

A Sprain or Cut calls for quick treatment. Don't try experiments. You are safe and sure with the old, reliable

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE Liniment

Used over 100 years for Rheumatism, Swellings, Stiff Joints, Wounds. Used inwardly for Colds, Sore Throat, Croup, Bowel Troubles. 25c and 50c Bottles. At all Dealers. L. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.

Persons' Pills Best Laxative for the System.

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T. J. MARSHALL

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And see his fine line of Suitings for Winter wear. Prices reasonable and work first-class.

SHAFNER BUILDING, Queen Street.

A Happy New Year

To All

J. E. LLOYD & SON.

THOROUGHNESS IN CONSTRUCTION INSURES

Gourlay Pianos

Against Loss of Tone, and tone is the most important factor in any piano. In every Gourlay Piano the expert knowledge of its builders and the determination to use NOTHING BUT THE BEST either in labor or material, produces a sympathetic richness of tone that is unmatched among Canadian pianos.

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE AND PRICES

J. H. POTTER,
MANUFACTURERS' AGENT,
MIDDLETON, N.S.

A TRIPLE TESTIMONY.

"Christianity has given us the Sabbath, the jubilee of the whole world, whose light brings welcome alike into the closet of the philosopher into the garret of toil, and into the prison cells, and everywhere suggests, even to the vile, the dignity of spiritual being."—Emerson.

"Sunday is nature's law as well as God's. No individual or nation habitually disregarding it has failed to fall upon disaster and grief."—Webster.

"As we keep or break the Sabbath Day, we nobly save or meanly lose the last best hope by which man rises."—Lincoln.

Do you know that fully nine out of every ten cases of rheumatism are simply rheumatism of the muscles due to cold or damp, or chronic rheumatism, and require no internal treatment whatever? Apply Chamberlain's Liniment freely and see how quickly it gives relief. For sale by all dealers.

LONDON APPLE MARKET.

Supplies of Nova Scotia Fruit Large and Prices Lower.

London, Dec. 26.—Owing to the weak demand for barrelled apples, and especially so for Nova Scotia grades, on account of the large supplies, a weaker feeling prevails in the market and prices are lower. Nova Scotia Baldwin's are quoted at 16s. to 18s.; Greenings, 12s. 6d. to 14s. 6d.; Canadian Greenings 20 to 22s.; Russets, No. 1 21s to 25s. and No. 2 18s. to 20s.

HEROISM IN LABRADOR.

Work of the Moravian Brethren in Canada's Frozen Land.

In Chambers' Journal, H. Hesketh Pritchard has an article on the Moravian Mission Stations in Labrador.

All the world over, he writes, are set the missionary outposts of the Moravian Church, and their converts outnumber the members of the parent establishment in the proportion of five to one, a record in which this ancient episcopal sect stands alone. Their labors reach strange places—Tibetans, Eskimo, Alaskan, hunters, mountaineers, etc.—yet few really understand anything of the firm, the hardy, after close upon two hundred years of missionary effort they remain unknown to the general public. They never advertise themselves, and in the rare instances when the word Moravian finds its way into the papers, it is generally in connection with some explorer who is recruiting at a Moravian mission station or who touched a Moravian mission settlement before proceeding on his voyage.

Far and wide on the shores of the sea of heathenism are set these light-houses of the Moravian Brethren, and silently and steadily they pursue their work.

Nowhere is this work more interesting than in Labrador, where, at the six stations scattered over some five hundred miles of a coast bitterly barren, they live a life hardly to be matched in modern times. In 1771 a Moravian, having a successful Moravian settlement in Greenland, petitioned his bishop to be allowed to found a similar one in Labrador. Two years later he landed with four other brethren, and, after building a house for the mission, he and his companions were treacherously murdered by the Eskimo. Nothing daunted, another devoted pioneer, having first learnt the Eskimo language, set out for Labrador, and in due course of time established the mission. Since then the work has not been allowed to languish. The three southern stations, Makovik, Hopedale, and Nain, are framed during the brief summer in the green of luxuriant mosses, and in dwarf hardy-growing woods of the spruce and juniper. Okkak, with its church and hospital, lies exposed under the dark mountains. Hebron and Killinek, the most northerly stations of all, are beyond the timber limit. Killinek is in a valley with an average temperature much below freezing-point, it is the home of clouds, squalls, and sunless days. Yet it is the resort of numbers of Eskimo, who find it a good fishing-place for walrus, white whale, and seal.

