Montreal Weekly Witness

and Canadian Homestead.

SIXTY-SECOND YEAR. MONTREAL, TUESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 3, 1907 MONTREAL WEEKLY WITNESS $1.00 Post-Paid; 5c a Copy.

NEW YORK HAS REACHED HER LIMIT.

Products of West Will be Turned Through Canada, Says Mr. J. J. HILL.

New York, Dec. 1.—New York, in the opinion of Mr. James J. Hill, head of the Great Northern system of railways, has reached the climax of her commercial supremacy. In an interview to-day the railway builder of the North-west, expressed this view, his reason being that this city cannot hope to maintain its commercial control when its chief claim is, as he states it, that it is the dearest place in which to do business. 'The cost of everything relating to trade and commerce,' said Mr. Hill, 'has increased here beyond the point of profit. Traffic will be forced to seek other outlets; business other locations.

'The tax imposed on business in New York is enormous. Your real estate, your dock, your means of communication, are all burdened with heavy charges. The price to live and do business in New York is growing beyond the ability of the people to stand it. They will be forced to go elsewhere, seeking places where the cost is more reasonable.

Traffic cannot be dammed up. It will seek an outlet somewhere, by going around the edges or making for itself entirely new channels.

'There are two outlets for the west possible of development besides New York and the adjacent ports. One is through Canada, down the St. Lawrence, and the other down the Mississippi to New Orleans.

'The products of the west are bound to reach their markets. Therefore, if they are blocked and overtaxed on their way through New York, they will find new channels for themselves.'

FRANCO-CANADIAN TREATY

EFFECT OF NEW TARIFF ON SHIPMENTS.

(See also page 5.)

Ottawa, Nov. 30.—The effect of the new French tariff on shipments between France and Canada is as follows:—To obtain the full advantage of the French minimum tariff shipments must be made in the same way as under the old treaty, from a Canadian to a French port direct. If they are made through Britain they will still enter at the minimum tariff. But must in addition pay the French 'surtax d'entrepot' of three francs fifty centimes per 100 kilograms. The shipment of Canadian goods, however, to France through American ports means that they will be subject to maximum tariff rates.

Shipments from France to Canada to obtain the advantage of our treaty rates must be entered at one or other of the Canadian ports. The shipments may come either from France direct or through England or other of the countries with which France maintains commercial treaties, but in the case of these indirect shipments the Dominion reserves the right to impose a 'surtax d'entrepot.' The Allan Line has already a direct steamship service from Canada to Havre and it is understood that a new line is in course of organization. If the Hon. Mr. Fielding succeeds in obtaining a treaty with Italy there will probably be a line established also to the Mediterranean calling at Marseilles.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, Dec. 1.—Prof. Hewins, secretary of the Tariff Reform League, circulates in the press a lengthy analysis of the Franco-Canadian treaty. He points out that Canada, in a number of instances, has gone below the intermediate tariff, sometimes below the British rates altogether, thus materially reducing the preference. He criticizes the warehousing and transhipment clauses and emphasizes how the extension of treaties to other countries must subject the British trade with Canada to far more strenuous competition in the absence of a British reciprocal agreement.

BORDEN LIBEL CASE

'NINETEENTH CENTURY' APOLOGIES TO MINISTER OF MILITIA FOR PUBLISHING 'EYE-OPENER' STORY.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, Dec. 2.—The October number of the 'Nineteenth Century' quoted an article regarding Sir Frederick Borden from the 'Eye-Opener.' In the December number the editor unreservedly withdraws the same and apologizes sincerely to the Canadian Minister of Militia for any injury which possibly could have occurred to him from such a scandalous story.

GEN. LAURIE ELECTED MAYOR.

Halifax, Dec. 1.—General Laurie has been elected mayor of Paddington, England. He was in Nova Scotia some time ago, and was elected in his absence. The day of his arrival in Paddington General Laurie was called on as mayor to receive the Emperor William.

PREMIER SCOTT'S HEALTH.

Regina, Dec. 2.—Premier Scott and Mrs. Scott will spend the winter in the Mediterranean, owing to the former's still enfeebled condition as the result of the serious illness last winter.

RUSSIAN JEWS TELL HARROWING STORY.

Attracted to Colorado by an Advertisement They are Subjected to Most Brutal Treatment.

New York, Dec. 2.—The 'World' to-day says: A band of poor Russian Jews, fleeing from the American south-west, reached this city yesterday with a harrowing tlae of peonage and persecution on account of their faith. Several of the men, including Moise Opotowski, have found refuge at the Hebrew Sheltering Arms in East Broadway. Their stories are likely to be brought by prominent men of their race to the attention of the State Department at Washington.

According to Opotowski, who talked through an interpreter, he and many fellow workmen of Moscow were attracted by an edvertisement in a newspaper there offering $18 to $20 a week wages in agreeable employment near Galveston, Texas. Seventy-five of the men paid 785 roubles each for their passage to the United States.

They sailed from Bremen on the steamship 'Chemnitz.' Nine days out, Opotowski says, the immigrants rebelled against a diet of bread, herring and potatoes, and there was a general fracas, in which the sailors beat the Russians unmercifully.

At Galveston, after being at sea twenty-five days, the party was met by a labor agent. They then travelled two days with the agent, until they arrived at Pueblo, Colo., and were made the next day to walk nine miles out to a clearing. They were handed over to negroes, who gave them saws, and ordered them to get to work at once sawing limbs from the trees. Many of the immigrants demurred, saying that was not the kind of work they had been engaged for. Then the negroes took switches and thrashed them as if they were slaves. Opotowski yesterday showed a scar on his head where he said the skin had been cut open when he was flogged.

The immigrants were left to sleep in the fields, and all that they could get to eat was pork and beans, with leavened bread, which their religion forbade them to partake of. They had to eat the food provided or else starve.

After four days of this sort of existence, Opotowski says, most of his companions fled in various directions, in small bands, without having received a penny in wages. He and at least fifteen of his countrymen escaped, and reached Lincoln, Neb., whence a charitable Jew sent them to Omaha, and there a man named Zieman, of the Hebrew Charity Organization, provided them with tickets for Chicago. From there they came to New York, homesick and disconsolate.

CHINESE HEAD TAX

IMPORTANT DECISION BY NOVA SCOTIA SUPREME COURT.

Halifax, Dec. 1.—It is not an indictable crime for a Chinaman to get into Canada by evasion of the payment of the $500 head tax. Such is the decision of the Nova Scotia Supreme Court rendered yesterday. The case arose from the arrest of seventeen Chinamen in Cape Breton, who were charged with having been smuggled into Canada from Newfoundland. Judge MacKenzie, of the County Court, had held that the Chinamen, in entering Canada without paying the head tax, had committed an offence. Yesterday four Supreme Court judges, Townshend, Meagher, Russell and Longley, held that the tax was only a debt, and the non-payment thereof was not a crime, as the judge of the County Court had decided. Judge Drysdale dissented.

The case turns entirely on the construction of the statute. The argument in support of the conviction was that every violation of the act was an indictable offence, but the majority of the court held that this could not refer to the mere failure to pay the tax imposed, and more than non-payment duties devolving upon various offences under the law, which would be violations of the act in the same sense as the failure to pay the tax. Moreover, there were express provisions in the statute with reference to the mode of collecting the tax which tended to exclude the idea that non-payment was intended to be made a criminal offence. The general doctrine also was pressed in favor of the defendants from the language of the law. It must be clearly and definitely stated to be a criminal offence.

The result of the decision is that the convictions of the Chinese prisoners are quashed. The defendants had been fined $100 in each of the seventeen cases. This money will have to be returned, but the Chinamen may be proceeded against by civil process to recover the amount of the head tax just as any ordinary debt.

MACLEOD LIBERALS.

MacLeod, Alta., Nov. 29.—A Liberal convention for the new constituency of MacLeod, which extends north within six miles of Calgary, and west to the boundary of British Columbia, was held yesterday. On the first ballot nine names were brought forward, but six of these retired. On the second ballot, A. B. MacDonald, of High River, was chosen as the candidate

KARATAGH DISASTER.

Latest Details Tell of Most Appalling Catastrope on Record.

London, Nov. 30.—Now that the first full account, coming from Tashkend, via St. Petersburg, has arrived, there can be no doubt that the Karatagh earthquake was one of the most appalling natural catastrophes on record. 'It is difficult,' writes the reporter, 'to describe the scenes which meet the eye at Karatagh to-day. What was a short while ago a flourishing township, is now the grave of four thousand dead. But the scenes which accompanied the catastrophe are even more difficult of adequate description. A group of survivors, still shaken by their experiences, related a terrible story, to which no written narrative can do justice. On the eve of the disaster, Oct. 20, a terrific storm burst over Karatagh and its environments, striking a deadly fear into the hearts of the inhabitants. The animal world seemed to have an uncanny foreknowledge. Dogs howled, horses stamped, cattle lowed with fright. Early in the morning the whole town seemed to shudder. The earth tremors were frequent, but few of the townspeople were sufficiently disturbed by them to leave their houses. Fifteen minutes later a terrific shock set the entire place swaying, the air resounding with weird noises, then the town seemed to be repeatedly lifted high in the air and set down heavily by a mighty hand. Buildings were crumbling and crashing to ruins every moment or two. In scores of places the ground burst open, and boiling water spouted upwards. Huge fragments of rock became dislodged from the surrounding mountains, and added the thunder of their fall to the subterranean rumblings and roarings, which continued all the time. Numerous houses were battered down by their falling rocks. Others, with their occupants, sank bodily into great fissures in the earth. The populace, or such of them as had escaped instant death, appeared to be mad with terror. From every side arose awful shrieks. Those who fled for safety had to blind their eyes to many sad sights. The storm had come on again with renewed force and activity. Pandemonium reigned. Maddened animals tore aimlessly hither and thither, continuous peals of thunder and flashes of blinding lightning added to the frenzy. Many fugitives perished under the hoofs of the animals.

'In the meantime similar scenes were being enacted in the surrounding country, twelve large villages being destroyed on this same terrible morning. In Karatagh alone two thousand bodies were recovered. As many more still remain in the ruins of twelve hundred houses, while 25,000 animals, on a rough estimate, were destroyed.'

EARL GREY COMPETITION

WILL BE THROWN OPEN TO THE WHOLE OF CANADA AND NEWFOUNDLAND.

Ottawa, Nov. 29.—At a meeting held recently of the executive committee of His Excellency's musical and dramatic trophy competition, which will take place at Ottawa during the week commencing Feb. 24, 1908, it was decided, for various reasons, to throw the competition open to the whole of Canada and Newfoundland, irrespective of the provinces. The committee, however, reserve the right to reduce the number of entries from any one city or province in case the total number of entries exceeds the number which can be conveniently handled during the week of the competition in Ottawa. All entries, therefore, instead of being forwarded to the chairman of the respective provinces, may be sent in future to Mr. F. C. T. O'Hara, the honorary secretary, at Ottawa. The two handsome trophies, at present held by Winnipeg and Quebec, which companies won the dramatic and musical competitions last February, are again to be offered to the two companies which in the opinion of the judges best fulfil the conditions of the competition. All further information can be had by communication with the honorary secretary. Already a competition next February is assured, as a number of companies have signified their intention of competing for the honor of winning His Excellency's trophy.

CUSTOMS RETURNS

NOVEMBER SHOWS AN INCREASE OF $383,899 OVER LAST YEAR.

Ottawa, Dec. 2.—The customs revenue of the Dominion for the month of November totalled $4,574,105, which is an increase of $383,899 over the record of the corresponding month of last year. The revenue for the eight months, to the end of November, amounted to $34,225,081, which is an increase of $7,075,690 over last year.

WILL REPRESENT N. S. W. FREEMASONS.

Toronto, Nov. 29.—Mr. Donald Ross, of the Department of Lands and Mines, has received a commission from the Supreme Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons of New South Wales, appointing him their representative in the Supreme Grand Chapter of the order at their semi-centennial meeting, to be held in Canada next month. Mr. Ross is grand first principal of the Supreme Grand Chapter of Canada.

MINE DISASTER.

Between Twenty-Five and Thirty Men Entombed in Pennsylvania—Fears that all Have Perished.

Fayette City, Pa., Dec. 2.—Between 25 and 30 miners, possibly more, are entombed in the Naomi mine of the United Coal Co., located three miles west of this city, and there is practically no hope that any of them are alive. Their imprisonment is due to an explosion of black damp about 8 o'clock last night, soon after the night force went to work.

It is said a miner entering an old working with an open lamp caused the explosion. Had the disaster occurred on any other night except Sunday, the number of victims would have been twice as large.

The mine employs from 275 to 300 regularly, about one-fourth of them driving entry at night, but on Sunday nights only about half the night force goes to work. The mine is of the shaft type, and the concrete sides of the entry were broken down so as to completely close the passage back a considerable distance.

About 100 feet from the entrance is the first air shaft, and from this deadly gas is pouring in great volumes. The gas found in mines in this territory is so poisonous that no human being can live in it for more than a few minutes, and for this reason it is not believed a single one of the entombed men is still alive.

One man, an unidentified foreigner managed to climb to the top of the first air shaft, but dropped dead there. No sign of life has come from the others.

Just after the night force entered the shaft there was a flash, which lighted up the mine and all around it. There was a roar as tons of coal and slate crashed down into the entries crowded with workmen. Then utter darkness followed, the explosion putting out of business completely the lighting and air facilities of the mine. The mine immediately filled with gases and several not hurt by the explosion perished while running to get into the fresh air.

THE NATIONAL TRANSCONTINENTAL

Ottawa, Nov. 29.—The annual report of the commissioners of the Transcontinental Railway for the nine months ending March 31, was presented to parliament to-day. Chief Engineer Lumsden says the first location to St. Boniface is practically completed, and the 852 miles are under construction. The total distance from Moncton to St. Jean Chrysostome will be 53 miles, a saving of only 34 miles, as compared with the I. C. R. The entire distance to Winnipeg is 1,817, as against 1,890 originally estimated.

During the year contracts for supplying eighty-pound steel rails were awarded to the Dominion Iron & Steel Company and the Algoma Steel Company, at $34 a ton. Spliced bars were ordered from the Nova Scotia Steel Company for $47.04, from the Hamilton Steel & Iron Company, at $43.68; bolts and nuts from the Toronto Bolt & Forge Company, at $3.60 per hundred pounds, at $3.41 from the Gananoque Forge Company, and at $3.57 from the Montreal Rolling Mills Company; spikes from the Peck Rolling Mills Company at $2.50 per hundred pounds, and from the Montreal Rolling Mills, the Toronto Bolt & Forge Company, and the Hamilton Steel Company at $2.55 per hundred. Tie contracts were awarded to J. G. Hearn, of Quebec, at prices varying from 44 to 57 cents each. In connection with the supply of ties for the section immediately east of Winnipeg, Mr. Lumsden complained that several tenderers were not able to fulfil their contracts by reason of the refusal of the Ontario Government to grant permits to cut.

The price to be paid for bridge superstructures varies from $4.04 to $4.18 per pound to the Locomotive & Machine Company, of Montreal, and $3.95 to $4.23 to the Dominion Bridge Company, Montreal.

For the inspection of material and workmanship of bridges, the Canadian Inspection Company, of Montreal, was paid at the rate of 45 cents a ton, and for fastenings at 20 cents a ton. The inspection of rails costs five cents a ton.

The total expenditure on the road for the nine months is $5,537,867, of which $224,880 went in the purchase of supplies.

The reports of the district engineers are appended to that of the chief engineer.

With regard to the McArthur section for 244 miles, from St. Boniface eastward, Major Hodgins, district engineer, reports that the progress has not been satisfactory, and that he has been pressing the contractor to increase his forces.

Seventeen men were killed on this division in the nine months.

District B, which extends from the New Brunswick boundary to a point 198 miles west of Quebec, a total of 400 miles, has three hundred miles under construction. In March there were 3,297 men at work on this division, and 839 horses.

The general public may not be aware that the National Transcontinental Railway, as distinguished from the Grand Trunk Pacific, is in reality the eastern section of the latter, which is being engineered by the government. On the completion of this section it will be handed over to the Grand Trunk Pacific and become the eastern portion of that system.

'MOUNT TEMPLE' WRECKED IN STORM.

C.P.R. Steamer Struck on Iron Bound Island—Six Hundred Passengers Rescued After Great Suffering and Heroism.

Halifax, N.S., Dec. 2.—The Canadian Pacific Steamship 'Mount Temple' struck last night on Iron Bound Island, at the mouth of La Have River and will be a total loss. The passengers, numbering six hundred, and the crew of a hundred and fifty, had some very remarkable escapes, after being, for many hours, in extreme peril and suffering great exposure and privation.

The 'Mount Temple was bound from Antwerp to St. John. Off this coast last night a terrific southeast snowstorm raged. It caught the 'Mount Temple' at its height, when, at three o'clock this morning, the C. P. R. liner was off La Havre River, about sixty miles west of this port.

She struck Iron Bound Island and remained fast. As she grounded, a tremendous sea washed over her decks, smashing the boats and leaving only half of them fit for service. But no boat could have lived in that sea.

Guns were fired and rockets discharged, but although they were heard on the land nothing could be done. It was also impossible to get the passengers ashore in boats. After great efforts cable communication from the ship to the shore at the foot of the cliffs was established, and by means of a basket with ropes, the passengers were landed on the Iron Bound. As the sea subsided, boats were also used.

At four o'clock in the afternoon 'the 'Trusty' took 150 from the island to the mainland, 480 passing the night on the island.

A BOTTLE OF GIN

AND WHAT IT LED TO.

Quebec, Dec. 1.—A fatal affray occurred at Levis last evening, and as a result, a young man named Wagner, of that town, is under arrest. There is a club composed of young men at Levis and on Saturday night, while they were enjoying a game of cards, Theodore Tanguay, a steamboat engineer, 60 years old, dropped in, and, having a bottle of gin in his possession, treated the ten young men who were present. As he was becoming obnoxious to the party he was requested to withdraw, and as he refused, Wagner undertook to put him out. He did so, and both wrestled outside and fell, Wagner returning to the club room. Shortly after one of those present suggested to see if Tanguay had gone home, and, upon reaching the exterior of the building, found Tanguay unconscious. He was carried into the club room and a physician sent for, who pronounced the man to be dead.

Chief Denis, of the Levis police, upon the coroner's instructions, arrested Wagner and detained the others, who were subsequently released on their promise to appear at the coroner's inquest. Wagner was conveyed to the district jail this evening.

The deceased had a bad cut over his right eye, but it is not known yet whether it was caused by a blow from the prisoner or by falling.

ITALIANS SHOT

GAME OF CARDS THAT MAY HAVE FATAL ENDING.

Sydney, C.B., Dec. 1.—A bad shooting affray took place last night at the coke ovens, and as a result, two Italians, named Pietro Cartletti and Stephalano Vincenzio, are at death's door. The man who, it is alleged, did the shooting, is Felix Paulino. He was arrested about half an hour afterwards by Sergeant McIntyre and Officer O'Handley, and is now in the police station. The trouble is said to have started over a game of cards, in which all three men were engaged. There were eight Italians in the house, and it was from one of these that Sergeant McIntyre received word of the tragedy. Two shots were fired, and each is thought to be sufficient to cause death.

MINERS WANT A RAISE

Glace Bay, N.S., Dec. 1.—The second conference between the Provincial Workmen's Association and the Dominion Coal Company management took place yesterday. The men asked for a raise of 15 percent to workmen now getting $1.38 per day, 15 percent to mechanics, a daily wage of $2.44 per day for skilled men out of place until such time as they are provided with rooms. The company suggest that the first class get from $1.38 to $1.55 per day. The company are unwilling to accede to the request for $2.44 for skilled miners out of places. Neither were they willing to increase the pay of mechanics. The extra cost would amount to $33,000 per year. Another conference will be held a week from Monday.

SUICIDE AT NIAGARA.

Niagara Falls, Ont., Nov. 29.—The woman who threw herself off Goat Island bridge yesterday has been positively identified as Miss Cornelia Loveridge, of Buffalo, from the few articles she left behind, also a note to notify her sister, Miss Hattie Loveridge, of Buffalo. The woman was forty-three years of age and had been ailing for some time past with insanity, caused by sickness. She got away from her keeper in Buffalo and came direct to Niagara Falls, where she successfully carried out her purpose.

NOBEL PRIZE FOR MICHELSON.

Washington, Nov. 29.—The State Department has been advised by Mr. Graves, United States minister at Stockholm, that Prof. A. Michelson, of Chicago University, is to be awarded the Nobel prize for physicists. Dr. Michelson is the discoverer of a new method of determining the velocity of light.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

Two chiefs friendly to Great Britain have been murdered in Zululand and the forces have been ordered strengthened.

There was another uproar in the Douma on Saturday. M. Roditcheff, the orator of the Constitutional Democrats, referred bitterly to 'the Stolypin necktie,' in speaking of the hangings by drumhead courtmartial instituted by the premier last year, and in April last abolished by the Douma, and characterized the autocracy as a Bycantine despotism, bringing rapine and desolation in its train; and a hundred reactionaries, among whom were two priests, retaliated by storming the tribune and yelling like wild Indians.

Lord Kitchener has entered upon a two years' extension of his five years' term as commander-in-chief of the British troops in India, his original term having expired. India to-day has nine divisions ready for service, instead of the three which Lord Kitchener found when he took up his command.

The Marquis de Dion, who won in the Pekin-to-Paris tour, is designing a new motor in which to tour from New York to Paris. It is to be a thirty-four horsepower, with a speed of from two to twenty-five miles an hour.

The Kaiser was burned in effigy in Lemburg, Galicia, on Saturday at a meeting of Polish land owners.

The Queen celebrated her sixty-third birthday Sunday at Sandringham. The King and Queen of Norway were among the guests. Handsome gifts were received from most of the crowned heads of Europe.

A Boston despatch says: Thirty-five mills and factories in New England, which have been curtailing production or were shut down for repairs for a brief period recently, are expected to resume operations this week. While many companies are resuming, quite a number of others announce a curtailment of production, and it seems probable that many concerns will continue on a short time basis until the close of the year.

The New York building by-law which, it was reported a few weeks ago, was to be revised so as to prevent buildings being put up higher than twenty stories, is now being so altered as to allow builders to put them up as high as they choose 'provided the structure is of such a form as to guarantee a reasonable amount of light and ventilation to their neighbors.'

Archbishop Bruchesi, in his episcopal letter, read in the churches Sunday forbade the display of moving pictures on Sunday.

CANADA AND IRELAND

MR. JOHN REDMOND SAYS REMEDY POSSESSED BY FORMER IS WHAT HIS COUNTRY NEEDS.

(Canadian Asociated Press.)

London, Dec. 1.—Mr. John Redmond, speaking at Glasgow, drew a direct analogy between the political position of Canada and Ireland. The remedy which made the Dominion prosperous and happy was that which Ireland needed. He pointed out that the divergence between the French and English in Canada was much greater than between the Catholics and Unionists in Ireland. Yet Sir Wilfrid Laurier enjoyed the confidence of both, the former to a remarkable degree. Mr. Redmond expressed appreciation of Canadian support of home rule.

SEVEN YEARS FOR BURGLARY.

Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., Nov. 30.—Harvey Smith was sentenced by Police Magistrate Elliott to-day to seven years in Kingston penitentiary, and his companion, Howard, to two years in Central Prison, on charges of burglary and forgery.

MAJOWSKI DRANK.

Winnipeg, Dec. 1.—J. Majowski, who drank too copiously of high wines last night, was found dead on Barbara street to-day.

ADVERTISING MONTREAL.

How the Proclamation Edition of the 'Witness' Was Received by the Press of Canada.

The press of Canada are saying some very nice things about Montreal since the Proclamation Edition of the 'Witness' appeared on Tuesday last.

We have selected a few appreciations. Other notices have also been given showing that Montreal's business proclamation has attracted attention, as nothing of the kind has done heretofore.

THE 'PATRIE,' MONTREAL.

(Translation.)

The 'Witness' published yesterday a special number which does it great honor. Its study of the commerce and industries of Montreal is the most complete and most elaborate that has yet been written. Our most sincere congratulations to our confrère.

TORONTO 'WORLD.'

That Montrealers are alive to their own interests is shown by a special industrial section, which accompanied the Montreal 'Witness' of Tuesday last. Through the columns of that paper the business and professional men of the eastern city are calling attention to the phenomenal development that has taken place there during the past few years, and that is at present taking place. Montreal, as is well-known, is the largest city of the Dominion, having a population approaching half a million, and by those who are in a position to say, the optimistic opinion is expressed that the population will be double what it is to-day within ten years. At the present time the population is increasing at the rate of about 25,000 annually.

Even more flourishing is Montreal's industrial and commercial life, regarding which much information is given in this industrial supplement. The present status of many of the more important industries is given, and the many illustrations depict some of the most prominent business houses, and other features of Montreal.

This special issue has been gotten up through the efforts of those interested in the city's development, the facsimile signatures of whom are published, covering in all four pages.

THE 'TEMPS,' OTTAWA.

(Translation.)

The Montreal 'Witness' yesterday devoted a special number to the city of Montreal, which, while more specially dedicated to business men, is of interest to every one. By means of comparatively short articles, the reader can post himself on the situation of the great Canadian metropolis, whose population is at present 434,000, with a territory of 7,714 acres, an electric tramway system covering 85 miles, taxable property valued at $200,600,344, and property of a value of $57,048,795 exempted from taxes. We commend the reading of this number of the 'Witness' to business men engaged in commerce or industry.

WINDSOR 'RECORD.'

The Montreal 'Witness' has sent out an industrial edition which is a highly meritorious production, comprehensive, well-written and handsomely illustrated. A prominent and at the same time unique feature is a business proclamation on behalf of Montreal signed by the leading captains of finance and industry in the city, whose signatures are reproduced in facsimile. It is probably the first time that a history of Montreal's marvellous growth and industrial status has been attempted on so magnificent a scale, and the work in every regard is creditable to the enterprise of the 'Witness.' The matter, it should be said, will prove of interest to all Canadians, and a copy should be in the hands of every board of trade in the country.

ST. JOHN (N.B.) 'GLOBE.'

That excellent newspaper, the Montreal 'Witness,' published an industrial edition of thirty-two pages on Tuesday. In many of these pages, by special articles on the various industries, and the commercial and financial interests, the 'Witness' proclaimed the remarkable growth of the city, and its importance as a manufacturing and trading centre, as well as its importance in regard to transportation facilities. The work is admirably done, the articles being full of information, although generally brief. The facts presented in '' statement, for instance, will surprise many persons:

Forty-five years ago the population of Montreal was only 90,323 people; twenty-five years ago it was 140,747; six years ago it was 267,730; and at the present day it numbers no fewer than 434,000. This is a progressive rapidity of growth such as few cities in the world can show, and there is every prospect that the rate of progress exemplified in the astonishing jump from figures of six years ago to those of the present day will be maintained for many years to come. The time is already within measurable distance when Montreal's population will probably be numbered in millions instead of hundreds of thousands.

So that the people in the neighboring republic may learn of the progress made by Canada's most important commercial centre, it has been arranged that thirty United States newspapers will reproduce the information given by the 'Witness.' By this means high position attained by Montreal will become known in a large field. The 'Witness' is to be congratulated on its issue.

MORRISBURG 'LEADER.'

The issue of the Montreal 'Witness' on Tuesday is a special industrial edition. Its outstanding feature is a business proclamation on behalf of Montreal, signed by the leading captains of finance and industry in the city, whose signatures are reproduced in facsimile. The unique transportation facilities of Montreal, the city's financial and commercial interests, and its numerous important industries, are described in concise and readable form. This is the first time that such a comprehensive description of Montreal's commercial interests has been given, and we think that the information as to the metropolis of Canada will be a source of pride, not only to the citizens of Montreal, but to all Canadians.

PERTH 'TIMES.'

The Montreal 'Witness' on Tuesday issued a special Industrial Supplement setting forth the greatness and potentialities of Montreal. A feature of the issue is a business proclamation on behalf of Montreal signed by the leading captains of industry in that city. The signatures are reproduced in facsimile. The whole is in a compact and readable form, and is a striking indication of how Montreal people get their living and wealth.

NORTH BAY 'TIMES.'

On Tuesday, Nov. 26, the issue of the Montreal 'Witness' comprised 32 pages, sixteen pages of the issue treated on the industries, colleges, banking institutions, harbor facilities ,etc. It is a very complete and graphic description of the every day life in the metropolis of the Dominion. In its introduction the 'Witness' states that the population of Montreal now approaches half a million, and it is predicted that in ten years it will be above the million mark. The issue is one that would give much beneficial study to any Canadian.

We can still furnish copies of this 'Proclamation Edition' to those who may wish to send them out to friends or customers elsewhere, as many are doing.

DIED OF LOCKJAW.

Toronto, Nov. 25.—Rowland Perry, of Riverside avenue, died on Friday night from tetanus (lockjaw), caused by stepping on a rusty nail. He was about 45 years of age and leaves a widow and family.

Catarrh

Whether it is of the nose, throat, stomach, bowels, or more delicate organs, catarrh is always debilitating and should have attention.

The discharge from the mucous membrane is because this is kept in a state of inflammation by an impure condition of the blood. Therefore, to cure, take the best blood purifier,

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by druggists everywhere.
100 Doses One Dollar.

WEDDING SUIT IN LAWSUIT.

Emiliano Farlardo, an Italian photographer of Sault Ste. Marie, yesterday brought suit against the Canadian Pacific Railway Company to obtain an indemnity of $1,000, on account of an accident in which he was injured, and which disturbed his matrimonial arrangements. He alleges that while on his way to Montreal to get married he fell in the accident which occurred at Moore Lake on Nov. 14, and that, besides being badly bruised, he lost all his personal effects, including his wedding suit. Messrs. Pelissier & Wilson appear for the plaintiff.

JAPANESE FOR EASTERN CANADA

Vancouver, B.C., Nov. 25.—The SS. 'Kumeric,' just arrived, brought twelve hundred Japanese from Honolulu, with one hundred and sixty-five immigrants direct from Japan. Twenty more were booked to Vancouver and the others to Eastern Canada.

MR. BORDEN WELCOMED.

Ottawa Conservatives Give their Leader a Demonstration.

OPPOSITION PLATFORM DISCUSSED ON RETURN FROM WESTERN TOUR.

Ottawa, Nov. 28.—The Conservatives of the city last evening gave a magnificent reception to Mr. R. L. Borden, the leader of that party, to mark his return from the recent tour through Canada.

A procession, organized by the executive of the Ottawa Conservative Association and the Borden Club, escorted Mr. Borden from his home through the principal streets of the city to the Russell Theatre. The column extended three-quarters of a mile, and was led by the bugle band of the 43rd Regiment, with the Kilties' Band bringing up the rear.

At the theatre the chair was occupied by the president, Mr. Fripp. On his right sat Mr. Borden, and on his left the Hon. J. P. Whitney, Premier of Ontario, and Mr. Bergeron, M.P.

Mr. Borden, who was received with prolonged cheering, first paid a graceful tribute to Mr. Bergeron, who, he said, had rendered splendid service during his recent trip across the continent. He was specially grateful to Mr. Whitney for his presence on the platform, and he referred to that gentleman's late victory over the Ross Government, as the surgical operation of removing Sir Wilfrid Laurier's right arm.

He went on to say that the present government had repeatedly and outrageously violated the very essentials of democratic government.

Mr. Borden reiterated his civil service reform ideas, and his proposal for a more thorough control of public utilities by the organization of a great public service commission in Canada. He also urged the establishment of a national system of telephones and telegraphs and the appointment of a commission to manage the government railways. 'We further believe,' he said, 'that when the Intercolonial Railway has been placed upon a proper business basis by the adoption of ordinary business methods it can be successfully extended.' He also repeated his advocacy of free rural mail delivery.

Touching on the question of Asiatic labor, he said it must be remembered that if protection is required for industries, it must equally be accorded to labor. He therefore, for one, was prepared to maintain that the western province of Canada ought to be and must be dominated and inhabited by the same great colonizing races which have occupied and developed the eastern provinces of this great Dominion.

The Opposition leader devoted considerable time to the subject of the election laws, and the way in which he considered they should be amended. He also referred to the Pugsley charges. He again challenged Mr. Pugsley and his friends and his mysterious informants to declare or to prove that he had ever authorized or connived at the illegal expenditure of a single dollar of any campaign fund, whether in 1904 or at any other time. This challenge had evidently come to the notice of Mr. Pugsley, because he observed that he stated in a recent speech in New Brunswick that he professed to be alarmed at the expense such a commission would entail upon the public treasury. This was most amusing, coming as it did from a member of that government which had so wantonly and extravagantly misspent hundreds of thousands of public money during the past ten years.

Concluding, he said, he returned from his trip stronger and prouder in the knowledge that our great western country was brought into this Confederation by the faith and foresight of the great Liberal-Conservative statesmen of bygone days, and especially that great French-Canadian, Sir George E. Cartier. The history of the Liberal-Conservative party was the history of Canada from 1878 to 1896, and splendid as was the record of the leaders and administrations of those days, a mission not less important, not less ennobling and not less splendid lies before that same party when once more it shall be invested with power by the free will of the free people of this great country.

A HULL SCANDAL

POLICE AND FIREMEN SAID TO HAVE ACCEPTED DONATIONS FOR BALL FROM QUESTIONABLE SOURCES.

Ottawa, Nov. 27.—The action of the Hull police and firemen in accepting funds from houses of ill-fame in aid of their ball is causing no small amount of comment in Hull at present. When the people signed and presented a petition to the City Council asking that the money be refunded to the questionable characters, and the council ordered the chief to do so, it was thought that the matter would drop there. But at the ball, Mr. Cousineau, a lawyer, gave a speech on behalf of the police and firemen, stating that the police had for a great number of years accepted funds in aid of their entertainments from these sources, and contended that those who had raised the objection had no right to do so. One of the citizens who was instrumental in starting the crusade against the police accepting the money from objectionable sources, rose to explain, but the orchestra started to play and no chance was given him.

CALLED TO COBOURG.

Cobourg, Ont., Nov. 25.—At a meeting of the Congregational churches of Cobourg and Coldsprings it was decided to extend a call to the Rev. T. Grove Smith, late of England, to become pastor. Mr. Smith has supplied the work very acceptably for a couple of Sabbaths. The churches were rendered vacant by the resignation of the Rev. A. Margrett, who has gone to Toronto.

LONDON ELECTION CASE.

Four of the Accused Convicted of Conspiracy.

JUDGE REFUSES TO ACCEPT EVIDENCE OF PRITCHETT AND FARR WITHOUT CORROBORATION.

Toronto, Nov. 29.—'Guilty of conspiracy,' was the judgment against the four defendants, John O'Gorman, William J. Mulloy, Daniel Wiley and George M. Reid, in the London election case.

The judge granted a reserve case to the Court of Appeals on the question of jurisdiction. In the event of the higher court upholding Judge Winchester's ruling as to his having a right to hear the case, the four prisoners will come up for sentence on the first Tuesday in March, at the spring assizes. Meanwhile they are out on bail, which was renewed at the termination of to-day's session.

Judge Winchester's words: 'I therefore find the four defendants guilty,' caused something of a sensation in the court room. For the first few minutes in His Honor's summing up of the evidence he gave little or no inkling of what the end would be. Then he stated that he would grant a reserve case to the Court of Appeal. Continuing to sift in a quiet way the doubts from the truth in the testimony, one after another, he implicated the defendants of wrongdoing. At first all but O'Gorman were freed from any blame prior to 1901. Then Wiley and Mulloy were tangled up in the Collins evidence, which had been uncorroborated. Last night, the fate that Reid had paid Sifton money implicated that defendant. The evidence of Pritchett and Farr, Judge Winchester refused to accept unless corroborated.

For the prisoners, Mr. E. F. Johnston made an appeal three-quarters of an hour in length, while Mr. George Lynch-Staunton, the Crown Prosecutor, had spoken for a similar length of time.

To-day's testimony was in itself rather unusual, since by it oath had been placed against oath. Alexander Smith, of Ottawa, the ex-Liberal organizer, was on the stand for over an hour, and he repudiated the witness Pritchett in practically every instance where the latter had referred to him. The ex-organizer stated frankly that he had never seen the ballot-switcher, Pritchett, before, and had never assisted him in concocting election schemes.

The testimony of Mr. W. T. R. Preston, which had been taken by a special commissioner in Sydney, New South Wales, was read in court. It too, was a pointed and unequivocal denial to that part of Pritchett's testimony in which reference had been made to Preston.

LORD'S DAY ALLIANCE

DOMINION BODY NOW NUMBERS 40,000 MEMBERS.

Toronto, Nov. 28.—The executive committee of the Ontario Lord's Day Alliance was held this morning. The report of the Rev. Dr. Shearer reviews the work of the year and pronounces it the most successful in the history of the Alliance. it sets forth that, as a result of its efforts over 7,000 drug clerks enjoy rest on the Sabbath. A resolution was brought forward to obtain some action from the convention regarding the refusal of the railways to respect the law concerning the workingmen, many of whom are required to put in twelve hours a day every day in the year, without a day of rest. The G. T. R. is said to be the offender in this respect. The Alliance will assist the Crown in its prosecution of the railways wherever and whenever it is necessary.

Toronto, Nov. 29.—The membership of the Lord's Day Alliance of Canada, as reported to-day by the retiring general secretary, the Rev. Dr. J. G. Shearer, at the triennial convention of the Alliance, now numbers 40,000, as compared with 8,000 six years ago, when it was organized in its present form, and 25,000 three years ago.

The Rev. W. M. Rochester, the western secretary, said that there was a deliberate attempt, and particularly in the west, to misrepresent the Alliance in its aims and methods. He thought the press and the friends of the Alliance ought to make it clear that the Alliance was not going about to prosecute and harry people who were guilty of infractions of the act. The issue was between those who broke the law and the law itself of the parliament of Canada.

The election of officers resulted as follows. Hon. president, Most Rev. Arthur Sweatman, D.D., archbishop of Toronto and primate of all Canada; president, the Rev. Prof. T. B. Kilpatrick, D.D.; vice-president, the Rev. Principal D. M. Gordon, D.D., LL.D.; the Hon. J. P. Whitney, the Hon. George P. Graham, the Hon. George W. Ross, the Hon. A. C Rutherford, Mr John Charlton, Mr. Ralph Smith, M.P., Mr. C. D. Massey, President R. A. Falconer, LL.D.; general secretary, the Rev. T. Albert Moore; associate secretary (western), the Rev. W. M. Rochester; associate secretary (eastern), the Rev. W. G. Hanna; treaurer, Mr. Chas. J. Copp, M.D.

MARVELLOUS ESCAPE

MAN FELL SIXTY FEET AND LANDED ON HORSE'S BACK—INJURIES NOT SERIOUS.

Guelph, Ont., Nov. 29.—To fall sixty feet and escape with no serious injury was the experience of L. Armstrong, a first-year student at the Ontario Agricultural College yesterday afternoon. He had climbed out of one of the dormitory windows on a ledge, and from there slipped off. He fell head first and landed on a horse, which was passing, and bounded off, striking the ground, where he lay unconscious. Although at first it looked as though he had been killed, his injuries were not serious.

OLD AGE ANNUITIES.

Government Bill to be Introduced

DETAILS OF THE SCHEME OUTLINED.

Ottawa, Nov. 29.—The government bill to authorize the issue and sale by the government of old age annuities is in practically the same terms as that which Sir Richard Cartwright introduced in the Senate last year. Its purpose is to encourage thrift and saving among the working classes of the country and to assure the beneficiaries an annual income after they have reached the age of 60 or 65 years sufficient to keep them from want. For an annual contribution of thirteen dollars, beginning at the age of twenty, the beneficiary will become entitled, after he has reached the age of sixty, to an annuity of $120 per year thereafter as long as he lives. If the annuitant prefers to wait for his annuity until he has reached the age of sixty-five he will then be entitled to $200. The contributor's savings will be paid into local post-offices wherever they may reside. These savings will then be given compound interest half yearly from the government at the rate of three and a half or four percent. Government annuity shall not be made in favor of any person other than the actual annuitant, nor for any larger amount than four hundred dollars a year. No annuity will be paid until the beneficiary has attained the age of 60. Where a family is desirous of assuring itself of more than $400 yearly after the parents have reached the age of 60 there will be nothing to prevent the wife taking out an account in her own name as well as the husband. The government annuities will be absolutely inalienable. That is to say, they cannot be capitalized or sold to anyone else, and the law provides that the money that a family derives from them cannot be seized for any reason whatever.

If the annuitant is either unable or unwilling to keep up his payments until he has reached the age of sixty he will be allowed to withdraw whatever money he has paid in, to which the Dominion Government will add interest at the rate of three percent. The government annuity, of course, will cease with the death of the beneficiary in exactly the same way as it would if his contract had been made with any annuity company. The government undertakes the management of the annuity fund and payment of the annuities will be guaranteed by the Dominion Government.

INSURANCE LEGISLATION

PETITION TO BE PRESENTED TO GOVERNMENT BY THE COMPANIES.

Toronto, Nov. 28.—The insurance companies of Canada are considering the presentation to the Dominion Government of a giant petition of policyholders requesting what the companies call 'reasonable legislation,' and objecting to some at least of the clauses of the proposed draft bill.

Mr. T. B. Macaulay, of Montreal, who is secretary and actuary of the Sun Life, tells of a plan undertaken by his company to ascertain the feelings of their policy holders towards the proposed legislation. Thirty-five thousand letters were sent to their policyholders in Canada, asking their opinion. Of about fifteen thousand replies only seven favor the proposed legislation, and the rest are hostile to the entire bill.

MILKMAN BEATEN

HIGHWAYMEN SECURE $300 NEAR PETERBOROUGH.

Peterborough, Nov. 29.—Isaac Hetherington, milk vendor, while returning to his home in Smith township of Wednesday night, was attacked by two masked men, and badly beaten. He was relieved of $300. Hetherington's injuries are so serious that he will be laid up for some weeks.

CHARGED WITH MURDER.

West Selkirk, Man., Nov. 25.—Paul Bisbalko, a Galician, who shot his brother a week ago, supposedly by accident, was to-day committed to stand trial for murder.

Rochester, N.Y., Nov. 25.—Mrs. Nellie Osborn was to-day placed on trial before Supreme Court Justice Sawyer, charged with murder in the first degree, in having taken the life of Frederick Kistenmaker. Jointly indicted with Mrs. Osborn is Arthur Clark, seventeen years old. Clark will be tried later. Kistenmaker, a New York Central freight conductor, who boarded with Mrs. Osborn, was shot through the head on the morning of Aug. 24, while sleeping at a table in the boarding house. Young Clark accused Mrs. Osborn of the shooting.

NOT AN INFERNAL MACHINE.

Berlin, Ont., Nov. 26.—Fred. Wilson, of the Canadian Detective Bureau, came to Berlin on Sunday, and examined the mysterious little jar with supposed fuse attachment, which was found on one of the Colbert brothers when arrested, and was believed to contain explosives. Detective Wilson succeeded in opening it without any explosion, for the reason that the contents are not explosive. The stuff in the little jar was a thick, tarry mixture containing opium and chloroform, and is used medicinally for wheezy horses.

GROSSE ISLE STATION CLOSED.

Quebec, Nov. 26.—The quarantine station at Grosse Isle has been closed for the season. Dr. Martineau and his staff have returned to town

Oxydonor

Gives Vigorous Health Without Medicine.

OXYDONOR constrains the body to cure itself according to its own laws, through its own means—its organs.

OXYDONOR effects this by causing the organism to be vitalized to the maximum degree, through free absorption of oxygen from the air.

OXYDONOR is neither a remedy nor electrical appliance. It belongs to Diaduction—the new science, the result of fifty years' investigation of the Laws and Principles of Life.

"My husband had a paralytic stroke. For four months doctors did all they could for him but nothing could help him. He could not move his legs but soon after applying OXYDONOR he could move his legs and toes. He had a clot on the brain and doctors said nothing could help him but an operation. The Oxydonor cured that.

My little boy had Eczema for over four years—his face, ears and hands covered with sores. We sent him to the hospital all last summer and he was sent home worse than ever and pronounced incurable. We then applied Oxydonor and now his flesh is quite clear, a wonder to everybody.

MRS. JOSEPH KER,
1006 Dundas St., Toronto.

Write for free books, giving grateful testimonials from a few of those who have been cured. Beware of fraudulent imitations. There is but one genuine Oxydonor—and that bears the name of the inventor—DR. H. SANCHE—engraved on the metal. Look for it.

Dr. H. Sanche & Co.
368 St. Catherine St. West,
MONTREAL. 16
61 Fifth Ave. Detroit, Mich.

RAILWAY COMMISSION.

Messrs. William Whyte and David Pottinger May be Appointed on the Board.

Ottawa, Nov. 28.—In connection with the proposed enlargement of the Railway Commission at Ottawa, your correspondent understands that an effort will be made to obtain the services of Mr. William Whyte, of Winnipeg, second vice-president of the Canadian Pacific Railway, who at present has full management and control of the Canadian Pacific lines in the west. The name of Mr. D. Pottinger, general manager of the Intercolonial Railway, is mentioned as another probable appointee to the enlarged board. Mr. Whyte has had thirty-six years' practical experience of railway work and has a reputation as a railway manager second to none in the Dominion. His service began in the Grand Trunk, with which he remained for twelve years. Afterwards he was in charge of the Credit Valley line, and later of the Toronto Grey and Bruce, and the Ontario & Quebec (now the Montreal-Toronto line of the C.P.R.)

Mr. Pottinger has been with the government railways since 1863, and has been general manager since 1892. Both he and Mr. Whyte are in their sixty-fifth year.

APPLE EXPORTERS HAVE GRIEVANCE

SAY THERE IS A CAR SHORTAGE, MAKE CHARGES AGAINST CONDUCTORS AND FORM AN ASSOCIATION.

Toronto, Nov. 27.—Apple exporters, who claim that a million dollars worth of apples are being held up in Ontario because of lack of transportation facilities, waited upon the Canadian Freight Agents' Association at its meeting this afternoon and stated their complaints. They had previously passed a resolution calling for 250 cars a week during January and February. The scarcity of refrigerator cars and inadequacy of Portland as a shipping point were emphasized, and it was felt that the Grand Trunk should give shippers the option of exporting by way of St. John, or Boston, and New York if necessary.

The officials of the railroads represented at the meeting admitted there was a shortage of refrigerator cars, and claimed they had their troubles with the situation as well as the shippers. Charges were made by shippers that if a $5 bill was sometimes put in the hands of conductors the cars would be found.

Mr. J. E. Dalrymple, general freight agent of the Grand Trunk, asked for the names of any conductors, and declared the shippers were not encouraging honesty by withholding such information from the roads.

Apparently dissatisfied with their reception by the railway men, the shippers met afterwards and talked over the situation. It was suggested that their views might have more weight with the railways and the Government if they were an organized body. Accordingly, it was decided to form a body, to be known as the Ontario Apple Shippers' Association, A. Samuel Nesbitt, of Brighton, being elected president, and Mr. John Brown, also of Brighton, secretary-treasurer. An executive committee was also chosen as follows:—Messrs. D. C. Matthews, Colborne; R. J. Graham, Belleville; W. H. Matthews, Trenton; R. L. Fowke, Oshawa; Frank Everst, Toronto; M. Schell, M.P., Woodstock; J. G. Anderson, Lucknow; M. N. Snetsinger, Thornbury; and E. D. Smith, M.P., Winona.

The answer to the requests made today will be considered by the executive, and, if deemed unsatisfactory, a deputation will go to Montreal to wait upon the chief officials, and afterwards to Ottawa to see the Railway Commission and the Dominion Government.

CHRISTIANITY AND SOCIALISM.

Dr. W. J. Dawson Thinks They Can be United in Programme of Christian Socialism.

Can a Christian be a Socialist—a Socialist a Christian? The question has been revolved in the minds of multitudes of thinking men. Some of them have answered it in one way—some in another.

Dr. W. J. Dawson, the world-famous preacher, who has been stirring Montreal audiences every night during the past week, believes that everything depends on what is meant by Socialism. There are a hundred varieties of it, of which communism and anarchism are two extremes. The other shades embrace many worthy principles which people who would shudder at the thought of being considered Socialists, heartily approve. And there are many reforms first introduced by Socialist thinkers which have already been passed by, or have been introduced into the programme of existing political parties, essentially antagonistic to revolutionary Socialism.

Dr. W. J. Dawson is a Christian Socialist. He does not wave a red flag, and he does not advocate the equal division of all the money in the world, and the conversion of all the land into little square allotments, one for each individual, man, woman, and child. But he believes that true Socialism is just the advocacy of the principles of equal rights, justice and fair play to all, and that Christianity adds to these the duties of love and neighborliness.

He holds that Christianity, properly applied, can solve all social difficulties, but that the Christianity of the Churches needs to be made more social, and the Socialism of the platform orator needs an infusion of Christianity.

To an interviewer from the 'Witness,' who discussed the question with him, Dr. Dawson avowed himself a Christian Socialist, and explained what he means by the term. He admitted that Socialism had come to be regarded as a class movement, a rising of the working man against the employer, a conflict between capital and labor, but he thought it could be better expressed as a movement in favor of the substitution of the co-operative for the competitive principle.

DR. DAWSON'S VIEWS.

Socialism at present seems identified with the labor agitation. Who would be surprised at that? The working man is not to-day getting his fair value. He is the great producer of wealth, and he is not getting his proper share. I do not wonder he is demanding more. I wonder he is content with so little.

There is one very impressive statement in Rauschenbusch's great book 'Christianity and the Social Crisis'—the finest book on the subject I have read. It says: 'One percent of the families in the United States own more than half of the aggregate wealth of the country.'

That is a tremendous statement. It is proved by statistics. It shows that men are not altogether wrong, when they are making demands for an increased share of the profits they create They have found out that they are not getting their proper share of the world's wealth.

My point is that the labor organizations have something to make a complaint about, because the wage-earner is not receiving his full measure as a producer of wealth. Take an instance—I quote again from Rauschenbusch—'Between 1896 and 1902 the wages of railway employees of America rose five per cent. But, during the same period the earnings of the owners had increased sixty-two percent.

There is the reason in a nutshell why labor is becoming socialist.

WORKMEN AS PARTNERS.

What do we mean by socialism? I should like to interpet it as 'co-operation instead of competition.' To-day we have got this unrestrained competition, which means 'every man for himself and the devil take the hindmost.' That is no principle of life—that is the principle of the Devil's kingdom. Instead of the competitive principle which produces selfishness and greed and misery, we want to re-establish the co-operative principle.

Take a very small instance. There are a great many businesses in Britain—or rather there are some—that are run upon co-operative principles, by which every man is made a shareholder in a small way. The result has always been that the moment you treat a man that way you get better work, and it pays. It is worth the while of a firm to make their men shareholders, because of the interest the men take in the business, and the better quality of the work they do. That is a small instance. You can extend it almost indefinitely.

CAN'T ABOLISH CAPITAL.

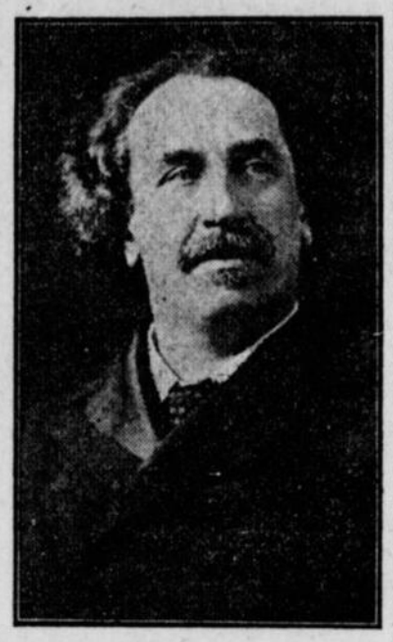
It doesn't follow that you are not going to have capital. Capital will always take the lion's share, because capital is omnipotent. But the capitalist must be made to see that wisdom lies in the operation of the co-operative principle.

As I said, you cannot wonder that the workingmen are abandoning Christianity, to become socialists, in the sense that they understand socialism. What has Christianity—what has the organized Church done for the workingmen, who are the leaders of the socialist movement? I am sorry to say that labor is almost everywhere against the Church right through the world, and the reason labor gives is that the Church is not helping them. The Church that should have stood for justice and fair play has very frequently—in some countries almost abnormally—stood for the claims of wealth against labor. That is why labor is hostile to the Church.

Labor says, 'The Church has not been on our side. The Church is standing for the comfortable, the wealthy, and the bourgeois classes, and it does not help us.'

At the same time, I believe that the great mass of labor, while it is hostile to the Church, is not hostile to Jesus Christ, and it is a curious thing that in a great crowd of labor men, many of whom will be keen socialists, if you mention the Church they will hiss, but if you mention Jesus Christ they will cheer. They believe in Jesus.

There is no movement on the part of the churches to do the social work they ought, but there are sporadic instances. There are churches that are doing splendid work, and their ministers have earn-



DR. W. J. DAWSON.

ed the respect of the labor men. I was talking the other day to a man prominently connected with the labor unions in America. He is a Christian, he goes amongst the trades unionists as a Christian, and is accepted by them as such. He has advocated that they should get into touch with the Church.

Where there is a minister with the right spirit the trades unionists will accept him. They are glad to have his sympathy, and to listen to his counsel.

If the Church that sprung from a workingman has got nothing to say to workingmen, what judgment can you form upon it?

SCANDAL OF UNDER-PAID TEACHERS.

The great mass of the people in every country are the underpaid workers—and they are not confined to laborers and artisans. There are ministers fighting their way on $600 and $700 a year, and school teachers are abominably paid in Canada. One of the greatest scandals in the whole country is the beggarly way in which the teaching profession is paid.

But, if you come to the root of why men are hardly pressed, and why some have more than they should have, it is just the work of unrestrained competition, and the competitive principle instead of the co-operative principle.

I think that Christianity properly applied has the power to solve every kind of social difficulty. 'Love thy neighbor as thyself,' that is the solution.

In every city you can get together a magnificent body of business men of trained intelligence and high social position, who will show an interest in Christianity. The question is, 'Have they understood the social aims of Christianity?' The great aim of Christianity is not to save your own soul. It is to save society, and the world. Have they got this imperial view of it, or simply the personal view?

FIGHTING DRINK BUT MAKING DRUNKARDS.

Take one or two examples. You will get together in any city a great body of fine Christian men, all of whom are dead against the drink traffic. They will support all sorts of agencies for reclaiming drunkards, and for rescue work. That is all good. But the drink traffic is an effect in a great number of cases—not a cause.

A man drinks because he is miserable. He is miserable because he is badly housed, or badly paid, or crushed down in the great competition of life. All that you are doing is just baling out a pool, but the river is flowing into it all the time. You have got to get higher up to the source to make the conditions such that a man has no temptation to drink, other than the temptation of his own evil heart. That is what I mean by the social side of Christianity—which is Christian Socialism.

EMPLOYERS DRIVE GIRLS TO VICE.

The same thing applies to vice in exactly the same way. I have had to see a great deal of that kind of thing, and I venture to say that not one percent of the women who are leading wrong lives have ever gone to it willingly, or by choice. They have been betrayed by ignorance and innocence, and, in a great number of cases, they have been pressed into it by some force born out of the competitive system. You do not pay women in stores enough to keep them.

In my book, 'A Prophet in Babylon,' I have quoted a case I know to be true. A girl applied for a situation in a large departmental store. When she was told the salary, she said, 'But I can't live on that?' The manager's reply was, 'You are not expected to. You can take a companion—the others do.'

It is no good for a man to come to a meeting and profess Christianity, and contribute liberally to the collection, when every one knows that he is underpaying his girls, and that through their being underpaid they are being driven into vice.

What I want men to see is that Christianity is more than a personal matter between themselves and God. It is more than a matter of their personal attitude to religion. It is a great social force that should penetrate business and everything else. In my opinion Christianity is directly based upon the true and only workable system of justice, love and neighborliness.

'Business is war,' men say, 'and you cannot introduce Christianity into it.' Well, we all know how Sherman defined war. He said, 'War is hell.' You can continue the analogy.

If that is man's view of business, if you have to cut somebody's throat, or have your own cut, it is going to make suffering on all sides. But there is no reason why a Christian man should not so order his business in every part that it works justly.

PAGAN SOCIALISTS ARE THIEVES.

Is there any prospect of the Church organizing to fight the campaign of pagan socialism—the socialism of Blatchford—the socialism which is just the current word upon the lips of demagogues? I do not know what the organized churches will do, but these atheist socialists have simply stolen the programme of Christianity, and carried it to an extreme that makes it a terror.

Charles Kingsley called himself a Christian Socialist. Hugh Price Hughes called himself a Christian Socialist. There are multitudes of men who would take that title. It may not be possible to convert all atheist socialists, but if you cannot Christianize your socialism, you can at least socialize your Christianity.

I am not a red rag agitator, but I have lived amongst all classes. I know that if I were placed in the position of some of the workingmen I have met, with the conditions of their labor, their pay, and houses, I would not be one-tenth as good a man as they are. I cannot wonder at a growing bitterness on the part of the vast 'nobody' mass of the community. Under present conditions the clerk is nobody. The girl of the shop is nobody.

TRUSTS ARE THE GREAT OPPRESSORS.

One of the great antagonists which Christian Socialism will have to face is the trust system. The trusts have put up the cost of living, and made it harder for the poor man to exist. Provisions are just as plentiful as ever, cattle are being sold just as cheap, but the trust steps in and the trust boosts up the price. The result is that every living soul throughout America has to pay the extra 25 percent which has been added to the cost of living within the past few years, in order that a few enormous fortunes may be piled up.

But there is a certain movement in the minds of men—a movement towards reconsideration. There is a general sense of dissatisfaction with the present social conditions, and I do expect to see that movement emerge and triumph.

THE CHURCHES MUST AWAKE.

I think the Church can be wakened. I have been accused by critics of 'A prophet in Babylon' of advocating the overthrow of the Church, but I have never done so. I have never thought or said that the Church should be overthrown. I believe the Church is awakening, and the Church will wake.

But I am equally certain that if the Church does not wake the movement will go on, and grow up outside of the organized Church, and perhaps form another organized church, a contingency against which some people are always warning me. All over the American continent for the past three years I have been in close touch with ministers and laymen of the churches, and I have met, for the most part, entire sympathy with the opinions I have expressed.

I believe this revolution is an imminent thing. Of course there are lots of people going to kick. They will not believe you when you tell them of the misery the poor are suffering, of how men and women are being driven to drunkenness, and vice by the oppression of their employers. The people in the west end churches do not believe there is anything wrong. The social club church is not going to be easily convinced. But Christian Socialism—even if we do not call it so—is going to win the battle. It is accumulating force—it is going to make men social Christians.

LEAGUE OF SERVICE.

Dr. W. J. Dawson Hopes the Christians of Montreal Will Organize.

WOULD PUT CHRISTIAN SOCIALISM INTO PRACTICE.

As the outcome of conferences held with leading ministers and laymen during his evangelistic campaigns, the Rev. Dr. W. J. Dawson, who concluded his ten days' series of meetings in Montreal on Tuesday, has under consideration a scheme for a world-wide league of service, the objects of which he described to a 'Witness' interviewer as 'practical Christian socialism.'

A preliminary experiment has been made in a small way, in connection with Dr. Dawson's campaign in Winnipeg, where a League of Service on 'The King's Business' has been formed, the members of which pledge themselves for three months to allow no day to pass without some positive act of service for others.

Though the scheme is at present in the embryo, its outlines have already been endorsed by many of the leading Christian business men in America, as well as by ministers, and offers of support are pouring in.

The objects of the proposed league, so far as they have yet been formulated, are:

The service of all humanity in the name and spirit of Jesus Christ.

To include in its membership all who are willing to accept the mastership of Christ, and to adopt the master-principle of his life, which was that 'it is more blessed to give than to receive.'

To be a federation of kindness, love and brotherhood.

The pledges to be taken by members are:—

(1) To allow no day to pass without some positive act of service to others.

(2) To work as a separate organization, or in union with other organizations in their programme of social betterment.

(3) To work for the return to all public offices of men of pure character, irrespective of party.

(4) A badge of union, consisting of a cross of stars to be worn—the cross being the symbol of service and sacrifice, and the stars of the light eternal.

The first object of the league is to work through the existing Church of Christ, of whatever denomination, for the mobilization of culture in the service of ignorance, and love in the service of poverty.

ONTARIO WOMEN'S INSTITUTE

INTERESTING CONVENTION TO BE HELD AT GUELPH, ONT., ON DEC. 11 AND 12.

Guelph, Ont., Nov. 27.—The Ontario Women's Institute will convene in Massey Hall, Ontario Agricultural College, on Dec. 11 and 12. An interesting programme has been prepared and among the speakers will be the Hon. Nelson Monteith, provincial Minister of Agriculture; Prof. G. C. Creelman, the president, Mrs. James Gardner, Mr. G. A. Putnam, Miss Laura Rose, Prof. R. Harcourt, Lady Edgar, president of the National Council of Women of Canada; Mr. C. C. James, Deputy Minister of Agriculture; Mrs. A. Browne, sr., Miss C. A. Aikens, Detroit; Miss M. U. Watson, Macdonald Institute, Guelph; Dr. Annie Backus, Aylmer, Ont., and Miss Joan Hamilton, Guelph.

Among the topics for consideration will be:

What is the best way to organize a women's institute?

How may we secure a good working executive, and how may committee work be made efficient?

How may we maintain a working membership roll?

How may the work be extended to all parts of a district?

By what means may we add interest to the monthly meetings?

How can we interest and use the girls?

Are regular business meetings held, and what plan is advisable in conducting a business meeting?

What kind of entertainment is suitable for institute meetings and concerts?

Arrangements have been made with institute officers and workers to lead in the discussion of these topics.

Prominent speakers have been secured for the public meeting on Dec. 11, and institute delegates will find much of interest and value in the addresses given.

POWER FOR TORONTO

MONTREALER MAKES AN OFFER TO THE CITY COUNCIL.

A Toronto despatch says that Mr. L. G. Reid, M.E., chief engineer of the Colonial Engineering Company, of Montreal has made a definite proposition to the City Council to establish a gas plant to generate power for the city. He guaranteed to establish a 20,000 horse power plant, with poles and conduits, for $2,875,000, and to deliver power cheaper than it can be sold by the Hydro Electric Power Commission.

FELL THROUGH THE ICE

MR. JAMES PERRY, OF WELLS TOWNSHIP, ONT., LOSES HIS LIFE.

Thessalon, Ont., Nov. 29.—Mr. James Perry, a settler in the township of Wells, about twenty miles from Thessalon, was accidentally drowned on Wednesday. In company with Mr. David Foster, another settler, he was crossing Lake Petrolia (or Burrow's Lake, as it is most frequently called), when the ice broke and both went down. Mr. Foster, being the stronger of the two, and having an axe in his hand, was able to break the ice ahead of him and get to stronger ice near shore. He made every effort to save his companion, but the cold water soon chilled Mr. Perry, so that he was unable to help himself, and sank. The body was recovered, and is being sent to his home near Collingwood.

MR. COLDWELL ELECTED.

Brandon, Man., Nov. 25.—The Hon. George R. Coldwell, Minister of Education, will succeed to the seat made vacant by the late Dr. S. W. McInnes, by acclamation. There was no opposition when the hour arrived for nominations to-day. There were thirty names on Mr. Coldwell's official list and thirty on the unofficial. The ceremony was quiet, and few were present. Mr. Coldwell thanked Mr. Middleton, the returning officer, when he announced his election by acclamation, and the incident closed.

OTTAWA BY-ELECTION

Ottawa, Nov. 26.—The Liberals of the city have summoned a convention to meet on Tuesday evening Dec. 3, and a ratification to be held in the Russell Theatre immediately thereafter. when addresses will be delivered by Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Hon. William Pugsley, and the Hon. George P. Graham. There seems to be little doubt that the party nominee will be Mr. J. B. T. Caron.

RECORD CARGO OF COAL.

Fort William, Ont., Nov. 28.—The SS. 'LeGraff' arrived to-day in port with 12,124 tons of soft coal, a record cargo for the year.

EARL GREY'S BIRTHDAY.

Sir Wilfrid Proposes His Excellency's Health at State Banquet.

Ottawa, Nov. 29.—About a hundred guests attended the state dinner at Government House last night. After the toast of the King had been honored, Sir Wilfrid Laurier drew attention to the fact that the day was His Excellency's birthday. He, therefore, proposed the health of Earl Grey, which was drunk with enthusiasm.

JOHN YOUNG MONUMENT

WORK OF MR. PHILIPPE HEBERT, C.M.G., ABOUT COMPLETED.

Mr. Philippe Hebert, C.M.G., the sculptor, who has been at work on the

THE YOUNG MONUMENT.

figure for the John Young monument for about three months, told a 'Witness' reported on Friday that it is now practically completed. The statue weighs about 1,500 pounds, and is nine feet high. The figure will be mounted on the blue granite foundations already laid at the main entrance to the Custom House, at the opening of navigation in the spring. The necessary funds for this fine statue were raised by public subscription. Mr. Robt. Bickerdike, M.P., is chairman of the monument committee.

The Hon. John Young played a most important part in the industrial progress of Montreal and the Canadas during a period of forty years. Born at Ayr, Scotland, in 1811, and educated at the public school of his parish, he for a time acted as a local school teacher until in 1826 he had saved enough to emigrate to Canada. After nine years of mercantile work, he was able to enter into partnership with Mr. David Torrance, of Montreal. From this time his business success was great and continuous, while his public services to Montreal and the province generally were equally prominent.

Mr. Young served during the Rebellion of 1837, and in the stormy election of 1846, held the difficult post of returning officer for the city. After the repeal of the Corn Laws he became president of a local Free Trade Association, and later on chairman of the Montreal Harbor Commission. He was a pioneer railway promoter, and one of the earliest advocates of the Victoria Bridge scheme. He was identified also with plans for canal improvements and the building of the Intercolonial Railway.

In 1851 Mr. Young entered the Quebec Legislature and the government of Mr. Hincks. After eleven months he retired from the cabinet, but remained a member of the legislature until 1858. In 1872 he was elected to the Dominion Parliament, and died in 1878.

Always a warm advocate of reciprocity with the United States, he was a prominent member of the celebrated Detroit convention, and was twice sent on commissions to Washington—first in 1849, and again in 1863. He was the Canadian Commissioner at the Sydney International Exhibition of 1877, and a strong and frequent writer upon trade questions, as well as canal, railway and industrial topics.

EDMONTON COAL MINES.

Edmonton, Nov. 28.—According to a statement compiled by the Provincial Government there are twenty-five coal mines operated in the Edmonton District, with a total approximate output of 2,320 tons per day.

LIEUT.-COL. BROWN DECORATED.

Colborne, Ont., Nov. 26.—Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. Brown, of the Third Dragoons, has been granted the colonial auxiliary force's officers' decoration, having served for twenty years as a commissioned officer in the militia. The colonel also wears the long service medal and the South African medal.

COUNCIL OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

The Hon. W. A. Weir Accepts His Election as Member of Protestant Committee.

Quebec, Nov. 29.—The Protestant Committee of the Council of Public Instruction held a session on Friday in the Parliament Buildings, the Rev. Dr. Shaw being in the chair.

After the minutes had been read, the secretary announced that the Hon. W. A. Weir had accepted his election as a member of the committee, and that the Rev. E. M. Taylor had been re-elected to represent the Teachers' Association.

Several reports were received, among which were the report of the inspectors on the teaching of temperance and hygiene; report of the sub-committee on the distribution of the former Normal School grant; amendments to the school law, and one relating to inspectors' salaries. A report was also read from sub-committees regarding (a) text books; (b) temperance teaching; (c) continuation of bursaries. The secretary reported that although his last audited financial statement is correct, as well as the statement in the book and the recorded minutes, the printed minutes in the educational record contains an item in 'receipts' of $1,769.93 entered in error. The unexpected balances, to which the item refers, were paid to the committee only in July, and should appear in the next financial statement instead of the last one.

The chairman reported that he had audited the last financial statement and found it correct with a balance in the bank of $2,909.53.

KIDNAPPING CASE

THOMPSON, CONDUCTOR ON G.T.R., ACQUITTED OF OBSTRUCTING OFFICER OF THE LAW.

Uxbridge, Ont., Nov. 25.—The trial of the G.T.R. conductor, George Thompson, of Lindsay, for obstructing an officer of the law in connection with the kidnapping of a child a few days ago, took place here this afternoon. Mr. Thompson was acquitted, the magistrate not finding sufficient evidence to convict

The above case arose out of the kidnapping of her own child by Mrs. May E. Marois from the home of Mr. and Mrs. John B. Marion, of Lindsay, Ont.

Mrs. Marois went to Lindsay under an assumed name, and succeeded in getting possession of the child, and carrying it on to a train, when she took a roundabout route for an unknown destination.

At Uxbridge officers met the train, but, it is said, met with opposition from Thompson the conductor, and although they got the woman off the train, she in some way got on again and continued her journey. The same thing was repeated at Agincourt and Markham, when it is claimed the conductor would not allow the officers to board the train.

CLOVERS AND SEED GRAIN

LIKELY TO MAKE A RECORD NEXT SPRING FOR HIGH PRICES.

Speaking of the prospects in the agricultural seed trade, Mr. W. Ewing, of the firm of William Ewing & Co., seed merchants, states that from present appearances clovers will this coming spring make a record for high prices, and the same with seed grain on account of the unfavorable harvest and poor crops, but Timothy seed will not be much, if any, higher, than in 1907.

Of late years the seed trade has shown a great increase, but Mr. Ewing states that neither in the Maritime Provinces nor in Eastern Ontario has the increase been so pronounced as in Quebec. In this province, in fact, it has been phenomenal, and he attributes this in a large measure to the great strides made in dairy farming.

'Years ago,' he said, 'the seed trade of Montreal was mostly local, while to-day we have customers, both wholesale and retail, in every province of the Dominion, and in every town and township of these provinces. Besides the Dominion trade, orders are frequent from China, Japan, Formosa, the different provinces of South Africa, as well as many of the South American republics.

The export trade in clovers and grass seeds and seed peas to Europe, the United States and other countries has assumed large proportions, and is only regulated by the crops we have in Canada and the quantity we can spare for export. Canadian-grown clovers are the purest (freest from weeds) of any in the world, and in alsike clover practically Canada controls the United States and European markets.'

WAR ON SLOT MACHINES.

Quebec, Nov. 27.—A war has been started on slot machines throughout the province of Quebec, an order having been issued from the Attorney-General's department to have all seized and confiscated that can be found.

DECEMBER RENEWALS

Those whose subscriptions expire in December are urgently requested to send in renewals AT ONCE, so as to avoid the tremendous end-of-the-year rush that taxes even an increased staff to the utmost. Nothing would be lost by renewing a little before the time, as renewals invariably count from the date of former subscription. By giving this matter their prompt attention subscribers will greatly oblige

THE PUBLISHERS.

