcroft. There is an exciting and complicated situation in the valley which ends in the ruin of Stein, the destruction of his temple, and the rescue of the lady a second time by John Chance, who carries her off to Hymen's altar.

'A Prodigal,' by Mary Wallace Brooks (Richard G. Badger, the Gorham Press, $1.25), presents a study of the influence of a gentle and pure-minded girl on a man whose character has been warped by unsympathetic severity in childhood and youth. This man, Allan Stewart, who develops into the hero, inherits a highly strung nature from his father, a cleric of stern Puritan type. Dreading lest he should idolize his most promising child, the father represses all appearance of interest in him, and alienates him entirely. The son disgraces his father by his dissipation and an open breach follows. The son becomes a bitter cynic, defiant of the judgment of society. From this state of mind he is delivered by the friendly interest of Hope Maynard, who comes to his native town for a summer holiday. She arouses in him all the finer instincts of his nature, which have been lying dormant. Hope imagines herself in love with another man, and, consequently, rejects Stewart's offered love. She finds, however, that she has been mistaken, and when 'the 'Prodigal' comes to tell her that he has returned to his father and been forgiven she is ready to crown his repentance and restoration by the unhoped for joy of a returned affection. The holiday setting of the story, on the shore of a Muskoka lake, gives lightness to this somewhat serious theme.

A book which is likely to appeal to a more youthful class of readers is 'Nina's Career,' by Christina Gowans Whyte (The Macmillan Co. of Canada, $1.50). This is the story of three girls who meet as children once a year at a large party. They become great friends, and their fortunes are closely entwined till they reach womanhood. Nina, who is dependent on her aunts, maiden ladies with an annuity, is to be prepared for 'a career.' She shows a taste for art, and is accordingly trained in an art school and wins a name for herself as an illustrator. The other girls accompany Nina to the school. Varied adventures in the highlands of Arisay and elsewhere make the book a bright and pleasing companion for the holiday hours.

ALSO RECEIVED.

'Sesame and Lilies Unto the Last and Political Economy of Art,' by John Ruskin. (Toronto: Cassell & Co., Ltd.) 'Tom Brown's Schooldays,' by Thomas Hughes. 'Mr. Strudge,' by Percy White: (London: T. Fisher Unwin.) 'Islam: a Challenge to Faith,' by Samuel M. Zweiner, F.R.G.S. (New York: Student Volunteer Movement.) 'Just One Blue Bonnet, the Life Story of Ada Florence Kinton.' Edited by her Sister, Sara A. Randleson; 'Alter Ego: A Tale,' by the Rev. W. W. Walker; 'The Halo,' by Bettina von Hutten: (Toronto: William Briggs.) 'England and Germany,' by Austin Harrison. (Toronto: Macmillan Company of Canada, Ltd.) 'Bohemian,' 'Outing,' Children's Books and Calendars from Raphael Tuck & Sons, Ltd., Montreal.

LITERARY NOTES.

MEMORIES.

A remarkable book published anonymously in England by Heineman and imported by Scribner's leaves, however, no possible doubt as to its authorship. 'Father and Son' is the story by Edmund Gosse of the pathetic and strange life of his childhood under the religious teaching of parents for whom he has the sincerest admiration apart from the harsh narrowness of their religion. The late P. H. Gosse, F.R.S., the marine zoologist, author of several books of note, easily identified but not actually mentioned throughout the book, and his wife were satisfied and at peace in their religion, self-centred though it made their lives. The singular style of this record by their only son, it is impossible to convey, but its fascination will make the book widely read. It is a tale of extreme Puritanism such as the world is happily seeing less of to-day. The pathos of the son's break with the father is all the greater for the simplicity of the author's style.

'Leaves from the Note-Book of Lady Dorothy Nevill' (The Macmillan Company), contains memories and observations extending over a long period of years. Many notable people and events are discussed by Lady Dorothy who has always had a passion for collecting odds and ends of every sort and preserving them in scrap and note books. These volumes, filled with old squibs, cuttings, photographs, scraps of verse, menus of long-past banquets, and other trifles, recall many pleasant and amusing days now long vanished into the past.

ANIMAL HEROES.

A splendid story of a splendid dog is 'Jock of the Bushveldt' by Sir Percy FitzPatrick (Longmans & Co.). In the early days of the white man's pioneering in Africa dogs were not many, but it is not for that fact alone that Jock who lived in those times was worth writing of. He was a bull-terrier with rather more than his share of grit to make up for what he was lacking in beauty, and this is a story of his exploits as he accompanied his master on various hunting trips. No game in that country of big animals caused Jock a moment's uneasiness, and it is a sad reflection that his bravery could not secure him against the sad end which the author has chronicled. The illustrations by Mr. E. Caldwell bear out the spirit of the tales.

'Scud' is a British squirrel, it is true, but his insularity is not so marked that he will not serve as a type for his more distant cousins in whatever land they may set up housekeeping, and when the young readers have made his acquaintance in 'The Life Story of a Squirrel' as told by T. C. Bridges (London: A. & C. Black), they will have a pretty good idea of the habits and ways of the squirrel in general. It is pleasant to watch the small wild creature gradually losing its natural instinct of fear of the great and unaccountable animal called 'man,' and coming at last to actual friendship.

BOYS' BOOKS.

What does anyone want to know about the internal economy of motors, machines, etc.? Mr. Archibald Williams undertakes to give a satisfactory if not a detailed explanation in 'How it Works' (Thomas Nelson & Sons). It is a book to be seized upon by the perplexed parent, to be eagerly searched by the boy with the mechanical turn of mind, and one to give the joy of a safe if somewhat surface knowledge to many hitherto somewhat ashamed of their ignorance. Mr. Williams has endeavored to neglect nothing, from the ordinary steam engine to the latest achievements in wireless, and he deserves gratitude for what he has to say rather than criticism for what he has been forced to leave out.

Another joy to the heart of youth is 'Harper's Electricity Book for Boys' (Harper's), by Mr. Joseph H. Adams. Information is here with regard to all matters electrical, and the terms used are purposely kept as simple as possible. Mr. Adams is at pains to make the experiments easy for the boy who would like to see for himself, and has endeavored, too, to keep expenses down. Electricity has not yet stepped out of the realm of wonders, and there is a tingling pleasure in being able to control its powers.

A new edition of Mr. Stewart Edward White's 'The Blazed Trail' is published by the McClure Company. There is room for it, as this book bids fair to hold its place among the boys' favorites.

