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DAILY WITNESS

THUNDERSTORMS

No. 159. MONTREAL, CANADA. **Watch it Grow** SATURDAY, JULY 6, 1912. PRICE ONE CENT. X X

...Y ARE KILLED IN RAILWAY WRECK

Twenty-One Dead and Thirty Injured When a Freight Crashed into Passenger Train.

... Twenty-one ... and thirty in- ... as a result ... afternoon on the ... at Wilpen. ... passenger coach, ... was struck by ... train of coal ... the coach like paper ... and injuries to ... aboard the train. ... occurred on a branch ... from this place to ... which is owned by the Mel... of Pittsburg. It had ... that the line was con... the Pennsylvania Railroad. ... an investigation to de... cause of the wreck Last ... seemed no person in a posi... to suggest a cause. ... passenger train, consisting of ... coach, carried many persons ... enjoyed a holiday over the ... July at Ligonier, a summer ... Without a moment's warning ... freight ploughed into it, ... the coach into bits. The vic... were crushed or killed instant... thrown in all directions. A ... were sent flying ahead only ... before the onrushing engines. ... the passengers were women ... iren. The railroad is an out... mines of the Wilpen Coal ... The passenger train wreck... day was the only one in ... It made two trips a day ... line, which was ten miles ... engine of the freight train ... on after tearing through ... train, turned half way ... fell over on its side. En... Conaughey was scalded to ... his fireman, George By... only to fall on the track ... both under the wheels En... P. Beatty, of the second ... escaped and sustained a broken ... fireman, John Ankney, fell ... car. His legs were severed ... on route to a hospital. ... Dunlap, of the passenger ... and his fireman remained at ... pins and escaped with slight in...

A pathetic feature of the wreck was the injury of Miss Esther M. Matthews, a nurse, and the death of two and the injury of four children she was taking to the woods near Wilpen for an afternoon's outing.

The Pennsylvania Railroad, of which the Ligonier is a branch, sent a special train from Pittsburg to Latrobe to take some of the injured from the overtaxed hospital here to Pittsburg.

THE DEAD.

Mrs. Harry Dillon and baby, of Wilpen, crushed to death.
William Campbell, of Wilpen.
Frank McConnaughey, of Ligonier, engineer, scalded to death.
George Byers, of Ligonier, fireman, crushed and scalded.
Louise Rhoddy, aged 8, of McCance, crushed.
Elizabeth Rhoddy, aged 15, a sister.
John M. Ankney, of Ligonier, fireman, died on way to hospital.
Mrs. M. Esse, of Wilpen.
Thomas Murr, of Latrobe, head crushed.
George W. Hubley, of Pittsburg, civil engineer, body crushed.
Matthew Niepont, of Pittsburg, crushed.
Mary Rhoddy, of Ligonier.
Frank E. Beatty, engineer, head crushed.
George Tosh, of Wilpen, body smashed.
Mike Huddock, of Wilpen, side crushed.
Frank Overton, aged 10, of Wilpen, mutilated.
Mrs. John Overton, mother of Frank, died on train bound for Pittsburg.
Unidentified boy aged 12.
Two unidentified foreigners, badly crushed.

THE INJURED.

Dr. J. B. Johnson, of Ligonier, hurt internally; will probably die.
Dr. C. A. Hamill, of Ligonier, crushed; may die.
Miss Esther M. Matthews, a nurse employed at the home of George Senft, of Ligonier, president of the Ligonier Valley Railway.
Walter Serena, of McKeesport, clerk of a bank at that place, in precarious condition.
The injuries of others were severe, consisting of broken legs, arms and contusions.

IS MONTREAL TRAFFIC MORE DANGEROUS TO HUMAN LIFE THAN THAT OF LONDON?

HOW LONDON REGULATES ITS TRAFFIC.

A photograph of Vauxhall Cross in South London, showing the congested thoroughfare, and the traffic all stopped at the policeman's bidding, to enable pedestrians on the 'island' rest to cross the street. —Copyright, Central News.

With the unprecedented growth in the population of modern cities during the last half century, fearful congestion of traffic has resulted in many instances, not necessarily so, it may be, in any case, although in many instances the congestion of the streets is due to the failure of the pioneers to have any adequate conception of the ... that they were founding. ... laid out too narrow; they ... crooked and wandered back and forth over the city in a vain endeavor to reach the outskirts.

As a result, dangerous congestion of traffic on some streets in old cities has resulted and only by the constant application of the most stringent traffic regulations has human life been made safe at all.

Vauxhall Cross, in South London, is a typical instance of Old Country congestion. In the picture printed above, no less than twelve street cars are in sight, while motor cars and horse-drawn vehicles are everywhere. Through this maze of traffic the pedestrian must make his way. Police officers are in control of the crossings and exercise absolute authority over the streets, yet in the last seven years 2,040 people were killed in the streets of London, while 104,851 people were injured. Of the fatal accidents 350 were caused by motor 'buses, 311 by motor cars, cabs and waggons, while tram cars took their toll of 159 deaths.

In the five years 312 children under seven years of age were sacrificed, and 328 between the ages of seven and fifteen were killed in the streets.

Reducing these figures to more simple terms, it means that the annual toll of the city streets was 291 persons. In a population of 7,000,000, this means that one life was lost for every 24,000 of population. At the same rate of accidental death, the toll of the streets of Montreal each year would be about 20 deaths.

How many is it? Montreal's autos dash recklessly through the streets, and when fatal accidents occur, oftentimes they fail even to stop to see what they have done. Each day some luckless pedestrian pays for his attempt to use or cross the street with his life or with serious injuries.

Until the traffic squad of the police department got busy recently, to cross the street was at the risk of death or mutilation.

Since the passing of the traffic regulations by the City Council, on April 22nd last, the Recorder's Court has been filled daily with street delinquents. The regulation says that all vehicles must stop ten feet behind all street cars while passengers are alighting or getting on board. Plenty of drivers have ignored the rule, and a visit to the court the next day is the result. The effect, however, is beginning to be noticeable and the traffic squad claim that the city by-law will be observed soon faithfully. The new law is working splendidly and Montreal streets, it is hoped, will soon be safe again, and the unenviable reputation they earned recently for death and mutilation be forgotten.

FLIES INFEST MANY CHEAP RESTAURANTS

No substantial improvement in the cleanliness and sanitary condition of the medium-priced and cheaper restaurants of the city is likely until the medical health department shows more determination to bring them up to the proper standard, and that standard should be a little higher than the one which appears to be the ideal of the department at the present time.

The trouble seems to be that the keepers of unclean and unsanitary eating houses are let off too easily. The inspections are not very frequent, and when anything is found unsatisfactory the proprietors are given eight days in which to improve conditions. No court summonses are issued, and where there is no rigid compulsion there is not likely to be any permanent or thorough-going improvement.

From Jan. 1st to April 30th the record at the health department show that there were 288 inspections of eating places, as follows: January, 56; February, 80; March, 81; April, 71.

Inspections have been made since then, and some of the restaurants were found to be in a decidedly unsatisfactory condition. General uncleanliness and lack of sanitary methods and precautions seemed to be the chief trouble.

Dr. Hood, chief of the food inspection section of the medical health department, has only lately assumed that position, having been formerly with the veterinary department of the Dominion Department of Agriculture. He appears to appreciate the importance of the work of food inspection in the city, and expressed a desire to visit Toronto and certain cities in the United States to learn what is being done there in the matter of food inspection. He has a staff of twenty men, but they have a fairly wide field to cover, including the markets, abattoirs, dairies, factories where food products are made, eating houses, groceries, butcher shops, ice cream parlors and confectioners, etc.

Dr. Hood states that he is endeavoring to cover all the eating houses, but his men are very busy just now with the factories and dairy inspection. He expressed the opinion that the garbage should be collected daily in the districts where the restaurants are numerous

One large eating place which was visited by a 'Witness' reporter this morning was very clean and bright-looking as far as one could see. There was no screen on the door, however, and the place was swarming with flies. Ranged on the shelves behind the counter were pies, rolls, and everything that would attract the flies, all exposed instead of protected by gauze or glass cases, if they are to be on view at all. The manager said he was not bothered with rats. He had a dog that got after any that did appear.

Those who have to frequent the restaurants regularly know by experience the necessity there is for adequate refrigerator accommodation, and for keeping the food from spoiling in the warm weather. At the cheaper places and some of the medium-priced it is no unusual thing to see dishes served that have begun to turn sour—not only milk and cream, but other food dishes.

Eating houses should be constructed and equipped as far as possible in such a way as to make it easy to keep them clean. A place of this character was inspected b the 'Witness' reporter, who found the flooring to be of hard composition on a concrete base, with rounded corners at the walls. This made it impossible for rats to get through the floor and made it extremely easy to keep the floor perfectly clean. With an ordinary wooden floor the dirt would gather in the cracks and the corners at the walls.

There was running water for washing the dishes, and special care was taken to keep the ice-boxes clean on the inside—a thing that is veoy frequently neglected. Soap powder was used in washing the floors, as it is a disinfectant against insects. In addition, a man was engaged at $5 per month to come in and use a special preparation for protecting the place from cockroaches and water-bugs, which always infest restaurants and eating places unless a constant war is made on them.

The proprietor of this place said that the instructions he gave all his employees were not to do anything or serve anything that they would object to if they were the customer. When employing new hands, too, he always requires them to take a medical examination first.

He said that he found it necessary in very many cases. One man was found to be in an advanced stage of a loathsome communicable disease.

DEAD REMAIN UNIDENTIFIED

Thirteen of the Forty-One Bodies of Passengers Killed Await Claimants

Corning N.Y., July 6.—Of the forty-one passengers killed in the head-on collision on the Lackawanna ... two miles east of this city early Thursday morning, 13 remain unidentified ... to a late hour yesterday ... of these six are in local morgues and seven in Elmira. In several instances ... there are no clues upon which identification may be attempted and several bodies are so badly mutilated that ultimate discovery of their identity seems but a remote possibility. The unidentified dead comprise six women, five men, an 8-year-old girl and a 20 year old boy.

Coroner H. B. Smith settled a dispute yesetrday between two claimants of the body of a five year old girl. The body had been identified by William R. Laird, of Buffalo, as that of his daughter, Mabel, and had been turned over to him. David Cochrane of New York, a brother of Mrs. William Armstrong, who, with her husband, was killed, also claimed the body as that of his niece, who accompanied her parents on the trip and who is missing. Mystery surrounds the fate of the little Armstrong girl, as there is no other child of the age in any of the morgues or hospitals. Dr. Smith gave Mr. Laird possession of the body to be sent to New York, and advised Cochrane to go to that city for more positive identification, if it could be obtained.

Considerable confusion had been caused by the fact that many of the dead and injured were taken to Elmira shortly after the accident. Relatives have flocked here seeking missing ones and, their mission failing here, have been compelled to make the trip to Elmira.

Mrs. Charles Brandes, of New York City, who has been mentioned in the press despatches as among the dead, was not on the train. This became known when Henry Hente, a cousin of Mr. Brandes, arrived at the morgue and identified the latter, but stated that Brandes' wife and four children were at home and well, in New York.

A few moments later the body of the young bride supposed to have been Mrs. Brandes, was identified as that of Mrs. G. A Masserve As Ada Benson, of Poquannock Pa., she was married on Wednesday at Pompton, N.J., by the Rev. E. P. Hooper, to C. A. Masserve, a clerk in the offices of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway. They were on their wedding trip. A similarity of initials appearing on a wedding ring led to her identification as Mrs. Brandes. While dying in the hospital Mr. Brandes spoke of his wife frequently in his delirium, and it came to be supposed that she was on the train.

Miss Katherine Jausz, of 1244 East 40th Street, Brooklyn, was identified as among the unknown injured at the Corning Hospital. She has been unconscious since the wreck, and her case is considered one of the worst.

A blue-eyed, brown-haired boy, 12 years old, is among the unidentified injured at the Corning Hospital, and his case has given much concern to the physicians. No clue to his identity is to be had.

The fact came to light that the express car next to the engine of train No 11, which was badly damaged in the wreck, contained $500,000 in currency and $400,000 in 'valuable shipments.'

Engineer William Schroeder, of the express train, is reported to be in a serious mental condition, and is under the constant care of physicians.

Bodies of wreck victims identified, besides the body of Mrs. Masserve, were those of Mrs. Marie E. Duffy, of Brooklyn; Olive L. Duffy, her daughter, and Edmond P. Perrin, Yonkers, N.Y.

OXFORD UMBRELLA ETIQUETTE

(London 'Chronicle.')

The cult of the umbrella in England is recent, and it has nearly perished with the passing of the silk hat. Oxford, the home of lost causes, was the early home of the umbrella etiquette.

If you were in cap and gown you must not use an umbrella, unless you had attained the position of an M. A. And the Oxford undergraduate learned to dispense with the umbrella with a curl of his grown about his neck and the mortarboard upon his head. The Oxford undergraduate has never accepted the umbrella.

INCREASE OF WEALTH IN JAPAN.

(From 'Harper's Weekly.')

A Japanese periodical has completed a list of all the subjects of the Mikado who may be reckoned among the wealthy, and it shows that only 1,018 Japanese possess a capital of $250,000 or more. Nevertheless, if the Japanese are, generally speaking, poor, it would seem that they are rapidly becoming rich, for less than ten years ago there seem to have been only 441 who possessed a capital of a quarter of a million dollars.

In this space of time the number of the wealthy has augmented in a ratio altogether out of proportion to anything known in the past, having more than doubled itself and Japanese statesmen are pointing out with alarm that they are not imitating the French in keeping wealth distributed largely among the people.

Still, they gather some comfort from the reflection that the population of Japan (including Formosa) is now 51,000,000, an enormous increase over what the race numbered fifteen years ago and more than half that of the United States. The richest man in Japan is Baron Mitsui, who is worth $20,000,000.

MORE HONOR TO CHAMPLAIN

Lighthouse Memorial is Unveiled in the Presence of a Notable Gathering.

Hotel Champlain, Clinton County, N.Y., July 5.—With ceremonies and in the presence of representatives of the states of New York and Vermont, the Champlain lighthouse memorial was unveiled at Crown Point, on the shores of Lake Champlain, near Port Henry, yesterday. The memorial and the Champlain monument to be dedicated in Plattsburg to-day are the results of the Champlain tercentenary celebrated three years ago by both Vermont and New York states.

Some distinguished visitors were present, including Governor Dix, of New York; Count De Ferrette De La Rocca, of the French Embassy at Washington; the Hon. Walter Knapp, who presided; John A. Stewart chairman of the National Committee of the Centenary of Peace between the English-speaking peoples; Walter C. Witherbee, Frank S. Witherbee, Adjutant-General Tillston, representing Governor Meade, of Vermont; Wm. Cary Sanger, former assistant Secretary for War, was the special delegate representing President Taft; Mayor Senecal, of Plattsburg, and Mayor Roberts, of Burlington, and Mr. Howland S. H. P. Pell, who is the owner of the rebuilt Fort Ticonderoga.

Crown Point is situated 50 miles beyond Plattsburg, and the country surrounding is redolent of Indian, Colonial and Revolutionary history. But not a note was struck which was not peaceful and many references were made to the friendly relations existing with the Dominion of Canada.

Previous to the unveiling of the monument a tablet was also unveiled on the walls of Fort Amherst. It is commemorative of the capture of Crown Point by General Amherst in 1759. The tablet, which was unveiled by Miss Evelyn Witherbee, does honor to British and Colonial regiments who fought in this campaign, the famous Black Watch regiment being the most prominent. Governor Dix received the tablet on behalf of New York, and he in turn handed it over to the New York State Historical Association, who are the custodians of the Crown Point reserve. The association was represented by the Hon. J. G. Holden, state historian, and Mr. F. B. Richards, secretary.

The Champlain Lighthouse memorial cost about $55,000. It is a combination of the useful and the ornamental, besides being a beacon light at night for mariners, it is by day a beautiful spectacle for the tourist who traverses Lake Champlain.

The granite memorial, which is 75 feet high, stands on a bluff and has on one side a huge bronze statue of Champlain, who has near him the crouching figure of an Iroquois chief. Both have intensity of expression. Just beneath them is the figure of La Belle France, by Rodin, which was brought to this country by the French delegation. This work of the famous French sculptor, though small in size, has been much praised for it's successful portrayal of the soul of France.

The speaking was mostly of a formal character. It was an expression of the best America owes to France and to Champlain, who has now after the lapse of three hundred years entered into the bronze age of remembrance.

Count de Ferrette de la Rocco, speaking in English, said the memorial was one in which France was associated as a testimonial of good will to America.

Governor Dix, of New York, in the course of his remarks, said all Americans feel grateful to the French Republic for the way it had honored itself and the United States in the present celebration. Governor Dix also remarked it was a matter of pride that both Canada and the United States were on such amicable relations that they could both look to Champlain as their common benefactor.

The address of Mayor Roberts, of Burlington, was a historical review of the character of Champlain, with the further wish that all differences between English speaking races would be settled amicably on the shores of the lake he discovered.

The bronze statutes which are the work of Carl Heber, of New York, were unveiled by Miss Louise Witherbee. The latter family is one of the oldest and most prominent in Northern New York. Both Frank S. Witherbee and Walter C. Witherbee are members of the national committee of organization, the Roman Catholic Bishop of Burlington, Vermont, had been invited to pronounce the benediction, but was unable to be present. The Rev. Father Dyer, of the Vermont diocese, officiated.

MEDICAL EDUCATION

Dr. Hart Tells Ontario Medical Council That Only One School Fulfils Conditions.

Toronto, July 6.—At the concluding session of the Ontario Medical Council yesterday, Dr. J. S. Hart declared that there was only one college in Ontario which complied with the laws of the council. The University of Toronto was the only one in the province which lived up to the standard set by the controlling body. As an illustration, he said that in Toronto it required five terms of eight months each to be spent in the study of medicine, yet in one university a term of only six months each year, with three weeks' vacation at Christmas, was the period of instruction.