N.B.—In renewing, why not take advantage of one of the combination offers announced elsewhere in this issue?

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

Fourth Session Opened on Thursday With the Usual Brilliant Ceremonies—Speech From the Throne—Government Majority—Dissolution Likely in Fall of Next Year —New Members and Senators Introduced.

Ottawa, Nov.. 28.—The fourth session of the tenth parliament of Canada was opened this afternoon with the usual brilliant ceremonies, Senators and members assembling for the purpose, according to custom, in the Senate Chamber, where the programme of ministerial legislation was presented to them by His Excellency the Governor-General, in the following Speech from the Throne:—

SPEECH FROM THE THRONE.

Honorable Gentlemen of the Senate:
Gentlemen of the Home of Commons:

In again meeting you at a period of the year most convenient for the despatch of business, it gives me great pleasure to be able to congratulate you on the remarkable expansion of the trade of Canada with other countries, the total trade of the past year far exceeding that of any of its predecessors. A gratifying result of this expansion was that the revenue of the last fiscal period of nine months was more than sufficient to meet expenses in consolidated fund, National Transcontinental Railway, capital and special outlays, all expenses of the Dominion of every kind, and leave a balance of over three million dollars to be applied in reduction of the public debt.

The stream of immigrants coming to Canada continues to increase in volume, the year now drawing to a close showing a larger number than any preceding year, and it is gratifying to observe the many coming from the British Isles.

The Dominion has been blessed by a long series of prosperous years, and though at the present moment its business is being restricted by the financial stringency which prevails throughout the world, I feel assured that this unfavorable condition will be temporary and the illimitable resources of Canada and the world wide recognition of them give us ample guarantee of continued material progress.

The conference held in London in the months of April and May last between the government of the United Kingdom and the governments of the British dominions beyond the seas satisfactorily dealt with many subjects in which the Empire at large is interested. A copy of minutes of the proceedings will be laid before you.

Two of my ministers duly authorized by His Majesty for the purpose, and acting in conjunction with His Majesty's ambassador at Paris, have recently negotiated a convention with the government of the French republic respecting the commercial relations between France and Canada, subject, however, to the approval of the French Chambers and the Canadian Parliament. A copy of this convention will be submitted to you immediately, and you will be asked to give it your sanction.

The government of Newfoundland having become involved in a controversy with the government of the United States as to the true meaning of article 1 of the convention respecting fisheries, concluded in the year 1818, between the United Kingdom and the United States, and Canada being also interested in the question at issue, my government has joined with the government of Newfoundland in an agreement to refer all matters of difference arising under said article to the Hague tribunal.

The difficulty of obtaining labor and materials at a time of great business activity has somewhat retarded the construction of the National Transcontinental Railway. Nevertheless, great progress has been made both on the eastern division and on the prairie section of the western division. A section of the latter of about two hundred and fifty miles has been available for handling the traffic of the present season. Contracts for the portion of the prairie section west of Edmonton are about to be let, and immediate steps will be taken for the commencement of work at both the eastern and western ends of the mountain division.

Thus in a very short time the whole work from Moncton to the Pacific ocean will be under construction.

The unexpected influx of immigrants from Oriental countries in British Columbia arouse' a strong feeling of opposition. A member of my government has been deputed to proceed to Japan to confer with the Japanese Government on this subject.

The sudden unexpected collapse of the great cantilever bridge in course of construction across the St. Lawrence, in the vicinity of Quebec, may be regarded as a national calamity, and the event has evoked much sorrow for the lives which were lost on that occasion. A commission has been appointed to inquire into the causes which led to the disaster. When received, the report of the commission will be laid before you. It will be necessary to devise means for the completion of the bridge within a reasonable time.

It is most gratifying to find that, notwithstanding the large reductions of postal rates which have been made, the revenue of the Post-Office Department has continued to increase rapidly. The large receipts of this branch of the government business will enable the department to make still more liberal provision for the extension of postal facilities throughout the Dominion.

The time has arrived when the public interest requires that telegraph and telephone companies holding federal charters should be placed under government control. A bill will be introduced for that purpose.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

The public accounts for the nine months ending March 31 last, will be laid before you without delay.

The estimates for the coming fiscal year will be submitted for your approval at an early day.

Honorable Gentlemen of the Senate:
Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

Among the measures to be submitted to you is a bill for the extension of the boundaries of Manitoba and of other provinces; also a bill to provide for the issue of government annuities for old age; a bill respecting insurance; and bills to amend the Election Act and the Dominion Lands Act.

I commend to your thoughtful consideration the several subjects to which I have referred and I trust that in your deliberations you may be guided by Divine light.

The government meets the House of Commons with a majority of about sixty, and the Senate with a majority of thirty.

There is a very general feeling that the present meeting of parliament will be followed by dissolution in the fall of 1908, but whatever the present intentions of Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his cabinet associates in this regard it is safe to say that no definite decision will be reached until it is seen what the present session is going to bring forth. Various predictions have been offered as to the probable duration of the present session. The legislative bill of fare is not at all a formidable one, but it is said that the Opposition, in the face of an expected general election next fall, is prepared to give battle to the government all along the line. The chances are that the session will run until May or June anyway.

Ottawa, Nov. 29.—The opening of Parliament yesterday afternoon, despite the rather untimely arrival of an old-fashioned snowfall, brought out one of the biggest gatherings that has ever graced the Senate Chamber. Every available seat on the floor of the Red Chamber was occupied whilst the galleries were all too small for the numbers who sought admission thereto. The ceremony is one which seems never to lose its interest for the people of Ottawa, and the streets were lined with sightseers as the vice-regal procession wended its way to and from the Parliament House.

The gathering around the throne as His Excellency delivered the 'opening' speech, included Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Sir Richard Cartwright and some of the other ministers in uniform, and an imposing showing of military uniforms from the headquarters staff of the Canadian militia. Her Excellency the Countess Grey, with Lady Sybil and Lady Evelyn Grey, occupied seats in the front row to the right of the throne. After the Governor's speech had been delivered in English and in French, the Senate adjourned, and those present paid their respects first to the speaker of the Senate and later to the speaker of the House of Commons.

The Commoners returned to their own chamber for a brief sitting in which ministers laid on the table a number of the departmental reports and the new French Treaty which the Finance Minister and the Hon. Mr. Brodeur negotiated in Paris during the past summer. By far the most interesting part of the sitting, however, was the introduction of the two new ministers of state and of the other new members who have been elected since the last session of Parliament. The Hon. Dr. Pugsley, the new Minister of Public Works, came into the chamber with a smile on his face and was introduced by Sir Wilfrid Laurier and the Hon. W. S. Fielding. The Hon. George P. Graham, the new Minister of Railways and Canals, was presented by the Hon. William Paterson and Mr. W. S. Calvert, the ministerialist chief whip.

Then came Mr. Owen, the new member for East Northumberland, which gave the opposition their turn at the cheering. Mr. Owen succeeds Edward Cochrane, one of the veterans of the House who died last spring.

Major Beattie, Conservative, who succeeds the Hon. C. S. Hyman, in the representation of London, was introduced by Mr. R. L. Borden and Mr. F. D. Monk. The Major is no stranger to the Parliamentary precincts, having sat for London from 1896 till 1900.

Mr. Martin, the new member for North Wellington, was introduced by Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Mr. H. H. Miller, and after the despatch of a few formal items of routine the House adjourned at a few minutes to four o'clock, to meet again to-day and to take up the debate on the address on Monday 30.

IN THE SENATE.

Senator Belcourt was introduced by the Hon. R. W. Scott and Senator Edwards; Senator Derbyshire was introduced by the Hon. R. W. Scott and Senator Frost; while Senator Campbell was introduced by the Hon. R. W. Scott and Senator Wilson.

A formal bill was introduced and the Senate adjourned until Monday.

The Hon. H. R. Emmerson has given notice of the following resolution, which he will move in the House:

'Resolved, that in the opinion of this House it is desirable in furtherance of the transportation interests of the Dominion that the sphere of influence of the Intercolonial Railway, as a government operated railway, should be widened and extended by securing, by lease or otherwise, such of the branch lines of railway now connecting with the Intercolonial will serve as direct and profitable feeders to the traffic of said railway, and by providing for the extension of the government operation of said road to the industrial centre of Western Canada and to a point or points on the great lakes of Canada, either by the construction of an extension of the same to such points, or by securing such running rights over existing lines, as will enable the Intercolonial Railway to extend its transportation facilities westwardly with a view of stimulating and promoting internal and interprovincial traffic and of facilitating the import and export trade of the Dominion through Canadian channels.'

Ottawa, Nov. 30.—Yesterday's sitting of the House of Commons lasted but eight minutes, the business being confined entirely to the presentation of a few petitions and of three or four departmental reports.

COMPLAINTS AGAINST MEAT INSPECTION LAW.

A number of petitions were presented by Mr. H. S. Clement, of Kent, asking for amendments to the meat inspection law of last session. The petitioners claim that under this law the farmers are practicaly put at the mercy of the packers in regard to the prices to be paid for the live hogs, and that the effect is to deprive the farmers also of some of the by-products which he gets when dressing the carcase himself. There are about five hundred signatures in all to these petitions. The Minister of Agriculture will later in the session himself propose some amendments to the Meat Inspection Act, but it is not yet known just what these changes will involve.

JAPANESE EXCLUSION.

Mr. Ralph Smith, M.P. for Nanaimo, has given notice of a resolution which he will present to parliament declaring that 'in the opinion of this House steps should be taken to restrict the influx of Oriental immigrants into Canada, and inasmuch as the policy of the government concerning Chinese immigration has proved entirely satisfactory, a definite policy should be immediately put into operation looking to the accomplishment of equally satisfactory results with regard to all other Oriental immigrants.'

ROSS RIFLE COMPANY.

Col. Worthington, M.P. for Sherbroke, asks for the production of all correspondence that has taken place between the government and the Ross Rifle Company. Another question by Col. Worthington asks whether any negotiations are pending for the transfer of the contract of the Ross Rifle Co. for the supply of rifles for the Canadian militia to the Vickers Maxim Company.

SMALLPOX EPIDEMIC

SCHOOLS AND CHURCHES IN GODERICH, ONT., CLOSED.

Goderick, Ont., Nov. 25.—Smallpox is epidemic here, and between forty and fifty cases have been quarantined. The schools have been closed, and a general vaccination of citizens and children has been ordered. The churches held no services yesterday on account of the outbreak. Service was held in Roman Catholic Church, but an announcement was made that no further services would be held until the spread of the disease had been checked.

HOLY SCROLL STOLEN

TWO FACTIONS IN A TORONTO JEWISH SYNAGOGUE.

Toronto, Nov. 25. — Asher Goldman and Harry Glasberg, two members of the congregation of the Jewish Synagogue on Christopher street, were charged in the Police Court to-day with the theft of the Holy Scroll, as the Bible in parchment is called, from the Ark. There had been a stormy meeting between the two factions of the congregation for the election of officers, and it is alleged that at the close Glasberg and Goldman rushed into the Ark and took the scroll. The trial was adjourned till Nov. 27.

TO AMEND THE TRUANCY ACT.

Toronto, Nov. 26.—It is probable that among the legislation to be introduced at the coming session of the legislature will be an amendment to the Truancy Act. The necessity of some improvement of the existing act has been brought to the attention of the Education Department by Inspector Fotheringham, who reports that the present act is inoperative in rural districts. Dr. Seath, superintendent of education, said that the Truancy Act was 'not worth a row of pins' as it stood, so far as the rural districts were concerned, because apparently there was no one to put the law in operation. He considered an officer should be appointed in each district to enforce the law.

GAS AGREEMENT AT WINDSOR.

Windsor, Ont., Nov. 26.—After one of the most notable fights ever witnessed in the Ctiy Council, the gas by-law had its required three readings at a special session last night. The Gas Company, under the new by-law, is to reduce the price of lighting and fuel gas yearly until it reaches one dollar per thousand cubic feet; within three years extend its main four miles in the city, and charge no meter rent. In return the city pledges itself to make no move looking to municipal ownership of the plant during the remaining fifteen years of the company's franchise.

MEDICINE HAT CANDIDATE.

Medicine Hat, Nov. 26.—W. C. Simmons, M.P.P., will be the Liberal candidate in the federal riding of Medicine Hat. He was nominated to-night.

FIRE IN QUEBEC.

'Daily Telegraph' Again Suffers by Fire—Loss Between $20,000 and $30,000.

Quebec, Nov. 28.—Fire again visited the Quebec Daily Telegraph' this morning, assailing their temporary quarters, situated on Fabrique street, which have been occupied since the destruction of their old building in February last. The flames broke out shortly before 9 o'clock and spread with rapidity from the press room to the composing room and then to the office. Several linotype machines and presses were destroyed, but the books, etc., were saved. The loss is estimated at from twenty to thirty thousand dollars, which is covered by insurance. The building was owned by Mr. Cyrille Duhuet, and is also covered by insurance. The 'Telegraph' was again equal to the occasion, and printed its paper as usual in its job printing department, situated on Colin street.

ALD. MERCIER CHOSEN

TO BE STANDARD-BEARER FOR CHATEAUGUAY LIBERALS IN LEGISLATURE.

Ald. Honoré Mercier, a representative of the Centre Ward in the Montreal City Council, and eldest son of the late prime minister and Nationalist leader, the Hon. Honoré Mercier, was chosen on Friday as the Liberal candidate for the seat in the provincial legislature for

ALD. HONORE MERCIER.

the county of Chateauguay, rendered vacant by the appointment of Mr. Dupuis to the Recordership of Montreal.

The two names submitted to the convention were Ald. H. Mercier and Mr. L. J. Papineau, the latter of Valleyfield, but the Mercier movement was well in hand, and while Mr. Papineau received 21 ballots, Mr. Mercier got 31, so Mr. Papineau moved for a unanimous vote, and the convention at once voted for Ald. Mercier as the Liberal candidate for the coming election.

QUEBEC BRIDGE DISASTER

COMMISSIONERS WILL AGAIN INTERVIEW MR. THEODORE COOPER.

Quebec, Nov. 28.—Messrs. Holgate, Kerry and Galbraith, commissioners appointed to investigate the cause of the Quebec bridge disaster, arrived here this morning, and spent most of the day examining Mr. Hoare, engineer of the Quebec Bridge Company, at the Chateau Frontenac. The investigation was in the form of a private talk with Mr. Hoare. The commissioners leave tomorrow morning for Belaire yards, where considerable material from Phoenixville is stored. On Saturday they will make a last visit to the scene of the disaster, and will leave for Montreal on Saturday evening. On Monday evening they will probably leave for New York, where they will again interview Mr. Theodore Cooper, before coming back to Montreal, where they will prepare their report.

CAPT. O'LEARY KILLED

COMMANDER OF THE TYRIAN CRUSHED BETWEEN TWO CARS.

Halifax, N.S., Nov. 28.—Captain Thos. O'Leary, of the government cable boat 'Tyrian,' lost his life by being jammed between two cars while he was on his way to the steamer at the marine and fisheries wharf this morning. The fatility occurred at a spot where the congestion of cars is very great. Captain O'Leary attended mass at St. Patrick's Church, and was on his way back to the steamer when the accident occurred. No one saw just how the accident happened, but it is believed he noticed two cars a few feet apart, and, as he was passing through this space, a shunter came along and shoved the two cars together, jamming Captain O'Leary between the buffers. He was removed to the hospital, where he soon died. The deceased was 59 years of age and is survived by a wife, three daughters and seven sons. His sisters are Mrs. (Senator) Power, of Halifax; Sister M. Regis, of Staten Island; Mrs. E. Kinney, and two unmarried sisters at West Quoddy, where his aged mother is also residing.

NEW JAIL FOR WINNIPEG.

Winnipeg, Nov. 27.—The provincial government announce that a new jail will be erected in Winnipeg next year at a cost of $150,000.

HOCHELAGA SCHOOL FIRE.

Test Action for Loss of Child.

DAMAGES OF $2,631 CLAIMED BY PARENTS.

This is an action for $2,631.75 damages on account of the death of his minor son, who was one of the victims of the Hochelaga School fatality on Feb. 26 last.

Mr. H. Chauvin, of Chauvin & Baker, appeared for the plaintiff, with Mr. F. W. Hibbard as counsel; Messrs. R. A. E. Greenshields and Mr. C. G. Greenshields appear for the School Commissioners.

The case was briefly placed before the jury by Mr. Hibbard, who explained that the plaintiff would try to establish, among other things, that, at the time of the fire, the Hochelaga School building was not sufficiently cared for; that no man was kept about the place; that there were no fire escapes; that the construction of the building afforded facilities for the fire and smoke to reach the upper flats; that the school had no system of fire drill; that the furnaces were in a defective condition; that the double windows were closely fastened, and that the youngest children of the kindergarten class were kept in the upper and most dangerous part of the building.

The important test case of J. F. Anderson vs. the Protestant School Commissioners has been before Mr. Justice Davidson and an English-speaking jury this week.

The case has occupied the greater part of this week, and the evidence in support of the claim has been presented with great fulness. Among the witnesses were Mrs. Hand, the caretaker of the school, Mr. Hand, Dr. W. Ozoomer, Miss M. Carley, and Miss K. M. Campbell. The latter gave a very graphic account of the occurrence, and of how her pupils escaped. She narrated how her class marched in good order until they reached the stairs. There the bulk refused to proceed further, on account of the smoke that was coming up. The bigger children alone ventured down the stairs, while the youngest gathered around witness, crying and screaming. She then ordered them back to their class rooms, telling them that they would be safe. The children obeyed and went in front of witness. One of the children succeeded in opening the adjoining cloak room window, and this furnished some air. Witness then gathered all her pupils in that cloak room, and the men from the ice-house in front of the school having placed a ladder to that window, all her pupils safely escaped by that ladder, after which she also descended by the same exit. Miss Carley expressed the opinion that had there been fire drill given all might have been saved.

THREE CHILDREN PERISH

SUFFOCATED IN A FIRE AT WINNIPEG.

Winnipeg, Nov. 27.—Three children of Mr. and Mrs. Sault Denaburg were suffocated in a fire last night at their home, 594 Magnus avenue. Mr. and Mrs. Denaburg and three other children barely escaped with their lives. The dead are: William, aged thirteen; Joseph, aged nine, and Dora, aged six. Lena Denaburg, fifteen years old, who escaped with her father and mother, is in a critical condition from shock. A couple of streams of water quickly put out the fire.

GUN ACCIDENT

YOUNG MAN WILL LOSE HIS SIGHT.

Belleville, Ont., Nov. 27.—While Bernard McKim, of Ameliasburg, was trying to draw a charge from a shotgun, it went off, the shot going into McKim's face, and some of it penetrating his eyes. He will lose his sight. The young fellow is 20 years old.

BLACKMAILER CAUGHT

JOHN McLEOD, A PROMINENT CITIZEN OF THE 'SOO,' MAKES FULL CONFESSION.

Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., Nov. 29.—John McLeod, a prominent citizen of the 'Soo,' was arrested yesterday afternoon by Detective W. Greer, of Toronto, on a charge of having written the blackmailing letters, of which crime Smith and Howard, forgers, now in jail, were suspected. McLeod has made a full confession, admitting having written letters to Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Millington, of Espanole. Millington is manager of the Espanole Pulp and Paper Company.

Detective Greer has been here a week working on the case. The crime was brought home to McLeod because of family history mentioned in the Millington letters, and known only to McLeod's wife, who is a cousin of Mrs. Millington.

It was also learned that McLeod had made a trip to the North-West at the time the letters were posted there, and arrived in the 'Soo' on Nov. 4, in time to receive the money mentioned in the letters, which was to be left in various places. Great excitement prevails here because of the arrest.

CHARGED WITH BIGAMY.

Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., Nov. 27.—Police Captain Henry Coulter arrested J. S. Lang, alias J. F. Lavergne, at the Fountain House at the Michigan 'Soo,' on Monday night. He was turned over to Chief of Police Downey, of the Canadian 'Soo,' and will be sent to Ottawa to answer a charge of bigamy.

GRAIN CONSPIRACY CASE.

Winnipeg, Nov. 26.—This afternoon Chief Justice Howell refused the application of the Crown on behalf of the grain growers to appeal the grain conspiracy case.

'THE TRAGEDY OF QUEBEC'

(From the 'Canada.')

The 'Witness' recently called public attention to a book of sad and bitter thought, entitled 'The Tragedy of Quebec,' and written by Mr. Robert Sellar, the peevish Huntingdon patiosopher.

Mr. Sellar wished to write history; he simply produced a pamphlet. Under pretence of searching for the moral and economical causes of the exodus of the Anglo-Protestant population of Quebec to the West, he simply imagined that the shoving out of his compatriots and co-religionists from our frontier was determined by our school laws, by the invasion of the French element, who refused to become assimilated, by the action of the clergy, who cause the farms of Protestants in the EasternTownships to be bought up by Catholics, etc.

If it causes us some regret, the publication of this essay in pamphlet form does not surprise us.

The subject itself has been discussed so often that it would be irksome to undertake its refutation once more. The disappearance of the English-speaking Protestant population while due to purely economical and social causes, nevertheless constitutes a fact which all intelligent French-Canadians regret, for the neighborhood of these hardy, laborious and progressive people has the effect of stimulating between them and the French-Canadian population that emulation which is needed for the advancement of nations as well as of individuals.

But, let us state at once that this entirely voluntary migration of the young Protestant generation of Quebec to the West, where they are attracted by prospects of a more brilliant future and more homogeneous social relations, is fostered by none of the leading spirits of the English-speaking and Protestant minority.

We have also reason to believe that it is not at present so intense as a few years ago. The western mirage is less tempting. Many have ascertained that the western provinces did not offer more serious advantages and better chances for the future than our old province of Quebec.

The Hon. Mr. Fisher and the Hon. Mr. Weir, who specially represent that element of our population in the Ottawa and Quebec governments, never miss an occasion to advise their co-religionists to remain at home. We have most heartily endorsed such advice, in the name of the French-Canadians, who, for a long time past, have learned to appreciate the qualities of their fellow-citizens, and the good that their presence in our midst does us. We believe, notwithstanding what Mr. Sellar may say, that we have furnished them abundant proof of our desire to keep them among us. The liberality and spirit of tolerance with which our laws are imbued, the generous part which we have always given the English Protestant element in the direction of public affairs, either in the government, Senate, Legislative Council, House of Assembly, the Bench, municipal councils or civil functions—all go to show that the French majority sought at all times to be fraternal towards the English minority.

The overwhelming march of the French-Canadians through the Eastern Townships, which, according to a dream now vanished, were to become some day an English province, has brought despair to Mr. Sellar's timid mind, and he seems to have thrown into his 'Tragedy of Quebec' the 'novissima verba' (parting words) of a man tired of fighting, of thinking, and of hoping.

The thirteen counties mentioned below were to remain the bulwark of the English element in our province, and it had been decreed that their geographical limits would never be changed except with the consent of the minority. Now, at the present day, as will be seen, the English Protestant element are in a minority in all these counties, except Argenteuil, Brome and Huntingdon.

In Pontiac and Stanstead, the French element are in a minority, but the Catholic element are in a majority, that is to say, the English Protestants are less numerous than the French-Canadians and Irish combined, in the counties which Mr. Sellar's predecessors had dreamed of keeping English- and Protestant:—

	French-Canadians.	Other nationalities.	Total.
Argenteuil	7,791	9,016	16,407
Brome	4,766	8,631	13,397
Chateauguay	9,415	6,278	15,693
Compton	13,366	12,874	26,240
Huntingdon	5,105	8,874	13,979
Megantic	18,721	4,900	23,621
Missisquoi	9,903	8,574	18,482
Richmond and Wole	25,697	8,440	34,137
Shefford	18,086	5,542	23,628
Sherbrooke	10,645	7,781	18,426
Stanstead	8,744	10,254	18,998
Pontiac	9,397	16,325	25,722
Ottawa (Wright and Labelle)	54,599	20,502	75,101

The comments of the 'Witness' on Mr. Sellar's book are equivalent to a disavowal. This means to say that even among Mr. Sellar's own friends not much attention is paid to his pathetic recriminations and no account is taken of his lamentations and his hopelessness.'

THE EXODUS OF ENGLISH-SPEAKING PROTESTANTS.

(From the 'Canada.')

The 'Witness' asserts that it did not disavow that part of Mr. Sellar's argument in which he complains that the Catholic clergy are constantly seeking to bring the farm lands of Protestants in Quebec into vassalage to the Catholic Church, and that they do so, thanks to the possession of very exceptional legal privileges. However, our confrere has only to look over the counties of Eastern Ontario, Prescott and Russell, for instance, to find the same phenomenon of the purchese, by French-Canadians, of the farms of Englishspeaking Protestants, who, in their turn, go to the West. Surely, the 'Witness' will not pretend that the Catholic clergy in Ontario enjoy very exceptional legal privileges, and nevertheless the same phenomenon takes place there. If the same causes produce the same effects, is it not reasonable to conclude—until proof of the contrary, at least—that the same effects come from the same causes?

NEW COMMERCIAL TREATY BETWEEN CANADA AND FRANCE.

Text of the Convention Laid on the Table of the House of Commons—Mutual Advantages to Both Countries.

Ottawa, Nov. 28.—The Hon. W. S. Fielding laid on the table of the House of Commons to-day the text of the new Commercial Treaty between Canada and France. It is signed on behalf of Great Britain by Sir Francis Bertie, and Messrs. W. S. Fielding, and L. P. Brodeur, and on behalf of France by MM. S. Pichon, J. Caillaux, Gaston Doumerge, J. Ruau.

The convention will be introduced shortly in the form of a measure and will be dealt with clause by clause.

The text is as follows:—

ARTICLE I.

Natural and manufactured products enumerated in tables A attached to the present agreement of Canadian origin, will benefit on their entry into France and Algeria, and into the colonies, and possessions of France, and into the countries of the protectorate of Indo-China, by the minimum tariff and by the most reduced customs duties that may be applied to similar products of all foreign origin.

ARTICLE II.

Every reduction of customs dues accorded by France to any foreign country on one of the products enumerated in table A will be applicable by full right to the similar Canadian product.

ARTICLE III.

The natural and manufactured products enumerated in table B of the present agreement produced in France, Algeria, the colonies and possessions of France and the countries of the Indo-Chinese protectorate shall benefit on their entry into Canada by the intermediary tariff and the most reduced customs duties applicable in similar products of every other foreign origin.

ARTICLE IV.

Every reduction of customs rights granted by Canada to any foreign country on one of the products enumerated in table B will be applicable of full right to the corresponding products produced in France, Algeria, the colonies and possessions of France and the countries of the Indo-Chinese protectorate.

ARTICLE V.

The natural and manufactured products enumerated in table C attached to the present agreement, produced in France, Algeria, the French colonies and possessions, and the countries of the Indo-Chinese protectorate, will benefit on their entry into Canada by the customs duties inscribed on the said table C of Article VI.

ARTICLE VI.

Every reduction of customs duties inscribed on table C granted by Canada to any foreign country on one of the products enumerated in the said table will be applicable to the corresponding product originating in France, Algeria, the French colonies and possessions, and the countries of the Indo-Chinese protectorate.

ARTICLE VII.

If a product actually admitted to exemption of customs duties in virtue of the minimum French tariff on its entry into France, Algeria, the French colonies and possessions and the countries of the Indo-Chinese protectorate becomes exempt from customs duties, the said product when it shall be imported into Canada shall benefit from the reduced tariff applicable to a similar product imported from any foreign country. For instance, if a product actually admitted free on its entry into Canada in virtue of the intermediary Canadian tariff should become exempt from customs duty, the said product when it shall be imported from France, Algeria, the French colonies and possessions and the countries of the Indo-Chinese protectorate, shall benefit from the most reduced tariff applicable to a similar product imported from any foreign country.

ARTICLE VIII.

In order to benefit from the advantages of tariff stipulated in the above articles, the products of French origin from Algeria, the French colonies and possessions and the countries of the Indo-Chinese protectorate should be transported without re-shipment from a port of these territories or from a port of a territory enjoying preferential tariff or intermediary tariff to a sea or river port of Canada.

To benefit by the advantages of tariff stipulated in the articles above, Canadian products should be transported without re-shipment from a port of Canada or a port of a country enjoying the minimum French tariff to a port of France, Algeria, the French colonies and possessions and the countries of the Indo-Chinese protectorate.

These dispositions do not detract in any way from the warehouse sur-taxes which are, or shall be, established in both countries on indirect importations.

ARTICLE IX.

For the application of former articles, Canada or France will be able to demand that the products be accompanied by certificates of origin, or by declarations in conformity with their respective degislations. If the Canadian Government or the French Government deem necessary that these certificates and these declarations be examined, they shall have authority to name or designate to that effect, agent who will give this supervision gratuitously.

ARTICLE X.

Canada and France mutually agree not to establish any prohibition nor restriction of importation, exportation or transit, which be not at the same time applicable to both countries. Nevertheless, Canada and France reserve the right of pronouncing, in respect to all products in production or arrived at either country, prohibition or temporary restriction on entrance, departure or transit, which they judge necessary for the establishment of sanitary protection, for the prevention of the propagation of distemper or destruction of harvest or in view of possibility of war.

ARTICLE XI.

Leaving aside tariff arrangements, Canada and France reciprocally concede the treatment of the most favored nation in all which concerns importation, exportation, re-exportation, transit, bonding, warehousing, transportation, consummation, accomplishment of customs formalities, and in general, everything connected with the exercise of commerce and industry.

ARTICLE XII.

Products of every kind, of Canadian origin and imported into France, Algeria, the colonies and French possessions and in the countries of the Indo-Chinese protectorate, shall not be subject to excise duties, interior consummation, or grant other or larger than those which are in force on similar products of Canadian origin. In like manner every kind of produce from French Algeria, colonies and French possessions, and countries of the Indo-Chinese protectorate, imported into Canada, shall not be subject to excise dues, on interior consummation, or grant other or larger than those levied on similar Canadian products.

Natural and manufactured products of both countries, brought into the other's territory and destined for bonding or transit, shall not be submitted to any interior tax.

ARTICLE XIII.

The drawbacks to the exportation of French products or Canadian shall not be superior to the amount of entrance dues, excise, interior consummation or city-toll (grant) received on the said products or the materials used in their manufacture.

ARTICLE XIV.

The products susceptible to taxation and serving as models or as samples which shall be introduced into Canada or France, into Algeria, colonies and French possessions and into the countries of the Indo-Chinese protectorate by travellers or commercial representatives, shall be admitted by means of payment of taxes, which shall be reimbursed after re-exportation. This system will take effect under the conditions of the respective legislations of each country. The delay in re-exportation of models or samples shall not exceed twelve months.

ARTICLE XV.

The exporters of goods from France, Algeria, the colonies and French possessions, and the countries of the Indo-Chinese protectorate, and reciprocally, the exporters of Canadian goods, for the application of the fee on entry 'ad valorem,' shall be able to produce certificates of value delivered by the chambers of commerce or by other analogous commercial institutions. These certificates shall be taken into consideration, for the perception of the amounts for which imported products shall be liable, by the respective customs authorities, without, nevertheless, limiting their powers of appreciation.

ARTICLE XVI.

If certificates of analysis from the scientific establishments placed under the control of the Minister of Agriculture in France and designated by him, are produced by the importers of French wines into Canada, these certificates shall be taken into consideration, to determine the alcoholic tax on wines by Canadian customs authorities, without, nevertheless, limiting their powers of appreciation.

ARTICLE XVII.

Canada and France reciprocally concede the system of the most favored nation for the protection of trademarks, patents of invention,, commercial names, industrial designs and models.

ARTICLE XVIII.

The present agreement shall be extended to Tunis by a declaration exchanged to this effect between the principal contracting parties.

ARTICLE XIX.

To start from the date of the coming into force of the present treaty, the arrangement of the 6th February, 1893, regulating the commercial relations between Canada and France will cease to be of effect.

ARTICLE XX.

The present treaty, after having been approved by the French House and by the Canadian parliament, will be ratified and the ratifications thereof shall be exchanged at Paris, as soon as possible.

It will come into force immediately after the accomplishment of this formality and will remain executory during a period of ten years, at least, unless one of the contracting parties during the course of this period notifies the other of his intention to put an end to the agreement, in which case the present treaty will cease of its effect twelve months after the receipt by the other party of the notification in question.

In the case of any of the contracting parties not having notified before the expiration of the term thus fixed of his intention to make of no effect the present agreement, the latter will remain in force up to the expiration of twelve months, to start from the day in which one or other of the parties shall have denounced it.

MOST IMPORTANT SCHEDULES.

The following are the two most important schedules of the convention affecting Canada and France mutually.

Canadian products enjoying the benefit of the minimum tariff—Horses, steers, bullocks and heifers, fresh meat, mutton, pork, beef.

Meat, salted-pork (ham, bacon, etc.), beef.

Pork, butchers' produce.

Poultry, dead.

Meat, preserved in tins, extracts of meat in cakes or otherwise.

Animal fat, other than fish oils; tallow, lard.

Eggs, of poultry or game.

Milk, condensed, pure. Milk, condensed, with addition of sugar. Milky farina, with an addition of sugar.

Cheese, butter, salted.

Honey, boneblack (animal black).

Fish, fresh, fresh water, of the salmon family; other fresh sea fish.

Fish, dried, salted or smoked; cod (including klippfish), stock fish; herrings.

Fish, preserved 'au naturel,' pickled or otherwise prepared.

Lobsters, fresh, preserved 'au naturel,' or prepared.

Fish oils, spermaceti, roe or cod and of mackerel.

Wheat, spelt and meslin.

Grain, flour. Oats, grain, meal. Barley, grain, meal. Rye, grain, meal. Maize, grain, meal. Buckwheat, grain, meal.

Malt groats, grits (coarse flour), pearled or cleaned grain. Millet, hulled or cleaned. Pulse, beans decorticated or broken whole, in clusters or pods. Bean meal. Chick peas (pois pointus), other in the grain, decorticated; in flour.

Potatoes.

Table fruits, fresh; apples and pears; for table use, for cider and perry; peaches.

Table fruits, dried or drained; apples and pears for table use, for cider and perry; peaches.

Table fruits, candied or preserved.

Luzern and clover seed.

Syrups, bon bons, and candied fruits.

Preserves, manufactured with sugar or honey; without sugar or honey.

Tar.

Woods, common; logs, round, rough, not squared, with or without the bark, of any length, and of a circumference at the thickest end of more than 60 centimetres. Wood, sawn, or squared, 80 millimetres, and thickness of above. Wood, squared or sawn, less than 80 millimetres and exceeding 35 millimetres. Wood, sawn, 35 millimetres in thickness or less. Paving blocks, sawn, stave wood, splits. Hoopwood and prepared poles. Perches, poles, and staffs, rough, exceeding 1 metre, 10 centimetres in length and of a maximum circumference of 60 centimetres at the thickest end. Resinous woods in logs, with or without the bark, of any diameter, of a maximum length of 1 metre, 10 centimetres.

Charcoal and charred boon.

Straw, or wool of wood (paille ou laine de bois).

Vegetables, fresh, salted or pickled, preserved or dried.

Fodder.

Cellulose.

Pulp (woodpulp), mechanical or chemical.

Spirits, mineral waters (receptacles included).

Emery, on paper or tissues, grindstones and whetstones of emery, or emery in any other form.

Cement, slow, quick.

Coal, coal or coke, cinders of.

IRON AND STEEL, ETC.

Cast iron, foundry iron and forge; pig, containing less than 25 percent of manganese. Ferro manganese, containing more than 25 percent of manganese; ferro-silicon, containing more than five percent of silicon; rich silico-spiegel iron, containing at least 30 percent of silicon and manganese; chromic iron, containing 10 percent or more of chromium; ferro-aluminum, containing ten percent or less of aluminum; ferro-aluminum, containing more than 10 percent and less than 20 percent of aluminum.

Wrought iron, crude, in blooms, prisms or bars.

Iron, drawn in bars, angle and iron axles and tires, in the rough.

Sheet and plate iron, rolled or hammered flat, more than one millimetre in thickness, thin, and black iron plates, flat, more than 6-10 of a millimetre and up to one millimetre in thickness. Thin and black iron plates, flat, of 6-10 of a millimetre or less in thickness.

Iron or steel wire, whether tinned, coppered, zinced, galvanized or not.

Rails of iron or steel.

Steel in bars; axles and tires, rough, in steel.

Steel, in sheets or bands, brown; hot rolled, in sheets or bands, white cold rolled.

Copper ore, pure or alloyed, with zinc or tin; of first fusion; in lumps, bars, pig or slabs; rolled or hammered in bars or in plates; in wire of all sizes, polished or not, other than gilt or silvered.

Aluminum bronze, crude, not containing more than twenty percent of aluminum, gilt or silvered, in lumps or ingots, hammered, drawn, rolled, or spun on thread or on silk; filings or fragments of old manufactures.

Lead, ores, mattes and slag of all kinds, in crude lumps, pigs, bars, or slabs; argentiferous; not agentiferous; alloyed, with antimony, in lumps, hammered or rolled, filings and fragments of old manufactures.

Nickel, ore, produce of first fusion (cast, matte, speiss), refined, in ingots or crude lumps, pure, hammered, rolled or drawn, alloyed with copper, with or without zinc, in ingots or crude lumps, alloyed with copper, with or without zinc, hammered, rolled or drawn.

Antimony, extract of chesnut-wood, and other tannic vegetable saps, liquid or solid.

Compound medicines, distilled waters; compound medicines, not specified.

Starch, isinglass, glue, manufactured from tendons of whales and other similar glues.

Incandescent electric lamps.

SKINS AND HIDES.

Skins and hides, prepared, simply tanned, tawed, or smoothed, not including goat, kid, sheep and lambskins.

Soles, cut out of beaten and smoothed leather, and heels. Uppers of top boots, boots, shoes, vamps, galoches cambered or not, and upper heels of calf, cow, horse, goat or kid, leather and skins. Top boots, boots for men and women. Shoes, gloves, transmission belts, etc., or leather, hose of leather and other articles of leather or skins for machinery.

Trunks of wood or pasteboard, covered with leather.

Peltries, prepared, or in sewn pieces, sea lions, and sea otters, seals and bluebacks, grey squirrel, hamsters and white rabbits, astrakhan, clouded and curled, in skins and 'touloupes,' white hares and pouches, and of white hares, goats, in skins and covers, sheep and mouflons of the Caucasuses, in skins and covers. Not specially mentioned. Peltries made up into articles.

LOCOMOTIVES AND MACHINERY.

Locomotives and traction engines, tenders for locomotives, agricultural machinery (motors not included).

Products—Sewing machines, dynamos, typesetting machines, known as linotypes. General machinery, transmission gearing, balances, scales, presses, lifting apparatus, apparatus, not mentioned, driven by mechanical power.

Gas buoys, in iron or steel plate of one one-millimetre in thickness, not galvanized or tinned.

Springs of wrought steel, for carriages, railway carriages, and locomotives, not polished.

Dynamos, conductors.

Arc lamps, known as regulators.

Tools, with or without handles.

Wire gauze, of iron or steel; gauze, of copper or brass, ordinary, for paper machines.

Railway chairs, plates or other castings from the open mould. Iron castings for machinery or for ornament. Rough articles of malleable cast iron, of wrought iron and of cast steel. Ironwork for carriages, and especially such as enters into the construction of railway rolling stock.

Wire nails of iron or steel, machine-made, whether tinned, coppered, zinced or coal tarred or not.

Tubes of iron or steel, not welded; tubes of iron or steel, welded; jointings of all kinds; tubes of iron or steel, stamped or without welding.

Lead pipes, and all other manufactures of lead.

Electric accumulators, articles of nickel, alloyed with copper or zinc (German silver), or of nickeled metals.

Furniture, of bent wood, fitted or not. Furniture, other than of beat wood. Chairs, neither carved, inlaid, ornamented with copper gilt, nor lacquered, of common wood, of cabinetmakers' wood, carved, inlaid, ornamented with copper, gilt or lacquered of any kind of wood.

French products, enjoying the benefit of a special tariff. Vegetables, tomatoes excepted, including baked beans, in cans, or other air-tight packages, n. o. p., the weight of cans or other packages, to be included in the weight for duty per pound. Duties one cent.

Anchovies, sardines, sprats, and other fish packed in oil or otherwise, in tin boxes, the weight of the tin box to be included in the weight for duty; (C), when weighing over eight ounces, and not over twelve ounces each, per box, duties two cents.

EQUIPMENT OF THE C.P.R. IN THE WEST.

Mr. A. F. Dillenger Presents Report to Railway Commission Board.

Ottawa, Nov. 26.—Mr. A. F. Dillenger, of the Railway Commission staff, has presented to the Board his report of the equipment of the Canadian Pacific Railway in the West. The investigation was begun in April last, and dealt with the conditions existing on the C. P. R. lines in the West last winter, as well as with what had been done to prevent a recurrence of the state of affairs then prevailing.

It shows that at the present time the C. P. R. fails to give an equal and suitable accommodation for the receiving and handling of traffic without delay at its stations, that the company has failed and still fails in not furnishing the necessary number of cars to move freight offered at the stations investigated in the West and its inability to utilize to the best advantage its present motive power. Mr. Dillinger attributes the failure to the following causes:—

(a) A need of additional facilities such as additions to round-houses, repairs to machine shops, additional yards, sidings and warehouse accommodation.

(b) The abnormal increase in traffic.

(c) A particularly severe winter.

(d) The refusal and failure of consignees to take prompt delivery on account of inadequate accommodation and teaming facilities, causing congestion at shipping points and at points of destination.

(e) Delay at the large terminals, caused by customs requirements.

(f) Congestion of freight to order, requiring additional shunting and subsequent delays.

The effect upon the motive power of the company of compliance with the provisions of the Lord's Day Act in respect to the handling of traffic will be, he thinks, a loss of 21 percent per week, or, in other words, the company will move only 79 percent of its capacity during each week. Some of the causes of the delay in traffic could be reduced by merchants increasing their accommodation for delivering and receiving freight, a more prompt entry and payment of customs due by consignees, and amendment to the Manitoba Grain Act, as it relates to the distribution of cars.

LUMBER COMBINE CASE

W. H. CLARK FINED FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS.

Edmonton, Alta., Nov. 29.—The lumber combine case, involving all the lumber dealers of the province, which has been under way for three weeks, resulted in conviction on the charge of conspiracy in restraint of trade. Judge Sifton found the first defendant, W. H. Clark, guilty of one count in the indictment, and imposed a fine of five thousand dollars. Counsel for the defendants announced that the case would be appealed to the Supreme Court. Mr. Clark is president of the Alberta Retail Lumber Dealers' Association, and in that capacity was made the defendant in the action.

The Skin in Winter.

The condition of the skin during the cold weather has an important bearing on the general health. The skin is more than a mere covering for the body. By means of tiny pores it helps to purify the system, and unless cared for, the damp, raw days of winter will impair its functions, cause cracking and chaps, and sow the first seeds of skin disease.

Zam-Buk is a marvellous healer. It kills diseased germs, prevents inflammation and suppuration and then it heals. It acts upon both young and old with soothing and healing effect.

Winter Face Sores.—Thomas Robinson, Deer Wood (Man) was troubled for three months with bad face sores caused by catching cold. He tried many remedies which did no good. Zam-Buk's turn came and it cured before two boxes were used. Says he **would not be without Zam-Buk.**

Eczema, Hands and Feet.—In two weeks Zam-Buk cured the hands and feet of Mrs. Robert Lewis, Shawville, P.Q. She suffered from Eczema. **No matter where you are afflicted Zam-Buk will heal you.** Cut out coupon and send it to us for a FREE TRIAL BOX.

ZAM-BUK CURES

Cuts, Burns, Chapped Hands, Chafings, Cold Sores, Itch, Chilblains, Eczema, Running Sores, Poisoned Wounds, Sore Throat, Bad Chest, Ringworm, Piles (blind or bleeding), Bad Legs, Inflamed Patches, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Abscesses and all diseased, injured and irritated conditions of the skin. Price 50 cents per box, obtainable from all stores, Druggists and Medicine Vendors, or post free upon receipt of price from Zam-Buk Co Toronto. 3 boxes $1.25

Zam-Buk

"RUB IT IN"

FREE BOX. Mail this coupon with 1 cent stamp to Zam-Buk Co., Toronto, for free sample of Zam-Buk. 12 3 1

Local Wholesale Depot, 144 Craig street, West, Montreal.
Montreal 'Weekly Witness,' Dec. 3, '07.

BRITISH COLUMBIA WINS GOLD MEDAL.

Royal Horticultural Exhibition Opened at London To-day.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, Nov. 28.—The Royal Horticultural Show was opened to-day. The British Columbia Government was awarded a gold medal. The following individual exhibitors received awards: British Columbia, Mr. T. G. Earl, silver-gilt Banksian medal; Mrs. J. Smith and Mr. J. R. Brown, Nelson Fruit Growers' Association, each a silver Knightian medal; Messrs. Oscar Brown, A. Unsworth, Kaslo Fruit Growers' Association, each a silver Banksian medal; J. A. Ritchie, Grand Forks district; F. R. Gastrell, Salmon Arm Fruit Growers' Association, each a bronze Knightian medal.

Nova Scotia—Messrs. J. R. Blanchard, and F. H. Parker, each a silver and gilt Banksian medal; Messrs. A. L. Morse, R. E. Messenger, L. A. Kineman, J. E. Smith, each a silver Knightian medal; Messrs. E. E. Archibald, F. W. Forster, F. C. Johnson, W. Woodworth, each a Banksian silver medal; F. C. Starr, a bronze Knightian medal; Nova Scotia Government, a silver and gilt Knightian medal.

Ontario Government—A silver Knightian medal.

The Ontario exhibit arrived only to-day in a very bad condition, the fruit being very badly packed and much bruised. The opinion of many is that Ontario should not have exhibited fruit in such a condition.

The officials at the office of the agent-general for Nova Scotia are very much disappointed in failing to get a gold medal.

COLCHESTER BY-ELECTION

Truro, N.S., Nov. 28.—The by-election in Colchester, to fill the vacancy in the House of Commons caused by the appointment of Mr. Laurence to the Bench, took place to-day, the candidates being Mr. Charles Hill, Liberal, and Mr. John Stanfield, Conservative. Mr. Stanfield was elected by a majority of 198.

The figures are:—

Stanfield..	2,516
Hill..	2,318
Majority for Stanfield ..	198

In the general election of 1904 the vote stood:

Laurence, Liberal..	2,610
Gourley, Conservative.. ..	2,419
Majoriy for Laurence ..	191

Macleod, Alb., Nov. 28.—Mr. A. B. Macdonald, of High River, was nominated by the Liberals of Macleod for the Commons to-day.

DEATH OF DR. HARRINGTON.

Many of our readers will regret to hear of the death, on Friday morning, of Dr. Bernard J. Harrington, the Macdonald professor of chemistry of mining at McGill University. For over a year Dr. Harrington had been in poor health, and for the greater part of the time had been unable to carry out his duties. He did much to advance the mining industry of Canada. Born at St. Andrew's, Que., in 1848, he was educated at McGill, where in 1871 he was appointed lecturer in mining and chemistry. Later he was appointed chemist and mineralogist to the Dominion Geological Survey, but of late years he has devoted his attention exclusively to university work. He was a member of Emmanuel Church, and served for a time as director of the Congregational College, and also as a member of the Protestant School Commissioners of Montreal.

CHRISTMAS CAROLS MAY BE SUNG.

New York Elementary Schools Chairman Says Whole Controversy Started Over Misapprehension.

New York, Nov. 27.—Christmas carols may still be sung and the anniversary observed along traditional lines in the public schools of this city, so far as the final authorities are concerned. Late to-day the Board of Education, without a dissenting voice, passed a resolution which places that body on record as not opposed to these observances and leaves the matter to the judgment of individual superintendents. In fact, members of the board later declared that there had never been any intention of eliminating these programmes, and that the recent agitation had risen from a misunderstanding.

According to Abraham Stern, chairman of the committee on elementary schools, the controversy was started over a misapprehension arising from the announcement that Dr. Frank Rix, who teaches music in the public schools, was re-writing the song book as used, and eliminating from it all religious references. Mr. Stern said: 'If Dr. Rix undertakes to prepare a new song book, that is his personal business, and the board cannot prevent him from doing so. The re-written book, if it is presented to the board, will be rejected. The old books will be used just as they are.

'Christmas exercises have not been forbidden, and there was no intention to forbid them. The Christmas tree will be used as heretofore, under that name. There will be no impropriety on the part of the teaching staff explaining the meaning of the Christmas tree and the event the Christmas festival is intended to commemorate. Had this entire matter attracted no attention whatever, no difference in the manner of observing Christmas in the schools would have been noticed.'

Dr. William H. Maxwell, city superintendent of schools, said: 'No one has authorized any alterations in the text of any books now in use in the public schools, notwithstanding reports to the contrary.'

THE ST. JOHN STRIKE

St. John, N.B., Nov. 27.—The situation of the longshoremen's strike is unchanged to-day. The Allan Liner 'Tunisian' is being discharged at old rate while the Donaldson Linet 'Tritonia' is being worked by their crews. The Donaldson Liner 'Athenia' is being worked by laborers at 30 cents.

The longshoremen have applied for a conciliation board, but the opinion here is that the Lemieux Act is not operative as far as the C.P.R. is concerned, as there is no case of employer and employee. The men have not gone to work at all on C. P. R. boats. The Lemieux Act might apply to the Donaldsons who were here in the summer and paid the forty cent rate, and now refuse to pay more than 30. But pending a reply from Ottawa, the longshoremen will not go to work under forty cents. The independent laborers are going to work on all steamers, but members of the Longshoremen's Society say they will hold out, if necessary, until Christmas.

St. John, N.B., Nov. 30.—Matters took an acute turn in the longshoremen's work situation yesterday afternoon, when on one of the several special trains bringing passengers from the west to sail on the steamer 'Empress of Ireland,' came sixty men from Montreal to go to work handling cargo on steamers in this port. They were brought, unannounced, by the Donaldson line.

NEWS OF THE PROVINCES.

ONTARIO.

In the spring some big docks, intended for the shipment of ore, are to be built at Key Harbor.

The recent Streets of Paris bazaar in Ottawa has resulted in a net sum of $16,300 being raised for the tuberculosis hospital.

On Wednesday the Hamilton and Wentworth Poultry and Pet Stock Association opened their annual exhibition. The society was fortunate this year in securing much more suitable quarters than heretofore. In numbers the exhibits may not be quite so large as on former occasions, but this is accounted for by the fact that the society this year required pigeons to be shown in pairs. The entries in poultry, however, were much larger than usual. A large number of entries were received from Toronto, London, Brantford, Ingersoll, St. Catharines and the surrounding district.

Owing to the scarcity of money the mica factories in the country around Ottawa have closed down entirely. In the city the mica factories have reduced their staffs one of them having let out fifty girls.

The Hon. G. P. Graham was on Tuesday entertained at a banquet given by the citizens of Brockville in honor of his elevation to the Dominion Cabinet. The dinner was organized by the Board of Trade, and was non-political. Mr. Graham said he did not desire to enter into any lengthy discussion of public affairs. He dwelt on the freedom of the Canadian Government, which brings out the best that is in men, he said. Canada is developing a national spirit that will bring even greater strength to this one of His Majesty's greater domains, and in doing so, will add to the already powerful influence of the British Empire.

The presentment of the grand jury at Toronto recommended an entirely separate ward for young offenders in Toronto jail on the ground that at present they are herded with hardened criminals and thereby given an elementary course in vice. The grand jury also found that 'sentences of thirty to sixty days for drunkenness have no deterrent effect. We are of the opinion that corporal punishment for repeated offences of this kind would in most cases work a reformation, and of the remainder the greater part would seem fit subjects for medical treatment.'

Members of the Travellers' Club and the Western Ontario Commercial Travellers' Association have passed a resolution calling upon the Ontario Government to amend the liquor license act, so that in case of a municipality adopting local option, it will be compelled to provide suitable accommodation for travellers, who are willing to pay for such accommodation, but who now find it very difficult to secure proper places to stay over night, or even proper meals, in many local option towns and villages.

Mr. George C. Mackenzie has been employed by the Bureau of Mines to report on the iron industries of Ontario, including the mines, ores, processes and the works in operation.

Referring to a despatch from Niagara Falls that large numbers of unemployed from the United States were swarming over the border, it was stated at the Parliament Buildings that under the law nothing can be done to restrain the influx, as only the physically and mentally unfit can be prevented from entering Canada.

At Ottawa all medical and surgical charges will be increased from fifty to a hundred percent as soon as the new tariff of the physicians has been worked out.

Addressing the Ottawa Y. M. C. A. physical culture class, at their dinner, Sir Frederick Borden commended the work of the physical department of the Association, and recited what the Militia Department of Canada is doing for the physical training of the boys and girls in the primary schools, and the military drill of the boys of thirteen years and upwards. The association was in some respects doing a better work than the churches, in that it dealt with humanity as human; it recognized the weakness of men, and dealt with them as erring.

A report received in Ottawa from Mr. D. H. Ross, Canadian trade commissioner in Melbourne, states that it is the intention of the Commonwealth Government to give consideration to a preferential trade agreement with Canada, New Zealand and several other British dependencies.

There is every chance that the proposed trip of Canadian newspaper men to Europe during next summer will not materialize. Those who were promoting the project asked for financial assistance from the government, on the ground of the prominence which such a trip would give to the Dominion, but the government does not see the matter in the same light, and no assistance is to be given. As a matter of fact, newspaper men are by no means unanimous in approving the scheme.

In a report forwarded to the Board of control, Dr. R. W. Bruce Smith, inspector of prisons and public charities, makes some strong criticisms of Toronto hospitals. The strictures apply more particularly to structural defects, not to the conduct of the institutions. In fact he refers to the good work done by the hospitals, but emphasises over and over again the urgent need for extension, alteration, and general refurnishing of the buildings. The accommodation is in one instance entirely unsuitable, and it is desirable that certain wards should be closed up.

Toronto Congregationalists have reaffirmed the validity of the action of the Rev. J. Salmon in ordaining Mr. Robert Brown as a Congregational minister. The matter was brought before the Congregational Association in consequence of the recent decision of Judge Winchester in setting aside the authority of Mr. Brown, who is a missionary to the Chinese in the city, to perform marriages, on the ground that he was not duly ordained as a minister.

In opposition to the protests of some friends a young Austrian named Vosujak, of Brockville, touched a live wire which had fallen to the ground. He was instantly killed.

William Eccles, a young married man, has been sentenced at Toronto to two years in the penitentiary and forty lashes for attempting to assault a girl five years old. His wife sat near the dock in the court room.

A despatch from North Bay states that Patrick O'Connor attempted to commit suicide by shooting himself. The bullet from the revolver passed through the right lung. Before making the attempt O'Connor wrote a letter to his sweetheart bidding her farewell.

QUEBEC.

Premier Gouin on Tuesday, at Quebec, received a deputation of lady teachers, who presented a memorial asking for the following requests: First, prizes of encouragement for teachers who have been engaged in teaching for ten years; second, a grant of $25 to all teachers who are now in receipt of their pension. The Premier promised the teachers to give their requests full consideration.

The branch line of railway from the main line on the River Batiscan to La Tuque, on the St. Maurice, constructed by the Quebec & Lake St. John Railway, has been opened for traffic. The line is forty miles in length, and owing to the rugged nature of the country it has been very expensive to build. It gives to Quebec the control of the St. Maurice territory, in the same way as the main line gives the control of the Saguenay. These two arms, as it were, stretching east and west, make tributary to Quebec almost the whole of the northern half of the province, and will eventually bring to the port for export all the products of that vast territory.

The jury on Michael Walash, a Pole, who was found dead near St. Charles de Bellechasse, have come to the conclusion that he was murdered. The unfortunate man was working in some woods near Armagh, and when discovered his head had been battered with a wrench.

The Bourassa campaign has caused a considerable amount of dissension among the Liberals of Quebec, and the Laurier and Mercier clubs have taken measures to expel certain members who are known to be adherents of Mr. Bourassa.

While engaged in discharging a carload of deals, a man named Coté has been killed at Chaudiere Curve. One of the deals struck him in the chest, and caused instantaneous death. He leaves a widow and three children.

News comes from Rimouski of a fatal accident to a member of the Freres de la Croix de Jesus. One of the brothers was engaged in a distant part of the wood at St. Leon, and while chopping down a tree was struck on the head and instantly killed by its sudden fall. The body was only found the next day. The farmers not seeing the brother at work as usual, instituted a search and found the corpse of the unfortunate victim. The body lay crushed under a tree, his skull being fractured.

A small station platform and cover is to be erected near the Knowlton Conference grounds for the use of passengers attending the meetings during the summer.

Captain J. E. Bernier, of 'Arctic' fame, has been entertained at a private dinner by the executive council of the Quebec Geographical Society. Only three toasts were proposed and honored—that of Captain Bernier, by Mr. F. X. Berlinguet; that of Sir Francois Langelier, chief judge, by Major LeVasseur; and that of Mr. Berlinguet by Sir Francois Langelier. The guests were given an opportunity to gauge the discoveries and explorations as made by Capt. Bernier, from his original map, during his cruise of fifteen months' duration. They were also shown specimens of minerals such as gold, copper, iron and ivory in their rough form. The president of the society recalled the fact that the last meeting of the executive of the society was held on board of the steamer 'Arctic' on the eve of her departure for her second expedition to the Polar regions, and that the Geographical Society was the first to greet Captain Bernier on his return from a very long, important and hazardous trip.

At seven o'clock on Wednesday morning A. Roch and Albert Panneton were found lying unconscious on the track of the St. Maurice Valley Railway, near Villa Mon Repos. It is believed they were struck by the train that passed there at eight o'clock on Tuesday night. Amedee Roch died in the evening, and Panneton is not likely to recover.

WESTERN CANADA.

By referendum vote the Rossland Miners' Union have consented to reduce the wage scale to that which was in effect prior to July 1.

W. R. Miller, a resident of Portage la Prairie, on Wednesday was killed on the Assiniboine river. He was at work on a capstan used to raise a scow out of the river. The clevice on the doubletrees broke, and the long arm of the capstan being released, swung back, and, striking Miller on the head, fractured his skull.

When James Silverwright, aged seventy-six, arrived in Ashcroft, B.C., on board a train for the eastern route to his old home in Scotland, he saw for the first time in his life a railway train, and also had his initial experience of being provided with light by electricity. It was after a residence of nearly fifty years in the interior that Mr. Silverwright bade good-by.

According to a despatch from Regina, Sask., the provincial government has decided to operate a coal mine for the benefit of settlers in the Eagle Lake district. The decision of the government is prompted by special circumstances, the fuel problem being or the utmost importance to the district.

The Trades and Labor Council of Winnipeg and other bodies have asked the Hon. R. Rogers and the Hon. C. Campbell to have the new school books printed in Manitoba instead of purchasing them in Toronto. Manitoba work for Manitoba firms is their motto.

With regard to the statement that 50,000 head of cattle in Alberta had been turned back owing to lack of buyers, Mr. J. T. Gordon, of Winnipeg, states that the banks had supplied all the money required for the movement of cattle, and that to the best of his knowledge there will not be a thousand head of cattle fit for export carried over in either Alberta or Saskatchewan.

Dr. Stewart will be the Liberal candidate of Calgary for the Commons at the next election.

The Saskatchewan Game Protection Association has decided to approach the Dominoin and Provincial governments with a view to the establishment of a natural park and game preserve for the province; also to ask that a portion of the large buffalo herd recently purchased by the Dominion be located in Saskatchewan.

Information has been sworn out at Edmonton by Carruthers & Bradley, of Winnipeg, for whom the accused had acted as sub-agent, charging Ald. J. B. Walker, of that city, with embezzling the funds of the Queen's Fire Insurance Company. The amount stated is over $4,000. Walker's whereabouts are unknown. He was last seen in Chicago, when he said he was going to visit his old home in London, Ont.

Olaf P. Boss, a Swede, engaged in construction work at Cross Lake, Man., was killed by a dynamite explosion on Tuesday.

At a meeting in Calgary, Alta., the accredited representatives of the Baptist churches of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and Britush Columbia have ratified resolutions organizing a Baptist convention of western Canada.

There is a possibility that when the Manitoba Government has installed its telephone system, a network of telegraphs will be added. The idea is to utilize the telephone poles for the telegraphs.

A despatch from Vancouver states that the Fish Commission has had a split, and Mr. Campbell Sweeney, of Vancouver, has sent in his resignation to Ottawa. Prof. Prince heads the commission, and it was with him that Mr. Sweeney particularly disagreed. The trouble arose over the new regulations for British Columbia.

The final route of the new transcontinental railway has been located through the Yellowhead Pass of the Rocky Mountains. The surveyors are now proceeding on the route from the pass to Nechaco and Bulkley valleys. This section of the road will be 400 miles long and one hundred and fifty men will be engaged on the work during the present winter. It is hoped all this will be completed so that construction work in the moutnains will be started in the spring. It will take two years to complete the road from Edmonton to the coast.

News from Craik, Sask., tells of the death of three men from gas in a well. The accident occurred on the farm of J. Allen, near Aylesbury, the names of the dead being William J. Forfar, a well digger, of Ellesmere; Richard H. Craig, of Picton, his helper, and Lewis Riswold, of Aylesbury, who tried to rescue the other two men. The well was being completed, and the three men were overcome by the gas.

The Manitoba Grain Growers' Association have sent a statement regarding the marketing of the present grain crop of Manitoba to the Minister of Trade and Commerce. In effect, it is a protest against the excessive profits obtained by the grain dealers. The hold the grain dealers have on the producers has been intensified by the banks refusing to advance any money to farmers on bills of lading, compelling farmers to sell at any price offered to meet their obligations. The conditions of the grain market indicated in the statement is brought about through the influence of a group of men operating under a charter granted by the Manitoba Legislature, and every citizen of the three prairie provinces who are not beneficiaries through the operations of that charter who give the matter a thought has reached the conclusion that the time has arrived for the legislature to step in and adjust the provisions of that charter so as to protect the public interest in the carrying out of the operations it authorizes its charter members to conduct.

MARITIME PROVINCES.

John Elkins, over ninety years of age, of Norton, N.B., went to a barn and hanged himself. He was found by his daughter, who collapsed when she entered the place where the body was suspended. He had been worrying over the death of his wife, and had an idea that he should go to the poor house.

On an investigation being made, it was found that rats had gnawed a hole in the side of a schooner large enough for a man's hand to go through. The vessel, which had loaded at North Sydney, N.S., nearly sank after taking in cargo, and the discovery was made only just in time to get the schooner to the wharf.

According to the report made by Mr. Scott, superintendent of immigration, who has returned to Ottawa after a trip to the Maritime Provinces, there are openings for farmers, agriculturists and other laborers, and domestic help. The provincial governments have agreed to co-operate with the Dominion in regard to immigration. The provinces willl attend to the work of distribution.

Bernard Clinton, who was remanded in jail at Guysboro, N.S., on Tuesday, on a charge of sheep stealing, committed suicide by taking carbolic acid. He was a married man with a large family.

Westmorland County (N.B.) Temperance Alliance are preparing for a Scott Act campaign in the event of a contest being forced. The county has been canvassed by the circulation of a repeal petition, and it is generally believed that an election will take place. The Alliance, which is to unite with the New Brunswick Temperance Federation, at its meeting on Tuesday expressed satisfaction with the Scott Act as a temperance measure.

A correspondent at Sydney reported that John Wall has died at Reserve Mines as the result of a boiler explosion. William Ash was also a victim of the accident which caused Wall his death, though he was only slightly burned about the face and hands.

Greatly to his surprise, W. Bonnell has been sentenced at Hampton, N.B., to two years in the penitentiary for deserting his wife and family. He was proved to have badly ill-treated his wife and children. When sentence was pronounced, the prisoner wanted to make an arrangement by which he could live with his wife.

The report of the auditor on the shortage in the St. John city chamberlain's office was submitted recently, and shows some $11,000 unaccounted for on Nov. 1.

MONTREAL NEWS.

The Town Council of Longueuil has been informed that if the tax imposed on the insurance companies doing business in the town is not withdrawn the rates of insurance will be increased.

On the suggestion of Judge Lafontaine, the Roman Catholic School Board have decided to abolish the practice of allowing the principal of each school $150 annually for additions to the libraries, and will vest the control of the libraries in a special committee composed of all the members of the board, the director-general, the visitor, three principals and two of the religious directors. Judge Lafontaine has also given notice of a motion to obtain uniformity in text books.

An amusing incident of the visit this week of Mr. Paderewski to Montreal is worth recording. Fifty chairs had been placed on the stage of the hall where he performed, greatly to the disgust of the Polish pianist. 'Away with them,' he ordered; and the stage was forthwith cleared. To those who had purchased the seats, the money was offered back or they could go into more expensive seats on paying the difference. But one man refused the money and also declined to pay more; and it was with difficulty that he was persuaded to leave the platform. Sequel, a lawyer's letter asking for $200 damages, or an action if not paid. Mr. Veitch, the agent, declares he will fight the action.

On calling at the Montreal Post Office on Wednesday morning for letters, Russell E. Footman fell into the hands of a detective who happened to be there. Footman comes from Boston, and was wanted on a charge of stealing $1,800 from the Boston Club of which he was treasurer.

Although a great majority of votes was polled by the ratepayers of Westmount against the by-law passed by the Council in favor of the annexation of Notre Dame de Grace, the requisite number to defeat the proposal fell short by twelve. It was agreed that to kill the measure 534 votes must be polled against it; the opponents mustered only 522. As the supporters of annexation scored 138 votes, the opponents of the by-law had an absolute majority of 383 votes and $4,387,592 in point of assessment, but as they did not come up to the number required by the Council, the annexation party carried their point.

The opponents of the amalgamation of Westmount and Notre Dame de Grace are to be found in both districts. On Tuesday a meeting of the inhabitants of Notre Dame de Grace passed a resolution objecting to annexation by Westmount, on the ground that it was proposed to annex only the best part of the district and to impose a heavy burden upon the remainder.

Mr. F. M. Mathewson, manager of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, died on Friday morning, as the result of an accident to his sleigh. Mr. Mathewson was upset, and the accident affected an already weak heart. He was a prominent figure in financial circles, and for 13 years was the manager of the Winnipeg branch of his bank. Two years ago he was appointed president of the Montreal Board of Trade, and in 1906 visited England as a delegate to the Congress of the Chambers of Commerce of the Empire. That Mr. Mathewson was regarded as one of the most reliable of Montreal's business men is to be seen from the fact that at the time when the Dominion Coal Company and the Dominion Iron & Steel Company were at war together he was entrusted with the handling of their accounts.

Four arrests were on Thursday made in connection with a burglary. Three arrests were made in consequence of information given by a youth who was caught when trying to escape. One of the men is in the hospital with two bullets in his leg as the result of the good aim of a constable. This occurred during a tussle between the burglars and the police, when the constable who fired was struck on the head by a hard substance. While the constable was making for the others, the man shot managed to hide, and eventually hobbled to his home, where he was arrested.

The Montreal Board of Trade has passed a resolution strongly protesting against the proposed damming of the St. Lawrence in the vicinity of Cornwall.

News was received in Montreal on Wednesday of the death of Mr. C. A. Molson, eldest son of the late Mr. A. Molson. The report was that Mr. C. A. Molson had been accidentally shot.

NEWS FROM EVERYWHERE.

Seven men have been burned to death in a fire which occurred at a rooming-house in Kansas City.

For the first time in modern shipping history, eggs have been imported from England to the United States. The high prices prevailing in New York are responsible for the importation.

A cable from England announces the death of Cyril Flower, first Baron Battersea. The deceased peer was a prominent figure in British politics, a strong Liberal, and a close friend of Mr. Gladstone.

Edward Payson Weston, the veteran pedestrian, has just finished a tramp of 1,234 miles. He occupied twenty-four days nineteen hours and fifteen minutes; excluding Sundays. His longest day's walk was ninety-three and three-tenths miles.

Howard Maxwell, the deposed president of the Borough Bank of Brooklyn, who was under indictment for grand larceny and forgery, and was released from jail on $30,000 bail, committed suicide on Tuesday. He cut his throat and left wrist with a razor and penknife in the bath-room at his home in Brooklyn, and died at the Long Island College Hospital.

An attempt has been made to assassinate George W. Glover, son of Mary Glover Baker Eddy, the Christian Science leader, following his refusal to pay the costs of the 'Next Friends' suit. He had been assessed $3,000. On his way from home he noticed a wire lying across his path, and this was connected with a dynamite bomb.

Senhor R. W. Bombalier, acting chancellor of the Cuban legation at Washington, has attempted suicide by turning on the gas in his apartments.

The Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church, New York, has authorized a special campaign for raising about four hundred thousand dollars for work in Corea.

It is persistently asserted in Glasgow that contracts for new Spanish battleships to the value of about thirty-five million dollars have been placed on the Clyde.

The property of Father Gapon, the Russian priest who was assassinated by the revolutionists for deserting their ranks has been handed over to his son Alexis. The property includes the balance of the fund paid Gapon by the government for his pacificatory propaganda among the workmen.

Bishop Alexis, of St. Petersburg, has been given an extra guard because of a rumor that the Peter-Paul Cathedral was to be blown up by the Terrorists.

A railway disaster is reported from Valencia, Spain, where a train plunged from a bridge, killing twelve persons and injuring twenty-two more.

Mount Vesuvius, after two months of inactivity, is emitting clouds of dense smoke, accompanied by considerable roaring, from three fissures around the old crater. Some alarm is felt in the surrounding towns in view of the recent earthquakes in Calabria, it being recalled that the great eruption of April, 1906, followed the Calabria earthquake of 1905.

The Orange River Colony has now secured its full autonomy. All the members of the cabinet are Boers except one, and General De Wet is Minister of Agriculture.

The banking system of the United States is strongly condemned by Mr. A. B. Stickney, president of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway. The government, he says, while urging the people to trust the national banks, is afraid to trust them itself.

The International Congress of Mothers is to hold its annual convention in Washington next March.

Two armed men held up three officials of the State Bank in Clinton, Ill., Tuesday, locked them in the vault, telephoned to have them released and walked off to a hotel with $2,200 in loose gold and silver. In the hotel the police came on them and they got out of an upper window and escaped, but left most of the money behind.

Ex-President Cleveland, who has been suffering from his old enemy, indigestion, has recovered.

A quarter of a million of the recent deaths from the plague in India were caused by the Mohammedans refusing to leave the infected villages on the ground that the Koran forbids them to 'flee from the wrath of God.'

Mass meetings are being held in Erzerum, Bitlis, Van, Kharput and Diarbekir, to agitate for the removal of the notorious Ibrahim Pasha, who is responsible for the recent Kurdish raids. At one of the meetings there was strong denunciation of the venal and corrupt government at Constantinople, and a suggestion that Asia Minor should declare her independence.