At each of the Moravian mission-stations there is a missionary called the house-father, with his wife and younger children, and if the number of Eskimo makes it necessary, an ordained assistant and a layman storekeeper, who attends to the industrial business of the store. The trade done by the mission is of great value to the natives. The Eskimos and the settlers bring their fish and other articles to the mission store, and receive in return barrels of salt, gear for fishing or hunting, provisions, garments, and other supplies. The prices paid by the mission are liberal. In the case of walrus skins the storekeeper pays a deposit at once, and when the skins have been disposed of in the London market, the whole amount obtained, minus a small percentage, is handed over to the storekeeper. The Eskimo knows nothing of a banking account. He spends the money as fast as he can, and a few months later often comes upon the mission funds as a starving pauper. As the mission undertakes to feed the poor and aid the sick, as well as to teach them the way of life their trade is an uncertain game. The mission also provides work for most of the people, and the rate of wages paid is good, but the Eskimo is not enthusiastic work.

It is the trade which holds the people together. The missionaries are not allowed to sell anything on their own behalf, for the trade is undertaken purely in the interest of the Eskimo. Every member of the mission, in addition to being a preacher, is a master of some useful handicraft. Their wives, the Moravian Sisters, not only help in the schools and teach the women the domestic arts, but they tend the sick. They receive no return for their labors, yet the life is far more trying for them than for their husbands. Cruellest of all, their children have to be sent home to the mission schools at seven years of age, such parting often means practical separation for a lifetime, and communication with home is restricted to one or two mails a year in most of the stations. These noble women bear their children and tend them through illness, mostly without medical aid. The severity of the climate falls more heavily on the women also. Many prefer the winter, for the short summer awakens the mosquitoes which black flies, which make sitting out of doors impossible.

It has ever been the wise aim of the Moravians to hold the Eskimo as close as possible to the only life which suits them—the life of a hunter-people of the Arctic—and the survival of the race is due to the wholesome influence brought to bear by the brethren. Most of them are now able to read and write. The organist is often an Eskimo man or woman, and an Eskimo sometimes leads the service.

HAS SIR JOHN'S CHAIR.

Toronto Admiree Makes Unique Present to Hon. Mr. Borden.

The old arm chair, used by the late Sir John A. Macdonald during the years 1874 to 1878, when he was out of office and practised law in Toronto, has recently become the property of Mr. R. L. Borden, the Premier, under romantic circumstances.

When the personnel of the law firm of Macdonald and Marsh, with offices in the old Trust and Loan Building, 25 Toronto street, Toronto, changed, the old chair, which had been used by Sir John as senior partner, passed into the possession of the new senior member of the firm, the late Mr. William Lount, K.C.

In 1900, when Mr. Lount was called to the bench, the chair was handed over to the junior member, Mr. George A. Kingston, the only Conservative member of the firm at that time, who is retiring.

Some few years later Mr. Kingston was present as secretary of the Borden Club of Toronto at a banquet given by the club at the King Edward in honor of the leader of the Conservative party, and shortly afterward asked Mr. Borden to allow him, on that happy occasion in the future to which all Conservatives looked forward as not far distant when he should be Premier of Canada, to make him a present of the chair.

The following telegram, dated Sept. 21 and Sept. 24, 1911, are eloquent concluding chapters in the history.

Toronto, Sept. 21, 1911.

R. L. Borden, Halifax, N.S.

Heartiest congratulations. Will have Sir John's old chair being shipped to you at Ottawa at once.

Yours, G. A. Kingston.

Ottawa, Ont., Sept. 24, 1911.

George A. Kingston, Toronto, Ont.

Warm thanks for congratulations. I shall accept the old arm chair without fail.

R. L. Borden.

The chair is built in the old-fashioned comfortable style with the high back frame. The frame is of maple and was originally upholstered in green baize. It has recently, however, been re-covered in a more modern style with heavy dark leather.

Is This True?

Several Canadian citizens were recently discussing the death of "literary" men among our politicians.

"In the Old Country," said one, who had spent six months across the sea, "it is different. It was not to Disraeli's discredit that he wrote novels, nor to Gladstone's lasting disgrace that he translated the Odes of Horace and took a deep interest in Homer. Many a member of the House of Commons in Great Britain can paint a water-color picture or make a collection of old china without being considered any the worse as a politician. But it is quite different in Canada—we're becoming painfully materialistic like the republic to the south of us."

"Canadians have a deep distrust of a man who is interested in music, art or literature," said another, "that is, municipal or political office. They consider those subjects matters for a woman or a long-haired foreigner to be interested in. There were two clever Hamilton boys, who have made good far from their home city. One of them is now a successful and prosperous lawyer in British Columbia, but he never would have become so well-known in Hamilton. Why? Because he painted pictures and was a member of a musical and poet. Another was Sandy Evans. He has done famously in Winnipeg, and makes a first-class mayor. He would never have been elected mayor in Hamilton, where he was known as a literary man and a poet and actor on highway subjects. It's just the stupidity of the dear public, that all."—Canadian Courier.

Says We Must Bonus Settlers

ENGLISH JOURNALIST SUGGESTS LOANING MONEY TO NEWCOMERS—STATE BANKS TO LEND TO FARMERS AND SETTLERS AT LOW RATE OF INTEREST—HE FIRES A FEW SHOTS AT THE WEST AS A LAND FOR IMMIGRANTS.