Dr. Hart introduced a motion that the rules of the council must be fulfilled by all institutions, but the resolution was shelved, so that the education committee might consider.

OFFICERS FOR BRITAIN.

The Hon. Col. Sam Hughes Will Send Them to Watch the Army Manoeuvres.

Ottawa, July 6. —Announcement is made by the Hon. Col. Sam Hughes, Minister of Militia and Defence, that the following Canadian officers will attend the manoeuvres of the British Army at the end of next month: Col. Hodgins, London, Ont., D.O.C.; Col. Landry, Quebec, D.O.C.; Colonel Morrison, D.S.O., Ottawa.

It is probable that a few other officers who have shown special interest in their work will also be taken.

This is the beginning of a scheme of Col. Hughes to recognize the capabilities of lieutenant-colonels, brigadiers and captains, which will be Canadian and British in its scope. Officers who have shown zeal in recruiting for small camps will be given a course in larger camps in Canada, and will also in the following years visit the British manoeuvres, preferably the divisional manoeuvres, which offer wider training and experience. They will also be given a special course in Britain to qualify them to assist in manoeuvring wor kin Canada. The scheme has been approved by the British War Office.

300,000 VISITED TRAIN.

Conclusion of the C. P. R.'s 'Made-in-Canada' Tour.

The 'Made in Canada' train, which recently attracted so much attention in Montreal, has just completed its trip of 6,000 miles over the C. P. R. system. The train, with its many exhibits, was under the auspices of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, and it is estimated that during the tour, as far as Edmonton, 300,000 people have visited the train.

W. C. T. U. PICNIC.

The St. Denis Boulevard W.C.T.U. are holding a picnic at the Island on Monday next.

IMPEDING THE TRAFFIC

Strikers Who Gathered on Sidewalk Held to be Infringing By-law

Isaac Shwartz, a garment striker on picket duty, who together with others was arrested on Tuesday charged with obstructing the sidewalk in front of Kellert's clothing establishment, St. Catherine street West, and refusing to move on when ordered to do so, and who pleaded not guilty came up for trial in the Recorder's Court yesterday afternoon.

Mr. Peter Bercovitch, K.C., counsel for the accused, argued that the constable had not warned the accused before he made the arrest, and thus the prisoner did not come within the scope of the law. Mr. Bercovitch said that in recent judgment Mr. Recorder Weir in similar cases held that those thus accused were not guilty. The constable who warned people who were standing on the sidewalk in the morning, and afterwards arrested them in the afternoon without another warning was not doing his duty nor applying the law, argued Mr. Bercovitch. The police have no more power to tell strikers or pickets to refrain from gathering in a certain neighborhood than they have in the case of an ordinary individual, as picketing has but recently been held to be legal.

Mr. Recorder Dupuis, in rendering his judgment, stated 'I find the prisoner guilty and if your argument is the correct one the by-law regarding sidewalk obstruction is worse than no law at all.' If those obstructing the sidewalk have to be warned each time by the constable there is nothing to prevent offenders from breaking the law from January the first until the thirty-first of December. The law is for the safety and protection of pedestrians. The accused will pay a fine of $25 or go to jail for one month.

TRAFFIC BY-LAW CONTRAVENTIONS.

Sam Noodleman, who was driving a bicycle at night without a light, was brought before the Recorder's Court yesterday and sentenced to $2 or 8 days. Sixteen were arrested for violating by-law 450 and $8 or 8 days was their sentence, except one who was gned $5 for giving back-talk to a constable, when the latter arrested him. There were seven cases of driving without a license, and their sentence was also $2 or 8 days, while in the cases of driving a vehicle without a number, costs or 8 days was the judgment.

POLEL TERRIBLY INJURED.

Address Not Known, So Friends Cannot Be Informed.

At 3 a.m. this morning Rosari Onbrusk, a Pole, was brought to the Western Hospital from the Canada Gas Works with his chest horribly crushed, as a result of a piece of heavy iron falling on him. Little or no hope is held out of his recovery, and one of the sad parts of the affair is that the man's address is not known, and his friends and relations if he has any, cannot be informed of his serious condition.

SAILED FOR HUDSON'S BAY

Beothic' Took 76 Passengers Including Three Ladies.

The 'Boethic,' which was scheduled to sail for Hudson's Bay last night, did not lease port until daybreak this morning, being unable to get all stores on board in time. According to the statement of Captain Wayte, there will be 76 passengers on board, some of whom will join the ship at Quebec. Three ladies are amongst the passengers, Mrs. Pol and Mrs. Demers both accompanied by their husbands, and Miss Clergue, who is accompanied by her father, Dr. F. H. Clergue. The Quebec's Government party of 15, and Lieut. Hazen, with eight engineers and surveyors ,who are to report as to the terminals for the Montreal and James Bay railway, are also on board.

The first point that will be touched after Quebec will be Blanc Lablon, on the Labrador coast.

TRAFFIC IN TICKETS.

London, July 6.— The Chancery Court granted an injunction to-day restraining Miss Meadows, a young English woman, from selling or trafficking in tickets to the Royal enclosure at Ascot. The court threatened severe punishment to future offenders.

GOOD TEMPLARS.

Progress Lodge of the International Order of Good Templars met at the Amherst Park Congregational Church on Tuesday evening last. Brother A. H. Paterson, Deputy Grand Chief Templar, presided. Reports were presented from both the District and Grand Lodges and five names were proposed for membership in the lodge. It was decided to hold an ice cream social on Monday next. It is expected that a good programme will be rendered.

RELEASED ON BAIL.

Rodney Kendall, of Ohio, who was sentenced to six months in jail yetserday by Judge Lanctot for failing to provide for his wife, entered his case for appeal, and was an once released on bail until the September term of the Court of King's Bench.

RUN DOWN BY CAR.

Albert Labreche, notary, 2051 Notre Dame Street West, lies in the Notre Dame Hospital suffering from internal injuries caused by being run down by a Park and Island car at Montreal West last evening. This morning he was reported to be improving, and hope is held out for his recovery.

KENTISH SEAWEED FOR HATS.

At a meeting of the Kent and Essex Sea-fisheries Board recently, a deputation from the Isle of Grain asked for protection against the destruction of a local industry. It was stated that residents on the Kent coast during the winter collected a beautiful white seaweed which was bought by London and Paris milliners for trimming ladies' hats. Trawlers had lately collected the weed by the roots, with the result that they destroyed the source of supply.—London 'Chronicle.'

ALDERMAN'S DISADVANTAGES

Dr. Poissant Cannot Sue City for Injuries Caused by Careless Civic Driver

Because he is an alderman, Dr. T. C. Poissant, representative of Lafontaine Ward, cannot sue the city of Montreal for damages he sustained when a team of the City Road's Department ran him down two weeks ago.

He was driving on Lagauchetiere street when he was injured. His shoulder was dislocated, and it is said he will suffer from the accident for years.

The civic driver, Ald. Poissant alleges, was talking with a companion and not watching where he was going and so his negligence was the cause of the accident.

Ald. Poissant, however, can enter no action against the city; the rules of Council prevent him doing so. To seek damages he must resign from the Council. If he enters any claim against the city by that very act he forfeits his seat in the Council. So he has his choice—to keep his position and enter no case against Montreal, or enter his case and lose his seat.

EMPRESS OF IRELAND.

The Empress of Ireland arrived at Quebec at 3.10 yesterday afternoon. Four special trains were in waiting to bring the passengers to Montreal and beyond. Th first train arrived in Montreal at 9 o'clock last night.

BUSY WEEK END.

This week-end is expected to be the busiest in port for a long time. Eight vessels are expected in before Monday night, while there will be four sailings. The sailings yesterday were the Allan liner Virginian and the Fremona, of the Thomson line. This will leave fifteen ocean-going vessels in port, the largest number for many weeks.

HESPERIAN'S LIST.

The following is the list of saloon passengers on the Allan liner Hesperian, which sailed for Glasgow at daybreak this morning. There were also 150 second class passengers on board:

Mr. and Mrs. Aspin, Mrs. Allen Cassels, Miss A. C. Cassel, Miss Gertrude Curtis, Miss M. G. Clake, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Child, Mrs. H. Cole, the Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Frank J. Day, Mr. and Mrs. R. F. Elliott, Master R. L. Elliott, Mr. S. Fleischman, Miss Gordon, Professor and Mrs. Henry Hanby Hay, Mr. J. H. Johnston, Mr. John R. Jones, Miss Jones, Miss Emily Jones, Miss Ethel Jameson, Mr. J. J. King, Mr. R. E. A. Lamb, Mrs. T. Lamb, Mr. Henry A. Lane, Mr. Mills, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Murdock, Prof. McLennan, Mr. H. Gilbert Nobbs, Mr. J. G. Nobbs, Mrs. Nobbs, Mrs. F. P. Purington, Mr. John H. Paynter, Mr. and Mrs. James Paton, the Rev. Oswald Rigby, D.D., Mrs. Riddell, Miss Riddell, Mr. and Mrs. W. Ormiston Roy, Mr. Carlisle Roy, Miss V. Roy, Master Wallace Roy, Master Gordon Roy, Miss J. A. Rathbone, Miss Emily Rodney, Miss Florence Smith, Miss Ava M. Smith, Miss A. Stephen, Mr. W. S. Turnbull, Mr. S. F. Washington, K.C., Mrs. Washington, Mr. and Mrs. Edward H. Will, Miss E. Will, Miss H. B. Whitaker, Miss J. L. Whitaker, Miss Willoughby, Mrs. John Wilson.

DEAL PENDING.

$70 Per Square Foot Offered For St. Catherine Street Block.

Another big sale of St. Catherine street property is pending. The Guarantee Investment Company has received an offer of $350,000 for a block of 5,000 square feet on the north side of St. Catherine street, a little east of Mansfield street. That means $70 per square foot, the record price for land on the street. A syndicate of Montreal people are the possible purchasers.

TWO FIRES ON ONE STREET.

Two fires occurred on Charlevoix street last night, one in the lumber yard of T. Prefontaine & Co. and the other in the home of Joseph Giroux. In neither case was the damage serious.

During June Montreal firemen responded to 200 calls, making 1410 this year.

HOME REUNION'S OFFICE.

The Imperial Home Re-Union Association of Montreal moved into permanent quaretrs yesterday, having arranged for offices in the St. George's Society and Home Building, 5 Mansfield Street. The organization work has been practically completed, and Mr. George Hanratty, secretary of the Association, will meet the first applicant for assistance this afternoon.

USEFUL WEDLING GIFT.

A purse of gold was the useful wedding present given by his associates in the Controllers' Office, City Hall, last evening, to Mr. Rodolphe Laflamme.

CONTROLLER AINEY RECOVERS

Controller Ainey resumed work yesterday after his illness.

THE WEATHER

THUNDERSTORMS.

Toronto, July 5.—Pressure is high on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, and lowest over the western provinces. Showers or thunderstorms have occurred in many localities in all the provinces.

Minimum and maximum temperatures: —Victoria, 52, 64; Vancouver, 54, 60; Calgary, 50, 64; Moosejaw, 47, 67; Regina, 56, 64; Winnipeg, 58, 80; Port Arthur, 54, 70; London, 69, 89; Toronto, 66,86; Kingston, 64, 80; Ottawa, 66, 86; Montreal, 72, 88; Quebec, 68, 82; St. John, 54, 62; Halifax, 56, 84.

Lower Lakes and Georgian Bay — Moderate winds, generally fair and very warm, with some scattered thunderstorms.

Ottawa Valley, Upper and Lower St. Lawrence and Gulf—Moderate winds, generally fair and very warm, but some scattered thunderstorms.

Maritime.— Moderate southwesterly winds; fair and warm, but some local thunderstorms.

Superior—Southerly winds, partly fair and very warm,but some thunderstorms.

All West — Scattered showers and thunderstorms,but partly fair and warm.

PAST WEEK A BIG ONE IN STOCK MARKETS WITH GENERAL TRADE AC VE

New York, July 6.— Exportation of $16,000,000 gold to Europe in the first six months of the year is to business interests significant, chiefly because it again demonstrates our financial strength, notwithstanding complaints of business lethargy.

The United States has been now, for nearly a year, the easiest money market in the world, which of itself demonstrates our recent advance as a world money power. Nobody is disturbed because of revival of expor tation of gold; yet a few years ago a movement of gold at this time of year, when preparations are beginning for financing the harvest, would have been looked on as serious.

This year no unusual preparations are to be made in July for financing the crops. Banks of the West and, to a great extent of the South are abundantly fortified to meet demands of farmers, although that may entail withdrawal of large amounts of deposit with correspondent banks of New York.

But for this momentous change, itself illustrative of the superb growth of the West in financial strength, we should now hear that banks of New York were making preparations to enable them to meet, early in August, and for some weeks thereafter, the demand from the West for funds to finance the crops. The change has been one of the most interesting and important of many striking phenomena which have characterized our national growth in the past ten years.

NEWER RAILWAYS ACROSS CANADA BEING HURRIED

Ottawa, July 6.—Canadian Northern and Grand Trunk Pacific will be completed across the continent in 1914, there being a possibility that the latter may be finished next year. Attention is now turning to Canadian Northern. While it has for some years been a great system, its lines have not been connected up with the East. Sir William Mackenzie and Sir Donald Mann own the entire system and subsidiaries absolutely themselves.

Work has been begun on the vast terminals at Montreal, to be completed in 1914. The great terminal works are under way at Pacific coast terminal, called Port Mann. Work is also going ahead rapidly at other points, so as to insure the linking up of the whole by 1914. This year 1,053 miles of new road are to be constructed.

Two thousand men are now employed in the construction work, and approximate amount paid in wages is $1,800,000 a month. In addition to this, 62,000 tons of new steel will be used this year. The probable cost of the tunnel and terminals at Montreal is put at not less than $25,000,00, while $9,000,000 is being spent for equipment.

Plans have just been completed for terminal improvements at Port Mann, and work is to be started next month on terminal shops there, the initial cost to be $500,000. International Milling Company has secured a site on the water front at Port Mann and will construct terminal elevators and flour mill on the water front to cost $1,000,000. Mackenzie & Mann have under consideration an application from an English concern for a dry dock and yards there.

The works of the Grand Trunk Pacific now under way are not less important, while the reconstruction of the Rocky Mountain division of the Canadian Pacific is about to be begun at a cost of $60,000,000 or $70,000,000.

New Developments in the Mineral Regions

Cobalt, July 6.—In a day or two, if Gold Fields, Limited, is not disappointed, the stamps will again be dropping at Larder Lake. The 30-stamp mill on the Harris Maxwell has been completed, and so has the power station at Raven Falls, some nine and a half miles distant.

It will probably now occur to the management that as the stamp mill has been built, it will soon be necessary to develop ore to feed it on the Harris Maxwell property and other claims of the Gold Fields, Limited.

OTTAWA ELECT. CO. GETS LARGE CITY CONTRACT

The city of Ottawa and the Ottawa Electric Company came to an understanding regarding an agreement for the placing of wires underground on Sparks street, and the City Council has given the first reading to the ratifying by-law.

The agreement now framed provides for the construction and use of conduits for a period of thirty years from January the first next, at which time the conduits are to be completed by the city. All poles and overhead wires must come down on the street

CANADIAN ENTERPRISES IN SOUTH AMERICA ENGROSSING ATTENTION OF MONIED MEN

Considerable attention at present centres in the group of Toronto, Montreal and London, England, gentlemen, whose capital is being used to supply the people of Brazil and Mexico with heat, light and tramways.

The formation of the Brazilian Traction Company, under a Dominion charter last week, to bring together the Rio de Janeiro and Sao Paulo Tramway Light and Power companies and the Sao Paulo Electric Company, is a striking reminder of Canada's interest in South American development.

Brazil has had over £95,000,000 of British money, and included in that sum are considerable amounts invested in Rio and Sao Paulo companies directed by Canadians, according to the Monetary 'Times.' In Mexico and Brazil companies directed from Canada have authorized stock and bonds aggregating more than $300,000,000, of which approximately $240,000,000 has been issued.

The securities issued by corporations operating under Canadian charters in Mexico and South America amounted with $5,900,000 in 1910.

Of this sum, $26,500,000, or 98.80 percent, was sold in Great Britain, the Canadian investor taking the remainder. For the most part the Mexican and South American companies were originally formed to carry on works of hydraulic development in Mexico and Brazil. By a system of absorption, practically all the public utility services in the various centres served by these companies have come within their control. Stock ownership, which originally was vested in Canada, has largely been transferred to Great Britain and the continent of Europe as successful operation has enhanced the value of outstanding securities. Canadian capital thus invested in foreign countries his in course of time been returned many fold.

As with other companies directed from Canada, the new holding company the Brazilian Traction, Light and Power Company will have a Canadian charter. This is apprently done in order to save the income tax for the British investor, who, as we have seen, holds the majority of the stock and bonds of nearly all the companies operating under Canadian charters in foreig countries.

Bod issues of such corporations, compiled by the Monetary 'Times,' were made last year as follows:—

Company.	Amount.
Sao Paulo Tramway, Light and Power Company	$1,500,000
Mexico Northwestern Railway Company	3,000,000
Monterey Railway, Light and Power Company	500,000
Rio de Janeiro Tramway, Light and Power Company	3,000,000
San Antonio (Texas) Land and Irrigation Company	6000,000
Mexican Light and Power Company	5000,000
Puebla (Mexico) Tramway, Light and Power Company	3,000,000
Mexican Northern Power Company	4,500,000
Mexican Mahogany and Rubber Corporation	320,000
	$26,820,000

DIVIDENDS ON LA ROSE 42 P.C.

The La Rose Consolidated regular quarterly dividend of two and a half percent has been declared by the directors payable on the 20th of next month, the same day as Nipissing pay their regular quarterly. This is the second payment of the increased dividend, the first being for the last quarter when the directors put the mine on a 10 percent basis. The total dividends now paid by the company, including their present declaration, is 42 percent, while each two and a half percent dividend means a disbursement of $187,500. Their total disbursements since incorporation in 1908 are $2,954,185, and their dividend record now reads:

1908	3	$171,505
1909	16	1,057,680
1910	8	600,000
1911	8	600,000
1912—Jan. 20	2	150,000
April 20	2½	187,500
July 20	2½	187,500
	42	$2,954,185

EARNINGS OF U.S. STEEL COY.