Socialism is a complete failure, is the verdict of the city of Brest. After a trial of three years that city finds itself with one-third of the population on the poor rates, ten thousand men employed in the arsenal, where there was work for only one thousand, nearly every industry in the city jeopardized by strikes, socialist theatres run at an annual loss of $8,000, milk sold for three cents a litre which cost the city seven cents, and three-quarters of the $30,000 surplus left by the previous city council spent and no account given. In Saint Denis, Roubaix, Marseilles and Limoges similar disaster is reported.

King Leopold was badly shaken up a few days ago by the derailment of the dining car of his train as he was on his way to Paris.

In a two days' fight near Rabat, on the west coast of Morocco, this week, the tribesmen fighting for the Sultan suddenly went over to the enemy, and the rest of the Sultan's troops had to retire.

The United States ambassador in Tokio is calling the attention of both governments to the number of Japanese laborers now in the United States who entered the country as 'students.'

Two guests and two waiters at a Hunt Club dinner in New York have since been taken down with typhoid, and one of the guests has died. The cause is said to be oysters eaten at the dinner.

During the dirty details of the Bradley-Brown murder trial in Washington on Wednesday the judge had to stop the proceedings to put out a man and woman among the spectators who had brought in to be among the listeners a little girl only eleven years old.

Canadian apple exporters are charging that a million dollars' worth of apples are being held up in Ontario because of lack of transportation facilities.

A strange outrage is reported from Naples. The Marquis Cilo, a cousin of King Victor Emmanuel, and an antiquary consulted by King Edward and many other European sovereigns, has recently been kidnapped and robbed. The whole plot was organized by a policeman, who has been arrested and has confessed.

By the collapse on Thursday of a twenty-ton steel girder being used in the widening of Blackfriars Bridge, in London, twenty men were thrown into the river, several seriously hurt, and two killed.

The United States consul at Amoy, just arrived in San Francisco, says that the Japanese [illegible] planning to out-distance the United States in the race for the commerce of the Pacific, and that already they have full control of the Chinese trade.

The chancellor of the German Legation at Havana has been arrested charged with attempting suicide and embezzling $1,000 of the funds of the legation.

The Rev. Dr. John L. Clark, of Brooklyn, N.Y., has this week saved the life of a parishioner, who lost a leg, by permitting the transfusion of blood from his arteries to hers.

In Waterbury, Conn., early on Friday a freight train crashed into a trolley car, instantly killing five persons and seriously injuring five more.

In Baltimore on Thursday a Negro was knocked down and killed by two racing automobiles, and neither chauffeur stopped even to make enquiry. One has been arrested, but the other is still at large.

Mr. John Phillip Sousa has been seriously ill in Chicago from ptomaine poisoning, but is now better.

Thirteen terrorists were hanged in Odessa last week.

The Russian Premier says disorder is to be put down with an iron hand. The pernicious agitation which originated with the radicals has degenerated into open brigandage, the industries of the country are being ruined and the younger generation demoralized.

In the Reichstag Friday, Herr Bebel drew attention to the fact that the unemployed in Berlin at the present moment number between thirty and forty thousand. Germany, he says, is paying the highest prices in the world, the price of bread alone having risen fifty percent during the past three months.

Fire at Monte Carlo on Friday destroyed a large part of the old palace.

The King has bestowed on Florence Nightingale the decoration of the new Order of Merit. She is the first woman to be so honored.

The deaths on the railways of Canada last year numbered 460, and the injuries 603. On level crossings alone forty-one perished.

Incorporation is being asked for the Dominion Transportation & Storage Company. The partners are business men in Port Colborne, Welland, Thorold and Duluth.

BURGLARS' GOOD HAUL.

SILVER PLATE CARRIED AWAY IN A CAB.

Mr. James Crathern, of McGregor street, Montreal, has lost about $3,000 in silver plate—wedding presents given 50 years ago. They were stolen from his house early on Tuesday morning by burglars, who carried away their plunder in a cab.

The burglars obtained entrance to the house by means of a ladder, taken from a near-by house in course of erection. They got on to the first floor balcony in the rear of the house, cut out a panel in the French door, and then opened the door by sliding back the catch. In the dining-room they found the plate, which included not only a wedding service, but many new articles of silver.

The robbery was not discovered until the servants got up in the morning, when the dining-room was found in a state of great confusion. It is a curious feature that not a single article of plated goods was taken; neither did the burglars touch a valuable collection of pictures.

Subsequent inquiries showed that a cab was seen standing outside Mr. Crathern's house in the early hours of the morning, and it seems certain that this vehicle was used to carry away the stolen property.

HONOR JOSEPH BRANT

CELEBRATION AT GRAND RIVER RESERVE OF CENTENARY OF DEATH OF FAMOUS INDIAN CHIEF.

Brantford, Nov. 26.—The observance of the centenary of the death of Tyendenaga (Joseph Brant), the famous chief of the Six Nation Indians, was transferred yesterday to the Reserve on the Grand River, where the chiefs assembled in council at the council house. There were many present, including warriors and guests from the city. Judge Hardy, president of the Canadian Club, gave an eloquent address, as also did Mr. W. F. Cockshutt, M.P.

The entire affair was a big success, and all the addresses were highly eulogistic of Brant and his worth and work. The proceedings closed with three cheers for the King and the Indians, and their chiefs gave three war whoops.

Joseph Brant (Tyendenaga), chief of the Iroquois or Six Nation Indians, which powerful confederation includes the Mohawks, Oneidas, Senecas, Cayugas, Tuscaroras, and Onandagas, did much for his race in Canada. Besides being a strong ally of the British, he was well educated and a Christian. Among his works which will live in the memory of the race for all time was a translation of the Gospel of St Matthew into the Mohawk tongue.

STRUCK BY STREET CAR.

Hamilton, Nov. 26.—A belt line car ran into a man near the Jockey Club last night. The man sustained injuries from which he died immediately on being removed to the City Hospital. When picked up he was unconscious, and neither the street railway people nor the hospital authorities were able to ascertain his name. There was a letter on him addressed to 'W. McNeill,' and from his dress the doctors seemed to think he was a carpenter or a man employed on a railway.

HOSPITAL AUXILIARY.

Kingston, Ont., Nov. 26.—The ladies of the Hospital Auxiliary have about closed their accounts for their Made-in-Canada Exhibition, held in October. They realized over $10,200, and will have over $9,000 to be devoted to General Hospital needs. Mrs. J. C. Connell, wife of the Dean of Queen's Medical Faculty, has been re-elected president of the aid.

tenstein.

THE WORLD'S WELFARE.

LOG OF THE SS. 'STRATHCONA'

AN ENTHUSIASTIC LETTER.

Dear Mr. Editor,—At one point on our return journey we were called to survey a schooner, as the crew were at dispute with the owner as to her seaworthiness. The voyage being bad, they were anxious to throw her on the owner's hands and leave her. She was fifty-six years of age, but had oak timbers and good spars—a contrast to one we surveyed a week previously, with both her mastheads gone below the top gallant iron. There were many rotten 'spots' in her side, and the deadwood in her after run could be hauled out in handfuls. Round her fastenings the wood had crumbled away in many places.

Since writing the above we came across the wreck of this very vessel, lying forlorn on the rocks of a harbor which might well be called the Graveyard. She had leaked badly on the first hundred miles of run, and the crew refusing to go any further, had called a further survey and condemned her. She had been sold for the benefit of whom it may concern. It was interesting to examine her planks and beams as they pulled her to pieces. To me she seemed fully to justify the condemnation we had passed upon her, but there were those who shook their heads and said she could have gone home if the crew had been minded. Personally I should not have been minded to risk my bones in a ship which was as rotten as she was.

While passing round a huge rocky headland known as Cape Harrison late in the evening, we sighted first smoke, and then the familiar outlines of the small mail steamer. So cutting across her path we signalled to her for our letters, and the captain kindly heaving her head to sea, we dropped our small boat and soon returned with a most welcome bag full of home news. The human mind very soon yields to the inevitable, and feels few regrets for what it knows cannot be. So we find when a month has to go by and we can hear no news—no one worries or thinks about it. But when at last the chance does come, and that bag full of letters, pregnant with such capacity for weal or woe arrives, pleasure almost gives place to dread of what may be waiting us, and letters are cut, opened, glanced through, and laid aside for reading just as rapidly as we can open and skim them over. Then there is a great sigh of relief, and then we hasten to assure ourselves everyone else has no bad news, and then comes the real pleasure of the second reading. David says: 'The righteous shall fear no evil tidings.' I have often thought that as he didn't get mails very regularly in his days, he may perhaps have had the same sensation we had. This time, however, we got the great news reported in detail to you by an earlier mail. Our agent, who had gone to Norway to purchase our herd of deer, had at last got matters arranged. A herd of 300 had been purchased—transportation had been secured—two Lapp families engaged to come over and teach herding, and a number of Lapp dogs for driving. The great trouble was the food for the passage. It must be moss—it must be in great abundance—it must be fresh, if possible. It has to come at least thirty miles, and the only way to get it was for the deer to haul it in sledges. This necessitated the delay of sailing till the snow was down in late November. But at this the steamship owners were disturbed, because it meant being late arriving on our side, and therefore, when ice might be troublesome, while we are disturbed for fear the rough weather may injure the deer en passage. Meanwhile the expenses had so worked out that our available resources were exhausted, so that a strongly worded piece of advice to insure against mortality on the journey fell on ears deaf from empty pockets—a cause for that disease for which we had no remedy. But the cure was contained in another letter informing us that a good friend in Boston, Mass., had heard of our new dilemma, and had at once cabled over to insure the animals. We are to look out for the steamer at Cape Bauld about Dec. 18, and put a pilot on her to the harbor. That season of waiting at Cape Bauld would be good training for aspiring Pole discoverers, but those deer have got to be landed. We look on this as an imperial, as well as an undeniable sermon, for the lone land will be lone no more if the people can abolish dogs and substitute these invaluable and prolific beasts. This country has been able to sustain vast herds of caribou, a variety of reindeer, and can do so easily again. Might not this Labrador, with its minerals, fisheries, forests and fur, be as well populated as Norway itself—or at least as Finland, Lapland, Siberia and Alaska? America, at least, has seen this miracle in Alaska. The government themselves have taken the matter of reindeer in hand. Through the beloved and widely known Dr. Sheldon Jackson, himself once a Presbyterian missionary, they have made so great a success of the enterprise that, in that way alone, it has done more to save the native population than all the other Christian and altruistic efforts put together.

On our arrival at our northern hospital, we found all going on well. The friend from the Bay with cataract was doing well, and the blind little girl twins had both had both eyes needled—they are only three years old—their father is dead and there are two other children. They live on a lonely island, and it is needless to say they were not fat when we picked them up. Now we were introduced to two curly black-haired balls in pink nightdresses, rolling merrily over one another about the ward floor, like our baby dogs were doing on deck.

At last we ran into Battle, and so ended our long northern trip.

Many schooners were scurrying south with us, and a stiff breeze ahead gave a spicy finish to the trip. Being empty of coals—our only ballast—and log-loaded with heavy beams and wharf shores on deck, the little steamer rolled in as lively as a cricket, and as clean washed fore and aft as we could wish, preparatory to painting her.

The staff of volunteers and regular workers gave us the usual hearty welcome, as did the craft that filled the harbor—which numbered among them our own large schooner, discharging coal for us, and a large steamer loading fish for the Mediterranean.

Having again disembarked our patients, our vessel hauled alongside the schooner to have one transhipment of twenty tons of coal, while we joined the doctor and sister and visited his wards. The doctor himself was only just back in the new launch from the south side of the straits—whence he had imported a 'crowd' of carpenters, who were already building and blasting out foundations for the enlargement to the hospital.

Making as little delay as possible, we once more left for the south, with three volunteer workers to help in the development of what we might call the settlement growing up near Cape Bauld. Two were Harvard men—part of the now famous crew of the launch—and one an Irish landlord who has most generously decided to give us a winter's work at his own expense. As he has seen life in many parts of the world—served through the Boer war, and been ranching in Colorado—his knowledge on many subjects should be very valuable, and when we left this hospital again on our last trip north, he was busily engaged with 'a crowd,' mostly, however, of our own boys from the orphanage, opening up our peat bog—draining, cutting, roadmaking—a work in which his knowledge of the Irish industry, makes his assistance especially valuable. Here were our other two schooners. One with freight from St. John's. One landing lumber for friends across the harbor. The 'Lorna Doone,' an ex-Gloucester banker, looking splendid with her graceful lines and tall hardwood spars.

The volunteer medical officer had had about twice as much work as he expected to see, and had still in hospital some bad cases, one poor fellow, with a bad gunshot wound through the arm, just above the elbow, whose life was in the balance in the effort to save his limb. Only one case had not done as well as we hoped. A clubfoot operation in a jolly little fellow, who was a hopeless cripple when he came, and whom we had hoped to have seen running about well by now. One gratifying incident, however, occurred the day after our arrival as a trifling offset to this great disappointment, though we still hope for at least an improvement on the old condition. As I was returning to the hospital from the peat work, axe over my shoulder, a group of fishermen met me saying one of their number had a bad eye and wished to consult me about it. The man came up and stood silently while I looked at his eyes. His right eye showed no reaction to light or accommodation, and I promptly asked him if it gave him any pain. As he tried to protest he had no pain whatever in it, I noticed a strange twinkle in the other, and then he burst out laughing. He proved to be the young man whose eye we had removed in the far north, and to whom my colleague had just fitted the eye we had promised him when we sent him back to his schooner some six hundred miles to the nor'ard.

The child we had brought from the wretched home in the straits in the spring was also entirely metamorphosed, and his own father would hardly have known him. Nor would he have recognized in himself the hitherto submerged individual, for with the trifling outfit we gave him in the spring, when we relieved him of the burden, alas, of a blind wife and a ricketty baby, he had been phenomenally successful with fish. He has over fifty kintals of fish to his own name, and has not only paid the advances, but was a man of means with a winter's diet, with money coming to him, and a renewed ambition and hope, which probably was the asset he really needed most of all.

Alcohol had been working its fatal results in our absence. At the large lighthouse, three young men, not satisfied with the beverages of their brethren, who have far harder work to do, had indulged in alcohol provided by the government for purposes connected with the light. Two had died, and one was still suffering from a kind of blindness. Sir Creighton Brown recently said at a banquet in England of medical men: 'Alcohol was a good thing in its place.' His speech so greatly encouraged the use of alcohol as a beverage that already this far country is being flooded with notices of whiskeys with extracts from his speech to commend the use thereof. These add to his pronouncement that at that banquet ninety-four percent of medical men were not abstainers, that if only this particularly seductive variety were used, not a man of the lot would abstain. To those who hate and fight the liquor traffic as we do among our splendid men, such a pronouncement, advertised as Sir Creighton Brown's will be, is a weapon for evil in the enemy's hands that we have most deeply to deplore. We are at once sending for copies of the really scientific view of the question expressed in the new and admirable handbook by Sir Victor Horsley and Dr. Spurge. 'Facilis est descensus averni, sed inde nullus retrorsum.'

W. T. GRENFELL, C.M.G., M.D.

A CHINESE SAINT.

(By T. A. P. Clinton, in 'China's Millions.')

Siao's quest after truth spread over a generation. When comparatively a young man, the intolerable craving for heart-rest compelled him to forsake home and wife and children. Years after, when he told me how his little boy had clung to his gown, pathetically calling, 'Daddy, stay! Daddy, stay!' his eyes filled with tears and he turned away to hide his emotion.

He had reserved a small ingot of silver to help him on his unknown path, but overcome by his feelings he gave it to the child and told him to run in and give it to his mother; then alone and empty-handed he set forth, not knowing whither he went.

Years of hardship, disappointment and suffering lay before him. Up to the time of forsaking his home, the various methods in vogue of attaining to goodness of heart had all been tried but with no satisfaction; something more drastic, he felt, must be done, and he eventually found himself one of a company of pilgrims wending their way to a far-famed Taoist resort. At first it greatly shocked him to witness the avariciousness of the priests of Tao. They did not seem to care a straw about the yearning desire of the multitude of devotees who implored their aid. 'Money, money, money,' was all they thought about. Still the anxious seeker tried to think it was zeal for their gods that made them act as they did, and he piously performed all that was asked of him. Finding it improbable that a casual attendance at the shrine would bring him nearer the goal, he renounced the world and was ceremonially received into the brotherhood. Luther's disappointment amongst the monks was not more bitter than Siao's amongst the Taoists; they stood revealed in their true colors—avaricious, earthly, sensual, devilish. To get away from it all was now his desire, and next we find him nearly a thousand miles away from this so-called 'holy-place.' Still hot on his quest, like the good Sir Galahad, he 'drew inward strength from the vision ever flashing before him.' Truth, goodness, purity, became a holy trinity he would sacrifice anything to obtain.

Away in a sequestered spot on the summit of the Sun Mountains, twelve miles from Changteh, he at last found a resting-place in a Taoist temple. The solitude of the hills calmed his tried spirit and hope revived. He gave himself most assiduously to his temple duties, and began to practise a life of such austerity that one wonders how he lived through it. So eager was he to obtain the favor of the gods that he touched no pleasant food and clad himself in the meanest attire. He would not even eat plain boiled rice like the rest of his countrymen, but took it grain by grain, and of that, just sufficient to sustain life. One of his former Taoist colleagues, who as a mark of respect attended the funeral, also bears witness to the fact that for several days at a time he would retire to a cave in the hills and by fasting and meditation seek to stifle passion and gain a few steps in goodness. Another practice to attain the same end was to kneel all night under the great bell and blend his prayers with the minute toll. Surely his plaintive cry was heard on high.

The intolerable summer heat on the low-lying plain on which Changteh is situated led the missionary community to plan an excursion into the hills to look for a cool resort. They made a halt at the temple almost on the summit of the mountain, and there met the priest Siao.

Mr. Bruce and Mr. Pao talked to the priest on spiritual things, and Mr. Bruce gave him a Gospel; he in turn gave Mr. Bruce a marked copy of one of his sacred books; thus the first gleams of light were brought to this seeking soul. But the great change did not come till one day, accidentally, some might say, but surely most providentially, a paper-collector* came to the temple. He deposited his burden and arranged with the priest to burn it ceremonially before the altar, who, on sorting the paper out, discovered a mutilated New Testament, which he decided to keep or rather buy from the paper-collector, and gave him eight cash (about four-fifths of a cent) for it. The possession of the whole book, of which he before had only a portion, seemed to rouse his interest to such an extent that he read on all night, and first thing next morning he presented the paper-collector with twenty-five cash more. The man was rather astonished at such generosity after the bargain for the book had been struck, but the priest explained. 'Last night I did not know what the book was, but now I perceive it is Heaven's Book, and I give you twenty-five cash more to make up the thirty-three which is in our religion the symbolic number of Perfect Heaven!' Then he exclaimed, 'The thirty-third Heaven is opened.' The man of course was not loth to make a few extra cash and departed, little dreaming he had been the harbinger of light and life to a seeking soul.

Siao did not give up the temple at once, but the erst-while recluse might be seen speeding down the mountain and into the city, getting all he could out of one Christian service and then hurrying breathlessly across the city to participate in another. His Taoist charms and badges of office he was ashamed to carry into the church; these he secretly deposited with another inquirer who was eventually baptized with him. Now came the last great test. Plainly, if he was to be a true follower of Jesus, he must renounce his calling, for 'what communion hath light with darkness and what agreement hath the temple of God with idols?' How Satan played with his fears, telling him the putting off of his patch-robe (as high an honor in the Taoist priesthood as the coveted 'myriad-named' umbrella from the people to a popular mandarin) meant ostracism by the brotherhood, and being cast adrift on an unsympathetic world! Believing he must, at all costs, cut away from the old life, he put away all the symbols of his professions, donned an ordinary costume, broke his vegetarian vow, and plaited his hair like everyone else, thus assuming the role of an ordinary citizen, for Buddhist priests clean-shave the head, while Taoist priests partly shave and the rest of their hair is arranged in a loose top-knot which protrudes from a hole in the skull cap.

Early in 1902 he was made doorkeeper at Changteh, and could say literally, 'I had rather be a door-keeper in the house of my God, than dwell in the tents of wickedness.' In September of the same year he was baptized. A truer soul was never received into church fellowship: he seemed to take strides in the divine life, his growth being perfectly marvellous. He literally lived in an atmosphere of prayer and praise, and acquired a knowledge of his Bible so profound that he would actually fill a sermon up with Scriptural references as one preached it, drawing on the Old Testament as liberally as on the New.

He did the work of an evangelist at least two years before he was set apart for that office in 1905 and sent to one of the out-stations. There he most faithfully performed his work, preaching, teaching, visiting, comforting, advising. The old brought their troubles and found in him a sympathizer; the young looked on him as a friend and loved to gather round him as he told them Bible stories or sang with them their favorite hymns. It was ever a joy to meet him on our pastoral visits; he was altogether unlike other Chinese. He would take our hands and press them in his own, and his countenance would be radiant with smiles of greeting. Just brimming over with joy, he would tell us of the souls he had been helping into the Kingdom. Night and day he labored in prayer for the little flock committed to his charge, and his characteristic unselfishness cannot better be described than in telling the story of his 'peach' worship.

A solitary peach-tree is to be found in the court-yard of one of our out-stations, and it has the reputation of being a good fruit-bearer. As the fruit began to get ripe little presents of peaches found their way to the houses of several church members, and when the whole tree was blushing with the luscious fruit he sent round invitations to the 'household of Faith' to a 'peach' worship. This, he explained to me, was a tempting device to call the flock to praise and prayer to the beneficient Giver for all His care and love, and afterwards he regaled them with peaches in syrup. On another occasion we gave him a pumello, and months after, when asking him why he had not eaten it, he said, 'Oh! I liked the smell, and it made me think of you; and whenever I did think, I prayed for you.' The beauty of his child-like simplicity reminded me at times of our late beloved Director, the Rev. J. Hudson Taylor, of whom he was a devoted admirer. I found him once reading Mr. Taylor's life, so ably translated by Mr. Baller, and he said to me, 'What a man of faith and prayer Mr. Taylor was; do the other members of the Mission get answers to prayer like his? If we could all learn his secret what a wonderful influence we could exert in the world.'

His mind ever seemed on the things that are above and not on the things of the earth; he carried Heaven with him, and Christ was ever his most intimate companion. Though he had his set times of devotion, there was never a conscious hour of his whole five years of Christian experience without its ejaculations of prayer and praise or silent moments of communion. It was his invariable custom to carry his Bible in his bosom—the looseness of the Chinese costume permitting this—and it was almost amusing to see him whip it out to verify some statement of truth, for it was ever his final court of appeal. Or, perhaps, in preparing his frugal meal he would draw it from its resting-place and get so lost in his meditations that the fire would go out and he would have such a feast of spiritual things that he entirely forgot he had not breakfasted; bodily hunger seemed quite a secondary matter. I have seen him beginning to sweep a room, but before he had done much he had broken out into a hymn of praise, and until that was finished, and perhaps a few more that followed, everything else had to wait.

One snowy morning, when the wind was whistling through the rickety old building that served as an out-station, I heard Siao get up and dress. Praise, of course, was the first thing on his lips, and in a conversational manner I heard him say. 'Lord, how kind Thou art! Look at this fine sheep-skin gown I have, how cheap it was, and how warm I am! Oh! I praise Thee, I adore Thy great unmerited grace.' Can you wonder that everyone loved him?

In fact, he seemed so far beyond everyone in spiritual attainment that some stood in awe of him, and he held a unique position in the estimation of the whole church. A leader of a vegetarian sect, when making application to be enrolled as a Christian enquirer, gave as his reason for so doing 'the superb attainment of Evangelist Siao in goodness and humility.' Another man, who left his repentance till his death-bed, sent for Siao to come and pray for him and enjoined on his heathen relatives to allow him to conduct a Christian burial service over his remains. To this they agreed, and when Mr. Siao marshalled his Christian band around the grave of one who only found salvation at the eleventh hour, the remark went round among the heathen, 'See the love these Christians have for each other, death does not break it.' Roman saints are generally depicted with a halo about their heads. Mr. Siao's saintliness was an indefinable influence that arrested you whenever you came into his presence.

On our last pastoral visitation we found him in a very low state of health, and in making arrangements for him to come down to the hospital, I told the Christians that in Mr. Siao they had seen the best of the two hundred on our church roll, and they all knew it to be true. They escorted him most affectionately to the boat, for the general impression was that they would see him no more.

On Monday about noon we thought he was going, and he asked me to commend him to God.

'God is my God and I am his son, and I have eternal life. My name is written in the Lamb's Book of Life. I shall dwell in the house of the Lord for ever, for ever; yes! for ever.' Thus he went on; the promises never seemed more beautiful. Later in the afternoon, Mr. Pao, who had first met him at the temple on the mountain, came in. As soon as Mr. Siao saw him he exclaimed, 'Thanks! thanks be to God for letting me see you once again! I have never forgotten you since you spoke to me on the mountain, and I have prayed for you. Be faithful unto death and you shall have a crown of life.'

On Tuesday morning, just as golden shafts of light were brightening the horizon, he peacefully fell asleep, and a beautiful calm expression stole over his features. We gathered by the bedside of our departed brother, gave thanks to God for his choice gift to the church, and for our comfort read the fifth chapter of Second Corinthians: 'For we know that if the earthly house of our tabernacle be dissolved, we have a building from God, a house not made with hands, eternal in the heavens.'

All that transpires within the Glad Tidings Hall is a perennial topic of conversation in the neighborhood, so in making the funeral arrangements we had to remember that the minutest detail would be discussed in tea-shop and tavern. Being also the first death in our compound, it was likely to attract considerable notice, and we felt it was an opportunity of setting before the public 'a better way' of conducting funeral rites, for the utter absence of solemnity before their dead as well as their tawdry display (made in their finest funerals) are utterly abhorrent to the Christian mind.

According to custom, the death was publicly announced by suspending a large white scroll at the door. The names of the emperors reigning in his birth and death years, as well as the names of the deceased, were written in vermilion, and the general body of the document in black set forth briefly the manner and time of death, funeral arrangements, etc. This is usually a stereotyped affair, and varies only in style as to the family relationship of the deceased, but the one suspended at our door was pervaded with a Christian sentiment and began with the words, 'God giveth his beloved sleep,' (Ps. cxxvii., 2), and finished with the beautiful passage from Rev. xiv., 13, 'And I heard a voice from heaven saying unto me, Write, Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord from henceforth: Yea, saith the Spirit, that they may rest from their labors; and their works do follow them.'

For two days interested groups gathered around this notice, so that many got a message which we hope will lead to serious thought. In the meantime, the church was draped in white, the emblem of Chinese mourning. On entering, a white banner written in blue attracted the attention with the words: 'Arrived on the Beautiful Shore'; and another stretched over the pulpit: 'Seeing the King in His Beauty.' The pillars of the church were hung with tributes to the deceased in the form of choicely-composed eight-character scrolls. A knowledge of Chinese is necessary to fully appreciate these. One pair that attracted comment ran as follows:

'Tao ren teh tao chi yu chih shan'
'En Chu ts'i en suen ch'uan fuh yin.'

'The man of Tao obtained tao (truth) and now rests in highest excellence.'

'The Lord of Grace conferred grace and (he) became a preacher of the Glad Tidings.'

Just a day before his death we showed Mr. Siao this composition; he was pleased, and whispered, 'Engrave it on my tombstone.'

The coffin with a crimson covering and a crown and cross of white flowers at the head and foot and a bunch of palm leaves in the centre, was placed before the communion rail. From the moment the announcement was posted up, a stream of visitors set in. All were very orderly and respectful, and seemed much impressed with what they saw and heard, and as they looked on the face of the dead, scores of visitors remarked on his placid appearance. 'A good man's face.' 'A prayerful countenance.' 'A heavenly happy face.' 'The face of one who has obtained glory' Such were some of the expressions that fell from the lips of bystanders. Boys and girls, any number of them, led their seniors by the hand to look at him, and fully a hundred women and girls attended the afternoon class, and Mrs. Clinton never found them more attentive. On Wednesday evening several hundreds attended the memorial service, and very fittingly the Christians of the other two missions joined us. The service began with a funeral chant by Chinese musicians. Five short addresses were delivered, including one from Mr. Pao, who feelingly told of his first and last meetings with Mr. Siao.

Next morning, after a short service, we left for the cemetery at Teh Shan, the route being mostly by water. Our military officer kindly offered to provide an escort, but we respectfully declined, feeling a worldly display was wholly contrary to the life and aspirations of the deceased; however, we were glad to have his trumpeters, for in crowded streets, where funerals have the right-of-way, something of the kind is necessary to give respectful notice of approach. The reverend and orderly manner of the funeral procession drew forth the remark from a bystander that 'not even our local millionnaire, with all his wealth, could have commanded the genuine tokens of respect paid to our brother.

The coffin was placed on a barge, and the funeral company went on board a house-boat. As we glided down the lovely Yuen River I verily believe more beautiful sounds had never been heard, for we sang all the old favorite hymns, and as we ascended Virtue Hill the winding way resounded with praise. The day was perfect, and as we laid to rest this beloved saint, missionaries and Christians drank in new inspiration from this poured-out life.

'For all the saints who from their labors rest,
Who Thee by faith before the world confess'd,
Thy name, O Jesus, be for ever blest.
Hallelujah'

*A paper-collector is usually an old man who goes about the streets with a large wicker basket strapped to his back and a pair of tongs in his hand. Through crowded courts and alleys he wends his way, picking up here and there any piece of written or printed paper which by mischance has fallen and is likely to be trodden on, or perhaps he tears from wall any ragged posters that are likely soon to fall, as it is sacrilege to show disrespect to any character writing.

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(See story page for further particulars.)

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COAL FOR SETTLERS

SASKATCHEWAN TO OPERATE MINE IN EAGLE LAKE DISTRICT.

Regina, Sask., Nov. 25.—As a result of reports submitted to the government by J. J. Davies on the Eagle Lake district coal field, the Provincial Government had decided to operate a coal mine for the benefit of settlers in the district. The action of the government is largely prompted by the special circumstances of the case, the fuel problem in the district affected being one of the utmost importance and requiring immediate attention if settlers are not to leave the country. The government proposes to start the necessary operations for the establishment of the mine without delay and to get it in active operation at the earliest possible moment. The point where the proposed mine is located is some forty or fifty miles from the nearest surveyed line of railway and in a country quite barren of timber.

CRUSHED BY LOGS

Vancouver, B.C., Nov. 26. —Crushed between two heavy logs and carried down the side of a mountain with them, Patrick Cummings, a hand logger employed near Chatham Channel, B.C., received injuries from which he died in a few minutes later. Cummings was working with Andrew Galinsky just above the Channel when the accident occurred. He was carried down into the river sustaining frightful injuries. Galinsky removed him from the water, and, placing him in a boat, started for Allisons Camp, across the channel. Before the camp was reached, however, Cummings was dead. He was forty years of age, but his home is unknown.

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Subscribers (new or renewal) sending in to this office one dollar for twelve months' subscription to the 'Weekly Witness and Canadian Homestead,' will UPON REQUEST, be sent as a premium a copyright fine Christmas number of the 'Canadian Pictorial,' containing about 1,500 square inches of exquisite illustrations. Cut this advertisement out and attach to your remittance.

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

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WEEKLY WITNESS.—Casual advertisements, 20c per line per insertion. 'Farms to Rent, Farms for Sale,' can be inserted for 1c a word per insertion from subscribers. The lowest rate for non-subscribers is two cents per word. When replies are to be addressed in care of the 'Witness' Office, an additional charge of twenty-five cents is made. In all cases the full price must accompany each order.

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Any subscriber who would like to have Specimen Copies sent to friends, need only send upon a post card the name and addresses to which he would like papers sent.

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New High Arm Drop-Head, Ball Bearing Sewing Machine, given to 'Witness' subscribers for $40 worth of new subscriptions to the 'Witness' at full rates.

For Sale, including the 'Daily Witness,' one year, $29.00, or including 'Weekly Witness,' one year, $27.00.

The People's Horse, Cattle, Sheep and Swine Doctor, for one new subscription to the 'Weekly Witness' at $1.00. For sale post-paid, to 'Witness' subscribers, 75c.

A Fountain Pen given for two new subscriptions to 'Weekly Witness,' at $1.00 each, or three renewals at $1.00 each, or ten renewals at 80c each. The pen for sale post-paid to subscribers, $1.50.

'Weekly Witness' Club rates are: Three copies, separately addressed, $2.40; four, $3.00; ten, $7.00.

Bagster's Long Primer Bible for three subscriptions to 'Weekly Witness,' two of which must be new, or a list of six renewal subscriptions at $1.00 each, or ten subscriptions at 80 cents each. For sale to 'Witness' subscribers, $1.75.

None of the above premiums can be claimed solely on one's own subscription, new or renewal.

EXPIRING SUBSCRIPTIONS

Would each subscriber kindly look at the address tag on his paper? If the date thereon is

DECEMBER, 1907

it is time that the renewals were sent in so as to avoid losing a single copy. As renewals always date from the expiry of the old subscriptions, subscribers lose nothing by remitting a little in advance.

OUT OF WORK IN TORONTO.

Toronto, Nov. 29.—Mr. John Dolmiac, an interpreter for the colony of Belgians and Macedonians on Eastern avenue, called upon Mr. Taylor, city relief officer, this morning, and informed him that there were between 200 and 300 unmarried male Bulgarians living in Eastern avenue in a destitute condition. They have been in the city about a month, and have been unsuccessful in their efforts to secure employment. They are without means and in need of immediate assistance.

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.

The Witness.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1907.

We are promised strenuous times in parliament this session. The Conservatives, led by their champion, Mr. Borden, are in fighting mood and very naturally heartened by their victory in Colchester, by which they have broken the solid Liberal phalanx of Nova Scotia. One fly does not make a summer, of course, and the capture of one constituency does not mean an early ousting of the Liberal Government. Still it is a feat, seeing that Mr. Fielding personally joined in the fray, and that all the influence of the government, active and potential, was exerted on behalf of the Liberal Government. The government, however, still has a majority of over sixty, and can afford another lesson or two of the same kind, especially if the lesson is learned in time. Much will depend upon the character of the legislation it introduces and passes this session, especially upon the character of its bill to amend the Election Act. Upon that it will be largely judged, and upon that largely its fate will depend.

The Supreme Court is going to be no party to paltering with election cases. The courts do not exist to be played with by parties trafficking with each other as to whether the law shall be enforced or not, as though purity of elections was a matter of interest only to party wirepullers, and not an affair of the public at all. It is more than time that public provision was made to secure the enforcement of the election laws, no matter how amicably the opposing party machines may agree with each other to break them. Private cases can be made interminable by a variety of processes to the wearing out of litigants and to the warning of all who can possibly settle their differences out of court. How well Justice is served by these protracted rites at her shrine is a serious question. A man is often dead before his matters come to an end, and who is to do him justice then? But the courts are, it seems, determined that public interests shall not be so dealt with. Why should a man wrongfully elected sit through a whole parliament before it is decided that he should not be there?

Parliamentary election politics is the only game in which cheating by the players on both sides has come to be regarded as a matter of course, expected and guarded against. In many cases the devices for detecting fraud are as ingenious as the frauds themselves, both parties being equally expert at the game, as election trials have frequently shown. In the contest now going on in Colchester, Nova Scotia, committees representing the Liberals and Conservatives in the county met last Saturday to effect an arrangement, proposed by the Liberals, under which each side was to pledge the other in writing to abstain from illegal practices. This seems fair enough, but the obvious reflection that it is one thing to make a pledge and another to keep it, has prompted the Conservatives to ask the Liberals to go farther and agree that if electoral wrongdoing be proved before a committee of seven, on evidence to be taken after the election, then the successful candidate should resign if the wrongdoing were shown to be on his side. This also seems fair enough, but there are wheels within wheels in the electoral game by which it could be made do the very thing it is proposed to prevent. There are traitors in every camp, and experience has shown that men can be employed by one side to serve on the other, and in that service perform illegal acts sufficient to void the election. It is no wonder that the committees are having difficulty in arranging with each other terms by which a perfectly fair, legal election will be held. Where there is mutual distrust there can be no surety that the agreement will be observed, the grand object of parties being to win the election, not to obtain a true expression of the popular will.

We presume that the government intends at this session to redeem its promise to bring in a new and effective election law. This is presumable, not only because it has been promised, but because it seems to be a political necessity. The country has been disgusted with election exposures, of which the Liberal party has had its full share. The impression these leave is that we have a very corrupt electorate, and that the local party managers represent this electorate. This is, we hope, to a large extent an illusion, due to the fact that there is a class of election operators who regard candidates and parties as their fair prey, and who under our system are always able to get their hand in and mulct the candidates and their backers. It is certain, however, that there are very many in the country who would vote in favor of any honest attempt at legislation to prevent this, as well as the interested expenditure of wealth to supply the means to be so used. We know how much easier it is for a speaker in opposition to be explicit on a question like this than for ministers who are immediately and rigorously bound to all they say. While it is for opposition leaders to talk, it is for ministers to act. Mr. Borden has, however, so persistently indicated the almost necessary lines of such a measure that it seems like allowing him to sail between them and the wind for ministers to let him have all the say in this matter. Now that the Minister of Justice is back at the helm of his department we may look for early and vigorous action in this matter.

Mr. Foster is not going to be dropped out of notice. He has followed up Mr. Borden's demand for legislation on behalf of clean elections, with a demand, which he has adopted for his own, for the abolition of the political patronage system. With the country as a whole, this is a tremendously strong card. His resolution is a radical one, no doubt with a view to securing opposition to it from the government benches. But it is not one whit more radical than the country—meaning by that all outside the habitual politicians and office-seekers—will cordially support. The question that remains is whether the country rules itself or whether parliament has more respect for the politicians and office-seekers. On more than one occasion, in the matter of the liquor traffic, it has been demonstrated that the country was by large majority on one side, and the liquor interests on the other. Yet legislatures have bowed to the latter, feeling that it was much more active and earnest than was the country as a whole. In like manner, so far, all parties have bowed to the politicians and the office seekers, not because they hoped to please the country by so doing, but because they looked to that class for re-election. It is not a small class, either. Those who are busy at elections with the view to personal preferment, otherwise called the machine, are not so very numerous; but the number who would not like to injure their hopes of preferment some day are very many, and all such would be opposed to a system that would wipe out patronage; that is, the conferring of public positions on the ground of party service. It is to be hoped that Mr. Foster will keep up his demand with his usual dogged persistence. It is unfortunate that such a reform can hardly be advocated without appealing to alleged facts on the merits of which the parties will certainly divide. Such debates lose themselves in criminations. It is too much to hope that Mr. Foster will go back of the present regime for illustrations of the rottenness of the prevailing system; but he will find those who can supplement his recital in that regard.

It is hard to believe that in the present days of telegraphs, wireless and other, there could still be a place in the world, and that within the Russian Empire, from which it would be impossible to get definite news of a great calamity for forty-one days after it occurred. The fact that there had been a calamity at Karatagh reached us in reasonable time. It was reported that the mountain had fallen on the town. But only now have any authentic details reached us, although the disaster occurred on the twentieth of October. Karatagh is in the region that is sometimes spoken of as the roof of the world, in that very exalted table land between the Hindoo Koosh and the Turkestan chain of mountains, the highest part of which table land is known as the Pamirs. It is at this roof tree that the three greatest empires of the world meet, the Russian, the Chinese, and the British. Karatagh is a hundred and ten miles on the map southeast of the classical Tartar city of Samarkand, a very great mart in the days of Timur the Tartar, but now less important. The distance is no doubt very much longer by the mountain paths. The old province of Bokhara is a very recent acquisition of Russia, having been derelict for a long time. It was too far from Pekin—from two to three thousand miles—to be counted into the Chinese Empire. Those cities, Kashgar, Samarkand and Bokhara, were in old days the seat of great empires, but the region which was the centre of the great Tartar empires seems now to be quite out of the world.

The Czar's new, carefully selected and well harnessed parliament has, as its first act, wiped the word autocrat from his title in its loyal address in reply to the speech from the throne. In all his essays at constitutionalism the Czar has reserved the autocracy which is, in its very essence, the negation of constitutionalism. On the other hand all parties but the bureaucratic reactionaries have insisted on the abolition of autocracy. Indeed it would be impossible for a parliament whose aim and purpose and cause of existence is constitutional government to embody such a word in its address. The British constitution is full of fictions and anomalies. All sorts of things which belong to the nation are ascribed to the king. Britain for centuries called its sovereign the King of France without for a moment thinking of asserting that claim. It might have been possible to have called the Czar autocrat of all the Russias for ages to come had the fiction of the thing been practically conceded and understood. But while the Czar continues to assert his autocracy his people will with one voice protest against that claim. It is now for the Czar to dismiss the Douma and resume the autocracy and the reign of mutual terror, or to accept the omission from the loyal address with a good grace and make the best of the new conditions.

Last Monday Mr. Andrew Carnegie and the venerable diplomat and journalist, Mr. John Bigelow, celebrated their birthday anniversaries. Mr. Carnegie was seventy, and Mr. Bigelow ninety years of age. Both were interviewed with a view to getting an answer to the old question: 'Is life worth living?' and what they thought of the world and its people anyway. Men who have reached venerable age after careers of laborious activity, who have gained the accumulated wisdom of experience, and whose vision is sobered and clarified by that mystical lore which, the poet says, comes with the sunset of life, are always listened to with respectful attention. Two men could hardly be better chosen to give answers to the questions propounded than the great captain of the iron industry and the journalist whose life has been spent in close association with the intellectual progress of the most progressive century in human history. Those engaged in the heat and struggle of the noonday of existence, who may be inclined amid its trials and reverses to take a gloomy view of things, will be cheered and consoled by their replies. Mr. Carnegie said: 'The world is good because it is 'becoming a better world. All is well 'since all grows better. That is the 'foundation of my philosophy of life 'and the world.' In a similar strain the venerable John Bigelow responded: 'Each day that slips by brings us into 'greater happiness. We are working for 'a power who knows better than we do 'what is best for us.'

THE PROTESTANTS OF QUEBEC.

We cannot admit, what the 'Canada' says in a very courteous article, that the remarks of the 'Witness' upon Mr. Sellar's book, 'The Tragedy of Quebec,' amount to a disavowal of Mr. Sellar's mournful view of the condition of the Protestant population of Quebec province, once so powerful, now a minority in every constituency. We did not deny that the English of Quebec were losing hold of the land of their love and of their birth. That what were at Confederation Protestant constituencies, with certain privileges as such, are now all, by majority, Roman Catholic, is vividly shown in the figures quoted by the 'Canada.' We did not deny that it has been a settled policy of the Roman Catholic Church to bring our farm lands into vassalage to the Church. It is against reason that it should not be. We did not deny that that Church was enabled to do this by very exceptional legal privileges. We did not deny that the colonization of Quebec province by repatriated French-Canadians was a plank in the policy of every government. On the contrary, we said that no government could hope for popularity that did not sympathize with this natural race preference. We did not deny that our school laws dividing our populations into two sections placed a handicap on scattered minorities, for nothing could be more obvious or more notorious. We did not deny the refusal of the Roman Catholic element to assimilate, for we know that every effort is made in potential quarters to keep them a separate people. Since that article appeared there has been a notable proclamation to the faithful of Montreal to eschew Protestant society as a religious duty to their children. This is only one form of a diligently cultivated but waning separatism. What we said was that we saw no way of altering this state of things; that we were convinced that there were many among our thus separated brethren who were very far from desiring the departure of the English-speaking race. We entirely believe the assurances of the 'Canada' that there are many of them who would rejoice to see the turn of the tide which that paper expects, when, owing to the exploitation of our forest, mineral and water power wealth, the people of enterprise who have been leaving the province for the west will flock back into it and cause every Laurentian valley to throb with the life of a united people. Meantime, our people should note that if there is separatism on the one side, there was aloofness on the other. The French learn English; the English do not learn French. The French understand the English people better than the English understand the French. The French positively love a member of the English part of the community who learns their language and appeals to them as fellow countrymen.

SOCIALISM.

Dr. Dawson, the evangelist, has declared himself a Christian socialist. In this he gives a true view of Christianity, whose doctrine is that every man lives for every man, and he who does not is no true Christian. This is in principle admitted by all, however badly the church or its members may live up to it. It is the fact that Christianity has not realized itself that has turned the socialists against it. The people, Dr. Dawson says, hiss the church, but respect the name of Christ, whom they declare to have been a socialist. This is true, but he was the reverse of a Marxian socialist. According to Marx poverty is synonymous with misery and wealth with welfare. The cardinal economic doctrine of Christianity is that these are entirely unreal things—that a man's life consisteth not in the abundance of the things that he possesseth. As far as a man's conditions affect his well-being the poor have the advantage. 'Blessed are ye poor; it is ye who shall 'be rich, in the things of the kingdom. 'It is easier for a camel to pass through 'the eye of a needle than for a rich 'man to enter the kingdom,' and much of the like. It is not that poverty has any virtue or wealth any inherent vice, but that it is harder to be Dives than Lazarus. Marx would take from man the power of property and thus rob him of the chance to do those things which Christianity requires with regard to it.

It was Marx who taught that capitalism is the crime of society, that it was making the rich richer and the poor more miserable, and that poverty was the cause of vice. The two latter statements can be simply denied. The more capital has been invested in any country the more demand there has been for labor, and the better the condition of wage earners has become, as figures show. The misery of poverty is in those countries where capital is not so employed. Apart from drink, which throws families upon the world, the only important check to wages in capitalistic countries is the inrush of refugees from countries where capital is not largely invested in industry. We make bold to say that the wage earner gets his share. There are said to be half a million manufacturing enterprises in the United States, and the business enterprises requiring capital are innumerable. It was calculated a few years ago that 2,700 millions went in wages and 2,000 millions to capital. If, as is said, one percent of the people own half the wealth of the country and draw one-quarter of the income, what of the other persons whose means are embarked in capitalistic industry? Is it not notorious that a very large proportion of them fail and that capital is ceaselessly being swallowed up in unremunerative enterprise, while the lives of the presumed capitalists are worn away in the misery of anxiety. These pass, and there are ever others to take their places. An occ one achieves success. On the average the losses of capital largely balance the gains. On the average the wealth that is needed to build mills and equip them—to build stores and plenish them earns only its exact share. Many a business goes on for years at a loss while the employees get their pay. The fact that great control of capital comes into a few hands, while it has in it a very tragic tale for millions of unsuccessful ones, does the public good in making it possible to wield enormous sums for enormous enterprises, and in placing this control in the hands of the competent, which government management under popular rule never would.

As for poverty being an excuse for vice, such statements must be taken with great caution. They are misleading and dangerous. Vice is a great cause of poverty, and where they are found together vice has usually taken the initiative. Families reduced by the loss or uselessness of the right provider will work for less than enough rather than starve altogether, and thus lower the general level of pay. If the intoxicant could be banished and the white plague and other wearing ailments not allowed to wear the life out of whole families, there would be less distress from people willing to work for too little. The socialist says this working for too little results in vice and lays the crime of it on the head of the man who pays the scant wage. While he so lays the blame, he does not see how the evil is to be escaped except by a great and terrible revolution which he sees near at hand. In wise business methods generous pay is considered good policy. 'There is that scattereth and 'yet increaseth, and there is that with-'holdeth more than is meet and it tend-'eth to poverty.' To a certain point the man who pays better than his neighbors will get more than value for the difference; but that will be by selecting the best hands and not by helping the helpless. The business that is struggling and constantly at a loss to meet its wages cheque is not in a position to pay more than it has to. The only alternative is to stop, and pay nothing. If all the people who are paying scant wages were to stop doing so, who would plead the cause of the sufferers then? Here is a problem which only Christian socialism can solve—that brotherhood by which the strong bear the infirmities of the weak; but it can be greatly alleviated by removing causes of disease and vice and by a system of education that will fit people for useful positions. That the poor, apart from vice or vicious upbringing are more prone to go astray than the rich, we do not believe. Work is the greatest protection against evil ways. The world is full of the scandals of the leisured classes.

The lot of unprotected women is peculiarly difficult as there are so many living with their parents who can afford to work for less than they could live on, which lowers the market for those who have to support themselves, and possibly others. These latter are greatly to be commiserated with. In connection with this Dr. Dawson tells a hellish tale which we have greatly hesitated to publish, both because it seems to cast a slur on a very large and virtuous class, and, second, because it will look to both young men and young women like a license to do what they have regarded as heinous, seeing that it would seem to be the usage. The story is simply incredible as applied to any business we know anything of. The manager that would allow such a thing to be said of his business might shut his doors, for it would be deserted by all respectable women. There are no doubt occasional instances of lapses from virtue. But such, as a rule, meet with condign punishment in business establishments. The other women in a place do not fail in some way to secure the dismissal of a suspect. It may be possible in a large city like London to run some establishments on vice, but these would be vicious all through. Overagainst the economic difficulty of the woman wage earner is the fact that, except for women with dependents at home, society among us creates no necessity to accept such low wages. To say, as a correspondent does, the low wages in the stores in Montreal are forcing girls to vice, is, as we have said, dangerous doctrine. The city is full of homes anxious for the services of good girls, where they would be fed and have wages to spare. The girl that chooses vice may have been entrapped, but while so many homes are open to her she cannot be said to have been forced into it by necessity.

We heartily concur in Dr. Dawson's remedy of co-operation, in so far as that is possible, as it no doubt is in many businesses. Anything that can be done to make all workers partners in both profits and losses, it is in the highest degree wise to do. How there can be this concurrence in interest without concurrence in management is a problem. How far popular management would be good business management is another. So long as wages are paid, they would be the supreme interest with that part of the management whose other interests were small. What is desirable, however, is that as much as possible of the stock of all joint stock enterprise great and small should be owned by wage earners, who would thus become capitalists. There would thus cease to be any division of society into capital and labor for all would sympathize with each. There never was so a good a time as the present for the wage earners to buy themselves into the ranks of capitalism. Wages are or have been good. Bonds and stocks, common and preferred, are in the market at twenty to thirty percent below their value at old rates of interest. It is possible to invest safely at seven and eight percent to say nothing of an unprecedented prospect of a rise in the value of the security bought. It would be entirely wholesome that as many as possible should invest, not in speculative mining stocks, which are mere gambles and which are in most cases losses, but in well founded bonds and preferred

stocks which have as sure a value as anything that can be bought. Of course, nothing is absolutely sure. Real estate is the best of investments when it is wanted for a home. Land will not run away; but it can easily meet with reverses. In bad times its value drops and it fails to let. There is nothing quite safe. But now is the time to buy high class bonds and preferred stocks.

THE INTERCOLONIAL EXTENSION.

The Hon. H. R. Emmerson, ex-Minister of Railways, who is, it seems, determined, if he may, to retrieve his position in the great affairs of the country, has given notice in the House of Commons of a resolution full of consequence. His resolution, if adopted, will commit the government to extend the Intercolonial Railway not only to the lake ports, a pressing need for that railway, as well as for the government, but also to the 'industrial centre of western Canada'—which, we suppose, means Winnipeg. As Mr. Emmerson was so recently a member of the cabinet, we may presume that he has not introduced this matter without some sense of its approval. In that case, and as the Opposition is committed to the extension of the government line, the resolution should be carried without much adverse discussion. In favoring such extensions, Mr. Emmerson is following in the footsteps of his predecessor in office, Mr. Blair. The 'Witness' has advocated the extension of the Intercolonial to a point on the Georgian Bay for years past. The right time to have carried out that project would have been when the Canada Atlantic was in the market at a reasonable figure. The failure to secure that opportunity may have the advantage of giving us now one more line to tap the lake traffic. Mr. Emmerson's resolution states that it is desirable that the sphere of influence of the government road should be widened and extended by securing, 'by lease or otherwise,' such of the branch lines connecting with the railway as will serve as profitable feeders. Contracts for running rights may be advisable in some instances, but so far as the extension to Georgian Bay is concerned, absolute control of tracks is surely the better plan. Running rights into Montreal over the Grand Trunk tracks have, by this and by that, cost the country dear. Such an extension as we have recommended would without doubt stimulate and promote internal and interprovincial traffic, and would set up healthy competition, with the privately-owned railways. The government railway could indeed dictate rates should that be advisable or even necessary on any occasion. As for the extension to Winnipeg, the proposal suggests some design for making use of some track already existing or under way—possibly some agreement for the use, or even the control, of the Transcontinental, the hither end of the Grand Trunk Pacific, which is also a government line. Anyway, it is a less pressing matter than the Georgian Bay extension.

THE FRENCH TREATY.

Canada's new treaty of commerce with the French republic is found to be a distinct improvement over the tariff agreement which has been in force between the two countries for thirteen years past, and will undoubtedly add new stimulus to the trade which is now done between them. It is of sufficient scope to have well justified the time and trouble that the negotiators expended upon it. If the Finance Minister can follow up his success in Paris by the conclusion of an understanding along similar lines with Germany he will certainly live in the remembrance of Canadian farmers, fishermen, lumbermen, miners and manufacturers, for the German and the French imports include many products that we are well able to supply. Many of our imports from them are of a class that we cannot buy to equal advantage elsewhere, and the reduction of the customs duties upon these lines to a strictly revenue basis means a saving of many thousands of dollars to Canadian consumers. On the other hand, there is really no reason why Canadian food products should not in years to come become every bit as popular in France and Germany as they are to-day in the British Isles. As it is, we buy four times as much from France and five times as much from Germany as we have been permitted to sell in those markets. But this is not likely to continue, and the admission of Canadian goods and products at minimum tariff rates will, of course, go a long way toward gaining for them the favor that they deserve.

When this treaty comes into effect Canadian goods will have access to the French market at very much lower tariff rates than those from the United States. American goods do not come in under the minimum tariff of France, and never will until the stubborn Washington Senate can be brought to see the necessity of giving France some substantial trade concession in return. It is for us to make hay while the sun shines, as the day is certainly coming when the United States will climb down off that high horse. The new rate on agricultural implements from Canada is much lower than France has given to any other country. Half a million dollars' worth of Canadian farm implements were sold in France last year, so that this progressive department of Canadian manufacturing is well prepared to take full advantage of the opportunity that the new treaty affords it. If Uncle Sam is not able to negotiate a similar rate for the benefit of his harvester trust, we will probably have the latter making such additions to its Canadian plant as will enable it to fill orders for the French market from the factories it has lately erected in the city of Hamilton. The reduction in duties which Canadian imports will enjoy under the French minimum tariff, as compared with what they now have to pay, varies from five to twenty-five percent. In any case in which an article now exempt from duty in France is hereafter made dutiable, Canada is assured the most favorable rate granted to any foreign country.

An unfortunate part of any commercial arrangement with France is that the French always demand reductions on wines. It is, of course, not a moral question whether high or low duties are collected on vines. The French are not going to interfere as the British did with regard to opium in China with our internal regulations, which might prohibit the importation and sale of these beverages. If the treaty meant a veto on prohibition expressed or understood it would be treasonable to the best interests of the Canadian people. It is to be hoped that the proposed new direct steamship line to France will prove more successful than similar enterprises have in the past, for otherwise the net result of Mr. Fielding's submission to the demand of his Maritime Province friends for direct shipments to Canadian ports will largely minimize the benefits that the treaty might otherwise have conferred. The only direct service in operation at present between France and Canada is one maintained by the Allan Line, with something like eighteen round trips in the year. There is a rumor that the Compagnie Generale Transatlantique is to operate a line to the St. Lawrence next summer, and if Mr. Fielding gets the treaty of commerce that he is trying to negotiate with Italy there may be a line subsidized from Canada to the Mediterranean, calling at Marseilles. But without the adequate shipping facilities that these would afford, our trade with France under the new treaty will be apt to be more hindered than helped by the stipulation for shipmetns through the Canadian ports.

SERIOUS FOR FRANCE.

There has been fierce fighting at both ends of Morocco—at Rebat, on the Atlantic coast, and at Lalla Marnia, in Algeria, just over the eastern boundary. The fighting on the coast is between the Sultan and his brother, the pretender. The Sultan's adherents seem to have preferred the pretender and a lot of them deserted to his standard. The wild highland clans have a natural preference for the warlike brother over the peaceable one, who has become obnoxious for fondling the toys of civilization, such as cameras, bicycles and automobiles, and for making friends with infidels. They have no doubt a desire to be on the upper side and those who deserted from the Sultan, who had summoned them to his service, to his brother probably thought that his was the winning cause. At all events it was the cause that promised most for their immediate greed. The Sultan cannot give his own subjects over to rapine. He has to pay his warriors, and that is what he cannot do, his strong box being empty. On the other hand the mountain robbers attached to the pretender, can live riotously by looting the towns of the coast.

While this strife, which is a matter of comparative indifference to Europe, is going on at the western sea-board, the French are being attacked in their own territory of Algeria. It will be remembered that when Dr. Manchamp was killed at Marakesh, the French Government demanded indemnification and seized the important market town of Oudja, just over their own boundary line, as security. The Oudja traders rather liked this. They are the sort of people who are liable to be plundered. They well knew the difference of security under the French flag and under that of Morocco. But it was not to be supposed that the children of the Prophet would not resent the passing of another Moslem city under the wing of the infidel. There has at last been a very serious outbreak of tribesmen. The French commander at Lalla Marnia puts down the attacking force at twenty thousand, and a story has reached Paris that the Sons of Hassan, who have led in this assault, have been joined by five other tribes, and that the reinforcement of the post is imperative. The French have hitherto drawn the forces they are employing in Morocco principally from Algeria. The government appeared to be, in view of the rampancy of the Socialists and the disorders in the south of France, afraid to mobilize French troops for that service. The depletion of the standing force in Algeria may have given courage to the tribesmen, who know no boundaries, and whose trade is war. This danger upon their own territory will probably induce the French people to back any necessary mobilization.

THE DAMMING PROPOSAL.

The Dominion Marine Association has again added its protest to other protests against the proposed damming of the St. Lawrence river. The Montreal Board of Trade is also strenuously opposed to the scheme, the objections to which are vigorously set forth in a recent issue of the Morrisburg 'Leader.' The first objection is esthetic. The damming would blot out the beauty of a national river. Practically, it would 'impede navigation and 'destroy many small power plants in order to obtain one large power development, fill the pockets of a few American 'millionnaires, and eventually necessitate 'the expenditure by the Dominion Government of many millions of Canadian 'money to satisfy the requirements of 'navigation.' It is also urged that the damming of the river would militate against navigation by forcing boats to take the canal, whereas now they have the open course of the St. Lawrence, 'which saves many hours, yes, days, in 'our already too short season.' Assuming that it would be possible for Americans to dam the St. Lawrence below the Long Sault rapids—'a proposition which 'every Canadian with an ounce of sand 'in him should resent'—it is asserted that this 'audacious proposal' would ruin the populous districts along the river above such works. The proposal is to raise the river at Barnhart's Island forty-one feet, which would back the water up to such an extent, it is said, as to raise the level at Dickenson's Landing fifteen feet or thereabouts.

The Morrisburg 'Leader' comments as follows: 'It is known only too well to 'residents along the St. Lawrence how a 'change of level of even a few feet in 'the winter season causes ice jams and 'the flooding of practically the entire 'frontier. The last disastrous flood 'some two years ago, during which the 'entire river was blocked with ice for 'eleven miles, was caused by just such 'a condition, and if this proposed dam 'were erected, such would be a yearly occurrence. The river banks on the New 'York State side being higher than those 'on the Canadian side, are not affected 'to so great an extent, although the damage there would also be very great.' The proposed scheme has been before the International Waterways Commission for nearly two years, and has been protested against by the Montreal Harbor Commission, Board of Trade, and various shipping interests in the past, and the Dominion Government is now asked to come to the rescue. Members of parliament from Halifax to Victoria are requested to protest against the giving away to Pittsburg capitalists of that most valuable asset, the St. Lawrence river, in which every Canadian is interested, and are reminded that it is also their duty to protect and safeguard the interests of the individuals and municipalities who have devloped water powers along the canals, as well as the canals themselves, which have cost the country so much money. Our Morrisburg contemporary concludes:—

The damming of the St. Lawrence River, as proposed by the Americans through their Canadian agents will seriously, in our opinion, affect every individual, farmer, village, town, city and power plant along the St. Lawrence River between Prescott and Quebec. It will raise the water level above the dam, and lower it below, thereby lessening the efficiency of the present power plants, also, in effect, destroy all undeveloped power propositions within the district above referred to. Every individual in Canada should join in a petition to the Dominion government to prevent the American gentlemen securing control of the stream. We are informed that they have paid about a million dollars for the controlling stock in the proposed operating company, whereas, if this be true, the real investment is but a small fraction of the purchase price.

The reason the United States capitalists do not have a New York company appearing in this deal is said to be because they would then require the consent of the Utilities Commission of New York State, which would probe the deal to the bottom, expose the true facts, and prevent the enterprise from being carried out. With such powerful opposition as has developed in Canada, the government can hardly fail to forbid it. The 'Witness' would add its protest. It has at all times protested against the alienation of great national assets to corporations. Company control is certainly more likely to bring good business results than governmental control; but where this is conceded, there should be the fullest possible accounting and government should be always in a position to assume the enterprise at a reasonable advance on its actual cost. This handing over of our great river to a corporation, home or foreign, would remind one of the irresponsible way in which monarchs of old lavished franchises and monopolies upon their favored subjects. Whether the absolute view taken by those who protest is the finally true one, is not so plain. Indeed, we should suppose that if, apart from any existing interests that would be interfered with, one were asked whether a complete canalization of the river was not likely to be the final fate of the St. Lawrence, he would probably say 'yes.' This would bring the whole of the water power into use, would do away with all frazil, and with all jams, which are the result of ice being carried from warmer to colder climates, instead of melting where it lies. It would make the river navigable both ways to vessels of any size that could navigate its level channels. It is true that the picturesque rapids would be all gone, just as the Falls of St. Anthony now run through the sluices of the Minneapolis flour mill. But there are Minneapolis and St. Paul instead. It is true that many present interests would be obliterated, but that is not a new phenomenon in the path of progress, and, in this case, compensation could be made, which as a rule has not been done. We are not advocating the change. There are international complications, and the time has not come. There is at present more power harnessed than is used. The Messina water power long went abegging But the time will come, perhaps, when locking has been improved and is a faster process than to-day. The time will come when the railways will be largely driven by the cataracts along their lines.

DARK AND LIGHT SIDES.

It seems eminently necessary to repeat constantly to our people that there is no necessity for alarm in the financial situation so far as Canada is concerned. That is necessary because everywhere 'on the street' people are to be met who express doleful views not only about the present, but about the future, and it is just as easy, if not more so, to be falsely pessimistic as to be fantastically optimistic. A little while ago, credits were stretched to the breaking point, and speculatively, while now there are no funds for speculation. Yet the banks in Canada were never in a stronger position, and there is a reasonable amount of credit being given, it is said, to commercial ventures. The immediate cause of a cessation in the expansion of some activities is the state of the security markets. Take the case of the Light, Heat and Power Company as an example. Its stock to-day is selling at 80, which gives the purchaser a return of seven and a half percent interest, as the company's dividend is six percent on the par value of 100 per share. In such circumstances, the company would be unwise to issue new stock and incur a seven and a half percent burden for the future, when in a few months the market may be so improved that its stock may sell on a six percent basis or less. The same applies to bonds and to other companies, and the consequence is seen in a temporary laying off of hands and the putting off for the time being of many contemplated extensions and improvements. Of course, at this time of year it is always necessary to 'lay off' certain classes of labor, and in ordinary times it is taken as a matter of course, and little or nothing is said about it; but at times like the present, every little incident of the kind is made to serve as an illustration on the side of the blue-ruin mongers.

There is great scarcity of money everywhere, as we have frequently illustrated, and it has been caused by unprecedented activities and over expansion; but we are hearing too much about money stringency so far as Canada is concerned, as much of the talk is without justification and comes from tainted sources. The complaints that have come out of the West have originated mainly from speculators. First, it was the real estate men; later, it was the grain speculator; and these two cries met and mingled with the cry of the eastern stock broker and raised a very howl. In the past, as we have said, the banks were doubtless too eager to give their clients credit, thus tempting them on to new enterprises if not to extravagance; while now the tendency is to be 'a little less than kind.' Necessarily, in the circumstances, long credits in the West are being restricted and business has now to be done largely on a cash basis. There are, however, no real hard times, at present, so far as Canadian manufacturers are concerned. We learn from Mr. Rolland and others that, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, the manufacturers were never in a stronger position financially and otherwise than they are to-day. During the past few years they have enjoyed unprecedented prosperity, and while some of them have found it necessary to lessen their output for the moment and call in some of their travellers, it by no means follows that they are being driven into liquidation on that account; or that the yellow scare-head newspaper writers will be able to drive them there, much as they seem to wish to consummate that end. On the other hand, there are those closely in touch with affairs who are assured that notwithstanding the enormous amount of business that has been done during the past few years, the coming twelve months will see in this country renewed activity in industrial circles. They predict indeed that factories and warehouses, and what not, which have been obliged to reduce their staffs and curtail production, will in a few months be in full swing again, or even doing business on a more extended scale than ever. We should rather think with the optimists than with the pessimists, as we often bring upon ourselves the very results we fear by thinking so.

CHINA'S FIGHT AGAINST OPIUM.

Mr. W. G. Fitz-Gerald tells in the 'Technical World' the story of China's two hundred year struggle against the opium evil and of the earnest and businesslike manner in which she is to-day trying to rid herself of the plague. Opium smoking reached China from Formosa early in the eighteenth century, and an imperial edict was issued against the custom in 1729. In the early years of the nineteenth century the old East India Company, whose charter gave it a monopoly of the China trade, maintained floating warehouses full of opium at the mouth of the Canton river. The Chinese attitude then, as now, was hostile to the importation, so 'John Company' dissembled, and instead of carrying it in his own vessels, sold it to private agents in Calcutta, granting them licenses for its importation into China, and then gravely assured the Chinese Government that he was in no way responsible for their action. There were conflicts between the smugglers and the Chinese Preventive Service. Commissioner Lin was sent by the Emperor to Canton to put an end to the traffic. He seized and destroyed 20,283 chests of the drug. The British agent viewed this as an outrage. He began war in support of the detestable industry, and England resolved to see the war through in spite of the fact that the cabinet had sent out orders that opium smugglers should not be shielded. Of course, the Chinese were beaten, and, as a result of their pathetic struggle for liberty, had to open four ports, to cede Hongkong, pay $12,000,000 for the cost of the war, another $3,000,000 for miscellaneous debts, and $6,000,000 for the destroyed opium.

The Emperor Taou-Kwang still refused to legalize the traffic. 'Nothing will 'induce me,' he said, 'to derive a revenue from the vice and misery of my 'people.' Yet when Captain Hope, of H. M. S. 'Thalia,' stopped two or three opium ships above Shanghai, he was recalled by Lord Palmerston and ordered to India, 'where he could not interfere 'in such a manner with the undertakings of British subjects.' Commissioner Lin wrote pathetic letters to Queen Victoria on the subject. He said, 'We would now concert with your 'Honorable Sovereignty means to bring 'to a perpetual end this opium traffic, 'so hurtful to mankind—we in this land 'forbidding its use, and you in your dominions forbidding the manufacture.' After the war of 1856, indirectly connected with opium, China reluctantly agreed to legalize the importation of the drug, but placed a heavy duty upon it. In 1869 the Chinese Foreign Minister suggested that China should grow her own opium rather than import it from India. His reasons are given by Sir Robert Hart, whose long residence in China and close acquaintance with the Chinese mind, enable him to speak with authority. 'The position the 'Chinese take up is this, "We did not 'invite you foreigners here; you crossed 'the seas of your own accord, and 'forced yourselves upon us. To the 'trade we sanctioned you added opium 'smuggling, and when we tried to stop 'this, you made war upon us. Your 'legalized opium has been a curse in 'every province it penetrated, and your 'refusal to limit or decrease the import 'has forced us to a dangerous remedy. 'We have legalized native opium, not 'because we approve of it, but rather 'to compete with and drive out the foreign drug. And it is expelling it. 'When we have only the native product to deal with, and the business in 'our own hands, be sure we will stop 'it in our own way."'

This document, with further Chinese protests, was read in 1871 by Sir Rutherford Alcock, then minister in China, to a committee of the House of Commons. He further declared that the Chinese ministers 'were ready to enter into any 'arrangement for the stoppage of the 'traffic, irrespective of the large revenue 'they were deriving from it.' No answer was ever returned, and along with the native grown opium, the Indian drug has continued to do its work of degradation among the Chinese. No less than seven hundred thousand acres of land are under the poppy crop in India, and it is the only crop on which the government advances money when the seed is sown. The entire opium industry of India is worth in round figures fifty millions dollars a year, the bulk of the drug going to China. The Chinese culture of opium has been considered as largely to blame for the terrible famines which have afflicted the ancient empire in recent years. Mr. Fitz-Gerald mentions that Mr. Morley, when speaking in parliament, described the drug as being originally 'smuggled into China in the teeth of Chinese 'laws,' but he says nothing of parliament last year having voted to release China from British opium, nor of the long fight of the British missionaries, philanthropists and anti-opium societies, which led up to that resolution. Probably, as an 'Irish-American,' influences of race and nationality have helped to color his criticism of England's dealings with the opium trade. Making every allowance for this bias, however, there is enough justice in his statement of the case to pain the heart of every one to whom England's honor is precious.

The manner in which China herself is taking up the fight is certainly beyond all praise. Each year, the area of the home-grown poppy is to be reduced ten percent, otherwise land will be confiscated. A bonus will also be given for early cessation of culture. All opium smokers are obliged to register at certain offices. Smokers above sixty are treated leniently, but those under that age must decrease their consumption 20 percent per annum. Otherwise magistrates and officials will be deprived of office and scholars stripped of academic honors. Facilities for obtaining the drug are decreased, and even the trade in pipes and lamps must cease inside a year. Anti-opium literature and anti-opium remedies are distributed broadcast, the Chinese trades-unions or guilds are joining for the suppression of the vice, and homes are being opened for the cure of those addicted to the habit. Of course China is an immense and thickly populated country, bribery is reduced to the status of a fine art in many official quarters, and long years of security have intrenched the traffic among its people. The Chinaman is, however, nothing if not thorough going in his ways, and seldom makes up his mind to do anything without finding some means of accomplishing it in the long run. There are some of us who wonder when Christian governments will take as thorough an interest in the moral and material welfare of their people as China is taking in hers.