'Filippo, the Italian Boy,' by Laura B. Starr, is a tale of child life among the Italians, recently published by A. S. Barnes & Co. A readable story, with an educational tendency, showing the customs of the country from the boy's birth to manhood, its climate and productions, with much else of interest.

A new edition of Swift's 'Gulliver's Travels' is also on the lists of A. S. Barnes & Co. The revision of the original text has been carefully done.

SELECTIONS.

A Christmas anthology, 'The Poets on Christmas,' selected and edited by William Knight, is published by the Society for the Propagation of Christian Knowledge. To every one of its readers naturally some or other of the selections will be familiar, but none the less favored on that account.

'The Optimist's Good Morning' (Boston: Little, Brown & Co.) is the title of a new book of selections for daily reading compiled by Florence Hobart Perin. For each day in the year there is a noble sentiment, followed by a brief morning prayer. The selections are made, not uniformly, but very largely with reference to their optimistic quality. They breathe the spirit of hopefulness and courage. The prayers are real prayers by the leading ministers of all denominations.

An interesting volume is Arthur Guiterman's 'Betel Nuts' (Paul Elder & Co.), a collection of Hindustan proverbs and aphorisms. The translator has caught and expressed their spirit cleverly, and the easy verse form he uses makes these sayings easily remembered. An example of Mr. Guiterman's success is the following:—

His head is rather thick,
But he isn't all a fool:
He knew the ox might kick,
So he stood behind the mule.

LITERARY.

The first of the four dramas of the Nibelungen Ring series is this season added by Dr. Oliver Huckel to the list of his translations from Wagner. His previous success with 'Parsifal,' 'Lohengrin,' and 'Tannhauser,' was a fair guarantee of his powers, and his latest work is fully up to the standard. Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. are the publishers.

Another publication from the same house is 'The Pure Gold of English Literature,' a little book of some thirty-seven pages by William Lloyd Phelps, who holds the Lampson professorship of English literature in Yale University. If quantity is not here, there is no question as to quality, for, brief as it is, it covers well its ground, being only, as Professor Phelps says, 'an attempt to appraise and assay the precious material in the literary output of the nineteenth century.'

A volume of essays on 'Great Writers,' by G. E. Woodberry (The McClure Co.), deals with six in all, three great prose writers, Cervantes, Scott, and Montague, and three world poets, Virgil, Milton, and Shakespeare. The papers are clear and to the point in every case, rising, with the poets, into rather more enthusiasm than Mr. Woodberry allows himself in the case of the others. His estimation of 'Don Quixote' is that rather of the minority in his emphasis of the tragical side of the tale.

The literary history of Russia is considered by Andreyevitch, the critic in his recently published book, 'An Attempt to Trace the Philosophy of Russian Literature,' brought out by 'Snance,' St. Petersburg, a work of no little importance. The author from his studies determines the keynote of his country's literature as lying in its abolitionist and emancipatory ideals. Roused to early life by the horrors of serfdom, it has never strayed very far from its main [illegible] dreyevitch makes evident.

THE MONTHLIES.

Notable among the [illegible] the United States this month seemingly fact [illegible] Christmas out. Some [illegible] altogether, while others [illegible] the theme shamefacedly [illegible] hearted goodwill, good [illegible] that used to bless the [illegible] December have largely [illegible] in favor of the more [illegible] number. One or two may [illegible] but for the most part they [illegible] appointment.

In the 'University [illegible] December, the [illegible] M. O. Scott, upon [illegible] Centuries,' is intended [illegible] of newcomers into Canada [illegible] them of the debt [illegible] Canada owes to the early [illegible] tlers. The second [illegible] drew Macphail. 'W [illegible] takes as a theme [illegible] Empire in self-develop[illegible] second of the series [illegible] ish diplomacy and Canada [illegible] MacArthur gives a full [illegible] the Alaska boundary award [illegible] maps. His conclusion [illegible] the award was in accord with the [illegible] of the original negotiators [illegible] Mr. W. F. Chipman's [illegible] ada not with two much [illegible] with too little, because both [illegible] and Conservatives have lost [illegible] original principles by which they [illegible] were created. The address [illegible] Rudyard Kipling gave [illegible] dents of McGill University, on Oct [illegible] is reproduced from the author's [illegible] script. Dr. McCrae contributes [illegible] net, and Marjorie Pickthall [illegible] verse entitled 'Armorel.' [illegible] Alexander, of Toronto; Miss [illegible] Professor Fernow, the Dean [illegible] Faculty of Forestry in the University [illegible] Toronto; Mr. J. L. Payne, [illegible] Herbert Symonds, contribute other [illegible] portant articles.

'Bird-Lore' for December [illegible] many articles of interest, with [illegible] illustrations. Mr. Herbert K. [illegible] dates his unique encounter with [illegible] of Thrashers and their bravery [illegible] fending their nest. 'Around the [illegible] for Petrels' is an interesting [illegible] the haunts and habits of pelagic [illegible] An article on the Heath Hen [illegible] a bird once abundant, but now [illegible] the point of extinction. Mr. Frank [illegible] Chapman contributes a note [illegible] entitled, 'A season's field work,' [illegible] Mabel Osgood Wright, in the [illegible] Department, writes interestingly [illegible] herring, or harbor gull. The [illegible] report of the National Association [illegible] dubon Societies gives an encouraging [illegible] count of what has been accomplished during the past year.

FINED FOR POINTING REVOLVER.

Fortuna Alphaise, an Italian, was yesterday found guilty in the Recorder's Court on a charge of carrying a [illegible] and pointing it at Constables [illegible] Carl, who were sent to arrest [illegible] Craig street, on Monday night. Mr. Recorder Weir said he was going to make an example of these people, as there was too much of this kind of work going on lately in the streets. He imposed a fine of $10 or one month, for carrying the revolver, and $50 or 30 days, with hard labor, for pointing a revolver.

Most persons employed in the Venetian glass industry begin to lose their sight when they are between forty-five fifty years of age, and in a short time become blind. This blindness is caused by the excessive heat and glare of the furnaces.

All Books reviewed on this page to be had from Chapman's Bookstore 513 St. Catherine St. West Montreal

Sunken Cheeks, Blanched Lips Usually Indicate Consumption

Those hollow cheeks, that feeble walk, sunken chest and woebegone, vacant expression, to most people are evidences of the work of consumption. Even the small hacking cough, night sweats and wasting of the body, so popularly accepted as indications of the same dread scourge, are in many instances entirely misleading. Nine-tenths of these so-called 'consumptives' are only cases of underfeeding.