New York, July 5.—Earnings of the United States Steel Corporation for the quarter ending June 30 are forecasted at around $25,000,000, which compares with $17,826,973 for the March quarter, $23,155,018 the December quarter last year, and $29,622,725 the September quarter, 1911. The directors meet July 30, when the quarterly statement will be handed out and dividends declared.

Earnings for the June quarter since the United States Steel Corporation's organization have been as follows:

Year.	Earnings.
1911	$28,108,520
1910	40,170,961
1909	29,340,491
1908	20,265,756
1907	45,503,755
1906	40,125,033
1905	30,305,116
1904	19,490,725
1903	36,642,308
1902	37,662,058
1901	26,363,840

THE CROWN RESERVE MINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

Dividend No. 29.

NOTICE is hereby given that a monthly dividend of 2 percent for the month of June, 1912, and a bonus of 3 percent for the same period, making a total payment of 5 percent, has been declared, and will be payable on the 15th July, 1912, to shareholders of record the 29th June, 1912.

Transfer books will not be closed.

Dividend cheques will be mailed on the 13th July by the Transfer Agents, "The Crown Trust Company," and shareholders are requested to advise them of any change of address.

By order of the Board.

JAMES COOPER,
Secretary-treasurer.

Montreal, June 10, 1912.

BONDS

GOVERNMENT
MUNICIPAL
CORPORATION

DOMINION BOND COMPANY, Limited
Dominion Express Bldg., Montreal
Toronto Ottawa London, Eng.

DOMINION COAL CO., Limited.

"DOMINION" and "SPRINGHILL" Coal, screened, run of mine and slack.
DISCHARGING PLANTS AT
Montreal, Quebec and Three Rivers,
WITH
Unrivalled Facilities for Bunkering.
SALES OFFICE,
112 St. James St., Montreal
Telephone MAIN 4625.

STEEL ORDERS NEAR TO OUTPUT

New York, July 5.—June iron sales totalled about 400,000 tons, compared with about 700,000 in May, and 1,000,000 in April ,making a total for second quarter of about 2,100,000. Rails ordered last week were 60,000 tons, bringing June total to 210,000, compared with 416,000 in May, and 200,000 in April. In equipment orders June has been the smallest month for some time. Railroads bought 550 cars last week, making 5,300 for the month. About 300,000 tons of fabricated steel were bought for June.

New prices for steel have gone into effect, and earnings for second quarter are expected to show a healthy increase.

NEW CHARTER OBTAINED BY HUDSON BAY

London, July 6.—The crown has aproved the supplemented charter of the Hudson Bay Co., the details of which are now disclosed. If the shareholders assent the ordinary £10 shares of the company will be divided into 10 shares of £1 each, the capital of the company to be increased by the creation of 200,000 new preference shares of £5 each.

The charter also alters the basis of provision for the repayment of the capital of the company. Instead of the old provision requiring the proceeds of the sale of the last million and a half acres of the company's land to be applied to repayment, the company now offers to set aside not less than $2 for every acre possessed, say $10,000,000.

The company further secures power to issue debentures up to £2,000,000 sterling, though it is not intended to use this power at present.

The new preference shares will probably be wholly offered to the present stockholders. The total remuneration to the board of directors is to be increased from £3,500 to £5,500, in view of the onerous character of the work and the increase in the number of directors. The special meeting of the shareholders is to be held July 12.

J. J. HILL SENDS RETIRING NOTE TO G.N.R. BOARD

New York, July 6.—James J. Hill, in announcing his resignation as chairman of directors of Great Northern, has sent a letter of farewell to stockholders, which reads in part as follows:

'With my resignation to-day of the chairmanship of the board ends my active official participation in conduct of Great Northern Railway. The work begun nearly 40 years ago has been substantially accomplished; though its results have been extended far beyond the foresight of any one at that time. The property whose fortunes I have directed for so many years has become an organic growth. Its future will be shaped more by the forces that govern development of the natural resources of the country than by individual initiative.

I will remain a member of the executive committee, and any services it may need from me will always be at its command. But it seems wise to begin the process of adjustment to other hands at this time, when all the outlook is fair and every change may be weighed with deliberation in the light of what is for the best interest of the property.'

JUICY MELON WAS SLICED UP IN OLD LONDON

London, July 6.—Though the reorganization of British-American Tobacco the fourteen directors were enriched by an aggregate gift of $7,500,000 This was done by the method familiarly known as 'cutting a melon.' In other words, the directors were permitted to subscribe for almost exactly 450,000 shares of the enlarged capital of the British-American Tobacco Co. at the rate of $7.50 a share, the par being $5. At that time the market value of this stock was $25. Therefore, these directors found themselves enriched by the difference between the $7.50, which they paid, and the $25 which was then the market value of the stock. Since then they have made profits. The melon, so to speak, has grown, for the market value of the stock of this company is now not less than $28 a share.

This is a corporation which the Supreme Court of the United States decided was improperly, or in contravention to the Sherman law, controlled by the old American Tobacco Co. After the dissolution of the American Tobacco Co. its stockholders received exchange for their shares of the American Tobacco Co., or trust. For the most part the same men who now controlled the British-American Co. as an independent corporation were in control of the old American Tobacco Co.

For the purpose of increasing the working capital of the British company with which greatly to enlarge its field of operation it was decided to increase the capital stock. And it was through this increase and the fact that as a British corporation the par of the stock was only $5, whereas the market value was $25, that these directors have been enriched on paper, at least, by nearly nine million dollars, basing that figure upon the present market value of the stock.

STEAMSHIP CO. TO HAVE BOAT DURING WEEK

Toronto wires that the 'Hamiltonian,' which has been built for the Merchants' Mutual Steamship Company at Port Arthur, was handed over to them yesterday, and will arrive in Toronto next week.

The steamer is 250 feet long, and will have a capacity of 2,500 tons. The 'Fordonian' will be the name of the new oil power steamer which is being built for the company on the Clyde, and which will be launched this week, and is expected in Toronto early next month. This company will have practically the same capacity as the 'Hamiltonian.'

NEW MARBLE CO. PREPARING FOR RUSH OF TRADE

The announcement is made of the final organization of the Dominion Marble Company, with an authorized capital of $750,000, divided into $450,000 of common and $300,000 7 percent preferred. The company owns 180 acres of important marble quarries at South Stukely, in the Province of Quebec, about seventy miles south of Montreal, on the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and these valuable areas will be opened up, so that the growing demand for marble may be supplied as rapidly as possible to the trade.

These marbles are wholly decorative, being marked by brilliant colorings and bold patterns. The stone is dense and fine grained, having a very low ratio of absorption and taking a high durable polish. The ground mass is of a creamy white, and this is mottled and veined with a variety of tints, the prevailing colors, however, being violet and green. The violet shades off in mauve and purple with the rich tints of the grape and the plum, the greens ranging through sap green to oxide of chromium and terra verte. The coloring is not evenly distributed, but is in bold veinings and cloudings, the cream-white prevailing, so that it is a distinctly light marble with pronounced decorative effect. This means a graceful flowing pattern and a natural blending of colors. While the amount and shades of coloring vary in the different parts of the quarry and in separate beds, the effect of all the varieties of marble is harmonious.

The following contracts have already been secured for supplying of marble in the Canadian Pacific Railway fifteen-story office building, Toronto; Confederation Life building, Winnipeg; Royal Bank of Canada, Saskatoon; Union Bank, Regina; Chateau Laurier and Blackburn buildings, Ottawa; Tremont Hotel, Toronto; Stock Exchange, Toronto; the Brantford Y.M.C.A., Brantford, and the ravel, St. Pierre, Merchants Bank and Standard Life buildings, Montreal.

The directors of the company are Messrs. R. T. Hooper, president, Montreal; Clarence J. McCuaig, vice-president, Montreal; R. C. Smith, K.C., Montreal; A. A. Ayer, Montreal; F. H. Markey, K.C., Montreal; F. A. Johnson, Montreal.

ST. ALBERT COLLIERIES, Limited

Notice is hereby given that a General Meeting of the holders of Bonds of St. Albert Collieries, Limited, constituted by Deed of Trust and Mortgage, dated the 27th day of July, A. D., 1910, and made between the said Company, of the one part, and the Montreal Trust Company, as Trustees, of the other part, will be held at the office of the Company, in the Transportation Building, St. James Street, Montreal, on the 1st day of August, A.D., 1912, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of considering, and, if thought fit, passing an extraordinary resolution, or resolutions, assenting to certain proposed modifications of the rights of the bondholders against the Company and its property, and certain modifications in the said Deed of Trust and Mortgage, which have been agreed to by the Company, and empowering the Montreal Trust Company, the Trustee aforesaid, with a view to effectuating such modifications, to concur with the Company in executing a supplemental trust deed in the terms of the draft, which will be submitted to the meeting.

This notice is issued pursuant to the provisions contained in Article VII., of the said Deed of Trust and Mortgage.

The principal object of the proposed modifications is to restrict the right of the Company to issue further bonds beyond its first issue to further issues not exceeding $750,000; to amend paragraph 2, Article 1, of the said Deed of Trust and Mortgage to read as follows:

"The Company shall be at liberty to make further issues of bonds to an amount not exceeding $750,000. in a form approved by the Trustee, ranking in point of priority pari passu with the first issue, which bonds shall be equally secured with the first issue by these presents, and shall from time to time be certified by and on behalf of the Trustee, and delivered to the order of the Company."

And to release the securities of the Canadian Coal and Coke Company, Limited, owned by this Company, from the fixed and specific first charge created by the said Deed of Trust and Mortgage, and to make the same subject to the floating charge thereby created.

A copy of the draft supplemental trust deed, above referred to, may during business hours, be inspected at any time before the meeting, at the offices of the Company.

Dated, Montreal, July 4th, A.D., 1912.

By Order,
ST. ALBERT COLLIERIES, Limited.
G. F. GYLES,
Secretary.

London, July 6.— says in its city day that the sup was in excess of yesterday, and did to be any smaller after the market had repaid to the Bank of England the big sum which became due. Owing to the plentiful supply of money discount rates again weakened to a slight extent, especially for shorter dated maturities, fine two months' bills being taken in some quarters at 2 5-8 percent.

FACTORS IN THE DEPRESSION OF RUBBER PRICES

New York, July 6.—'Why has high-grade Para rubber gone off from $1.26 to $1.09?' was asked of one of the largest local dealers. He answered: 'Those who manufacture rubber goods were fooled badly this year, due almost entirely to rainy weather during spring and early summer. These manufacturers, particularly manufacturers of automobile tires, buy a large amount of their yearly supply of crude during January, February and March, probably 75 percent. But this year it is going to be, in many instances, their entire buying for the year. Under ordinary conditions they would be back at this time, arranging for that other 25 percent. But wet weather has killed business and they don't need any more rubber this year. That is why the bottom dropped out of the market.'

So far as manufacturers go, there has been no buying. Absence of selling pressure, combined with manipulation, has held the price where it is. If manufacturers of other forms of rubber goods find they will need rubber, there may be a hardening of prices.

LETHBRIDGE COLLIERIES, Limited

Notice is hereby given that a General Meeting of the holders of Bonds of Lethbridge Collieries, Limited, constituted by Deed of Trust and Mortgage, dated the 1st day of December, A.D., 1909, and made between the said Company, of the one part, and The Royal Trust Company, as Trustees, of the other part, will be held at the office of the Company, in the Transportation Building, St. James Street, Montreal, on the 1st day of August, A.D., 1912, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of considering, and, if thought fit, passing an extraordinary resolution, or resolutions, assenting to certain proposed modifications of the rights of the bondholders against the Company and its property, and certain modifications in the said Deed of Trust and Mortgage, which have been agreed to by the Company, and empowering the Royal Trust Company, the Trustee aforesaid, with a view to effectuating such modifications, to concur with the Company in executing a supplemental trust deed in the terms of the draft, which will be submitted to the meeting.

This notice is issued pursuant to the provisions contained in Article VII., of the said Deed of Trust and Mortgage.

The principal object of the proposed modifications is to restrict the right of the Company to issue further bonds beyond its first issue to further issues not exceeding $300,000; and to amend paragraph 2, Article 1, of the said Deed of Trust and Mortgage to read as follows:

"The Company shall be at liberty to make further issues of bonds to an amount not exceeding $300,000, in a form approved by the Trustee, ranking in point of priority pari passu with the first issue, which bonds shall be equally secured with the first issue by these presents, and shall from time to time be certified by and on behalf of the Trustee, and delivered to the order of the Company."

And to release the securities of the Canadian Coal and Coke Company, Limited, owned by this Company, from the fixed and specific first charge created by the said Deed of Trust and Mortgage, and to make the same subject to the floating charge thereby created.

A copy of the draft supplemental trust deed, above referred to, may during business hours, be inspected at any time before the meeting, at the offices of the Company.

Dated, Montreal, July 4th, A.D., 1912.

By Order,
LETHBRIDGE COLLIERIES, Limited.
SAMUEL T. MAINS,
Secretary.

STOCK EXCHANGE PRICE CHANGES

The following is a summary of the stocks listed on the Montreal Stock Exchange, showing the varying prices from high to low, open and close for a complete week, with the rate of dividend and yield to the close of the market on Friday afternoon:—

STOCKS.	For the Year High	Low	High	For the Week. Low	Open	Closed	Yearly Dividend	Yield to Last Sale.	Shares Sold.
Bell Telephone	165	145	165	164½	165	165	8	4.84	66
Can. Pacific	270¾	226¾	266½	265	265	266½	..	3.80	560
Canada Car Foundry com.	92	61	89	85	86	88¾	..	....	870
Preferred	104	101	113	113	113	113	7	6.10	100
Canada Cement, Common	31	26	27½	27	27½	27¼	..	....	75
Preferred	92	87¾	89½	89	89½	89	7	7.86	251
Can. Converters	47½	30½	46	45¾	46¾	46	..	....	425
Canada General Electric	119	107½	118	114	114	118	7	5.93	105
Can. Locomotive Co., common	40½	39¾	40	40	40	40	..	....	6
Preferred	94	87¾	91½	91½	91½	91½	7	7.69	10
Crown Reserve Mining Co.	360	290	340	325	325	340	60	19.50	1285
Dominion Canners, preferred	105	100¼	101	100¼	100¼	101	7	6.93	45
Detroit Electric Railway	71½	55½	67½	67	67	67¼	6	8.95	125
Dominion Coal preferred	115	111½	114	113	113	114	5	4.38	45
Dom. Iron and Steel pref.	106	100	105¼	104½	105	105	7	6.66	109
Dom. Steel Corporation	69	64¾	65	63¾	65	65	7	10.76	1295
Dom. Park	112	100	105	105	105	105	4	3.80	25
East. Can. P. and P. Co.	40	30	36	35	35	36	..	....	10
Halifax Electric Railway	155	151	153	151	151	153	8	5.22	45
Illinois Traction Co., pref	93½	89½	92	91½	92	92	6	6.52	53
Lake of Woods Milling	144¾	133	135	135	135	135	8	5.92	35
Preferred	122	120	121	120	121	121	7	5.78	14
Laurentide Company, Limited.	204	165	197½	189	195	197	8	4.04	910
Mexican Light and Power Co.	103¼	80½	97	96¾	96¾	97	4	4.12	25
Minn., St. Paul and S.S.M., com.	145	130	144½	144¼	144¼	144½	7	4.86	120
Mont. L. H. and Power	216½	187	216	215	215½	215¼	8	3.72	1820
Nova Scotian Steel and Coal Com.	97¾	93	93	93	93	93	6	6.45	10
Preferred	125½	125	125½	125	125	126	8	6.40	75
Ogilvie Flour Mills com	132	125	128½	128	128½	128	8	6.25	160
Preferred	122	119	120	120	120	120	7	5.83	....
Penmans Limited, com.	61½	56¼	58½	58	58	58	4	6.89	210
Preferred	89	85¾	88	88	88	88	6	6.81	....
Quebec Railway, L. and P.	57½	32	35	32	35	33	..	....	30
Rich. and Ontario Nav. Co.	125¾	117	118¼	....	117¼	118½	8	6.77	870
Rio de Janeiro T. L. and P. Co.	156¾	111¾	154½	148¼	148⅝	154	5	5.19	3560
Sao Paulo Tram., L. and P. Co.	250½	188	244	238	244	240	10	4.16	895
Shawinigan W. and P. Co.	142¼	122	141¾	140	141½	141½	5	3.54	450
Sherwin Williams Paint Co.	43	36	43	42	42	43	..	....	75
Preferred	100	93	100	99	100	99	7	7.07	60
Spanish River, com.	66¾	41¾	61½ 0	60	60¼	61¼	..	....	190
Preferred	95¾	88¼	93½	93	93	93	7	7.52	165
Steel Company of Canada	36	29⅞	30½	29⅞	30½	29⅞	..	....	145
Preferred	91	88	90¾	88¾	90¾	90	7	7.77	31
Toronto Rails.	144⅜	131	144¼	141½	141½	144	8	5.55	980
Tooke Brothers, com.	45¼	35	39	39	39	39	..	....	30
Twin City Electric Ry.	110	104	110	108	110	108	6	5.55	60
Winnipeg Electric Railway	268	211	236	233	236	235	12	5.10	35
COTTONS.									
Canadian Cot. pref.	79	60	72½	72	72	72½	6	8.33	140
Dominion Textile common	75	61	67½	67¼	67¼	67½	5	7.46	53
Preferred	106	96	101	100	100	101	7	6.93	43
Mont. Cot. Ltd.	57	51	56	55¾	56	55¾	..	....	2
BANKS.									
Commerce	228½	214½	222	221	221	222	10	4.50	121
Merchants	200½	189¾	193	193	193	193	10	5.18	80
Molsons	210	204	204½	204½	204½	204½	11	5.20	30
Montreal	266	242	250	249	249	250	10	4.00	37
Nova Scotia	278	272	276	275	275	276	14	4.07	16
Quebec	140	131¾	138½	137½	137½	138½	7	5.07	35
Royal	234	220	229½	229	229	229½	12	5.21	38
Toronto	212	205	208	207¾	208	207¾	11	5.30	30
Union	174	149	160	159	159	160	8	5.15	11

Paid-up Capital, $6,000,000. Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits, $5,458,876
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A General Banking Business transacted.