No foreign guns have forced the liquor traffic on us. It is a curse to politics, to society and to the individual. It is one of the leading causes of poverty, disease, insanity and crime, and yet we cherish and protect it for the portion of its blood money which it shares with us. That there is a movement in the right direction is at last apparent. Finland the other day passed a stringent prohibitory law, and one state of the American Union after another is outlawing the drink traffic. Cardinal Manning said: 'It is mere mockery to ask us to 'put down drunkenness by moral and 'religious means when the legislature 'facilitates the multiplication of incitements to intemperance on every side. 'You might as well call upon me as captain of a sinking ship and say "why 'don't you pump the water out?" 'when you are scuttling the ship in 'every direction.' Canon Wilberforce said: 'The deriving of vast sums for the 'revenue from the bitter sufferings and 'grinding pauperism of the people is a 'terrible offence. . . I don't understand how the taking of license money 'from a wrong can make it morally or 'financially right. . . If Judas had received £1,000 instead of thirty pieces 'of silver would that have justified his 'conduct?' Some day our people as a whole will rise to the consistency of these leaders of our race.

'WORLD WIDE.'

The following are the contents of last week's issue of 'World Wide.'

ALL THE WORLD OVER.

Fiscal Pledge by Mr. Balfour—Forecast of Unionist Policy—The 'Tribune,' London.
'The Patience of England'—The 'Spectator,' London.
The Evolution of the Canadian—K.K.B., in the 'Westminster Gazette.'
The Anglo-Russian Agreement — The Question of Persia—By Angus Hamilton, in the 'Fortnightly Review,' London.
Lord Minto's Warning—The 'Times,' London.
Peace With Honor—'Daily Chronicle,' London.
The German Imperial Chancellor, Prince Bulow—By Dr. Louis Elkind, in the 'Fortnightly Review,' London.
A Russian Lock-up—An American Lady's Strange Experience—By Anna Walling, in the 'Tribune,' London.

SOMETHING ABOUT THE ARTS.

The Musician as Actor—Lecture by Mr. Ernest Newman—The Birmingham 'Post.'
The Hypochondria of Art — A. Clutton-Brock, in the 'Academy,' London.

CONCERNING THINGS LITERARY.

Mimma Bella—By the late Mr. Eugene Lee-Hamilton in Memory of his two-year-old Daughter—The 'Fortnightly Review,' London.
The Quiet Mind—Richard Carlton's Madrigals, 1601.
Sir Lewis Morris—New York 'Evening Post.'
The Voice of a Yukon Poet—A New Note from the North—The New York 'Evening Post.'
'Human Bullets'—Curious Differences Between the Japanese and the Western Spirit—New York 'Times' Saturday Review.
The Ancient Greeks—Their Daily Life Seen Through Ruins and Stories—New York 'Daily Tribune.'

HINTS OF THE PROGRESS OF KNOWLEDGE.

Lord Rosebery on Teaching—English Papers.
A Simple Explanation of Wireless Telegraphy—By Dr. A. E. Kennelly, in the 'Independent,' New York.
Book of Nehemiah Verified—Germans Find a Notable Papyrus in Egypt—The 'Sun,' New York.
Pace and the Eye—Montagu of Beaulieu, in the 'Saturday Review,' London.
Science Notes.

So many men so many minds. Every man in his own way.—Terence.

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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.]

MORALS IN DAWSON.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Letters have reached me from many parts of Canada inquiring about the result of the movement against the dance halls in Dawson.

We had almost despaired of having this intolerable evil removed or even lessened. For years those interested in the moral welfare of the people, and ashamed of this blot upon the Canadian name had appealed to the authorities in vain.

We came, at last, to believe that appeal was useless, and to say with one who had fought the battle nobly from the opening of the camp, 'I'm done with it—let them go until they smother in their own filth.'

But the tide has turned. The iniquitous ordinance which legalized the vile dens in connection with hotels and saloons has gone. The vultures are badly fluttered. The notorious M. & N. has been bought by reputable men and is being remodelled for hotel purposes; and the two panders whose web it was will soon, we hope, go where they belong. The evil is not wholly abated. The den known as the Floradora still runs. But if it is what it was before, it is not the fault of the law but of the inspector.

It was not a very famous victory, but it was a victory. No adequate penalty has been provided. An amendment suggested by police officials prohibiting dance halls within a defined distance of a licensed liquor house, was not adopted. We are dreadfully afraid of what we call extreme action on questions which concern the moral welfare of our people. But though we did not get all we thought would be given, we are thankful for amendments which make it somewhat more difficult to run houses of prostitution on our best and busiest streets.

The Council was not a unit in the movement for amelioration. Dr. Lachapelle and John Grant, the members for Dawson, fought the amendments from start to finish, and the comptroller of the territory stood with them.

Indeed, my letters to the Eastern press were paid the compliment of being made the text of frequent and impressive rebuke from the bench. A significant statement was made by one of the members for the Creeks that, 'He never knew a miner who was in favor of the dance halls.'

The conclusion I have come to, after consideration of what has been said and written about my letters, is, that our small politicians, and some of our large ones, are somewhat sensitive when publicity is given to evils for which they are responsible, and seem to be much more afraid of losing votes than of doing or permitting wrong. Publicity hurts the party, suggests awkward questions, raises dangerous doubts. Letters such as mine are therefore to be deprecated as indiscreet, to be condemned especially when a 'preacher' refuses to be 'a dumb dog' in the presence of shameful wrong.

It is right that the fact should be recorded that our Commissioner was in hearty sympathy with the movement for reform, and has given his assurance that the law will be enforced. He will have the time of his life keeping some of his subordinates up to the scratch.

We have recently had a sad and striking illustration of the influence of these vile places, and also of the danger of keeping immoral men in the public service, especially if we do not give them salaries commensurate with their manner of life.

An employee of the Public Works Department, known to be a frequenter of dance halls, the associate and slave of the lowest elements of our social life, took poison and died when under arrest for stealing nearly $40,000 in gold in transit by mail from Alaskan points. As a servant of the department he had keys which gave him access to all the public buildings in Dawson. He stole the gold from the Post Office, and hid it under the Public School Building, taking it therefrom as he could use it or otherwise dispose of it. No one who knew the man and his manner of life was surprised at the issue. What do we expect from public servants who are persistently immoral? The women with whom they associate stay with them while the money lasts. When the blood is exhausted they, like the daughters of the horse leech, drop off. Men in their infatuation will go the limit, spend all their own money and then steal to keep up the pace. One woman got $1,700 (more than half of his salary), from this man two or three nights before he was arrested. It is with diffidence, born of my experience with the departments, that I point a moral. The Government should, out of regard for the moral and material welfare of Canada, remove from the public service men who are habitually and persistently immoral.

Except for the closing of saloons under the local license ordinance the Sunday law is not enforced. The instructions, given to the Mounted Police, by the Minister of Justice, have given us a wide open territory. No private citizen will make complaint under the conditions required by the Department of Justice, and the police have positive instructions not to proceed under the law.

Gambling is carried on openly in this territory at present. The magistrate at White Horse recently had before him a bevy of citizens arrested for gambling in a public house. Bail was refused, and—horribile dictu!—they had to stay in durance like ordinary law-breakers. The indignation in White Horse was intense, and a protest signed, it is said, by all the inhabitants, was sent to the executive. The action of the magistrate in refusing bail may have been ill-advised. But it is refreshing to know that there is a Magistrate at White Horse who will treat gambling as a serious offence, who does not lie awake o' nights devising schemes for the escape of offenders. Magistrate Taylor must be an official who eschews the pleasures of respectable official poker and vulgar and elusive blackjack. The outcome of this indignity put upon respectable citizens of White Horse is the following exposition of the law in regard to gambling put forth by the superintendent of police. The extract is from the Whitehorse 'Star':—

> The law does not construe it as gambling when hotel guests or patrons sit into a game for refreshments or stakes so long as there is no 'kitty' or 'rake-off,' and as long as the proprietor, or no one in his employ, is in the game, that is, the owner or his employees are not allowed to conduct the game for the benefit of the house in any way, but hotel guests and patrons may enter into such games in hotels and on hotel premises without the owner being amenable to the law.
>
> 'Should a party of hotel guests or patrons play for stakes in the hotel the proprietor is not amenable unless he derives a profit from such game, as the players under such circumstances are guests, and are entitled to the same privileges as they would exercise at their own homes.'

This makes it dead easy for the gambling fraternity, and good and hard for the officers of the law who are called to police a town like Dawson.

I thank you, sir, for the courtesy of space in your columns for my letters.

JOHN PRINGLE,
Presbyterian minister.

Dawson, Y.T., Nov. 8, 1907.

P.S.—Since writing the above the report of Assistant-Commissioner Wood, upon the Whitehorse affair has been published. It seems the arrests were made on Sunday. The magistrate was at church, and, therefore, was not available to take bail. The police of the town station are censured because they did not deal more considerately with reputable citizens playing poker or blackjack during church hours. Constables Cole and Carter have been removed from the town station. The remark in the report made as an excuse for the arrest and detention, that the constables were inexperienced, provokes mirth in those who know the character of these men and their experience in policing the town. I do not wonder that the constables often shrink from doing their duty when they are so often thrown down when they do it.

J.P.

JEW AND GENTILE.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—In a country like ours, composed of people of different beliefs, a religious controversy is not likely to inspire good fellowship and confidence in one race towards the other, and is not likely to bring converts to the side of the propagators. I had not intended to say anything on the subject, but cannot remain unmoved by the unjust accusations brought by Mr. Neugewirtz against the Jews. It is an elementary principle of common justice that men accused should be heard in their defence.

Mr. Neugewirtz accuses the Jew of trying to undermine by word and pen the Christian doctrine of the 'Atonement. That is as un-Christian in Mr. Neugewirtz as it is lacking in fact. The Jew is not known to have ever bartered his religious conviction at the street corner, or of having given it prominence through the press. He does not proselytize, but practises the Talmudic golden rule, 'What is hateful unto thee, do not unto others.' He only prays to be left in peace to worship the Creator in the way as did his fathers before him.

Far be it from me that I should accuse Mr. Neugewirtz of unloading a gold-brick, as it were, on the public in his Hebrew quotations. I rather attribute the perversion of his translation due to disuse of the language, and as he bases his argument upon the perverted translation of a passage of the 'Luchosth Harbiss,' which is a Jewish almanac, and no authority whatever, I will not comment upon it. I do not wish to be accused of ridicule. I have the highest respect for the opinions of my neighbors, and will not ask Mr. Neugewirtz how he reconciles in his quotations the son of Joseph (Ephraim), the seed of David (Juda), and the son born of the Virgin Mary as one and the same.

As for Mr. Brown, who maintains that there must be some reason for the unpopularity of a certain race in all countries under the sun. There would be no reason if the golden rule were practised instead of theorized. The Japanese, the Mongolian and the Hindoo are no more popular than the Hebrews. This was demonstrated recently on the Pacific Coast. Why such a high value should be placed on the soul of an Oriental and so little consideration shown him in the flesh I have yet to learn.

I also question the love and goodwill existing between the colored Christian of the Mississippi and his white brother of the Lehigh, the brown man on the banks of the Bow, and his pale-faced brother on the St. Lawrence. Surely Jewish teaching is not responsible for this.

The recent heresy trials to the south of us, Doctor Campbell's new theology, higher criticism, and the heresy trials in our own midst, the cutting asunder of blood ties and ties of friendship created in the college days of the past, strengthened in the field of labor, broken at the portals of the grave. Surely these signs of the times speak more eloquently than words, and a century ago these very men who desert their friends to-day would have plied the fagot to their mantle at the stake with their own hands. 'By your works shall ye be known.'

I believe, sir, the Rev. G. Osborne Troop's superabundance of love for the Jew and for his soul is genuine. It was for the love of the Jew and the good of his soul that he was burned at the stake and put to the rack. It is for the love of the Jew that the reverend gentleman would set the son against the father, but the Jew's experience in the past has taught him to be cautious. He is accused of being exclusive, selfish, non-responsive. History and fact prove the contrary. He is more pliable, will adapt himself more readily to the climate, customs and environment than any other people. He is suspicious and cautious and will not change his religion unless for something better than his own.

It is generally accepted that the amount of crime, and especially the number of murders, is a fairly accurate measure of the attainment of civilization in a country. 'Medicine,' one of the leading journals of the United States, points out that the statistics of murder should teach us some lessons of humility. In a sermon on crime a clergyman in one of the smaller American cities recently stated that in his city of 200,000 inhabitants there were in the last five years an average of nearly thirty homicides a year. But the worst is yet to come—of one hundred and forty-five murders in the five years, there were only twenty-three convictions, and not one of these suffered the death penalty.

In Canada we have about ten or twelve murders a year. What a field for the Rev. Mr. Troop to labor in. If the reverend gentleman would devote his time to his own vineyard and bring about a condition when saloons would become unprofitable, the prison an anachronism, the gibbet in disuse, when the armed multitude in the Christian countries lay aside their arms, convert their 'Dreadnoughts' into ploughing irons, their lyddite into bread for the hungry, when the lamb and the lion will lie down together, and the little child, the emblem of purity and peace, will lead them, then the reverend gentleman will not need to explore new fields, converts will come to him voluntarily, what matter whether I call that time Jewish or he calls it Christian, there is nothing in a name. Verily, 'by your works shall ye be known.'

BAR BEN ZION.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—The Rev. Mr. Troop is highly regarded by us, as one whose good faith and good will are above suspicion, but it is impossible to agree with his conclusions. The sacrifice of the fowls of the air, or the beasts of the field, as commanded in the Temple ritual, was ordained by Jehovah to emphasize the sincerity of the people's repentance for violation of God's laws, and to renew their vows of loyalty to his service. The Almighty looked with pleasure on the zealous performer of these rites, and restored the pious votary to his favor.

The Christian claim, that for effectual atonement it was necessary to sacrifice a man, or a Deity, for this purpose, is, therefore, quite gratuitous; and a pure assumption from the Jewish point of view. Nowhere in the Old Testament are we led to expect anything of the sort; on the contrary, as I have before said, Jehovah always expressed the greatest abhorrence of human sacrifices. Besides, one of the Ten Commandments is very explicit, 'Thou shalt do no murder,' and although God the Father, as one of the persons of the Trinity, may be said to have committed suicide (I say it reverently and only for the purpose of argument), yet that, too, is self-murder, and an example to his chosen people altogether foreign to all his previous teachings. The citing of the history of Saul of Tarsus as proving the supernatural origin of Christianity seems to a Jew rather unconvincing. That a Hebrew of that name really lived about that time may be accepted as probable; and even that from an Orthodox Jew he became an ardent supporter and successful preacher of the new religion. But surely it takes more than that to establish the Divine character of a new cult. Moreover, I fail to see anything supernatural in the vision which Mr. Troop cites, when Paul, looking far down the course of time, sees the Hebrew miraculously preserved of God, and yet through all the centuries refusing to accept Christ as the Messiah. Paul had been reared a Jew, and in view of God's promises and warnings, any and every Jew living at that time would have prophesied the same.

It is true that Paul saw them surrendering to Christ at last, but that part of the vision has, so far, not been fulfilled.

Of course, I should have preferred the testimony of a disinterested party, because the New Testament (outside of Christian theological circles) is not, I believe, looked upon as a serious historical work.

Mr. Neugewirtz's quotations from the Talmud and prayer-book, relative to the expected advent of a Messiah, prove nothing. To have any bearing on the case, he would have to show that we expected Jehovah himself to descend from his throne and incite his chosen people to put him to death.

And Mr. Neugewirtz knows—none better—that the blasphemy of such a thought is, to a Jew, unspeakable.

At the close of his letter, apparently realizing the weakness of his argument, he says, 'The Gospel of Christ is not an argument'; and, again, 'Faith in Christ is the work of the Holy Spirit, who does not work through arguments.'

May I ask, if a man's reason is not to be consulted on this momentous question, what is to preserve him from accepting the first religious belief presented to his notice?

Under these circumstances, if he happened to see the Christian missionary first he would become possessor of a saving faith. But should he happen to encounter a disciple of Mahomet, or Buddha, first and bring this same blind confidence into play, is it fair to brand him as the victim and votary of credulity and superstition? All Christian advocates insist on proving the Divine character of their religion by quoting freely from the New Testament. This is, of course, legitimate among themselves, because where the premises are acknowledged sound, the logical conclusion must be accepted. But to outsiders it is almost like begging the question.

But, Mr. Editor, although we may not be able to convince each other, the Christian the Jew or the Jew the Christian, we can all live in harmony, each working for the good of all in temporal things, leaving the Almighty to straighten out all these varying conceptions of Divine decrees, and may the blessing of God rest on the endeavors of all men of good will. And I know that to this, Mr. Editor, you will say, amen.

MARCUS COHEN

Montreal, Nov. 19.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—With your kind permission, I wish to add a little to what has already appeared under this heading in the 'Witness.' These letters are very interesting to many of your readers, myself among them. The differences between the Jews and the Gentile churches are very great. As Gentile Christians we are deeply indebted to the Jewish nation, as many know, and any teaching that would lead to a better understanding of each other should be duly appreciated. I wish specially to engage the attention of your correspondent, Mr. Marcus Cohen. In his letters he opens so many doors to enter for discussion that it would demand volumes to follow them out, so that in attempting a reply at all one is exceedingly hampered through want of space.

Mr. Cohen writes (Nov. 12): 'It is, however, very difficult for a Jew to understand, or at least to agree, with the Christian's depressing belief in the lost and naturally depraved condition of even our best living citizens. The Rev. Mr. Troop contends learning, morality, good citizenship, all, are worthless unless accompanied by saving faith.' I have read Mr. Troop's excellent letter, which received my hearty endorsation.

People say, 'There is a screw loose somewhere.' Surely there are many screws loose, and so giving rise to such differences of belief throughout Christendom. Evidently, all who think as Mr. Cohen does must have either never learned, or are carelessly overlooking, the 'fall of Adam,' with its dire consequences, bringing sin into the world, 'and death by sin,' as threat to Adam, Gen. iii., 3. Gen. iii., 22-24, is also neglected, and men presume to come into the divine presence empty-handed (without an adequate sacrifice), assuming that all is well with them. It ought to be clear to man from Old Testament teaching that God's thoughts are far otherwise.

To neglect the teaching of Gen. iii., or to repudiate it, is fatal. It is to unhinge and to destroy practically what God has joined together. It nullifies the whole spirit of the good book, and we may well ask the question 'If the foundations be destroyed what can the righteous do?' (Ps. xi., 3.)

With regard to the matter of natural depravity, the Old Testament affirms it as well as demonstrates it.

In Job xiv., 4, I read: 'Who can bring a clean thing out of an unclean? Not one.' Ps. li., 5: 'Behold, I was shapen in iniquity, and in sin did my mother conceive me.'

The whole Old Testament, from Genesis to Malachi, bears upon the face of it the fullest demonstration of human depravity. Not merely the Gentiles, but the very best type of mankind, the literal seed of Abraham. The Old Testament gives us the history of Israel, and failure is written at every milestone of the way.

Will Mr. Cohen come with me to the Old Testament and notice what God has there taught Gentile and Jew alike? We will look first at Gen. v., 5-6: 'And God saw that the wickedness of man was great in the earth, and that every imagination of the thoughts of his heart was only evil continually. And it repented the Lord that he had made man on the earth, and it grieved him at his heart.' . . . 'The earth also was corrupt before God, and the earth was filled with violence. And God looked upon the earth, and, behold, it was corrupt; for all flesh had corrupted his way upon the earth.'

This is the 'divine proclamation of the fact.' Have we ears to hear it? Have we hearts to believe it? But it may be said that this corrupted condition was developed before the flood, and that the earth was repeopled by a better progenitor. Hence a better race of people. If such a thought could find a place, let us listen again to the 'divine proclamation.' Turn to Psalms xiv., 2, 3: 'The Lord looked down from heaven upon the children of men, to see if there were any that did understand, and seek God. They are all gone aside, they are all together become filthy: there is none that doeth good, no, not one.' This psalm, written by King David, is quite as emphatic as Romans iii. Let it be observed that thus far the 'proclamation' is upon the broad ground of 'the children of men.'

And now kindly turn with me to Isa. i., 2-6. 'Hear, O heaven, and give ear. O earth, for the Lord hath spoken, I have nourished and brought up children, and they have rebelled against me. The ox knoweth his owner, and the ass his master's crib, but Israel doth not know, my people doth not consider. A sinful nation, a people laden with iniquity, a seed of evildoers, children that are corrupters: they have forsaken the Lord, they have provoked the Holy One of Israel unto anger, they are gone away backward. Why should ye be stricken any more? Ye will revolt more and more: the whole head is sick, and the whole heart is faint, from the sole of the foot even unto the head there is no soundness in it; but wounds, and bruises, and putrifying sores: they have not been closed, neither bound up, neither mollified with ointment.'

It is upon the strength of these and such like Old Testament writings that the Christian doctrine of human depravity and the need of atonement is plainly built. Can it be said that the foundation is weak? Yes, God has made abundant 'proclamation,' but men heed it but little.

Let us turn again to Ex. xi., 5, for further testimony: 'And all the firstborn in the land of Egypt shall die.' This includes Israel's firstborn as well as the Egyptians, as the narrative clearly shows. What was it that protected the firstborn of Israel on that night? The blood of the Passover lamb, sprinkled upon the lintel and door posts. For God had ordered the blood to be so applied. And assured Israel, saying: 'When I see the blood I will pass over you, and the plague shall not be upon you to destroy you, when I smite the land of Egypt.' But why were the Israelites exposed to death on that night? What lesson does God intend to teach Israel at this point in their history? There can be but one answer to it assuredly, and it is divinely framed in the following words in Rom. iii.: 'For there is no difference; for all have sinned, and come short of the glory of God.'

God said that he would put a difference between the Egyptians and Israel.' But the blood of the Passover lamb was the basis of that difference. In Lev. xvii., 11, God emphasizes the value of the blood before himself, when he says: 'It is the blood that maketh an atonement for the soul.' Surely it should not fail to Christians to teach Israelites the necessity and the value of blood atonement. But if the value of atonement is measured by the value of the blood of a beast, we can well afford to affirm that there is little meaning to atonement. But if the blood of the Passover lamb pointed typically to Christ and his propitiatory death on the cross, then it is infinitely full of meaning. I believe that all the offerings and sacrifices pointed forward to him as their antitype. And also that, all the saintly Jews from Abraham down to John the Baptist had the same perception. The loss to Israel of this prime part of their service is simply incalculable. It eliminates all spiritual meaning from their sacrifices, and leaves the religious ordinances empty, lifeless, carnal; nothing in it to conduct the worshipper in thought forward in fellowship with God toward the work of his son in atonement. The Lord Jesus in the bosom of his Father and knowing his thoughts and feelings about those sacrifices and offerings, so far at least as the mass of Israel was concerned, in having given up, or lost their spiritual signification. He breaks out in beautiful prophetic language concerning himself, as we find it written in Psalm xl.: 'Sacrifice and offering thou didst not desire; mine ears hast thou opened; burnt offering and sin offering hast thou not required. Then said I, lo, I come, in the volume of the book it is written of me, I delight to do thy will, O my God; yea, thy law is within my heart.'

Who could adopt such language as being righteously and strictly true of himself except Jehovah's servant? Son of Man, and Son of God, the only Saviour of sinners. It is an awful mistake to look upon Christianity as God gave it at the beginning, as being an imposition or an innovation. It is simply impossible to separate the two books, the Old and New Testaments, without destroying the character of both. They are so interwoven that they are dependent upon each other for testimony from God and stability of faith in his people, be they Jew or Gentile. A testimony so perfectly and consistently united, will hold on its course to the end, notwithstanding the feeble effort of man to the contrary.

T. HYNES.

Renfrew, Nov. 22, 1907.

SOCIALISM.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—A millionnaire socialist is surely a curiosity of our wonderful age. If small proprietors are dead against socialism large proprietors should be a fortiori still more strongly opposed to it. But one large proprietor it seems is ready to put his possessions into the control of the state for the good of his fellows. Well, perhaps it is not really more strange than to find seers ranging themselves with the Liberal party, as we have seen done in England now for many years. The abolition of peers and peerages, or at least of government by such, might seem to be very consonant to Liberal principles, and yet some peers are found who are willing to assist the Liberal party. We have, however, grown accustomed to this anomaly, but a millionnaire socialist is a new phenomenon and appears more strange on account of its novelty. It must be confessed, however, that it is a little difficult to suppress a suspicion of the sincerity of men who act from motives so different from those which actuate ordinary men. It seems probable that Glasgow socialists will be very much disinclined to trust the fidelity and sincerity of a millionnaire who seeks their suffrages.

Socialism has generally been regarded by the 'haves' as the vain dream of the 'have-nots.' Every intelligent and reasonable man, I think, whether he owns little or much, or nothing at all, will be inclined to agree with this opinion. We sometimes hear the phrase Christian socialism nowadays. But there is really no such thing. No one can find any justification for such a notion in the Holy Book. The communism of the primitive church mentioned in the Acts of the Apostles was purely voluntary. It was simply an astonishingly liberal almsgiving on the part of the Christians who had property on behalf of their poorer brethren administered by the officers of the Church. It furnishes no argument whatever on behalf of socialism, but it by implication conveys a scathing rebuke to the Christians of to-day who have discovered that almsgiving is not a Christian duty at all because it degrades the recipients. Socialism would be a very poor remedy for the evils of our competitive individualism. Such a remedy would be worse than the disease. It would involve greater injustice than our present system. It would really be the strong enslaved by the weak. The world is not likely to see such a thing realized. Socialism as a method of organizing society may well be put aside as an empty dream, but as a symptom of disease in the body politic may well engage the earnest attention of Christian men. Much of what is alleged by socialists about the evils of our present system is entirely true. Every good man who has anything like a true perception of what practical Christianity is cannot help agreeing with socialists in their condemnation of the manifold abuses and wrongs and outrages that are almost every day being brought to his notice in the pages of newspapers.

The mutual indifference and distrust and hostility of employers and employed towards each other—the strikes of great armies of workmen almost continually threatening and frequently occurring—huge combinations of capital endeavoring by every means, fair and foul, to create monopolies and fleece the public—the reckless disregard of human life on the part of railway companies and other great employers of labor, so apparent everywhere on this continent, as well as many other glaring and prevalent evils that indicate a settled contempt for all laws of morality, not to speak of the precepts of the Christian religion; these surely are things which should set every Christian man thinking and wondering whither we are drifting in these much-vaunted times of material progress.

Socialism is no remedy for these evils, but the precepts of the Christian religion exemplified and exhibited in the lives of Christian men and women, would certainly prove such a remedy. If Christian men would advance one step beyond Carnegie's conviction, that it is disgraceful for a man to die rich, and come generally to the conclusion that it is wrong and shameful for a man to get rich, and the passion for accumulating wealth should give place to the far nobler passion that would prompt them to serve and help their weaker brethren, socialism would soon be dead and pass away, like the scores of other quackeries and fads that have flourished for a while in the past.

AGRICOLA.

Manitoba.

Note.—Mr. Allan, of Glasgow, is not the first rich or noble socialist by many. Mr. Carnegie was always a warm socialist in theory. The Countess of Warwick is an enthusiastic socialist. Count Tolstoi is a socialist; Bernard Shaw, the dramtist, is a very rich man.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—I have frequently heard it stated that ministers were, as a class, badly fitted to conduct successfully ordinary business transactions, or even philanthropic and charitable undertakings, and the more holy the preacher's life the bigger the failure he makes when he 'leaves the word of God to serve tables.' The Rev. Dr. Dawson is an undoubted success when he is preaching 'Christ and him crucified,' but when he gets lost in the foggy marshes of so-called Christian socialism he soon proves that although he may be 'harmless as a dove,' he has not yet become 'as wise as a serpent.'

When I was a boy in the early forties, the wages of common laborers was about half of what is now being paid for similar work in the twentieth century, while the wages paid to mechanics and servant girls were much less than half of what they now receive, while fine clothing was much more costly than now, and so also was tea, sugar, rice, the various kinds of fruits and jellies and every kind of table luxuries, excepting butter and eggs. Yet drunkenness and abject poverty were very much less in evidence than they are now, and the tramp had not yet been evolutioned. Dr. Dawson quotes Rauschenbauch to the effect that one per cent of the inhabitants of the United States owns more than half of the aggregate wealth of that prosperous country, and he calls it a 'tremendous statement.' But this 'tremendous' condition of things has been chiefly brought about by dishonest legislation miscalled 'protection,' and the men who enacted such reprehensible laws were chosen for that purpose by a majority of the voters in the great Republic.

I once heard an old woman say regarding her daughter, who had made a matrimonial mistake, that 'she married with

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If you find your health failing, your food apparently doing you no good, your heart beating irregularly—now slow, now fast—skipping a beat now and then, palpitations or throbbings on the slightest excitement or exertion, pain in the region of the heart, face pale, dizzy and faint spells, these all point to heart weakness, to nerve derangement, to a state of health consequent upon these, which, if not corrected and cured by Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills, will surely end in utter prostration and hopeless invalidism.

From the depths many have been raised by this remarkable remedy, as its power is beyond all question most marvellous; but, why wait until you have gone so far? Taking these pills now will turn you from the perilous path of sickness and put you on the highway to health.

Miss Mary Wilson, Toronto, Ont., writes: "It is with the greatest of pleasure that I recommend Millburn's Heart and Nerve Pills. Ever since I was nine years of age I have been afflicted with palpitation of the heart, pain in my side and nervousness. As I grew older it kept increasing. After having tried numerous doctors medicines, but to no avail, I was induced to try your pills, and after using several boxes I began to improve, so kept on taking them for some time until now I can truthfully say I am in perfect health."

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills are 50 cts. per box or three for $1.25, at all dealers or The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

her eyes open and if she was fool enough to blister her own back, she need not complain if she has to lie on the blister.' But the ninety-nine percent of the inhabitants of the United States who own less than half of the wealth of the country are not so very badly off financially after all, since they still own an average of much more wealth than was possessed by the average of the whole of the population of Yankeedom when I was a boy.

Dr. Dawson says: 'There are ministers fighting their way on $600 and $700 a year, and schoolteachers are abominally paid in Canada.' Even these poorly paid preachers have reason to thank Providence that they are no worse off than are a majority of their neighbors, who have to fight their way on a smaller cash margin. Were all the wealth produced in Canada yearly equally divided among the workers in Canada they would each receive considerably less than even six hundred dollars yearly.

The school teachers in the Province of Quebec, more especially the Catholic 'schoolmarms,' receive very much smaller salaries than are paid to the teachers in the other provinces of the Dominion, yet many of the ill-paid lady teachers might honestly make the statement ascribed to one of their sisters: 'It's little they gives me, and it's little I teaches them.'

In the report of the superintendent of public instruction of the Province of Quebec for the year 1903-4, it is stated that the average salary of the Protestant male lay teachers was $1,285 in towns and $550 in the country, and the average salary of the Protestant female teachers was $378 in towns and $161 in the country.

If this is abominable pay, there are hundreds of thousands of hardworking farmers, farmers' wives and farmers' daughters throughout the Dominion who would consider themselves lucky if they received nearly as much pay for nearly twice as many hours of more slavish toil.

D. C.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Your readers have read with great pleasure and much profit your recent editorial on Socialism. A man of Dr. Dawson's broad culture and Christian spirit is, of course, a Christian Socialist, and not at all in sympathy with that perverted type of socialism to which you refer, a socialism which is as void of altruism as is the individualistic economic system which it strives to overthrow; a socialism which (were it to replace our present economic system) would be as tyrannical as is the arrogance of wealth which it denounces. But there is a type of socialism—Christian Socialism—which is slowly but surely permeating Christian thought, and which will be the future vital problem of Christendom.

To study applied Christian Socialism one must go, not to the profound theologians, not to the world's great thinkers, but to the simple-minded, illiterate Doukhobors. That their Christian Socialism has been the chief cause for our prejudice against them is not the highest encomium upon our type of Christianity. That sincere missionaries, preaching the gospel (which is nothing if not self-abnegation) should attempt to show that the Doukhobors should discontinue their system of Christian Socialism is a fact which our present knowledge of psychology does not fully explain.

Even from a material standpoint, the Christian communism of the Doukhobors has been, and continues to be, a system which not only gave them the strength of unity which enabled them to survive the dire persecutions of Church and State in Russia, but which in ten years on the Canadian prairies has accomplished a material prosperity which cannot be found amongst any other community of foreigners in the west. Their enterprise, as manifested in steam ploughs, steam threshers, flour mills, lumber mills, and brick yards, teaches a lesson even to Anglo-Saxons.

But their system has results higher and more beautiful than mere material prosperity. Amongst them there is neither the pride of wealth nor the reproach of poverty. Amongst the Galicians and other foreigners in the west are widows and orphans who receive little help and less sympathy from their neighbors. In every Doukhobor village are widows and orphans, as well as other women and children whose husbands and fathers are exiles in Siberia. All these receive their share from the common fund, a share which is given not as a pauperizing alms, but as their rightful share of the fund which belongs to all the people.

And their system has other moral results which in comparison with the moral results of our system must give us cause for thought. Amongst us crime is said to be increasing. Our prisons are full of criminals. If we were to set free those criminals whose crimes are theft, burglary, murder and other crimes committed for money or property, very few would be left. Amongst the Doukhobors there is no theft. Theft with them is unnecessary. There is no temptation for one to steal that which is his own. Indeed, there is amongst them no crime of any kind. One Doukhobor has been arrested for crime in the west. At the trial he was proved innocent. No other community of 10,000 people can in ten years show an equal record. Of course, a small percentage of them—led by demagogues—march on fanatical pilgrimages, when some are arrested for vagrancy. But I am speaking of crime and criminals.

Even amongst Anglo-Saxons increasing municipal control is a step towards applied Christian Socialism. Instead of granting large franchises to private corporations whose members thereby become millionnaires, Glasgow saves these millions for the benefit of the people, with the result that Glasgow has funds to keep her yards and lanes more sanitary than are Montreal boulevards, with the natural result that her death rates are so much lower that it seems strange that intelligent people do not more readily learn lessons so clearly taught.

The system of land tenure in New Zealand is a long step toward applied Christian Socialism, a system which (beginning with single tax) is gradually resulting in the nationalization of the land, and that, if universal, would be the cure of pauperism. Already pauperism in New Zealand has disappeared.

HUMANITAS.

HAS A CORN ANY ROOTS ?

Yes, and branches and stems as well. Can it be cured ? Yes, by applying Putnam's Corn Extractor; it's painless, safe and invariably satisfactory. Insist on only Putnam's.

DR. WORKMAN'S CASE.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—As one deeply interested in the welfare of the Church of God, and as a minister of over thirty-five years' standing in the Methodist Church, permit me a few words in the regrettable Dr. Workman controversy. I have no desire to add to the length of such controversy. The point of the question appears to me to be largely lost sight of. It is not a question as to what Dr. Sanday or any other scholar teaches, but what does the Methodist Church, of which Dr. Workman is a minister, teach? In answer to this question we have a few clear cut, unambiguous statements—the Twenty-five Articles of Religion; Sermons, and Notes on the New Testament, by the Rev. John Wesley. Mr. Wesley is an acknowledged expert in clearness of utterance.

Entering on this ministry, I, in common with Dr. Workman and all other ministers, was asked the question, 'Do you fully and sincerely believe the doctrines of Methodism as contained,' etc. Then follow the Standards of Doctrine. During the whole of probation there is an annual examination on the doctrines of Methodism, and, before being finally received into full connexion and ordained, the Annual Conference may, in full ministerial session, put the probationer through such an examination, if it has any doubt whatever as to the doctrinal belief of the candidate for ordination. I consider myself a minister of the Methodist Church only so long as I can 'sincerely and fully' answer in the affirmative the question in relation to doctrine aforesaid. When I cannot do this 'sincerely and fully,' then I will tender my resignation to the Methodist Church, and go where other authority exists to which I can subscribe. The Methodist, nor any other existing church, that I know of, compels me to remain a minister of its body when I cannot 'sincerely and fully' subscribe to its teachings.

GEO. WELLS FISHER.

Farnham, Que., Nov. 25, 1907.

Note.—The Rev. Dr. Shaw delivered a very able lecture some weeks ago, which appeared in our columns, upon the question how far a minister may diverge from the letter of the standards. He declared that no human legislation could mean more than the people of the day read into it. There were requirements in the Methodist discipline which had become a dead letter. In no human restrictions can you hew exactly to the line. Prevailing views will inevitably assert themselves over any formulary; and it is well that it should be so, for our creeds must be vitalized to be effective in spiritual result; else they produce ignorant bigotry.' He seemed to appeal more to the vital belief of the people as a whole than to the authority of any written standards. Dr. Workman holds that the standards should be interpreted by the Scripture, of which they are a sort of codification rather than Scripture by the standards.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—When I wrote you two weeks ago, it was not my intention to write again regarding the reasons that led to Dr. Workman's dismissal; but the Doctor's criticism of my letter makes it necessary that I add another line.

My reason for writing my former letter was to let the Christian world see just what kind of teaching our students in the Wesleyan Theological College were getting from Prof. Workman, the danger that threatened our church, and the consequent and imperative duty that devolved upon our board of college governors.

There is an attempt to make much of the disagreement between Dr. Workman and Dr. Shaw, but that difference is merely the pimple on the abscess of heterodoxy—an abscess that had to be opened.

Dr. Workman's first criticism is that my quotations are very imperfect and unfair, and he quotes the first at the length it was given in his statement covering many pages; but let anyone compare my quotation, 'There is no passage, etc.,' and he will see that it faithfully states the doctor's conclusion.

The doctor now admits that I did differ with him. He says 'that he' (A. B. J.) 'did not accept my views of certain aspects of doctrine I am well aware.' Why, then, if he was well aware of that, did he write: 'Not a single minister challenged my evangelical orthodoxy on a single point?' Let anyone who can, harmonize what he was 'well aware' of with what he wrote.

He now admits that I questioned his orthodoxy, but not his evangelical orthodoxy. Well, well, this distinction beats that of the scholar who could split a hair 'twixt north and north-east sides.

Was my telling the doctor in the Conference that his teaching was more dangerous than the teaching of a confessed infidel not a challenge of his 'evangelical orthodoxy?' Was it necessary that my contradiction be of the form in which Dick Turpin reminded the hostler what time it was? But perhaps it will help to convince the doctor of his inaccuracy on that part of my letter if I tell him that his most persistent advocate has writen me saying: 'You are right about the challenge of Dr. Workman at Conference'; and he further adds: 'I deplore Dr. Workman's delusion on the point, and have protested.'

Unfortunately, Dr. Workman is so well pleased with his new theology he cannot be convinced that the Methodist Church disapproves it.

Dr. Workman also complains of my publishing one of his views which he says was given in a 'private conversation,' and which should never have been divulged' by me. To this I would say that I am not conscious of having 'divulged' anything. All my notes were taken in the open Conference, and it was from those notes that I made quotations when writing to the 'Witness.'

But, at any rate, are the doctor's views about 'the virgin birth' such that they ought not to be 'divulged'? Again, this is not a question between Dr. Workman aid Dr. Shaw. Those who try to make it appear a mere difference between two college professors are drawing a red herring across the track. It is a question affecting even more than the entire Methodist Church, for it touches the question of the essence, and consequently the power of our Lord Jesus Christ. Was Jesus very God, so that he has, in himself, the right and power to speak our sins forgiven with an authority equal to that which condemns us for a broken law? This is the question on which we were at variance with Dr. Workman, and on which the board of governors took action.

It is no time to keep quiet when the cook is putting poison in the children's broth; and as to whether it should be Dr. Shaw or someone else that should institute the investigation, made no odds. Someone had to do it, and who else so proper to the duty as Principal Shaw, the head of the faculty of teaching?

Dr. Workman seems to think that he had Dr. Shaw completely in his power because of the latter's supposed misstep in procedure; and that the Conference, to protect their veteran servant, agreed to drop the investigation of Dr. Workman's doctrine if he would let Dr. Shaw off. Not a bit of it! The Conference would never submit to being held up in that way. Supposing he could have convicted Dr. Shaw of libel (which is very doubtful), ten thousand loyal Trinitarians would have gratefully paid the fine for Dr. Shaw rather than forfeit their right to investigate concerning a college professor who teaches such doctrine as 'there is no passage in the Old Testament of a predictive character that refers to Jesus personally.'

Dr. Workman's objection to my fourth quotation lays bare the whole case, which is simply this, that he (the doctor) had become imbued (so the church judged) with certain doctrines and doubts concerning Christ, the atonement, etc., and was feeding our students on these doubts, until the Methodist Church could not tell whether a student sent to his classes would remain a Christian or would become a Unitarian. There was nothing against the doctor's character or behavior. His Unitarian or Socinian views were our sole trouble, and our real danger. To remove this danger the college governors had to dispense with Dr. Workman's services. Nevertheless, their generous treatment of the doctor when dismissing him shows their esteem for him and the heart of kindness there was behind their hand which duty forced to action.

In conclusion, let me say that if anyone will compare my letter with Dr. Workman's criticism of it, he will see in the doctor's attempted refutation a plain confirmation of the substantial accuracy of every statement I made.

A. B. JOHNSTON.

Delta, Ont., Nov. 27, 1907.

EXTRAORDINARY PREACHING.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—It is a very sad sight to see and to know that our theological leaders are falling away from the teaching of the Bible. I regret to see the churches falling away from the old-time religion. I would like to ask a question that seems to worry me when I think of it. Is the Protestant Church on the downfall, and what will be the kind of doctrines the churches will be preaching twenty-five years from now, if the men in the pulpit that I have heard are allowed to preach and deny the Word of God, saying that Christ never rose from the grave, and there is no sin, and there is no hell, and no one is converted?

And how can these men say they are ordained by God to preach the Gospel?

There is a controversy going on in your paper about the conversion of the Jews. I do not think it is right for those Protestant people who are trying to get Jewish people to throw overboard their ancient religion, which is so dear to them, and to accept Christianity when there is so much confusion, unrest, doubt and deception in the Protestant churches.

H. J. MUNRO.

Lachine, Nov. 21, 1907.

A FEW FADS.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—This seems to be an age of fads.—One of them is the tendency to change the usual pronunciation of words. If a second pronunciation be allowable many prefer to give it instead of the more approved and generally accepted one. For instance, the word 'either.' In all the lexicons I have consulted the preference is given to sounding the 'e' and not the 'i' just as in such words as 'receive,' 'seize,' etc. And yet many people sound the 'i' instead of the 'e' in either and neither.

Of late I notice another fad, for I certainly think it is one, in regard to the pronunciation of words of more than one syllable having a double consonant, such, for example, as the words 'effect,' 'official,' 'possess,' etc. Those words are pronounced by many, very many, as though there were no doubling of the consonant in spelling them. Thus e-fect; o-ficial; po-sess, etc., giving a long sound to the vowel contrary, I believe, to all dictionaries of the English language. Now I can see no reason for doing this, and so think it can only be a fad. And a silly and disagreeable one too.

Then in regard to names. For many years it was customary, in case of having two Christian names, to write the first name in full, then the initial of the same name, followed of course, by the surname in full. Sometimes the initial only of each Christian name was given; but in these days we find many are changing their names, or at least their way of writing them; so they are hardly recognizable, because of dropping the first name, giving only the initial, while giving the second name in full. Some wonderful revelations have thus been brought to light, and we have thus had revealed to us the hitherto hidden, middle, mysterious name of many ministers and other more or less prominent men. In reading, at first glance, one often gets a false impression, taking the full name following the first initial, as the surname of the person in question. This is especially likely to be the case where this second name comes at the end of a line, and also happens to be a well known surname. I am not including among the faddists those who have from their childhood been called by their middle name.

I venture to say that some Methodist ministers who have of late dropped from their signatures, the first name by which they had been known for years and have substituted their second name, would scarcely recognize the name J. Benjamin Wesley as the founder of methodism.

JAMES LAWSON.

Diamond, Ont., Nov. 22, 1907.

Note.—It might, however, be asked what second names are given for if not be used. The custom of giving one name in full and then an initial is rather American than English. It is very common in England to write either only initials or little more, as W. E. Gladstone, or to give both names in full as William Ewart Gladstone. It is not usual to know a person in the home or among his intimates by two Christian names. One or other must, as a rule, be chosen by these. The only advantages that we can see in having more names than one, is the very things our esteemed correspondent deprecates. Either the second name is useful as an additional distinction, helping out an overworked surname, such as Howard Smith or Ponsonby Brown, in which cases the extra name is the one which will make the larger impression, or the second name is at the service of the wearer should he prefer it to another by which he was dubbed without consulting his wishes. A man, as a rule, is far better with only one name. In that case he is generally known by it, as John Bunyon, Abraham Lincoln, Andrew Carnegie, whereas if he has two he goes by his initials, which in speech is an ugly practice.

FINLAND LIQUOR LAW.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—In one of your Tuesday editorials you state that the prohibitory law passed in Finland last week forbids the use of wine for the communion service. Will you kindly state whether or not you mean simply intoxicating wine, or wine of any kind. If only the former, then drastic as the measure is, it will be in perfect harmony with all sane temperance legislation.

Your information re the progress of prohibition in the United States is very encouraging.

Yours for prohibition.

J. LAWSON.

Diamond, Nov. 22, 1907.

Note—We are certain that non-alcoholic grape juice would not break the law.

THE ASIATIC PROBLEM.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—The way I look at the Asiatic question is this: 'I have a small farm; cheap labor might benefit me now, but I also have seven children. Would it benefit them? You know the trouble mixed peoples are making for each other in Russia, Turkey and other places. Now, the governments of those countries can set one race against the other and still remain rotten. If those countries were not divided in fractions the governments would have to do something for the benefit of the people, so I do not want different races of people in this country that will not mix or intermarry to make trouble in the future. I have no spite against any of them, but believe there are a lot of good Chinamen, Hindoos, etc., just the same as any other races, but I would like them to stay in Asia.

J. MANNING.

Nusha, B.C., Nov. 1907.

FOR THE INDUSTRIAL CLASSES.

(To the Editor of the Witness.')

Sir,—The housing of the poor, in a sanitary and proper condition, at first cost, is of as great interest to the rich as to the poor themselves. Peabody, the philanthropist, saw this and acted for it, and many others of similar mind have followed in his footsteps since, and acted upon the same principle, and with good results, and the day has come for similar projects to be initiated in the Metropolitan City of Montreal. Rents, taxes, and other cost of living are far too high, and the toiler's burden is a heavy one.

Nothing is more simple than for the capitalist to ameliorate his condition by building houses, where the industrial poor will have comparatively cheap and sanitary conditions of life, and if the capitalist would undertake such a work it could be easily consummated to the financial benefit of the capitalist, who would get a good revenue from such an investment, and at the same time confer a boon on his fellow creatures.

It is only a question of time when this work will be recognized as a necessity and be carried out.

J. S. MATHIESON.

Montreal, Nov. 26, 1907.

RE INCREASE OF TUBERCULOSIS.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—While increasing efforts are being made to abate the ravages of tuberculosis in the case of those already affected by this fell disease, it does not seem to be adequately realized that 'prevention is better than cure.' While we Canadians are justly proud of our climate, a great portion of the population in town and country alike seem during the winter months to think that the less pure air they admit into their houses and public buildings, the better. Now, sir, I will venture to affirm without fear of contradiction from any person who has the least knowledge of sanitation, that most of the tuberculosis prevalent in Montreal and the neighborhood is due to the absence of proper ventilation in private and public buildings alike. The other day I went into a large departmental store in this city, which is admirably conducted, and where the employees are obviously well treated by the proprietors. Nevertheless—though the time of my visit was about ten in the morning—the atmosphere was so close and stuffy that I could hardly breathe. I asked the attendant who was serving me whether the store was ventilated. Her reply was in the negative, with the added information that owing to the absence of ventilation she grew so tired at the end of the afternoon that she could scarcely do her work properly. This is but a sample of the fact that in Montreal alone there are thousands of persons whose daily work is carried on in buildings so ill-ventilated that their respiratory organs become so enfeebled as to render them easy victims to the germs of tuberculosis, whenever any slight indisposition may bring them below their normal standard of health. Under these circumstances, to spend large sums of money on the cure of those actually suffering from tuberculosis is like shutting the stable door after the horse has escaped. The first desideratum is to establish some simple, easy, and inexpensive method of ventilation, which shall be practicable in public and private buildings alike. Personally, I would suggest that a small 'Tobin' pipe let into the woodwork of windows would supply a small but constant stream of fresh air without creating a draught. But as others of your readers may be able to contribute other ideas, I would suggest that you should allow the whole matter to be thoroughly 'ventilated' in the columns of the 'Witness.'

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

P. S.—Of course, another great contributory cause to the increase of tuberculosis is the disgusting and insanitary habit of expectoration, the by-law against which seems a dead letter.

Note.—The more the public attention is called to our heinous way of sealing our buildings, public and private, the better. There are innumerable houses in parts of the country in which the sashes are permanently placed without hinges, and all the cracks tightly filled.

A GREAT HANDICAP.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—In the light of the proclamation of Montreal's business men in your issue of this evening, great significance attaches to a recent utterance of the president of the British Board of Trade.

Speaking to the men of Manchester, he declared that the liquor traffic in Great Britain is a greater handicap to British commerce and industry 'than all the tariffs of the world put together.'

Describing the British Monday in manufacturing centres, where employers state that a percentage of their workpeople (in some cases as high as seventy-five percent) are absent from work owing to drink, he added that: 'When they did come back to work they had muddy intellects and impaired vitality. Who could calculate the loss to the industries of this country from this cause? We stand almost alone amongst the industrial countries of the world with such a phenomenon as that in our life.'

Montreal business men are wide awake enough to see clearly the bearing of these weighty statements upon the relation of the liquor traffic to the rapidly-growing commerce and industry of this city and of Canada. Comment is unnecessary. To nourish the liquor traffic is to nourish a deadly serpent.

G. OSBORNE TROOP.

Montreal, Nov. 26, 1907.

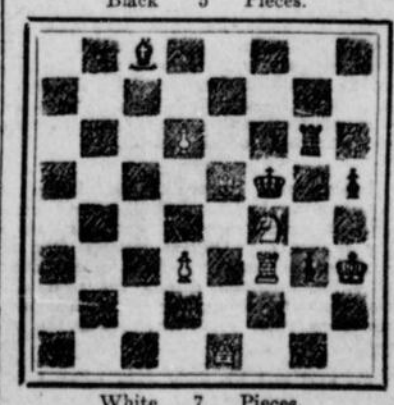
CHESS

Tuesday, Dec. 3, 1907.

PROBLEM NO. 1208.

(By P. Rosenblatt, London.)

Black 5 Pieces.



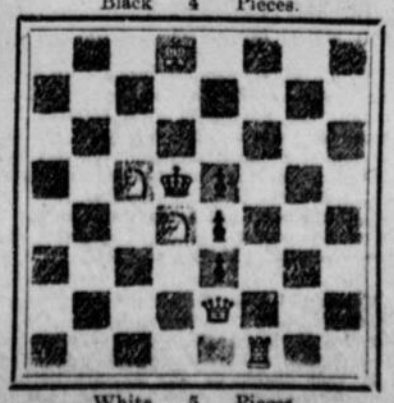
White 7 Pieces.

White mates in Two moves.

PROBLEM NO. 1209.

(Compoced for the 'Witness' by W. E. Rudolph, Brooklyn.)

Black 4 Pieces.



White 5 Pieces.

White mates in Three moves.

SOLUTIONS.

Received from "Pawn" for 1200.... 1. Kt K 5; 1201....1. K B 3; 1202....1. R K 8; 1203....1. Kt K 6; 1204....1. Q Kt 1; 1205....1. R R 3, with eight variations.

The Berlin Tournament.—Mr. R. Teichmann has won the first prize in the Masters' Tournament, held in Berlin to celebrate the eightieth anniversary of the Berlin Chess Club, with the fine score of 9 out of a possible 11; and 2½ points ahead of Mr. Leonhardt, who won the fourth prize.

The final scores were:—Teichmann 9, E. Post 7½, Spielmann 7, Leonhardt 6½, Przepiorka 6½, E. Cohn 6, Von Scheve 5, Heilmann 5, Caro 4½, Schallop 4, W. Cohn 4, and Moll 1.

Lasker holds the opinion that the value of "pawn formation" has come to be greatly exaggerated. The best pawn formation, according to his view, is the one that interferes least with the play of the pieces. Apart from the consideration that isolated or backward pawns need piece protection (if any), and that in order to be the strongest in defence against an attack involving a great variety of threats, pawns ought to be kept abreast, he cannot see that a theory of pawn play has any existence at all. In any case it is vastly subordinate to energetic piece play as developed by Morphy.

Two games from the Montreal vs Winnipeg match, by telegraph.

(Queen's Gambit Declined.)

White. Dr. McArthur Montreal.	Black. Mr. Burrell Winnipeg.
1 P—Q 4	1 P—Q 4
2 P—Q B 4	2 P—K 3
3 Kt—Q B 3	3 Kt—K B 3
4 B—Kt 5	4 B—K 2
5 Kt—B 3	5 Q Kt—Q 2
6 P—K 3	6 Castles
7 B—Q 3	7 P x P
8 B x P	8 Kt—Kt 3
9 B—Q 3	9 K Kt—Q 4
10 B x B	10 Q x B
11 Castles	11 P—Q B 4
12 Q R—B 1	12 P x P
13 P x P	13 R—Q 1
14 Kt—K 2	14 B—Q 2
15 R—K 1	15 Q R—B 1
16 Q—Q 2	16 Kt—Kt 5
17 B—Kt 1	17 Q Kt—Q 4
18 P—Q R 3	18 K Kt—B 3
19 Kt—K 5	19 B—K 1
20 Q—Q3	20 Q—R 5
21 h. Kt—B 3	21 Q—R 3
22 P Q—Kt 4	22 K Kt—K 2
23 Kt—K 5	23 Kt—B 4
24 R—B 5	24 P Q—Kt 3
25 R—B 4	25 P—B 3
26 R x R	26 R x R
27 Q—R 6	27 Kt—Q 3
28 B—Q 3	28 P x Kt
29 P x P	29 Q—Q 7
30 R—K B 1	30 Kt—Q B 2
31 Q x P	31 Q x B
32 P x Kt	

Left for adjudication; later white resigned.

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED.

White. Mr. Davison, Winnipeg.	Black. Mr. Cameron, Montreal.
1 P—Q 4	1 P—Q 4
2 P—Q B 4	2 P—K 3
3 Kt—Q B 3	3 Kt—K B 3
4 P—K 3	4 Kt—B 3
5 Kt—B 3	5 B—Q 2
6 P—Q R 3	6 B—K 2
7 B—Q 3	7 Castles
8 Castles	8 R— K 1
9 P x P	9 P x P
10 P—R 3	10 P—Q R 3
11 Kt—K 5	11 B—Q 3
12 Kt x B	12 Q x Kt
13 P—B 4	13 Kt—K 2
14 Q—B 3	14 P—B 3
15 P—K Kt 4	15 K—R 1
16 P—Kt 5	16 Kt—Kt 1
17 P—K 4	17 P x P
18 Kt x P	18 B—B 2
19 B—K 3	19 Kt—Q 4
20 B—Q 2	20 P—K Kt 3
21 Kt—B 5	21 Q—B 1
22 P—B 5	22 P—Q Kt 3
23 Kt—K 4	23 Q—Q 2
24 Q R—Q 1	24 R—K 2
25 Kt—B 3	25 Q—Q 3
26 R—B 2	26 P—Q R 4
27 Kt x Kt	27 P x Kt
28 P—B 6	28 R—K 3
29 R—Kt 2	29 Q R—K 1
30 R—K B 1	30 R—Q Kt 1
31 P—K R 4	31 P—K R 4
32 B—K B 4	32 Q x B
33 Q x Q	33 B x Q
34 R x B	34 R—K 6
35 B—B 1	35 R—Q B 1
36 R—Q 2	36 R—B 8
37 K—Kt 2	37 K R—K 8
38 R—K 2	38 R x R

39 B x R, left for adjudication; later black resigned.

A short King's Gambit with a curious finish.

1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4
2 P—K B 4	1 P x P
3 B—B 4	3 B—B 4
4 B x P ch.	4 K—B 1
5 Q—R 5	5 Q—K 2
6 B x Kt	6 Q x P ch.
7 Kt—K 2	7 K x B
8 Q x B	8 Kt—B 3
9 R—B 1	9 P—Q 3
10 Q—K Kt 4	10 P—K R 3
11 Q x B P	11 Q—Kt 3
12 P—Q 4	12 Q x B P
13 Q—B 7 ch.	13 K—R 2
14 R—B 6	14 Resigns

—From 'La Stratégie.

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GOOD BLOOD FOR BAD.

That is What Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People Always Give — Never Fail.

Good blood is the one thing necessary for perfect health. If the blood is good disease cannot exist—if it is bad disease is bound to appear. There are dozens of maladies caused by bad blood. Among them are anaemia, rheumatism, heart palpitation, headache and backache, indigestion and the special ailments of women and growing girls. If you suffer from any of these troubles, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills will cure you—because they make new, red, health-giving blood. They succeed where doctors sometimes fail. In proof of this, Mrs. Sarah Jane Duce, Deseronto, Ont., says. 'In 1905 I became weak and sickly. I was all run down; I found housework a burden—sometimes I could not do it at all; the least effort made me tired. I consulted a doctor, who told me he might help me some but could not cure me permanently on account of my age. I am over fifty. His treatment did not help me and I gradually grew worse; even my friends began to despair. Four different doctors told me my case was hopeless. My suffering was intense. Sores broke out around my mouth and I was unable to eat. I consulted a specialist, who told me my trouble was anaemia and that he had little hopes for my recovery. I was in despair and decided it was useless to spend any more money on doctors. One day my husband urged me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. After a few weeks' use of the Pills I was convinced that I had found the right medicine. I took twelve boxes and they completely cured me, and I am now in excellent health. I gladly recommend them to all sufferers, for they cured me when doctors had failed and my friends were expecting death to end my suffering.'

Unless the full name, 'Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People,' is printed on the wrapper around each box don't take them—any other so-called pink pill is a fraud intended to deceive you and may do you harm. If your medicine dealer has not got the genuine Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People they will be sent to you direct at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for $2.50, from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

BRITISH NEWS.

ENGLAND.

A goose has died at Whitburn, near Sunderland, at the age of 32.

In 1897 there were only sixteen motor-cars in Britain. Now there are nearly [illegible].

The snatching of satchels has lately been a favorite form of theft in Birmingham.

The Bible was the first book taken out from batley's new library, the Mayor being the borrower.

Of fifteen feminine candidates for the office of councillor in the recent English municipal elections, six were successful.

Mr. Eustace Miles says his chief ambition is to help the poor of England to live on three-pence a day for food—or even less.

Speaking at a prize-giving at Dover the Archbishop of Canterbury said he would select the present as the greatest period in England's history.

It is reported that through a quarrel with a townsman, at Cambridge, Viscount Glerawly, the only son of Earl Annesley, lost the sight of an eye.

A proposal is on foot to erect a new ring spinning mill at Heywood, with a capital of £80,000. The provisional directors are Heywood and Rochdale, gentlemen.

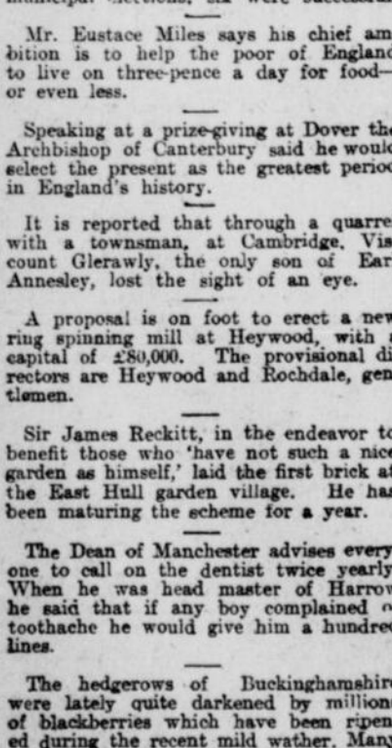
Sir James Reckitt, in the endeavor to benefit those who 'have not such a nice garden as himself,' laid the first brick at the East Hull garden village. He has been maturing the scheme for a year.

The Dean of Manchester advises everyone to call on the dentist twice yearly. When he was head master of Harrow he said that if any boy complained of toothache he would give him a hundred lines.

The hedgerows of Buckinghamshire were lately quite darkened by millions of blackberries which have been ripened during the recent mild wather. Many people are gaining a livelihood by gathering them.

In a fleet of 700 or 800 boats at Yarmouth, Scotch boats are in a large majority. There are 10,000 fishermen and fish-workers from Scotland now in Yarmouth, whereas the local workers would not exceed five thousand.

Two circular masses of copper, weighing together 80 pounds, and bearing a Roman inscription, which has not yet been deciphered, have been found near Glanllynau, South Carnarvon, where part of the cliff has recently fallen.



At an artilleryman's wedding at Brighton the bride was driven to the church in a brougham drawn by six gun horses, adorned with white rosettes. The drivers were non-commissioned officers in uniform, and the team was preceded by a mounted leader.

A lady doctor at Greenwich wears a ribbon bearing the words 'Votes for Women.' As she holds a position at the infirmary the guardians discussed this badge, but decided not to interfere with her if she did not wear it while in the workhouse.

Some alarm was caused amongst cricket enthusiasts recently in consequence of the sale of three acres of willow trees in Somersetshire at nearly eighty pounds. Cricketers are thus threatened with a considerable increase in the price of bats.

Much excitement was caused in an Islington street the other day by the killing of a woodcock, a bird which is seldom seen in cities. This one, which was brought down with a stone, had probably come across from its native North European pine forests to spend the winter in a milder clime.

Mr. Russell Cotes, to whose energy Bournemouth owes much, has presented the town with his house, East Cliff Hall, in which are many valuable pictures, on the understanding that he should be entitled to live in it during his life. The value of the gift is about forty thousand pounds.

Mussels play an important part in protecting Bideford Long Bridge from the scouring action of the rapid tides of the Torridge river. So valuable are they, in fact, that their removal has been made an offence, and Henry Griffin has been fined twenty shillings for taking some from the stonework.

A Dowlais laborer, who stole turnips from a garden in order to feed his starving family, has been sent to prison for three weeks by the Merthyr stipendiary, who declared it 'a very bad offence indeed.' The damage was estimated by the turnip-grower's gardener at 5s.

By applying electricity to agriculture, Mr. W. Thwaite, C.E., who is experimenting at the Royal Botanic Gardens, reports that an increased weight has resulted of at least 37 percent in the case of strawberries, 40 percent in the case of oats, and 90 percent in the case of rye.

A catch of forty large Royal sturgeon was landed at Grimsby the other day by the trawler 'Helvetia,' whose skipper has become known in every fishing port as the Sturgeon King. He has caught more Royal fish than any other master of modern trawlers.

The monkey at the Alexandra Palace 'Zoo,' which recently attacked the keeper and a few days later made a more savage assault upon one of the attendants, was the other day put under chloroform, and had four of his formidable teeth sawn off from the gums.

A fisherman named Thorpe, walking along the beach at Aldeburgh, the other day, saw a seal stranded. He seized it by the tail, when it quickly struggled back into the breakers, dragging Thorpe into the water up to his waist. He then had to release it to save himself. The seal is believed to have followed the sprats to the Suffolk coast.

A unique collection of Chinese birds has been given to the Natural History section of the British Museum by Mr. F. W. Styan, of Sevenoaks. It comprises ten thousand specimens, and for shipment to England was packed in twenty-eight huge crates.

A hotel has been started by Mrs. Bramwell Booth, of the Salvation Army, at Leeds, for working women only. The charge will be on a scale lower than the average costs of ordinary lodgings, and the surroundings will be socially and morally for the better.

In the garden of Mr. Keen Miller, of High Wycombe, an apple tree has produced 140 apples, many weighing six teen ounces, and measuring fourteen inches in circumference. In the same garden is a pear tree bearing a third crop of fruit this season, and violets and primroses are in bloom.

Lancashire's increasing population is largely due to the influx of strangers into industrial centres, and not to a big birthrate. Official reports just issued by the county medical officer show that the birthrate during the past official year in a number of important townships was about the lowest on record.

An earl and his wife were refused entrance to the restaurant of a great London hotel because they were not in evening dress. The earl's protest led the manager to ask for the opinions of his patrons as to whether the evening dress rule should be enforced. Only seven out of 373 favored abolishing the rule. Eight dukes, nine marquises and forty-one earls were among the voters.

An old swivel cannon, brought up from the bottom of Bridlington Bay by a fisherman, was purchased by a resident for presentation to a public museum. On the complaint of the Receiver of Wrecks, the Board of Trade has written to Bridlington Town Council, pointing out that the sale was 'improper,' and asking the council to take charge of the gun. The purchaser has voluntarily handed it over.

Comfrey leaves, swept out of a Manchester herbalist's shop, were eaten by a number of children, one of whom became ill and died. The doctor who attended him was unable at the inquest to say definitely whether there was any connection between the eating of the leaves and the boy's death, though it was possible for the leaves to cause illness. The verdict was 'Death from natural causes.'

'Please don't send this man's letters here. Gone away fifteen months. Thank God.' For scribbling these words on a letter addressed to a former tenant and returning it to the sender through the 'Dead Letter Office,' a Croydon lady has been condemned by the verdict of a jury to pay £5 damages as for a libel with the costs of the action. It was held that the words conveyed an imputation upon the addressee's character.

An interesting question came before a Divisional Court of King's Bench regarding the right of a convicted prisoner to have his conviction and sentence quashed on the ground that one of the jurymen was so intoxicated as to be incapable of taking part in the trial. The Court held that the evidence of incapacity tendered was insufficient to enable it to take action in the way desired.

The King, through the Home Secretary, has sent his congratulations to Mr. Henry Ellis on the completion of fifty years as a bell-ringer of the Parish Church, Huddersfield. His Majesty expresses his interest in a report sent by the Chief-Constable of Huddersfield stating the number of times Mr. Ellis had rung bells on the occasion of birthdays of His Majesty and the late Queen Victoria.

The death took place on Sunday at Chester of the Rev. William Rowe Jolley, M.A., tutor to Prince Alfred (1858-9), tutor to Prince Arthur (1859-67), Chaplain-in-Ordinary to Queen Victoria (1873-1901), Deputy Clerk of the Closet in Ordinary to the King (1901.) Mr. Jolley was a chaplain in the Royal Navy, and saw active service, including the bombardment of Sveaborg (1855.) He retired from the Navy in 1859.

A novel penalty was imposed by Mr. Montagu Sharpe, the Brentford Magistrate, on a schoolboy who had damaged a tree belonging to the Ealing Corporation. He ordered the boy to provide another tree and to plant it himself. 'If the children of this country were brought up like those in Germany and Switzerland and taught to plant trees in the public highway,' Mr. Sharpe remarked, 'there would be less of this wanton destruction.'

A bottle has been picked up at Friesston Shore, on the Lincolnshire coast, which contained a note as follows:—'We are shipwrecked in the North Sea. Who finds this bottle send it to the nearest station for help. Mercy, we are starving (shipwrecked off the trawler 'Grecian').' This vessel was lost in the North Sea some years ago, with all hands.

The Pembroke Dock garrison is concerned at the mysterious disappearance of an officer of the 57th Company Royal Garrison Artillery. Captain Gayer dined in the mess at the barracks, and afterwards left. The day after, near a ferry across the Pembroke river, a blue uniform cap and service khaki overcoat belonging to one of his brother officers were found, but Captain Gayer, who lived in the barracks, has not since been seen, nor has any further trace of him been discovered.

SCOTLAND.

In a breach of promise case in the Scottish courts the parties were said to have been engaged for thirty-six years. Thousands of love letters were produced, and, in order to save the expense of copying these, the man's counsel said he was prepared to advise his client to make a payment.

The Duke of Fife's gift of the Duff House and grounds to the corporations of Banff and Macduff, has for some extraordinary reason been criticised at public meetings. The Duke has intimated that the corporations are free to hand back the gift if they have misgivings as to its value.

IRELAND.

Viscount Gormanstown, the premier viscount of Ireland, has died at Dublin, aged seventy years.

A meeting of the Power Loom Manufacturers' Association in Belfast has decided to reduce the present output by 20 percent.

The Lord Chief Justice of Ireland and the Attorney-General had an animated colloquy in the King's Bench Division, Dublin, on the failure of the government to prosecute those responsible for incitement to cattle-driving.

Father Scallan, a County Clare priest, who took a prominent part in aiding the crew of the wrecked French ship 'Leon XIII.,' has declined the title of Chevalier of the Legion of Honor, which was offered to him by M. Clemenceau.

Mr. Redmond, speaking in North Leitrim, said they were setting on foot a great propaganda in Ireland and in Great Britain on behalf of Home Rule, which next session would be put in the very front rank of the great Imperial problems of the day.

Mr. John Redmond, M.P., who was presented with the freedom of Sligo the other day, said there were 21,747 families in Dublin living in one-room tenement houses—a worse state of affairs than was to be found in any other city in Great Britain or Ireland.

Eggs supplied to Clogheen Infirmary exploded like bombs on being placed in hot water, the medical officer reports. 'Cannot,' he asks, 'a contractor who supplies infernal machines as human food be made amenable to the law?'

Matthew Mills, the seventy-year-old newsvendor of Keady, County Armagh, who recently inherited fifteen thousand pounds from a brother and sister in Australia, was found dead in bed. No will has been found, and as Mills was not married the fortune will now go to nieces and nephews in Melbourne.

A puma escaped from the Zoological Gardens in Phoenix Park, Dublin, but was halted in the road at the rear of the gardens by a troop of soldiers. Turning to the right-about, the animal was tackled by a pursuing attendant, whom it bit civiously. Another attendant was also badly bitten befre it was lodged in its cage.

A telegram from Birr, King's County, received in Dublin, stated that the Ormond Hounds met at the Fairy Hill residence of the master, W. Cradock, but a crowd of over 500 armed with sticks, and headed by the Shinrone Band, assembled to oppose, in pursuance of a manifesto largely circulated by the Shinrone United Irish League. The latter had called upon the Hunt to expel two members, on the ground that they were holders of eleven months' grazing. The members in question gave a personal undertaking that they would not hunt, but the League declined to accept anything save their expulsion. This mandate was only sent at the last moment, and the secretary replied that it would be considered at the next committee meeting. The League, meanwhile, decided to prevent hunting, and so threatening was the attitude of the crowd that the meet had to be abandoned.

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JAP'S FIGHT WITH A TIGER.

(Singapore 'Free Press.')

A plucky Japanese lies in the Mus Hospital, Singapore, suffering from wounds received from a tiger, which he had attacked with an iron bar in an attempt to save another coolie, who was being carried off by the brute. He is not expected to live. The tiger got away with its prey.

Agricultural.

COMING EVENTS.

Maritime Winter Fair, Amherst, Nova Scotia, Dec. 2 and 5.

Ontario Winter Fair, Guelph, Dec. 9 to 13.

Ontario Women's Institutes Convention, Agricultural Hall, Guelph, Dec. 11 and 12.

New York Poultry Show, New York, Dec. 30—Jan 4, 1908.

Eastern Ontario Fat Stock and Poultry Show, Jan. 6-11, 1908.

Boston Poultry Show, Boston, Jan. 13-18, 1908.