Especially in children and young girls there is a sad lack of appetite, no vitality, cheeks are pallid. Many adults are just as bad, because they, too, starve the body.

Before you and your children get beyond the reach of medicine commence treatment with Ferrozone, the best appetizer and most nutritive tonic known. Ferrozone creates an appetite keen as a razor; it simply makes you eat, and besides it strengthens digestion so much that all food is assimilated and at once converted into nourishment for the blood, brain, nerves, and muscles. The general health is thus built up in a marvellous way by Ferrozone, which overcomes weakness and debility in both young and old.

The systematic use of Ferrozone, together with fresh air and exercise, will in a short time restore any person in poor health.

Whether weak through [illegible] work or disease, whether [illegible] recent or chronic, Ferrozone [illegible] manently cures. In every [illegible] successful [illegible] actual nourishment [illegible] in any other way.

No matter what the [illegible] a nerve builder and [illegible] vigorator, Ferrozone [illegible] one. It pushes [illegible] old age and puts the [illegible] vim of youth in [illegible] ordinary remedies [illegible] is not mere theory, but [illegible] inforced by overwhelming [illegible]

From Nelson, B.C., [illegible] Alker writes: 'A [illegible] I was run down, [illegible] I had once before [illegible] Ferrozone when [illegible] and started using [illegible] zone at once gave me [illegible] petite, toned up my [illegible] tually made me [illegible] zone regularly and [illegible] weight several pounds, filled out and [illegible] nervous trouble [illegible] haven't had a [illegible] since using Ferrozone.'

Per box, or six boxes [illegible] all dealers, or by mail [illegible] Polson & Co., Hartford, [illegible] S. A., or Kingston, Ont.

Catarrh
Invites Consumption

It weakens the delicate lung tissues, deranges the digestive organs, and breaks down the general health. Catarrh causes headache and dizziness, impairs the taste, smell and hearing, and affects the voice. Being a constitutional disease it requires a constitutional remedy.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

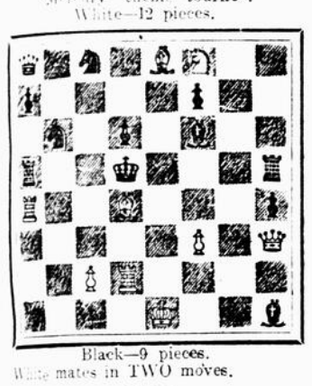
Radically and permanently cures.

Sold by druggists everywhere.
100 Doses One Dollar.

CHESS

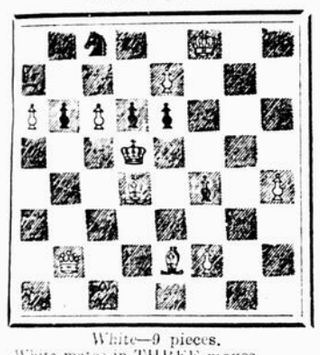
Saturday, December 14, 1907.

PROBLEM NO. 1212.
By G. Heathcote.
For the next two moves in Norwich 'Mercury' theme tourney.
White—12 pieces.



Black—9 pieces.
White mates in TWO moves.

PROBLEM NO. 1213.
By W. Pauly, Bucharest.
First prize in 'Deutsch Wochenschach' theme tourney.
Black—6 pieces.



White—9 pieces.
White mates in THREE moves.

In the go-ahead north we see by the Yorkshire 'Weekly Post' lodges of chess instruction have been formed. At the first 'instruction night' at the Leeds Club the instruction took the form of a consultation game between two pairs supported by three junior players on each side, while at a third board a strong player reproduced and criticised the moves for the edification of the weaker brethren.

In connection with the City of London Chess Club competitions a novel feature is that in all the tourneys players will receive ½ for every game won, provided no game be scored against them by default. The working of this arrangement will be noted with interest by club secretaries, as how to get all the games in a tourney played off has long been a problem in the management of a chess club.

COLLEGE CHESS.

Yale, Harvard, Princeton and Columbia will play their annual four-cornered chess tournament during the Christmas holidays. They have selected Dec. 21, 23 and 24 as the dates.

In the current number of 'The Chess Amateur' the following question is asked: How many different routes can be taken by the King in moving from K 1 to K 8 . . . in seven moves?' The correct answer may be obtained empirically in a minute or two, but the question suggests this interesting problem. On an unlimited board, required a general expression for the total number of different minimal King's routes between two given squares in terms of the co-ordinates of those squares.

Example: Suppose we take one of the given squares as origin, and, with axes parallel to the board-edges, the co-ordinates of the other square are 19 and 4. Working by the rule-of-thumb method of writing numbers in the several squares, an expert arithmetician might complete the work in two hours; but in all probability his result would be wrong. With the general solution known, five minutes will suffice. Perhaps some of your readers would like to work it out.—'Eng. Mechanic.'

One of the "brilliancy" prize games of the recent Carlsbad Tournament.

QUEEN'S PAWN OPENING.

White. (Janowsky)	Black. (Prof. Berger)
1 P—Q 4	1 P—Q 4
2 Kt—K B 3	2 P—Q B 4
3 P x P (a)	3 P—K 3
4 P—K 3 (b)	4 B x P
5 B—K 2	5 Kt—K B 3
6 Castles.	6 Castles.
7 P—Q R 3	7 P—Q Kt 3
8 P—Q Kt 4	8 B—Q 3
9 B—Kt 2	9 B—Kt 2
10 Q—Kt Q?	10 Q—Kt Q 2
11 P—B 4	11 Q—K 2
12 P x P	12 B x P
13 Kt—Q 4	13 P—Q R 4 (c)
14 P—Kt 5	14 Kt—B 4
15 B—K B 3	15 Kt—Q 6
16 B x B	16 Kt x Q B
17 Q—Kt 3	17 Kt x B
18 Q x Kt	18 Q—B 3 (d)
19 Q R—B sq	19 Q R—B sq
20 Q—Kt 3	20 Q—R 3
21 P—Kt 3	21 B—B 4
22 Kt (Q 2) B 3 (e)	22 Q—R 4
23 K—Kt 2	23 Kt—B 3? (f)
24 Kt—B 6	24 K—R sq
25 K R—Q sq	25 P—R 3
26 R—B 4	26 Kt—Q 4
27 R—K R 4	27 Q—Kt 3
28 Kt (B 6) K 5	28 Q—R 2
29 P—K 4	29 Kt—K 2
30 R—Q 7	30 Q R—K sq
31 Kt—Kt 5 (g)	31 Q—Kt sq
32 Q—Q B 3	32 P—B 3
33 R x Kt! (h)	33 Resigns.