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THE EASTERN TRUST COMPANY

Capital, $675,000. Estates, $10,000,000. In business 19 years.

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VICE-PRESIDENTS
JAMES MANCHESTER, President Bank of New Brunswick.
JOHN Y. PAYZANT, K.C., President Bank of Nova Scotia.
HECTOR McINNES, K.C.
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We offer for

INVESTMENT

Combining absolute safety of principal with high interest return

Security	Maturity Date	Price	Yield
MATTHEWS-LAING			
6% First Mortgage Bonds	1931	102	5.70%
CANADIAN COTTONS			
5% First Mortgage Bonds	1940	86	6%
BELDING PAUL			
5% First Mortgage Debentures	1936	89	5⅞%
WM. DAVIES			
6% First Mortgage Bonds	1926	103	5.70%
SPANISH RIVER PULP			
6% First Mortgage Bonds	1931	98	6.20%
DOMINION CANNERS			
6% First Mortgage Bonds	1940	103½	5¾%
CANADA MACHINERY			
6% First Mortgage Bonds	1940	100	6%
CARRIAGE FACTORIES			
6% First Mortgage Bonds	1940	98	6⅛%
McGREGOR & McINTYRE			
6% First Mortgage Bonds	1927	100	6%
ONTARIO PULP & PAPER			
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AGRICULTURAL.

ECONOMY IN FEEDING

Troughs Should Be Left Full Between Chickens

The keeper who is not specially just proceeding along lines which produce reac sumer through the channels, must exercise strict economy if he is to succeed. It is the little things which in the aggregate largely make or mar success, and yet these little things are often regarded as too trifling for serious consideration.

THE DRY-FEEDING PLAN.

Perhaps in no direction is this so marked as in the amount of food which is wasted. We do not mean wastage by overfeeding—this is bad enough—but wastage of food devoured by crows, and pests, which might be prevented were more supervision exercised at the times of feeding. Dry mixtures for early chickens must of necessity consist of nothing but the smallest of seeds, such as oatmeal and millet. Such seeds appeal to all sorts and conditions of wild birds, even to the least of the feathered tribe. Many poultry keepers, at the present busy time of year throw down a large supply of such food,—more than sufficient for the chickens' needs during the whole of the day—and immediately the attendant's back is turned down comes a flock of wild birds to feed with the chickens. No doubt stress of work is, to a certain extent, responsible for some of the waste; but we contend that even at the most strenuous period of the farmer's year, the extra time that is required in preventing extravagance in chicken feeding is amply paid for. When, as is usually the case, the chickens are fed in the open, the attendant should only give as much food as they require, and then discontinue scattering the food broadcast. A handful or so may be thrown in among their litter just to give them employment in scratching for it. The attendant's presence will effectually keep away all intruders. This, of course, will entail more labor, especially if the batches of chickens are located far apart, as three or four feeds will be necessary, whereas one feed suffices for the wasteful plan of dumping all the food down at one time. The dry system of feeding chickens has much to be said in its favor, but the usual mixtures are very expensive, unless economy is practised.

THE OLDER BIRDS.

Waste of food is also very apparent when the birds reach an age when soft food is used. Barley meal, middlings and other kinds of mash, even the most expensive, are often wasted by ignorance or wanton neglect in the mixing of them. The bucket is usually filled up to the top with meal, and water poured thereon, the whole being stirred, with a wooden spoon. When the operation is supposed to be finished, quite a thick layer of dry meal will be found at the bottom of the bucket. The way to overcome this is to add small quantities of the meal to the water, and thoroughly mix with the hands to a stiff paste, which may be made into balls, and when the ground is dry, thrown to the birds in groups. When the ground is wet the food should be supplied in a trough, which should be removed immediately the birds are satisfied. Much food is wasted by filling the trough, and leaving it exposed to wet weather.

One is constantly being asked, how much food shall I allow for each bird? There is no satisfactory answer to this question, since breeds differ very considerably in their capacity in this direction. The individual appetites of birds of the same breed also vary, and what may be considered a considerable allowance, say, for a Leghorn, is insufficient for a Langshan or a Black Orpington. When hens are in full lay they require much more food than at other seasons, so that it is a waste of food and energy to gauge the quantity all the year round by what it is necessary at the heaviest laying period.

THE BENEFITS OF FREEDOM.

There are many and distinct advantages both to the fowls and to the land in spreading poultry about the farm. One is that birds obtain a great deal of their own food. This, of course, should be regarded at feeding times, whereas just as much food, more often than not, is thrown down as if the birds were in confinement, and could obtain nothing except what was given to them. Account should be taken of the conditions under which they are living, and the amount of food should be regulated accordingly. For instance, meadow land, after the hay has been drawn, is rich in small seeds, tender young shoots of aftergrowth, and quantities of other nutritive matter. If birds are fed to repletion they cease to relish what there is to be had as a natural product. Perhaps this slipshod method of management is more pronounced on arable land when the fowls are placed thereon after the grain has been harvested. There is quite enough fallen grain to feed, say, eighteen or twenty fowls on an acre for a long time without any 'hand feeding.' Few poultry-keepers realize this, and no diminution is found in the grain bill, which should be very considerably less at this particular time of year, and should go far to equalize the heavy expenditure when nothing is to be obtained from the land.

The saving in food, although a most important item, and one that is directly apparent, is by no means the only, nor yet the greatest saving. It is not so immediately patent, but the after-results are undoubtedly of the greatest importance. When fowls have the inestimable advantage of roaming at large on land where plenty of natural food is to be obtained, and the farmer has the forethought to feed the birds very sparingly, he thus compels them to work for the remaining amount of food that nature requires. Treated in this manner they are kept in a perfect state of health, and they are fitted satisfactorily to fulfil the duty for which they are destined. The 'strenuous life' for poultry undoubtedly promotes egg laying, and chickens bred from stock that have been so reared start life with a sound constitution; consequently they, in their turn, will lay the foundation of a hardy and vigorous race. Nothing is more conducive to profitable poultry keeping (and profit largely, if not entirely, depends upon health) than making the birds exercise their natural proclivities—that of foraging and scratching on the land. The elements secured when so employed are of great value, and the hundred-and-one particles they obtain fulfil nature's requirements in a manner that the farmer cannot, however well versed he may be in the science and knowledge of the chemical constituents of foods. If the birds are overfed the incentive to exercise is gone; they thus grow fat internally, which is an inciting cause of many diseases, the most prevalent and widespread being liver disease.—'Farm and Home.'

HATCHING LATE CHICKS

Quarters Must be Shaded and Cool—Should Have Plenty of Green Food.

A great deal has been written and said about late chickens.

In views of the good prospects for selling large quantities of birds during the early part of next year, both for breeding purposes and table requirements, the subject is a seasonable one with which to deal.

We believe every breeder should hatch and rear this season up to his fullest capacity.

Many have already done so, and to those this article will not apply. But there are others that are short of chicks, and may yet hesitate to hatch at this time of year. As we have said if they have the capacity they should have no fear.

Work at first on the basis that the summer chicks will need more room than its earlier brother—estimate your limit, and build up to that as soon as you can. If it takes a couple of months yet it will not matter.

This will be combated at once, more particularly by breeders of exhibition stock. We have only to say that a most prominent breeder had at this time last year hardly a chicken in his yards, yet he was most successful in the show pen, winning his full share of cards and a bit over, and winning with merit.

In his case the late hatching was made up by extra care, and of the two courses, that of hatching early and giving the birds only ordinary attention, or hatching late and giving them every attention we should choose the latter.

The example we have given will show that for some time chicks of even the heavy breeds can be hatched with the assurance—provided always they get the attention—that they will lay next year while eggs are dear, and that is the whole essence of the business. There is nothing in feeding chickens just to have them come on to lay when eggs get cheap, and in the same way if the cockerels are not rapidly grown they will miss the best market for table stock, and fail to catch the buyers of breeding birds.

Essentials of late hatching chickens are that the quarters must be well shaded and cool, or made so. That the supply of green food be kept up, and their appetite thus preserved for the consumption and assimilation of the great amount of food they must consume to make the necessary rapid growth. If there is free range these essentials will, to a great extent, take care of themselves, and the farmer who hatches late chickens under reasonably fair conditions will find them the cheapest to raise of any, in that food of a natural sort is available in greater quantities than at any other season.

CONFINED QUARTERS.

While it is better to give them room, however, confined quarters will often give just as satisfactory results. This entails absolute cleanliness and constant care to keep them in good heart, as otherwise they will be liable to go off their food without apparent provocation, and that is the last thing to be thought of in this case, if success is to be attained.

It is well to remember also that while one can build up a good frame in normal time on ordinary food while the season and conditions are favorable, these late birds will have to have special diet if they are to attain the same perfection as the earlier broods. Amongst the best things to build a good foundation may be mentioned oatmeal, which though dear, is really cheap in case of very young chickens, since at that stage they consume but very little of it to get the desired result. And it is only in the early stages of the late chicken's life the success can be planned for, for if they are neglected the first two weeks the ground will never be regained. A little canary seed occasionally will help wonderfully. It is another of the dear cheap foods that cannot be cast aside in such cases. Exercise is a matter of temperament. With the light breeds it must be supplied in either tree range or scratching material, but with the heavier breeds so long as the diet is varied sufficiently to keep them constantly on the lookout for food, and ensure appreciation of it when obtained, they will make rather more rapid growth without than with abundant exercise, and in the case of market birds their table qualities will be improved in accordance with the degree to which the softness of the flesh and muscle (as opposed to both flabbiness and hardness) is maintained.

We have found no better occasional food for summer chicks than broiled rice, and this may be given several times a week, giving all they will eat at a time, so long as they are fed at frequent intervals; the latter is another point on which the success or failure of the late chicks depends. While hopper feeding may serve in the earlier season, regular feedings of a varied ration must be adopted where the season is more advanced. In very hot weather in addition to the constant replenishment of the water vessels, the run should be sprinkled; nothing appears to refresh birds so much in hot weather than a thorough dusting in some cool moist corner, and this should be provided artificially or otherwise for the chicks.

ESSENTIAL FOR THOSE CONFINED.

In regard to the use of animal food at this season, in the case of free range chicks it is not needed but it is essential to the growth of those confined. It must not be of a fatty nature, and on this account the manufactured meat meals are likely to give better results than green bone or meat, unless the latter is very lean, or the fat removed to the last fraction. The natural animal food in the shape of insect life is the best and some secure this by laying down cornsacks, and constantly sprinkling them with water, which brings the worms to the surface and when the bag is occasionally lifted there is abundance of food and fun for the chickens.

Greenstuffs is harder to regulate than animal food, in the absence of the possibility of buying largest quantities of it in shape for ready feeding. Sprouted grain will prove the mainstay of most small breeds; this is made by putting a couple of inches (in depth) of wheat or oats in a box, and regularly watering it, constantly turning it over also. nI the case of young chickens they may be allowed to pick off the shoots as soon as they attain a length of an inch or two, after which the box is removed to allow further growth. It must not be left long by them, and if care is taken to keep up a succession of boxes for each day of the week there will be provided an abundance of greenstuffs at a very nominal cost and without intermission. In the case of older chicks they should be fed grain and all at the time the growth has reached from three to six inches in length. At this stage the whole of the grain will have become matted together in a solid mass, and a cake of this broken oft and thrown in daily will be greatly relished and highly beneficial.

For our own part we have yet to find any thing better in this direction than grass sods, lifted with an inch or so of the soil, which will be speedily demolished, roots and all. That, however, suggests free range, or the opportunity for the poultry raiser to range beyond the borders of his own holding, though a good deal could be done with a couple of spare pens systematically treated with this object in view.

RAPID GROWING GREEN FOOD.

Where the above are not practicable (though for our part we can imagine no circumstances under which the sprouted grain could not be attended to and fed) growing any sort of rapid-growing green food may be conducted in shallow boxes in a spare room or outhouse. This necessitates but regular watering, and then the warmer the location the better. For this purpose mustard, turnips or lettuce sown thickly will give good results. The box can be placed in the chicks run, and if not left too long will be replaced and fresh growth will be made. With half a dozen such boxes the ordinary small poultryman should be able to provide abundant green food for all the late chicks he requires.

Of course there are likely to be failures, for to expect otherwise would be ridiculous but the percentage will be much lower than of yore.

Gradually the prejudice that 'poultry don't pay' is being broken down under the influence of the competitions and, to a much greater extent, by the example of the many farmers who are making nice money from their fowls.

As these people become more firmly established, those surrounding them are compelled to realize that this is a business, like everything else, in which knowledge and skill, backed up by capital and intelligent effort, make their own reward.

In some cases it leads to addition to the ranks of poultry-keepers, and where the novice starts under the eye and example of a successful man there is little fear of failure if he be suited to the business, and has the energy to direct his operations in a proper manner.

With such markets for eggs and poultry as America possesses, there appears to us to be every justification for the buoyant tone now prevailing, for it appears to us poultry-keepers are working under the best conditions surrounding the industry in any part of the world.

While the basis of the industry will always be eggs and carcases so we are indebted to the fancier for better breeds, better methods and better results, and the two branches are intermingled to a greater extent than many imagine, and decidedly depend largely upon one another.

Therefore let us all do our best to help along both sections, ensuring thereby the success of that branch to which we particularly subscribe.—Poultry.

POULTRY PRODUCTS

A correspondent of 'Farm Poultry' writes the following interesting article on 'Co-operation in selling poultry products':

For the seven years preceding his entrance into the field of poultry journalism in a regular capacity, the writer was engaged in producing poultry and eggs and selling the same direct to consumers. After several years' experience in this he came to the conclusion that, as a rule, it would be much better policy for a producer to give all his time and effort to production, and market his produce through middlemen. The practical question that after a time forces itself upon a person situated as I was at that time is: Will it pay better to give the time necessary to retailing, peddling from house to house, or to sell at wholesale and devote all the time possible to production? One general answer to such a question will not suit all cases. If opportunity to increase production is limited, and the poultryman cannot use all his time for that purpose, it may easily pay him better to retail his goods than to sell at wholesale and be idle a part of the time. There may be cases also where opportunities to sell direct to consumers are so exceptionally good that the time required to make deliveries would not seriously interfere with the routine work on the plant. But I think it will be found that in most cases it is more profitable for the producer to specialize as a producer than to undertake to combine in his own person the functions of producer, collector, wholesaler, and retailer.

Co-operation in selling really means a partial elimination of middlemen, or a change of middlemen, or that one or two of a group of producers do the selling for the whole group, while the others devote themselves to production. Theoretically, co-operation is very alluring, and looks easy. Practically, effective co-operation in selling is a very difficult thing to secure. It would be a fine thing for those who benefit through co-operation if they could get it and keep it. When you sit down and meditate on the possibilities of co-operation, and consider how beautifully it would work out if, and if, and if, and when you reflect that none of the ifs is impossible, it does look as if co-operation in selling must gradually come, bringing with it various millennium features. I confess that after such contemplation of co-operation, and especially after listening to some earnest, enthusiastic advocates of co-operation, it has at times seemed to me that co-operation in selling poultry products must gain a large vogue, and that before long; and if I am not mistaken, I've expressed such opinions in this paper.

But the more I study co-operative movements in the light of the difficulties in the way of establishing co-operative selling, and of better acquaintance with general trade conditions, the less confidence I have in the permanence of any particular co-operative movement and in the general extension of co-operative plans for selling produce. As far as I am able to learn, all movements for co-operative selling of poultry products that have been in any measure successful and continuous, have been fostered and subsidized by a government as a measure of assistance to a part of its population. In such movements, those whose services make co-operation possible are paid not by the persons or the interests directly benefitted, but out of public funds contributed by the whole community. One important result of this is that no one knows whether there is an actual economy in such co-operation, or whether there is merely an apparent gain to a class of producers through a shifting of the expense of distribution from those producers to the whole community.

It does appear quite plainly that one result of such movements for co-operative selling do a great deal to educate producers in the best methods of growing and handling their products; but it has not been shown that this is the only way, or the best way, to accomplish that result. Leaving co-operative movements altogether out of consideration, we find that there is constant progress in the direction of improvement in quality of all lines of produce and the economical handling of produce after it leaves the place of production. Hence the longer I study the problem in connection with the problems intimately connected with it, the less sure I feel that co-operation is of as great benefit as appears on the surface.

Indeed, the chief benefit in co-operation is that the co-operators are so few in number, as compared with all the producers of the same goods, that their movement wil not affect general prices. If we can suppose it possible to so organize the producers of poultry in a country like this that a considerable number of middlemen would be eliminated, what would happen? In the first place, prices would fall, and the producer's margin of profit would ultimately be reduced by just as much as it costs to maintain the eliminated middlemen. Only an absolute trust could prevent this. In the next place, the eliminated middlemen must live—the community must support them in some way. Most of them would go into other lines. Many might become producers of poultry and eggs. No one could say what rearrangement of conditions might result from so radical a change.

REGULAR FEEDING

Means Much to the Growing Chick—Irregular Feeding Cause of Retarded Growth

Most chicks are well fed and cared for while their mothers are confined in coops, but when allowed to range, regular feeding is too often neglected, and, as a result, growth is retarded, and they become what is termed 'stunted.' It appears, from statistics furnished by produce dealers, that but 7 percent of the spring chicks marketed weigh four pounds December 1st. By this time, all the spring stock of the general-purpose breeds, like the Rocks, Wyandottes, Orpingtons and Reds, should average at least six pounds, live weight. Plymouth Rocks have been made to weigh seven pounds, dressed, at Thanksgiving time, by judicious feeding for growth and development while on range.