I have still a little to say about that portion of Quebec, south of the St. Lawrence, which is included in the maritime provinces. But I think I shall best please my reader by fulfilling now the promise I gave in an outline of the means by which the Maritime Provinces, in my judgement, can best attract and retain the immigrants and settlers they desire to secure. The immigrants specially wanted are farm laborers, domestic servants, and farmers. Skilled artisans can obtain highly paid work, but they will be wise to secure an engagement before adventuring across the Atlantic. They will not be absolutely certain of falling in with their wishes, like the natives in Canada, as elsewhere like to secure the best land berths. But the whole three provinces, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, are badly wanting, and all honestly desirous of obtaining, farm laborers, domestic servants, and farmers' settlers.

The question then resolves itself into this, do these Maritime Provinces proffer adequate inducements to prospective settlers? I think they must be prepared to proffer more than they do to secure the type of settler they desire. Let us consider briefly what they want. They ask for immigrants at the best and most profitable period of their lives. Profitable that is in the sense of productive, and of consuming, in other words purchasing capacity—men and women strong, young and healthy; the most profitable assets in any state. They ask that these should come not only free of cost to themselves, but in the case of farmers at any rate, with a sufficiency of capital to purchase land before they settle up and develop it. Looked at purely as a business transaction they propose, as a community, to gain largely by it. And they don't propose to pay adequately, in my judgement, for the advantages they wish to gain.

So far as I know, the maritime provinces make no contribution even to the passage money which has to be paid by a prospective citizen to get across the Atlantic; once landed, if strong and healthy, he usually can get work and get good pay for his work in the summer and autumn, but not such specially good pay as the mere figures suggest. The cost of living is relatively great. Moreover, unless he takes to woodwork, what is called "lumbering," in the winter, the mere farm laborer, no matter how healthy, is likely to find himself without a billet. The reason is simple. The farmer is very busy, and wants a lot of help during the ploughing, sowing and especially the harvest time; but the winter is not favorable for the carrying on of agricultural operations.

Commonly the Canadian farmer has not such a stock of cattle, etc., as requires the constant service of as many laborers as he wants for harvesting. The least efficient ones naturally are discharged. Unless they take to "lumbering," work fairly but not specially well paid for to beginners, it seems to me that the high wages obtainable for harvest work will pan out to something much less attractive when reduced to a weekly average spread over the whole of a year. Mind you, too, the bulk of the hired men employed on farms are likely to be bachelors. The usual arrangement is for them to live in the farmer's house. The food, etc., is always relatively good—practically what the farmer has himself. No lasting settlement is going to take place where women cannot freely find accommodation as men's wives, mothers of their children, and managers of their households, and often of themselves.

Now the cost of living in Canada is relatively great, and house cost, and especially cost of fuel for warming in winter, is a serious item, I gathered, in that cost. Very broadly you may say, for of course it is a wide generalization subject to modification in special parts, broadly you may say that where in England a man can earn two shillings, in Canada for the same work he can earn five shillings; but that five shillings in Canada will go no farther than three shillings will at home. Certainly I think this is true of the towns. Probably the margin of profit is greater in the rural parts. Domestic (female) servants on the whole have better prospects than the male. They get good wages from the start, and usually can marry as soon as they like, and have, moreover, a considerable range of choice. Whilst in service they get good food, considerable treatment, and many privileges so far as I could find out. All the same I think

Swiss Colony For Rockies.

This year will witness the migration of a colony of Swiss to the Canadian Rocky Mountains. The nucleus of the colony will be a corps of Swiss guides who are taken annually to that region to assist mountain climbers.

At the end of the present season, instead of returning to their native land, they will be joined in Canada by their families, and will make their homes permanently in a highly picturesque, "ready-made village," which is now being prepared by the railway company to be named Edelweiss.

The village is situated on the terraced slopes of the mountainside, the houses having the high-pitched roofs and other features of Swiss architecture. Ultimately it is hoped that a string of these Swiss villages will be established throughout the Rockies. As the work is permanent and the pay high, it is thought that the best Swiss families will also emigrate with their guides.

Canadians Wealthy.

According to Bradstreet's at the end of August the savings in the various chartered banks of Canada totalled \$375,749,996, an increase since a year ago of \$30,000,000. While the great bulk of the ready available savings of the people is to be found in the chartered banks, there were on August 30 deposited in the financial institutions a total of \$86,037,169. Of this amount \$14,647,872 was in the Government savings bank, at the end of 1910, while \$43,586,367 was in the postoffice savings bank and \$27,772,931 was in the joint and building societies.

This brings the total up to \$61,775,122, or an average of \$83 per head of population, assuming the population to be 8,000,000.