(a) Quite sound: White has a 'Queen's Gambit Accepted' position, with a Pawn ahead.

(b) It would be a mistake to attempt to maintain the Pawn by P—Q Kt 4, as Black, with P—Q R 4, etc., would ultimately have the better of the game.

(c) There appears to be no good reason for this weakening advance.

(d) Preventing Kt—B 6.

(e) If now Kt—B 6, Black can dislodge the piece by Kt—K 2. It has been suggested that Black could, in reply to 22. Kt—B 6, venture Kt x K P; but this seems erroneous, on account of Kt—K 7 ch., ultimately.

(f) He now lets the Kt in very effectively; evidently an abberation. Kt—K 2 was the right move.

(g) White has taken remarkable advantage of his opponent's error on the 23rd move. Games of this kind always afford a very valuable Chess lesson for those students who observe as well as see.

(h) A beautiful conclusion. If either B, or R x R, 34. Kt—Kt 6 mate. If P x Kt (K 5), 34. R x P ch., P x R; 35. Q x P ch., etc. And if P x Kt (Kt 5), then 34. R x P ch., P x R; 35. Kt—Kt 6 mate! White's move, 32. Q—Q B 3, was a deep and very fine trap.

A FINE PAWN AND MOVE GAME.

1 P—K 4	1 P—K 3
2 P—Q 4	2 P—Q 4
3 P—K 5	3 P—B 4
4 B—Q Kt 5 ch	4 Q Kt—B 3
5 P—Q B 3	5 Q—Kt 3
6 B x Kt ch	6 P x B
7 Kt—B 3	7 B—R 3
8 Kt—Kt 5	8 P x P
9 Kt x K P	9 P—B 4
10 Kt x B?	10 Kt—K 2
11 Kt x P	11 R x Kt
12 P x P?	12 P x P
13 Q—B 2	13 R—B 1!
14 Q—Q 2	

At this point the odds giver, Black, initiates a beautiful winning combination, by which he succeeds in mating White in less than a dozen moves.

It is now a case of Black to play and win!—Dublin 'Herald.'

CARO-KANN DEFENCE.

Olland (White) v. Wolf (Black).

White.	Black.
1 P—K 4	1 P—Q B 3
2 P—Q 4	2 P—Q 4
3 B—Q 3	3 P x P
4 B x P	4 Kt—B 3
5 B—B 3	5 P—K Kt 3 (1)
6 Kt—B 3	6 B—Kt 2
7 B—B 4	7 Q Kt—Q 2
8 Q—Q 2	8 Kt—Kt 3
9 Castles Q R	9 K Kt—Q 4
10 Kt x Kt	10 P x Kt (2)
11 Q—R 5 (3)	11 B—Q 2
12 Kt—K 2	12 B—Q B 3
13 Kt—B 3	13 Q—Q 2
14 K R—K 1	14 Castle K R
15 P—Q Kt 3 (4)	15 P—K 3
16 P—K R 4	16 Kt—B 1
17 Kt—K 2	17 Kt—Q 3
18 P—K Kt 4	18 P—K R 3
19 Q—Q 2	19 K—R 2
20 Kt—Kt 3	20 P—Q R 4
21 P—Kt 5	21 P—R 4
22 B x R P (5)	22 P x B
23 B x Kt	23 Q x B
24 Q—Q 3 ch	24 K—R 1
25 Kt x P	25 Q—R 6 ch
26 K—Kt 1	26 P—R 5 (6)
27 R—Q 2	27 R—K Kt 1
28 P—K B 4	28 P x P
29 B P x P	29 Q—Kt 5
30 R—K 5	30 B x R (7'
31 B P x B	31 R—Kt 3
32 Kt—B 6	32 B—Kt 4
33 Q—B 2	33 Q—B 1
34 R—Kt 2	34 R—B 1 (8)
35 Q—Q 1	35 R x Kt
36 Kt P x R	36 Q—R 3
31 R—Kt 5	37 R—B 6
38 R—Kt 2	38 R—Q 6
39 Q—Q B 1	39 B—B 3
40 R—Kt 8 ch (9)	40 K x R
41 Q x Q	41 R—Kt 6
42 Q—B 4	42 R—Kt 7 ch
43 K—B 3	43 K—R 2
44 K—Kt 4	44 K—Kt 1
45 K—B 5	45 K—B 1
46 K—Q 6	46 K—K 1
47 Q—R 6	47 R—Kt 1
48 Q—Q 2	48 K—B 1
49 Q—R 5	49 Resigns.

(1) Independent of the question whether Dr. Olland's subsequent play was sound or not, or whether Wolf should have won, we would not suggest this close defence, but simply develop with P—K 3 and B—K 2.

(2) Playing for the open file for the attack and providing a support for Kt—B 5.

(3) Preventing Kt—B 5, because of 12 Q x Q ch, followed by B x P.

(4) Now, of course, Black having removed all obstacles to Kt—B 5. White stops the advance, but at the expense of a weakening move. Still there is the justification in the hope of a quicker attack than his opponent.

(5) A tempting sacrifice, and the logical sequence of the Doctor's plan of attack.

(6) Black is just in time in creating this diversion, which has to be attended to by White.

(7) 30...B—Kt 4, followed by R—Q B 1, would have been the right course, but this was only found on analysis.

(8) Too late now.

(9) A beautiful conclusion to a brilliant game. If 40...K—R 2, then 41 R—R 8 ch., etc.

The Field.

THE MERCIER CAMPAIGN.

Important Meeting Held at Ormstown.

TEMPERANCE QUESTION BROUGHT INTO CHATEAUGUAY CONTEST.

McDougall Hall, Ormstown, was crowded on Thursday night by a large and enthusiastic meeting, held on behalf of Mr. Honoré Mercier, the Liberal candidate in the contest for Chateauguay.

Mayor James McBain occupied the chair, and the local brass band was in attendance, and a most cordial reception was given the candidate and other speakers.

Mr. Mercier spoke first, and announced himself a supporter of the Gouin government. The government was at present doing its best, he said, to encourage agricultural and dairying interests. It was also taking up the matter of efficient schools in rural districts and better roads. He stated that he would energetically devote his services in support of this policy if elected.

The candidate was loudly applauded at the conclusion of his speech.