Little chicks, as soon as hatched and dry, should have litter in which to scratch, so that their toes may be straightened and strengthened. Fine, sharp sand or grit should be scattered in the litter for them to pick up, and fresh water should be supplied. After forty-eight hours their first feed should be given, consisting of a hard-boiled egg mashed up with a piece of stale bread moistened in sweet milk, but squeezed dry as possible. This should be fed five times daily, at intervals of two hours. Mixed grains of finelycracked corn, wheat and pinhead oats may be scattered in the litter after the fourth day. The grain may also be fed in the little hoppers, but scratching must be encouraged by scattering some feed in the litter.

Johnny-cake, made of two parts corn meal and one part of bran, should be baked and fed frequently after the fourth day. 'Dutch' or cottage cheese is fine to produce growth in chickens, and may be fed twice daily. It should not be cooked hard, however, but the pan of clabbered milk should be heated just enough to separate the whey, and then the soft chees should be squeezed or pressed dry in a cloth. Sweet milk or sour may also be given, but fresh, pure water should be supplied at all times. When table scraps are fed, they may be mixed with bran or shorts and fed as a wet mash, but dry mashes will be more satisfactory.

When the chicks are weaned, at six or eight weeks, and are on range, their grain ration, with grit and charcoal, may be supplied in hoppers. The hoppers should be so placed or so constructed that the old fowls will not rob the chicks or drive them away. A small enclosure, made of lath and covered with wire, will admit the chicks and keep others from frightening or molesting the chicks while eating. Coops of ample space should be furnished, well ventilated, but secure from the depredation of night prowlers. The coops, utensils and surroundings should be kept scrupulously clean and sanitary, and the flock kept free of vermin.

Cracked corn is one of the best grain feeds for growing poultry. When new corn begins to harden, whether sweet or field corn, it may be 'whittled' or shaved from the cob for the eager chicks. On range, they will secure bugs, worms, grasshoppers, and pick up grit and bone-making material.

When they have reached full height, all those intended for market should be put in fattening crates and fed ground feed and skim milk for three weeks. An average of two pounds per head may be added to the weight of fowls, old and young, by this method, at a cost of about five cents per pound. By all means, keep the chicks growing, and fatten them before putting them on the market.—N. Z. Chapman, Poultryman, Extension Division, Minn. College of Agriculture.

MIXED FARMING.

To encourage mixed farming in the prairie provinces and prove to the farmers generally that mixed farming can be made to pay handsomely, and incidentally to start every farmer in Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba in this industry, the Canadian Pacific Railway Irrigation Department has inaugurated a system of instituting mixed farming demonstrating farms in the three prairie provinces. These farms have already been secured and work has been commenced on the breaking of the ground and building of houses.

Mr. James Hart, superintendent of improved farms for the C. P. R., has announced that ten of the new farms will be located in Alberta, ten in Saskatchewan, and five in Manitoba.

The following sites have already been chosen:—Alberta, Broxburn, Vulcan, Gleichen, Keoma, Sylvan Lake, Alix and Coronation, with two more. Saskatchewan, Alameda, McTaggart, Wynyard, Lockwood, Imperial, Vanguard, Morse, Bounty Wolfe and Thackeray, Manitoba, Virden, Kirkella, Pipestone, Ninga and Pierson.

Coincident with this announcement the Irrigation Department is extending its system of ready-made farms to Saskatchewan this year. In the past Alberta has been the only province where this class of farm has been established, but sites have been selected in Saskatchewan for twenty-one ready-made farms between Wolfe and Naseby, and farmers for them are already on their way out from England. It is also the intention of the company to extend the policy to Manitoba next year.

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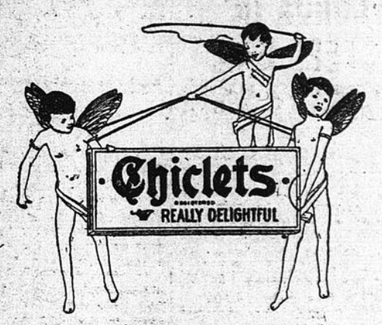

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Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

REV. DONALD GUTHRIE, D.D.

Late of Baltimore, will officiate at both services on Sunday next, July 7th.

STRANGERS WELCOME TO ALL SERVICES

The American Presbyterian Church.

SUNDAY, July 7th,

Rev. DR. BEVERIDGE LEE (of Philadelphia)

11 a.m. - - "A Man in Interrogative Mood."
7 p.m. - - "The Path to the Perfect."

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11 A.M. .. .. "THE HOUSE NEXT DOOR."
7 P.M. ..... "THE GREAT ORATORS OF HISTORY."

D. Gordon's Sermon on "Christianity and Other Religions," will be distributed at the evening service.

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(REV. WM. SPARLING, B.A., D.D., PASTOR.)

REV. J. H. ROBINSON, M.A., B.D., will Preach both Morning and Evening.

SUBJECTS:—

11 A.M. .. .. "CHRIST JESUS AS LORD."
7 P.M. ..... "A DESERTING DISCIPLE."

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11 A.M. ..... REV. FRANK C. HARPER, B.A., B.D.
7 P.M. ..... THE PASTOR.

GOOD MUSIC BY THE CHOIR. A HEARTY WELCOME FOR EVERY VISITOR.

STANLEY STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

Service at 11 A.M. and 7 P.M.

The Pastor, the Rev. W. D. REID, B.A., B.D., will preach at both services.

Morning Subject: ..... "FOUNDATIONS."
Evening Subject: ..... "THE CONSTITUENTS OF MANHOOD."

A SERMON FOR YOUNG MEN.

CENTRAL YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION

SUNDAY, JULY 7th, 4 P.M.

The BROTHERHOOD CLASS.

Leader, Mr. WILL J. GREEN.

8.30 p.m.—SONG SERVICE.

Young Men, especially Strangers, cordially invited to both of these meetings.

MEN'S OWN

SUNDAY, JULY 7th, 1912.

The Brotherhood will meet in the Big Tent on St. Antoine Street, near Atwater Avenue.

GYPSY SIMON SMITH

WILL SPEAK.

SPECIAL MUSIC.

ALL MEN WELCOME AT 3 P.M.

WEEKLY CALENDAR

Make a Special Trip To-Day to

DOMINION PARK

BESSES O' TH' BARN BAND

TO-DAY, SATURDAY
AFTERNOON AND EVENING

A Free Attraction--Engagement Extraordinary
Buy an entrance ticket---That's all

ART ASSOCIATION.

The Office of the Association is now in the NEW GALLERY corner of Ontario Avenue and Sherbrooke street. The Reading Room and Galleries will reopen about September.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN MAILS.

To Be Closed at this Office During the Week Ending July 6, 1912.

July.
** 6 12.30 p.m. Megantic, White Star-Dominion.

* Letters may be posted up to 6.00 p.m.; other matter should be posted before 5.00 p.m.

** Parcels are forwarded by these steamers; latest time of mailing is Thursday evening for Fridays, and 11.30 a.m. for Saturdays.

Letters for the above mails may be posted at Station 'B' up to within 15 minutes; and at Station 'C' up to within 30 minutes of the above mentioned hours of closing.

*Matter for Registration close at 5.15 p.m.

**Letters for Registration should be posted three-quarters of an hour before closing of mail.

A POET IN PRISON.

(London 'Chronicle.')

The good old-fashioned brigand is becoming a personage of the past. Corsica has got rid of him and brigandage is becoming an ever more precarious profession in Sicily. The 'last of the Sicilian bandits'—perhaps a disputed title—was lately laid by the heels and is now facing the ordeal of his trial at Aquila.

Most visitors to that delightful island will have heard of his name, and not a few have come into close and scarcely pleasant contact with him. He is Giuseppe Salomone. Do not picture him as a typical brigand; he is a dandy and has always paid particular attention to his clothes. He has an expensive taste in perfumes and in gloves. And he is a poet. His time in prison has been spent in writing a poetic drama of his life's experiences, and he has written a good deal of commendable verse. He is said to have made a fortune in brigandage, so he can afford to be a poet.

THIMBLES 228 YEARS OLD.

They Are Symbol of Industry All the World Over.

(From 'Answers.')

There was a time when that useful protective covering for industrious fingers, the thimble—which dates from 1684—was very costly. Indeed only well to do women could afford to wear one. Afterward, however, they were made of lead and other common metals, and to-day you can get quite a serviceable article for a half-penny.

The Dutch finger hat (fingeir hood) became in England the 'thumb bell,' from its bell like shape. It was originally worn on the thumb to parry the thrust of a needle pointing through the stuff, and not as at present, to impel it.

All the world over the thimble is a symbol of industry. The gift of one to a little girl is taken as a hint that she should learn to sew or that her clothing needs mending.

Fashion in thimbles is very luxurious in the East. Wealthy Chinese women have thimbles carved out of mother of pearl and sometimes the top is a single precious stone.

A THIRTEEN-HOUR SPEECH.

(Vienna correspondence London 'Daily Mail.')

The army bill, the passing of which caused such contention in the Hungarian Parliament last week, has reached the committee stage in Vienna. The Ruthenian members are taking advantage of the Government's anxiety to pass the bill to press their claims for the foundation of a Ruthenian University at Lemberg. They intend to obstruct the deliberations of the committee until guarantees regarding the university are obtained. With this end, the Deputy Herr Baczynski began a speech at ten o'clock last night and continued without interruption until 11.30 this morning, thus breaking all previous records.

At the conclusion of his speech Herr Baczynski was removed in a fainting condition, and a doctor had to be called to restore him to consciousness.

The Daily Witness

OFFICES:
CORNER CRAIG AND ST. PETER STREETS.

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

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

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

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

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

Foreign postage extra to all countries not named in the above list, as follows:—'Daily Witness,' $6.50 extra; 'Weekly Witness,' $1.50 extra; 'Northern Messenger,' 10c extra.

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

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

●L.Q. 7 ○N.M. 14	JULY					●F.Q. 21 ●F.M. 28
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SATURDAY, JULY 6, 1912.

The Manchester 'Guardian,' which is probably the strongest Liberal paper in Great Britain, denounces our treaty with certain of the West Indies, and holds the British Liberal Government, of which it is a strong supporter, to be much compromised by having to approve of it on the part of the crown colonies and semi-self-governing colonies, of which it is the guardian. If the colonies have agreed on it, it says the Government cannot well refuse its assent, but a treaty which increases the cost of living on the poor negro peasantry of the West Indies, is, it says, going to cause trouble that will not at all tend to imperial unity. Briefly stated, the treaty in question creates as between the West Indies and Canada a mutual preference of twenty percent. To bring this about it seems that while the treaty means a reduction of Canadian duties towards those colonies, it means the imposition on them of new or increased duties as against foreign imports. If it means this to any tangible extent, it may easily, as the 'Guardian' thinks, create a sentiment against the imperial tie instead of in its favor

A VINDICATION.

It is a curious circumstance that an institution undertaken with much courage to save our unfortunate young offenders from the contamination of criminal surroundings, and from conditions of punishment that could only confirm them in evil, should have to protect itself against detraction. The promoters of the Boys' Farm at Shawbridge having taken up the work in the confidence that the public would meet its financial needs, while awaiting a favorable opportunity to lay those needs before the public, were confronted with persistent accusations against the management, the source of which they could only surmise, but which had to be met. The way this was done was to ask three gentlemen, whom all men knew and whom all would trust, to inquire into all charges that any one could make against the institution and report upon the same. The result, if we rightly judge, will confirm the Boys' Farm in the confidence of the public as, for the purpose in hand, an unusually successful institution. This episode may even further its plans by giving the great work it is doing that favorable publicity without which it would be impossible to arouse the necessary public interest. All will agree that the commissioners were competent, and trustworthy, and the report proves their thoroughness. We do not find the report altogether favorable. The farm has for instance a potato planter and a potato digger which were not needed. We do not suppose any business in Montreal, if fully reported on by experts, would show nothing to question; but we doubt if a business could be found with less to find fault with and more to praise.

The large proportion of the boys leaving the institution who at once become industrious and useful citizens, as compared with methods which saddle the community with scamps on the way to perdition, is a plea that will touch those who have means to help. We warmly second the resolution that decides, now that the management is so fully vindicated and approved, to lay the needs of the institution before the public. The money asked for is not for upkeep. We gather from another resolution that there is hope that the government can be looked to to restore the balance there, for which this very careful report makes out a remarkably good case. But there is the interest annually payable on capital account until the capital cost is paid off, for which some fifty thousand dollars is needed. In addition to this cost already incurred we are told that further expenditure is urgent, as since the establishment of the Juvenile Court the number of lads committed has rapidly increased, and as it is the cottage plan that is aimed at, another cottage is immediately needed. Here is a fine opening for the most effective form of beneficence. Some one might present such a cottage.

OUR TWENTIETH CENTURY CIVILIZATION.

Prize fighting is against the laws of most civilized countries. It is hounded out of civilized cities. It finds a foothold only in crude communities on the frontiers of civilization. We must, therefore, conclude that there is a preponderant conviction against it of a very exacting sort. On the other hand, it has such attraction for men that millions on millions of money will be spent to see it. At least such has been done. It is considered the most profitable attraction for a moving picture show, and when excluded from that, it is brought to the very firesides of the whole population by an enterprising press, which considers that it would be lacking in duty if it did not supply the people with what they want in this respect. Indeed, the newspaper knows well that if it fails in this, it courts the desertion of even its best readers. Fathers think it their duty to inform themselves as to what their boys will be attracted by; ministers want to know what interests the people; companionable men want at least to know what others are talking about. Each may condemn the newspaper that devotes itself to such garbage, but each has some excuse for nosing at the garbage can. And the minister who deplores the depravity of the practice, and who realizes that it is newspaper publicity on which this practice depends for nine-tenths of its power for harm, will lose no opportunity of complimenting those newspapers that are the real offenders, if only they show, along with that, a due interest in sermons, societies and church activities. By so doing they hope to get noticed again.

We have before us a copy of the most successful paper in Toronto—one of which Toronto is very proud—a paper which is usually on the right side of public questions. It has a picture of a black giant, who was to be one of the combatants in a fight in an out of the way place in New Mexico, then about to come off. The black giant is taken with his managers and with the special correspondent of the Toronto paper. To this is added a column or two of information and tips with regard to the probabilities of the coming fight. There was a war going on across the line in old Mexico, but no special correspondent was sent there. There was going on in China such a renaissance of hundreds of millions as the world never saw before, but there is no room in crowded columns for that. The world's great event for this model paper is a slugging match between two brutes. The most pleasing feature of this piece of enterprise is that it chronicles an enormous disappointment in the number of sight-seers making their way to the spot to run up the price of tickets to fabulous amounts. Indeed, it seemed as though the whole show was going to be financially a failure. Here is another evidence that it is the newspaper that is the principal factor in the prize fight. The attention of the whole press had, as we have before remarked, been for weeks concentrated on party conventions, and the interest of the silly crowd had not been worked up as aforetime to the point of spending a thousand dollars and risking five thousand upon a brutal trial of strength and obstinacy. The character of the show is thus described by one of the savages: 'If Johnson beats me, it will be when I am coming in. I'll never stop till one of us falls.'

THE WORLD MOVES.

Our correspondent, 'Questant,' writes in considerable concern over the objects of the recent Parler Francais Congress at Quebec, and urges support of a United States society which has been formed at Washington under the name of the 'Guardians of Liberty,' including prominent generals, admirals, etc., whose object is to counteract the political propagation of the Catholic religion by means of the Knights of Columbus. We are quite ready to admit that though we look to this congress to give a great impulse to education, its essential purpose was to promote religion — that 'Parler Francais' was only a means to the greater end, not perhaps so much of spreading Catholicism, as our correspondent sets forth, as of fortifying it against influences that are sapping it; that this is to be done by herding the French-speaking people in communities by themselves and thus keeping them from surrounding contagion, and by getting the government to circulate the most sectional literature in the schools. What then? Is there anything new about all this? Has it not always been the supreme purpose and indeed the bounden duty of the Catholic Church to spread and protect Catholicism? Is there anything proposed that has not always been urged with all the strength that Church could command? The only thing that is new is that it has been thought necessary to call this convention, to combat a movement within the Church, and claiming countenance from Rome, tending to rob the Church in Canada of its great language bulwark. Rome thinks that diversity of speech is a weakness to the Church on this continent. Canada thinks it is its best defence. It has been thought necessary for the clergy to pledge their people to the defence of their language—the language that they brought over with them, the language which has become to them, through holy associations, a part of their religion, making equal war against Anglicisms and Parisianisms and modern technicisms. We do not know all that was done in that august counsel, for some conclusions were reached, we are told, in private, and have not been given to the public. But that its decisions were cut and dried; that the delegates were almost to a man true blue, and that no discordant voice was allowed to be heard was on the very face of things. But what is this Washington society going to do about it all? Or what is it that needs to be done? It seems to be admitted that there is a rising tide of modernism which must needs be combatted with brooms. One Galileo once said that the world moved. The Church said it did not and made him recant his wicked error. But in doing so, he muttered, 'All the same, it moves.' And it does move.

THE EDUCATIONAL WAVE.

There is a most welcome progressive spirit in the resolutions passed by the educational section of the recent French language congress, and approved by the general committee. Even the one defending the large amount of attention paid to Latin in the secondary schools bases this defence on the solid ground of the importance of Latin to a thorough knowledge of the French language. If the teaching of Latin is directed to the purpose of exhibiting the evolution of the French language, it cannot help having high cultural value and broadening results. The study of origins seems always to develop the scientific spirit, and it is worthy of remark that the intellectual awakening in Prussia in the eighteenth century was largely philological. With Latin taught in the classical colleges in a broad spirit and purpose, and not merely for ecclesiastical and forensic uses, room would soon be found for other modern knowledge and studies. The resolutions regarding the encouragement of correct speaking of French; thorough development of bi-lingual schools on scientific lines; the improvement of the French grammars used in the schools; the establishment of school libraries, and other similar demands, are all expressed in terms which indicate a genuine desire for progress. The most striking, and perhaps the most needed, resolution is the one which calls for a campaign to be organized for the whole of the province, with the cooperation of the curés of the parishes and the mayors of the municipalities, for the general increase of the teachers' salaries. This is certainly the great desideratum. Indeed, it is the indispensable basis for any progressive movement in our provincial education, Catholic or Protestant. If this question is brought home to the ratepayers by means of public meetings in every parish, the congress will have a grand achievement to its credit well worthy of going down to history.