Quebec Provincial Poultry and Pet Stock Breeding Show, Victoria Rifles' Armory Hall, Montreal, Jan. 28, 29, 30, and 31, 1908.

National Live Stock Convention, Ottawa, Feb. 5, 6, 7, 1908.

Convention of Agricultural Societies, Manitoba Agricultural College, Feb. 10-17.

Ontario Horse-breeders' Show, Toronto, Feb. 12 to 14.

Annual Convention Ontario Association of Fairs and Exhibitions, Toronto, Feb. 19 and 20.

Canadian National Horse Show, May 4-9.

CURRENT COMMENTS

One of the ways to increase the butter product in the winter is to provide water in front of the cows in their stalls. This is easy to arrange for in almost any modern stable.

* * *

Prepare for winter, not by making things too snug and tight in the sheep barn, but by getting lambing appliances ready and by seeing that ventilation is what it should be.

* * *

Those concerned in poultry will be interested to know that a special prize list is being prepared at the Eastern Ontario live stock and poultry show at Ottawa, on Jan. 20 to 24, 1908. The specials will have a value of over $500, and include 22 silver cups, several medals, silk ribbons by specialty clubs, goods, and over $100 in cash. The cash offered in regular prizes amounts to $2,000, so that altogether prizes to a value of $2,500 are offered for poultry. Intending exhibitors should apply to A. P. Westervelt, secretary, Parliament buildings, Toronto, for a copy of the special list, which will be ready for distribution about Dec. 15.

Speaking in Toronto, Mr. G. C. Creelman, principal of the Guelph Agricultural College, made some interesting remarks on the development of agriculture in Ontario. He illustrated what could be done by scientific methods, pointing out that the oat crop had increased 20 percent in the province. Eighteen years ago he was shown, as a curiosity, a handful of Manchuria barley; to-day half a million acres are grown in Ontario. When a farmer spends an occasional winter evening in picking out the plump grains from the shrunken ones in his seed wheat, he is increasing his yield, under ordinary conditions 20 percent.

* * *

With regard to the value of rotation in crops, Mr. Creelman mentioned that by sowing in the spring crops in the following rotation, and one week apart, the farmer realized 40.8 bushels to the acre, while the same grain sown in another rotation yields only 35.1 bushels to the acre, or a loss of 5.7 bushels. The first rotation is wheat, oats, barley and peas, the second is peas, wheat, oats and barley. The average wheat crop in Ontario for the last fifteen years has been 20.4 bushels to the acre, while that of the United States, with their good farming land to the south of us, and with all the western land, is only 12 bushels, or a difference of 8.4 bushels to the acre. The development was due to the better methods employed and to the utilization of wider knowledge. To-day farming is a profession, through the knowledge of scientific principles it demands. Yesterday it was a business.

* * *

Farmers, like most other people, kick against what they consider too strict and unworkable regulations, imposed on them by government, in carrying on their business. Some farmers have lately shown decided objection to the Fruit Marks Act, notwithstanding the good results which have followed this legislation. They refuse to recognize the benefits in their zeal in condemning the regulations, which they regard as oppressive. Impartial observers are pretty unanimous in their judgment as to the excellent results of the act, and as to the permanent good which is likely to accrue to Canadian farmers, but those who feel the pinch of the regulations are apt to take a narrow view of these benefits.

* * *

Another instance of the objection to rigidly drawn regulations is seen in the opposition to the Meat Inspection Act recently put into operation by the Department of Agriculture. The farmers of West Kent have voiced their resentment to the regulations in no uncertain way, and the Hon. Sydney Fisher, who recently addressed a meeting of farmers at Chatham, was given a very bad quarter of an hour. The farmers of the district are largely interested in the pork-raising business, and they naturally feel the effects of the new regulations. They regard the restrictions as impracticable, and contend that unless these are amended their trade will be ruined. It is impossible, say the farmers, to leave the vital organs in the dead carcases when they are shipped, as required by the Department of Agriculture. Mr. Fisher was interrupted by members of the audience, and he then asked for suggestions as to how the orders could be amended. He received suggestions in plenty, and admitted that the regulations were open to modification. We may therefore look for fresh instructions being given to the officers under the act, probably in the direction of the meat being inspected at the point of shipment.

FARMERS' INSTITUTE

ARRANGEMENTS FOR COMING MEETINGS.

Institute meetings will be held as indicated below. An effort has been made this year to select speakers who are especially qualified to take up those subjects which are of greatest interest in the localities concerned. Institute members and others who are interested will find full announcements as to the subjects to be taken up at the different places, by referring to posters and hand-bills, which will be distributed in each locality. It will be understood that the speakers will not attempt to deal with all the subjects given herewith. The local Institute officers will make selections therefrom and a definite programme will be prepared for each place.

All farmers and others interested in agricultural topics are invited to be present at these meetings.

At the evening sessions there will usually be a limited amount of music, and addresses by local men.

The delegates will be furnished with illustrative material and will be able to make their addresses even more practical and instructive than heretofore.

The following are the speakers, subjects and dates:—

DIVISION 6.

W. C. Shearer, Bright, Dec. 4 to 6, 'Rotation of crops, and selection of seed,' 'Breeding and feeding the bacon hog,' 'The dairy cow for profit,' 'Growing corn successfully.' Evening: 'Farming profitably.'

Miss B. Maddock, Guelph, Dec. 4 to 6: 'Bread making,' 'Our women's institutes and how to make them interesting,' 'Bacteria—their relation to health and disease,' 'Different cuts of meat—their selection and preparation,' 'Hygiene and economic values of food,' 'A girl's possibilities,' 'Preserving and canning fruits and vegetables,' 'The sanitary home,' 'Home architecture.'

Bethany, C. Wellington	Dec. 4
Metc, C. Wellington	Dec. 5
Ospringe, C. Wellington	Dec. 6

DIVISION 7.

Dr. J. Standish, Walkerton, Nov. 29 to Dec. 17.—'Breeding of horses,' 'Selection and feeding of beef cattle,' 'Requirements of the bacon hog industry,' 'Diseases of the digestive system of cattle,' 'Unsoundness in horses and the best means of detecting the same.' Evening: 'Training of the young horse.'

George Carlow, Workworth.—Nov. 29 to Dec. 17.—'Selection and feeding of the dairy herd,' 'Eradication of weeds,' 'Corn growing for the silo,' 'The farm dairy.' Evening: 'Agricultural education,' 'Cultivation of the soil.'

Mrs. Colin Campbell, Windsor. Nov. 29, 30 and Dec. 4 to 7.—'The care and uses of milk,' 'Canning fruits and vegetables,' 'Poultry raising,' 'Practical housekeeping.' 'A comparison of our common foods,' 'The housekeeper and her importance to the state.'

Dr. Annie Backus, Aylmer.—Dec. 14.—'Hygiene of the home, and aids in nursing,' 'Consumption and its prevention,' 'The importance and meaning of women's work,' 'Training in the home,' 'Education of girls,' 'Poultry raising,' 'The horse—its use and abuse.'

Streetsville, Peel	Dec. 4
Weston, W. York	Dec. 4
Woodbridge, W. York	Dec. 5
Aurora, N. York	Dec. 6
Newmarket, N. York, (aft.)	Dec. 7
Queensville, N. York, (eve.)	Dec. 7
Agincourt, E. York	Dec. 9
Stuffville, E. York	Dec. 10
Goodwood, N. Ontario	Dec. 11
Sunderland, N. Ontario	Dec. 12
Pontypool, E. Durham (aft.)	Dec. 13
Bethank, E. Durham, (eve.)	Dec. 13
Bailieboro, E. Durham, (aft.)	Dec. 14
Millbrook, E. Durham, (eve.)	Dec. 14
Kendal, W. Durham, (aft.)	Dec. 16
Orane, W. Durham, (eve.)	Dec. 16
Bowmanville, W. Durham, (aft.)	Dec. 17
Hampton, W. Durham, (eve.)	Dec. 17

DIVISION 8.

T. G. Raynor, Ottawa.—Dec. 3 to 7.—'Feeds and feeding,' (illustrated); 'Forestry,' 'Grading up a herd or flock,' 'Corn and clover.' 'Soil cultivation,' 'The production of pork,' 'Noxious weeds and methods of destroying them,' 'A forward movement in field agriculture,' 'How to increase our dairy profits,' 'The farmer, and the new seed control act.' Evening: 'Agricultural development,' 'Mistakes in farming.'

E. C. Drury, Crown Hill.—Dec. 7 to 10.—'Rotation crops, including cultivation,' 'Weeds, and how to combat them,' 'Soil moisture and its control,' 'The farmers' flock of sheep,' 'The breeding and feeding of beef animals,' 'The dual purpose cow.' Evening: 'The social side of farming.'

Dr. Annie Backus, Aylmer.—Dec. 3 to 10.—Dec. 16 to 18.—'Hygiene of the home and aids in nursing,' 'Consumption and its prevention,' 'The importance and meaning of women's work,' 'Training in the home,' 'Education of girls,' 'Poultry raising,' 'The horse—its use and abuse.'

Oakwood, W. Victoria	Dec. 3
Lindsay, W. Victoria	Dec. 4
Fenelon Falls, E. Victoria	Dec. 5
Bobcaygeon, E. Victoria	Dec. 6
Ennismore, W. Peterboro	Dec. 7
Lakefield, W. Peterboro	Dec. 9
Warsaw, E. Peterboro	Dec. 10
Keene, E. Peterboro	Dec. 11
Warkworth, E. Northumberland	Dec. 12
Codrington, E. Northumberland	Dec. 13
Menie, E. Northumberland	Dec. 14
Springbrook, N. Hastings	Dec. 16
Madoc, N. Hastings	Dec. 17
Tweed, E. Hastings	Dec. 18

DIVISION 9.

H. G. Reed, V.S., Georgetown.—Dec. 4 to 20.—'Principles and Practice of stock breeding,' 'Horse breeding for profit,' 'Horse breeding and care in relation to diseases,' 'Diseases of digestive system of cattle,' 'Brood mare and foal,' 'Parturient diseases of dairy cows.'

Hy. Glendinning, Manilla.—Dec. 4 to 13.—'Feeds and feeding,' 'Growing clover and how to save it,' 'Growing red and alsike clover for seed,' 'The dairy cow,' 'The farm water supply,' 'Cultivation of soil and destruction of weeds.' Evening: 'Beautifying the farm home,' 'Farm conveniences.'

Miss B. Maddock, Guelph.—Dec. 17 to 18.—'Bread making,' 'Our women's institutes, and how to make them interesting,' 'Bacteria—their relation to health and disease,' 'Different cuts of meat—their selection and preparation,' 'Hygiene and economic values of foods,' 'A girl's possibilities,' 'Preserving and canning of fruits and vegetables, 'The sanitary home,' 'Home architecture.

Emerald, Amherst Island	Dec. 4
Stella, Amherst Island	Dec. 5
Sunbury, Frontenac	Dec. 6
Glenvale, Frontenac	Dec. 7
Odessa, Lennox	Dec. 9
Napanee, Lennox	Dec. 10
Newburgh, Addington	Dec. 11
Centreville, Addington	Dec. 12
Deseronto, E. Hastings	Dec. 13
Wallbridge, W. Hastings	Dec. 17
Frankford, W. Hastings	Dec. 18
Grafton, W. Northumberland	Dec. 19
Harwood, W. Northumberland	Dec. 20

DIVISION 10.

W. F. Kydd, Simcoe.—Nov. 29 to Dec. 17.—'Am I raising the most profitable horse?' 'The dairy cow, her summer feed and winter care,' 'Small fruits and care of grape vines,' 'Potato spraying,' 'Ventilation of farm buildings.' Evening: 'Dropped stitches.'

A. M. Campbell, Maxville, Nov. 29 to Dec. 7.—'Care and feeding of the dairy cow,' 'The breeding of dairy cattle,' 'Cultivation of corn, and the silo,' 'The bright side of farm life.'

E. A. Calnan, Allisonville.—Dec. 9 to Dec. 17.—'The building up and maintenance of the dairy herd,' 'The raising of tenance of the dairy herd,' 'The raising of cheese making from the producers and manufacturers' standpoint.' Evening: 'The relation which should exist between milk producers and cheese manufacturers,' 'The improvement of crops by seed selection, and the part which the boy can take therein.'

Miss I. Rife, Hespeler.—Dec. 6 to Dec. 7.—'Helpfulness in women's institutes,' 'Sunshine—pure air, and the bath,' 'Consumption, education, prevention, and cure,' 'The value of physical development,' 'The home in its attitude to the school,' 'The hygiene of cheerfulness,' 'Education of girls.'

Perth, S. Lanark	Dec. 3
Merrickville, N. Leeds	Dec. 4
Oxford Mills, N. Leeds	Dec. 5
Inkerman, Dundas	Dec. 6
Morewood, Dundas	Dec. 7
Spencerville, S. Grenville	Dec. 9
North Augusta, S. Grenville	Dec. 10
Caintown, Brockville	Dec. 11
Addison, Brockville	Dec. 12
Delta, S. Leeds	Dec. 13
Seeley's Bay, S. Leeds	Dec. 14
Fermoy, C. Frontenac	Dec. 16

DIVISION 11.

J. N. Paget, Canboro.—Dec. 2 to Dec. 20.—'Care and production of milk,' 'Profit and loss in dairying,' 'Handling the finished product until it reaches the consumer,' 'The growth of alfalfa, and its importance to dairymen.' Evening: 'The relation which should exist between producer, proprietor and maker.'

W. J. Kerr, Ottawa.—Dec. 2 to Dec. 16.—'Commercial fruit growing,' 'How to dispose of surplus fruit,' 'Marketing of fruits and vegetables,' 'Short talk on poultry,' 'The farmers' fruit garden,' 'How to interest the young folks in the home,' 'Decorating the home grounds.'

Miss I. Rife, Hespeler.—Dec. 12 to 16, 19 to 20.—'Helpfulness in women's institutes,' 'Sunshine, pure air, and the bath,' 'Consumption—education, prevention and cure,' 'The value of physical development,' 'The home in its attitude to the school,' 'The hygiene of cheerfulness,' 'Education of girls.'

Finch, Cornwall	Dec. 3
Avonmore, Stormont	Dec. 4
Monkland, Stormont	Dec. 5
Moose Creek, Stormont	Dec. 6
N. Lancaster, Glengarry	Dec. 7
McCrimman's, Glengarry	Dec. 9
Vankleek Hill, Prescott,	Dec. 10 and 11
Russell, Russell	Dec. 12
Metcalfe, Russell	Dec. 13
North Gower, Carleton	Dec. 14
Richmond, Carleton	Dec. 16
Renfrew, S. Renfrew	Dec. 17
Killaloe, S. Renfrew	Dec. 18
Queen's Line, N. Renfrew	Dec. 19
Beachburg, N. Renfrew	Dec. 20

Where a considerably larger number of chickens are reared than it is intended to eventually retain, a selection should be made as soon as the quality of the birds can with certainty be determined, and those which are not to be kept can then be killed or otherwise disposed of. Those which are left will grow and thrive much better on account of the thinning which has taken place in the numbers of the flock.

THE HOG PROBLEM AGAIN

(By Mr. George E. Day, of the Ontario Department of Agriculture.)

It is seldom that the farmer allows himself to be carried away by a panic. His customary hard common sense and conservative methods usually protect him from this evil; but, when we hear of young pigs being sold at fifty cents each at weaning time, or slaughtered to stop their demands for food, it would seem as though something closely approaching a panic must be abroad in the land.

There probably never was a panic which did not aggravate the evil which set it in motion, and the demoralizing effects of the present panic among farmers must be apparent to every eye. Doubtless, there are some farmers who are forced to sell their pigs through sheer necessity, but such unfortunate cases are not sufficiently numerous to account for all the young pigs and breeding sows which are being dumped upon a doubly glutted market at present. The farmer with feed in his bins has need to do some careful calculating before deciding to throw away his pigs. Selling stock on a poor market in order to sell grain upon a high market is not always a profitable enterprise, and the number of dollars coming into the treasury during the year may be considerably less under this method than had the grain been marketed in the form of meat. Farm animals, and especially hogs, consume and turn into valuable meat many products, which, otherwise, would have been wasted, and though the farmer may not always realize the highest market prices for the grain fed to his hogs, the otherwise unsalable products for which the hogs have provided a market will generally, under a careful system of feeding, much more than make up the deficiency.

What does the farmer gain by sacrificing his hogs and selling his grain? In the first place, he obtains prevailing market prices for his grain, which might, or might not, have been obtained had the grain been fed to hogs. Secondly, he saves the labor of feeding the hogs. Thirdly, he has less risk, and less capital invested. Against this, he has incurred a heavy loss by disposing of his stock on a glutted market. He still has the labor of cleaning the grain and teaming it to market. He has lost the sale of a number of products which the hogs could profitably utilize. He has sold a lot of valuable fertility, the absence of which will lessen his next crop, and hence increase the cost of production. He has placed himself in a position where he cannot take advantage of the high prices for finished hogs, which seem certain to prevail when the present excitement has burned itself out, and, after all, he is not absolutely certain that he got any more for his grain than if he had fed it to his hogs. This last point calls for further consideration.

During the past two years the Ontario Agricultural College has collected some valuable data regarding the prices realized for feeds consumed by hogs. Part of the hogs were fed at the college, and part were fed by farmers in different parts of the province. The experiments deal with the food consumed by 297 hogs, aggregating 56,718 pounds when sold, or an average weight of 190.9 pounds each. A variety of foods was used, comprising barley, peas, oats, middlings, bran, corn, skim milk, roots, and miscellaneous foods which were valued by the feeders at certain sums, and duly charged against the pigs. The young pigs at weaning time are valued at $1.50 each, which is considerably above the cost of raising pigs from birth to weaning, including maintenance of sow, etc., as shown by experiments conducted at the college. Deducting from the selling price the cost of the pigs at $1.50 each, and the charges for miscellaneous foods, we find as follows:—

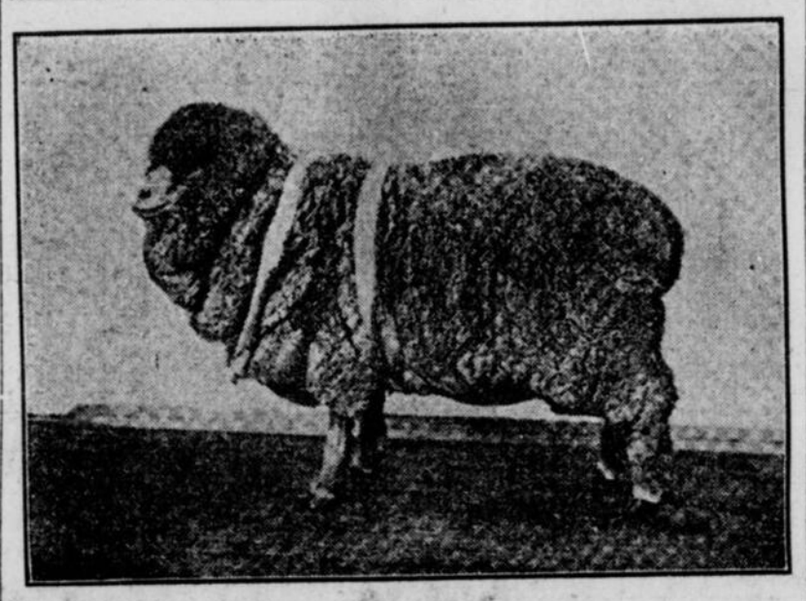
If the pigs were sold at four and a half cents per pound, live weight, they would return $20.45 per ton for all meal consumed, including middlings and bran, 20 cents per hundredweight for skim milk, and 10 cents per bushel for roots.

At five cents per pound, live weight, they would return $23.87 per ton for meal, 20 cents per hundredweight for skim milk, and 10 cents per bushel for roots.

At five and a half cents per pound, live weight, they would return $27.29 per ton for meal, 20 cents per hundredweight for skim milk, and 10 cents per bushel for roots.

At six cents per pound, live weight, they would return $30.71 per ton for meal, twenty cents per hundredweight for skim milk, and ten cents per bushel for roots.

At six and a half cents per pound, live weight, they would return $34.13 per ton for meal, thirty cents per hundredweight for milk, and ten cents per bushel for roots.



GRAND CHAMPION MERINO EWE.

Considering that middlings and bran enter quite largely into the mixture, and taking into consideration the prices received for hogs during the year, we must admit that this is a remarkably good showing in values received for feed. We must also remember that the grain was fed as it came from the threshing machine, and the price obtained for uncleaned grain by feeding it to these pigs, should certainly leave a comfortable margin of profit to the farmer.

The points touched upon would bear amplification, but perhaps enough has been said to set someone thinking. Let it be understood, however, that there is no attempt to dictate to the farmer. Every farmer must be his own judge as to what is the best course for him to pursue and the farmer who finds himself compelled to sacrifice his stock is deserving of sympathy. But let those with feed on hand take very careful counsel with themselves, and thoroughly consider all the features of the situation before deciding upon a line of action. Let our action be governed by sane deliberation, and let us do all in our power to stem the disastrous tide of panic which appears to threaten.

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.'

CELLAR WINTERING OF BEES

Two or three conditions are essential to the successful wintering of bees in the cellar, and named in the order of their importance they would stand about as follows: Good quality of stores, quiet, even temperature, and ventilation. So writes Mr. F. P. Adams, in the 'Canadian Bee Journal'

It is about the second condition, keeping the bees quiet, that I wish more particularly to speak. Too often the work of fitting up the colonies for winter is left until the cool fall weather, when the bees are clustered in a semi-dormant condition, and any disturbance at this time is bitterly resented. Not only is the work uncomfortable for the apiarist, but it is positively harmful for the bees. The cluster that has formed at the first approach of cool weather is rudely broken and the clouds of smoke poured into the hives to subdue the thoroughly aroused and angry bees, cannot but have a most harmful effect upon their subsequent wintering in the cellar.

The evil effects of smoking the bees are not felt to the same extent if the work is done while they are flying freely, but if left until too late in the fall it will be a serious handicap to successful wintering. The smoke causes the bees to load themselves with honey, and with no way of working it off, their intestines become clogged, and it is only a matter of time before the evil effects of this overloading is manifested by their restless behavior, and in many cases by dysentery, before the winter is over.

The only safe way to overcome this difficulty is to prepare for winter before the cool weather sets in, and our most successful apiarists recognize this fact by commencing their winter preparations at the close of the honey harvest. It is true that at this time the hives usually contain a lot of brood, but it is surprising what a quantity of syrup can be forced into the brood nests by heavy feeding.

The next disturbance occurs when setting them into the cellar, but if proper precautions are taken there need be but little harm done at this time. Any cool cloudy day after the middle of November may be chosen for this work. The bottom boards should be pried loose from the hive bodies the evening before, so that there will be no jarring the hives when putting in wedges for ventilation. The hives should be handled gently and no smoke used at this time. If colonies cannot be handled without the use of smoke then leave them alone until some more suitable day for the work. Disturbances in the cellar, either by jarring the hives, noise, or light, are all harmful and should be avoided.

There are other conditions necessary to successful wintering as stated before, but I wish to emphasize the necessity of perfect quiet not only during the time the bees are in the cellar, but also when they are clustered in the hives during the cool days of October and November. It is always bad practice to disturb a hive of bees that has clustered on the combs, and the thoughtful apiarist will see that hives are well filled with stores and all necessary winter preparations made just as early in the season as possible.

FARMERS' SALES AND WANTS.

ADVERTISING RATES.—Under this heading advertisements will be inserted without display at a cash-with-the-order rate of one cent a word per insertion, twenty-five cents being the minimum amount of an order for a single insertion, and forty cents the minimum amount for orders of more than one insertion. SIX consecutive prepaid insertions will be given for the price of FOUR, a number or single letter to be counted as one word. When replies are to be addressed in care of the 'Witness' Office, an additional charge of twenty-five cents is made.

Live Stock.

LEICESTER EWES, BRED TO TORONTO First Prize Winner. Also, ewe lambs; good quality. GEO. B. ARMSTRONG, Teeswater, Ont.

FOR SALE, REGISTERED JERSEY bull, out of Pedro 17th. Hood Farm at a bargain; also, three registered Leicester Ram Lambs, out of prize-winning stock. R. W. FRANK, Kingsbury, Que.

MAPLE LODGE. — LARGE, THRIFTY Berkshires, of the bacon type, two stock boars, two boars six months old. Sows bred and ready to breed. Younger pigs of both sex, for sale, at reasonable prices, f.o.b., including reg. pedigrees. JOSEPH NAUMAN. Fisherville, Ont. Nelles Corners, G.T.R.

REGISTERED SHORTHORNS, BERKshires and Leicesters. Two bulls, eight and twenty months; extra quality; two boars and two sows, seven months; never beaten; also, prize-winning ram and ewe lambs. ISAAC REID, Ardtrea, Simcoe Co., Ontario.

FOR SALE, CHOICE IMPROVED LARGE English Berkshires, Boars and Sows, six weeks old, from imported stock, of the ideal bacon type, pedigrees furnished free, express paid. Satisfaction and safe delivery guaranteed. Price reasonable. Address JAMES KEAN & SON, Box 359 Orillia, Ont.

FOR SALE, 3 A.J.C.C. JERSEY COWS, and 1 yearling heifer. R. JAMIESON, Perth, Ont.

BEAUTIFUL ANGORA KITTENS, ALL colors, very cheap. MRS. WARREN PEASLEE, Jefferson, Maine.

Pigs For Sale.

SHROPSHIRE SHEEP — REGISTERED Ewes, all ages bred; Ram Lambs; English Berkshire Pigs from imported Stock, 6 weeks to 6 months. D. H. RUSNELL, Stouffville, Ont.

Eggs and Poultry.

S. C. BROWN LEGHORN COCK, 2 PULlets, 2 Hens, $5.00; 4 yearling Hens, one splendid Cock, single comb White Leghorns, $7.00; trio blk. Minorcas, young, $3.50; trio silver pencilled Wyandotte, $3.50; ten Buff Orpington Pullets, one Cockerel, $10.00. E. A. CARSWELL, Grafton, Ont.

SILVER GOLDEN AMHERST Pheasants, beauties, and cheap. RICHARD HILL, 1036 Laura street, London, Ont.

25 BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, SIX months old, weight 5 to 7 lbs., free range, bred from 200 egg hens, worth $5; yours for $2, or 3 for $5. C. E. WEEKS, Kelowna, B.C.

CHOICE COCKERELS FOR SALE. — White and Golden Wyandottes and Rhode Island Reds, one Black Cochin Bantam Cock, also Rouen Ducks. Write for prices. Satisfaction guaranteed, J. R. HOPE, Villier's, Ont.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, TOULouse, Embden and African Geese: pairs not related; $4.00; Pekin and Cayuga Ducks, $1.00 each; Homer and Tumbler Pigeons, 50c each; Squab Raisin Pigeons, $3.00, for 12. WADE & SON, Sarnia, Ont.

FOR SALE—PEKIN DUCKS, TWO DOLlars each. Splendid layers. T. L. SMITH, Jamestown, Ont.

VALUABLE ENGLISH RECIPE FOR keeping poultry in health, and to ensure abundance of eggs. For recipe and full directions, send 10c. GEORGE A. BROWN, Creighton, Ont.

FOR SALE—30 PURE BRED TOULOUSE Geese, 20 Bronze Turkeys, 10 Pure Bred Barred Rock Cockerels, 10 Pekin Ducks, 1 Fox Terrier Puppy. P. D. SINCLAIR, Box 88 Maxville, Ont.

50 HIGH CLASS COCKERELS, ROSE Combs and Single, Rhode Island Reds, Black Minorcas and Buff Rocks, Blue Andalusian, White Leghorns; 25 Pekin Drakes, from $1.50 up. R. P. EDWARDS, South Salt Springs, B.C.

Agents Wanted.

MEN WANTED — RELIABLE MEN IN every locality throughout Canada to advertise our goods, tack up show-cards on trees, fences, bridges, and all conspicuous places; also distribute small advertising matter; commission or salary, $83 per month and expenses $4 per day; steady employment to good, reliable men; no experience necessary; write for particulars. EMPIRE MEDICINE CO., London, Ont.

MEN WANTED—WE WANT ONE GOOD man in each district, local or travelling; $840 a year and expenses, $2.50 per day, to tack up show-cards and distribute advertising matter in all conspicuous places, introducing New Discovery. No experience necessary. For particulars, write SALUS MEDICINAL CO., London.

WANTED, LOCAL ORGANIZERS AND route men. Apply quick to ALFRED TYLER, Wholesale Tea Importer and Spice Grinder, London, Ont.

WANTED, NOW, RELIABLE AGENT to sell fruit and ornamental trees. We positively guarantee our trees to be hardy for Quebec, selling selected varieties approved by Government Experimental Farm. Trees true to name. Delivery guaranteed in good condition; exclusive territory; outfit FREE. Established over 25 years. For terms write, PELHAME NURSERY CO., Toronto, Ont.

AGENTS WANTED, TO PUSH WORLD Wide 'on special trial rate offer. Nothing nicer to canvass for. Generous commissions; it is just what intelligent people are looking for. Write for terms, samples, etc. JOHN DOUGALL & SON, Publishers Montreal.

Canaries For Sale.

CANARIES FOR SALE, FINE SINGER or Breeding Pair; cash or on my easy payment plan. Write, WAITE, Owen Sound, Ont.

Farm and Other Lands

NEW JERSEY FARMS—HIGHEST Grade New Jersey Farms; soil, climate, markets, prices, home surroundings equal to the best in any state, superior to most. Bargains before January. Buy now. Send for lists. A. W. DRESSER, Burlington, N.J.

798 ACRES RICH LAND, FINE BUILDings, nicely located; wharf on farm; 10 acres apples. Price, $9,500. Terms, 1-3 cash. Balance, mortgage. Catalogue free. CLARK & SON, Dover, Delaware.

FARM — $12,000 CASH WILL BUY 480 acres of good land, 175 under plough, all fenced. Good brick house. Barn, stables, granaries, good water, 6 miles, town. Address W. E. CORAM, Red Deer, Alberta, Canada.

FOR SALE, VALUABLE FARM, 95 Acres, known as Robertson Farm, Windham Township, Norfolk County; convenient to school, churches, market, station, post-office, stores, cheese factory, and telephone. Apply T. R. NELLES, Simcoe.

4 SECTIONS FIRST-CLASS PRAIRIE lands; 20 miles from Moose Jaw; price, $9.50 per acre en bloc; a splendid investment. Send for list. PEARCE, Real Estate, Moose Jaw.

HOMESEEKERS — INVESTORS — WE have splendid bargains in improved and unimproved lands in Manitoba, Alberta and Saskatchewan. Western Canada Real Estate & Business Agency, Souris, Manitoba.

FARMS FOR SALE AND TO RENT—Several good farms to rent on easy terms, also improved and unimproved farms for sale on easy terms. Three or four farms for sale on half crop payments. A good opportunity for a person short of cash, but having horses and implements necessary to operate a farm, thus on easy terms become the owner. Apply to J. B. GOWANLOCK, 517 McIntyre Block, Winnipeg.

MANITOBA—FOR SALE, 160 ACRE Farm, 130 fenced, 60 under cultivation; house, outbuildings; also stock and implements. NICHOLS, Shellmouth, Manitoba.

For Sale.

BELL ORGAN, 6 OCTAVE, WALNUT Case, with handsome burl walnut panels and high back with music rack. Has 11 stops, 2 sets of reeds, 2 couplers and 2 knee swells. Mouseproof, $55. Payments $10 down and $4 monthly, without interest. GOURLAY, WINTER & LEEMING, 188 Yonge street, Toronto.

DOHERTY—6 OCTAVE PIANO CASE ORgan, with mirror top and lamp stands. Has 11 stops, 2 sets of reeds, 2 couplers and 2 knee swells. Special price $77.

KARN—PIANO CASE ORGAN, 6 Octaves, in beautiful walnut case with mirror top. Has 11 stops, 2 sets of reeds throughout, 2 couplers, 2 knee swells. Just like new. Special price $88.

BELL—PIANO CASE ORGAN, IN ELEgant walnut case, with handsome mirror top. Has 11 stops, 2 sets of reeds, etc. Cannot be told from new. Special price $88.

DOMINION—PIANO CASE ORGAN, 6 OCtaves, in rich mahogany case, with full length carved panels. Has 11 stops, 2 sets of reeds, etc. Protected mouseproof pedals. Special price $91. Payments, $10 cash and $4 monthly on any piano-case Organ; no interest. GOURLAY, WINTER & LEEMING, 188 Yonge street, Toronto.

BLACKSMITH SHOP FOR SALE, IN lively village; splendid business; excellent reasons for selling. C. SAUNDERS, Real Estate, etc., Burford, Ont.

WINDMILL (WHEEL and 50 FOOT GALvanized tower) complete as it stands, Brantford make, will take $75 cash before taking away. R. S. MARTIN, Hamilton, Ont.

Books, Cards, &c.

YOUR NAME IN GOLD ON TWELVE beautiful Xmas and New Year postcards for 25c. NORMAN PEEL, Mfg., London, Ont.

POSTCARDS — 20 DIFFERENT COLORed—flowers, scenery, comics, etc., 20c. A RICE, Granby, Que.

FOR SALE — THE ENCYCLOPAEDIA Britannica, ninth edition, 24 vols., and index; also oak revolving case for same; good condition; cost new $160; state offer. ERIC R. McCUTCHEON, Black Hawk, Ont.

SONG BOOK — 150 OLD TIME SONGS, with words and music, 10c. A RICE, Granby, Que.

COINS AND STAMPS, ALL NATIONS, revenues, small dealers supplied. W. H. MYERS, Gordon Bay, Ont.

10 LOVELY SOUVENIR CARDS; COLORed Views, with 10 Coupons, 15 cents. Return one Coupon and you get 10 more Cards, FREE. BEERWORTH CO., Stanstead, Que.

FIFTEEN CHRISTMAS POSTALS, EMbossed, Jewelled, etc., only 25c. Send for big sample package, all kinds, only 50c, and double your money. G. P. LeGRAND, New Carlisle, Que.

SCRAP PICTURES, EMBOSSED FLOWers, etc., with greetings; 25 assorted, 10c. A. RICE, Granby, Que.

ON RECEIPT OF 12 CENTS IN STAMPS we will send to any address, eleven new colored post cards of Halifax, N.S., assorted. Address, POST CARD EXCHANGE, P.O. Box 225, Halifax, N.S.

10 ELEGANT SOUVENIR POST CARDS; all different views, with 10 coupons, 10 cents. Return the coupon, you get 10 Cards FREE. BEERWORTH CO., Stanstead, Que.

RAZOR STEEL SAWS

SECRET-TEMPER CROSS-CUT

FOR FARMERS

We take pleasure in offering to the public a saw manufactured of the finest quality of steel, and a temper which toughens and refines the steel, gives a keener cutting edge, and holds it longer than by any process known. A saw, to cut fast, 'must hold a keen, cutting edge.'

This secret process of temper is known and used only by ourselves.

These saws are elliptic ground thin back, requiring less set than any saw now made, perfect taper from tooth to back.

Now, we ask you, when you go to buy a saw, to ask for the Maple Leaf, Razor Steel, Secret Temper Saw, and if you are told that some other saw is as good, ask your merchant to let you take them both home and try them, and keep the one you like best.

Silver steel is no longer a guarantee of quality, as some of the poorest steel made is now branded silver steel. We have the sole right for the 'Razor Steel' brand.

It does not pay to buy a saw for one dollar less and lose 25 cents per day in labor. Your saw must hold a keen edge to do a large day's work.

Thousands of these saws are shipped to the United States and sold at a higher price than the best American saws.

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY

SHURLY & DIETRICH,

Maple Leaf Saw Works, Galt, Ont.

FAVORABLY KNOWN SINCE 1826. BELLS. HAVE FURNISHED 50,000 CHURCH, SCHOOL & OTHER PUREST, BEST, GENUINE BELL-METAL CHIMES, Etc. CATALOGUE & PRICES FREE. MENEELY & CO., WATERVLIET, N.Y.

CANADIAN CHICKENS WANTED.

There is every indication that British importers will look to Canada to supply them with larger shipments of chickens next season. The best time to send this class of poultry,' says Mr. J. B. Jackson, the Commercial Agent, 'is between March and June, as this is the period when they are most in demand and fetch the highest prices. Here it is necessary to point out that appearance is everything, and anything that can be done to make them arrive in a first-class condition is an advantage. In the packing it is advocated that 12 birds should be put up in a case, positions alternately reversed and with a piece of grease-proof paper wrapped round each, and in turn a larger piece laid all round the inside of the box. Another important point, too, is the grading. Birds of equal size and quality should be packed together, and, on the outside of each case, should be marked the gross and net weights. Supposing, for example, the birds are graded into 1, 2 and 3 qualities. Class 1 will, perhaps, average from 42 to 48 pounds; class 2 from 32 to 38 pounds, and class 3 will be composed of any mixed weights below class 2.

MEN WANTED AT ONCE on salary and expenses. One good man in each locality with rig or capable of handling horses to advertise and introduce our guaranteed stock and poultry specialties. No experience necessary; we lay out your work for you. $25 a week and expenses. Position permanent. Write W. A. JENKINS Manufacturing Co., London, Ont

BOYS WANTED

to sell the Xmas Number of the 'Canadian Pictorial.' Outfit free. Splendid thing; sells at sight—large money profits earned in a single evening. Watches, etc., free for selling only a few copies of the Xmas 'Pictorial.' Tell your friends to hurry, as we expect to sell the entire output in the record time of six days. Ready immediately. THE 'PICTORIAL' PUBLISHING COMPANY ('Witness' Building), 142 St. Peter street, corner of Craig street, Montreal.

Business Chances.

HALF INTEREST IN UP-TO-DATE Business and Shorthand College. Best eight in City of Ottawa; fine prestige; splendid opportunity for the right party. Apply by confidential letter to MR. STENOGRAPHER, P.O. Box 2234, Montreal.

FOR SALE, IN THRIVING TOWN OF Lamont, good butcher business, creamery and grain crusher, combined; also, one hundred and ninety acres of land adjoining town, fenced, and sixty acres, broken. Will sell all or part, or half interest in all. Apply Box 102, Lamont, Alta.

Dogs For Sale.

GREAT DANE PUPS FROM THOROUGHbred champion stock, registered; satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded; prices $10 and $15 each; express paid in Ontario. C. G. EISELL, 17 London Road, Guelph.

Miscellaneous.

POCKET CAMERAS, WITH COMPLETE outfit and directions, 75c prepaid. GEORGE GRATTAN, New Glasgow, Que.

FOX AND MINK TRAPPERS—I TEACH you how to trap absolutely free (8 secrets); no fake. I buy the fur. I supply guns, traps, etc. I want 80,000 skins. Enclose stamp for price list and free methods. E. W. DOUGLASS, Stanley, N.B.

25 ENVELOPES PRINTED WITH Return name and address on corner, postpaid, 15c. Samples free. W. HOWIE, Printer, Beebe Plain Que.

(For late Classified Ads See Page 24.)

A NEW REMEDY FOR SAN JOSE SCALE

Bulletin No. 49 of the Storrs Experiment Station by C. D. Jarvis, treats of a new remedy for the San Jose scale. The lime-sulphur wash, which for a number of years, has been considered the standard remedy, has many undesirable qualities. It is corrosive to man, to horses, and to spraying apparatus; its preparation requires care, time and an elaborate outfit; it must be applied while warm, and if applied in the fall frequently causes injury to the trees.

The various proprietary remedies or so-called 'soluble oils' on the market have been thoroughly tested and favorably reported upon by several experiment stations and prominent fruit growers. The cost of these preparations, however, makes their use almost prohibitive for commercial orchardists. These soluble oils are concentrated petroleum emulsions, made by a process known only to the manufacturers, and are the outcome of the strong demand for an efficient scale remedy that may be more conveniently prepared and less offensive to handle.

The Storrs Experiment Station, in the bulletin referred to describes a method of preparing a 'soluble oil,' which after one year's observation, shows signs of becoming a very efficient and convenient remedy. Messrs. J. H. Hale, of South Glastonbury, and Barnes Brothers, of Yalesville, who tested it in an experimental way last year, report favorable results. The formula, which consists of two parts, follows:—

THE EMULSIFIER.

Carbolic acid (crude liquid 100 percent)..	2 quarts
Fish oil (pure Menhaden or whale oil)	2½ quarts
Caustic potash (granulated)..	1 pound

Heat to 300 degrees F., remove from the fire and immediately add:

Kerosene	3½ quarts
Water..	5½ quarts

Very serious difficulty has been experienced in getting materials of the proper grade. This is especially true with regard to the local dealers who are not familiar with the requirements, and who are likely to substitute 'something just as good.'

The emulsifier may be made up in any quantity and kept indefinitely. The cooking is best done in an iron kettle equipped with a cover and so arranged that it can be readily removed from the fire. The mixture being inflammable, it is unsafe to do the cooking near a building.

THE COMPLETE SOLUBLE OIL.

Water	1 part
Emulsifier..	8 parts
Crude petroleum..	18 parts
Rosin oil..	4 parts

This part of the formula may be made up at any time without heat. The materials should be added separately and in the order named.

By securing the materials in large quantities the complete 'soluble oil' may be made up for 16 to 18 cents per gallon. If diluted with 15 parts water, as is recommended, the spray mixture costs slightly over one cent per gallon. The lime-sulphur wash costs, including labor and fuel, at least one and one-half cents per gallon and the commercial soluble oils cost, depending upon the amount of dilution, from two and one-half to three and one-half cents per gallon.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.

After a thorough stirring, take one part of the 'soluble oil' to fifteen parts of water. Before mixing up large quantities, pour a few drops in a glass of water to see if it mixes. If it has been properly made the mixture will form a milky emulsion without any free oil on the surface. When satisfied that it will readily mix or 'emulsify' a convenient way is to pour three gallons of the soluble oil into a fifty-gallon spray barrel and fill the barrel with water.

Thoroughness of application is of utmost importance. Badly infested orchards should receive two applications, one in the fall and the other in the early spring. As a regular practice, however, one application, just after the leaves drop in the fall, should keep the insect in check.

Where the leaf curl is prevalent in peach orchards the oil spray in the fall may be supplemented by a spring application of lime and sulphur. A finer nozzle should be used for the oil than for the lime-sulphur wash. In this way more thorough and more economical work may be done. Because of its greater spreading action and of its adaptability to a finer nozzle, one gallon of oil emulsion will go as far as one and one-half gallons of the lime-sulphur wash.

Complete information is given in the bulletin regarding the source and cost of materials, the preparation of the 'soluble oil,' the necessary precautions and the time and method of application.

The bulletin will be sent free upon request by addressing the Storrs Experiment Station, Storrs, Connecticut.

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN RECORD.

Great records are being made by Holstein-Friesian cows. It is worthy of note that these records are accepted as true ones. They are made in a way to command attention and to compel belief. The result is that the black and white cows are growing in favor. The Holstein-Friesian breeders publish no guesswork records, no private records, and no semi-official records. They put their cows into the hands of experts who have no other interest in them than the accurate recording of what they do in the way of producing milk. They are building a solid basis for the great extension of their great breed.—'New York Farmer.'

Wanted.

WANTED, TO PURCHASE, AN OLD Grandfather's Clock; must be in perfect order. Give full particulars and description. R.M., 'Witness' Office, Montreal.

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.'

'Gather the siller, mon, gather the siller
Frae rich man, an' poor man, frae merchant an' miller,
An' ne'er fash yer thumb about lowness an' meanness;
If the bawbees come in, they keep aff a' uncleanness
Nay mair, mak' ye welcome to statesman an' student,
Ay, even the priest, mon, will say that ye're prudent
Siller covers your faults wi' a sweet-smelling savor,
'Tis the "open sesame" to greatness an' favor,
So gather the siller, mon, gather the siller.'

The first heavy snowfall that covers the ground often finds a scant welcome, and I was not at all surprised to see, at a glance, that the 'Stranger' looked glum, as he stamped the clinging white frozen water from his boots, and sat down by my fireside, where the root of an old tree sizzled cheerlessly as if loth to burn.

I knew a growl was not far off. 'Great country, infernal cold,' he muttered, and when I expostulated against such strong language, he avowed that it was 'internal' he meant, for the other word suggested warmth.

Just now I have sympathy for the Stranger, some of his little ventures on the stock market having 'slumped' (I believe that is the favorite word), and he is a cross, whether a bull or a bear.

It is no comfort to tell him these losses are only on paper and will right themselves; he has become tainted by the get-rich-quick disease, and is not content with the small sums in addition made by slower methods.

I reproached him a little for such devotion to mammon, when he turned around and quoted the lines at the head of this column, that forms part of what was a star recitation thirty years ago. Then with dramatic force he gave the lines from King Lear:

'Through tattered clothes, small vices do appear
Robes and furred gowns hide all. Plate sin with gold
And the strong lance of justice hurtless breaks,
Arm it with rags, a pigmy's straw doth pierce it.'

'That might be in Shakespeare's time,' I said, 'but the world moves towards enlightenment and humanity. Men and women who have wealth know that they are only stewards of the Lord, accountable to Him for their hoarding or spending.

'And the world does not judge them so much by their "siller" as by the use they make of it. There is something demoralizing in hoarding money, for money's sake, or for self gratification, but the broader outlook of our day inclines to the deeds of philanthropy that can endow colleges, build church, found libraries, or give to settlement and other needs, and though we may not always approve their methods, we know it is working for the common good.'

'I have put a good many bricks in churches,' he said, gruffly, 'but they brought no dividends.'

'Oh, yes, they did,' I remarked. 'It gave you an opportunity to do good; one must not neglect chances, and you know in Murray's guide book it says to the traveller: "It is certain that you are in this place now; it is not certain you may have this opportunity again."'

AN ATMOSPHERE.

Several correspondents, while writing pleasant letters have no particular question to ask, but just want to say that they love plants and flowers, but can never raise them on account of the gas and coal.'

When I read this my thoughts always revert to the human plants that have to live in such an atmosphere, for if the airtight stove burns out all the vital part of the air so that healthy plants drop their leaves it is a sure sign that the air needs reforming.

There is no reason for plants turning pale, and become long jointed and spindling, and if such a state of things exists it is a sign that there is a lack of vitality sufficient to affect human beings living there.

Open the windows whenever possible, and let in the outside air to purify and cleanse; give a little time to sponging and syringing the leaves, so as to free the little green pores from dust.

Follow Nature and imitate the gentle dew that lies glistening upon the leaves every morning. Plants are nearer in our relation to health and vigor than we realize, for not only do they impart a cheerful air to the room, but there is an exhalation from them that is a corrective, and purifies the atmosphere.

PLUM DISEASES.

F.E.—Your description of the disease that has attacked your plum trees, is 'black knot,' one of the most troublesome of all the diseases, and difficult to eradicate, for if allowed to spread, it will prove fatal to the trees.

The swellings upon the trunks and the branches must be all promptly cut away on the first appearance of these knots, taking care to remove at least a foot below the swelling.

Bordeaux mixture is said to be useful during the season, but the cutting and burning of diseased branches is the safest remedy.

LILIES FOR EASTER BLOOMING.

Mrs. R.—To have your lily bulbs blossom by Easter you must pot them at once, for it will require four or five months for the flowers to grow and develop in ordinary windows.

Given a pot with plenty of room for the size of the bulb, see that the bottom layer is of broken pots to cover the drainage hole, then fill the pot about two-thirds full of good garden soil, taking care that no rich heating materials come in contact with the bulb.

Set the bulb in the centre, and fill around with the soil, so that the rootlets sent out will be nourished.

Set in a cool dark place, and allow plenty of time for roots to develop, allow them to remain until the pale, green shoots begin to push their way through the soil: After this they can be brought to the window garden and shaded for a few days until accustomed to the sunlight.

As the stalks develop fill fresh soil very carefully about them, leaving only sufficient space on top for watering.

Steady development is of special importance, and any neglect is sure to retard growth, and lessen the chances of Easter flowers.

Slightly warm water should be used, not in dribblets, but plentiful, pouring it around the edge of the pots, and not over the bulb.

The lily seems a fitting emblem for the season of the Resurrection, glistening, as it does, in its white purity, and being the flower to which our Saviour seemed to return for a symbol during his life with the lilies of the field.

THE CARNATION RUST.

Ella.—The only time you can cut off the tops of Carnations is during vigorous growth. The result will then be to make them stocky.

As for the rust you mention it is a disease of fungus origin and will soon destroy a plant.

Bordeaux mixture is of advantage in the early stages, but if the plant is badly affected it is better to burn it, in order to prevent the infection of other plants with the disease. It is difficult to tell the cause of the trouble.

RUBBER PLANT.

E.N.—It seems as if you expect too much from your rubber plant for the winter is its time for rest and at that season it requires but little water, as it is not making much actual growth.

Many handsome plants are destroyed by over-watering in too large a pot, and with a lack of warmth that it requires to be in its natural element even when in a dormant state. Water till the days grow longer, then put on fresh top soil and let it have some sunshine.

SCALE ON PALM.

M.M. has a plant of the Latania Borbonica variety which is a dozen years old and only lately has developed 'scale.' It is a pity to neglect such a plant, so try making a solution of one tablespoonful of kerosene oil, two of sour milk, and when these ingredients are mixed together add nine of water, and wash the leaves, stems and ribs—rubbing lightly but thoroughly. Rinse well with clean water and the scale will disappear, especialy if you can give a forceful stream over the leaves.

TRENCHING.

E.R.S.—What your garden needs is trenching if it is too small to be entered with a plough. The work is done by breaking up the soil two spades deep. In all lands that have a dry hard subsoil it is almost necessary to practice trenching if the best results are to be obtained; and this is particularly true where such deep-rooted plants as beets, parsnips and other root crops are desired. It is the hardest land that needs subsoiling, and where the area is small the work can be thoroughly done with a spade.

BULBS IN THE BACK YARD.

Eliza.—You say your backyard is not so fortunate as to have leaves, and ask what you can do to cover the bulbs planted there?

The purpose of winter protection is not so much to prevent freezing as it is to keep the ground from thawing after winter sets in for it is this sudden transition that does injury.

You can surely get some old baskets—flatten them as much as possible, and fasten firmly with stones around them—they are good covering for bulbs at any time, much better than matting, which is often too close.

Let the yard be well cleared up, for it it is left unsightly, it is an eyesore when a thaw comes and the snow melts away.

You do not mention the size of bulb bed so it is not easy to determine whether a few old baskets will suffice for covering, or if it is necessary to procure some clean straw for the purpose. If planted deep enough, and if snow gathers in the yard, they will be very likely to lie snug and warm till spring without any other protection.

WINDOW GARDEN REMINDERS.

In the window garden it is possible that insects may be already causing trouble. It is a good plan to fight green fly by putting tobacco stems around the plants, and also to apply the liquid form of steeped and strained tobacco. Dormant plants should be allowed to rest and gloxinias and tuberous begonia dried off in the pots and set away in some dark place where they can be free from frost leaving them undisturbed until spring.

Fuchsias and other flowering plants that have done blooming can be kept in pots in an ordinary cellar, watering occasionally. When the weather is fine let the plants have fresh air, for they are better to be kept free of too much artificial heat, because Chrysanthemums and others in bloom will continue longer if kept moderately cool.

Keep the foliage clean and bring the Calla to warmth and light.

Let bulbs that are well rooted be brought to the sunny window, but not given too much heat. They can be watered, especially the hyacinths, taking care not to apply water directly over the bulb.

Out of doors there is draining and ditching, and the object of this is that all parts of garden and field became ready at the same time, the depth of soil is increased thereby and the roots of plants have more room. Well drained land can be worked many days earlier than undrained in spring, at which time manuring and fertilizers are more easily appropriated.

It is not generally understood that seed germinates more quickly in land that is thoroughly drained.

RURAL INQUIRIES

SALT FOR HOGS.

A.J.M.—I have seen it stated that salt is not good for hogs. Please give me your opinion as to this. Ans.—Although a very small quantity of salt may be supplied, it is the general practice not to give salt to hogs. It is found that salt in any quantity does not agree with them. They get practically all the salt they want in their ordinary food, and no addition is needed.

CRIB-BITING.

D.M.—What condition of health causes a horse to eat the woodwork of his manger and eat box, and what is the cure? Ans.—The habit of crib biting is doubly injurious. The horse not only breaks its teeth, but is often affected by colic—crib-biters' colic—which is caused by the sucking in of air. Naturally the loss of teeth and saliva impairs digestion. It sometimes happens that a horse acquires the habit out of pure mischievousness, and is not a 'wind-sucker.' The remedy for the vice is to use iron stable fittings; also to construct a manger which, when not in use, can be turned into a recess in the wall. A muzzle or spiked neck strap is also useful. With regard to food, concentrated digestible varieties are recommended; chalk, potash, soda, ammonia and other antacids, and an occasional laxative relieve the indigestion from which crib-biters usually suffer. If you have any other horses, separate the crib-biter from them, as they imitate and acquire the habit.

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THE PUBLISHERS.

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QUESTIONS & ANSWERS.

[We invite questions on all possible subjects of general interest, to which we shall do our best to obtain correct answers, and shall insert such queries and replies as we can make room for. This must not be used, however, as an advertising column or as an enquiry bureau for matters not of public interest. Every query must be accompanied with the name and postal address of the sender, and no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.]

GENERAL.

SONG WANTED.

D.A.L. asks if any one can give the words of 'The Little Old Log Cabin by the Stream.'

A RILEY POEM.

J.R., Fergusile, Ont.—Could you please mention the author, and give the words of 'That Old Sweetheart of Mine?' Ans.—James Whitcombe Riley is the author. We are sorry it is too long to reprint.

SPORTING MAGAZINE.

D.A.L., Sparta.—Will you kindly tell me the names of some of the best sporting papers or magazines, Canadian or American publishers?' Ans.—'Recreation,' 'Outing,' and 'Sporting Times,' published in New York; also 'Rod and Gun,' published in Woodstock, Ont.

INLAND REVENUE.

Old Subscriber.—Please say by what amount the revenue of Canada is increased owing to licensed hotels; also what amount is spent annually on liquor. Ans.—The control of the liquor traffic in each province is in the hands of the Provincial Governments, and the revenue from hotel licenses is collected by the province. The Dominion revenue receives customs and excise duty on spirits imported or manufactured. In 1905, the last date for which figures are to hand, the excise and other revenues from what is classed as 'spirits' amounted to $5,950,632. This does not include malt liquors. The Royal Commission placed the amount spent for liquor in Canada annually at about forty million dollars; and estimated that the Dominion revenue was increased by about eight millions.

'THE OLD MAN'S COMFORTS.'

W.M.J.—Can you give me the title and words, also say who is the author of the poem beginning:

'You are old, Father William,' the young man cried,
'The few locks that are left you are grey.'

Ans.—The poem was written by Robert Southey about the year 1799. It has the somewhat lengthy title: 'The old man's comforts, and how he gained them.'

'You are old, Father William,' the young man cried;
'The few locks which are left you are grey;
You are hale, Father William,—a hearty old man,
Now tell me the reason, I pray.'

'In the days of my youth,' Father William replied,
'I remembered that youth would fly fast;
And abused not my health and my vigor at first,
That I never might need them at last.'

You are old, Father William,' the young man cried,
And pleasures with youth pass away;
And yet you lament not the days that are gone;
Now tell me the reason, I pray.'

'In the days of my youth,' Father William replied,
'I remembered that youth could not last;
I thought of the future, whatever I did,
That I never might grieve for the past.'

'You are old, Father William, the young man cried,
'And life must be hastening away;
You are cheerful, and love to converse upon death:
Now tell me the reason, I pray.'

'I am cheerful, young man,' Father William replied;
Let the cause thy attention engage:
In the days of my youth, I remembered my God,
And he hath not forgotten my age.'

The parody by Lewis Carroll (the Rev. C. L. Dodgson), in 'Alice in Wonderland' is better known than the original:

'You are old, Father William,' the young man said,
'And your hair has become very white;
And yet you incessantly stand on your head—
Do you think at your age, it is right?'

'In my youth,' Father William replied to his son,
'I feared it might injure the brain,
But, now that I'm perfectly sure I have none,
Why, I do it again and again,' etc.

TEACHING IN THE WEST.

A.S., Quebec Province.—1. In what part of the Canadian West are teachers in demand? How are the schools graded? What salaries do teachers receive for various departments? To whom could one apply for a position? Ans.—Education is receiving much attention in Manitoba and the Western Provinces, and the school system is a good one. Even in the newest sections, when a teacher is required, the demand is for a well qualified person. When there is a scarcity of teachers, it is naturally in the newer parts of the country; in most of the towns and villages there are usually plenty of applications when there is a vacancy. In country districts the schools are mostly ungraded, that is, one teacher has all classes. In schools in Manitoba towns, there are usually three or more teachers, for the junior, intermediate and senior classes, the last frequently doing High School work. The schools in the cities and largest towns have a thorough classification. The salaries vary in different places, and according to circumstances. In an intermediate school, $400 to $490 for the junior grade, $550 to $600 for the intermediate, and from $750 upwards for the advanced classes, would probably be about the average. The teachers are appointed by the respective school boards. Unless you are a university graduate, or possess certain other special qualifications, you would be required to pass the usual examinations before being admitted to teach in the Western provinces. Write to the Department of Education, Winnipeg, Man.; Regina, Sask., or Edmonton, Alta., for copy of rules and regulations.

To keep the plague of rabbits from destroying the pastoral industries of Australia, 16,152 miles of public and private rabbit-netted fences have been erected, at a cost of eight hundred thousand pounds. Queensland alone spends forty thousand pounds a year in erecting and maintaining fences to keep out 'bunny.'

LEGAL.

(ONTARIO.)

TITLE TO LAND.

D.E.F.—A man offers for sale land near Regina, Sask. The registrar there informs me that there are no instruments registered in that office mentioning above land. 1. Can the land belong to any one and it not be recorded in registry office? 2. How can I find out who is the real owner? 3. What will the information likely cost? Ans. 1. Yes. 2. By employing a solicitor to investigate the title. 3. It is impossible to estimate same with any reasonable degree of accuracy.

A GUESSING CONTEST.

———, Ont.—A merchant has a bottle of beans in his store. For every dollar's worth of goods any one buys in this store he is entitled to a guess as to the number of beans in said bottle. Names and numbers are recorded, and at the end of a certain period the one who comes nearest the number of beans in the bottle receives a watch. Is this gambling? Whether or not I fear it leads the young astray by cultivating the gambling spirit. How should a citizen proceed in such a case? Ans.—We cannot see that it is gambling in the sense that it renders any participant liable to successful criminal or quasi-criminal prosecution.

MEDICAL.

[Letters for this department should be addressed 'Medical Editor 'Witness,' Montreal.' Should a subscriber ask any question which is not suitable for publication, a reply will be sent by mail if a stamped addressed envelope and $1, physician's fee, be enclosed with such question.]

SICKNESS.

'Mary' is a married woman, aged sixty years. She suffers at times from the following symptoms: An intense sick feeling, not a nausea, but more like a profound disgust or horror; this lasts a moment or two and then she gets into a burning fever which lasts perhaps a few minutes. These attacks may come on several times a day, then, for days she will not be troubled. Her digestion is good and the bowels are regular. She is, however, bothered with gas on the stomach. The diet is plain. Ans.—So far as I can judge, from your account and without seeing you, I should think that you are very much 'run down' and are weakly. Probably you are overworking. Try and get a holiday, and go away for a change. Take nine hours in bed and lie down for an hour after dinner. Avoid all causes of worry and excitement. Take a short walk in the open air daily. If you are pale, try Blaud's pills for three or four weeks.

INDIGESTION.

'Subscriber's Daughter' has been troubled for some time with indigestion and sour stomach. She suffers no pain, but is distressed with belching of gas. The stomach and bowels feel distended. She eats very plain food and is bothered with constipation and mucus. Asks what diet and medicine would be best, and if charcoal is injurious. Ans.—It may be that sweetstuffs enter too much into your dietary. You had better not eat candy, and take sugar, preserved fruits and such things in great moderation, if at all. Eat slowly and take your meals at regular hours. If the teeth are defective get them attended to by a dentist. Be sure to chew your food well. Avoid all rich foods, pastry and nuts. Get some aromatic cascara and take ten or fifteen drops three times a day after meals. Take just enough to give you one motion a day. Cascara is the best thing to use as it is a tonic to the bowel. It is best taken in small doses after meals. Take regular exercise daily, out of doors. Limit yourself to one cupful of liquid at each meal. Take a small glassful of cold water immediately on rising. Take, also, a glassful of water two hours after each meal. It is best not to use water too cold and never hot. Take it with the chill off. Charcoal is not injurious, but is not likely to do much good unless excessive fermentation is going on in the stomach.

CHILBLAINS.

'Old Subscriber' has a daughter going to school. She has something like chilblains in her feet. This comes on with the first cold, usually on the heel. It begins with the formation of a hard inflamed lump which, after a time, breaks in the centre and discharges a little, leaving a small hole. It keeps sore for quite a while and prevents her wearing a boot. Ans.—It is quite likely that the trouble is chilblain. This is found usually in those who suffer from cold feet and who have a poor circulation. The habit of warming the feet when they are cold at a fire or with a hot water bottle is responsible for the trouble in some cases. Let her wear heavy woollen stockings, two pairs at once if necessary, and moccasins. The feet should be bathed night and morning with equal parts of methylated spirits and water. When the lumps are beginning paint them over with tincture of iodine. Be sure she is always warmly clad and well fed with nourishing food. Exercise will be advantageous. When the lumps break, bathe in warm water to which you have added a little carbolic acid. One drachm of the acid to a quart of water will be about the right proportion. Give her codliver oil this winter.

PAIN IN BACK.

B.F.H., Ont., is sixty-five years of age. He suffers all the time from pain in the back and groin, and constipation. Has occasional headaches. Has had his urine analyzed. The first analysis gave an excess of uric acid, a trace of albumin, some casts and bile pigment. Has been told he was on the verge of Bright's disease. Later analysis showed that albumin, bile pigment, and uric acid were not present. Wishes to know what the findings indicate. Ans.—The presence of bile pigment would indicate that there was some obstruction in the bile passages, perhaps in the liver itself or in the ducts leading from it. If the skin and mucous membranes are not jaundiced it is probably of no particular moment. The other elements, albumin and casts, are quite compatible with a a chronic form of Bright's disease, which is met with in elderly people. But, I should say, a weak heart would give precisely the same analysis, without the kidneys being seriously damaged at all.

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Canadian Pictorial

SECOND ANNUAL CHRISTMAS NUMBER

The Greatest Christmas Number Value Ever Offered in Canada.

Brown **PICTURES!** Black **PICTURES!** Blue **PICTURES!**

Many Christmas fancies and features IN COLORS.

ONLY TEN CENTS.

Edition Limited

The Christmas Number edition is limited by the full capacity of our presses, and will run far short of the demand.

Newsdealers Disappointed

Already we have had to cut down newsdealers' orders to a minimum to their great disappointment. But we must have enough to supply all our regular subscribers.

Two Gift Copies Free

Annual Subscribers remitting One Dollar for a year's subscription are entitled (according to the offer published some time ago) to order copies of this Christmas number sent to each of two of their friends, free of charge, providing the two extra names for **GIFT COPIES** of the Christmas number be sent in with the subscription, and providing also that the subscription be remitted without undue delay.

It is largely because of this offer made first some time ago that we are now compelled to limit orders from the news companies and dealers.

Wonderful Development

Starting hardly more than a year ago with a small twenty-four page magazine the 'Canadian Pictorial' simply **bounded into popular favor.** For only one dollar a year, ten cents a copy, it gives the best features of 'Collier's', namely the fine pictures of news events and current interests and adds to that the best features of any woman's journal, namely the fashion hints and patterns, and the whole is printed on most expensive enamelled paper with the best possible ink. It is a dainty thing to have on the sitting room table and will interest visiting friends greatly.

Indeed the circulation has grown so fast that our large edition of over 20,000 copies will not supply the demand for this coming issue. We would print more if our presses would turn them out. An

Enlarged Equipment

will soon be imperative, and we are already planning for it so that we will not again have to reduce the agents and dealers supplies.

Subscribers should remit at once and so save disappointment.
Your friends will enjoy the Christmas Number greatly.
Kindly make the offer known.
A year's subscription to the 'Canadian Pictorial' is one of the best Christmas presents you can make to any home. It interests every member of the family

CLUB OFFERS { **The 'Canadian Pictorial'** And the 'Montreal Weekly Witness and Canadian Homestead,' only **$1.35** a year. And 'World Wide,' a literary compendium of the best articles and cartoons carefully selected from the leading British and American publications (weekly at $1.50 a year) both for only .. .. ..**$1.85** a year.

BOYS—A SNAP!

wanted everywhere to sell the 'Pictorial' regularly for handsome cash profits or premiums. If you sell only 25 you get a first-class Watch, and Chain, Cameras, Knives, Fountain Pens, etc., many of the things a boy longs for may be earned in the same way.

The popularity of the 'Pictorial,' as shown above is such that it 'sells at sight.' A post-card will bring you full particulars.

The Pictorial Publishing Co.
142 St. Peter Street, Montreal.

Or JOHN DOUGALL & SON, 'Witness' Block, General Agents for the 'Canadian Pictorial.'

DEBAUCHING THE INDIANS.

Startling Disclosures of Disgusting Orgies at Kamsack, Keyes and Pelly.

THE DOMINION GOVERNMENT MAKE WHOLESALE CONVICTIONS.

Winnipeg, Nov. 27. — Unscrupulous whites, bad half-breeds, and Indians, in search of excitement, have been debauching the Indians on the reservations at Kamsack, Keyes and Pelly, forcing the Dominion Government to take action and institute wholesale prosecutions. Debaucheries have been indulged in which have left some participants lying in the bush in an incapacitated state for two days at a time. The Indian school was broken into and the occupants of one of the girls' dormitories have been made drunk and assaulted by a band of young roughs, and gambling and vice have been rampant at Kamsack where the Indians, white and half-breeds have indulged in wild and disgusting orgies.

WHOLESALE CONVICTIONS.

Winnipeg, Nov. 27. — Many arrests have been made in connection with the charges of debauching the Indians at Kamsack and other places, and the accused were brought to trial on Saturday last. Court was held at Kamsack, Mr. Blewett, Indian agent, and Mr. A. J. Funk, J.P., acting on the magistrate's bench.

Court lasted until 9 p.m., and list of convicted and fines imposed were as follows: — Isador Bourassa, half-breed, four months; Alexander Genalle, half-breed, three months; Francis Favelle, Indian, three months; Gilbert Lavright, Indian, three months; George Coldwell, Indian, three months; Charles Coldwell, Indian, three months; James Friday, Indian, suspended sentence; John Levright, Indian, suspended sentence; William H. Coté, $25 and costs; Dave Linguist, $50 and costs; Dave Torango, $25 and costs; Ed. Coté, $25 and costs; Louis Genelle, $25 and costs; J. A. Garrison White, $50 and costs; Thomas Levright, $50 and costs; Richard Paseley, insufficient evidence; S. Rattray, insufficient evidence; Robert Wassie, white, $50 and costs; Joe Baldhead, Indian, $75 and costs, and William Purser, Butcher, white, $200 and costs, on one count, three months without the option of a fine on another, and six months on another, costs in all cases amounted to $9.25.

Robt. Wassie ran a pool room at Kamsack, and while Indians gambled in that place playing pea-pool and poker, their wives carried on all kinds of immoral acts in the upstairs portion of the place. All the convictions were for gambling, supplying liquor to the Indians, Indians having liquor in their possession, and taking liquor into the reserves.

There were twenty more cases on the docket which should have been heard on Monday, and another grist of convictions have likely taken place, but the charges are of a more serious nature.

The men who entered the Indian school and interfered with the girls' there, obtained entrance through an upstairs window after 9 p.m., and are, therefore, guilty of burglary, which charge was laid. They will also be charged with criminal assault. Several liquor charges are also yet to be laid, and the round-up will be one of the largest ever made in the west. The result of the sittings of the court and the imprisonment of some of the chief offenders, it is thought, will put a stop to the disgraceful proceedings among the Indians who have, it is said, become quite wild. Stories of dances where the present immoralities were committed, were told in evidence while it was also discovered that some persons were engaged in the business of selling liquor at fabulous profits, one man making some $150 out of a very small amount of whiskey.

DIED AFTER A FUNERAL.

Alma, Ont., Nov. 26.—While on his way home after attending the funeral of the late J. E. Trask, George Miller, a stock buyer, of this place, was thrown from his buggy by running into another rig, owing to the dark night, and died this morning from the effects of the injuries received.

MR. LEMIEUX'S MISSION

ASSURED BY BARON HAYASHI THAT JAPAN IS PLANNING LIMITATION OF IMMIGRATION TO CANADA.

Tokio, Nov. 26.—The Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux, Canadian Postmaster-General and Minister of Labor, to-day had a conference lasting three hours with Baron Hayashi, Minister of Foreign Affairs, at which the emigration problem was discussed. It is understood that he received assurances that the Japanese Government is now engaged in planning the limitation of emigration to Canada.

The opinion is entertained here that after the return of Kieki Yiro Ishii, Chief of the Bureau of Commerce of the Foreign Office, the government will announce its decision to limit the emigration of all classes of Japanese to America, pending the adjustment of the existing differences. A meeting of the various emigration companies, at which the situation will be discussed, has been called to convene at the Chamber of Commerce on Tuesday, Dec. 3.

ENDS HER LIFE.

Winnipeg, Nov. 26.—Amy Proctor, an unfortunate woman, living on Albert street, tired of life, committed suicide tonight by drinking carbolic acid.

LITERARY REVIEW.

A SPORTSMAN'S ADVENTURE IN NEWFOUNDLAND.

'Newfoundland and its Untrodden Ways,' by J. G. Millais, F.Z.S. (Longmans and Co.), is a large and handsome volume illustrated with many fine colored plates and photogravures from sketches and photographs taken by the author.

It is first and foremost a hunter's book, dealing mainly with the natural history and the case of the wild animals and birds of Newfoundland, but in addition to this . . . . within the daily life of the people of that island and the Micmac Indians. . . . . 'Of the Micmacs, I have made a special study, for their numbers, distribution, mode of life, trapping areas, and characteristics seem to be as little known as when Cormack wrote in 1822.'

The author is specially qualified to write of life in the wilds of Newfoundland, for on his visit to the island the Bond Government gave him the special privilege of a natural history license, permitting him to go over any district, and many of the foremost residents of St. John's took an interest in his project and lent him all the aid in their power. The result is a standard work on the biological and geographical conditions of this little-known country. His first point, the extent of the island, is especially for the British public. The island is one-sixth larger than Ireland and comprises 42,000 square miles.