The Hon. Chas. R. Devlin, Minister of Public Works, spoke next, and in the course of his address, which lasted an hour, he continuously delighted the large assembly by his full, frank and able explanations of the questions before the electors. After speaking in high terms of the candidate, he dwelt for a time on the present policy of the Gouin administration which, he declared, deserved the endorsement of all well wishers of the province. He believed that Mr. Mercier would be elected as a supporter of the government, notwithstanding the campaign which had been carried on for several months by Mr. Henri Bourassa. He had been in the county several days, and had ridden over many roads. From what he personally observed the policy of the government to secure better roads was a most timely one, as the roads in some places at the present time were almost impassable. He very much regretted the campaign of Mr. Bourassa, but felt safe in submitting the case of the Gouin government before that audience. He had known Mr. Bourassa for a number of years, and he felt sorry for that gentleman's conduct. The charges of maladministration against the Crown Land policy of the government were wholly unfounded. In not a single instance could even the slightest accusation be proved.

The fact that Mr. Mercier was not a resident of the county had been raised against him. Mr. Devlin, however, thought that the day had come when local cries of that kind should not be entertained by intelligent people. This local cry was kept alive by the parish politicians who never accomplished anything. The speaker cited instances where members of the legislature did not reside in the constituency they represented including the names of the Hon. R. L. Borden, Sir Wilfrid Laurier and the Hon. G. E. Foster. In conclusion, Mr. Devlin hoped that the Chateauguay residents would take the right stand by rallying to the support of Mr. Mercier and thereby dealing a telling blow to those who wished to conduct politics according to the directions and aspirations of parish politicians.

The other speakers who addressed the meeting were Mr. Godfroy Langlois, M.P.P., Mr. J. P. Brown, M.P., and Mr. Wm. Patterson, advocate, of Montreal.

Immediately after the conclusion of these speeches Dr. Bazin asked Mr. Mercier whether if he were elected on Monday next, he would be willing to assist in changing the licensing law and thereby re-establish the right of private citizens to institute prosecutions for the infraction of such laws which right, continued Dr. Bazin, had been taken away from the people by Mr. Mercier's father.

Mr. Devlin in reply stated that if the Government brought in a measure such as they suggested by Dr. Bazin, Mr. Mercier would strongly support it.

This answer on the part of Mr. Devlin evidently did not satisfy the doctor.

Mr. Devlin then asked Dr. Bazin whether, in the event of Mr. Mercier pledging himself to support such a measure, he would vote in the Liberal candidate's favor at the forthcoming election on Monday next.

Dr. Bazin indignantly refused to answer any question as he did not feel disposed to enter into any bargain.

Mr. Mercier relieved the situation by stating that he did not understand the position taken by Dr. Bazin. He would carefully study the question and if it was in the interests of the community it should receive his support.

In response to many calls from the audience, the Rev. Dr. D. W. Morison gave an address of a few minute's duration. Dr. Morison stated that he was not a politician and did not desire to be drawn into politics. However, he approved of the Gouin Government policies and would give Mr. Mercier his strongest support.

Mr. Robert Ness also spoke and the meeting shortly afterwards terminated with ringing cheers for Mr. Mercier.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

In the Enque Court yesterday before Judge Larontaine, James Quinn, 25 years of age, of St. Elizabeth street, was found guilty. Quinn was arrested Thursday on St. Dominique street, by Constables Belanger and Touche, of the City Hall avenue and Ontario street station, for robbing two young men from Quebec, taking a watch from one and a dollar from the other. Quinn had two companions with him at the time, but they both escaped before the arrival of the officers. He will be sentenced on Dec 19.

ON WORRY.

'He wore a worried look,'
I've heard that often said,
And turning to the 'Book,'
I've therein calmly read—
'Be careful, soul, for nought,
Each day will bring its pain,
And joy, too, all unsought,
Make all your worry vain.

'Sufficient for to-day,
The evil that is wrought,
To-morrow your lone way,
With pleasure may be fraught
Then with a cheery smile,
Begin each new-born day,
Clouds darken for awhile
But soon grows light the way

So let your worry cease,
And faith hold all your heart,
And keep your mind in peace,
Though cruel wounds do smart.
There's healing in the calm
And optimistic mood,
And faith has precious balm,
To soothe and work you good.

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A curious barometer is used by the remnant of the Araucanian race, which inhabits the southernmost province of Chili. It consists of the cast-off shell of a crab. The dead shell is white in fair, dry weather, but the approach of a moist atmosphere is indicated by the appearance of small red spots. If the moisture in the air increases sufficiently, the shell becomes entirely red.

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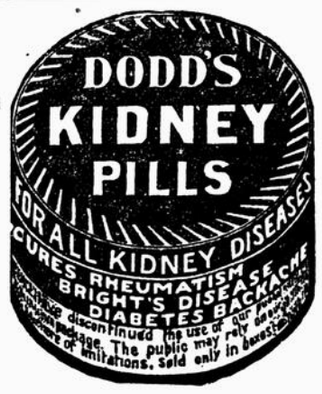
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THE JOHN MURPHY CO., Ltd, St. Cath. W. Up 2220

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ARCAND FRERES, 181 St. Lawrence Main. E. 2625.
OGILVY, JAMES & SON, St. Catherine street.

DYERS AND CLEANERS.

British American Dyeing Co., 215 McGill st. M. 774.
DECHAUX DYE WORKS, 62 St. Cathrn East. E. 251.
ROYAL DYE WORKS, 803 St. Cathrn. W. Up 644.

ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS.

O'LEARY, W. J., 298 Craig st. W. M. 4589
THE H. R. RICHEY CO., Ltd, 101 Bleury. M. 3887.

ELECTRIC AND GAS FIXTURES.

MITCHELL, THE ROBERT CO., 2468 St Cath. st. Up 3089.
THE H. R. RICHEY CO., Ltd, 101 Bleury. M. 3887.

ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES.

DAWSON, J. A. & CO., 291-3 Craig W. M. 4406.
FORMAN, JOHN, 708-710 Craig street. M. 280.
THE H. R. RICHEY CO., Ltd, 101 Pleury. M. 3887.

FISH DEALERS.

O'CONNOR, J. T., St. Antoine Market. Up 2572.

FLORISTS AND DECORATORS.

BAIN, S. S., 463 St. Catherine st. W. Up 2486.
HALL & ROBINSON, 855 St. Cath. st. W. Up 3378.
HARRIS & HOPTON, 700 St. Catherine st. W. Up 1364.
McKENNA, P. & SONS, St. Cath., cor Guy. Up 1197
THE DERY & SON CO., 11 St. Lambert Hill.

FOREIGN STAMPS, ETC.

CENTURY STAMP CO., 150 Peel st. Up 4142.