The nature of the resolutions, together with the general tone of the addresses at the congress and its representative character, give us, indeed, great hopes of progress in our primary school conditions. The congress has given expression to ideas which have been rapidly gaining force all over the province during the last few years. Everywhere there is a better appreciation of the value of education, and various circumstances and movements have served to give voice to it. For one thing, the establishment of the large technical schools made it clear at once to thousands that our primary education would have to be a great deal better than it is if the full benefit of these institutions was to be obtained. The criticism that the technical schools are ahead of the conditions is their vindication. They were not a day too soon, when they served to bring out so conclusively the fact that the primary schools need vast improvement before they can serve as feeders to the technical schools. When once the path of progress in primary education is entered upon, the development of efficiency will be rapid in the Catholic schools of this province. The genius of our French-Canadian fellow citizens makes them apt for thoroughness, and with modernized educational standards the schools may well reach a high efficiency.

LABOR LEADERS AND STRIKES.

Strange things have happened in the social and political history of Great Britain, but perhaps nothing stranger than the declaration of war against strikes just pronounced by Mr. Philip Snowden and Mr. Keir Hardie. Both these gentlemen have been associated with radical labor movements, and during the strikes which have kept the industrial life of the United Kingdom in a continuous turmoil during the last year or more they have given unqualified support to the cause of the strikers. Kingsley in 'Alton Locke' describes a strike of sixty years ago before labor was as much organized as it is to-day, and a very heroic and pathetic and yet effective thing it was. But the modern strike is of a different character. The strikes which have recently followed each other so thick and fast in the home lands have seemed to be imbued with the very essence of tyranny, have aimed at the destruction of the freedom of the individual worker, and have made direct attack upon the public welfare. Ordinary people saw very plainly that for all its sound and fury the strike was calculated to accomplish very little for the worker. They prophesied that any apparent advantages he might gain through such measures would prove to be only 'fairy gold,' and would vanish as soon as they saw the light. But halloed on by their leaders the workers hurried from one extreme to another.

Last summer the shipping and railway strikes and the many minor strikes which synchronized with them brought the United Kingdom within the boundaries of civil war. Strife was engendered, blood was shed, food stuffs and property destroyed, business dislocated, and agreements set at naught. The lawless element, which in all our cities is with difficulty kept in check by the civil power, took advantage of the unusual strain upon that power, and added its wild quota to the welter of confusion. So in Liverpool, Dublin and other places violent rioting occurred. But the strike leaders denounced these unnecessary measures to preserve order as government tyranny, and as for the rioting they assured their followers that 'such things you know must be 'with every glorious victory.' Then came the still more serious coal strike, and the establishment of the principle of the minimum wage. Apparently encouraged by this result the transport workers of London went out and threatened to tie up the business of the whole country by the inauguration of a general and national strike. But it had become quite evident to those who had taken part in the previous strikes that 'the man in the street' had not been far wrong, and the game was not worth the candle. After everything had been said and done the worker was much in the same position as before. If wages had gone up so had expenses. Add to this that he had lost several weeks work, that employment was not as steady as formerly, and that in many cases friendly relations with an employer had been replaced by mutual dislike and suspicion, and it will not be difficult to see why the transport strike petered out so suddenly. It will we think be found to be a practical rule that where a strike has the sympathy of the public, as many strikes have, the strikers gain their main demands, but where public sympathy is lacking, as it is liable to be when the war is directly against the public's living and comforts, its fruits have been apples of Sodom.

A couple of months ago Mr. Keir Hardie, writing in the 'Socialist Review,' while prophesying that the 'next big strike will be, not only na-'tional, but international,' acknowledged that 'it is becoming increasingly 'true that the strike for improvement 'in industrial conditions is not going 'to solve the social problem.' The strike, he said, can be used to supplement, but not to supplant, political action. 'Before the working class can 'be free,' says Mr. Hardie, 'they must 'control the state, and the strike, apart 'from its educational value, does no-'thing to secure control of the state. '. . . Parliament is therefore the cita-'del upon which the forces of democracy must concentrate their attack. 'A general strike against Liberalism 'and Toryism is the need of the hour. 'Every general rise in wages leads to 'a rise in rent. The political strike is 'the only form of strike which is all 'gain and no loss. The strike, espe-'cially on a national scale, is a double-'edged weapon, to be used only oc-'casionally, and then with care, where-'as the vote can be used all the time, 'and is guaranteed to injure only the 'enemy.'

With Mr. Lloyd George's Old Age Pensions, Industrial Insurance and other benefactions to the worker, and with many measures of social reform advocated by the younger Tories, it is not quite clear what Mr. Hardie hopes to gain by a 'strike 'against Liberalism and Toryism' except his programme be indicated by a clause in the same article which speaks of the nationalizing of the mines, the railways and other industrial undertakings. The main thing, however, is that Mr. Hardie and other leaders have at length perceived the fact that ways of violence do not pay, and are counselling the worker to use the constitutional means afforded by the possession of the ballot. It would be consistent on their part to advocate the principle of proportional representation, which is the only way to secure true efficacy of the ballot, especially in matters of reform. As to Mr. Hardie's Socialistic programme we do not think that it, any more than the strike, promises solution of industrial problems. Probably the means employed by Messrs. Cadbury, Mr. Rowntree, Messrs. Lever Brothers and an increasing number of employers will be most truly successful. The employers hold to the principle of 'noblesse oblige,' the workers co-operate with the employers, they both serve the public honestly and well, and so truly exemplify the classic motto of Socialism, 'Each for all, and 'all for each.'

THE 'FREE LUNCH' IN AUSTRALIA.

(London 'Chronicle.')

Melbourne ,where the 'free lunch' has flourished for many years, is the scene of a revolt against that popular institution. The rebels are not the free lunchers but the hotel keepers whom custom compels to provide the gratuitous midday feasts for everybody who buys a 3d. glass of beer. Melbourne restaurants recently raised the price of meals, and the consequence is a ruinous rush to the free counter lunches in the hotels. In London the cautious luncher finds only free biscuits and cheese.

One leading Melbourne publican, who thinks the free lunch should be suppressed by legislative enactment, has given a history of the institution. It started with buscuits and cheese, developed into sardines, sausages and sandwiches, and has now culminated in 'noble joints of beef, pork and mutton.' The public are charged with abusing the system. 'The more they get the more they are willing to take. 'Well to do people regularly get a comfortable free lunch with their glass of beer.

MISSISSIPPI CONVICT FARMS.

(From the Jackson 'Clarion-Ledger.')

Mississippi's prison farms have not only proved the most humane and beneficial way of handling prisoners, but they have proved most profitable. Every year from 4,000 to 5,000 bales of cotton, more corn than enough to supply the demand of the farm, bushels upon top of bushels of sweet potatoes, molasses as good as can be found anywhere on earth, peas, vegetables of all varieties, fruits, melons, in fact everything good to eat, are raised on the State farm, and after paying a profit into the State Treasury of from a quarter to half a million dollars, the tables of the convicts are provided with a better fare than many of the free citizens of the State can boast. Mississippi has tried i several different ways of dealing with her convicts, but she finds that placing them upon farms is the best method of them all, both for the good of the State, and the welfare of the unfortunates who have forfeited their right to be at large.

DR. REID NAMED AS PRINCIPAL

Synod of Alberta Want New Minister of Stanley Street as Head of College.

The following from the Presbyterian 'Bulletine' is rather interesting in view of the fact that Mr. Reid has just settled in Stanley Street, Montreal:

Edmonton, Alta., June 13.—At an informal meeting of the synod of Alberta held during the session of the general assembly, the Rev. Dr. Wm. Reid was unanimously nominated for the principalship of Manitoba College.

Out of compliment to Dr. Reid the dining-room of the Leads Club was crowded to its utmost capacity last evening with representative ministers, missionaries and elders of the synod of Alberta. The object of the gathering was to give Dr. Reid, superintendent of missions for the synod during the past two years and more, and who shortly departs for Montreal to take charge of one of its important churches, a suitable send off.

MODERATOR IS TOASTMASTER.

The moderator of the synod, the Rev. A. C. Bryan, acted as chairman and toastmaster. The first toast was 'Our King,' responded to by the singing of the national anthem, in such a manner as proved beyond all manner of doubt the loyalty of Alberta's Presbyterian synod.

The next toast was 'Our Guest,' which was accompanied with the hearty singing of 'For He's a Jolly Good Fellow,' and Mr. Reid responded with a happy little speech, in which he briefly outlined the work he had tried to do as superintendent of missions, and expressed the great pleasure he had derived from his association with the ministers and missionaries of the synod.

The next toast was 'The Future of Missions in Alberta,' responded to by Mr. Brown, of Red Deer, and the Rev. William Shearer, of Calgary, both of whom spoke in the most optimistic manner of the future of God's Kingdom in this province.

DR. McQUEEN SPEAKS.

Among those present were the Rev. Dr. McQueen, who, in the course of a brilliant address, outlined the history of Presbyterian missions from their beginning down to the present time. The hope was expressed that e'er long Dr. McQueen will put his personal knowledge of the church history in Alberta in such a form as will enable it to be handed down to future generations.

Before the gathering broke up steps were taken toward making a presentation to Mr. Reid, which will give tangible and permanent expression to Alberta's appreciation of his services.

DIRT THEIR DIET.

The practice of eating dirt is confined to no particular part of the globe. Earth eaters are found in various countries, and by some tribes earth is actually deemed a delicacy. In Java, for example, certain native tribes consume little red *earth cakes* resembling in appearance fancy biscuit. These are a readily marketable product in parts of Java.

In certain districts of Germany, Sweden and Italy earth is mixed with flour for bread making. Indians of South America frequnently mix clay with their food, and in China there is eaten a white clay. In western Africa the natives chew a yellow cleaginous clay.

Among other countries where the earth eating habit obtains may be mentioned Assam, Bengal in India and Zanzibar. In the bazaars of Calcutta there is offered for sale a peculiarly thin wafer of edible clay.

Earth eating, as has been evidenced in the case of the Southern States, gives rise to various bodily ailments. It is said that once formed the habit is difficult to shake off.—New York 'Sun.'

A PAGAN FASHION.

(From the 'Ave Maria.')

The fashion of keeping little dogs as objects of luxury is not at all modern. Both Greek and Roman women used to have small pet dogs, over which they made as much fuss as does a ashionable lady of to-day over her poodle. Even men, usually foreigners, were not ashamed to stroll about the Roman streets carrying dogs in their arms. It is said that Julius Caesar, once seeing some men thus occupied, sarcastically inquired of them if the women of their country had no children.

EARLY WALL DECORATIONS.

(London 'Globe.')

Probably the earliest wall paintings are the ancient Egyptians. They employed a distemper containing dissolved gum, and their principal pigments were white chalk a vegetable yellow, ochres, Ethiopian cinnabar, blue powdered glass stained with copper and charcoal black. Their drawing was technically skilful, and, as is the case with the modern decorator, their coloring was purely decorative and their designs fanciful and extravagant.

The walls of Assyrian and Babylonian dwellings were treated in much the same way, and the practice of painting on walls coated with plaster was certainly in vogue in Assyria.

It has been believed also that the Greeks understood true fresco work, apparently on the strength of a phrase occuring in Plutarch, 'to paint on a wet ground.' Vitruvius also speaks of a wet ground and says that colors placed upon a surface so prepared are permanent—which certainly is characteristic of true fresco.

A SINGULAR RESCUE.

('Christian Herald.')

The three-year-old child of Albert Stepp, living two miles from Canton, Tex., fell feet foremost in a thirteen-inch bored well sixty feet deep. By the use of a mirror the child could be seen, and the little fellow was constantly crying and calling to his grandpa to come and get him. The grandparents and parents were wild with excitement and overcome with grief at their inability to afford immediate succor. Forty or fifty men and women were soon gathered all anxious to get a loop over the child to draw it out, but with no avail. A negro boy twelve years old was lowered down, and, getting the child by the sleeve, both were drawn up half way. The sleeve gave way and the child fell back to the bottom. All were horror-stricken for fear the lad would certainly kill the child. Then a rope to the leg of the negro boy and let him down head first. He put the loop of a rope about the child's body and then the two were drawn out separately. The miraculous part of the incident is that the child was only bruised a little and not seriously injured.

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INVESTIGATION BY IMPARTIAL COMMISSION COMPLETELY CLEARS BOARD OF THE BOYS' FARM

Charges of Mismanagement Ill-founded, and Commissioners Were Struck With Cleanliness and Order Reigning.

Investigators Generously Donated a Cheque to Meet the Expenses of the Inquiry---Appeal for Funds to Public and Provincial Government.

The management of the Boys' Farm having been the object of much detraction and a number of exceedingly damaging charges having been reported to the Board as having been privately circulated at the last annual meeting, it became necessary for the Board to insist on an independent investigation. On consultation with a gentleman not a member of the Board, who had reported the things uttered in his hearing, the following gentlemen were asked to act as a commission to investigate and report upon all charges that should be brought against the institution: Messrs. Farquhar Robertson, A. F. C. Ross and A. R. MacMaster, K. C. The first two of these were strangers to the institution; the third was the institution's solicitor, regarded as expedient for the marshalling of the evidence. All three were selected as men so widely known and so largely possessing the confidence of the public that their report would be accepted without question. With singular good-will, these gentlemen, without demur, accepted the onerous task thus imposed upon them, and have fulfilled it with the thoroughness that their names warrant the public in looking for. From the time of their consent to act, the members of the accused Board and the officers of the Farm had no further communication with the members of the commission, except to answer questions as witnesses under oath. The report of the commission as presented to the Board is accompanied by 231 pages of evidence, all of which remains on record. The commission not only held this investigation gratuitously, but presented the institution with a cheque equal to all the expenses incurred.

At a meeting of the Board held on June 25th, 1912, the following resolution was passed:

Moved by Chas. S. J. Phillips,
Seconded by A. A. Ayer, and

RESOLVED: That the warmest thanks of the Board of the Boys' Farm and Training School be conveyed to Messrs. Farquhar Robertson, A. F. C. Ross and A. R. MacMaster, K. C., for their exceeding great kindness in undertaking and thoroughly fulfilling the arduous task of investigating and reporting on all charges brought against the management of the institution and for their crownng generosity, in themselves meeting all the expenses of the enquiry; and further that these obstructive charges having been completely removed, an active appeal be now made to the public for the money necessary to cover the capital cost of the institution; and further be it

RESOLVED: That the Government of the Province be applied to for grants more commensurate with the cost of maintaining and instructing the lads it commits to our care; and further that the report of the commission be offered to the press for publication, and that it be printed in pamphlet form and distributed.

REPORT.

To the President and Directors of The Boys' Farm and Training School':

Sirs:—

The undersigned, at the request of your Board, have held an investigation of your Institution at Shawbridge, and beg to report as follows:—

We followed the following method of investigation:

On the 12th of March, nineteen hundred and twelve, we directed a letter to all the members of the Corporation of the Boys' Home advising them of our appointment and requiring that all complaints and criticisms they might have to offer concerning the affairs of the Boys' Farm and Training School should be submitted in writing to us.

A number of letters of criticism and complaint were received. To those who had complained a letter was directed on the tenth of April, nineteen hundred and twelve advising them that we would sit on the evening of the 17th of April.

On the evening of the day in question we sat for the hearing of evidence with Mr. A. W. G. Macalister, Official Court Stenographer, who took down the questions put to and the answers made by the witnesses.

On that evening seven witnesses were examined.

On the 21st May, we went to Shawbridge, where we examined two witnesses and inspected the Institution and the surrounding buildings.

On the 23rd of May we again sat and heard five witnesses, and on the 28th we concluded the examination of the witnesses.

The object of the Commission in hearing the witnesses was, firstly, to satisfy ourselves as to the seriousness and bona fides of the complaints made concerning and the criticisms directed against the institution, and, secondly, to give as far as possible an opportunity to those who had been attacked, to defend themselves.

The criticisms levelled against the institution may be roughly grouped under three heads.

1st. That the financial affairs of the institution had been mismanaged.

2nd. That money had been unwisely spent in connection with the erection of the barn.

3rd. That the management of, and discipline maintained by the superintendent were inefficient and unsuccessful.

The opinion of the Commissioners on these various criticisms will appear on a further reading of our report.

Considerable criticism has been directed against the management of the finances of the institution and the financial position of it at 31st December, 1911.

Statements of these finances have been, each year since the inception of the institution, presented to the subscribers and appear appended in printed form to the reports which have been published annually. The change in the form in which the later statements appear, is the outcome of an attempt to adjust the different accounts and place the recording of the transactions in a more systematic and satisfactory condition as well as to show the expenditures under their proper departments.

The detail of the increase in the loans and accommodation and the employment of that increase is not shown in the statements for the year 1911. It is important that this should be clearly set forth in the statements submitted to the subscribers at the annual meetings.

The annual statements show only too clearly that the institution is not financially strong enough to carry on the work for which it was planned, and considerable financial aid must be secured at once.

The minutes of the directors' meetings show that this fact has been appreciated, and sub-committees have been formed from time to time with the object of considering this matter. Little progress has been made, however, and there is no doubt that the want of harmony developing at the recent meetings and the contentions and criticisms which have been going on for some time past have nullified to a considerable extent any efforts that may have been put forward to secure financial assistance. If the time and energy which have been expended in these contentions had been more wisely employed, we believe the institution would have been in a much better position to-day both financially and in the eyes of the public, on whom the institution must depend to a very great extent for assistance in carrying on its work.