Canadian Artist Honored.

Signal honor has again been paid to Mr. W. W. L. Forster, the well-known Toronto artist, by the corporation of the city of Liverpool, which for the second year in succession has directed that one of his works should be hung in the Walker Art Gallery for the Autumn Exhibition of Modern Art. The gallery contains a notable collection of the works of the year. Mr. Forster's subject being Gilbert V. Tickle, one of the board of magistrates of the city of Liverpool.

QUICK RELIEF FROM THAT PERSISTENT, HACKING COUGH

We mean the kind of cough it gives one a cold shiver just to hear—the dry, deep-seated hack—hack—hack—that it seems as if it were tearing the very vitals. That's the kind of cough that means business.

Fortunately, though, that is also one of the kinds of cough for which Na-Dru-Co Syrup of Linseed, Licorice and Chlorodyne is absolutely free from harmful drugs of any kind, and is safe even for children. It is pleasant to take, and acts quickly, relieving the irritation, loosening the phlegm, promoting expectoration, and so stopping the cough. Thousands declare it to be the best cough syrup they have ever tried.

Your Druggist will gladly recommend it, and will supply you with either a 25c. or 50c. bottle. The National Drug & Chemical Co. of Canada, Limited, 116

ROCKHEAD PRISON INVESTIGATION CLOSED.

The City Prison Committee Will Recommend the Retirement of the Governor and the Matron

The City Prison Committee held another meeting yesterday afternoon says the Halifax Record, when a resume of all the evidence taken at the recent investigation was discussed. The aldermen present were Ald. Hawkins, chairman; Hines, Harris and Rankin. A report was agreed upon to be sent to the City Council. The report after summarizing the evidence, made several recommendations which include the retirement of Governor William Murray and the matron, Mrs. Murray.

The committee spoke in high terms of the conscientious manner in which the matron had performed her duties, but owing to old age of both the committee favored their release from office.

Plumbing Inspector Morrissey handed in a written report as to the sanitary conditions at the city prison.

A lengthy discussion ensued, and the committee finally decided to recommend to the City Council that the Governor and matron be retired as soon as possible on account of their age.

Other recommendations decided upon were—

That applications for the position of Governor and Matron be advertised for, the salary to be fixed by the Council. With a young man in charge reforms can be instituted.

That messenger McDonald be appointed an underkeeper.

That legislation be obtained to combine the prison and police committees.

That the farm be brought up to its full production.

That the outhouses be done away with, and that sanitary arrangements according to the plumbing inspector's recommendations be installed.

That proper sewerage and drainage be provided, suitable to the City Engineer, who is to be consulted in regard thereto.

That shower baths be installed for the use of prisoners.

That the cook house be changed and brought up to date, and that a steel range be substituted for the old-fashioned boilers.

That the cells be abolished, the walls being removed only a few cells being allowed to remain for the care of refractory prisoners; the dormitory system to be substituted for the closed cell.

That low single iron bedsteads be provided for the prisoners.

That the wooden portion of the prison wall be replaced by a cement wall.

That one ward of the prison be set aside for use as a hospital.

That the property of the Governor be separated from the city property.

That provision be made in estimates or the carrying out of these recommendations.

The estimates for the coming year were passed. This year they are \$5,000 but the committee decided to ask for \$7,900 in order that sanitary improvements may be made at the prison.

CARRIED HIS FINGER IN HIS POCKET.

While working in Smith & Rhoad's shipyard Tuesday, Thaco Knickle had one of his fingers badly torn and lacerated. Mr. Knickle picked up the first joint of the digit, with nail attached, placed it in his pocket, and coolly walked to town to have the injured member dressed by a doctor—Lunenburg News.

"Dr. Miles' Nervine Raised Me From the Grave"—Mrs. Taylor

This is a strong statement to make, but it is exactly what Mrs. Thomas Taylor, of Blum, Texas, said in expressing her opinion of this remedy.

"Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine raised me from the grave and I have much confidence in it. I can never say enough for your grand medicines. If anyone had offered me \$1000 for the second bottle of Nervine that I used I would have said 'no indeed.'"—MRS. THOMAS TAYLOR, Blum, Tex.

Nervous exhaustion is a common occurrence of modern life. The wear and tear on the nervous system is greater now than at any time since the world began. For sleeplessness, poor appetite and that "run-down" feeling, nothing is so good as

Dr. Miles' Nervine

Your nerves are your life and lack of vital energy makes existence a misery. Dr. Miles' Nervine will tone up your nervous system.

Ask any druggist. If the first bottle fails to benefit, your money is returned.

MILES MEDICAL CO., Toronto, Can.

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MILES MEDICAL CO., Toronto, Can.

Constipation is the cause of many ailments and disorders that make life miserable. Take Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets, keep your bowels regular and you will avoid these diseases. For sale by all dealers.

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