FURNITURE AND CARPETS.

LABELLE, H. P. & CO., 5 Notre Dame W. M. 1021.
LAPOINTE, F., 625 St. Catherine East.
METROPOLITAN HOUSE FURNISHING CO., 30 Notre Dame W. M. 1781.
PRINCE, THE J. S. CO., 33 to 39 St. Lawrence st. Phone East 209.
Renaud, King & Patterson, cor. Guy & St. Cath. Up 681
Valiquette, N. G., Ltd., 1547-55 St. Cathrn. E. 4182-3-4
WENER, A. & CO., 41 Bleury street. M. 4860.

GLOVES AND CORSETS.

PARIS KID GLOVE STORE, 462 St. Catherine st. West. Up 1068.

GRANITE AND MARBLE MERCHANTS.

HAWKINS, F., 108-14 Bluery street.
SMITH MARBLE & CONSTRUCTION CO., No. 290 Bleury st. Up 2756.

GROCERS—(Retail).

BAKER & CO., 919 St. Catherine W. Up 3152.
BEAULIEU, 63 Osborne street. Tel. Up 3296.
BEAUVAIS, LALONDE ET CIE., 482 St. James near Inspector. M. 605.
BERTHIAUME, J. B., 112 Park ave. Up 3216.
BOX, G. E., 4846 Sherbrooke st., West'mt, Mount. 1113 and 1114.
BROWN, W. J., 888 St. Cath. st. W. Up 2900.
CHAPUT, L. W., 941 St. Catherine W. Up 3967.
DESAULNIERS, J. L., 432 and 494 St. Lawrence Boul. E. 958.
Elliott, P., cor. City Counc. & Berthelet. Up 5240.
ELLIOTT, WM., 300 Greene avenue, Westmount. Mount 302.
ENGLISH PROVISION CO., 681 St. Cath. W. Up 2416.
HODGSON, T. L., 718 St. Urbain street. E. 558.
MALONEY, D., cor. Sherbrooke and Mance. E. 2483
MUNRO, D. D. & CO., 2567 St. Catherine.
MUNRO BROS., 203 St. Antoine street. Up 2670.
PAUL, WALTER, 461 St. Cath. st. W. Up 1237.
SCANLON, JOHN, 239 Bleury street. Up 1307.
STRONG & STRONG, 480 Lagauchetiere W. M. 6337.
TRUDEAU, A., 244 St. Catherine st. E. E. 3333.
VANIER FRERES, 1029 St. James st. Up 2576.

HARDWARE—(Retail).

CAVANAGH, THE E. CO Ltd., 935-945 Notre Dame W., cor. Seigneurs. M. 3407-8-9.
DRYSDALE, D., 645 Craig street. M. 167.
DURAND HARDWARE CO., 379 St. James street. M. 4076.
KRASEL, PAUL R., 881 St. Cath. st. West. Up 1452.
SEVIGNY, R. N., 514 St. James street. M. 1624.
SURVEYER, L. J. A., 52 St. Lawrence Boulevard. M. 1914.
WILSON, T. & CO., 271 St. Lawrence Boul. (cor. Dorchester). E. 1855.

HATTERS AND FURRIERS.

ARMAND DOIN, 76 Notre Dame East. M. 1146.
BEAULIEU, ARTHUR J., corner St. Martin and Notre Dame sts. M. 3085.
BOIVIN, ERNEST, corner St. Lawrence Boul. and Notre Dame. M. 4097.
GRACE, GEO. A., 279 Bleury street.
PELLETIER, F. B., 352 St. Cath. st. W. Up 4234.
ROBERTSON & CO., 233 St. James st. M. 2207.
TRUDEL & GRAHAM, 107 Bleury st. M. 1392.

HOTELS.

CORONA, Uptown. Up 3840. G. Phillips, Mg. Dir.
GRAND UNION (F. J. Murray, Prop.), 348 Notre Dame West. M. 6141.
HOTEL CARSLAKE, 571 St James st. M. 6133.
PLACE VIGER, Craig st. (opp. Viger Square). M 3134.
QUEEN'S, opposite G. T. R., M. 4785.
WINDSOR, Dominion square. Up 2880.

ICE MERCHANTS.

THE CITY ICE CO., Ltd., 296 Craig street, West. Tel. 3957, 3958.

LADIES' COSTUMES.

LAFRANCE, P., 270 and 272 St. Lawrence Boulevard. M. 542, and 259 St. Cath. West. Up 2175.

LADIES HAIRDRESERS AND WIG MAKERS.

ASSELIN, MADAME, 260 St. Cath. St. W. Up 4152.
TARRANTE, SAMUEL, 373 St. Cath. W. Up 5242.
J. PALMER & SON, Ltd., 103-5-7 Notre Dame West. M. 391.
MUSER & VETTER, Molsons Bank Bldg., cor. Stanley and St. Cath. Up 2508.
PONTON, JOS., 33 Notre Dame East. M. 2361.
PROF. LAVOIE, 8 Notre Dame street west.
PUNDE & BOEHM, 471 St. Cath. st. W. Up 3161.
ROSS, W. J., 4210 St. Cath. st., Westmount. Tel. Mount 704.

LADIES' AND GENTS' TAILORS.

HERL, ANTON, 631 St. Catherine st., west. Up 2627
SAGAN, MORRIS, 821 St. Cath. west. Up 318.

LITHOGRAPHERS.

BENALLACK (THE) CO., 8, 10, 12 Latour. M. 3396-7

LOCKS AND KEYS FITTED.

OHLING, JOHN, 312 St. James street.

LUMBER MERCHANTS.

RUTHERFORD, WM. & SONS CO., Ltd., 85 to 95 Atwater avenue. M. 3457.

MACHINERY.

CANADA MACHINERY AGENCY, 298 St. James street. M. 2195.
MILLER, W. L. & CO., 32-44 St. George st. M. 5423.
YOUNG, ANDREW, 11 Busby Lane. M. 2544.

MEAT MARKETS.

LE CAVALIER & RIEL, 12 and 14 Chaboillez Square. M. 1826.
STANFORD MARKET, 438 St. Cath. st. West. Up 4004 and 2598.
WESTGATE & LEWIS, 43A McGill College, and 128 Park ave. Up 2690 and 4053.

MERCHANT TAILORS.

AMERICAN TAILORS, 332 St. Catherine W. Up 2283
GALLERY, DAN, 490 Notre Dame West. M. 2230.
MOQUIN, ALBERT, 87 Bleury street. M. 4133.
SENECAL, T., 4226 St. Cath. street, Westmount. Mount 784.
TUDDENHAM & ANDERSON, 344 St. James st. (W. of Victoria sq.) M. 3979.