Statements have been made that the cost of maintenance of the boys during their stay at the school has been excessive, costing from $450.00 to $500.00 per boy per annum. This is not borne out by the books and statements.

The institution was under considerable expense before the boys were admitted. This organization expense, as well as expenditure more or less of a capital nature — including interest (which would not have appeared had the institution been properly financed from the start) as well as certain expenditures upon the farm, the produce of which has been charged to maintenance account, cannot be considered as a correct charge to maintenance account.

We have not made an exhaustive audit of the books and records, but we have taken communication of the printed annual statements and had access to the books of account, and the following figures show the total revenue received from all sources since the commencement of the institute, and the disposition of that revenue, also that the average cost of maintenance of the boys per annum has been $281.00. The allowance received from the Government is $140.00 per boy per annum, and is not sufficient to maintain the boys under the existing conditions. The figures show that the revenue has been swallowed up by expenditures which are not carried forward as assets of the institute. The latter, as shown by the statement of assets and liabilities at December 31st, nineteen hundred and eleven, consisting of property, buildings, rolling stock, etc., are offset by the liabilities of the institution composed of mortgages, loans, outstanding accounts and overdraft.

The cost per boy per annum is worked out by us as follows:

Total income, including value of Farm produce sold or consumed	$48,837.06
Less: Cost of Farm produce	7,985.55
	$40,851.51
Total Loans and Advances at date	57,677.72
Total net receipts	$98,529.23
Total Assets, 31-12-11, as per Balance Sheet	56,843.30
Amount used in operation, etc., including fire loss and extraordinary building repairs, etc.	$41,685.93
Expended as follows:	
Interest and Legal Expenses	$9,163.04
Maintenance and expenses prior to date of receiving boys	5,236.73
Extraordinary Building repairs	2,100.00
	16,499.77
Leaving cost of Maintenance of boys for two years and nine months, of	25,186.16
Add: Farm produce used at Farm	4,189.42
	$29,375.58
On the basis of an average of 38 boys per annum, this would give a cost per per annum, of	$281.10

Or an average $23.42 per boy per month.

In connection with the cost of maintenance of the boys as above set forth, it is interesting to note the cost of maintenance at other institutions of a similar nature. The method of arriving at this cost is similar to the method employed in the above statement.

Lyman Industrial School, Massachusetts, 1910, average boys 358, cost per boy, $296.00.

Chicago Parental School, 87 boys in 1902, cost per boy, $427.83.

Cincinnati House of Refuge, 540 inmates in 1910, average cost per inmate, $172.

George Junior Republic, 155 inmates in 1910, average cost per inmate from $350 to $375.

Children's Village, New York Juvenile Asylum, 520 inmates for the year 1910, average cost $200.

State of New York Agricultural and Industrial School, for the years 1908-1910, average 565 inmates, average cost, $284.

State Industrial School, Rochester, 543 inmates year 1906, cost $294.

Boys' Farm, Shawbridge, average of 38 boys, cost as above, $281 per annum.

The high cost of the Chicago Parental School in 1902 was on account of the school being in its infancy and an estimate was made in its annual report for the future that 200 boys could be maintained at a cost of $267 per annum each.

In regard to the low cost of the inmates at the Cincinnati House of Refuge, it is interesting to note a statement in their annual report 'that after a comparative estimate for seven leading institutions of a similar kind in the United States, all of which institutions have large barns and herds of cows, the highest cost was $300 per annum, per inmate, and an average cost of $205.35 per inmate.'

From these figures, it would appear that the cost of maintenance of the boys at Shawbridge compares remarkably favorably with these other institutions, and the criticism that the cost of maintenance is excessive is not well founded.

A careful revision of the business transacted by the directors according to the minutes of their meetings shows that these meetings were held regularly each month, and frequently oftener, in the year 1910 no less than 23 meetings being held. In addition to these meetings sub-committees were periodically appointed, which, together with individual directors, assisted the board in the management of the institution.

Outside of one or two of the directors who were practically only on the board nominally, these meetings have been exceptionally regularly attended by the directors. Five or six of the directors seldom missing a meeting.

At these meetings reports from the superintendent at the farm and treasurer's statements were regularly submitted and considered and action taken on these reports.

At the commencement of the year 1910 the farm committee which had been supervising the operation of the farm, was discontinued, and a division of work was drawn up and assigned to different departments, under the control of the various directors. A little over a year ago the appointment of a chartered accountant as controller was made to assist in supervising the finances of the institution and to ensure a correct and systematic recording of the same.

Investigating committees were appointed from time to time as occasion called for, and medical supervision and an honorary chaplain were arranged for.

The farm has also been under periodic Government inspection, and there does not appear the slightest evidence that the directors did not invite and welcome every possible assistance in their management, or encourage inspection of the work at the farm at all times.

In regard to the purchases on behalf of the institution, especially in regard to the clothing against which criticism has been specally directed, we believe that from a careful examination of the minutes of the directors' meetings and the evidence obtained by examination, that a very great deal of time and consideration in purchasing as well as reasonable care and attention has been given to this department, and while some of the purchases of clothing did not turn out as well as or as suitable as expected, a personal examination by the commissioners of the clothing at present at the farm showed warm clothing, well cared for, and the weight of the evidence obtained from examination is that outside of possibly one or two individual instances, the boys did not suffer as much from cold and exposure as might be expected under the prevailing climatic conditions, and then probably more from their own fault than anything else.

An inspection of clothing account shows an amount of $3,050.49 charged to this account up to Dec. 31st, 1911, or an average of $80.27 per boy for the period two and three-quarter years; allowing a value of $15 per boy for clothing on hand at Dec. 31st, 1911, would leave $65.27 per boy, or $23.55 per boy per annum.

This would not appear excessive, as we have been furnished with a detail list of requisite articles for a boy, the yearly cost of which amounts to $28.54.

We have not analyzed this account, but note in passing that certain notarial charges, travelling expenses, and other items have been grouped under this heading, which may have had the effect of making it appear unduly large in the annual statements.

A great deal of criticism has been directed against the barn—chiefly because of its alleged excessive cost. The committee in looking into this matter find that the work of preparing plans and specifications for the barn was delegated to an architect. The work was done by day labor. The lumber was purchased at the mills in the vicinity, and other material, such as cement, was bought principally in Montreal.

The labor was paid at the rate of $1.75 per day, and a framer engaged for three weeks at $5 per day, and an overseer at $300 for supervising the work during construction, under instructions from the architect.

Under the circumstances the committee feel that this was perhaps the best method of putting up a barn such as was built. The question of the kind of barn has been criticized, and the committee feel that the barn constructed was the best suited for an institution such as the farm at Shawbridge, where education was part of the system of farming. The foundation and one story were constructed of cement, and judging from the evidence we have (we saw the building only after the fire), a good deal of money was spent on the building. We feel that perhaps shingling the sides of the barn added unnecessary expense to the cost of construction, although doubtless it added to the beauty of the structure. It is estimated that there is about $2,500 worth of material in the foundation and walls of the building still standing, and on which foundation another barn could be built.

It is claimed by some witnesses that the dampness caused by the walls being solid was objectionable. We do not feel that there was anything special to complain of in this case, as it is a common occurrence in any stable built of stone or cement.

We understand the farm at present is operated through the chairman of the Farm Committee, who issues his instructions to the farmer, sending a copy of the same to the superintendent. This, perhaps, is the most practical way under the circumstances, but it would be preferable to have a member of the Farm Committee visit the institution at least once a week during the summer season, particularly.

From what we can make out, Mr. Matthews does not claim to have any special knowledge of farming. His specialty is really in looking after the boys.

While we did not minutely examine all the implements on the farm, we discovered a potato planter and potato digger, which might be dispensed with on a place of this description and a farm of the size of the one at Shawbridge.

The position which the superintendent of the Boys' Farm and Training School is called upon to fill is a most difficult one. A perfect superintendent should be a business administrator, a schoolmaster, a farmer, a gardener and a mechanic. It is needless to state that until the day of human imperfection is over, it is impossible to find a superintendent fulfilling all his requirements. A good deal of criticism has been directed against the superintendent which we may group under the following heads:—

1. Discipline.—The Commission on the whole was extremely well satisfied with the discipline maintained by Mr. Matthews, and heartily approve of his attitude towards the boys. They are, however, of the opinion that the superintendent should, when present in the institution, conduct personally morning and evening prayers, and on these occasions should be dressed with the same care as at any other time of the day. The relations between the late farmer and the superintendent were not what they should have been. This had the result of making matters difficult for both. We would suggest that the position of the superintendent must be understood by all to be that of the head of the institution.

In order to avoid one of the points of friction between the late farmer and the superintendent, and also for the all round development of the lads, we suggest that during the summer months the outside work on the farm and in the garden should be given predominance, while during the winter months similar predominance should be given to work in the school room and shop.

2. Cruelty to the boys.—Without doubt, especially in the early days of the institution, severe corporal punishment has been administered to some of the inmates for serious breaches of discipline, such as absconding from the institution. We find, however, that when punishment was given it was deserved, and was not of undue severity. There has to be something more than moral suasion exercised on young criminals, and we are satisfied that the boys were never at any time cruelly treated. The whole attitude of the boys towards their superintendent and towards the institution negatives such idea.

3. Improper clothing.—We are of the opinion that on the whole the boys have been properly clothed in summer time. Individual instances of torn clothing have no doubt occurred, but no one who has had charge of a number of youngsters, even those of parents in comfortable circumstances, will be astonished at this fact.

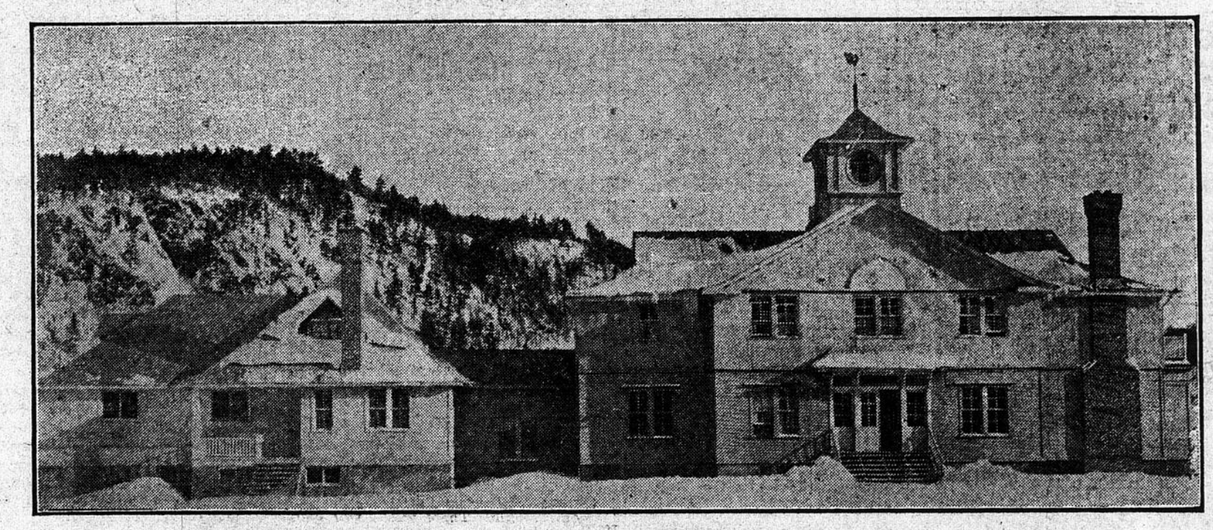
As far as the boys swimming in the river is concerned without bathing suits, we find nothing improper in this practice. On days when the village of Shawbridge has many summer visitors it would perhaps be wise to have set hours for the practice which could be made known in the village. We understand, however, that trunks have been supplied, so that the susceptibilities of certain people in the neighborhood should not be further shocked.

As far as winter clothing is concerned, it is somewhat unfortunate that the money which was spent on long winter overcoats was so expended. The money so spent would have been more wisely employed in more foot coverings. In a new institution such as this, however, experience must be the most efficient teacher. Long heavy ulster coats such as are suitable for boys in town are not altogether suitable for boys working out of doors in the country.

4. Mismanagement and waste.—We are satisfied that the charges of mismanagement and waste are ill-founded. The figures expended on the boys contradict any such charge. On the visit the Commissioners paid to the farm, which was without prior notification to the superintendent, they were much struck with the cleanliness and order reigning everywhere. Mistakes have doubtless been made, but we are satisfied that such as were made were only such as are almost inevitable at the beginning of an institution like the present.

We submit transcript of the evidence taken by Mr. Macalister.

We are,
Yours very truly,
FARQUHAR ROBERTSON,
Chairman.
A. F. C. ROSS,
A. R. McMASTER.



THE MAIN BUILDING AND THE NEW EXTENSION OF THE BOYS' FARM, SHAWBRIDGE.

THE BOYS IN THEIR NEAT UNIFORMS AT THE BOYS' FARM, SHAWBRIDGE.

James M. Aird's Bread Ad.

Don't suffer from interjestion. Try our "Triticumina Bread" or our "Barmalt Bread." If you are Diabetic, we have "Jirea Diabetic Bread." Tel. Main 1025 or 2282.

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Painful, Knotted, Swollen Veins, Milk Leg, Mammitis, Old Sores, Ulcers—is healing, soothing, strengthening and invigorating—allays pain and inflammation promptly. Germicide and antiseptic.
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CHEAP EXCURSIONS TO THE LAKE ST. JOHN DISTRICT

Special thirty day limit return tickets at the low fares of $7.15 first class and $4.80 second class will be on sale from Montreal to Roberval and Hebertville, good going by regular 9.00 a.m. trains leaving Canadian Northern Railway station at Moreau street on Mondays, July 8th and August 5th next. Fares of $8.00 first and $2.00 second class also being in effect from Quebec City, tickets good going by special train leaving at 8.15 a.m. Tuesdays, July 9th and August 6th, 1912. Further particulars on application to City Ticket Office, 230 St. James St.

IN LIGHTER VEIN

HE PAID.

A certain R.A., noted for his economical and sententious habits, found one morning that one of his pupils had broken a pane of glass in his studio window and replaced it temporarily by pasting a sheet of paper over the aperture. When the painter next entered the room he thrust a stick through the makeshift with the remark: 'He that breaks pays.' None of the class, however, took the hint, and the next morning another sheet of paper was pasted across the window. It met with the same fate, and so on the next day, and so on the fourth. On the fifth day, when the artist came into the room, there was the paper as before. Fire flashed from his eyes, and saying emphatically 'He that breaks pays!' he drove his stick through the papers, and through the pane of glass behind it, that had been put in by the students, and then covered with the papers.

'Ma,' remonstrated Bobby, 'when I was at grandma's she let me have two pieces of pie.' 'Well,' she ought not to have done so, Bobby,' said his mother. 'I think two pieces are too much for little boys. The older you grow, Bobby, the more wisdom you will gain,' Bobby, was silent, but only for a moment. His sense of logic was strong, and conflicted with his sense of respect for his parent. At last he said: 'But—but, mother, I thought grandma was a good deal older than you are—isn't she, mother?'

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

The maid was in the backyard hanging out the clothes.

'And that,' said the queen ruefully, 'is the way we lost her. The woman who lives next door looked over the fence and offered her a dollar a week more than we are giving her.'—Cleveland 'Plain Dealer.'

'If you are looking for bargains,' said the broker, 'I can suit you. I can offer you some stock at 15 cents a share.

'You see, madam, they have been slightly damaged by water. These are what they call watered stocks.'

The explanation was satisfactory. — Washington 'Herald.'

'Look here, waiter,' remonstrated Billings, 'I've just found this suspender button in my soup.'

'Oh, thank you, sir,' and the waiter hurried forward beaming, 'I couldn't imagine what had become of it!'

MACARONI FOR CAMPERS.

Hot Rolls for Breakfast and Sustaining Food for Tramping.

(From the 'Bakers' Weekly.')

Good fresh bread is made from macaroni by Italian forest and mountain tourists. This substance is ground wheat reduced to a paste, then dried, so it can be used in camp for making a splendid soup or dish, or for bread.

Soaked for an hour or less in warm water, it resolves into paste, which is more or less firm according to the water added; the leaven is a bit of the 'sour' left over expressly for a couple of days, if no compressed yeast is available. Baking powder is rejected, because of its disagreeable 'dry' taste.

This macaroni dough is usually prepared over night and hung in a warm place in a seamless rawhide thin split leather bag to 'rise.' Hot rolls with the coffee in the morning are a certainty. What camper will say nay to hot rolls on a chilly morning?

The macaroni sticks are often useful about camp as you can extemporize one as a blowpipe for rousing a sluggard fire, or if having no cup handy, for imbibing water from a stream when thirsty, which is far better than the undignified going down on all fours, with its back racking strain.

To-day's Lacrosse Fixtures--Heavy Fines Meted Out

BASEBALL

Owing to Rain the Royals Had an Idle Day Yesterday at Rochester—Pitcher Akers Has Been Returned to the Washington Club.

THE MONTREAL CLUB WILL RECEIVE $2,000 IN RETURN FOR AKERS.

Buffalo Was Trimmed by Toronto Yesterday by a Score of 4 to 3—Fullenweider Struck Out Eight Leafs, But Was Wild, Passing Six Men.

Buffalo, July 5.—Buffalo dropped another to Toronto to-day, the score being 4 to 3. Excellent pitching marked the contest. Fullenweider struck out eight Leafs, but he was wild, passing six men. In the field he was poorly supported. Score:

Buffalo.

	AB.	R.	H.	PO.	A.	E.
Schirm, l.f.	4	0	1	1	0	0
Truesdale, 2b.	4	0	0	1	2	1
McCabe, r.f.	4	0	1	2	1	0
Murray, c.f.	4	1	1	4	0	0
Bues, 3b.	3	1	1	2	0	1
Jones, 1b.	4	0	2	5	0	0
Stock, s.s.	4	0	0	4	3	2
Mitchell, c.	4	0	1	8	3	2
Fullenweider, p.	3	1	0	0	0	0
Totals	33	3	7	27	9	4

Toronto.