'In reality, Newfoundland is a most attractive place, with its thousand of lakes and pools, picturesque streams teeming with salmon, trout and ouananiche; great open moor sand marshes dotted with the ever-restless herds of caribou. A wild sea-coast inhabited by thousands of sea-birds, dense forests of varied and beautiful trees, all contribute to make the island one of the most delightful of all wild countries to the sportsman and lover of Nature.'

This great, untrodden wilderness lies but a few days' journey from Britain, and shortly the time will be reduced by half when the new line of steamships plies direct between Britain and St. John's.

His impression of the Capital is interesting.

'St. John's is a quiet old-world place, something between a Canadian town and a Norwegian fishing village. . . . . The whole atmosphere of the place is charming and without noise. They discourage the American spirit there, and the man who wants to hustle soon breaks his heart.'

Studies of Indian life and character, as well as studies in animal life, are interspersed throughout the book among thrilling tales of sport by forest, lake and river. The first tribe he notices are the predecessors of the Micmacs, the now extinct Beothicks. He quotes largely from Capt. R. Whitburne, who was in that country between 1582 and 1622. He describes them as 'a very ingenious and subtle kind of people, ... tractable when they have been gently and politicaly dealt withal, and they are a people that will seek to revenge any wrongs done to them.' In the strife with the encroaching white people the red men lost all. Not a man of the tribe now remains. W. G. Cormack, in 1828, was president of the Beothick Institution, formed too late to save this fine race from utter destruction. He describes at length their wigwams, their great deer fences and their mode of burial.

Later on, Mr. Millais speaks of the Micmacs, who are found in the Mount Cormack region. He tells of their curious method of hunting by calls or 'tolls,' by which they attract their prey, a different 'toll' for each animal, black fox, beaver, otter, etc. It is said that the Micmacs also are dying out, but he denies this fact. 'They are not dying out, but have left certain old stations, owing to the pressure of the white man and the exhaustion of the hunting grounds in the neighborhood of the coast and the railway.' Like all other Indians the Micmacs suffer from the greed of the white traders who ruin them with strong drink. 'The curse of the Indian is cheap rum and nearly all the young men drink hard when they get the opportunity.' They are excellent guides and packmen in the field. He gives a photograph of two young men smiling broadly after carrying a pack of a hundred and twenty pounds nearly all day.

It is as a sportsman's book, however, that this volume will win largest favor, The author puts love of the chase and of outdoor life into eager words.

'The centuries roll by, but our primal passions to chase and overcome the beasts of the field are just the same as when Fingal cried: "The desert is enough for me, with all its woods and deer." Getting a large rock between myself and the deer I found on peeping round the edge of a stone that I was within ninety yards. There was evidently no hurry, so I sat down and enjoyed my first view of one of the grandest beasts in existence feeding unconcernedly at a short distance. . . The grand old fellow came out of the forest with slow and dignified steps. He stood a moment haughtily surveying the open prospect before him, the sun shining on his splendid horns.'

Two caribou hunting expeditions are recorded—one up the Terra Nova River and Mollygojack Lake, the other up the Gander River. The spoils of both trips are shown in many fine photographs. At the end of the first he reports 'thirty-six days of the best sport and the very best of companions.' These are his two guides from St. Johns. From one, 'Little Bob Saunders,' he takes down a graphic account of seal hunting, which strongly impresses him.

'It takes real and solid courage to make a good seal hunter; not the somewhat theatrical bravery of the soldier who leads a forlorn hope, but the dogged three o'clock in the morning kind that takes things humbly and expects but little reward. The true story of the Newfoundland ice-fields is not, nor ever will be written, nor will the names of its many heroes be penned in the pages of an undying history, but in the minds of many to day who have taken part in that annual strife with the forces of Nature, there live scores of instances of marvellous courage and unselfish devotion.'

Whale hunting for fin-backs and blue whales, lobster spearing on the 'French Shore,' fox and bear hunting, all have their 'hunters' yarns.' Of the black bear he says:

'A few are killed by the Indians in the "deadfall," but bears are so cunning in Newfoundland that they are not often captured in this fashion. Their mischievous habit of wrecking a camp or tilt is well known, and few travellers in the interior have not suffered from their unwelcome visits.

'When the black bear enters a tilt or wigwam, it opens and scatters everything within, whilst it has a curious habit of never departing by the way of entry, preferring to scrape a hole in the side of the shelter by way of exit. Sometimes it tears the whole place to pieces out of pure wickedness. . . . . Charges by bears, described by youthful hunters with hair-raising sensationalism, are seldom charges at all, for the poor bear receiving the shot rushes madly in any direction, and in doing so it may run on the top of you.'

The last chapter, 'intended solely for the hunter and the naturalist,' is devoted to a description of the caribou and an account of its habits. The number in the island is variously estimated, from 100,000 to 250,000 with an annual increase of 10,000. The question of breeding reindeer and moose is raised by a reference to the coming winter's experiment with reindeer in Labrador. Mr. Millais recommends that these be kept in a corral and cared for till they become acclimatized, and also that the Indians be informed of their arrival that they may not be hunted too soon; then he considers that the experiment may meet with better success. The caribou themselves might afford good material for a similar experiment. This closes the long and delightful account of the 'reeving round considerable' of himself and guides in this paradise of the hunter and fisherman.

STORIES FOR YOUNG PEOPLE.

A book that will appeal, especially, to growing-up girls is 'The Lost Clue,' by Mrs. O. F. Walton. (Religious Tract Society, 6s.). This writer never fails to understand what her readers want, and in this instance has scored a fresh success. 'The Lost Clue' is romantic enough for the most sentimentally inclined. The hero is a handsome young captain who is suddenly left penniless by the failure and death of his supposed father. A mysteriously lost letter, which was to be given him after the old man's death, is found after the lapse of some time, and reveals to him that he is really of noble birth. After he has proved his worth in poverty, and obscurity, he is restored to wealth and position. The career of the heroine is equally romantic and equally illustrative of the good old rule, the simple plan, that 'it is well with the righteous.' The hero has to break to her widowed mother the sad news that her money, as well as his father's, has been swallowed up in a drowned mine. Marjorie is so brave and bright that she wins his heart. She takes a position as mother's help, and, of course, brings order and harmony out of confusion. While visiting a poor old woman who is dying, she obtains 'the lost clue,' the missing letter. The story ends 'Lord of Burleigh' fashion. She is not told of his rank till she is married and reaches her 'stately home,' when the climax is reached, 'and you are Lady Derwentwater.'

Rosa Nouchette Carey has published a new story, 'The Angel of Forgiveness.' (The Macmillan Co., of Canada, $1.25.) The plot is quite ambitious, involving a great deal of character study. The central figure is 'Githa,' or 'Gypsy,' a beautiful girl who is brought up by a fond father in the belief that her mother is dead. Two months of each year she spends in the country with 'Cousin Yvonne.' At seventeen years of age she learns that this is really her mother, who, when she was a little child, left her father's house, refusing to forgive a wrong he had done. In fulfilment of a dream in which the 'Angel of Forgiveness' appears to her, Githa devotes herself to bringing about a reconciliation. After vain efforts and much grieving, the parents are reconciled beside her sick bed. A double love story is interwoven with that of which 'Cousin Yvonne' is the chief interest. Her adopted daughter, a beautiful Irish girl, is beloved by the spoiled grandson of a great lady. She has chosen another wife for him, with the usual result. He is disowned and begins to carve out a future for himself, but the difficulty is conveniently disposed of by the other girl's being drowned in saving the life of a child. So the young couple are made happy. Githa herself falls in love with the widowed rector of the country parish. A perfect chorus of wedding bells brings the tale to a close.

'Polly Pat's Parish,' by Winifred Kirkland, (Henry Frowde, $1.00), is an American story after the type made popular by Kate Douglas Wiggin, Laura Richards, Amy Lefeuvre and others. It is really a children's story for grown-ups, at least the fine points are most likely to be appreciated by the older folk. Polly Pat, sixteen years old and original, sets to work to help her widowed father with his parish as well as to keep house and take care of a lively 'four-in-hand' of younger brothers and sisters. Her impulsiveness leads her into many mistakes, but endears her to the members of the two hostile factions in the parish. Polly and her father between them bring together the old town and the new, employers and employed, and end a serious strike. Strange to say, there is not a word of love-making in the story.

SEVERAL NOVELS.

The supply of fiction issuing from the press on both sides of the Atlantic shows no sign of lessening. Among this year's publications are an unusual number that touch on serious subjects in a reverent spirit.

'The Chateau by the Lake,' by Amy Lefeuvre (Hodder and Stoughton), has created a good deal of comment. Running through the whole romance and adventure of the story is a current of religious thought which sometimes seems to be introduced a little aggressively. The 'Chateau' is the centre of action,—a gloomy place with an evil name, set in the midst of the beauty of Swiss lake and mountain scenery. It is the scene of mystery and plot. Here an abducted child is hidden from his mother till he is rescued and left in the hands of English visitors to the country. Then the 'Chateau' is made accessible to the friends of the child's mother who has been in turn detained there by her enemies and the mystery is happily cleared away. In the meantime, the hero, is in active service in India and is wounded in an unfortunate expedition against a native chief. Through a misunderstanding concerning the lady of the 'Chateau,' his sweetheart who is on a visit to Switzerland becomes estranged just at the time of his disaster. In the end, of course, all is made right and the chime of wedding bells mingles with more solemn notes in the last chapter. Fine description and some good character-drawing add to the attractiveness of the story. This is the most ambitious work yet attempted by this bright and entertaining writer.

'The Vigil,' by Harold Begbie (Hodder and Stoughton paper covers), is a religious novel of more marked character. The working of the story depends entirely upon the religious development of the hero, the religion is not added to the story as in Miss Lefeuvre's book. There is a thread of romance interwoven here also but the romance is indistinguishable from the religious element. 'The Vigil' is kept by the heroine, Beatrice Haly, who has loved the clerical young hero from his boyhood, but whose calm, strong, self-reliant nature allows her to wait patiently till an answering love be developed in him. In the meantime, she follows his labors in London and afterwards in a terribly degraded factory town with unfailing devotion and helpfulness. In his enthusiasm for the Church Richard Rodwell fails to see the love which inspires all this devotion, till his eyes are opened in times of trouble. Then also he finds that devotion to the Church does not mean communion with Christ and falls into despair over the discovery that he lacks living faith and love. He wishes to resign his charge but is persuaded into remaining at his post by the assurance that in and through service he will find the Master. The tragedy of an explosion at the works accompanied by great suffering and loss of life finally takes him out of himself and brings him into the light. When he first realizes the love of Beatrice his enthusiasm has led him to a vow of celibacy. As his own love awakens and grows he combats what he considers a wrong sentiment. With the fuller awakening of his religious nature, however, comes also an entire change of attitude towards Beatrice, till her long 'Vigil' is rewarded by a love as strong and free as that by which itself was actuated. Besides Rodwell, and Beatrice who is rather an abstraction of calmness and strength than an imperfect human being, there are some striking characters. The Wild Master of 'the works,' Shorder, is quite out of the ordinary. He forms a strong contrast to the gentle brothers Barnaby, though like them he is powerfully influenced by Beatrice.

'The Man From Curdie's River,' by Donald McLean (Hodder & Stoughton), is another of the tales (so popular at present) with a clerical hero. The scene is in the bush country of eastern Australia. McCandlish, the missionary, begins life in a wild, drinking, dicing, horse-racing set. Through his mother's influence he is brought to a better mind and devotes himself with equal ardour to the work of the ministry. He is by turns the wild bush rider and the golden-mouthed orator in the backwoods church. Of course there is a woman in the case, even in the wilds of Australia. With the best intentions in the world she gets him into trouble. At her father's instance he is recalled by the mission committee just when he has obtained a hold over the wildest characters in the community. By his quiet acquiescence in this unjust recall he wins over his last foe, the old father, and there is a hint of a more satisfactory future for the youthful preacher.

Still another religious novel is 'A Shepherd of Kensington' (Hodder and Stoughton paper covers), by Margaret Baillie Saunders. A somewhat similar, development to that of Richard Rodwell takes place in the clergyman of the Kensington parish of St. Chad's. He is awakened from an unthinking satisfaction with his status in the church to wild unrest and conviction of human frailty. The story of a great wrong done by one woman to another, and of a tardy and gradual repentance for it leads the young cleric to an interest in the beautiful and gentle victim, and awakens a still warmer feeling. Through much tribulation the author of the wrong, the victim and the man who has attempted to act as go-between finally come into the Kingdom of peace and happiness. The writer maintains her plot with vigor throughout and introduces a very entertaining picture of feminine club life in London.

'The Persecuted,' by Fred Whishaw, (T. Werner Laurier, paper covers), deals, like the former work of this author, with life in Russia. His subject is the persecution of the Jews in that unhappy country. Avoiding, except by indirect reference, the greatest horrors of that persecution such as the Kishineff Massacres, the author aims to show that even the wealthy and cultured Jews are subject to constant ostracism and insult at the hands of military and official classes. The need of capital which the despised nation can supply leads to ostensible protection and respect, but the excesses of enthusiasts in Jew-baiting orgies are winked at by the authorities. One point is strongly emphasized, however. This is that St. Petersburg has less anti-Jewish feeling than in the South of Russia and in the secluded villages where fanatic priests stir up the ignorant peasants to acts of violence. The abortive 'pogrom' in the capital is very vividly described.

Of quite another type is a really pretty story, 'These Three,' by Mrs. Fred Reynolds, (Hodder and Stoughton, paper covers). It deals with the simple life of an upland farming district in English Lake-land. Three sisters of gentle birth, Faith, Hope and Charity, are left penniless on a farm which they are obliged to work themselves. Faith and Hope, the strong sisters, do the hard work, while Charity, the invalid, supplies the glamor of romance by a crude story she writes of gorgeous ladies and devoted knights in armor. The sisters are often helped by a neighbor, Luke Banks, at one time hired boy to the family in their days of plenty. The characters of Faith and Luke are the strong points of the book. Faith, plain, strong, unselfish, cheerfully taking the heavy end of everything with simple trust that God will supply all their need, is the inspiration of life to the faithful Luke. He, under his hodden grey and untutored speech, hides a truly knightly nature which is at last revealed to the sisters. Faith discovers at once Luke's devotion to herself and Hope's love for Luke. Her much tried strength sinks under the heavy strain of her hard life, and she lays down her work, leaving to Luke as a last request that he ask Hope to be his wife. Luke, faithful to the last, carries out her wish in his simple, straightforward way and is last seen with Hope, restored to happiness, as his bride, on his right arm and Charity leaning on his left.

A MEDLEY OF FAMOUS LETTERS.

A pretty book suitable for a gift is 'The Gentlest Art,' by E. V. Lucas, (The Macmillan Co. of Canada, $1.50). It contains 'a choice of letters by entertaining hands.' The long list of authors is as varied as notable. The first letter in the book is from Marjorie Fleming, Sir Walter's beloved little 'Pet Marjorie.'

'My Dear Isa:—I now sit down to answer all your kind and beloved letters which you was so good as to write to me. This is the first time I ever wrote a letter in my life. There are a great many girls in the Square and they cry out just like a pig when we are under the painful necessity of putting it to Death. . . . . This horrid fat simpleton (Miss Potune) says that my aunt is beautifull, which is intirely impossible, for that is not her nature.'

Lewis Carroll, Dean Swift, Charles Lamb, Charles Dickens, Jane Austen, Mrs. Carlyle, Lord Macaulay, Robert Louis Stevenson, Lord Nelson, Dr. Johnson, and Sir Walter Scott are but a few of the brilliant company represented. 'Dick Steele' closes a letter to his Prue before his marriage thus:—'Methinks I could write a volume to you, but all the language on earth would fail in saying how much and with what disinterested passion, I am yours, 'Richard Steele.'

The next year, after his marriage, he writes:—

Dear Prue,—I enclose five guineas but can't come home to dinner. Dear little woman, take care of thyself and eat and drink cheerfully, Richard Steele.

An example of postscripts is dated Circa, B.C., 1035. (David to Joab, sent by the hand of Uriah), 'Set ye Uriah the Hittite in the forefront of the hottest battle, and retire ye from him, that he may be smitten and die.'

The letters are classified under suggestive headings, 'With a Spice' for seven of Mrs. Carlyle's letters. 'The Grand Style' for Lord Chesterfield's, 'The Little Friends,' means letters about pets, and other subjects with 'Children and Grandfathers' Shadows.' Under this latter head is Sir Walter Scott's pathetic letter to Lockhart 'accepting the blow,' taking the liability for the debts of Ballantyne & Co. There is something for every mood, from grave to gay, from lively to severe.

ALSO RECEIVED.

'The Awakening of China,' by Marshall Broomhall, B.A. (London: Morgan & Scott. 'The Lady of the Decoration,' by Frances Little. (Toronto: The Musson Book Company, Limited.) The Union Prayer Meeting Helper, 1908. (New York and London: Funk & Wagnalls Co.) 'The Battle of the Bears,' by Egerton R. Young; 'Charactertistic Conversations of Curly Kate,' by E. M. Gardner. (Toronto: William Briggs. 'The Continent of Opportunity,' by Francis E. Clark, D.D., LL.D. (New York and Chicago: Fleming H. Revell Company.) 'Century Magazine,' 'Scribner's' (Christmas numbers).

LITERARY NOTES.

AFRICA.

The study of African wild life, 'With Flashlight and Rifle,' that gave Herr C. J. Schillings so enviable a reputation some short time back, is now followed by another book of much the same character, 'In Wildest Africa.' (London: Hutchinson & Co. It is superfluous to say that the camera's method of securing the representation of the animal at home is more lifelike than the gun's way of securing a stuffed skin for illustration, yet by so much do the illustrations of this book outclass the ordinary presentations of wild animals. Herr Schillings, of course, has to record some failures in his attempts to surprise an animal about its ordinary affairs, but his successes speak for themselves, and it is certain he did not lack of adventure in securing them. Then, too, he knows how to tell a good tale, and his translator, Mr. Frederic Whyte, has done good service in making this chronicle available in English.

Africa considered from the easy-going traveller's point of view may not be an entirely reliable record, but in his book, 'Across Wildest Africa' (Scribner's), Mr. A. Henry Savage Landor is not concerned with any reform question. He saw pretty much what he went to see, and as his journey was undertaken merely for a sudden whim, so he says, there was little likelihood that he would go into the darker questions likely to confront a more serious minded man. However, he has been quick to note the curious and interesting and the illustrations from photographs add much to his lively narrative.

No more genuinely thrilling hunting tale could well be told than is recounted by Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. Patterson, D.S.O., in 'The Man-Eaters of Tsavo, and Other East African Adventures.' (Macmillan.) The simple, straightforward language of the author is most suited to the tale he has to tell, and it surely needed nothing to add to its impressiveness. The story of the regular, relentless, silent visits of the two man-eating lions, raiding the construction camp at night, never twice in the same corner, and never without an awful success, leaves little surprise that even the hardiest became distinctly conscious of 'nerves.' The tracking down of the brutes by Colonel Patterson is a fitting close to a story of sustained interest. The introduction, or foreword, is by another mighty hunter, Frederick C. Selous.

FICTION.

There is distinctly a contribution to the delightfully queer feeling in which readers of ghost stories delight, in the volume of short stories by William Dean Howells, published under the title of 'Between the Dark and the Daylight' (Harpers. 'The Eidolons of Brooks Alford,' previously published, as were the others, in magazine form, is distinctly the most effective. The 'externated mental visions,' the unrealities sufficiently substantial to go as far as mirroring themselves on the panes of a car window as it speeds through the land at night, are companions to make the flesh creep. The other stories, on similar psychological lines, rather lack the strength of this but each is worthy of finding a place in the collection.

The latest novel by Anne Douglas Sedgwick, 'A Fountain Sealed' (New York: The Century Company), is the story of a heart tragedy of a very pitiful kind. The principal characters in the tale are two women, a mother and daughter, and the contrast of character, the daughter's cold selfishness against the yearning love and warm tenderness of the mother, is the main point of the story. The mother, having for reasons of conscience, lived apart from her husband, mother and child do not meet until the girl is grown and her heart preoccupied with love of the father, lately dead. There are, of course, other characters prominent in the tale, but these two hold the centre of the stage. The book is published in England under the title of 'Valerie Upton,' this being the name of the mother, who is evidently the heroine of the tale.

THE DOG.

Dog lovers will be pleased to hear of the publication by Cassell & Co. of 'The New Dog Book,' by Robert Leighton, and other authorities. It will be complete in twenty semi-monthly numbers, of which the first is already out. The plan is to trace the history of the dog from the earliest times up to the present day of his popularity and varied breeds, and also to suggest practical methods of treatment, both in health and sickness. It will be illustrated with twenty-one colored plates and several hundred further illustrations from photographs, etc.

For the dog in ill health P. S. King & Son, Westminster, publish a cheap and handy little volume in boards, 'My Dog Is Sick,' by 'Canis.' It is for the ordinary unskilled owner of a dog and the speedy relief of the suffering animal is the author's object. The symptoms, expressed in the simplest terms, are fully indexed at the back of the book, the remedies are for the great part of the most easily obtainable, and the directions are such as an intelligent boy might follow with success. The foreword indicates that Charles Edward Smith, B.Sc., is the original of 'Canis.'

PRESENT QUESTIONS.

The tremendous waste of valuable resources that has up to late years accompanied much of the world's activities, and indeed in many manufactures still goes on even unsuspected, may be somewhat realized from a perusal of 'The Chemistry of Commerce' (New York and London: Harper & Bros.), by Robert Kennedy Duncan, professor of chemistry at the University of Kansas. Certainly this is not work in an entirely new field, but it covers ground of so much practical importance that it deserves a good place with other prominent books on this subject. Posterity's claims, in spite of the Irishman's demands to know what posterity has done for us, deserve the attention here asked for them.

A series of articles by Charles E. Russell recently running in magazine form under the title 'Soldiers of the Common Good,' have now been published in book form as 'The Uprising of the Many' (Doubleday, Page & Co.). There is no mistaking the spirit of the articles from any misleading title, they are frankly socialistic in the advocacy of co-operation, public ownership, and reforms of like nature. There is useful reviewing of the position of such movements in other countries and a good supply of facts and figures, but necessarily Mr. Russell is not concerned to bring forward the arguments for the other side. He is too wholeheartedly given to the proof of his own contention.

'Well, not exactly, but a pretty fair attempt,' may be the verdict when, after having read the book one comes back to the title of 'Political Economy in a Nutshell,' by F. U. Laycock, LL.B. (London: Swan, Sonnenschein & Co.). Mr. Laycock aims to be plain and practical, but he has a large subject, and not all can be said in the limits he has set himself. However, it is good as far as it goes, and the ordinary man will understand what is being spoken about as the particular terminology is consistently avoided.

FOOD FOR THOUGHT.

A new edition of a book well worthy is published by Kegan Paul, Trench & Co., in Julia Wedgwood's study of 'The Moral Ideal: a Historic Study.' This was first published some twenty years ago, but in its present form is so revised as to be practically re-written. Its review of the ideals embodied in the various religions from early Egyptian records up to the present age of Christianity shows that indeed God has not left himself without a witness at any time. Such a claim as this: 'I have given bread to the hungry, water to the thirsty, apparel to the naked, a boat to the shipwrecked. I have done that which is right and true for the Lord of right and truth,' advanced by one who desired to enter heaven, although uttered in the early years of Egypt's civilization shows an ideal sanctioned by the greatest of teachers. It is a study of the greatest interest, although not all religions by any means approached Egypt's standard.

A forcible plea for the interpretation of law in terms of the popular sense of right and justice rather than in any set rules is put forward by James Coolidge Carter, LL.D., of the New York Bar, in 'Law: its Origin, Growth, and Function' (New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons). The book originated in a 'course of lectures prepared for delivery before the law school of Harvard University,' and was given its present form in earnest disapproval of the suggestion to give 'the unwritten law' a form in words. Such a setting down in black and white of the popular feeling known and justly considered by every true judge could only act as a check on the progress of morality, for what was right and convenient yesterday is false and oppressive in many cases to-day.

FINANCIAL REVIEW.

Witness, Nov. 30, 1907.

Since the beginning of the week liquidation has lessened and there has been an all-round recovery on the local stock exchange. Influences that have brought about this change have been the heavy importations of gold from abroad, which naturally spells easier money conditions in the United States, and, consequently, in this country. Considerable amounts of our money which have been lent on Wall street will now be recalled. The rise in prices was also influenced by a more optimistic sentiment. In the beginning of the week sellers were in abundance and pressing their stocks for sale; buyers were timid, and, consequently, the market took on a declining tendency. Owing to professional short covering and a later heavy demand for stocks from investors the market turned, and has shown a decided improvement during the past few days.

Montreal Power has recovered over four points from the low level of last week. The question of the reduction of the price of gas, with great possibilities of an increase in consumption, has drawn attention to the good future prospects of this company. Montreal Street has also rallied, being up five points over last week's closing. The earnings of this company are very impressive, and the stock, judging by the number of transfers, is getting well distributed. Toronto Street, Richelieu and Ontario, and Canadian Pacific, are decidedly better, but the transactions in these stocks have been so light that it is difficult to form a true opinion as to whether the rise is due to investment demand or manipulation.

Whether the C. P. R. proposed issue of new stock will be received with favor is open to question, if one may judge from the reception given to recent issues of such stocks as St. Paul, Great Northern and Northern Pacific. The issue of these United States stocks, which were required to pay for extensions and betterments, resulted in overloading the market and caused sharp declines with little or no recovery. All Canadians are interested in the future of the Canadian Pacific Railway and will be hopeful of a favorable reception of the proposed new issue, but it must not be forgotten that the control of C. P. R. stock does not rest in Canada, but in the United States and abroad. Much financing will have to be done by public companies next year, and numerous bond issues will be required by municipalities, which will have to be absorbed somewhere. The success or non-success of the C. P. R. issue will therefore be noted with much interest.

Dominion Iron has shared in the improvement of prices and Common was quoted last evening about one point and a half in advance on the week. Dominion Coal also showed strength, being two points better than at Monday's opening. Detroit United continues its quiet and steady undertone. The South American properties, Rios and Mexicans, have shown a decided improvement, gaining at least five points. The buying of these stocks has been good and continues in favor in England. Much of these stocks and bonds was underwritten on the other side and their merits are favorably known. The one exception in the market this week has been the weak attitude of Toledo. This stock sold as low as nine and a half, and at yesterday's closing was still under pressure. The selling is hard to trace, but no doubt is due to misgiving on the part of holders. Bank stocks are being quietly absorbed by investors, but as sellers are more numerous than buyers there have been recessions all along the line.

In reading of broken banks and broken hearts, of great names besmirched, of imprisonments and suicides, which have been so prominent a feature in the financial debacle in the United States, many must have concluded, in the phrase of Shakespeare, 'Verily, I swear, 'tis better to be lowly born, and range with 'humble livers in content, than to be 'perked up in a glist'ning grief, and wear 'a golden sorrow.' There is indeed very much in the suicide of the president of the Knickerbocker Trust Company, and now the suicide of the deposed president of the Borough Bank of Brooklyn, as well as the fall of other high bank officials who are under indictment for alleged offences, that serves to recall many lines in Shakespeare's 'Henry VIII.,' and to demonstrate their truth. The latest suicide, for instance, thought that he had troops of friends, but in the hour of his trouble they all failed him. He rose in the financial world as Cardinal Wolsey rose at court and in the political world, he fell tragically as did the Cardinal, deserted by his 'troops of friends,' who were in reality sycophants; and at the end he must have exclaimed with Wolsey: 'Vain pomp and glory of this world. 'I hate ye;' and might have left the same admonition, 'I charge ye fling away 'ambition: By that sin fell the angels.'

PRICE CHANGES OF STOCKS AND INVESTMENT RETURN

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.	Paybl.	1906. High.	1906. Low.	1907. High.	This week. Low.	This week. High.	Last. Low.	Last. sale	Price per share	Re-turn
C. P. R.	1¾H	Jan.	201	155⅞	196¼	140	147	142	147	$147.00	4.7
Power	1¼Q	Feb.	99⅜	86	96½	79	85	79¾	84¼	84.25	7.1
M. S. R.	2½Q	Feb.	253¾	230½	239	157	169½	162	169	169.00	5.9
Twins	1¼Q	Feb.	122	105¾	107½	69	76	69½	76	76.00	6.5
Tor. Ry.	1½Q	Jan.	126	104½	115½	82¾	89	83¾	89	89.00	6.7
Detroit			122	80	84½	28½	32½	30¾	32	32.00	...
Richelieu	1¼Q	Dec.	83	79¼	82½	48½	56	49	56	56.00	8.9
N. S. Steel	1½Q	Jan.	73½	69½	79	45	54½	49½	54	54.00	11.1
Dom. Coal	1Q	Jan.	81¾	68	70¼	37	40	37	40	40.00	10.
Iron bonds	2½H	Jan.	87	79	80	64½	70	65	70	70.00	7.1
Iron Com.			34¾	20¼	26	13½	14½	13¼	14½	14.50	...
Mackay Com.	1Q	Jan.	77	57¾	76	42	51	44	51	51.00	7.8

Stocks	Dividend	Payable	High 1906	High 1907	Low 1907	Last sale	Return
BANKS							
Mont.	2¼ Q.	Dec.	261	257	225	230	4.3
Merch.	2 Q.	Dec.	175½	170	152½	152½	5.2
Roche.	2 Q.	Dec.	163	159½	136¾	136¾	5.8
E. T.	2 Q.	Jan.	165	162	150	150	5.3
Mols.	2½ Q.	Jan.	230	215½	183	183	5.4
Toronto	2½ Q.	Dec.	250	234	200	200	4.5
B.N.A.	4 H.	Apl.	146¾	153½	148¼	152¾	5.2
Royal	2½ Q.	Jan.	242¾	242½	220	220	4.5
Dominion	3 Q.	Jan.	273	263¼	210	234	5.1
Imperial	2½ Q.	Nov.	254½	250	216	217	5.0
Standard	3 Q.	Dec.	268¾	246½	215	215¼	5.5
Ottawa	5 H.	Dec.	227	224	224	224	4.4
Quebec	1¾ Q.	Dec.	145	143	123¾	128¾	5.4
Union	3½ H.	Dec.	157	152	125	125	5.6
N.S.	3 Q.	Jan.	295	293	274	274½	4.3
Comm.	2 Q.	Dec.	140½	179½	139	159	4.9
Sovereign	1½ Q.	Nov.	155¼	134¼	95	114	5.2
BONDS							
Coal	2½ H	Nov.	102¼	100	92	92½	5.4
Scotia	3 H.	Jan.	109¼	110¼	106¼	106¾	5.6
M.S.R.	2¾ H.	Nov.	105	104	97¾	97¾	5.0
Col. Cot.	3 H.	Apl.	110	98	92¼	92¼	6.4
Lke. Wds.	3 H.	Dec.	113	107	100	100	5.6
PREFERRED STOCKS							
Scotia	2 Q.	Jan.	122½	120	116	106	7.5
Iron	....	....	....	83¾	66¾	36	39½	..
Coal	3½ H.	Nov.	121	112	85	85	8.2
Ogilvie	1¾ Q.	Dec.	130	129	110	114	6.1
Switch	1¾ Q.	Jan.	115	105	92¼	92½	7.6

Stocks	Dividend	Payable	High 1906	High 1907	Low 1907	Last sale	Return
PREF CONT.							
Mackay	1 Q.	Jan.	75¾	71¾	50	56	7.1
Lke. Wds	1¾ Q.	Dec.	115	112	99¼	99¼	6.8
Illinois	1½ Q.	Jan.	101¼	94½	70	73	8.2
Tri. City	1½ Q.	Jan.	95	93¾	80	80	7.5
Lau. Paper	1¾ Q.	Jan.	14¾	110	98	100	7.0
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	77	9.1
B.C. Pack.	3½ H.	....	....	81	74¾	74¾	74¾	9.3
MISCELLANEOUS							
Bell Tel.	2 Q.	Jan.	158½	145	115	117¼	6.8
Mon. Tel.	2 Q.	Jan.	171	162	130	130	6.1
Mon. Cot.	1¾ Q.	Dec.	133	128	117¼	118¾	5.8
Hafx. Ry	1½ Q.	Jan.	108¼	104½	87¼	90	6.6
Trinidad.	1¼ Q.	Jan.	91	78	70½	5¼	6.5
Toledo	..	....	36¼	29¼	9½	9¾	..
Switch	7 Y.	Mov.	114	94¾	94¾	94¾	7.7
Soo	2 H.	Apl.	164	136½	69	72	5.5
Lau. Paper	3 H.	Jan.	107½	93	80	80¾	7.0
Magd.	..	....	....	31¼	31	31	..
Havana	..	....	52	45¾	21	21	..
Textile	1¼ Q.	Jan.	..	45	42	45	11.0
Lke. of W's	3 H.	Feb.	100	107	65	70	38.5
Switch	3 H.	....	114	98¼	94¾	94¾	6.0
Mexican	..	....	70	57½	35	38¾	..
Sao Paulo	3 Q.	Jan.	145¼	138¼	98¾	102	78
Rio	..	....	46	48	26¾	31¼	..
Ohio	..	....	33½	30¾	20	20	..

NEW STOCK ISSUE OF CANADIAN PACIFIC.

It is Claimed that Bulwark of Company Lies in Public Ownership of Stocks.

A leading financier, in speaking to a 'Witness' representative this morning of the contemplated issue of new Canadian Pacific Railway stock, said that the bulwark of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company lies in the fact that it is owned by the public, or, in other words, by its shareholders, and it is managed in their interests, so great is the confidence of this great army of investors, that whenever the company requires more money, it does not have to go to bankers and banking syndicates, giving the latter a large commission for their money, but appeal direct to their shareholders, who are always willing, if not anxious, to still further add to their holdings.

The bulk of Canadian Pacific stock is held in Great Britain, and the latest quotations show that a four percent Canadian Pacific debenture stock is selling—even in these times of financial stringency, when the Bank of England rate is 7 percent,—at 102 to 103, and even their non-cumulative four percent preferred stock is selling above par.

When these prices are compared with what American stocks of a similar nature are selling at, it is easy to appreciate the good credit of the Canadian Pacific means. For example, C.P.R. to-day can get $1,-500,000 in cash, which at 4 percent, means $60,000 a year, while a railway that has to pay 6 percent, can only get one million dollars.

WHY THE CHEESE TRADE IS SO DULL.

Stocks Here are in Few Hands and Holders are Not Trying to Sell.

The condition of the cheese market to-day is such that business is practically at a standstill, and, judging from the opinion of the average operator here, it will be some time before a renewed activity will be noticeable. In the first place the holdings of cheese in Canada, whatever their volume may be, are in very few hands, but they are strong hands, as it is only the firms with the most capital behind them who have been able to hold on to their stock under the present financial conditions. The summer and late fall cheese have all been shipped out of the country, and the stocks that remain are made up of late August, September, and early October grades. The quality of the holdings is good, but thousands of these cheese were bought when board prices touched the highest price of the year and the holdings are all high priced goods. The English market is unsatisfactory, to use a mild expression, and Canadian and English prices are quite out of line. The fact remains, however, that somebody has got to pay for this dear cheese; the Canadian holder is taking it for granted that he is in a stronger position than the British buyer, and as a produce man expressed it to-day: 'The dealers are just sitting on their cheese and waiting till they can see their money.'

The Montreal Steel Works, chartered by the Province of Quebec, has been licensed to do business in Ontario.

ANNUAL MEETING BANK OF MONTREAL.

Sir George Drummond Reviews the Business in Canada and Abroad.

The annual meeting of the Bank of Montreal was held at noon to-day. The chair was occupied by the president, Sir George Drummond, who always at such functions makes an ideal chairman.

The proceedings were as usual of a formal character, but interest in the meeting was quite evident. Prosperity is the keynote of these annual gatherings. There is able management, and, to-day, there was the optimistic feeling that notwithstanding a temporary monetary stringency there cannot fail to be an advancement.

Sir George made an extended statement—an able review of the financial developments of Canada and abroad. He was confident that the coming year would spell increased prosperity for the land of the Maple Leaf.

He gave figures to show what we had been doing and the impression left upon the minds of those present was one of confidence for the future.

Mr. E. S. Clouston, vice-president and general manager, always carefully weighs his statements, and his utterances on questions of finance and trade always receive the careful consideration of the Canadian business world.

BANK OF MONTREAL NEW DIRECTORS.

Sir T. Shaughnessy and Mr. David Morice Will be Added to the Board.

Sir George Drummond announced this afternoon that in all probability Sir Thos. Shaughnessy and Mr. David Morrice will be added to the board of directors of the Bank of Montreal.

This statement was well received by the shareholders, as both these gentlemen are well and most favorably known in the financial and commercial world.

The appointment of Sir Thomas and Mr. Morrice will prove a great acquisition to the board, as their knowledge of financial matters in general are universally recognized.

C.P.R. EARNINGS FOR MONTH OF OCTOBER

During the month of October the gross earnings of the C.P.R. amounted to $7,-071,759, as compared with $6,946,605 during the same month last year, an increase of $124,442.

But during the same month of this year the gross operating expenses amount to $4,390,729 as compared with $4,161,777, during October, 1906, or an increase of $228,951. The result of this great increase in working expenses was that the net profits for the month only amounted to $2,-680,317, as compared with $2,784,527 during the previous October, a decrease of $104,-509.

These figures are in consonance with the reports for the whole four months since the beginning of the financial year on July 1. Since then the C.P.R. gross earnings have amounted to the respectable figure of $27,512,952, as compared with $25,237,792 during the same four months last year, an increase of $2,275,159.

During these four months last year, however, the working expenses were only $9,-908,798, which this year have increased to $10,957,149, causing a decrease in net profits for the four months of $148,350.

GRANBY WILL HAVE NEW RUBBER FACTORY

The Boston News Bureau intimates that Mr. S. H. C. Miner has given orders for the building of a new rubber boot and shoe mill at Granby, Que., which will be operated by electric power. Contracts have already been let for the first unit of a factory which will have an initial capacity of 7,500 pairs of rubber boots and shoes per day. Additional units will be added from time to time as the demands of the trade warrant.

OTTAWA EXCHANGE HAS CLOSED.

Ottawa, Ont., Dec. 2.—The Ottawa Exchange, after a percarious existence has closed down. Financial stringency was the last straw.

DOMINION BANK STAFF CHANGES

Toronto, Dec. 2.—A meeting of the board of directors of the Dminion Bank was held at the head office Saturday morning to further a partial reorganization of the bank's staff. The following changes have been approved: C. A. Ross, assistant general manager at Toronto, has been made manager of the branch of the Dominion Bank at London, to succeed N. E. Holden, who has been transferred to the head office here. J. M. Jellett, assistant general manager at Montreal, will succeed Mr. Ross here as assistant to Mr. Bogert. W. T. Gwynn, of the inspection department of the head office here, will succeed Mr. Jellett, at Montreal.

N. Lauchland, of the Montreal staff, has been made manager of the new branch at the corner of Bleury street and St. Catherine street, Montreal. A new branch will be opened within a few days at Vancouver, and Mr. L. W. Hamber, of Calgary, will be given charge of it.

WEST PREPARING TO RESUME

Chicago, Nov. 28.—Direct reports received this week at the Chicago Clearing House from hundreds of Western cities encourage bankers here to believe that a resumption of cash payments will be possible within a fortnight. When the Clearing House committee met yesterday afternoon the members had before them more than 500 letters in reply to the circular letter sent out last week asking for statements of conditions throughout the West. Practically all of the letters it was announced, expressed a willingness to cooperate with the Chicago bankers in resuming a cash basis.

There was considerable diversity of opinion, however, as to how a general resumption should be brought about. Some thought it feasible to 'lift the lid' in every banking centre on the same day; others thought that the loosening of cash should be a gradual movement beginning in the East and spreading to other parts of the country.

THE MARKETS.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES.

Conditions are unchanged on the flour market, though business is somewhat quieter following the close of navigation.

Rolled oats are steady at $2.75 per bag, but the demand is small.

There is a good demand for bran on the local and outside markets, but shorts are quiet; prices on all lines of millfeed are steady, however.

The oat market is very irregular, and quotations show a wide range, being governed by the quality of the offerings, as well as by the volume of the demand. No. 2 Ontario and Quebec grades are held at 55c to 57c; No. 3 at 52c to 53c, and rejected grades at 50c to 52cperbushel.

A fairly active trade is passing in baled hay, and the deliveries are ample for all requirements.

The following table shows the stocks of grain and flour in store in Montreal on the dates mentioned:

	Nov. 30, 1907.	Nov. 23, 1907.	Dec. 1, 1906.
Wheat, bush	24,338	107,922	95,014
Corn, bush	89,466	106,434	75,677
Peas, bush	2,934	9,695	16,945
Oats, bush	136,753	75,253	63,819
Barley, bush	88,286	73,296	82,011
Buckwheat, bush	10,599	593	21,243
Flaxseed, bush	96,655	62,685	.....
Flour, brls	68,880	71,280	43,321
Meal, brls	209	266	456

A moderate volume of business is being done in cheese for export account, but the late November lots, which are the only grades offering just now, are becoming scarce, and Ontarios are quoted at 12c. The September and early fall makes, which represent the bulk of the holdings in store here, are not being offered, as the best price obtainable at the present would not cover cost.

Butter is firm at 28c to 29c per pound for jobbing lots, grass make, and 27c to 28c for fodder butter.

The deliveries of dairy butter have not been very large so far, some Manitoba and a few consignments of rolls constituting the bulk of the receipts. Dairy brings from 23c to 25c per pound, according to quality.

There is an appreciably weaker feeling on the local egg market and dealers are accepting as low as 20c and 21c per dozen for round lots of straight storage stock. The demand for wholesale lots of this grade is decidely small and the danger of a break in the market due to the offerings of American eggs is disappearing, but the dealers seem to have been pretty bad scared, and there is a lack of confidence in the market betrayed in the business that is passing. Quotations in the jobbing trade are 23c to 23½c for No. 1 candled stock, 25c to 25½c for selects and 33c to 35c for strictly new laid.

Potatoes have been coming in more freely during the past few days, but there is still a scarcity of really good stock and firm prices are obtainable where quality is shown. Jobbers quote 90c to 95c per 90 pounds for white and 80c to 90c for reds delivered. On track prices are 85c to 90c and 70c to 75c per bag respectively.

The more seasonable weather of the past few days has been a stimulus to the trade in dressed poultry and the prospects are good for a more active market from now on. Turkeys bring from 12c to 13c, and some good stock has been offered. Geese are quoted at 8½c to 10c according to quality. The average quality of the chickens that are coming in is rather poor so good stock brings as high as 12c, with the bulk of the sales at 10c to 11c. Fowl are worth 7c to 9c and ducks from 9c to 10c.

Beans are steady at $1.90 to $2, and deliveries are reported to be light.

There is no very noticeable change in the live hog market to day, and the fact that the offerings were not heavy helped to maintain values on a steady basis. Some select lots from Western points brought as high as $6 weighed off cars, and short run hogs were sold at $5.60 to $5.75 per hundred pounds.

Abattoir dressed stock is quoted at $8.50 to $8.75, and a good demand is reported.

Hams are moving freely at the lower quotations, and a fair trade is passing in all lines of cured and smoked meats.

Lard is firm, and an active inquiry from large consumers, and from the jobbing trade, keeps prices at a high level.

FLOUR—Manitoba spring wheat patents, $6.10; second patents, $5.50; winter wheat patents, $5.75 to $6.00; straight rollers, $5.50 to $5.75; in bags, $2.60 to $2.70; extra, $2.05 to $2.10.

ROLLED OATS—$3.15 to $3.20 in bags of 90 lbs. (nominal).

OATS—No. 2 Ontario and Quebec, 53c to 57c per bushel.

OATS — No. Ontario and Quebec, 55c to 57c per bushel.

CORNMEAL—$1.75 to $1.85 per bag; granulated, $1.60.

MILLFEED—Ontario bran, in bags, $23 to $24; middlings, $27 to $29; Manitoba bran in bags, $22 to $23; shorts, $24 to 25

BEANS — Prime pea beans in jobbing lots at $1.90 to $2.00 per bushel.

POTATOES—80 to 95c per bag of 90 lbs. in jobbing lots.

PEAS—Boiling, in broken lots, $1.15 per bushel.

HAY—No. 1, $19 to $20 per ton on track; No. 2, $17 to $17.50; clover, $14; clover mixed, $15.

PROVISIONS — Barrels, short cut mess, $22.50 to $23; ¼ brls., $11.75 to $12.25; clear fat back, $23.50 to $24.50; long cut heavy mess, $21 to $23; half barrels, do., $10.50 to $11.25; dry salt long clear bacon, 10¾c to 11½c; brls., plate beef, $13.50 to $15; half barrels do., $7.25 to $7.75; brls., heavy mess beef, $10 to $11; ½ barrels, do., $5.50 to $6; compound lard, 10c to 11c; pure lard 12½c to 13c; kettle rendered, 13½c to 14c; hams, 12½c to 13½c, according to size; breakfast bacon, 14c to 15c; Windsor bacon, 14½c to 15½c; fresh killed abattoir dressed hogs, $8.50 to $8.75; alive, $8.60 to $8.00.

BUTTER—Sept., 28c to 29c; fresh receipts, 27c to 28c.

CHEESE—Western, Sept., nominal; late fall makes, 12c.

EGGS— No. 1 candled and straight receipts, 19c to 21c per dozen; selects, 26c to 27c; new laid, 32c to 35c.

CANADIAN PRODUCE IN ENGLAND

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, Nov. 30. — Canadian bacon ranges from 47s to 52s, while the bottom prices for lower selections is 47s.

Cheese is quietly steady: finest white and colored, 62s to 63s, and fine at 60s to 61s.

Liverpool, Nov. 30.—John Rogers & Co. cable American steers, 11½c to 12½c; Canadians, 10c to 11¼c; ranchers, 9½c to 10¼c; native cows, 9½c to 10c; bulls, 9c; trade fair.

Liverpool, Dec. 2.—John Rogers & Company cable: American steers, 11¼c to 12¼c; Canadians, 10c to 11¼c; ranchers, 9½c to 10¼c; native cows, 9½c to 10c; bulls, 9c. Trade slow.

CATTLE MARKETS

LIVE STOCK MARKET—Dec. 2.

About 1,700 head of butchers' cattle, 217 calves, 665 sheep and lambs, and 1,544 live hogs were offered for sale at the Point St. Charles Stockyards this forenoon. Trade was fair with not much change in the prices of cattle and sheep, but fat hogs are lower. Prime beeves sold at 4¾c to a little over 5c per lb.; pretty good cattle 3¾c to 4¼c, and the common stock at 1½c to 3c per lb. Grass fed calves sell at 2½c to 3½c per lb.; young veals at $2.50 to $4 each. Sheep sold at 3¼c to 4c per lb.; lambs at 5¼c to a little over 5¾c per lb. Good lots of fat hogs sold at 5¼c to 5¼c per lb.

Toronto, Nov. 29.—Receipts at the City Cattle Market yesterday amounted to 133 cars, containing 1,945 cattle, 2,563 sheep and lambs, 1,500 hogs and 167 calves. The run for the two days was fairly large, but, as usual, was made up of an overwhelming proportion of common to medium cattle, with even the latter quality none too numerous. There was probably not one straight load of choice cattle on the market this morning, and but one yesterday. The demand was good all round with prices firmer, even for inferior grades, one buyer estimating the advance in common to medium cattle at 20c to 25c. There have been practically no stall-fed cattle offered as yet, farmers leaving their cattle on the grass as long as stray green spots afford an excuse. Export trade continues quiet. There is a market for good steers and bulls, but so few have been offered recently that quotations are little more than nominal.

Only a few steers in to-day's run of about 2,000 head sold above the $4 mark, although values were firmer than at any previous market this week. That buyers will pay the price for the right cattle is amply proven by occasional sales, that range all the way from $4.25 to $5. The top prices for a straight load during the past two days was $4.25. Buyers quoted choice steers about nominal at $4.10 to $4.40; medium to good, $3.90 to $4; common to medium, $2.50 to $3.50. Choice cows sold from $3 to $3.50; common cows, $2 to $2.75; canners, 75c to $1.50.

Good quality stockers of about 900 lbs., were in demand and firmer at $3.75 to $3.40, with common and very light stuff slow at $2 to $2.50. The open weather, in saving feed, has stimulated the demand for stockers.

Milch cattle found a ready market, and a few more were offered than at previous markets. Choice sold from $40 to $55, with medium from $25 to $35.

Veal calves are steady, choice selling up to 6c per lb. with the range from 3c to 6c.

Export ewes sold from $3.50 to $4.25 with culls and bucks from $3 to $3.50. Select lambs sold from $4.75 to $5.25, with common to medium quality at $4 to $4.50.

Hogs were quoted at $5 for selects, with common quality at about $4.50. Further declines are expected.

East Buffalo, Dec. 2.—Cattle receipts, 4,-000 head; active; good, 10c to 15c higher; common, steady; prime steers, $5.60 to $5.85; shipping, $4.85 to $5.50; butchers, $4.85 to $5.50; butchers, $4.15 to $5.25; heifers, $3.25 to $5.00; cows, $2.50 to $4.40; bulls, $2.75 to $4.50; stockers and feeders, $2.50 to $4.25; stock heifers, $2.25 to $2.75; fresh cows and springers, choice steady, common, $2 lower; $20 to $50.

Veals, receipts, 1,500 head, active and steady, $5 to $9.50.

Hogs, receipts, 18,700 head; active and 10c to 15c higher; heavy, mixed, Yorkers, and pigs, $5.30 to $5.40; roughes, $4.35 to $4.75; stags, $3 to $3.25; dairies, $5.30 to $5.40.

Sheep and lambs, receipts, 30,000 head; sheep active and steady; lambs slow; natives, 15c lower; lambs, $5 to $6.00; yearlings, $5.25 to $5.50; wethers, $5.25 to $5.40; ewes, $4.75 to$ 5.25; sheep, mixed, $2.50 to $5.25; Canada lambs, $6.25 to $6.60.

Chicago, Dec. 2.—Cattle—Receipts about 34,000; market steady to a shade lower; beeves, $3.25 to $6.55; cows, $1.15 to $4.70; Texans, $3.10 to $3.90; calves, $5 to $7; westerns, $3.10 to$5.15; stockers and feeders, 2.10 to 4.15.

Hogs—Receipts, about 30,000; market 5c to 10c higher; light, 4.55 to $5.05; mixed, $4.60 to $5.10; heavy, $4.55 to $5.05; roughs, $4.55 to $4.75; pigs, $3.80 to $4.75; bulk of sales, $4.80 to $5.

Sheep—Receipts about 28,000; market steady; native, $2 to $5.10; western, $2 to $5; yearlings, $4.60 to $5.35; lambs, $3.80 to $6.40; westerns, $3.75 to $6.75.

BRITISH CATTLE MARKETS.

London, Nov. 21.—To-day's supply of beasts consisted entirely of fat butchering cows and bulls. Notwithstanding the fact that few buyers were present previous values were fairly well upheld. Top prices per 8 lbs.: Fat cows, 3s 4d; extreme, 3s 6d; fat bulls, 2s 6d to 3s. No sheep were placed on the market to-day. Few calves offered and quoted from 4s to 5s 10d, and 6s per 8 lbs. Total supply—Beasts, 70; calves, 10.

London, Nov. 21.—Fair supplies, and trade very slow. English beef, 3s 4d to 3s 8d; Scotch sides, 3s 10d to 4s; shorts, 4s 2d to 4s 6d; extreme, 4s 8d; Deptford and Liverpool killed, 3s 2d to 3s 8d; refrigerated hindquarters best, 4s 2d to 4s 4d; do., seconds, 3s 10d to 4s; do., forequarters, 2s 4d to 2s 8d; inferior beef, 2s 2d to 2s 5d. Mutton—Scotch wedders, 5s; do., tegs, 5s; do., ewes, 3s 4d to 3s 8d; English wedders, 4s 4d to 4s 8d; do., ewes, 3s 4d to 3s 8d; Dutch sheep, 4s to 4s 6d; veal, 3s 5d to 5s; English pork, 3s 8d to 4s 4d; Dutch do., 3s 8d to 4s 2d per 8 lbs.

FARMERS' MARKET PRICES. Nov. 29.

There was a good attendance of the farmers and the market gardeners at the Bonsecours market this forenoon, and although the sleighing is excellent, there were some seventy or eighty wheeled vehicles with produce for sale. The basket-brigade nearly filled both of the market halls, and large quantities of dead poultry were offered here, but the demand was so active that the prices of geese and turkeys were about one cent per lb. higher than on last week's markets. Oats were in good supply at $1.20 to $1.25 the bag; there was more buckwheat than usual, and $1.40 the bag was asked for it; potatoes, 70c to 80c the 80 lb. bag; turnips and beets, 50c to 75c do.; carrots, 50c do.; parsnips, 75c to 90c do.; onions, 75c to $1.15 do.; cabbages, 70c to $1 the barrel; celery, 25c to 50c the dozen; beef hindquarters, 5c to 6c per lb.; do., forequarters, 3c to 4 1-4c do.; dressed hogs, 8c to 8½c do.; dead turkeys, 13c to 15c do.; geese, 11c to 13c do.; chickens and ducks, 12c to 14c do.; print butter, 28c to 35c do.; new laid eggs, 35c to 60c the dozen; older eggs, 30c to 40c do.; honey, 12c per lb.; apples, $2.50 to $4.50 the barrel; Almeria grapes, $8 the keg; cranberries, $10 the barrel; Jamaica oranges, $4 to $4.50 do.; lemons, $3 the box; bananas, $1.60 to $2.50 the bunch; some fine bunches of bananas have been sold this week at $3; hay, $16.50 to $18 per 100 bundles of 15 lbs.; straw, $7 to $8 per 100 bundles of 12 lbs.

ONTARIO MARKETS

Ingersoll, Dec. 2.—White wheat, 96c to 97c per bushel; red fall wheat, 96c to 97c; peas, 70c to 75c; barley, 53c to 55c; pear, 55c to 57c; cornmeal, $3.50 to $4 per cwt.; flour, $2.60 to $2.85 per cwt.; bran, $23 to $24 per ton; shorts, $25 to $26; butter, 28 to 30c per lb.; creamery, 32c to 35c per lb.; eggs, 28c to 30c per dozen; potatoes, 90c to $1.10 per bag; live hogs, $4.50 to $4.75 per cwt.; hay, $16 to $17 per ton; hides, $9 to $10 per cwt.

Hamilton, Nov. 30.—White wheat, per bushel, 94c to 95c; red wheat, 94c to 95c; spring wheat, 90c to 95c; peas, 78c to 80c; barley, 50c to 52c; oats, 49c to 50c; corn, 62c to 64c; barley, 50c to 52c; oats, 49c to 50c; corn, per bushel, 63c to 64c; clover seed, per bushel, $7 to $8; timothy seed, per bushel, $1.25 to $2.25; white wheat flour, per brl., $4.70 to $4.80; strong bakers flour, per brl., $4.75 to $5; dressed hogs, per cwt., $7.75 to $8; apples, per bag of bushel and a half, $1 to $1.50; dried apples, per lb., 3c to 4c; potatoes, per bag of 90 lbs., 80c to $1; butter, in rolls, per lb., 24c to 25c; butter, in firkins, per lb., 20c to 24c, eggs, per dozen, 25c to 26c.

Ottawa, Nov. 30.—Meat and butter were a shade easier this morning on Byward market, while oats were a little stiffer, selling at from 53c to 56c a bushel, as compared with 50c to 53c last day. Poultry was quoted at about the same figure. The meat supply these days is good, and the demand fairly good. There was a pretty fair attendance. The quotations are:—Veal, fronts, 5c to 6c; veal, hinds, 7c to 9c; beef, per cwt., hinds, $4 to $5.50; do., carcass, $4 to $5; pork, light, $8.25 to $8.50; lamb, fronts, 8c to 9c; lamb, hinds, 10c to 12c; turkeys, fresh killed, 12c to 13c; chickens, per pair, 50c to 90c; live fowl, per pair, 60c to 90c; geese, per lb., 10c to 12c; new laid eggs, 30c to 40c; tub butter, 27c to 29c; lard, per lb., 16c; oats, bushel, 53c to 56c; hay, per ton, $18 to $23; straw, $7 to $9; potatoes, per bag, 80c to 90c; carrots, per bag, 50c to 60c; turnips, per bag, 75c; onions, per bag, $1.25 to $1.50; cabbage, per doz., 40c to 50c; beets, per bag, 70c; cauliflower, each, 20c; parsnips, per bag, 75c.

Toronto, Dec. 2.—A premium of 4c to 4½c is still being asked on No. 1 northern wheat owing to the scarcity of that grade. Price of Ontario wheat continue to fluctuate within narrow limits, according to the necessities of buyers and sellers.

Prices are: Manitoba wheat, No. 1 hard, nominal; No. 1 northern, $1.15½; No. 2, $1.10½; No. 3 northern, $1.06. Ontario, No. 2, white, red or mixed about 95c to 96c outside. Barley, No. 2, 65c to 68c outside; No. 3 extra, 63c; prices are nominal. Oats, No. 2 white, 48c to 48½c outside; mixed, 47c to 47½c outside. Rye, 82c to 82½c outside. Peas, 85c to 86c outside. Corn, No. 3 yellow American, 68c to 68½c, Toronto freights; new corn, 64½c to 65c December delivery. Buckwheat, 60c to 62c outside. Bran, $19 to $20, in bulk outside; shorts, $21 to $22. Flour, Ontario winter wheat, $3.70 bid; Manitoba patents, special brand, $5.80; seconds, $5.20; strong bakers, $5.10. Butter, eggs and cheese are steady.

HOW WHEAT FLUCTUATED

Highest and lowest prices of Chicago and Winnipeg cash and future options for the week ending Nov. 30:

CHICAGO.

Day	Option.	High.	Low.	Change.
Monday	Dec.	92⅝	90⅝	*2
"	May.	101⅝	100⅛	*1⅛
Tuesday	Dec.	94⅝	92½	*2⅛
"	May.	103½	101½	*2
Wednesday	Dec.	96⅜	94	*2⅜
"	May.	106⅜	102⅜	*1⅝
Thursday (Thanksgiving Day)				no markets.
Friday	Dec.	95½	94⅜	*1⅛
"	May.	102⅞	102	—
Saturday	Dec.	96⅜	94⅜	*2
"	May.	104⅛	101⅞	*2⅛

WINNIPEG.

Day.	Option.	High.	Low.	Change
Monday	Nov.	103⅜	103¼	* ⅛
"	Dec.	102⅝	102	* ⅝
"	May	112	111¼	* ⅝
Tuesday

"OLDBURY"

— BY —

ANNIE KEARY.

(BY SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT WITH THE PUBLISHERS, MACMILLAN AND CO., LIMITED.)

CHAPTER XXXII.—Continued.

I think I might feel so, but Elsie ake—it is cruel to think of her having suffer alone. If you had seen her, u would understand. Think what her e will be. It would be easy for me to ar to have any hope I clung to snatch- away, because whatever were to hap- n to me, I should always have had u; but all her life she has had worse an no father. I feel she ought to ve some one;—there is nothing I would t do to give her some one to help her d love her, when I think of that.'

Cecil knew her father did not like e sight of tears, and she paused and ruggled hard to send back the mois- re that all but overflowed her eyes. Sir cil hastily drew his hand across his n.

'You are an eloquent pleader; but how u are trembling, my poor little one. I nk we have had as much of this talk is good for us. I do not see that re is anything for me to do; I can't all the advice I have given, and Stee- must not marry without his father's nsent.'

'No; but if you approved—my uncle is easily persuaded by you—he might nsent to their being married even now; d if they were to leave England direct- with us, all the discomfort of Oldbury sure and gossip would be avoided. hen we all came back again Elsie would ve been his wife so long, everything e would be forgotten.'

I don't think so; and I am not pre- ed to take such a responsibility on self. I could not think of interfering bring about this marriage, and, be- es, I should require to know a girl y thoroughly, and think well of her ily too, before I consented to bring into such close intimacy with you the plan you propose would necessar- e.'

'Papa, listen,' said Cecil, suddenly owing her arms round his neck; 'I l tell you what I would do rather n be a hindrance to their happiness— would give you up to her. Yes, she so good and beautiful and gentle, you uld get to love her like a daughter y soon, and she would wait on you ost as well as I could. She shall go h you and Stephen, and I will stay e in this house with Grandmamma the years you are away, and wait you to come back again. I would very patient; I would listen to all stories——'

Yes, I daresay. And how much of should I find when I came back in after such a course of discipline, poor little self-elected Iphigenia? no, I'm not disposed to be sacrificed this fine altar of friendship, if you I won't have an unknown tail ghter thrust upon me instead of my little one, to whose absurdities I at all events, accustomed. It's an acticable scheme, Cecil; but after if your friend is worth as much as think, and if Stephen's attachment has sufficient stability in it, their is not altogether desperate. They e faithful to each other without Let Steenie come out to China s; it is the best thing he can do self every way. When we all re- n, six or seven years hence, he will Oldbury looking very much as it now. In that sleepy, comfortable ce six years or so won't have made ch difference in any one. If he oses then to go up to that gloomy le house on the hill to look for a e, and finds Miss Elsie Blake waiting him, their attachment would have a erent sort of look about it, and ht deserve greater consideration than gets now. No one then would have ight to interfere.'

'May I tell him you say so?' asked il.

'I had rather you said nothing about He would turn it into greater en- agement than it is meant for; and ess his attachment can survive all nner of discouragement, it had much ter die. Now don't think any more night. Go to bed, and come down hout those black rings round your s to-morrow.

CHAPTER XXXIII.

MISS BERRY'S PROMISE.

Cecil calculated on her cousin's re- ining at least a week in Oldbury, and somewhat disappointed when, on fourth morning of his absence, her her received a letter from Mr. Pierre- nt announcing his intention of com- up to London that day with his son, remaining in Eaton Square till the e fixed for their departure from Eng- d arrived. Cecil got up and looked the note over her father's shoulder. It appears to be quite settled then,' observed, 'that Steenie is to sail h us.'

'Yes; I always knew he would,' an- red Sir Cecil quietly.

There was something in the tone of remark that rather disconcerted il. It sounded like, 'I always knew would not forego so manifest an ad- tage for any romantic folly.' She ld not give her mind to her business te as well as usual that morning. She ndered vaguely about the house long- for Steenie to appear, that she might r his own justification of his deci- n.

He and his father did not arrive till e in the afternoon, and Cecil had to e her undivided attention to her le for the first hour. When she an- ered his questions, and stole a study- glance every now and then into enie's grave face, she came to the clusion that she should probably have do without the explanation of her sin's change of purpose she had been king for all day.

It was a relief when, as she was following her uncle from the drawing-room, Steenie called her back.

'Can't you spare me five minutes?'

'You know I can.'

'Well, it is all over; they have left Oldbury.'

'Left Oldbury! But where have they gone?'

'That is what no one seeems to know. Yet even that is not the worst. My father saw them the evening before they left—Miss Blake and Elsie. He was kinder to me than I should have expected; he asked for a message for me. She was there; she might surely have sent some word—some acknowledgment of my letter.'

'And she did not?'

'No; Miss Blake, in her presence, gave a message; something about hoping that no recollections of them would interfere with my future happiness. I cannot tell what it meant. My letter deserved a different acknowledgment from that. She should not have let that be said to me for answer to what I had written to her.'

'Then you think there will never be any other answer?'

'If my father had not met them by chance, I should not have heard so much as this. They took leave of no one. They seem to have designed to vanish from the place without leaving a trace. If he had not seen them, I should have gone up to the house to find it empty. Not a word—and I have been waiting patiently to know her wishes all this time!'

'Did she know you were leaving England immediately?'

'I had told her it was for her to decide, and that, whether I went or stayed, all I did would still be for her. Well, it is clear they won't trust me. The long uncertainty would, I suppose, have been worse to her than giving it up altogether. Unhappy and forlorn as they are, the miserable pretence of support I offered was not worth accepting.'

'I think she would have written to you if she dared. You don't blame her?'

'No, only for letting herself be overruled, and not giving me a chance of seeing her again. I ought to have had that, or some word from her. To have her slide away from me in this silent fashion is the hardest of all ways of losing her. But there, Cecil, I have told you all there is to tell. Now it is over, we won't speak about it again. You must not think me ungrateful for all your sympathy because I can't talk.'

'No, of course not. I shall think of her, all the same, even if I never speak her name again.'

'Thank you; God bless you for that! You are the kindest, best sympathizer a man ever had.'

Steenie stooped down and kissed her forehead as he finished speaking, and Cecil turned away, and ran out of the room.

There was very little time for talk of any kind, during the busy bewildering days that followed. Stephen worked harder than any one, and the few hours he had to spare were given to his father. Lady Selina claimed a good deal of Cecil's attntion.

She did not get as much sympathy from her father and Steenie in her regret at parting from all the inanimate objects of the old home as she would have liked. Sir Cecil had been too great a traveller to have very keen local attachments; and when she called on Stephen to join in mournful recollections of 'that first time when we managed to drag the big illustrated Shakespeare from the book-shelf,' or 'the day when we painted our first picture on the rosewood easel,' she generally met a preoccupied look, or was put off with a hasty answer that checked her communications. These were not the recollections he was clinging to, she perceived. Something else was absorbing all his regrets. She must be content to take her farewell of the old life alone.

Just at the last, however, in the supreme moment of parting from the old scenes, she and her cousin had one more conversation, in which Elsie's name was once more freely spoken between them.

Stephen was absent the whole of the last day they were to be in London; and when he returned very late at night, Cecil happened to be the only member of the family still up. The others had gone to bed thoroughly overcome with fatigue, and she had been making the most of the solitary hours, first to make up parcels of her own childish treasures to leave behind for some poor children she was interested in, and then to write a long farewell epistle to Miss Berry.

Stephen entered the drawing-room as she was folding her letter. He had a nosegay of scented geranium leaves and balsam flowers in his hand, which he came and gave to her.

'I am glad you are up still,' he said; 'I promised to give you these flowers. You know where they come from, don't you?'

'Miss Berry's window-sill! Yes, yes, how well I know exactly where the flower-pots stand! I knew all day where you were, but your father has been quite in a state of mind about you, half fearing that you had disappeared mysteriously, and would never be heard of more.'

'You knew I was not so easily got rid of.'

'I knew you would go to see the old place again.'

'Don't let me interrupt your letter. Is it not very late for you to be sitting up?'

'I had finished. I have been writing to Miss Berry, and now I will put in a postcript to thank her for the flowers.'

And Cecil lingered longer than necessary over her last sentence, feeling quite sure that her cousin would soon tell her more.

'It was not the old place I saw, Cecil,' he said, after a few moments' silence. 'I am glad I went and found that out.. I shall go away freer, and be in less danger of being seized with a frantic mal de pays, such as dragged me back to Oldbury last spring. You have no notion how empty and meaningless it all looked to-day a mere deal shell. What do I care for it? She was the whole place to me. I know that now, and I believe it has been so for years. I shall have no painful longings to get back to Oldbury for the future. That is all over since I have seen it again.'

'Poor Oldbury!' said Cecil, rather bitterly. 'Did you see any one besides Miss Berry?'

'I walked about the whole day, and went every where up into the hills, and to all our old haunts by the river, feeling all the time as one might feel in walking about a churchyard. When it began to grow dark I turned into Miss Berry's house, and stayed till I had to run off to catch the last train. We had a good deal of talk. She thawed out of the strange frightened silence she has kept up with us lately, and spoke of the Blakes. Cecil, you deserve to see it, you care so much for her—there, read,—it is a note from her to Miss Berry, that I made poor Elderberry give up to me just as I was going away.'

He opened the tear-blistered sheet on which Elsie had scrawled her good-bye, and held it before Cecil's eyes, but he would not let it out of his hand while she read.

Cecil's face was wet with tears, and it was some minutes before she could speak when she had come to the end of the blotted page.

'It is enough to break one's heart,' she said.

'It has comforted mine,' Steenie answered. 'It is a bit of herself. Every word of the note is like her. Poor child! how she suffered when she wrote it. See the blots on the paper! It shows what I think of your love for her, Cecil, that I let you look at them. Her silence, and what I chose to think her hardness towards me, had confessed my thoughts of her, and now I have found her again. It is not her own will that has divided us, and nothing else shall. I don't leave England altogether so hopeless as I thought I should yesterday. Miss Berry has promised to follow up any opening for communication with her that may arise, and she will let me hear of her. Imagine having to depend for news of what one cares most about in the world on such letters as poor dear Elderberry's are sure to be. Yet even for that prospect of hearing of her I am immensely thankful.'

'I have been writing to Miss Berry to-night to explain how she is to communicate with us. She is sure to hear some news of the Blakes before long; and I have a strong presentiment that her rambling letters will prove the most interesting we shall receive from England—the ones we shall look for most eagerly. There—that is my last letter written on the dear old Davenport Papa gave me when I was ten years old.'

'Are you leaving your geraniums and balsams behind you?'

'No, I am dividing them to give you half. I wonder who will keep their share the longest?'

'I shall, of course! Not that I understand your love of relics, or that I shall ever want anything to recall Elderberry's little old room, the most home-like place I have ever known in my life. It can't be anything to you in comparison.'

'Perhaps not. I hear Papa opening the door of his bedroom. He is wondering what keeps me up so very late; and indeed I ought to go for our last English day is an hour old already.'

CHAPTER XXXIV.

WINTER RAIN.

Mrs. Neale lived in a tall, dark, old-fashioned house, in a quiet street opening on to one of the West End squares; and Elsies' first view of her new abode, when she, her grandfather, and Margaret drove up to it on the afternoon of the day on which they had left Oldbury, was anything but a cheering one. It was a heavy, sunless November afternoon. The West End streets and squares had their dreariest deserted autumnal look. She glanced up and down long vistas of shut-up houses, all alike grim and lifeless looking, and remembered with a sort of remorse how, when she was a child, she used to envy Margaret her half-yearly journey to London. And this was what a journey was, and here where it ended.

The inside of Mrs. Neale's house was not more prepossessing than the outside. It had been a handsome abode in its day. The rooms were filled with what had once been costly furniture and ornaments, in the taste of a bygone time, which now had an indescribable air of neglect and decay about them.

Elsie was surprised to see Margaret wandering from room to room with a look of interest softening her face, such as had never come upon it for anything in Oldbury. Both to her and old Mr. Blake the scenes they had returned to were more congenial and home-like than those they had left. The ghost of Margaret's youth looked at her from the faded pictures and dust-laden, dreary decorations of the rooms; and objects in which Elsie could only see a worse sort of squalor than any cottage in Oldbury would have shown, had a halo of interest from associations with past times for her. They did not see anything of Mrs. Neale on the evening of their arrival. Elsie had to wait till the middle of the next day for an introduction to her grandmother, whom she began rather to dread seeing. Margaret warned her before she took her into Mrs. Neale's room, that she must not show any emotion when her grandmother spoke to her first. She must be quite composed, and meet her in a commonplace way, as if she had always been in the habit of seeing her every day.