NURSERIES.

THE CANADIAN NURSERY CO., Renouf Bldg.

OLD BEDDING RENOVATED.

TOWNSHEND, G. E., 380 St. James st. M. 3014.

OPTICAL AND ENGINEERING INSTRUMENTS.

HEARN & HARRISON, 10 Notre Dame street East. M. 2904.

OPTICIANS.

CARRIERE, ROD., 253 St. Catherine East. E. 2257.
GRANT, DR., B.O.A., O.P.H.D., 294 St. Catherine street west. Up 1332.
NOURY, J. C., (Specialist), 30-32 St Cath. E. E. 3402

PAINTERS AND PAPERHANGERS.

POTTER, W. E. & Co., 26 St. Philip st. M. 1939.

PHOTO ENGRAVERS.

DOUGALL, JOHN & SON, 'Witness' Bldg. M. 4090
SMEATON BROS., 236 Craig st. West. M. 737.

PHOTOGRAPHERS.

ARLESS PHOTO STUDIO, cor, St. Catherine and Mackay streets. Up 4245
BARNES, W. M., 630 St. Catherine W. Up 3203.
DAGENAIS, HENRY, 14 Notre Dame W. M. 4822.
DUMAS, ALBERT, 251 St. Catherine st. East (near Sanguinet). E. 5556.
GORDON, P. J., 409 St. Catherine West. M. 1429.
LAPRES & LAVERGNE, 360 St. Denis st. E. 1283.
LEBUS & GRENIER, 1385 Notre Dame W. M. 6095

PHOTOGRAPHIC SUPPLIES.

ART EMPORIUM, THE, 357 St. Cath. st. W. Up 1440.
HOGG, THE D. H. CO., 662 Craig street. M. 1953.
LEE & SARGENT, 675 St. Catherine st. W. Up 3817
SMITH, R. F., 116 Notre Dame street west. M. 1467. Up 1006.
United Photographic Stores, Ltd., 132 St. Peter. M. 458.
United Photographic Stores, Ltd., 140 Peel. Up 964.

PIANOS, PIANOLAS, ORGANS AND MUSIC.

THE NORDHEIMER PIANO & MUSIC CO. Ltd., 589 St. Catherine st. W. Up 2664.

PIANOS AND MUSIC.

SHAW, J. W. & CO., 370 St. Catherine st., West. Up 1414.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

ARCHAMBAULT, ED., 312 St. Cath. E. E. 1842.
LAYTON BROS., 144 Peel street. Up 1491.
LEACH PIANO CO, 560 St. Cath. st. W. Up 938.
LINDSAY, C.W., Ltd., 512 St. Catherine West. Up 3641
McNEE, C. A., 550 St. Catherine West. Up 3883.
WILLIS & CO., Ltd., 600 St. Cath. st. W. Up 2686.

PICTURES AND PICTURE FRAMERS.

ART EMPORIUM, THE, 357 St. Cath. st. W. Up 1440.
EDLINGTON, CHAS., 413 St. Cath st. W. Up 1080.
JOHNSON & COPPING, 684 St. Catherine west. Up 2696.
MALONE MOULDING & FRAMING CO'Y, 48 Beaver Hall. Up 1861.
RHEAUME, NAP. & CO., (Whol. and Ret.), 135 St. Lawrence Boulevard. East 1848.

PLUMBERS, GAS AND STEAM FITTERS.

GORDON & EGAN, 120 Mansfield st. Up 1115.
SMALL, ARTHUR, 183-185 Elgin st. E. 2180.

PRINTERS AND STATIONERS.

FORTIER, J., cor. St. Peter & Notre Dame. M. 444-5
DOUGALL, JOHN & SON, 'Witness' Bldg. M. 4090.
McALLISTER A. & CO., 93 St. Frs. Xav. M. 2157.
ROY, J. E., 128 St. Cath. st. W. (bet. St. George and St. Philip). M. 730.

RANGES AND STOVES.

Galarneau, A. & Co., 322 Mt. Royal. Mer. 2134.
PROWSE, GEO. R., 288 McGill st. M. 264.

ROOFERS.

CAMPBELL & GILDAY, 309 St. James st. M. 1172.
REED, GEO. W. & CO., Ltd., 337 Craig street West. M. 983.

RUBBER STAMPS, STENCILS, ETC.

LEGALLEE BROS., 35 Bleury st. M. 2458.
Walker & Campbell, cor. N. Dame & McGill. M. 775

SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS.

BISSONNETTE, ERIC & CO., 450 St. James. M. 6379
LAMONTAGNE, LIMITED, No. 338 Notre Dame West, Balmoral Block.
MURPHY, D. & CO., 402 St. James st. M. 1966.
ROBERTS, J. W., 336 St. James street. M. 1968.

SCRAP IRON, METALS, RUBBERS, RAGS, PAPER.

BLOCK, M., 773 St. James. Cor. Versailles. Up 147.
ELLISON, A. & SON, 962 St. James, bet. Richmond and St. Martin. Up 986.
PICKLEMAN, H., 127 Dalhousie st. M. 701.
WALKER, J. R., & CO., 35 Common st. M. 1338-9.

SEED MERCHANTS.

EWING, WM. & CO., 146 McGill street. M. 134.
WM. RENNIE CO., Ltd., 196 McGill st. M. 2392.

SOUVENIR NOVELTIES AND POST CARDS.

AUX VARIETES (E. Lebelle), 261 St. Cath. East, between Sanguinet and St. Denis. E 5919
CADIEUX & DEROME, 18 and 20 Notre Dame West. M. 4289.
DUBIN, C. W., 93 Notre Dame W. (near Notre Dame Church. M. 6228.
HIS MAJESTY'S POSTAL CARD PARLOR, 739 St. Cath. W., near His Majesty's Theatre.

SPORTING GOODS, ETC.

COSTELLO, G. MORGAN (Cycles), 15 Bleury st.
COSTEN, T. & CO., 43 Notre Dame st. W. M. 2858
SEVIGNY, R. N., 510 St. James street. M. 1624.
SMYTH, JAS. M., 370 Dochester, W. Up 1249 & 5153
SURVEYER, L. J. A., 52 St. Lawrence Boulevard. M. 1914.

SPORTING GOODS FOR HIRE.

SMYTH, JAS. M., 370 Dochester, W. Up 1249 & 5153

STEAM LAUNDRIES.

CANADA STEAM LAUNDRY & DYE WORKS. 62 St. Catherine East. E. 51.
MONTREAL STEAM LAUNDRY, 353-355 Craig st. West. M. 3600-01.
TOILET LAUNDRY CO., Ltd., 425 Richmond st. Up 3480.
TROY LAUNDRY, Verdun Phone 3644.

TRUNKS AND TRAVELLING BAGS.

LAMONTAGNE, LIMITED, Phone Main 413. Notre Dame, Balmoral Block.

TYPEWRITER AND OFFICE SUPPLIES.

CANADIAN OLIVER TYPEWRITER CO., 140 St. Peter st. M. 3832.

TYPEWRITING BUREAU.

VIROLLE & CO., Room 61 Guardian Bldg. M. 1945

UNDERTAKERS.

ARMSTRONG, G., 72 and 74 Victoria sq. M. 219.
Seale & Son, cor. Beaver Hall and Dorchester. Up 969 and 2671.
TEES & CO., 300 St. James street. M. 327.
WRAY, WM., 113 University st. Up 2607

WALL PAPER.

MURPHY, J., 80 Drummond street. Up 1527.

Wholesale.

ASBESTOS AND ASBESTOS MATERIALS.

CANADIAN ASBESTOS CO., 42, 44, 45, 47 Youville sq., (cor. St. Peter) Main 611 and 2[illegible]

BANANAS.

BROWN, JOSEPH & SONS, 29 Youville sq. M. [illegible]

BOOTS AND SHOES—(Wholesale).

AMES-HOLDEN LIMITED, 45 Victoria sq. Main 427-8.
ROBINSON, JAMES, 184 McGill st. M. 344

BUTTER AND CHEESE MERCHANTS.

FORTIER & MONETTE, 604 St. Paul. M. 4[illegible]
Olive, Dorion & Stroud, 55 William st. M. 44[illegible]

DRY GOODS—(Wholesale).

HODGSON, SUMNER & CO., LTD., 345 St. James street. M. 5610.
RACINE, A. & CO., 340 St. Paul st. M. 498

EGGS.—(Wholesale).

FORTIER & MONETTE, 604 St. Paul st. M. 4[illegible]

FANCY GOODS—(Wholesale).

HODGSON, SUMNER & CO., LTD., 345 St. James street. M. 5610.

FISH AND OYSTERS—(Wholesale).

LEONARD BROS., 20 Youville square. M. 4[illegible]

FURRIERS—(Wholesale).

PIERCE, A. & E. CO., 507 St. Paul street. M. [illegible]

GENERAL PRODUCE.

WARD, JOSEPH & CO., 115D Youville sq. M. 4088.

GROCERS—(Wholesale).

Birks, Corner & Co., 39 Place d'Youville M. 3482
CARTER, S. J. & CO., 56 McGill street
GALBRAITH, WM. & SON, 68 McGill street
CROSSE & BLACKWELL, LIMITED, [illegible] street. M. 1307.
LAPORTE, MARTIN & CO., Ltd., 70-78 St. Peter street. M. 3766.
MATHEWSON'S SONS, 202 McGill st. M. 1[illegible]

HARDWARE—(Wholesale).

LAFLEUR, I. L., 1926-32 Notre Dame. M. 4[illegible]

HAY, GRAIN, ETC.—(Wholesale).

CHAPLIN BROS. & CO., Board of Trade Building. Main 954.
LAMARRE, W., & CO., 242 Atwater Avenue West 242.

LEATHER BELTING.

McLAREN, D. K., Ltd., 306-11 Craig street W. M. 4904-5.

LUMBER MERCHANT.

CREAM, D. & CO., Canada Life Bldg. M. 4[illegible]
REDFERN, J. H., 19 Napoleon Road. M. 56.

PAINTS AND VARNISHES.—(Wholesale).

WILKINSON, HEYWOOD & CLARK, LTD., 306 Notre Dame West. M. 5097.

PAPER DEALERS.

DOMINION PAPER CO., 345 St. James st. M. 2[illegible]
HOWARD SMITH PAPER CO., LTD., 4 Cote st. M. 2130.
McFARLANE SON & HODGSON, 246 Craig West. M. 3334-5.

PLUMBERS' SUPPLIES.

CAVANAGH, THE E. CO Ltd., 935-945 Notre Dame W., cor. Seigneurs. M. 3407-8-9.

PORTLAND CEMENT AND BUILDERS' SUPPLIES.

CURRIE, W. & F. P., 245 St. James st. M. 265
HYDE & WEBSTER, 1803 Notre Dame M. 1312

RECEIVERS OF FISH—(Wholesale).

D. HATTON & CO. Established 187[illegible] M. 1248

SEWING COTTON AND SPOOL SILK.

McDOWELL CO., THE ANDREW H., 320 St. James street. Tel. Main 4158.

TEAS—(Wholesale).

BROWN, R. H., 14 Hospital st. Tel. M. 204.

WHOLESALE RAW FURRIERS.

PIERCE, A. & E., & CO., 507 St. Paul. M. 962.

Manufacturers.

ASBESTOS MANUFACTURERS.

SCLATER ASBESTOS CO., 100 Nazareth street. M. 3189.

BAG MANUFACTURERS.

THE CANADIAN BAG CO. Ltd., 492 William st. M. 3289.

BENT AND ART GLASS.

GRIMSON, G. J. E., 76 and 78 St. Antoine M. 1939

BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS.

LANG MANUFACTURING CO., 230 St. Elizabeth st., St. Henri. Mt. 1820, 1821.
MONTREAL BISCUIT CO. (THE), Brewster ave. Mount 106 and 107.
The Caledonia Biscuit Co., 182 Mountain Up 1941.

BOX MANUFACTURERS.

ESPLIN, G. & J., 126 Duke st. M. 3647.
MARTIN FRERES & CO., 158 Shearer st. M. 3536.
THE WM. RUTHERFORD SONS CO., 85 Atwater ave. M. 3457.

BREAD MANUFACTURERS.

AIRD, JAMES M., 101 St. Urbain. Up 1025.
AULD, R. S., 557 St. Antoine st. Westm't. 13
GALLERY BROS., cor. Young and William sts. Main 2895.
GRAHAM BROS, 291 St. Antoine. Tel. Up 1[illegible]
SMITH, GEORGE, 452 Guy street. M. 1467.
STRACHAN, JAMES, 246 City Hall ave. E. 71[illegible]
WYLIE, W. & J. S., 228 Bleury st. Up 1492.

CANDY MFRS.—(Wholesale).