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

'Mrs. Neale was not precisely an invalid,' Margaret said; 'but she was a person who had always dreaded excitement of a painful nature. Yet she had been a good friend to them—a faithful friend, and they owed her all the more gratitude for persevering in seeing them, because her inclination would have led her to avoid the painful thoughts that their presence must bring.'

Elsie pictured to herself a cold, apathetic personage, from whom she feared she should always shrink away; and she could hardly summon courage to follow Margaret into the little upstairs boudoir where Mrs. Neale sat. Her first glance round the room caused her an agreeable surprise. It was a pretty room, bright and carefully kept, very unlike all the other parts of the house she had previously seen. There were vases of cut flowers on the table, a small cheerful fire in the grate, a stand holding a work-basket, and a pile of library books drawn conveniently near an arm-chair, from which rose a tall, graceful lady, much younger looking than Elsie had expected, and with traces of great beauty on her face. She held out both hands, drew Elsie towards her, and gave her a quick kiss on each cheek.

'So this is little Alice,' she said, in a tone of rather forced cheerfulness. Then dropping Elsie's hands, she sank into her chair as hastily as she had risen, leaned back, and shut her eyes.

'Yes,' she said, after a moment's silence, during which Margaret had approached her chair rather anxiously; 'there is certainly more likeness than from your description I was prepared to see; but I don't mean to allow myself to be overcome. I will see her for a few minutes every day till I get accustomed to it.'

She made several remarks on indifferent subjects to Margaret before she turned to Elsie again, and then surprised her by beginning to question her on her pursuits and accomplishments.

'Of course she has never seen any one in her life,' Mrs. Neale said, turning to Margaret, when Elsie had made a hesitating answer or two. 'How could she in Oldbury, or indeed, unhappily, how could we show her to anybody anywhere? Poor child! one almost wishes she had been plain—it would have been less tantalizing; for what use can beauty or advantages of any kind ever be to her?'

Margaret made no answer, and Mrs. Neale, taking up a book from the stand, observed, 'There, my dear, I think that will do for the present. You had perhaps better go now. It only wants half an hour to my dinner-time; and I am always obliged to be perfectly silent and quiet before and after eating. I will see Alice—or Elsie I think you call her—again for a quarter of an hour in the afternoon; and by and by perhaps I may be able to let her read aloud to me. She looks as if she would read well.'

Elsie received two more hasty kisses, and Mrs. Neale looked approvingly at her as she moved towards the door.

'She really is a sweetly pretty creature,' she said aside to Margaret; 'but have you not put her into very coarse, heavy mourning? Has she nothing else she can wear while she is here?'

'Nothing different from what you have seen.' Margaret answered. 'You know my scruples. I cannot bear to spend more than is absolutely necessary on ourselves, while——'

'Yes, yes; but you carry the principle a great deal too far. I have never gone along with you. However, we will not dispute the point. Alice has always been your charge since her poor mother's death, and of course I shall not begin to interfere now.'

Elsie looked up at Margaret as they left the room together.

'I don't think I can ever call her grandmother,' she said in a low voice. 'How different she is!'

'Yes,' Margaret answered; 'but we will not judge her. She has never failed in substantial kindness since our misfortunes, as many whom we once esteemed close friends have done. She was a prosperous, admired, successful woman, living much in the gay world, till the blow came that cut her off from all her old pleasures at once. She could never bear to face her old companions after her son-in-law's disgrace. She has shut herself up in that room, and tried to hedge herself in from painful thoughts, and from absolutely seeing and feeling the change in her position. It is not by any means a good way of bearing the trial; but perhaps it is the only one she has strength for. Your poor mother died.'

'Took that way of slipping out of the trouble, and evading her share,' Margaret's words almost seemed to imply.

'Was not that the worst part of the trial to Mrs. Neale? Did she not love Mamma very much?' Elsie asked.

'She was very proud of her beauty; but your mother married young; she and Mrs. Neale both lived very much for society, and necessarily saw but little of each other. Mrs. Neale's chief affection has always been given to her son, Gilbert.'

'The one who is alive still?' asked Elsie.

'Yes,' said Margaret; 'but we shall not see him. He will certainly not come near the house while we are staying here.'

After that first visit Elsie spent an hour or so each day in Mrs. Neale's room. She received the same quick kisses—two at coming and two at going, never more nor less—and meanwhile was questioned on such ordinary topics as a visitor might be entertained with, or set to read one of the circulating library novels, of which Mrs. Neale always had a large supply in hand. Now and then Mrs. Neale would interrupt the reading to open out to Elsie on some recollection of her past life. For the first day or two Elsie listened breathlessly, expecting some mention of her father or her mother, which would make her feel more familiar with them; but nothing of the kind ever came.

These glimpses at Mrs. Neale's past experiences were as great a contrast to the subjects that usually occupied Elsie's thoughts, as the bright room in which the hostess lived was to all the other parts of the house. During the many hours when she was not with her grandmother, Elsie wandered about the neglected, silent rooms, where footsteps and voices were seldom heard from year's end to year's end. She lifted the lids of inlaid workboxes, and looked down into quaint, costly vases, round which sickly odors of long since evaporated perfumes lingered, and tried to fancy how they had looked in past times, and speculated what other faces had bent near, and what other hands had touched them.

Elsie meditated a great deal on the difference between Mrs. Neale's way of taking her trial and Margaret's and decided within herself that, after all, the solemn acceptance of sorrow as the appointed lot of their lives, which had given its character to the Oldbury home, was preferable to the ineffectual struggle to keep thought at bay, which made the ghastly contrasts of the life here. She observed with some surprise that, in spite of their utter unlikeness of character, there was a strong bond of mutual affection between Margaret and Mrs. Neale. Little disposed as Margaret was to tolerate weakness or self-indulgence, she was always ready to make excuses for Mrs. Neale's faults.

Elsie pondered much in her solitary hours over these revelations of Margaret's inner life. Would her life, she asked herself, be like this one whose secrets she was divining at last? Could she go on living after the love, which now seemed the one absorbing interest of her existence, had been quite put aside, and allowed to live as a faint remembrance only? Would she, years hence, return to some house, where the ghost of her love would look out upon her as the ghost of Margaret's did in this.

Once, about a week after she came to London, Elsie passed down Eaton square when she was out walking with Crawford, and observed a carriage stop at a door, from which a young lady alighted, ran quickly up the steps, and passed into the house.

'That's Sir Cecil Russel's house, and the young lady who ran in is Miss Russel, who was down in Oldbury so long. Did you see her?' Crawford asked.

This incident did not by any means add to Elsie's comfort. After that day she always had a feverish, restless longing for the hour to come at which Margaret was accustomed to send her out for a daily walk with Crawford. When she did get out, all her thoughts were absorbed in the one hope that Crawford's errands would lead her to take the way she wanted to go. She seldom had courage herself to propose that they should walk down Eaton Square; but if they did pass Sir Cecil's house, she felt as if the object of the welk had been attained.

At last a morning came—a chill December morning—when she went out, after having been confined to the house by nearly a fortnight's rain, and looking up at Sir Cecil's house saw signs that made her heart die within her. The windows and doors were wide open; work-people were passing in and out. A van laden with furniture stood at the door. Elsie entreated Crawford to stop and ask what it meant. The careless surprised answer brought no comfort.

Yes; this house did once belong to Sir Cecil Russel, but he had gone abroad for several years, and now the house was let again, and another family were coming immediately to live in it.

All Elsie's eagerness to walk out disappeared after that day, and she relapsed into a state of listlessness and depression that greatly distressed and puzzled Margaret.

CHAPTER XXXV.

A RIFT IN THE CLOUD.

In the beginning of the next year Margaret went to Dartmoor to pay her last visit to the prisoner there, who was to be released in the coming spring. She went quite alone. Since his wife's death Mr. Blake had been gradually sinking into a state of apathy, from which he could not be roused to undertake the journey. When Margaret spoke of it to him, he listened attentively for a time, a look of sorrowful intelligence would come on his face, and he seemed to struggle to call together his wandering thoughts, and brace himself for some effort he had to make. But the instant she ceased to speak, the impression of her words passed away, the blank look settled on his face again, and he would begin to mutter the words of a problem or a passage from some book to himself.

Elsie made a frightened, half-shrinking offer to accompany her aunt to Dartmoor; but Margaret, though pleased that she should show even a slight desire to see her father, thought it better not to take her. The expression of the wish, however, opened her heart to talk to Elsie about her father more freely than she had ever done before. She did not in any degree attempt to excuse his crime; but she spoke of his deep penitence, and dwelt much on the love for his little daughter, which alone of all his previous interests had survived the numbing effects of much solitude and excessive manual labor.

The day before Margaret set out on her expedition she read aloud to Elsie all the letters that her father had written since his imprisonment. With the exception of the passages in them that referred to herself, they sounded to Elsie somewhat meagre and cold. How was it that Margaret felt so differently? Had she learnt to merge all thoughts of her own loss in such supreme pity for the guilty one, that the necessity of sharing his punishment seemed a privilege of kinship instead of an unjust doom?

Margaret was to spend a night with a friend at Southampton, and had to be absent the greater part of two days. It was a trying time to Elsie, but it did her good. The necessity of occupying herself incessantly in attendance on her grandfather, who missed Margaret very much, broke the habit of brooding over her own griefs to which she had been yielding; and when she had an instant's leisure, her thoughts, instead of reverting to their usual train, followed Margaret on her journey, and occupied themselves in picturing the scene in the prison, when Margaret and her father would undergo the last of their many constrained, painful meetings—face to face, but with bars between them, and no touch, not even the clasp of the hand possible. What would be said? What questions would be asked? Her name would come into their talk there, where she shuddered to think of its having been spoken so often. And then Elsie tried hard to turn her thoughts quite from herself, and call up the marred, miserable, labor-worn face, from whose lips, as Margaret had told her, her name so often came. She made herself look at it, tried to see the love for her written on it, and would not let any vision of Steenie's face, with another kind of love for her in his eyes, float up and thrust her father's away.

There was an evening service at a church close to Mrs. Neale's house, which Margaret and Elsie were in frequent habit of attending; and on the first day of Margaret's absence, Elsie, leaving Mr. Blake asleep in the chair, ventured to slip away for the short hour the service lasted. She expected to receive comfort; but she found a greater deliverance than she had looked for. A stranger to her read the service. The words of the prayers seemed to have a new meaning to Elsie from the trembling earnestness with which they were spoken; but she did not look up till the Creed was read. 'I believe in the Holy Ghost, the Holy Catholic Church, the Communion of Saints, the Forgiveness of Sins.' The solemn triumph of the tone in which the last sentence was uttered brought the words into Elsie's heart with a start of wonder that she had never rightly felt their meaning before. She lifted up her head and caught a look on the speaker's face, in his far-seeing eyes, in his strong, compassionate, sorrowful mouth, which intensified the impression the words had made upon her. 'The forgiveness of sins.' The belief he was stating was clearly more to him than a joyful, comfortable assurance of personal pardon merely. In speaking the words he seemed to be taking upon him a great weight of obligation—to forgive while being forgiven, to shrink from no partnership in suffering, from no toil and struggle to undo the effects of others' sin which perfect forgiveness includes. Elsie knelt down at the next prayer with a new thought in her mind; an illumination had fallen on her difficult path which made it no longer seem so very hard to tread.

The sermon that followed made the dawning thought grow each moment clearer. It was on the divine humanity of Christ, and the unity of the race under his headship. As Elsie listened, the bitter sense of injustice in her lot which had been troubling her for many months, quite passed away. It began no longer to seem so dark and horrible a thing to be condemned to share the punishment of another's guilt. She learned that this was the privilege, the meaning of kinship, the condition of union with the Head, who had suffered for all. The mystery of pain, of the innocent suffering with the guilty, became a little clearer. She felt she was no longer alone. Her pain seemed useless, meaningless no longer. There was One bearing it with her, knitting her to himself and to all her fellows in the great divine and human task of endurance, of bringing good from evil, of sorrowing and suffering with and for all.

Elsie went home with a peace and a calm in her heart she had never known before. The hardness she had wondered at and lamented over in herself disappeared now that she had accepted sacrifices as the Divine law of life. She discovered that she had been harsh and unforgiving—not from indignation against sin, but from a grudge in her heart at having to share in its punishment. The thought of the Perfect Son of Man choosing to suffer with those he saved softened her, while it gave her fresh courage to endure her own share of pain.

Margaret returned home the next day, and Elsie received her with an affectionate warmth of welcome, which showed Margaret at once that a happy change had come over her spirit, and that the dark apathy of self-involved grief was at length shaken off.

As they talked together that evening, and Elsie, instead of shrinking from the subject, showed an earnest desire to learn all she could about her father, that she might prepare herself to be to him what he hoped to find her, Margaret felt for the first time in many, many years that she had a companion in the task of bearing the family burdens—some one near her who could give her support and comfort in return for what she was always giving., Elsie would have been well repaid for her efforts, if she had known the rest that this discovery brought to Margaret's weary heart.

(To be continued.)

JUDGE AND JURY.

'As a rule,' said Lord Halsbury not long ago, 'juries are, in my opinion, more generally right than judges.' They usually perform their duties, especially in criminal cases, with marked care, and few experienced lawyers would decline to join in the tribute which the late Lord Chancellor, with many another distinguished judge, has paid to trial by jury.—'Law Journal.'

A Capital Story.

A thrilling story, touching on one of the most stirring times the world has ever seen—the time of Thermopylae, Salamis and Platae—will start in both 'Daily' and 'Weekly Witness' in the second week in December. It is a story of which older readers will not want to miss a single chapter, while for the boys and girls entering on the study of Grecian history, it will give 'life' to what sometimes seems to them very 'dry bones.'

The story is an entirely new one, and copyright has been secured by the publishers of the 'Witness' from the author, William Stearns Davis, well-known already as the author of 'Belshazzar,' 'God Wills it,' 'A Friend of Caesar,' etc.

The 'Victor of Salamis' is of absorbing interest from start to finish. A story of life and action throughout, of heroism amid dangers, of treachery, of bravery, of ambition and daring. Its characters are Greeks and Persians of the long ago, who, under the author's skilful pen become real human beings, whose career we follow with the keen interest of personal acquaintance. Subscribers who enjoy a good story (and who does not?) should watch for the opening chapters. Tell your neighbor to send his subscription in at once, so as to get the story from the start.

Begins second week in December. Watch for it.

Shines at Night

"Black Knight" Stove Polish makes stoves shine by night as well as by day. Can't burn it off, either—no matter how hot you make the stove.

Once you polish the stove with

"Black Knight" Stove Polish

and give it a touch after using, you will always have a beautifully shiny stove. For a quick, lasting shine, there is nothing else to equal "Black Knight".

The Biggest Box for the Money, Too.

THE PLAIN MAN AND THE BIBLE

(By Robert F. Horton, M.A., D.D.)

(Continued from last week.)

PART II.

Now, Wesley and Hermann alike are only speaking of the witness which the Bible becomes to those who have learnt to believe in Jesus Christ through the preaching of the Gospel, and by the work of the Holy Spirit. But I wish to remind you that the effect of the Bible is by no means confined to those who have thus become new creatures in Christ Jesus. If there is one thing more testified than any other in the history of the modern world it is that the Bible, not in any particular passage, but the Bible as a whole, actually convinces and comforts men who are unbelievers and are bitterly opposed to the truth. I should like to give you two instances of that, because they show how the critical inquiry into the Bible itself leads men to God. In one case a French Protestant, but utterly indifferent to religion, had gone to Naples to study painting, but he found he had mistaken his vocation and his bent was for languages. Taking up philology, he read the Hebrew Genesis, for linguistic purposes only; but soon, as he read deeper, his interest was awakened and he became convinced of the truth of revelation, and he spent his life in trying to improve the French of the Old Testament and the New, because he had found it to be the revelation of God. The other is a case also of a Frenchman, nominally a Roman Catholic, but really a complete unbeliever. He studied the Hebrew of Genesis just in the same way for philological purposes, and he then read a paper at Bayonne, the town in which he lived, on Gen. v., that strange chapter which gives the length of the lives of the early patriarchs. The paper was read to a society consisting of believers and unbelievers, and he mentioned in the paper that the names of patriarchs were tribal, or referred to steps in civilization. Strange to say, the priests and Catholics who were present said the subject was quite open; that the Church had not decided upon it. On the other hand the free-thinkers who were present fiercely attacked the man for his explanation, but he, who had studied the Book, simply from a philological point of view, faced the whole storm of criticism and stood firmly upon the fact of his conversion through the reading even of that part of the Bible.

THE BIBLE'S CONVERTING POWER.

To those two instances taken from the modern world and from the atmosphere of prevailing criticism, I think it worth while to add this curious fact, that Archbishop Leighton in the seventeenth century tells us of a man who entered a church at Glasgow one day when that same chapter, the fifth of Genesis, was being read, the patriarchs who lived for hundreds of years, and the man left the church that morning, converted. Archbishop Leighton tells us that what converted him was the perpetual recurrence of the phrase, 'And he died.' But whatever may be the word in the Scripture which affects us in this singular and religious way, I believe you can show concerning every book, beginning at Genesis and going on to the very end, that each page has its trophies. All along the Book are the records of the souls of men that have been brought to God, of the characters that have been built up, and of the lives of service which have been lived, moved by these oracles of God that we call the Bible, not from Genesis only, but from every book and with increasing multitudes of witnesses as you draw nearer to the end. For if these Old Testament books have been used to reach the souls of men how much more have the writings of the evangelists, of St. Paul and St. John, been used to that same end? If there were time, we could continue with instance after instance; the evidence is overwhelming and absolutely conclusive. Let this instance alone suffice. You know that the only way by which a Moslem is ever brought to the faith of Christ is when he is induced to read the Bible. If once you can get a Mohammedan to study the Bible his conversion is practically certain. He resists preaching, and, of course, he resists denunciation, but not the Bible. An English officer in Kashmir, who was a devout and Christian-like man, was shooting in the mountains of Kashmir accompanied by his native servant, who was a Mohammedan, and this good man every day read his Bible and prayed in his tent. His servant ventured once to ask him what he read and he explained to him it was the New Testament, and then he said: 'If you would read it I will get you a vernacular copy, but you must promise to read it,' and the Mohammedan said he would, and this English officer procured him a New Testament in his own language. The native read it, and before long he came and asked to be baptized, and he became himself a preacher of the Christian message. What cannot be said of any preaching, what cannot be said of any systematic teaching of the Church, can be said of the Bible, that this Book, left to itself, without note or comment, without explanation or criticism, left in the hands of any reader who is not hardened or prejudiced and determined to resist it, brings the man to God. You want no better proof of what a Book is than that. Inspiration, revelation, these are merely words about which we may contend for ever, because we do not perhaps agree in our definition of them. It is often as idle to say that the Bible is inspired as to say that it is not, and often it is as futile to speak of the revelation of the Bible as to declare there is none there, because we are using words that are not yet interpreted. But one thing you cannot deny, and that is the Book, just as it is in the hands of the man who reads it, the Book left to him and he left to the Book brings the man to God.

And my three propositions you remember were these: First, the Book is the revelation of God; secondly, the Book is composed of documents that exhibit the relation between God and man; and, thirdly, my statement was that these documents are by some principle unknown, but quite obvious in its results, wrought into an organic unity which makes the Book indivisible. You cannot take from it or add to it with any advantage. It stands on its own footing, or, rather, grows out of its own root, the Book, par excellence, of God, and when all criticism has been passed upon it it remains exactly the same, God's book, not, of course, in the sense that God wrote it, not in the sense that he guarantees it by some miracle against the ordinary accidents of literary faults or failings, not in that way. That dogmatic presupposition has been the one serious prejudice which has prevented the modern world from reading and understanding the Bible. But by the singular providence of God and the prevailing Spirit of God, this literature we call the Bible is the medium by which the soul of man finds his God, and is born again, and then enters into communion with the God whom he has found. I say the Bible, after all criticism, remains the same, but yet not the same, different; different because better, different because liberated from a deadening dogma which never had any truth in it, and became ultimately the most serious cause of our modern infidelity; better because as the Bible is understood in the light of criticism you can admit within it the light of science and of history and of philosophy. It carries its own conviction, and the man must find it by searching and by honest reading and living. It comes back to us better, it comes back to us carrying a message which is not only a message of the old world, but the message of the new; carrying with it not only the Spirit of God that spake in ancient times to prophets and seers and psalmists, and evangelists, but the spirit of God that speaks to-day, that spirit which testifies to the individual conscience, that produces conviction to the individual mind, that touches the heart, that convicts us of righteousness and judgment, that leads us to Christ, and leading us to him brings us to life and light and immortality, making us hear that Spirit of God which will receive us hereafter into the eternal mansions of our Father's home.

HEART PALPITATION AT NIGHT

Rattles even the strongest man, but to the average woman it's nothing short of purgatory. Take a little Nerviline in sweetened water and the palpitation stops quickly. Nerviline tones and strengthens the heart, braces, invigorates, and thus prevents other attacks. No remedy so swift to kill pain—no treatment more prompt for headache, stomach and bowel disorders. A steadily increasing sale for nearly fifty years attests the merit of Polson's Nerviline. Better try a 25c bottle.

ORIGIN OF THE DOG WATCH.

The 'dog watch' on shipboard is either of the short spells from 4 to 6 o'clock in the evening or from 6 to 8 to break the monotony of the regular four-hour watches, so that the same men will not stand watch during the same hours every day. If, however, you should ask the most nautical person of your acquaintance, or, indeed, all the nautical people you know, why this is so called, you would probably find them unable to tell you. The true answer is this: Dog watch is a corruption of dodge watch. The dog watch was introduced to prevent the same men from always keeping watch the same hours of the day; hence on these occasions the sailors are said to dodge the routine, or to be doing dodge watch.—Philadelphia 'Record.'

SUNDAY-SCHOOL LESSON

December 15, 1907.

THE BOY SAMUEL.

(I. Samuel iii., 1-2.)

Golden Text.—Speak, Lord; for thy servant heareth.—I. Sam. iii., 9.

Samuel was 'a lily on a dunghill.' The child, clad in his white tunic, his face turned up in innocence toward God, stood in the midst of moral rottenness unparalleled in Israel's history. He reverently opened and closed the doors of a desecrated sanctuary, and ministered unto the Lord whom a degraded priesthood had forgotten. He was the white flower of a dark epoch.

Whence came he? His father was a devout man, punctilious in his attendance upon the appointed services of religion and in the offering of sacrifices. He and his house worshipped God. His mother, secretly lamenting the foul apostasy of Israel, coveted a son, who, if he should not prove the very Shiloh himself, would at least become the moral renovator of the nation. A woman so self-forgetful in prayer as to excite the suspicion of intoxication; possessing the poetic genius to compose a sacred and praiseful hymn surpassed, if at all, only by the hymn of the Virgin Mary; a woman consecrated enough to give her firstborn son unreservedly to God—from such a parentage came Samuel, last in the line of judges, first in order of prophets.

The boy's memory went not back of the time when his mother, in fulfilment of her vow, left him within the curtain walls of the tabernacle. He was the companion and solace of the high priest, so feeble and disgraced. His childish hands began to discharge such services as they were capable of, and his pure heart was filled with reverent emotions. Here was developed that moral power which was destined to eclipse the physical energy of Samson.

That youth, soul of innocence and devotion, was no solecism as he lay there on his little mat, nestling within the sacred precincts of the tabernacle, and under the soft and hallowed light of the golden lamp-stand. That unsullied heart was more precious furnishing than material altar or censer, though all were of beaten gold.

Then, as ever, the prepared heart received the prepared message. From between the cherubim above the ark and through the mystic veil came the ineffable voice of the God of Sabaoth. He called the child by name: 'Samuel! Samuel!'

The excessive wickedness of the people had led to a prolonged silence on the part of God, so that the historian says the word of the Lord was rare in those days. No one had any vision from God to publish abroad. The piety of a child led God to break his silence. Of Samuel's pure heart he could make a sounding-board to send his voice to the outermost boundaries of Israel.

There could have been nothing terrible or unnatural in the accents of God's voice as he called the child. It was the voice of a father and friend. Three times he mistook it for the call of the aged high priest, sleeping in his official lodge near by, and within the tabernacle.

That night Samuel 'knew the Lord,' and for three-quarters of a century afterwards his word was revealed to him, and his voice as often heard as that of a familiar friend.

A new trait is revealed in this fascinating character. The child was not smart and pert. His head was not turned by his great and sudden preferment. He was not anxious to pose at once as a prophet. He showed a refined and sensitive spirit in the reluctance with which he revealed the evil tidings of which he was the bearer. Eli had fairly to extort the sad intelligence from him.

Such was the genesis of a glorious career which placed Samuel among the immortal worthies whose names are graven upon that tall obelisk, the eleventh chapter of the Epistle to the Hebrews. He was the instaurator of prophetism. His hand effected that bloodless revolution which changed the theocracy of Israel into a kingdom.

ANALYSIS AND KEY.

1. Samuel: his parentage.
   - Characteristics of his father and mother.
   - Partial account for his own character.
2. A boy given to God and His tabernacle.
   - Suggestive effect of environment and occupations.
   - Evolution of moral power and spiritual character.
3. A Divine summons.
   - Prepared message for prepared heart.
4. Last of Judges, first of Prophets; such his origin, environment and training.

THE TEACHER'S LANTERN.

No page of the Bible presents the subject of parental responsibility in a more startling and impressive manner. Eli is an example of infidelity in parental duty. He was lenient and disposed to condone. His rebukes were mild and tame as compared with the enormity of his son's offences. The cataclysm of woe in which the course ended is a warning to be heeded.

* * *

In sharp contrast to this is the character and course of Elkanah and Hannah. Their son was devoted to God before his birth, and trained as a total abstaining Nazarite. He was placed in the tabernacle to dwell there forever. But even there he was followed by parental influence. He was visited at regular intervals, and not merely clothed in the new tunic that loving hands had made, but advised, counselled, and prayed with, no doubt. The outcome of this course was the formation of one of the peerless characters of Hebrew history. From such a training came a second Israel, prevailing with God at Mizpeh, a nation's emancipator and reformer.

* * *

The aptitude of the child's heart for religion has here a remarkable illustration. A beloved pastor told me recently that, after relating the story of Samuel to his little son, he said to him, 'If God should call you, would you answer?' The little fellow responded, 'O yes, papa, I would if He only whispered!'

* * *

A distinguished minister said to me lately that he had preached a good deal about giving liberally and cheerfully to the Lord; but when he himself was asked to give his own daughter to the foreign field, it taxed him to the uttermost to put his preaching into practice. Hannah vowed and paid her vow.

* * *

Smiles in his 'Self-help,' gives a list of ministers' sons who have distinguished themselves in the annals of England,—among naval heroes, Drake and Nelson; in science, Wollaston, Young, Playfair, and Bell; in art, Wren, Wilson, and Wilkie; in law, Thurlow and Campbell; in literature, Addison, Thomson, Goldsmith, Coleridge, and Tennyson. Quote this list to any who may be inclined to hold up Eli's sons as samples of ministers' sons of to-day.

* * *

There are periods in the history of Churches, communities, and nations, when, as in the days of Samuel, it must be said, 'The word of the Lord is rare! No one has a vision to publish abroad.' No one seems in touch with God. Materialism holds sway. Things spiritual have lost their charm. Degeneracy in morals characterizes such times. The presence of a Samuel here and there, with a heart like a watered garden, is all that saves us from a universal religious drought.

HOME READINGS.

Monday, December 9.—I. Sam. i., 1-18.
Tuesday, December 10.—I. Sam. i., 19-28.
Wednesday, December 11.—I. Sam. ii., 1-10.
Thursday, December 12.—I. Sam. ii., 20-26.
Friday, December 13.—I. Sam. iii., 1-21.
Saturday, December 14.—I. Sam. iv., 1-18.
Sunday, December 15.—I. Tim. iii., 10—4: 5.

BIBLE TRUTHS.

WORDS MOST USED IN JOHN.

The Gospel and Epistles of John are of interest in the frequent use of words seldom used in the other Gospels. Take the following: 1. Believe. This is used about 100 times, whereas faith is used once only (I. John v., 4). John's is the gospel of believing. 2. Know. This word occurs over 100 times. It represents two Greek words. One meaning a personal acquaintance with, the other to recognize, or have objective knowledge of a person. The first is conscious knowledge in the mind, the second is objective, that which we derive from outer objects. 3. Love. Used about 100 times. So with 'phileo,' to like; be fond of. More used in John than in the whole of the New Testament. John's is the gospel of love. Read this gospel and John's epistles to learn about love. 4. Light. Over 30 times, while it is used only 38 times elsewhere. Jesus is the true light which lighteth every man. 5. Father. Over 140 times. My Father and your Father (John xx., 17). We have 'My Father' 36 times, and 'the Father' over 60 times. Oh, how much we may learn about God as Father from these references to Him. 6. Life Eternal. Eternal and everlasting connected with Father occur over 20 times. 7. Glorify. The words glory and glorify are used 31 times in John's gospel, and 31 times in Matthew and Luke. Only four times in Mark. It is only in John that Jesus says, 'The glory Thou gavest Me I have given them' (John xvii., 22). Jesus shares all with His loved ones. 8. Born. This word used 21 times in John, 15 times elsewhere. 9. World. Kosmos occurs 110 times. John never uses the word 'aion,' this age, for world. 10. It is in John that Christ gives greatest prominence to His teaching about His blood as the source of redemption and spiritual life.

THE RAILROAD OVER THE ANDES.

(From Bulletin of the American Geographical Society.)

The road over the Andes which Chile and Argentina are building, and which is the last link in the line across South America between the Atlantic and the Pacific, is nearing its completion. It is said that the entire line will be open to trade next year. The Andes section of the road begins at Mendoza in Argentina, crosses the Andes through a tunnel four kilometers long, and extends to the Chilean town Los Andes, which has rail connection with the Pacific.

Those Horrid Bilious Spells

'It is nothing when you get used to it,' is a common expression which many seem to apply to attacks of biliousness.

Year after year they suffer from frequent spells of bilious head ache, indigestion, constipation followed by looseness of the bowels, dizziness, despondency and ill-temper, and the habit seems to have become so firmly established that they do not think of breaking the chains of bondage.

Why not make a break for liberty, health and happiness. Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills stand ready to help you. They have helped thousands under just such circumstances to know again the joys of healthful living.

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills cure biliousness by reason of their direct and specific action on the liver, causing the bile to be properly filtered from the blood, where it acts as a poison, and passed into the intestines, where it is necessary to aid digestion and regulate the action of the bowels.

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, one pill a dose, 25 cents a box, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

KINDNESS TO THE STRANGER.

(Toronto 'Mail and Empire.')

In these days of rapid growth and expansion there is a danger of dwelling too much on the undesirable element in emigration, forgetful of the great material prosperity that the average immigrant family brings with him to this country. Quite recently a poor woman just arrived from England with five children was pleasantly spoken to by a gentleman who happened to be waiting on the same street corner for a car. Her face lighted up and there was a trace of tears as she said, 'Do you know, sir, these are the first kind words I have heard since I arrived in Canada. Most people laugh at our odd ways and some have even told us that we had no business coming to this country.' In another case a teacher in one of the schools was called upon to stop a schoolboy fight, the cause of which was the jeering taunts of two or three schoolboys toward a couple of English lads who had just been enrolled as pupils. Not only is it a common obligation to treat the stranger—often lonely, discouraged, out of work and unused to the ways of the country—with courtesy and thoughtfulness, but it is important to remember that such people, if wisely and sympathetically helped to get settled under comfortable social conditions, will in a very short time be of great value in the development of the country, while their children will undoubtedly grow up to worthy and industrious citizenship. It is easy to recall the names of some of Canada's most useful citizens who came here as youths with no earthly possessions, but strong arms, clear heads and a determination to make something of their lives. In this connection it might be mentioned that only a few weeks ago a distinguished gathering of public men assembled in New York to do honor to Dr. Blaustein, superintendent of the Educational Alliance of that city. It was recalled that Dr. Blaustein as a young man, a Russian exile, had come from Germany in the steerage, friendless, penniless, and with no occupation. Fearing he would not be allowed to land in New York, he took passage for Boston, and had he not been met at the port of arrival by a Rabbi he would not have been admitted, and yet, with ambition spurring him on, he was able to do a great work for the social elevation of his countrymen in the great metropolis. One can never tell what possibilities are locked up in the youthful breast, and it therefore is the part of wisdom to greet the stranger coming to our shores with at least a cheery word and a hearty handshake.

HOW GERMAN EAST AFRICA CAME INTO BEING.

('New Westminster Gazette.')

So far the adventurous story of the founding of the German Colony in East Africa has only been told by Dr. Carl Peters, whose name, over and above being familiar to the British public for the prominent part he took in the creation of Deutsch Ostafrica, was not long ago much mentioned when he appeared in the German Law Courts in connection with charges of cruelty to natives brought against him. With Dr. Peters, in the adventurous years nearly twenty-five years ago, when the vision of a Germany 'outre mer' was being put into practical shape, was a young German nobleman, Joachim, Graf von Pfeil. This youth, during the years while as yet no one in Germany uttered a word about German Africa, was gaining practical and many-sided experiences in Cape Colony and the Transvaal. Hearing that two farms in Griqualand, of some 3,000 acres each, were to be sold at £60, he bought them, and with them wild dreams of a future German Colony. After a twelvemonth he sold them for £120. That was in 1875. Five years later an Englishman, Dr. Bonner, acquired them for £4,000. Meanwhile the young German nobleman had learned farming, been settled in the then Orange Free State, and drifted about again, always the colonial idea taking more and more possession of him. After nine years in South Africa he returned to Germany, where he became a popular lecturer on the subject that filled his mental horizon, and in which he had boundless faith. Then he met Dr. Peters, who, like himself, had thrown the whole of his great energy and intelligence into the subject. Together with a few kindred spirits, the two youths, who shrank from no labors, however toilsome, in the realization of their plans, obtained the funds for an expedition to East Africa, and it was they who did the pioneer work, and laid the foundation to what is now a prosperous colony. 'East Africa,' says Count Pfeil, 'has been a German colony for twenty-two years. When the land was acquired it was a wilderness. To-day it has towns, as, for instance, Dar el Salam, of 24,000 inhabitants, where life is as comfortable as in Europe.'

How this colony was founded has already been told by Dr. Peters. Count Pfeil, his collaborator, has hitherto remained modestly in the background, deeming it sufficient that the work should speak for itself. Points of difference having, however, arisen between him and Dr. Peters, in connection with a volume on the same subject as the present published by the latter about a year ago, Pfeil has felt it incumbent upon him to give his version of the foundation and growth of the colony. This he has done in a volume which is as different from the usual Dryasdust production of this kind as a swallow from a barndoor fowl. Indeed, 'Zur Erwerbung von Deutsch-Africa' (Berlin' Verlag von Karl Curtius) is a book of extraordinary fascination, telling in a frank, simple, and very human manner of the toil and struggle, the joys and hopes, the successes and failures, and the manifold difficulties which fall to the share of pioneers of colonization. Count Pfeil, even though the tomahawk is not at all buried between him and Dr. Peters, and he uses sufficiently strong language when referring to the latter, remains cool and level-headed throughout, and the gentle reader, indeed, loses nothing by the slightly controversial note which is occasionally introduced, showing that the author is as good a fighter as he is a chronicler of epoch-making events in the history of his nation. We hope the volume will appear in an English translation.

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The PEDLAR People (Est'd 1861)

Oshawa Montreal Ottawa Toronto London Winnipeg

DRY ROT IN MEN.

(From the Roanoke 'Times.')

The first strong external revelation of the dry rot in men is a tendency to lurk and lounge; to be at street corners without intelligible reason; to be going anywhere when met; to be about many places rather than at any; to do nothing tangible, but to have an intention of performing a variety of intangible duties to-morrow or the day after. When the manifestation of the disease is observed, the observer will usually connect it with a vague impression once formed or received that the patient was living a little too hard. He will scarcely have had leisure to turn it over in his mind and form the terrible suspicion 'dry rot' when he will notice a change for the worse in the patient's appearance—a certain slovenliness and deterioration which is not poverty nor dirt nor intoxication nor ill-health, but simply 'dry rot.'

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

HOW MUFF WAS CURED.

Muff was a pretty black and white kitten. He was upon the whole a very well behaved cat, but he had one habit which troubled his little mistress, Ella, very much. He liked to kill young birds—not to eat. Oh, no! Muff had plenty of meat and milk every day, and was never hungry. He killed the poor birds just for fun.

One day Muff spied a robins' nest in the low branches of an apple tree. Four pairs of bright eyes looked over the edge of the nest. Muff purred softly. 'What sport it will be to catch those bird babies and play with them!' he thought.

He looked about slyly. Mr. Robin and his wife were nowhere in sight. Muff crept to the foot of the tree. Then he began to quietly climb the trunk. His eyes glistened like emeralds.

Suddenly there was a rush of wings and a clamor of angry bird voices. Father and Mother Robin swooped down upon Muff—from where he never knew—and drove him to the ground again. They struck at his eyes with their wings and pecked his little pink nose with their sharp beaks. Muff was dreadfully frightened. With his ears laid back, and his tail bristled, he scurried across the yard, the two enraged robins closely pursuing him.

When Muff reached the house he darted in at the open door and dashed, trembling and panting, under the kitchen stove. He thought he would be safe there, but Papa and Mamma Robin still followed him, circling about the stove, screaming and pecking viciously. It was only when Ella came running to see what the mater was that they flew out of the house.

Muff was so scared that he never dared approach a bird's nest again. And Ella was so pleased to find his bad habit cured that she gave him a pretty red collar with his name, 'Muff,' engraved upon the plate.—'Primary Plans.'

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The Boys' Page.

Magnetic West.

A CRUISE UP THE BRITISH COLUMBIAN COAST.

(By the Skipper.)

[For the 'Witness.'

CHAPTER I.—GOOSE.

So we'll all sing together
To the grey goose feather,
And the land where the grey goose flew.
—Conan Doyle.

Did you ever live for a day on boiled goose? Cold, boiled, wild goose, and nothing else? Canada gander that had been shot on his way south, after living on star-fish and sea-urchins all summer, and cooked the same day, so that the taste of second-hand clams still pervaded?

Did you ever run your boat for fifteen hours in the rain, the skin of your hands drawn into wrinkles with the wet, and the water soaking gradually down your neck until you were wet to the waist, in spite of your oilskins?

Did you ever have your engine misbehave itself three hundred miles from the nearest machine shop, and finally stop work at nine o'clock of a pitch dark night, with the aforesaid accompaniments of goose and rain, and no lights in sight? We did.

I do not mention these things as hardships, though we would rather have had them on separate days instead of all in a lump, but you will understand that we were feeling more or less depressed when the engine gave its final grunt in Smith's Inlet that night. The boat was much too small for the three of us to sleep in, and we did not know where to find enough level ground to pitch a tent on.

'There's a light,' said Starboard. It was gone before he had finished speaking, but we got out the oars and rowed to where it had been—and shortly we were gorging ourselves with biscuits and marmalade, beside the fire where our cocoa was boiling, and the owner of the salmon cannery was instructing the night-watchman, a flash of whose lantern had guided us there, as to our sleeping quarters.

So we ate and slept, and spent next day inspecting the cannery and persuading people that we had cruised up from Vancouver—three hundred and forty miles—just for entertainment. Most people took us for 'timber-cruisers.' A timber-cruiser is a person who seeks out patches of good timber-land, stakes them, and then sells his claim to a lumber company. There has been a great rush for good timber land recently, and all the best of it is already taken up. It will take dozens of years to cut all the timber that has already been bought from the government, but still the country is full of cruisers, picking up unconsidered trifles of forest as fast as they can find anything worth cutting. The object is of course partly to get it before any one else does, but more, I think to get it before the people of this province get tired of selling their property for a song to the lumber trust. Some day, the government will raise the price of timber limits, and then those who got them at the present prices will have a very comfortable monopoly.

From the water, the trees about Smith's Inlet and for fifty miles south of it look about good enough to make rustic furniture of, but Starboard, who went a little way inland, says that there is some very fair timber to be had.

The salmon canning season was almost over when we were there, but they put up a thousand cans or so that afternoon. The whole process was as clean as possible. The salmon, weighing from eight or ten pounds for the 'cohoes' and 'sockeyes' to fifty or sixty for the king salmon, were cleaned by hand (Chinese and Indian hand), not clean by nature, but continually washed in running water, then cut up by machinery, stuffed into cans, and fed into a machine, which washed the salmon from its last contact with human fingers, put tops on the cans and soldered them, and then cooled them, ready to be tested for holes in a tank of boiling water. Then followed the cooking by steam, lacquering and labelling, and the salmon was ready to be boxed and shipped to the ends of the earth. Next year they hope to instal a machine, commonly called the 'Iron Chink,' which does the Chinaman's work of cleaning the fish and putting it into the cans, so that the fish need not be handled at all, from beginning to end.

The Skipper, being also the engineer, spent the afternoon monkeying with the engine, cleaning all the electric contacts, readjusting the spark coil, fixing the plug, oiling and greasing and trying again, and at last succeeding.

We decided to start the next morning early, but where to? We had hoped to make Rivers Inlet, the next one up the coast, and another good day's run would take us there. On the other hand, we had used up eleven days of our three weeks' holiday; we were also running short of money, and had eaten all the provisions we brought with us, and used most of our gasolene; the summer was drawing to an end, and we had only a small-scale chart of those waters. So we decided to turn back. We got biscuits and jam and other provisions at the cannery store, and next morning early we set forth with the ebbing tide, through a misty wilderness of islands that seemed to have no relation to the chart. We ran by the compass, only deviating to dodge an occasional island, till the mist thinned off, and showed us the open Pacific Ocean occupying half the horizon.

About this time we began to think about breakfast. The Skipper is, officially, made of Douglas fir, copper-painted below the water-line and tarred inside, and can survive indefinitely on biscuits and jam; but Starboard, though he can stand any amount of cold, hunger, or fatigue, has either a cup of coffee or a headache every morning, and prefers the coffee. So we ran down the coast, looking for a good place to land (not so easy to find, when your boat draws three feet, and you have no dinghy), but everywhere there was too much surf on the shore for comfortable landing, and we decided to run down to Seymour Inlet, which had been our starting point on the Day of the Boiled Goose.

CHAPTER II.—SAILING.

Fall there, ye've time to mend your shaft—
Aye, eat it,—ere ye're spoke.
Or make Kerguelen under sail,
Three jiggers burned wi' smoke.
—Kipling.

Before we got there, the engine started missing explosions again, and if the tide had not been with us, we would not have got in. It was noon when we got ashore, and started to make dinner, and the sun was so hot that we took off our coats, for the first time in two weeks.

I do not mean to say that it is cold in those regions in the end of August, but my apparel at the time consisted of one summer suit, one winter suit, and one pair of overalls—worn because neither of the aforesaid suits was sufficiently opaque for decency. I was going to say respectability instead of decency, but considering that I had lost my comb, the only one on board, a week before, and that during that time none of us had washed our faces, perhaps the less said about respectability the better. The water there, and until you get within fifty miles of Vancouver, is altogether too cold to have any more to do with than necessary.

Starboard was in such a hurry for his coffee that he made it with brackish water, and we were all so thirsty that we did not notice anything queer until we had drunk a cup each.

After dinner, it was me for the engine-room again. The engine-room is two feet high, four wide at the front end, where the engine is, and nothing behind. Such parts of it as are not full of engine, are taken up with wires, and mufflers, and water pipes, and the gasolene tank, and batteries, and the shaft. When things are all right, you can start and run the engine from the seat in the cockpit, and it's very convenient and out of the way: but when you have to work at the thing for an hour or two, sitting on the cockpit floor, with a leg on each side of the engine, it's not so nice. The crew made a point of not knowing much about the works of her, so these pleasant entertainments always fell to the Skipper.

It was evident to me by this time that the real trouble was that the crank shaft bearings were wearing loose, and consequently the engine (a two-cycle machine), was losing all its base compression—leaking the gas out of the ends instead of sending it into the cylinder. The only cure for that was new bearings, and they could not be got for three hundred miles. However, a couple of hours' work, greasing and monkeying, made it run a little better, and we ran out and down the coast ten miles or so, to a place called the Labyrinth. It is a Thousand Islands sort of place, where nobody lives.

It must be very beautiful, if the fog ever lifts there. We ran by compass, dodging the islands as they came in sight, till we came, quite by accident, into a small bay, where a wolf was stalking some wild geese on the shore. When the geese saw us, they departed, and the wolf did not get his supper. We camped there, on an islet just off the mouth of a stream, and heard the wolf howl melodiously in the woods.

Next morning we set our course due south, to run over to the coast of Vancouver Island, and in due time—no, very much overdue time, because the engine was missing every second stroke—we arrived at Fort Rupert, which was the headquarters of the Hudson Bay Company in British Columbia, until they built Victoria, some sixty years ago. There is nothing there now but an indian mission village.

There are two kinds of Indian villages up the coast: the old heathen rancheries, and the Catholic missions. A rancherie is like half a dozen very large barns, with rather low-pitched roofs, standing side by side. Inside each building from one to twenty Siwash families live. There are no chimneys. Often one building, its front painted with mystic pictures, is used as a temple. Before the temple there is usually a totem-pole or two, carved into a symbolic history of the tribe. The first one we saw was topped by an eagle with outspread wings and wolf's face. Below it was a man with a stomach ache, judging by his attitude, and below him a man with two stomach aches.

A mission village is as different as possible: just a dozen or two little white-washed cottages, and a little white-washed church. Not nearly so picturesque, but a good deal more healthy and civilized.

We found a nice little bay behind an island, and on the shore was a deserted shack, so we anchored the boat out, and lay up there over the next day, which was Sunday. The shack belonged to a mineral prospect nearby, which was not being worked just then. So we lived there in comfort till Monday morning, and then set forth. There was a fair breeze blowing our way, so we got up the sail and ran before it, so as to save up what little engine power we had left.

In the afternoon we came to Alert Bay, the largest Indian village on the coast, and there we found a potlatch going on. What is a potlatch? I don't know. The word 'potlatch' in Chinook means 'a gift,' but a 'free gift' is 'cultus potlatch,' so an ordinary potlatch seems to imply that the giving is not all on one side. The institution seems to be partly religious—about as much so as a church bazaar, but with the important difference that the things are distributed free among the congregation, instead of being sold at three times their value. Also, there are no squaws around to distract the attention of the braves from their religious duties. We heard a male choir singing what might have been a hymn to the totem poles, and afterwards a man delivered what might have been either a prayer to the same images (or rather to the spirits of his ancestors, which they represented) or a political address to the clustered braves. We saw man after man come out of the temple, staggering under loads of blankets provided by the rich Indians for distribution among the poor ones; we saw ninety large canoes (dugouts), and were told that there were thirteen hundred Indians there. And that is all we know about this ancient custom, for we had to set sail again as soon as we had got some more provisions, to make as far as we could with the favoring wind and tide.

(To be Continued.)

FROM A SAFE DISTANCE.

The conveniences of modern science render it possible to communicate disagreeable news with safety to the sender. The New York 'Sun' tells this story of a nine-year-old boy whose mother thought that he was entirely lacking in guile. Perhaps his father was not so sure of it.

One day the boy was practising the 'McGinnity curve,' when the ball went through a large pane of colored glass in the library. His mother discovered it, and asked, in her sternest voice: 'Who did that?'

'I did, but I didn't mean to do it. The ball slipped.'

'Well, what do you suppose your father will say when he knows it?'

'He knows it now. I told him.'

'You told him? Do you mean that when you saw what you had done you went right down to his office and told him?'

'No, I didn't go to the office. I called him up on the telephone.'

He is most powerful who has himself in his power.—SENECA.

GOOD MANNERS CODE FOR BOYS.

Keep step with any one you walk with.

Hats lifted in saying 'Good-by,' or 'How do you do?'

Hats lifted when offering a seat in a car, or acknowledging a favor.

Always precede a lady upstairs, and ask her whether you may precede her in passing through a crowd or public place.

Let ladies pass through a door first, standing aside for them.

Let a lady pass first always, unless she asks you to precede her.

Look people straight in the face when speaking or being spoken to.

In the parlor stand till every lady is seated, also older people.

Rise if a lady comes in after you are seated, and stand till she takes a seat.

Hat off the moment you enter a street door, and when you step into a private hall or office.

Never play with a knife, fork or spoon.

Use your handkerchief unobtrusively always.

In the dining-room take your seat after ladies and elders.

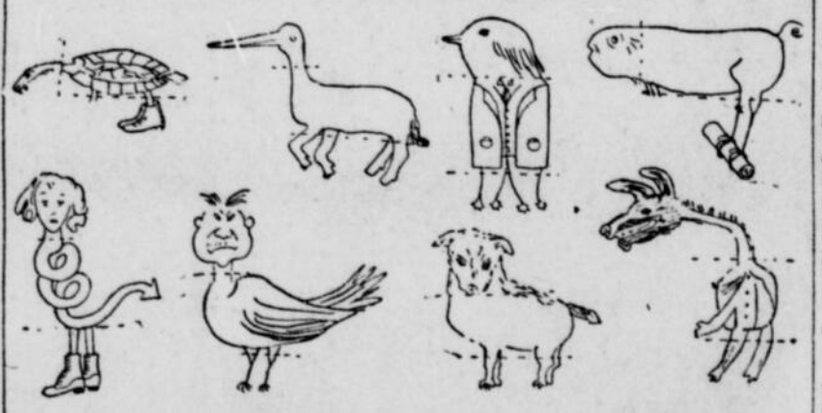
Rise when the ladies leave the room, and stand till they are out.

Do not look toward a bedroom door when passing. Always knock at any private room door.

Special rules for the mouth are that all noise in eating and smacking of the lips should be avoided.—Selected.

Strange Animals

No, these are not creatures of a nightmare nor were they seen in visions after a visit to the pantomime. They are only the results of combined artistic effort, and incidents of a very good game. Comical ducks indeed they are and it is very unlikely that one brain left to itself could have elaborated them. However, the game is a splendid one for the long winter evenings and if you have never played it in your home it will be well worth your while to start it. The only articles needed are pencils and paper. Cut your paper into oblongs, about four by six inches is a good size, and supply one to each player. If you can secure pads they are first-class, as they are already cut and so much easier to write on as there is stiff back. Every player must first draw at the top of his paper a head of some creature belonging to the animal kingdom and then fold the paper down to leave only the unfinished lines of the neck showing. The dotted lines in the illustration will give the idea, but perhaps you will have noticed that in editor,' and said 'Hoo, Hoo hi-hi-hi-hi-hi!' (although that's not their usual style); another was an elephant and said 'bow-wow'; another a giraffe, who cried 'quack,' while a very lucky shot was made in calling the last in the picture a 'dragon' who sang 'the tune the old cow died of.'



The possible combinations are practically endless, and the game serves a good turn by way of variety when entertaining friends. Of course you don't want to keep it up all evening; two or three rounds will be enough.

Another splendid game, since we are speaking of pencils and paper, can be had if you have in the party any one who is quick with his pencil. This is called 'evolution' and is remarkably funny if you go at it properly. All the players should sit in a circle and close together, with the exception of the beginning and the end of the circle, who should have a little space between them. Now get your pads ready and be on the alert. The one at the head of the line, who need not be an artist so long as he is quick, is to start drawing a picture without letting any one know what it is to be, and the one on his left is to copy on his own paper every stroke as the leader makes it. So on around the circle, each copying as fast as it is drawn the last stroke of the drawer to his right. When the leader declares the picture complete, number in order and pass in to him; he will pass the original picture to his neighbor at the end of the circle, following it with the others in order. There is likely to be a good deal of surprise as the final effort by no means resembles the original. Just a word—don't think it clever if you are not the leader, to do any originating. That breaks the line of continuity and spoils the effect. Just copy as faithfully as you can your neighbor's work. Don't keep the one artist at it all the time. Try another round with some one else as the starter.

PUZZLES.

DOUBLE ACROSTIC.

The initials spell a word that describes the pitch of a bass voice and the finals a measure of length that varies in different countries. The initials and finals together spell the name of an American writer of both prose and verse.

1. A large inland body of water.
2. A gem that is popularly supposed to bring ill luck to the wearer.
3. A material of which many of our winter garments were made.

NUMERICAL ENIGMA.

My 23, 12, 13, 14 is near the sea.
My 9, 2, 5, 6 is a distance.
My 1, 8, 3, is many.
My 18, 16, 15 is an animal.
My 4, 10, 11 is a number.
My 21, 20, 22, 19 is a scene.
My 9, 17, 7 is to cut.
My whole is the name of a well-known book.

DIAMOND.

A consonant. A girl's name shortened. An officer of justice. A dairy food. A vowel.

—Bristol 'Times and Mirror.'

Answers to Last Week's Puzzles.

Charade.—Dustpan.

Double Acrostic.—Badger. Arno. Lamb. Fragile. Ocular. Unit. Rebus. Balfour. Roberts.

Anagrams.—Chest of drawers. Window curtains. Gramophone. Courtship. Grandfather.

Isabel M. Grant's answers to puzzles of Nov. 9 were correct.

Answers to puzzles of Nov. 16 have been sent by Isabel M. Grant, Springville, N.S. They were correct with the exception of No. 3, in the Fish puzzle. Minnie B. Alward, Butternut Ridge, N.B., failed to guess No. 1, in the same puzzle. Myrtle Ross, Alberton, also failed in No. 1.

No one was successful in guessing all of the puzzles last week. Hazel MacKercher came nearest, with only one mistake in the Acrostic. George Reid, jnext, and Fred. B. Hayden. Minnie B. Alward had several mistakes in the Anagrams.

INDOOR AND OUTDOOR DEPARTMENT

Hunters in Many Lands.

VI.—IN MEXICO.

Nosing around among the empty canoes in front of the market at Tampico, says a correspondent of the Los Angeles 'Times,' we soon found one, in the bottom of which were lying two athletic, half-naked Indians, sound asleep in the sun, their faces covered with their big sombreros. Your native Mexican does nothing in a hurry, and while the member of our party who spoke Spanish dickered with the natives who owned the boat the rest of us sat on the wharf with our feet dangling over the water. At last the bargain was completed. We had already secured a small steam launch. With this we were to tow the canoe up the river, using the latter for side excursions into shallow water. By 9 o'clock the next morning we had started.

Late in the afternoon of the third day we drew up alongside the bank where in an open space stood several Indian huts built of poles and thatched with palm branches and grasses. As soon as we had had our supper we incited the head man on board the launch, and, dropping the mosquito netting, lit the lanterns and broached the subject of our visit. Our guest was a herder and an expert tiger (or jaguar) hunter, and it was for the purpose of securing one of these spotted terrors that we had come so far.

'Si, senors,' he said. There were tigers. He had lost a cow and two goats within the last two weeks, and could take us where the tigers were, but warned us that they were very fierce and dangerous animals and could not seem to understand why we should take the risk of shooting them when it was so much easier to use poison.

Early the next morning, when the air was still heavy with the odors of the night, we started up the river. We had left the two boatmen and the canoe behind us and carried with us Manuel Gonzales, our host and a young kid, the latter to be used as a lure. An hour's ride brought us to a point of land which ran out into and pointed up the river. The dense jungle ran down to the water's edge and covered this point except for an open space about fifty feet in diameter which ran down to the water and over which extended the gnarled branches of a great tree.

Our guide informed us that some little distance back from the river was a big llano covered with long grass, where the cattle grazed, and that the game we were after frequently came down to this point to drink and fish. First taking the kid ashore he tethered it to a stake, and then regaining the boat he allowed it to drop down behind a bush, and next secured it where it would not be seen by any animal coming out of the jungle, while at the same time we could from the bow command a view of the kid as it moved about at the end of its tether.

Nothing remained but to wait. Hour after hour we sat with cocked rifles in tense positions, every nerve strained to catch the slightest indication of the approach of our quarry.

Every one who has hunted dangerous game has experienced the wear on the nerves of waiting and watching under such circumstances. The heart beats like a triphammer, and it seems as though it must be audible at a long distance. Let but a leaf flutter or an insect come into one's line of vision, and it thrills you, while the jaws become locked like a vice. Hour after hour passed with no sign. At last darkness fell, and after a lunch of crackers and a pull at the water bottle we curled up in the bottom of the boat for a troubled sleep.

Daylight found us eating our cold, meagre breakfast, as Manuel would not allow a fire, claiming that the smell of the smoke would frighten the game.

The clouds were low and heavy, and by 10 o'clock the rain began to fall in a slight drizzle. Patiently we waited while the reiterated 'ba-a-a-a' of the kid dinned in our ears. It seemed as though the sound must fill the whole jungle and attract every wild animal for miles. As the afternoon slipped away two of the party stretched themselves out on the thwarts and their stertorous breathing soon announced the fact that they had lost all interest in hunting of any kind. Manuel and the third member of the party still remained crouched in the bow of the boat with their eyes searching every shadowy recess and ears strained to catch the slightest sound.

Suddenly the kid stopped its noisy clamor and stood listening intently. It then began to run around its tethering pin in an effort to escape, but uttering no sound. 'Ahi viene el tigre'—'Here comes the tiger'—hissed Manuel, and then added in a whisper: 'Tenga cuidado, senor, porque es un anima muy malo'—'Be careful, sir, for this is a very bad animal.'

With finger on trigger we watched, scarce breathing. Five minutes passed, and then we seemed to feel rather than hear Manuel's 'Cuidado, senor, cuidado,' and saw him indicate with his eyes the centre of the big tree I have mentioned. It was several seconds before we could discover, close to the trunk, a large body stretched along the great limb which extended over the opening. Slowly we could make out the rounded bulldog head, the brilliant eyes and the black markings on the yellow skin. Not a sound did he make as, with his ears flattened, his mouth partly opened and every muscle as tense as a coiled steel spring, he slowly advanced along the limb, presenting as terrible a sight as I had ever witnessed. The kid, conscious of impending danger, was wildly running around in circles.

We were waiting for a body shot, as the great beast's head was so flattened against the limb that we were afraid the bullet would glance from his skull. By this time he was in full view, and as we watched him his tail suddenly stiffened, his claws sank deeply into the wood, and a nudge from Manuel, who lay beside me, his heavy machete gripped tightly in his hand, told me the crucial moment had come. Aiming at his foreshoulder, in the hope of reaching his spine, I pressed the trigger.

What followed occurred in one third the time it takes to describe it. As the report broke the deathlike stillness I saw the great body launch out into the air, strike the ground and then hurtle through the air toward the boat. I had broken his left foreleg where it joined the shoulder blade, and the ball had passed out below the spine on his right side. We had unconsciously jumped to our feet, and, seeing us, he had leaped for the boat.

The impact of his heavy body drove it some three feet from the shore, dropping his hind legs into the water, and while with his one good foreleg he was endeavoring to draw himself aboard while struggling for a purchase with his hind feet, the sharp blade of Manuel's machete descended on his fearful foot, at the same moment that, with an almost unconscious movement, I thrust the rifle in his face and fired. The discharge was nearly full in his open mouth, and the bullet passed down through the spine and out his back. There was a momentary shudder, a convulsive effort to retain his grip on the gunwale, and then the mighty cat sank out of sight in the stream that it tinged with red and from which we dragged it with a boathook later.

As we turned we saw a very funny sight. The two sleepers, who had been awakened by the first shot, seeing the jaguar make his leap, and not having their guns at hand, had jumped over the stern of the boat into the river, but as the dead beast dropped into the water they scrambled aboard with an alacrity that made even the saturnine Manuel smile.

It took a good half hour to rescue our game and get it ashore, where we found it measured seven feet four inches, as large as they generally grow. Leaving Manuel to skin it, we immediately began the preparation of the first warm meal we had had in two days, and by the time both tasks were done it was dark.

HOW A FLEA JUMPS.

It is said that a flea leaps two hundred times its height, and while it usually does land on its feet, it often falls, especially when it falls on a perfectly smooth surface where the claws can get only a slight hold. A flea has six legs, whose great length and bulk make them so heavy that they must be a great help in keeping their owner right side up when it makes one of those gigantic jumps; and when it lands upside down, or in some other way, its ability to kick is so great, that not more than one wiggle is needed to set things right. A flea's wings are mere scales, and of no use; but, small and worthless as they are, they tell the entomologist something about the proper classificatoin of the insect. To the flea itself they have no value.—From 'Nature and Science,' in 'St. Nicholas.'

A BIG HARVEST.

Truly the next three or four weeks will be a big harvest for the boys all over Canada who are selling the 'Canadian Pictorial.' Already the 'wise ones' are sending in their orders, and most of them cash in advance, to secure first despatch when the issue is ready. When sold they will remit the balance and claim the desired premiums, or they will keep the handsome profit to buy a gift locally or to add to their bank account. So many people will want to buy three or four copies to send away to friends, that even in a small place the demand will be large. Drop a card TO-DAY and get one of our NEW ENLARGED PREMIUM LIST, also on special CHRISTMAS NUMBER ORDER SHEET, so that you can book your customers' orders now before the issue is ready.

Remember! other boys will be going into this too, and 'its the early bird that catches the worm.'

Address all communications to JOHN DOUGALL & SON, 'Witness' Block, Montreal.

THE PRIZE FLAG.

Who is going to win the handsome prize flag offered over and above all other premiums or commissions to the boy (or girl) selling largest aggregate number of 'Pictorials' in November and December? A late start might still easily be the winner by extra push. Flag awarded Jan. 15.

Every Boy Wants A WATCH and CHAIN.

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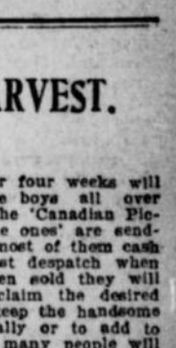

For selling 25 copies of that popular illustrated monthly, the "Canadian Pictorial" at 10 cents each. Send us the $2.50 and you get at once a guaranteed Ingersoll Watch, stem wind, stem set, and a neat, serviceable Chain. Watch alone for selling 20. Other premiums—all good. Everyone likes the "Pictorial." It "sells at sight." Beautiful glossy paper. Over 1,000 square inches of exquisite pictures in each issue. Many worth framing. Orders for current issue rushing in. Don't be among the last. Orders promptly filled. Send no money, but drop us a postcard, and we will forward supply of "Pictorials" also premium list and full instructions. Address JOHN DOUGALL & SON, Agents for the "Canadian Pictorial," "Witness" Block, Montreal.

N.B.—Besides earning premiums, your sales will all count in our splendid prize competition. Write for particulars.

For the DECEMBER issue, offers of premiums for selling the 'Pictorial' are open to boys in Montreal city and suburbs, who must, however, call at the 'Witness' Office, for supplies, etc.

This is a good chance as so many will want three or four to use as Christmas gifts.

SILVERWARE
BY MAIL

OUR Mail Order Department and Catalog is your door to our store—are you availing yourself of its opportunities? If not, then send for the new edition of our 86 page Jewelry Catalog. It contains exact reproductions with descriptions and prices of Diamonds, Jewelry, Rings, Watches, Silverware, Cut Glass, etc.—note these seven articles from its pages:

M68 Quadruple plate fern dish, bright finish, 6 in. diameter $2.75
M69 Quadruple plate bread tray, 12 in. long 3.00
M70 Shaving mug, quadruple plate, bright finish, two compartments 2.50
M71 Bake dish, quadruple plate, bright finish, 8 in. diameter 5.40
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CHINA'S AWAKENING.

Dr. Leslie Thinks Europeans Will Get No Further Privileges.

CHRISTIANITY NOW REGARDED AS A NATIONAL MOVEMENT, WHICH MUST ADVANCE.

One effect of the Russo-Japanese war has been to awaken in the Chinese a feeling of independence which formerly they had not felt. They no longer think it necessary to cower before European nations, and while western ideas are making rapid progress, there is a very noticeable sentiment spreading among the people that China is for the Chinese, and not for the 'foreign devil.'

This feeling, which has its parallel in the national movement in India and other countries, does not in any way prejudice missionary interests, or make the progress of Christianity more difficult; but the white prospector, shipper, financier and merchant, who wishes to assist in the development of China, is likely in future to be gently but firmly repulsed.

Talking over the attitude of the Chinese towards Europeans, Dr. Leslie, formerly of Montreal, now a medical missionary of the Canadian Presbyterian Church, who expects to return to the mission field in a fortnight, said that the feeling was very strong in China that no more concessions should be granted to other nations. In the treaty ports Europeans have, in the past, been granted land outside the Chinese town, on which they have built settlements, but there is strong opposition to the giving of any further privileges, and in future Europeans who wish to live in China must reside in the Chinese town. They will get no special privileges.

Dr. and Mrs. Leslie, with their family, resided at Changtefu, the most northerly city in the province of Honan, in north central China. The northern part of the province is regarded as peculiarly the field of the Canadian Presbyterian mission, which has about thirty missionaries, men and women, who reside in three centres, and traverse the surrounding country. The province has a population of about 8,000,000, of whom perhaps 1,200 are Christians.

Great progress has been made since the Boxer rising, at which time there were only between one and two hundred Christians in the province, and the natives, Dr. Leslie believes, are awakening to the fact that Christianity is a national movement, which must go forward.

CUSTOMS ARE OBSTACLES.

The difficulties under which the missionaries labor in obtaining converts are enhanced by some of the national customs. As an instance, Dr. Leslie explained that when a man marries in China he does not become independent. He takes his bride to his father's house; his brothers do the same, and their families grow up together. The result is that a man may have from 20 to 50 relatives in his home, and if he became a Christian, living in that house, with the opposition of his family to face, would become almost intolerable. In business houses, too, where employers are opposed to Christianity, things are made very difficult for a Christian employee.

Most progress has therefore been made where home associations have been severed, and in Manchuria, which has largely been settled from other provinces, the work is advancing most rapidly.

The majority of the converts come from the farming class, who are more sincere than the traders, and are as in Canada, the backbone of the country. The missionaries occasionally have trouble with pseudo-converts, who have professed Christianity, in the hope of gaining some mercenary advantage, and who have used the prestige of the white man to that end. For that reason the missionaries have to be very careful about the admission of converts, and place them on probation for a time. Dr. Leslie is, however, a believer in the saying, 'Convert a Chinaman, and he becomes a missionary,' and he considers that Christianity is bound to keep on growing on the snowball system, in China, until it becomes a living force in the country.

There are few, if any, Chinese from Honan province amongst the immigrants to Canada, and as very few of the people in his district read newspapers, he does not think they are at all concerned about the recent rioting in San Francisco and Vancouver.

Some of the residents in Honan went to South Africa, and the only one of whom Dr. Leslie has been able to keep trace has done well in the mines, and is perfectly satisfied. Even were the Chinese laborers on the Rand to consider themselves deceived as to the conditions of employment, he does not think they would blame the white man, as they were recruited by Chinese agents. The Chinese of the interior are accustomed to place implicit faith in the word of a white man, and as the only Europeans they meet as a rule are missionaries, they are very much surprised when they hear of a European who does not lead a godly life.

RESTRICTIONS ON EUROPEANS.

Changtefu, where Dr. Leslie lives, is a busy commercial centre, and is the first night stop on the newly-opened Pekin-Hankow Railway. The only Europeans in the city besides the missionaries are a few railway employees, and one Scotchman who is superintending the construction of a Chinese spinning mill. Within a hundred and fifty miles, however, there are a number of Europeans employed by the Pekin Syndicate in mining operations.

Europeans in China at present have few privileges. Outside of the Treaty Ports they are not permitted to trade, or even to reside, except where special concessions have been granted. The missionaries alone are privileged. They may live anywhere and buy property anywhere for missionary work. Travellers must have passports from their consul, or from their minister at Pekin, otherwise they are liable to be deported.

The opening up of the railway system is, however, likely to bring more European travellers into the country, though Dr. Leslie does not believe it will result in any greater trading privileges being granted to them. At present the dominating feeling is 'China for the Chinese.' They would be quite pleased to be left alone by white men, and only submit to intercourse with western nations, because they know it is inevitable.

Cure That Cough!

YOU CAN DO IT BY USING

Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup.

The Most Perfect Throat and Lung Healer in the World. : : : : :

Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup gives prompt relief from that choked up, stuffed up feeling which is so distressing, it loosens the phlegm, checks the rasping and useless cough, and heals and soothes the irritated breathing organs. It is a pleasant preparation to take and is therefore specially adapted to the coughs and colds of children and those who dislike nauseous mixtures.

This is no vain boast, but a fact that can be backed by unimpeachable testimony. One 25 cent bottle, indeed, a trial dose, will prove its merits.

Mr. Frank K. Purdie, Brandon, Man., writes: "I have used your Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup for some years and have always found it a sure remedy for all colds, coughs, sore throat, hoarseness, etc. I cannot too highly recommend it to any one suffering from any effect of cold."

TOOTHACHE EVEN IN PHARAOH'S DAY.

(Rochester 'Democrat and Chronicle.')

A decayed molar, found in the jaw of one of the Pharaohs whose dust was recently discovered in Egypt, convinces archaeologists that toothache is not an invention of the modern dentist, as so many of the illiterate have supposed. Aside from relieving the dentists from the odium of this terrible suspicion, the discovery invests these ancient rulers of Egypt with human qualities that are not found in the dry pages of history. It would, however, be failing into error to assume, because of the condition of this molar, that dentistry was unknown to the ancients. Even in these times, when tooth filling has been robbed of many of its terrors, most people avoid the dentist's chair until driven to it in sheer desperation. If the Pharaoh whose jawbone has just been discovered possessed the weakness of most mortals, he would naturally have put off having the decayed molar filled as long as possible. Death may have overtaken him while he was wavering between calling in the court dentist and enduring the toothache with such fortitude as he could summon to his aid.

THE CHINESE ANTI-OPIUM WAR.

創辦戒煙醫院大興工藝

The Chinese, as a nation, may be said to be engaged in a real and determined war against the opium traffic. They are going about it in no half-hearted way, but have a conviction in the matter that might well serve as an example and an incentive to some western peoples in the fight against alcohol. There may be mixed motives actuating them, but there can be no doubt about their earnestness and the results proclaim the success of their efforts. Opium is regarded, logically and properly, as a destructive agency that is working ruin and spreading sorrow throughout the land. It is realized that when the drug gets into a man's system a refuge must be provided for the protection, care, treatment and cure of the victim. The above line announces the establishment of a house of refuge for the cure of the opium habit and for teaching the votaries of the seductive pipe some useful and profitable trade. This institution is in Canton.

The elephant in the above cut stands for the strength of the united forces that are arrayed against the opium traffic. The elephant bears aloft a flag as the emblem of righteousness raised in proclamation of open-handed justice, the emancipation of the slave and the uplifting of the helpless and debased, the suffering and the sorrowing. The motto on the streamer proclaims that there are in Canton seventy-three trades unions or guilds federated under the name of 'The Opium Prohibition Association.' The poor victim of the habit who is represented as standing by with despair written on every feature and suffering engraved in every wrinkle of his sallow, emaciated and woebegone countenance, is an object of pity—one of millions. He pleads: 'Do something for me; can't you do something for a wretch like me? Help! I am dying by inches. I crave the instrument of my destruction—the drug that is withering my flesh and blasting my prospects for this life and the life to come. I am doomed unless this curse is wiped away.'

How like the slave of alcohol!

The above picture represents a placard being displayed among the Cantonese people. It exhorts and urges them most earnestly to arouse themselves, and, seeing their danger, make a way of escape. It depicts the consequences of the evil and its ravages among the people. After remarking that opium was introduced as a commercial product and a drug by the westerners, the placard adds that buying it from foreign firms only enables the latter to get their money with which to purchase big guns and ammunition that enable them to bring the nation into subjection. The foreigners take their territory and exact indemnities which impoverish the Chinese while enriching the foreigners. This, they declare, must and shall no longer be.

Large posters have been put up over large areas of the country denouncing the traffic and calling upon all to fight the traffic until it shall be utterly abolished. 'The pipe,' says one prominent sentence, 'is sharp enough to pierce the freeman and destroy him. The hospital scheme calls for capital of $140,000 to establish and carry it on. Dr. Swan, of one of the mission hospitals, is to have supervision of it and be assisted by a staff of Chinese physicians. Six dollars is charged each patient for a cure, if they are able to pay. An anti-opium paper is to be founded and lecturers employed to preach against the traffic. Much earnestness is manifested in the campaign, which seems to have the force of some anti-foreign sentiment, among other things, behind it.

DISCOURTESY OF RAILWAY EMPLOYEES.

A passenger was ejected from a car of the Union Traction Company, Chicago, some time since for failing to produce a transfer ticket. On account of the crowded condition of the car the transfer was jostled from her hand and fell from the car. A number of witnesses informed the conductor that the passenger had had a transfer, but she was forced from the car by the conductor, who assailed her with offensive epithets. The jury in the lower court gave the ejected passenger $1,200 damages.

The case was appealed to the Supreme Court of Illinois, where it was urged that the verdict was excessive. There was no evidence that the pasenger received any substantial injury. The claim was based upon the insulting conduct of the company's employee. It was the contention of the company that the passenger should be awarded only five cents damages, the cost of her interrupted ride. The Supreme Court declined to take such a narrow view of the case, and held that the plaintiff was entitled to recover damages for insults as well as the actual cash loss sustained. The Court ruled that the passengers of a public carrier are entitled to courteous treatment, and that it is the duty of the carrying company to see that its employees give this sort of treatment to its passengers.

Doubtless the conduct of the erring conductor in this case was exceptionally discourteous, and the highest tribunal in Illinois ruled that the damages awarded by the trial jury were not unreasonable. The finding should have an exemplary effect upon the brusque railway employees who imagine that they serve their employers best by assuming a belligerent, offensive and sometimes an insulting attitude toward the public. There is loss without injury, or such injury as the law will redress, in the petty annoyances to which passengers or intending passengers are frequently subjected by superserviceable motormen or conductors. The 'step lively' command to women who are making a desperate effort to board a car, the failure of the motorman to notice and wait for persons who do not happen to be ready to spring on a car the instant it stops, are among the minor annoyances.

The duties of street railway employees are at times delicate and difficult. It may be necessary to order a passenger off the car who refuses to pay the fare, but care should be taken that the order is not accompanied by insulting remarks. Such remarks, it appears from the decision of the Illinois courts, furnish ground for the recovery of substantial damages against the company.—Philadelphia 'Ledger.'

A USEFUL GHOST.

It is not often that we hear of a ghost saving a man's life. There is, however, an instance, and it seems to be tolerably well authenticated, and materialists will hardly know how to account for it. Here is the story. It is of the Yorkshire Dales, and of a good many years ago. A clergyman, whose duty lay in that wild country (where a strong race of men and women lived principally on bacon and oatcake, and knew not, save rarely, butcher's meat), used to ride or walk to visit his people. He had been raising a subscription in a time of scarcity, and had to be out late at night. One evening on his outward journey, he suddenly became aware of a figure moving beside him, and in the gloaming he recognized his brother, who had died some time before. He was too awestruck for words, and after keeping by his side for some distance over the lonely moor the figure disappeared. He noted the time and the vision, but nothing occurred to throw any light upon it. However, some years after he had taken the duty at a jail in another part of the country, one of the prisoners lying under sentence, desired to make a confession. After telling him of a lot of crimes, he said: 'I wor very near once taking your life, sir. It was in that bad year, and I heerd as how you went carrying money about in those lonesome dales. I hid behind the big boulders of the brown moor. I saw you coming up and waited till you should be near enough, but that night you were not alone.' This was a startling tale, and the stronger because the vision, or whatever it was, was seen by two people. The anecdote occurs in an article nearly twenty years ago in 'Macmillan's Magazine,' by Lady Verney.

EXTINCT FAMILIES OF FAMOUS MEN.

The recent death of Mr. Algernon S. Field, of Beamington, a descendant of Oliver Cromwell on the distaff side, reminds one that the Protector, like so many other great Englishmen, has no living descendant in the male line, which ended long ago with the death of Oliver Cromwell, an attorney, the son of a Snowhill grocer. Shakespeare's male posterity began and ended with his son Hamnet, and he never had a great-grandchild; Milton had three daughters, but no son; Sir Walter Scott's two sons left no issue; and Burke's only son perished in his prime. Francis Bacon was childless; and so were Locke, Newton and Davy. The Duke of Marlborough's only boy died an infant; the great Earl of Strafford's two sons left no successors; and Drake, Nelson, Fox, Pitt, Swift, and Johnson had no offspring (legitimate, at least). Among famous Britons who never had a wife are Pope, Goldsmith, Hume, Gibbon, and Macaulay; while there is now no living representative in the male line of Chaucer, Spenser, Dryden, Byron Hampden, Walpole, Reynolds, or Garrick.—'Westminster Gazette.'

PHEASANT HATCHING IN ILLINOIS.

(From the 'Forest and 'Stream.')

It is learned from reports made to the State Game Commissioner by Illinois farmers who this spring received consignments of pheasants that these eggs showed a 55 percentage of hatch. The great trouble found in distributing the eggs was rough handling by the express companies. The majority of farmers reporting hatches state that the birds are doing well and are now more than half grown. If some means can be devised whereby the express companies will give greater care and attention to the eggs this method of restocking the state will be a success. Next season it is proposed to have the deputies from the various counties of Illinois call at the office of the game department in Springfield and take the eggs home with them and distribute them from their own offices.

Many Doctors Failed

Dr. Hamilton Again Figures in a Case that Puzzled Other Physicians.

Halifax, N.S., Sept. 9.—When the statement of Mrs. Stanley, of 148 Argyle street, was first given it caused no small comment, and again establishes that as a physician who understands his profession none excel Dr. Hamilton.

'For years,' says Mrs. Stanley, 'I have suffered greatly from a peculiar dragging weakness that resulted from pleurisy and asthma. Doctors prescribed, but failed to advise anything of real benefit. A friend urged me to try Dr. Hamilton's Pills of Mandrake and Butternut, and I bought five boxes. They gave me renewed strength and energy, toned my stomach, enriched my blood, and supplied just what my system needed. No medicine could have benefited more than Dr. Hamilton's Pills, and I believe every woman would be helped enormously by using these pills regularly. They did me more lasting good than all the prescriptions I took in five years.'

No man or woman in poor health ever used Dr. Hamilton's Pills without benefit; the depressed, ailing and weak they uplift and strengthen as a trial always proves.

READABLE PARAGRAPHS

HIS OWN INTEREST.

A Richmond lawyer was consulted not long since by a colored man, who complained that another negro owed him $3 a debt which he absolutely refused to discharge. The creditor had dunned and dunned him, but all to no purpose. He had finally come to the lawyer in the hope that he could give him some good advice.

'What reason does he give for refusing to pay you?' asked the legal man.

'Why, boss,' said the darkey, 'he said he done owed me dat money for so long dat de interest had et it all up, and he didn't owe me a cent.'—Dundee 'Advertiser.'

A Clear Healthy Skin.—Eruptions of the skin and the blotches which blemish beauty are the result of impure blood caused by unhealthy action of the liver and kidneys. In correcting this unhealthy action and restoring the organs to their normal condition, Parmelee's Vegetable Pills will at the same time cleanse the blood, and the blotches and eruptions will disappear without leaving any trace.

PERFECT COMPLIMENT.

Perhaps the most perfect compliment on record was that paid by a young negro to his bride on his marriage day.

After being made man and wife the bridegroom asked the minister what the fee would be.

'Oh, well,' said the minister, knowing his circumstances, 'you can pay me whatever you think it is worth to you.'

The negro turned, and silently looked his bride over from head to foot; then, rolling his eyes, replied, mournfully.

'Why, sah, you has ruined me fo' life; you has fo' sure.'—'Pick-Me-Up.'

Be there a Will Wisdom Points the Way.—The sick man pines for relief, but he dislikes sending for the doctor, which means bottles of drugs never consumed. He has not the resolution to load his stomach with compounds which smell villainously and taste worse. But if he have the will to deal himself with his ailment, wisdom will direct his attention to Parmelee's Vegetable Pills, which, as a specific for indigestion and disorders of the digestive organs, have no equal.

'The idea of his calling me extravagant!' exclaimed Mrs. Schoppen. 'Well,' replied her friend, 'perhaps you're not as economical in your shopping as you might be.' 'Nonsense! Why, I never buy a single thing but bargains.'—Philadelphia 'Press.'

Having been introduced to the venerable chancellor, the beautiful maiden looked at him curiously for a moment and then, just to start the conversation in the right direction, asked: 'Don't you find it awfully trying to have to chancel when you don't feel like it?'—Chicago 'Record-Herald.'

It Lays a Stilling Hand on Pain.—For pains in the joints and limbs and for rheumatic pains, neuralgia and lumbago, Dr Thomas' Eclectric Oil is without a peer. Well rubbed in, the skin absorbs it and it quickly and permanently relieves the affected part. Its value lies in its magic property of removing pain from the body, and for that good quality it is prized.

THREE WARS, TWO DOMESTIC.

An old Georgia negro having told the judge that he had 'been in three wars,' was asked to name them, when he replied: 'I wuz a cook in de Confedrit war, an' after freedom broke out I wuz married two times!'—'The Argonaut.'

'I've decided to patronize your store,' she said, condescendingly. 'Everybody says you keep such pure drugs, and all that.' 'Yes, madam,' replied the new druggist, 'we aim to supply only the best. What can I do for you?' 'Give me a two-cent stamp, please.'—Philadelphia 'Press.'

Parents Buy Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator because they know it is a safe medicine for their children and an effectual expeller of worms.

Our little boy ate salt mackerel for the first time the other morning. 'Where does these fish come from—the lake?' he asked, after the first bite. 'No, from the ocean,' answered his father. 'Well,' said Benny, 'I don't wonder the ocean's salty!'—Cleveland 'Leader.'

Where can I get some of Holloway's Corn Cure? I was entirely cured of my corns by this remedy and I wish some more of it for my friends. So writes Mr. J. W. Brown, Chicago.

Doris—'But I never told you that I have a brother-in-law who is a Senator.' Harry—'No matter, darling. Even that fact cannot separate us.'—'Judge.'

'Yaas, she tweated me very badly.' 'How so, Algy?' 'Accepted me, rehearsed the wedding sixteen times, and then married a fellah who came on from California. I think it was a plot.'—Louisville 'Courier-Journal.'

Some persons are more susceptible to colds than others, contracting derangements of the pulmonary organs from the slightest causes. They should always have at hand a bottle of Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup, the present day sovereign remedy for coughs, catarrh and inflammation of the lungs. It will effect a cure no matter how severe the cold may be. You cannot afford to be without a remedy like Bickle's, for it is the best.

'I notice lots of people are collecting silver spoons,' said the traveller. 'Is that a new craze?' 'No,' replied the notion clerk, 'same old thing—kleptomania.'—Washington 'Star.'

Home Department.

A Petition.

(Henry van Dyke.)

These are the gifts I ask of thee, Spirit serene:
Strength for the daily task,
Courage to face the road,
Good cheer to help me bear the traveller's load.
And for the hours of rest that come between,
An inward joy in all things heard and seen.
These are the sins I fain
Would have thee take away:
Malice, and cold disdain,
Hot anger, sullen hate,
Scorn of the lowly, envy of the great,
And discontent that casts a shadow gray
On all the brightness of the common day.

A Rush Order.

(Harriet Lummis Smith, in 'Zion's Herald')

(Concluded.)

How the hours flew! She had imagined they would drag wearily, but the stroke of the half-hour followed the hour so promptly that she would have doubted the evidence of her ears if her eyes had not confirmed it. Aunt Lucie, coming in at seven o'clock, looked at her disapprovingly.

'Up and at work again. If poor John knew that you were burning the candle at both ends.'

'Don't!' cried Marian, with a mock shudder. 'Talk of electric lights and kerosene lamps and gas and dark lanterns, but please, if you love me, don't refer to candles! But they do look pretty, don't they, Aunt Lucie?'

And indeed the green silk shades, festooned with lace, were marvels of daintiness. 'They're all done but one,' Marian rattled on, 'and so I'm going to stop awhile, and treat myself to breakfast.'

Aunt Lucie shook her head again, as Marian played with her toast. 'I should think you might be hungry after going without your dinner.'

'Aunt Lucie, I'm surprised at you. Do you imagine that when I'm invited to luncheon, I'm going to spoil my appetite by a hearty breakfast?' Marian's gaiety was not assumed. Her spirits were strangely high. Except for a certain aloofness, as though she were moving in an unreal world, she felt like herself. She had no sense of fatigue. Instead, it seemed that nothing was or could be a burden. Her conquest of a seeming impossibility had gone to her head. But once or twice Aunt Lucie saw her raise her hand and make a gesture as if to brush something from before her eyes.

'What are you trying to do, child?' she demanded.

Marian laughed and hesitated. 'The truth is,' she confessed, 'that every now and then I see those shades. I suppose I strained my eyes working so long.'

'I only hope you're not going crazy,' said Aunt Lucie, sighing. 'Your father had a great-aunt who spent forty years in an asylum. There's never any telling where such things will break out in a family.'

Marian carried the shades to Miss Murray, was warmly praised, and hurried back to dress for Alberta's luncheon. She congratulated herself that, so far from showing the effect of her night's vigils, she had even more color than usual. Perhaps her eyes were a trifle hollow, but that would not be noticed. Her dress was a further occasion for congratulation. 'White is the only thing for poor girls,' she reflected, as she added the finishing touches. 'No one remembers it, and a very little change makes it practically new.' She left home as full of cheery anticipation as if she had not worked almost without interruption for twenty-six hours.

Alberta Elwell was in good spirits, too. The shades had come home in time, and the appearance of the table satisfied her most exacting ideas. 'I'm glad I decided to change,' Miss Elwell reflected, as she rearranged a wayward fern. 'This green is positively charming.'

There were a dozen of them, all girls from well-to-do or wealthy homes but one, and that one seemed likely to be the life of the company. Alberta thought she understood. 'She's too proud to let them see she feels the change,' she told herself; but in simple truth Marian's vivacity was only the reaction from her intense application. She had a feverish desire to drain every drop in this cup of innocent pleasure.

The signal was given, and the little company flocked out to the dining-room. But at the door Marian halted abruptly. The illusion of the morning had returned, and had become more definite. She saw before her what seemed to her excited imagination an endless number of green shades of painfully familiar design. The simple and obvious explanation did not occur to her, but in its place came Aunt Lucie's lugubrious suggestion, and the thought of her father's great-aunt and her forty years of confinement. She reeled and would have fallen if it had not been for the supporting arms of the girl who stood nearest.

'I'm so sorry, I'm so sorry,' she panted, as Alberta hurried to her, consternation written on her face. 'But I can't go out to luncheon. Please let me go and lie down somewhere, and then don't take any notice of me.'

It was some time before Alberta could be persuaded to agree to this programme. She wished at least to summon a doctor and a trained nurse, but finally a compromise was reached. Marian was to have a few hours of rest, and then, if she was not markedly better, Alberta was to have her own way in regard to calling in a physician. The luncheon party sat down, eleven in number instead of twelve, and no one knew nor cared what the color scheme was. The talk went on in hushed voices. Not one of them had the heart to be gay.

When Alberta stole into Marian's room after the girls had quietly taken their departure, she found her friend sleeping. She sat down in the easy chair to wait till she should wake, and her eyes rested pityingly on the sleeper's face. The color over which Marian had congratulated herself earlier in the day had quite disappeared. How worn and wan she looked, poor Marian! If only there were something one could do for her!

Marian interrupted her friend's benevolent plotting by opening her eyes. She felt tired and languid and weak, but her head was clearer, and the monstrous fancy Aunt Lucie had suggested no longer seemed a certainty.

'Alberta,' she began without delay, 'what color are your candle-shades?'

Alberta wished she had sent for the doctor, according to her first impulse. 'They are green, Marian,' she said, soothingly. 'Now you had better try to sleep a little longer.'

'They look quite new,' Marian persisted, tremulously.

'They are. They came from Murray's this morning.' Alberta hoped this ended the subject, and when Marian cried: 'Thank God!' and burst into hysterical weeping, she was sure it was a case for the trained nurse after all.

But the truth came out before she could get to the telephone, and then she sat on the edge of the bed and held Marian's hand, while Marian cried luxuriously and insisted that she was perfectly happy. 'It's such a relief,' she explained, with an ecstatic squeeze of her friend's fingers 'to feel sure that you're not going insane.'

But the other girl in the case was not perfectly happy. She had always looked upon herself as a charitable young person, and had taken a benevolent interest in the welfare of working girls. Now all at once she realized the cost of a sudden whim, and a sense of humiliation took possession of her. The recollection of the generous subscription she had coaxed out of her father for the new building of the Young Women's Christian Association failed to restore her self-respect.

'Well, I'm going to get up now,' asserted Marian, wiping her inflamed eyes and smiling on her friend. 'And do you know, Alberta, with my usual perversity, now that luncheon is over, I'm hungry.'

'And you shall have something to eat,' Alberta promised her, with a lightening heart. She was on her way to order it, but she came back and kissed Marian's forehead. 'Marian,' she promised, 'it's my last rush order.'

Home Thoughts.

THE GATHERING PLACE.

Life changes all our thoughts of Heaven:
At first we think of streets of gold,
Of gates of pearl and dazzling light,
Of shining wings and robes of white,
And things all strange to mortal sight.
But in the afterward of years
It is a more familiar place;
A home unhurt by sighs or tears,
Where waiteth many a well-known face.
With passing months it comes more near,
It grows more real day by day:
Not strange or cold, but very dear—
The glad homeland not far away.
Where none are sick, or poor or lone,
The place where we shall find our own,
And as we think of all we knew
Who there have met to part no more,
Our longing hearts desire home, too,
With all the strife and trouble o'er.
—Browning.

A PERFECT HOME.

Rev. Charles J. Little, D.D.

The making of a perfect home is a work of art, and not the result of luck or happy circumstances. There is indeed a genius for architecture and a genius for poetry, a genius for science, and a genius for music; but how slow we are to recognize the perfect home is built by brains! For the outside of our home we choose, if we can afford it, an architect who has studied all styles, and who knows every detail necessary to a perfect structure. We rejoice to see the material expression of his thought standing before us, with its many features running together into unobtrusive but attractive unity. How seldom it occurs to us that the invisible interior, the spiritual and intellectual home, the library of luminous thought, the rooms of love and sweet courtesy and gracious interchange of feelings and ideals, are more difficult to plan and far more difficult to execute than all this work in stone and wood! When the vision of the sculptor has taken shape of beauty to our delighted eyes, we are not silly enough to glory in the mallet and the chisel. We praise the artist's mind. Yet if the rough-hewn block should never yield its finest, possibility, its veins are not of blood, nor running into nerves that suffer torture, and the sculptor's blunder sends no suffering through the marble fibre. But when we mar with thoughtless words and cutting speech the souls entrusted to our love, this hurts and keeps on hurting. Our blunder is a cruelty, our carelessness a crime.

Now the life in the family is a life of souls that shape each other daily, either into ugliness or beauty. The aged mother, fretful, impatient, imperious, irritable, discontented, is the work too frequently of selfish husband and disobedient children. They complain to her! God forgive them! They should complain of themselves, for they have made her what she is. That pale faced girl, gentle, uncomplaining, her I mean with the hectic flush upon the cheek, who coughs at intervals and laughs to hide her cough—why, she is her mother's handicraft. Poor child, her mother always nags her so! Her fingers are full of rings, but a clasp of love were worth them all. Gowns, bless me, she has no end of gowns! And the rough brothers are good to her, they think. And her father speaks of her with pride, and then lets her serve him like a slave. O, these blundering sculptors of human life, how they mar and mutilate in sheer neglect and selfishness the happiness they might create. — From 'The Angels in the Flame.'

With the Children.

THE CRADLE HYMN.

Hush, my dear, lie still and slumber,
Holy angels guard thy bed:
Heavenly blessings, without number,
Gently falling on thy head.

How much better thou'rt attended
Than the Son of God could be,
When from heaven he descended,
And became a child like thee.

Soft and easy is thy cradle,
Coarse and hard thy Saviour lay;
When his birthplace was a stable,
And His softest bed was hay.

Hush, my dear, I did not chide thee,
Though my song may sound too hard,
'Tis thy mother sits beside thee,
And her arms shall be thy guard.

WHEN TRAINING CHILDREN.

'One of the worst things parents can do,' said a wise mother, 'is to discuss a child's failings in its presence. Another thing almost equally foolish is for one parent to attempt to punish the child, and the other to protest against it. Such practices undermine the respect of the child for one or the other of its parents, a sad result, for it is essential that parents should preserve their dignity before their children.

'To be quietly firm is the great secret in managing children, just as it is in managing subordinates generally. Do not say what you don't mean, never threaten and not perform; above all do not lose your temper and "nag."

'Children are very close observers. They are quick to see how far they may go with safety, and will ignore empty threats. They grow weary and sullen when "nagged." Their tempers become soured, and in their resentment they are tempted to do wrong if only as a means of revenging themselves.—'Sunday Times and Mirror.'

NERVE STRAIN IN THE NURSERY.

For many children the strenuous life begins before they are short-coated. They have too many interests, too much excitement, and a superfluity of playthings. Before an infant is two days old somebody begins to shake noisy rattles before his terrified eyes to see whether he will 'take notice.'

He is tickled to test whether he can laugh, taught to play 'peep-bo,' and to say 'mum-mum,' long before he is interested in anything but mealtimes, says an English paper. A heavy mortgage is placed upon a baby's brain by making him use his intelligence prematurely.

His nerves are very tender, his brain like a sensitive plate. It is purely artificial to persuade him that he can't be happy without a painted monkey on a stick, or that he is bored unless somebody perpetually beats a big drum to arouse him.

The lamb is allowed to frisk about the field when it wants to, to lie down and sleep and exist with perfect freedom. Nature's mothers never interfere with their young, never force, stimulate, or influence their inclinations.

Babies who are 'let alone' are rarely peevish, factious, or sleepless.

These things result from the perpetual nerve-strain, bustle, and excitement so often found nowadays in the nursery.

Constant excitement has as bad an effect on young children as dram-drinking has on grown-ups. No nerve-strain of any sort should be put upon children under seven years of age.

They should eat, drink and be merry after the natural fashion of lambs and calves; many children begin going to circuses, pantomimes, etc., at two years of age. Excitement of this sort is a serious mortgage on health, brain, and nervous system.

The nervous, highly-strung child of today is produced in nurseries which are 'forcing-houses' for the young. Many mothers are delighted if their babies walk, talk, or cut a tooth two months before they should.

As a matter of fact, precocity of this sort is a danger signal. It is the result too often, not of healthy growth and development, but of over-stimulation. If an infant shows a precocious desire to talk, take notice, and walk before he has reached the natural age of such baby accomplishments, his ambitions should be gently restrained. He is attempting feats beyond his powers, and the price will have to be paid later on in the form of a feeble, nervous system, puny physique, or backward brain. The child which shows such wonderful promise before it is seven years old is very apt, unless kept back, to fizzle out like a spent rocket. He is a victim of nerve-strain—Selected.

Toilet Hints.

THE CARE OF THE HANDS.

Cold weather brings chapped hands, chapped lips and roughened skin. To prevent the chapped hands the greatest care must be taken to thoroughly dry them after each washing. Do not make the mistake of leaving the wrist where the sleeve ends damp, as a red, rough ring is certain to come if it, too, is not carefully dried. A few drops of lemon juice dropped into the water will help to soften the hands, and lemon juice rubbed on the hands is an excellent whitener. Glycerine is better for the hands than creams, but for most skins it must be diluted, as it burns and dries tender skins.

To have beautiful hands requires daily attention and constant care. The finger nails must be watched very carefully if one wishes them even in a good condition, not to speak of perfection. The hands ought to be soaked in warm, soapy water for at least five minutes when one begins to work on the nails. Dry them and carefully push the cuticle back from the nail. Do not cut the cuticle if it is possible to avoid it, as this makes ugly little 'cushions' around the nail, and these are unnatural and unsightly as well. There is no way to keep the fingers free from hang-nails, except by clipping off the hang nail in the beginning with very sharp scissors. The pastes and unguents which many people use are not used by those of the most refined taste, and the shiny nail is no longer permitted. Instead absolute cleanliness, without the cosmetics so much used formerly, is the thing desired.

It is the fashion of the moment to have lily-white hands as soft as a baby's, but just how to attain this seems to be a secret with everyone except Dame Nature, who bestows beautiful hands in just such quantities as to make those of us who haven't them envious of those who have. The tiny moons at the base of the finger nails are supposed to indicate aristocratic birth and superior qualities of the heart and sympathy—which is ridiculous, as they are to be found among the lowliest as well as the loftiest. Some women have absolutely disfigured their fingers trying to produce these moons which persist in hiding under the flesh, and some have even undergone paint and danger 'treating' their fingers for them. But cleanliness and absolute care will do more to give beauty than all the cosmetics and treatments which 'beauty specialists' can possibly advise.—'Globe and Commercial Advertiser.'

For the Housekeeper.

THE ORDERLY MANIAC.

'I haven't time to be vague,' said a woman the other day when I marvelled over the wondrous neatness and order of her little study, where every packet of papers in her desk is catalogued and labelled, and where the very pens look as if they had special and respective duties to perform and were always on the alert ready to report for service. 'It may seem fussy and cranky to an outsider to have a list of all one's possessions from a hairpin to a Satsuma vase,' said the orderly woman. 'But I found out long ago that the only way to keep track of one's things is to know exactly what one owns. I used to quarrel with my laundress over lost pieces in the days before I became a place-for-everything - and - everything - in-its-place crank; but it never occurred to me to make out a list for her and one for myself, so that neither of us need trust to our memories. I was constantly having misunderstandings about letters, telephone calls, bills, calls to make and return, books lent or borrowed. Then I went to the other extreme and made a note of everything. It takes a little time and trouble every day, but it saves hours and nerves and discussions and wrangles without number in the long run. I have a loose-leaf book with an index, and in this I put down everything that I may need date of later. I could tell you at a moment's notice when I received your last letter and when I answered it, when I received Pollie Smith's wedding invitation and when I sent her wedding present, when I ordered new tablecloths and sheets, and how many pairs of gloves and shoes I have bought this year. I have a catalogue of my books and magazines, and an inventory of my pictures and furniture. Of course the happy-go-lucky individuals of my acquaintance laugh at my fussiness and call me a crank; but the beauty of this way of keeping tabs on oneself is that it does away with the necessity of fussing and looking and wondering about things that seem always bobbing up to puzzle one.—'Globe and Commercial Advertiser.'

CURTAINS.

Pretty over curtains for service through the cold weather at bedroom windows are made from cretonne lined with cheesecloth in some tone which appears in the cretonne pattern. Used over ruffled Swiss or muslin curtains these give the room a very dressy appearance. For small windows where two sets of curtains would look heavy, curtains made of dainty sprigged dimity such as was used for summer gowns and costing from eight to fifteen cents a yard, make very desirable sunlight filters.

If a choice delicate pattern of dimity can be secured, a bed spread with valance and bolster roll should be made of the material, and one or all leaves of the screen filled with the same. The very cheap, loosely woven crash, such as is used for dish towels, makes very attractive curtains and bedspreads when set together with cheap torchon insertion or fagoted together. If a special color scheme is to be carried out, this crash and insertion combination is very effective since it can be successfully dyed by the merest amateur. White or cream-colored bed spreads are generally more satisfactory than colored ones especially if there is much coloring in wall paper and draperies.—Selected.

THE POPULARITY OF BACON.

Professor Snyder gives the following reasons why bacon has become so popular and desirable. In reference to tests made he says it was cut in thin slices and baked or broiled in the ovens until crisp and brown.

All the fat which was cooked out was saved and eaten with the bread and other foods which made up the daily fare. On an average about ninety-four percent of the protein and ninety-six percent of the fat of the ration containing bacon were digested, and about eighty-eight percent of the energy was available. Calculated values for bacon alone showed over ninety percent protein and .4 and .6 pound digestible fat, which is about two-thirds as much as is found in butter.

'Lean bacon,' says the professor, 'contains about twice as much digestible fat as other meats, making it at the same time, and even at a higher price per pound, a cheaper food than other meats. Bacon fat is easily digestible, and when combined with other foods it appears to exert a favorable mechanical action upon digestion.'—Selected.

HOW TO CLEAN WAXED FLOORS.

A hardwood floor, which has been finished, after the French manner, with wax only, is easily cleaned and refinished. In this country, such floors, instead of being polished with a brush every morning, as is done in good houses in France, are left to themselves for weeks or months. The consequence is that the surface of the wax grows dim and sticky, and dust clings to it, accumulating, until it forms blackish streaks or spots, especially under rugs or near windows or in other places exposed to dust. Washing with water or ammonia will not remove these spots, and will injure the floor, raising and roughing the grain. Instead of this they should be rubbed with fine sandpaper, No. 1 or No. 0, dipped in turpentine. The turpentine will soften the wax without injuring the floor, and the sandpaper will remove the dust. If the floor is too thickly coated with wax, the sandpaper clogs quickly, and steel wool, dipped in turpentine, is more convenient. Then the fresh dressing of wax may be put on and then rubbed in the usual manner. This process can be repeated indefinitely until the floor has been sufficiently cleaned, or floor is worn through.—'Indoors and Out.'

Household Hints.

Fat is at the proper heat for frying when it has entirely ceased bubbling and a faint blue smoke rises. To test it throw in a small piece of bread, and if this turns brown at once the fat is ready.

All puddings that should be smooth and creamy, such as custard, rice and tapioca, ought to bake or steam slowly. If they are cooked rapidly they are apt to curdle.

If the coarse salt and chopped ice needed to freeze ice cream are mixed together in a separate vessel and packed around the freezer can, the contents of the latter will freeze more rapidly. The proportions should be two-thirds ice and one-third salt.

Flies may be kept off screen doors by rubbing the frame work and wire netting with kerosene. The odor seems to be offensive to flies.

Steel wool or steel shavings are used abroad where highly polished floors are the rule. In this country steel shavings or wool is used in rubbing down woodwork in interior finishes, but not much on floors. When properly used this substance is a great aid in removing unsightly stains or in making rough spots smooth. The American article is known as steel wool, and the imported article as steel shavings. The very coarse should be used on coarse floors and the finer grade on the finer grade of floors. It may be generally found at painters' supply shops.

Oil cans should be kept tightly corked, as kerosene exposed to the air will not burn brightly, and a crust will form on the wick shortly after being lighted.

Salt fish are best and quickest freshened by soaking in sour milk.

Salt is not to be added to oatmeal until it has boiled about fifteen minutes.

Why not keep up writing desk supplies just as conscientiously as those for the pantry? Few households would get along

Advertisements.

CHILDHOOD ILLS.

Almost all the ills of babyhood and childhood are due to disorders of the stomach or bowels. Set them right and the little one will be well and happy. No other medicine can do this so promptly and so safely as Baby's Own Tablets. Mrs. Ulric Delisle, Cap Sante, Que., says: 'My baby suffered greatly from constipation and stomach troubles and nothing helped her until I gave her Baby's Own Tablets. The change they made in her condition was simply marvellous, and I strongly recommend the Tablets to all mothers. The mother using these Tablets has the guarantee of a government analyst that they do not contain one particle of opiate or poisonous soothing stuff. Sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont.

a week without sugar, salt or soap, yet how many letters are unanswered for the lack of a good pen, a stamp, or an envelope. It is not the expense, but lack of thought that keep an insufficient or meagre supply of the necessary articles on hand.

Salt and soda, a pinch of each, put into tepid water, make as fine a dentrifice as one could wish.

A lump of butter dropped into boiling molasses or maple candy will prevent it from running over.

Selected Recipes.

For oyster short cake make a rich biscuit dough, roll it in sheets, and when in pan cut it in diamond shapes with a sharp knife. When baked, split the diamonds butter them and fill with oyster filling. For filling make cream sauce as for oyster patties. Season highly with salt, pepper and mace, and cook oysters in it.

Tongue shrinks little and cuts into very thin slices, making a dainty and juicy cold meat. Tongue that is required for the latter purpose should be skewered or tied into a round shape before boiling, cooked gently till the small bones at the roots come out easily, then allow to cool in the liquor in which it was boiled. When required for roasting it should be three quarters cooked beforehand in the above manner, then well basted with butter and browned in the oven, being served in the latter case with slices of fried bacon round it. In stewing, the tongue should be well browned in a pan wherein have been previously fried a little chopped parsley and onion. Stew gently till done, covering with the water in which it was parboiled and thicken with a little flour. Slice neatly, surround with spinach, green beans or peas, and do not calculate that you will have any left as it does not usually last long. Tongue has the advantage of warming up well. For this purpose a good onion sauce, mushroom sauce or tomato sauce do equally well. The tongue should be sliced, dipped in flour, browned in butter along with some onion and parsley and the tomatoes or mushroom ketchup added, along with some stock or water, pepper and salt.

Stewed Oxtails.—Procure two oxtails, wash well, sever at joints, roll in flour, and fry a nice brown in a tablespoonful of butter. Cover them with cold water, add two small onions, a little mace, clove, sage, salt and pepper, a little carrot, and a stalk of celery if in season. Simmer till tender (some three hours or so), then strain the gravy and add the juice of one lemon. If the latter flavoring is not liked, two or three tablespoonfuls of tomato may be used instead, or some mushroom ketchup. In France green peas are cooked in the gravy half an hour before serving, or tender green beans are boiled separately and placed round the meat when serving, for oxtails make a very rich sauce, hence the advisability of a counteracting agent such as lemon juice or green vegetables.

Liver is another cheap part of the beef, a whole liver being procurable for some twenty-five cents. It does not keep well, however, if the weather is at all warm, and a little goes a long way. Prepare and slice one dozen or more onions and fry in hot fat till brown. Lift out. Cut the liver into thin slices, roll in flour, place in the frying pan and fry in fat till brown also. Return the onions, season with salt and pepper, and cover the whole with cold water. Simmer one hour and serve with mashed potatoes, green vegetables or toast.

Molded Salmon, Cucumber Sauce.—One can of salmon, one half tablespoonful of salt, one half tablespoonful of flour, one teaspoonful of mustard, a few grains of cayenne, yolks of two eggs, one and a half tablespoonfuls of melted butter, three quarters of a cupful of milk, one quarter cupful of vinegar, three quarters of a tablespoonful of granulated gelatin and two tablespoonfuls of cold water. Remove salmon from can, rinse thoroughly with hot water, and separate into flakes. Mix dry ingredients, add egg yolks, butter, milk and vinegar. Cook over boiling water, stirring constantly until mixture thickens. Add gelatine soaked in cold water. Strain and add to salmon. Fill mold and chill. Serve with cucumber sauce. Beat one half cupful of heavy cream until stiff, add one fourth teaspoonful of salt, a few grains of pepper, and gradually two tablespoonfuls of vinegar; then add one cucumber, pared chopped and drained.—Chicago 'Herald.'

Jelly Sauce.—Beat one jar of jelly until smooth; then add the stiffly whipped whites of two eggs.

SLAVE HORRORS IN WEST AFRICA.

General Joubert Pinewar Will Endeavor to Rouse Public Opinion in America.

New York, Nov. 27.—In order to arouse public opinion in America against the slave trade that is now carried on in West Africa under the Portuguese flag, General Joubert Pinewar, the Boer war leader, will during the next two months make a tour of the United States. All of the large cities of the East will be visited, and then the general will continue his trip westward, probably proceeding as far as the Pacific coast.

General Pinewar will depict the horrors of the slave trade, not from the standpoint of hearsay and rumor, but as one who has spent years in a personal observation of all its nameless intamies and who is now determined to consecrate his life to its extinction. The Boer warrior declares that he will not turn his hand to any other occupation or business until the traffic in human beings on the West African coast has been abolished by force of enlightened and horrified public opinion.

The crimes and barbarities of the Belgians under the direction of King Leopold will also be made known by the doughty general.

'My story of the horrors I have witnessed will, I believe, arouse the sympathies of the American people and win their support in the battle I have taken it upon myself to wage,' said General Pinewar. 'My crusade is based entirely upon my personal observations and experiences in this fiendish traffic in human flesh. I will tell the American people only what I know and what I am in a position to prove, and my statements cannot be contradicted. For the first time I intend to lay bare the complete story of the atrocities perpetrated on slaves by the inhuman Portuguese in West Africa. I have no object or motive in this crusade but to serve my God and humanity.'

Dr. Pinewar cited numerous instances in support of his allegations, some of which follow:—

'The head of a Kaffir chief named Molondo was cut off and placed on a soap box, not because of any crime the chief had committed, but merely as a warning to the Kaffirs to obey their masters in all respects. That grisly head was placed in front of a Portuguese fort and the flag of Portugal was planted above it. I saw three inoffensive blacks crucified to trees and left to die slow and miserable deaths, merely to satisfy the fiendish caprice of a Portuguese officer. Untold cruelties of this kind flourish under the Portuguese flag. I intend to expose these atrocities in the interests of millions of unhappy and miserable human beings who have been overcome by the brutal force of a so-called civilized nation and are suffering unspeakable cruelties in a country where no one can lift a finger to aid them. Any one who protests against the infamies or who tries to interfere is treated as I have been treated. I was forced to flee from the country, and, except for the assistance of the British consul at St. Paul de Loanda, I would not have escaped with my life. All of my property was taken away and several ineffectual attempts were made to intercept and kill me.'

Women and girls in Austria, by declaration of the Minister of Public Instruction, may now enter the universities under the same conditions as men, may lecture in hospitals, and be appointed by the professors as assistants.

SERIOUS CHARGE

NIGHT OPERATOR ACCUSED OF STEALING MONEY BAG.

Newcastle, N.B., Nov. 26.—Arsenault, night operator at Chatham Junction, was arrested at Gloucester Junction this afternoon, charged with appropriating a money bag from Doaktown to Moncton, about three weeks ago. The arrest was made by Chief Detective Williams and Assistant Tingley, of the I. C. R. secret service.

THE REV. A. S. REID CALLED.

At a meeting of the Presbyterian congregation of Rockburn and Gore, held in the village of Rockburn, Que., to elect a minister to fill the vacancy, the choice of the representative gathering of members from both sections of the congregation fell upon the Rev. Allan Stewart Reid, B.A., B.D. Mr. Reid is a recent graduate of the Presbyterian College, Montreal, and is a brother of the Rev. W. D. Reid, B.A., B.D., of Taylor Church. Mr. Reid has the rare experience of having won the unanimous call of a worthy people, and a field of strong possibilities opens up to him. It is strongly hoped that he may see his way clear to accept the call.

COLLISION AT SMITH'S FALLS.

Smith's Falls, Ont., Nov. 26.—The news train on the C.P.R. between Toronto and Ottawa collided with a freight train in the yards here early this morning, while being taken around a 'Y' by a shunting engine. Two cars of the freight train were wrecked, and the baggage and tourist cars of the express were damaged. Wm. Tyson, of Toronto, had a rib broken. The other trainmen escaped injury.

CHRISTMAS TOY PATTERNS.

Only a few more weeks, and it will be time to fill the Christmas stockings. These are usually busy days to mothers all over the land, and the patterns here illustrated will be found suggestive and helpful. The children will get more keen enjoyment from these home-made toys than from the expensive ones bought in the shops. Baby will be delighted with a rag doll, such as the one shown here, and as for 'Tige,' and Teddy Bear, they are sure to receive a welcome in any household where there is a child. They are not at all difficult to make. Bear skin, cotton plush and Canton flannel may all be used in the making, and excelsior, hair or sawdust will do for filling. Chamois or pieces of old kid gloves may be utilized in making the soles of the feet. Shoe buttons will serve nicely for eyes, and the mouth may be simulated by black thread. Of course Teddy must be fitted out with suitable garments. Nothing more cunning could be imagined than the little rough rider suit and working clothes here pictured. Miss Dolly's outfit is the very latest in cut, and includes a 'Peter Pan' dress, a blouse dress and a little guimpe. These patterns are so simple that they could be easily cut out by the little maid herself, and will prove fascinating work for the first dress making lesson.

Animal set No. 5223 contains an elephant, monkey and rabbit, and set No. 5584 consists of a sheep, dog and pig. 15 cents for each, or 25 cents for both sets.

Teddy Bear. No. 5712, sizes for 12, 15 and 18 inches, price 10 cents. 'Tige.' No. 5944. One size, 8 inches, price 10 cents.

Rag Doll, No. 5980, one size, 18 inches, price 10 cents.

Doll's wardrobe. No. 5985, consisting of Peter Pan dress, over-blouse dress with guimpe, petticoat and drawers. Sizes for 14, 16, 18, 20, 22 and 24 inch doll, price 15 cents.

Teddy Bear outfit. No. 5982, consisting of rough rider suit and overalls, price 10 cents.

Write number and size very plainly, mentioning also name of pattern to avoid mistakes.

The 'Witness' Pattern Service.

FALL AND WINTER FASHIONS.

Those who purchased our catalogue of spring and summer patterns, will know that it was a very handy addition to the home work-room. We can now supply a very attractive catalogue of the latest styles for fall and winter, 1907-8. Same price as before, only ten cents, and well worth more than that small sum.

Over three hundred charming designs are given for ladies' and children's garments, besides illustrated supplement on Home Dressmaking, Fancy Work, House hold and Beauty Hints, and the latest Embroidery Designs.

To obtain this catalogue fill in coupon given at foot of this department, send it to us with ten cents in stamps, and the catalogue will be sent by mail to your address. Allow one week margin beyon d time necessary for return of mail, as orders are handled in rotation.

NO. 5948.—LADIES' SHIRTWAIST.

There is always a place in the feminine wardrobe for a plain, practical waist, such as is here pictured. Striped silk and wool flannel was chosen for the development. The neck is slightly gathered in the front, thus giving extra fullness over the bust, and jaunty pockets are added. The sleeves are in the fashionable three quarter length, finished by prettily shaped, turned back cuffs. Taffeta, mohair, flannel and pongee are all suggested for the making. For 36 inches bust measure 3 1-4 yards of 36 inch material will be required. Sizes for 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

NO. 5971.—A TRIM SHIRTWAIST.

A simple blouse waist for a young girl is here shown. A yoke of novel shaping adds considerably to the smartness of the mode, since it gives width to the figure. The sleeves are full length finished by straight cuffs and a high standing collar completes the neck. The material chosen was a pretty shade of blue flannel, but albatross, madras, velveteen and linen are adaptable. For a girl of 16 years 2 1-4 yards of 36 inch material will be required. Sizes for 14, 15, 16 and 17 years.

NO. 5942.—A USEFUL APRON.

This practical design for a work apron will be found the simplest of garments to make, and will be a real aid in preserving the dress, while engaged in work about the house. The skirt is wide and full and furnished with two deep pockets that add considerably to its usefulness. The gathered bib covers the front of the waist and is attached to a circular yoke that slips on easily over the head. Plaid gingham was used for the making, but percale, linen and cambric are all suitable for reproduction. The medium size will require 3 1-4 yards of 36 inch material. Sizes for small, medium and large.

CHILD'S BLOUSE SUIT.—NO. 5968.

There is a wide choice of fashions for children this season, but the blouse suit continues in popularity, for the reason that it is made in one piece, and the laundering possibilities appeal to all mothers. This dress, designed for the little boy, opens on the shoulders, where it is fastened with buttons. No trimming is necessary. The dress could be made of light weight woollen or of washable materials. The four-year size requires 1 7-8 yards of 36 inch material. Sizes for 2, 4, and 6 years.

NO. 5951.—GIRLS' DRESS.

An attractive frock is here pictured in a development of blue and green plaid. These bright plaids always show to better advantage when worn over a dainty white guimpe. If preferred a guimpe of China silk, matching some shade in the plaid, could be worn. The waist blouses prettily all around, and the deep plait in Gibson style that extends out over the shoulders, renders the mode especially becoming. Albatross, challis, pongee, cashmere, linen and gingham are all adaptable. For a girl of 8 years 3 yards of 36 inch material will be required. Sizes for 6, 8, 10 and 12 years.

NO. 5956.—CHILD'S APRON.

The simple little apron here shown is easily made and laundered, and suited to the many apron fabrics. Broad ties of the material are attached under the arms and serve not only to hold the fullness in place, but also add a dressy air to the garment. Cross bar muslin, linen, gingham and dimity are all suggested for the making. For a child of 5 years 2 3-8 yards of 36 inch material will be required. Sizes for 3, 5, 7 and 9 years.

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Please send me

Pattern.	Size.
No.....	.....
No.....	.....
No.....	.....
No.....	.....

for which I enclose.....cents

Name.....

Street and No.....

P. O.....

Prov.....

For blouses, etc., give bust measure in inches.
For Skirts, etc., give waist measure in inches.
For Misses and Children, give age only in years.

N.B.—Be sure to cut out the illustration and send with the coupon, carefully filled out. The pattern will reach you about a week or ten days from date of order. Price 10 cents, in postal note, or stamps. For additional patterns, coupons may be readily made after the above model on separate slips of paper.

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Catalogue Coupon.

Pattern Dept., 'Weekly Witness and Canadian Homestead.'

'Witness' office, Montreal.

Enclosed please find ten cents for which kindly send to my address your Fall and Winter Pattern Catalogue for 1907-8, with illustrated supplement as advertised above.

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Our other clubs are as follows:—

	Regular rate per annum	Club price
'Weekly Witness' and 'World Wide.'	$2.50	for only $2.00
'Weekly Witness' and 'Northern Messenger'	$1.40	for only $1.20
'Weekly Witness,' 'World Wide' and 'Messenger.'	$2.90	for only $2.20

The above cut rate offers are subject to postal regulations given on page 8.

JOHN DOUGALL & SON.,
'Witness' Block, Montreal.

CANADIAN CABLES

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, Nov. 27.—At Liverpool Albert Korff and Samuel Davies, C. P. R. stewards, pleaded guilty to conniving at smuggling diseased immigrants to Canada. They were remanded for a week.

London, Nov. 27.—Mr. Clifford Sifton, interviewed by the 'Standard' respecting the all-red route, expressed the most hopeful views regarding the probability of an agreement being arranged. He expects to be back in Canada by Christmas.

London, Nov. 27.—Mr. John Lea, chairman of the Liverpool distress committee, in the course of a lengthy report on a recent visit to Canada, says that in Montreal and Quebec there are no openings for the surplus labor of this country, but in Ontario, where the climate is more genial, there may probably be openings for the skilled European artisan. Mr. Lea advises emigrants to go west. Canada, he says, has no place for kid-gloved persons. The cost of food in Canada is much the same as 'at home,' and the same may be said regarding clothing. Mr. Lea did not see a man, woman or child in ragged clothing. He was much impressed with the Canadian high tone of character and the marked regard for the well-being of women and children.

London, Nov. 29.—Magistrate Rose, of London, in dealing with a man applying for help, declared it was far better for the unemployed to go to Canada than to vainly seek work in London.

London, Nov. 29.—Mr. Henniker Heaton, interviewed at Colombo, stated that telegraph money orders between England and Australia would be introduced immediately.

London, Nov. 29.—Mr. Louis Leopold, official labor representative of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, writing to the press, points out that he is the only authorized agent in Europe, and that other agents advertising in the name of the Association lay themselves open to most serious consequences. Leopold states that emigration, at the present season, of mechanics should not be encouraged.

Melbourne, Nov. 30.—Premier Deakin speaking at the Imperial Federation League said a solution of the question of adjustment of relations between the Mother Country and the Dominions over the seas was necessary, and would no doubt be reasonably dealt with. In the meantime it was desirable that principles should be laid down.

London, Nov. 30.—The correspondent of the Canadian Associated Press wiring from Liverpool, says it is more than probable that the Cunard Company in the very near future will secure a share of the emigration traffic to Canada as it is understood that negotiations are now going on regarding the Cunard running steamers direct to the Dominion. It is believed that the company wants a share of the Continental traffic.

London, Nov. 30.—Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, writing to the Birmingham Liberal-Unionist Association, says he hopes before long to take his place in the front rank of Unionists.

A FREE GIFT.

Subscribers (new or renewal) sending in to this office one dollar for twelve months' subscription to the 'Weekly Witness and Canadian Homestead,' will UPON REQUEST, be sent as a premium a copyright fine Christmas number of the 'Canadian Pictorial,' containing about 1,500 square inches of exquisite illustrations. Cut this advertisement out and attach to your remittance.

This offer open to all subscribers in Canada (Montreal and suburbs excepted), Newfoundland, and the British Isles, but only for subscriptions sent in AT ONCE.

DRUCE MYSTERY.

Witnesses Testify in Support of Claim that Charles Dickens Knew of Duke of Portland's Dual Existence.

London, Nov. 27.—The hearing of the Druce case, involving claims to the Portland estates, was resumed in court today, having been adjourned from Nov. 2.

Miss Mary Robinson, who was an amanuensis for the late T. C. Druce, who is said to have been the fifth Duke of Portland, was shown letters purporting to have been written by the Duke of Portland to T. C. Druce. She admitted that the handwriting was not the same and she failed to recognize the handwriting in letters signed T. C. Druce to the defendant, Herbert Druce, ah the handwriting of her employer.

As corroboration of Miss Robinson's statement, that she met Charles Dickens in Kensington Gardens, shortly before his death, and her allegation that at that time the novelist told her that Druce and the Duke of Portland were one and the same person, Mr. L. A. Atherly-Jones, counsel for the prosecution, read an extract from the reminiscences of Sir Wettys Reid, stating that he had seen Mr. Dickens walking in Kensington Gardens with a young girl a week before he died.

Mrs. Margaret Hamilton, an old lady of seventy years, testified that Druce and the Duke of Portland were the same person, and she identified portraits of the Duke as Druce.

She said that the Duke, whom she described as an old friend of her father's, had always had a false beard in his pocket. The Duke had at one time intended to marry her, she said, but her father refused his consent.

On one occasion she had asked the Duke why he wore a false beard. He explained it was necessary to have a beard when he appeared as Druce. In 1864, the witness went on, the Duke of Portland said to her: 'Madge, I am going to die.' 'You don't look like it,' she replied.

Mrs. Hamilton then declared that her father had explained to her that the Duke of Portland was going to cease to be T. C. Druce, and she said she was informed that there was going to be a funeral.

In 1866 she again saw her father and the Duke of Portland together in London, and on this occasion she said chaffingly to the Duke: 'I thought you were dead and buried.' She called him Mr. Druce, and this annoyed him.

Continuing, Mrs. Hamilton testified that she last saw the Duke of Portland in 1876. The duke then said that he felt very ill, and thought he was going to die. Mrs. Hamilton said to him: 'I hope you will repent of all your sins,' and to this the duke answered, 'Thank you, Madge.'

The witness testified that the man she saw in 1876 was also T. C. Druce, of the Baker street bazaar. The duke, the witness averred, suffered from an affection of the skin, and at one time he had a lump on his nose.

In the course of her testimony Mrs. Hamilton said that the fourth Duke of Portland was her god-father. She had been at Welbeck Abbey with her father as the guest of the fifth duke, whom she knew well in his dual character.

Mrs. Hamilton said, among other things, that when the duke spoke of dying in 1864, she asked her father if she could get the corpse from the hospital, but her father replied that that would never do, as bricks must be put into the coffin. The duke's comment on this remark was that anything would do to put into the coffin. The witness also said that in 1866 the duke had showed her a bundle of handkerchiefs with coronets worked in the corners, which, he said, his wife had embroidered, in spite of the fact that he had made her promise that she never would use the coronets. The duke cut the coronets from the handkerchiefs and threw them into the fire. One of the pieces of linen, however, did not ignite, and this Mrs. Hamilton kept for years, until she was finally told by her solicitor that 'there will be no more Druce case.'

MR. MORIKAWA GOING TO HONGKONG.

Ottawa, Nov. 23.—Word has been received that Mr. Morikawa, Japanese consul at Vancouver, is being transferrerd to Hongkong, to be succeeded by Mr. Yada, second attaché of the Japanese embassy in Mexico City.

WOMAN KILLED BY TRAIN.

Ottawa, Nov. 29.—The G. T. R. express, going west, struck a horse and rig, with passengers, at Seguin Falls, on Wednesday. Mrs. Ottis Mooder was killed, but the infant she carried was saved with a few scratches. The horse's legs were broken and the vehicle demolished. The accident occurred at a crossing. The woman leaves an invalid husband and three small children. The family was in destitute circumstances.

GAVE HIM POISONED CANDIES.

Toronto, Nov. 27.—Jacob Solomon went to Shea's Theatre last night, and while there a man sitting next to him offered him some candies. He took some, and a short time afterwards he became very sick and went out of the theatre. He became unconscious and was taken to the hospital in the police ambulance, and the stomach pump was applied. After being treated, Solomon left the hospital and this morning said he felt better, although he still had the pains.

MONEY BY-LAW CARRIED.

Port Colborne, Ont., Nov. 27.—The by-law granting a fixed assessment of $10,000 for twenty years to the Canadian Portland Cement Company, and cancelling a previous one made about a year ago to the Great Lakes Portland Cement Company, was carried to-day by the rate-payers of Humberstone Township, almost unanimously.

MAY APPEAL TO GREAT BRITAIN.

A Resort of Portuguese Government if Situation Becomes Worse.

Paris, Nov. 27. — A special despatch from Madrid to the 'Echo de Paris' says that the general in command of the Lisbon municipal guard resigned because the forces at his disposal, he claimed, were insufficient to suppress possible disorders. The King thereupon authorized the calling out of the reserves and otherwise increased the power of the commandant, who withdrew his resignation. The correspondent adds, under reserve, that it is stated that the Portuguese Government has made approaches to Great Britain with a view to her intervention in case the situation becomes worse.

TO FETE VICTORIOUS TROOPS.

Lisbon, Nov. 27.—Preparations are being made here and at Oporto, Guarda, and other towns, to fete the victorious troops who will arrive here soon, after a brilliant expedition against the Cuamatas in Portuguese West Africa.

REVEALED IN A DREAM

HORRIBLE MURDER OF A WOMAN IN OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA.

San Francisco, Nov. 26.—The police of Oakland yesterday unearthed a most diabolical crime and have taken into custody M. A. Wilkins, a stationary engineer, and will charge him with the murder of his wife, whose body was found buried in quicklime underneath a shed in the yard of the Wilkins home in Elmhurst, a suburb of Oakland. It was known that Mrs. Wilkins had given birth to a child, and Wilkins stated that she had gone to the home of her parents in the east. A friend of the dead woman, Mrs. J. M. Anderson, of San Francisco, had been staying at the Wilkins home during the past few days, and now asserts that Wilkins had endeavored to induce her to leave her husband and go away with him. Her suspicions became aroused, and on Monday night, in a dream, she saw the body of her former friend lying on the ground, with the arms crossed over the breast. She returned to San Francisco and informed her husband, and the two told the story to the Oakland police. The result was the finding of the body in a trench under an old carpet in the shed, lying as described by Mrs. Anderson. Wilkins at first said his wife had committed suicide. Later he asserted she had died during childbirth, and that he had buried the body to save expense. At last he refused to talk further.

Mrs. Anderson says that she was awakened from her singular dream by Wilkins, who was standing over her with a knife in his hand. When she asked what he meant, he replied that she had been talkingly wildly in her sleep. He put away the knife, and asked her to take a drink of water. She sipped some of the water, but did not swallow it, suspecting that it had been poisoned. This proved to be the fact. Wilkins is fifty years of age. He came here with his wife from York, Pa.

WINNIPEG GRAIN CASE

CROWN COUNSEL ASKS FOR AN ADJOURNMENT.

Winnipeg, Nov. 28.—The reserve case in the historical grain case tried before Mr. Justice Phippen, was again before the full court, when further arguments were advanced on behalf of the Crown. Chief Justice Howell held that if farmers could not sell wheat in Winnipeg between 9.15 and 1.15 any day that was restraint of trade, if he understood the English language.

Winnipeg, Nov. 29.—Mr. Bonnar threw a bombshell into the grain case to-day in the full court by the introduction of new points as to combination, arrangement, and agreement, that it collapsed temporarily. Mr. A. M. Aikins declared he was unable to answer so important a point offhand, and that he had to ask for time in which to answer. The Court agreed to allow him until Thursday to answer in writing, and gave the Crown two days, and then to come before the court again.

Mr. Bonnar pointed out that Justice Phippen read into sub section B the word 'unduly.' The Court of Appeals read the word 'unduly' out, and in place of it read in the word 'unlawful.' Unlawful, under a prior section of the act, only related to conspiracy, while the reading of 'unlawful' was agreed to by the Crown, yet, following the same line of reasoning, it was impossible to read it into combination, agreement and arrangement, and, therefore, if they had proved there was a combination to restrain trade, then the Crown had proved their case and the accused must be found guilty.

JAPANESE IMMIGRATION.

Vancouver, B.C., Nov. 28.—Mr. William Sloan, M.P., who left for Ottawa yesterday, does not believe that any Federal Government action with respect to the curtailing of the Japanese invasion of the Pacific Coast or Canada will be taken till after the receipt of the report from Mr. Lemieux. The Liberal members for British Columbia may press the government to act, but members can hardly expect to do anything until Mr. Lemieux is heard from fully.

BOY ENDS HIS LIFE.

St. John, N.B., Nov. 27.—George Fairweather, a thirteen-year-old boy, who cut his throat on Monday last, after being summoned to the Police Court to answer a charge of stealing coal from an Intercolonial car, died in the Public Hospital at midnight.

'AUTOCRAT' NO LONGER.

Czar Must Not Bear This Title.

DOUMA SAYS IT IS INCOMPATIBLE WITH MANIFESTO.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 26.—The Douma to-night decreed that the title of autocrat, which has been borne by the emperors of Russia for centuries, is no longer tenable within the Russian states, and is incompatible with the regime inaugurated by the manifesto issued by the Emperor Nicholas on Oct. 30, 1905. At the close of a great constitutional debate, the Russian Parliament, by a vote of 112 to 246, rejected the word 'autocrat,' and then adopted a reply to the Speech from the Throne unanimously, amid scenes of intense excitement, prolonged cheering and the singing of the national anthem.

The result of the session is regarded as a fine victory for the Constitutional Democrats, under the leadership of Professor Paul N. Milukoff, who succeeded in forcing the Octobers' hand. The final vote was taken after the demonstrative withdrawal of the Extreme Right Socialist Democrats, members of the Group of Toil, and the Poles.

MR. DUNSMUIR'S NEW HOME.

Victoria, B.C., Nov. 26.—Governor Dunsmuir has purchased the Hatley Park property on Esquimalt Lagoon, and will shortly build a handsome home. The estate comprises 250 acres, beautifully situated, and includes the fine stream which formerly supplied the royal navy with fresh water.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

Notices of births, marriages and deaths must invariably be endorsed with the name and address of the sender, or otherwise no notice can be taken of them. Birth notices are inserted for 25c, marriage notices for 50c, death notices for 25c prepaid. The announcement of funeral appended to death notice, 25c extra; other extension 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 subscriber should be given.

BIRTHS.

CARSON.—At Riverfield, Que., on Nov. 16, 1907, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. Henry Carson.

CASSELMAN.—At Grantly, Ont., on Oct. 14, 1907, to Mr. and Mrs. S. B. Casselman, a daughter.

CLOUSTON.—At Leeds, Que., on Nov. 27, 1907, a son to Mr. and Mrs. Chas. W. Clouston.

COLLEY — At 136 Ste. Famille street, on Nov. 16, 1907, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Colley.

COULTER.—At Butternut Ridge, Huntingdon, on Nov. 24, 1907, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Coulter.

DOUBBLE.—On Nov. 5, 1907, at 31, New Bedford Road, Luton, England, the wife of Meredith Doubble, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., of a daughter.

HAMILTON — On Nov. 23, 1907, at 287 Mountain street, a son to Dr. and Mrs. W. F. Hamilton.

LOCKHART — At 1563 Delorimier avenue, on Nov. 19, 1907, to Mr. and Mrs. K. F. Lockhart, a daughter.

MARRIED.

CHRISTMAS—WILKINSON.— On Nov. 28, 1907, at the residence of Mr. McKilvey, grandfather of the bride, Kingston, by the Rev. G. R. Bemish, of Belleville, Archie P. Christmas, of Montreal, to Gertrude A. Wilkinson, of Kingston.

FROST — BLACKWELL — At the Church of the Incarnation, New York, on Nov. 26, 1907, at 3.30 o'clock, by the Rev. Dr. Grovenor, Alice Birney, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Engs Blackwell, of New York city, to Francis W. Frost, of Plainfield, New Jersey, and nephew of the Hon. F. T. Frost, of Smith's Falls, Ont.

GILLIES — ROBBINS — At Bonar manse, 351 Lansdowne avenue, Toronto, on Nov. 28, 1907, by the Rev. Alex. MacGillivray, John Gillies, of King, to Elizabeth Jean, daughter of Thos. Robbins, Innisfil.

GIROUARD—JEFFERY—At St. Jean Baptiste Church, Ottawa, on Nov. 25, 1907, by the Rev. Father Barriere, Mr. Joseph Girouard, eldest son of Mr. H. Girouard, to Miss Jeffery, eldest daughter of Mrs. James Jeffery, of Ottawa.

HART—CHARTERS.—On Nov. 29, 1907, at No. 387 St. Antoine street, Montreal, by the Rev. A. L. Therrien, of L'Oratoire, Edward Lorne Alexander, youngest son of W. T. Hart, Mountain Villa, Outremont, to Pearl Charters, daughter of the late William Charters, of this city.

KNACK — JACKSON — At the home of the bride's mother, Hemmingford, Que., on Nov. 27, 1907, by the Rev. C. Haughton, B.A., Charles Knack, of Niskayuna, N.Y., to Agnes Alberta Jackson.

LITTLE—DUNFIELD.—On Nov. 20, 1907, at Ridgeway, Man., by the Rev. F. W. Locke, of Carberry, Laura, youngest daughter of James Dunfield, to Edward H. Little, eldest son of W. J. Little, of Vancouver, B.C.

LOVE — JACK — On Nov. 26, 1907, at St. Paul's Presbyterian Church, Brandon, Man., by the Rev. R. W. Dickie, Mr. Robert Love, of Forrest, Man., to Miss Mary Jack, of Quebec, daughter of the late Mr. James Jack, of Little River Road, Quebec.

MacTAVISH—GINGELL.—At Winnipeg, on Nov. 21, 1907, by the Rev. J. L. Gordon, Alice Gingell, late of Brockville, to P. Gordon MacTavish, late of Montreal.

PETER—SCOTT.—At St. John's Lutheran Church, New Edinburgh, on Nov. 27, 1907, by the Rev. Chas. Lucas, Miss Annie L. Peter, daughter of Mr. John F. Peter, Mutchmor street, Ottawa, to Richard G. Scott, of Edmonton, Alta.

ROGERS—RICHARDSON.—At Ottawa, on Nov. 26, 1907, Mary Fellowes, youngest daughter of the late T. J. Richardson, Hansard staff, to Robert Percy, eldest son of Col. R. Z. Rogers, of Grafton, Ontario.

SMITH—BORBRIDGE.—On Nov. 26, 1907, at the residence of the bride's mother, 296 Metcalfe street, Ottawa, by the Rev. Dr. Henderson, of Dominion Methodist Church, Glenn Borbridge, only daughter of the late S. W. Borbridge, to Mr. Charles Sturrock Smith, both of Ottawa.

STEWART—HENDERSON.—At St. James' Church, Perth, Ont., on Nov. 26, 1907, by the Rev. Canon Muckleston, M.A., John A. Stewart, son of Mr. Robt. Stewart, to Jessie Mabel, daughter of Mrs. J. T. Henderson, of Thureeson Place.

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TUGHAN—SMITH.—At Ottawa, on Nov. 27, 1907, Benjamin E. Tughan, M.D., of Listowell, Ont., to Nina Geraldine, younger daughter of E. T. Smith, Collector of Revenue, Department of Public Works, Ottawa.

WILSON—TUZO.—On Nov. 14, 1907, at All Saints' Church Warlingham, by the Rev. F. R. Marriott, Rector of Wootton, Oxon., assisted by the Rev. J. J. Coxhead, uncle of the bride, and the Rev. G. R. Macaulay, Vicar of the parish, John Armitstead Wilson, third son of the late William Brown Wilson, Dundee, to Henrietta Laetitia, only daughter of the late Henry A. Tuzo, M.D., and Mrs. Tuzo, The White House, Warlingham, Surrey, England.

DIED.

CUNNINGHAM.—In Kingston, Ont., on Nov. 28, 1907, Agnes Cunningham, aged seventy years.

DOBSON — In this city, on Nov. 30, 1907, of diphtheria, Ormonde Livingstone, youngest son of the Rev. J. R. Dobson, aged 3 years and 8 months.

DOMBROWSKI — At Quebec, on Nov. 29, 1907, Simon Dombrowski, rentier, aged 100 years and one month.

FLANAGAN — On Nov. 24, 1907, at the residence of her son-in-law, Lewis Dean, 572½ John street, Quebec, Mary Anne Blair, widow of the late Newton Flanagan, of the Hudson's Bay Co.

GRAHAM — On Nov. 30, 1907, at Winnipeg, of appendicitis, Churchill Rupert Graham, youngest son of George Churchill Graham.

HARRINGTON — On Friday, Nov. 29, 1907, at his late residence, 295 University st., Montreal, Dr. Bernard James Harrington.

HASTINGS.—At Tseu-i, in the Province of Knei-Cheo, China, on Oct. 13, 1907, Miss Louisa Hastings, daughter of Mrs. Geo. Hastings, of Toronto, and a missionary in connection with the China Inland Mission.

HORNE — On Nov. 26, 1907, at the age of 74 years, Jane, beloved wife of James Horne, of 'The Ridge,' Wolfe Island, Ontario.

HOUGHTON — At his residence, 80 Addison Road, Kensington, London, England, Thomas Houghton, formerly secretary of the London and North-Western Railway. Born at Necastleton, Roxburghshire, on Jan. 9, 1829. Died on Nov. 4, 1907, the 62nd anniversary of his entering the railway company's service.

KENWOOD — On Nov. 26, 1907, at his residence 4284 St. Catherine street, Wm. Kenwood, aged 70 years.

McALLISTER.—On Nov. 30, 1907, at her residence, 208 St. Martin street, in this city, Agnes Stewart, aged 76 years, widow of the late Andrew McAallister, sr., mother of Arch. and Wm. McAllister.

McCALLUM.—At the General Hospital, on Nov. 29, 1907, Duncan McCallum.

McCLENEGHAN.—At Riverfield, Que., on Nov. 24, 1907, Muriel Elizabeth, infant daughter of Willim J. McCleneghan, aged 6 months and 24 days.

McGLAUGHLIN — In this city, on Nov. 26, 1907, Margaret Ann, native of Tyrone, Ireland, widow of the late Thos. McGlaughlin, aged 88 years.

NELSON.—At the residence of his daughter, 286 Johnson street, Kingston, Ont., George A. Nelson, aged eighty-seven years and four months.

NORMOYLE.—At Ottawa, on Nov. 24, 1907, Michael Normoyle, aged 58 years. Born in Limerick, Ireland.

NORTON — On Nov. 27, 1907, at the residence of her son-in-law, John Cunningham, 25 Murray street, Eleanor Donnon, widow of the late James Norton, aged 81 years, 5 months.

PAGE.—On Nov. 12, 1907, in London, England, George Edward Page, M.Inst.C.E., son of George Thomas Page, M.Inst.C.E., of Plymouth, in the 59th year of his age.

ROBERTSON.—At 37 Closse street, on Nov. 27, 1907, James Roberteon, aged 65

SERVICE.—At Detroit, Mich., on Nov. 28, 1907, Mary McIlwraith, wife of R. I. Service, and sister of Mrs. J. H. Holt, of Quebec.

SHORT.—On Nov. 13, 1907, at 45, Shaftesbury-road, Crouch-hill, N. London, England, suddenly, Eliza, wife of William H. Short, aged 62.

SOMERVILLE — At Beauharnois, on Nov. 24, 1907, John Somerville, formerly of St. Louis de Gonzague, a native of Roxburgh, Scotland, in his 85th year.

SPENCER.—At Beaverton, Ont., on Nov. 21, 1907, Charles Humphrey Spencer.

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SS. SALACIA .... Dec. 28
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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at the next session of the Legislature of the Province of Quebec, application will be made for an act to amend the charter of The Alexandra Hospital by increasing the number of governors of the said Hospital. Nov. 5, 1907. FLEET, FALCONER, WILLIAMS, BOVEY, Attorneys for Applicants.

UNIVERSITY CLUB OF MONTREAL

Notice is hereby given that Universit Club of Montreal will at the next sessio of the Legislature apply for an act amen ing its charter, giving it power amon other things to acquire and hold real e tate, and the same to hypothecate, sell o transfer, to issue bonds secured on it real estate, and to do all such things a are requisite for the carrying on of club.

5th November, 1907.

FLEET, FALCONER, WILLIAMS & BOVEY, Attorneys for Applicants.

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STOCKS — At Suffield, Que., on Nov. 5, 1907, Eliza Ann Edgar, widow of the late John Stocks, aged 82 years, one month and 24 days, formerly of North Hatley, Que.

TOUGAS — At Stony Point, Lachine, on Nov. 27, 1907, at the age of 62 years, Eusebe Tougas, proprietor of P. D. Do & Co.

TRENHOLM — On Nov. 20, 1907, A Dickson, in her 75th year, at Ea Col., widow of the late John Trenho formerly of Trenholmville, Que.

WALSH—At the home of her parents, St. Andrews East, Que., of pernicious anaemia, Hazel, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Walsh.

IN MEMORIAM.

BRAY — In loving memory of Rosina Robinson, beloved wife of Henry Bray, who passed away on Nov. 29, 1906.

'Gone, but not forgotten.'

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