	AB.	R.	H.	PO.	A.	E.
Meyer, r.f.	5	1	1	3	0	0
O'Hara, l.f.	4	1	1	1	0	0
Shaw, c.f.	5	0	1	2	0	0
Jordan, 1b.	1	0	1	8	1	0
Bradley, 3b.	3	0	0	1	1	0
McConnell, 2b.	3	1	0	3	6	0
Holly, s.s.	2	1	1	0	0	0
Fitzpatrick, s.s.	2	0	0	3	0	0
Graham c.	3	0	1	4	0	0
Lush p.	4	0	0	2	4	0
Totals	32	4	6	27	12	0

Score by innings:—
Buffalo.. .. ..000210000—3
Toronto.. .. ..000200101—4

Summary—Bases on balls off Fullenweider, 6; off Lush, 1. Struck out by Fullenweider, 8; by Lush, 2. Three base hit, Bues. Two base hits, Graham, Shaw. Sacrifice hit, Bradley. First base on errors, Toronto, 4. Stolen bases, O'Hara, Meyer (2). Left on bases, Buffalo, 4; Toronto, 8. Double play, Bradley to McConnell. Umpires—Mullin and Guthrie. Time, 2.15.

Orioles Trim the Indians

Newark, N.J., July 5.—Baltimore easily trimmed Joe. McGinnity's Indians in Newark to-day. The score was 9 to 3. Score:—

	R.	H.	E.
Newark.. .. ..000200010—3	6	2	
Baltimore.. .. .. .. .301020111—9	15	1	

Batteries — Schardt, McGinnity, Gaskell and Higgins; Walker and Bergen.

Deadlock in Eighth.

Jersey City, N.J., July 5.—With the game between Jersey City and Providence deadlocked in the beginning of the eighth, the Grays cut loose and made enough tallies to clean up the victory. Score:

	R.	H.	E.
Providence.. .. ..001100030—5	10	0	
Jersey City.. .. ..000110011—4	11	1	

Batteries — Dygert, Bailey, Lafitte and Schmidt; Doescher and Wells.

International Standing.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Rochester	43	29	.597
Baltimore	40	31	.563
Jersey City	38	37	.507
Toronto	37	36	.507
Newark	36	36	.500
Providence	34	37	.479
Buffalo	29	38	.433
Montreal	29	42	.408

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

A Sixteen-Inning Contest.

Washington, July 6.—Washington defeated New York yesterday in a sixteen inning contest, 6 to 5. Johnson and Warhop hooked up in a pitchers' battle, after Fisher and Engel had been pulled from the box, and pitched desperately until the final round. Then Warhop weakened, and the winning run was batted home by Morgan after two were out. Daniels had hard luck to-day. Both Engel and Johnson knocked him down with swift inshoots, but he remained in the game to the finish. Score:—

	R.	H.	E.
New York—			
2 0 0 3 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—5	6	1	
Washington—			
0 2 0 0 0 3 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—6	14	5	

Batteries—Fisher, Warhop and Sweeney; Engel, Johnson and Williams, Ainsmith.

Works Was Easy.

Chicago, July 6.—Chicago hit Works freely yesterday and won from Detroit, 7 to 3. Harry Lord, third baseman for Chicago, was overcome by heat and retired in the third in favor of Zeider, whose suspension Manager Callahan lifted yesterday. Score:—

	R.	H.	E.
Chicago.....1 0 4 0 2 0 0 0 x—7	12	5	
Detroit.....0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 1—3	8	1	

Batteries—Walsh and Kuhn; Works and Stanage, Onslow.

Split Even.

Philadelphia, July 6.—Philadelphia and Boston split even in a doubleheader here yesterday afternoon. Philadelphia won the first game, 3 to 2, E. Collins scoring the deciding run on his double, and McInnis' single. Boston landed the second contest, 5 to 3, through Morgan's wildness in the last two innings. Scores:—

	R.	H.	E.
Boston.....1 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0—2	4	1	
Philadelphia...0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—3	6	1	

Batteries—O'Brien and Carrigan; Houck, Coombs and Egan.

Second game—

	R.	H.	E.
Boston.....0 0 0 2 1 0 0 1 1—5	8	1	
Philadelphia...1 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 0—3	8	3	

Batteries—R. Collins and Carrigan; Morgan, Pennock and Lapp.

American League Standing.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Boston	50	24	.676
Washington	45	31	.592
Philadelphia	41	29	.586
Chicago	41	30	.577
Cleveland	35	35	.500
Detroit	36	38	.486
New York	19	49	.279
St. Louis	19	49	.279

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Comes Back Strong.

New York, July 6.—Mathewson, who was knocked out of the box by Brooklyn yesterday, came back strong yesterday, defeating the Brooklyns by a score of 6 to 1. New York drove Barger off the slab in less than one inning. Kent, who relieved him, pitched a strong game.

	R.	H.	E.
Brooklyn .. ..0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0—1	6	1	
New York .. 3 2 0 0 0 0 0 1 x—6	9	1	

Batteries—Barger, Kent and Miller; Mathewson and Myers.

Steady Pitching and Timely Hitting

St. Louis, Mo., July 6.—Lavender's steady pitching, together with timely hitting by his team mates, gave Chicago yesterday afternoon's game with St. Louis, 4 to 0.

	R.	H.	E.
Chicago .. .. 0 0 2 0 2 0 0 0 0—4	7	0	
St. Louis .. 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0	5	1	

Batteries—Lavender and Archer; Harmon, Bresnahan and Bliss.

Rixey Held Boston Scoreless.

Boston, July 6.—Rixey, Philadelphia's elongated recruit pitcher from the University of Virginia, held Boston without score yesterday while his team mates were piling up ten runs. Only two Boston men reached second base. Cravath's batting was a feature. Pitcher Hub Perduc settled his differences with the local management yesterday.

	R.	H.	E.
Boston .. .. 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0	7	1	
Philadelphia 0 1 5 0 2 0 3 0 1—10	15	1	

Batteries—Tyler, White and Rariden; Rixey and Killifer.

Defeat Cincinnati Easily.

Pittsburg, July 6.—Pittsburg had little trouble winning from Cincinnati yesterday.

	R.	H.	E.
Pittsburg .. 0 3 0 2 0 0 1 1 x—7	14	0	
Cincinnati .. 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 2—4	8	2	

Batteries—O'Toole and Simon; Humphries and McLean.

National League Standing.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
New York	55	13	.809
Chicago	39	26	.600
Pittsburg	40	27	.597
Cincinnati	36	35	.507
Philadelphia	29	35	.453
Brooklyn	27	41	.397
St. Louis	27	46	.370
Boston	21	51	.292

CANADIAN LEAGUE.

Masterly Pitching by Renfer.

Ottawa, July 5.—Ottawa, through the masterly pitching of their new recruit, Renfer, won the first game from St. Thomas by 2 to 0. Though St. Thomas got one more hit than Ottawa, with men on bases they could not touch Renfer. Both team played errorless ball. Score:

	R.	H.	E.
St. Thomas.. .. .. .00000000—0	5	0	
Ottawa.. .. .. .. .10000100x—2	4	0	

Howick and Kiefel; Renfer and Rowe.

Brantford Trims London.

London, Ont., July 5.—London put up a wierd exhibition of baseball to-day and lost to Brantford by 11 to 4.

MR. CRAIG CAMPBELL,
One of the delegates who left last night for the Winnipeg meeting.

Fitzpatrick, secured from St. Thomas, relieved Reitzman in the third and was batted hard. London to-day released Infielder O'Connor and he has gone to Peterborough. Score:

	R.	H.	E.
Brantford.. .. .. .03005201—	11	14	2
London.. .. .. .. .200011000—	4	7	5

Donovan and Lamond; Reitzman, Fitzpatrick and Speer.

Champions Lose.

Berlin, Ont., July 5.—The champions were shut out to-day by Peterborough, 4 to 0. The tailenders made the game safe in the first inning. Nasher's spectacular work at third was the feature of the game. Score:

	R.	H.	E.
Berlin.. .. ..000000000—0	6	1	
Peterborough.. .. .300001000—4	6	1	

Hadley and Boyle; Osborne and Trout.

Hamilton-Guelph game postponed; rain.

SCOTTISH MARKSMAN'S FINE SHOOTING.

At the annual prize meeting of the National Rifle Club of Scotland, held at Irvine on Monday, what is stated to be a world's 'record' for shooting at 900, 1,000 and 1,100 yards, respectively, was created by Armorer-sergeant J. E. Martin, Highland Light Infantry, Glasgow. His remarkable aggregate of 222 out of a possible 225 was compiled in the Colonel Brock competition for the best aggregate of 90 shots over two days.

At 900 yards Martin scored 74, including nine central bulls, and dropped a point with his 13th shot, but at 1,000 yards he scored 15 bulls, including three centrals. At the 1,100 yards he sighted with two misses and a bull, and dropping points at the 6th and 13th shots finished the last distance with 73, this giving him an aggregate of 222.

LACHINE FOOTBALL CLUB, LEADERS OF THE 2ND. DIVISION.
Reading from left to right top row :—S. Cooke, C. Wilson, Captain N. Wilson, President W. Gordon. Centre row :—W. Cuin, R. Flanagan, H. Allchurch. Bottom row.:—F. Stafford, H. Birch, I. Fitton, C. Street, G. Merry.

MOTOR CYCLE RACES WILL BE FEATURE OF AUTO MEET

In addition to the auto car races, arrangements have been made with many famous motor cyclists, in both Canada and the United States, to ride a series of races of various distances at the Delorimier Park meet, opening a week from to-day. Many of the cyclists taking part in the races at Toronto to-day, have sent in their entries, and more are coming. Local riders will also participate in the contests for the prizes. These races interspersed with the auto speed contests on the daily programme, will add variety and interest to the meet.

On Thursday Louis Disbrow lowered the mile record at the meet at Old Orchard Beach, Maine, by nearly four seconds. While at the Montreal meet he will try and lower the world's half mile track record, and there seems every possibility of he or some of the intrepid drivers with him doing this.

The automobile races have already taken a great hold on the local enthusiasts, and several dealers have come forward desirous of entering their own speed cars and drivers. Where it can be shown the pilots are qualified to take part in such fast events as will be staged, their entries will be allowed.

With local drivers and cars taking part the speed contests will have added interest to Montrealers. Mr. Robert is one, who it is understood is very anxious to have a dare-devil driver in his employ, compete in one of his own speed cars against the men who have hung up track records all over America. The Barlatier Jack Rabbit will probably be seen on the track also, together with a Ford racer and a car from Gadbois & Company. It is the intention of these dealers to show the efficiency of their cars for ordinary use, as no car constructed of poor materials can stand the pace set by Louis Disbrow, Joe Nikrent and other of the pilots who are coming next week.

TO-DAY'S SPORTS

BASEBALL.
Montreal at Rochester.

LACROSSE.
Capital at Montreal.
Shamrock at Cornwall.
Irish-Canadians at Tecumseh.
Toronto at Nationals.
St. Thomas Aquinas vs. St. Patricks (Intermediate).

TENNIS.
Mount Royal at Country Club (Senior).
M. A. A. A. at C. P. R. Angus A. A. (Intermed.).
Y. M. C. A. at Noanett (Intermediate.)

GOLF.
Qualifying round, Mrs. Cavanagh's Cup, Beaconsfield Club.
Monthly Handicaps at Outremont Club.
Second Round Simard Cup at Country Club.

AQUATICS.
Point Claire Regatta.
G. T. B. C. picnic at La Tortue.
Class 'B.' races for Commodore's Cup at Royal St. Lawrence Yacht Club.

SOCCER.
Grand Trunk vs. Royal Rov.
C.P.R. vs. alleyfield.
Fairmount vs. Sons of England.
Sons of Scotland vs. Locos.
Cote St. Paul vs. Grand Trunk Jrs.

HOWARD, THE CANADIAN SPRINTER IS PROTESTED.

Stockholm, July 5.—The first of a number of expected Olympic games protests was filed to-day, when Sweden protested to the committee against permitting Howard, the negro member of the Canadian team, from contesting.

Howard, who is one of the swiftest start in the 200 metres run. He was greatly feared by the American team. The Canadian Association heard of the protests against Howard a couple of weeks ago, but reinstated their star runner. The action of Sweden to-day indicates tis beelief that Howard's reinstatement was not proper. The Olympic games will formally open tomorrow, with Javelin throwing contests, in which five nations will compete.

MR. FRED. BARTER,
Hon. President P.Q.F.A. One of the delegates to the Soccer Convention in Winnipeg.

STOCKHOLM SETS A STANDARD.

Stockholm, July 5.—Stockholm has set a standard for Olympic arrangements and hospitality which future Olympiads hardly will be able to surpass, not only in the stadium appointments, which are the most luxurious of foreign sprinters, was scheduled to for athletes ever known in Europe, but in the facilities provided for the press and visitors within the stadium city. Immediately the football games were finished yesterday, wordmen began to prepare the great field for the other sports; apparatus for gymnastic displays, pole vaulting, jumping trenches and wrestling platforms being prepared.

The ceremonies of opening the athletic section of the games will be held to-morrow. After the march past the King, participated in by the athletes of all nations, Crown Prince Gustave Adolphe, the honorary president of the Swedish Olympic Committee, will deliver an address. The court chaplain, Clemens Ahfeldt, will then read the sermon, after which the hymn, 'A Mighty Fortress is Our God,' will be sung by the entire assemblage.

The weather to-day is again hot and favorable to the athletes training for their particular events.

SWEDEN GAIN GOLD MEDAL.

Stockholm, July 6. — Sweden won first prize, the gold Olympic medal, in the team competition for miniature rifle shooting, with an aggregate score of 925. Great Britain's team was second with a score of 917, and the United States obtained third honors with 881.

A SOUTH AFRICAN VICTORY.

Stockholm, July 6.—In the final of the out-of-door lawn tennis men's singles, Winslow, of South Africa, beat H. A. Hitson, also of South Africa, by three sets to one. The score was 7—5, 4—6, 10—8, and 8—6.

Stockholm, July 6. — The stadium track was closed yesterday to athletes so that it could be prepared for the opening day of the athletics to-day. The path, which is quite new, has been considerably loosened by the practice on it. Some of the Canadians were on the sports ground at Ostermalms, where Gillies threw the hammer 174 feet, and Goulding was walking faster than ever.

MR. ALBERT FREEDMAN,
Member of the governing body of the P.Q.F.A.

SAY REPORT IS APPALLING

London, July 6.—Sir Roger Casement, who was sent by Sir Edward Grey to Peru to investigate on the spot grave scandals connected with the cultivation of rubber in the interior of the country, has presented his report.

The 'Daily Chronicle' is informed that the document is of an appalling character, and that the publication of the story of human suffering and sorrow is certain to create an immense sensation.

PATENT REPORT.

The following patents have recently been issued through the agency of Fetherstonhaugh && Son, Patent Solicitors and Experts, 33 Liverpool and London and Globe Building, Montreal, also Ottawa, Toronto, Quebec, Winnipeg and Washington, D.C.:—Jos. Fieldbloom and P. Kushlen, cooling attachment for sewing machines, Canada patent No. 141,463; Silas Gibson, boat propulsion, Canada patent No. 141,483; Wm. Beilstein, convertible sleighs, Canada patent No. 141,468; — Houle, washing machine, Canada patent No. 141,445; — Guimond, spraying nozzle,Canada patent No. 141,486; Sam. Hy. Mendelsohn, fans, Canada patent No. 141,507; Oswald Woodall, neckband measuring device, Canada patent No. 141,283; Victor E. Beaupre, furnace, Canada patent No. 10,997; Peter Lord, gearing, United States patent No. 1,030,738; Marcus Auerbach, indicating lock, British patent No. 16,762; Wm. Kennedy, pipedamper, Russian patent No. 21,148; John Brown, oven shelf, Belgium patent No. 243,079.

CAPITALS VS. MONTREALS TORONTOS VS. NATIONALS

Keen Interest Manifested in To-day's Championship Lacrosse Matches on the Local Fields.

HEAVY FINES METED OUT IN THE BIG FOUR LEAGUE—IRISH-CANADIANS OFF TO TORONTO, WHILE SHAMROCKS RUN EXCURSION TO CORNWALL.

Two important local lacrosse matches are scheduled for this afternoon, and the Montreal teams are in tip-top shape for the strenuous struggles they are sure to be. The M. A. A. A. boys meet the Capitals on the Westmount grounds for the third time this season, and it promises to be a battle royal between these two teams. Both aggregations have been strengthened considerably since the opening of the season, and it is now an open question which of them will be Cornwall's chief contender for first place in the league standing. The Nationals take on the redoubtable Torontos at the East End grounds this afternoon, and the game of the season is looked for between these rivals for leadership in the D. L. A. The Irish-Canadians have gone to Toronto to play Tecumsehs, while the Shamrocks leave at 1.15 for Cornwall, where they meet the N. L. U. leaders.

The N. L. U. race is now beginning to show signs of becoming interesting. At first it looked as if the Cornwall twelve were to make a run-away race of it with the Capitals occupying the usual position in the cellar. The Factory Town have won six games and lost but one, but they still have to visit the Shamrocks twice at Montreal, and they also have a couple of games away with Montreal. They should lose at least a couple of these four games. Then they have another game in Ottawa, and they may also lose that one. The Caps still have eleven games to play, two in Cornwall. Having taken the measure of the Shamrocks at Mile End, the Senators think that they can do it again, and this afternoon will tell the tale of what they can do with Montreal on the M. A. A. A. field. The Shamrocks, however, are liable to spring an unexpected victory at any moment, and spoil all the 'dope' of the 'dopesters.'

The Capital franchise is now the property of Alex. Bannerman, the real estate man having purchased the entire block of stock from Mr. Sam Bilsky. Sam Bilsky will thus sever his connection with the garnet and grey after a stormy experience of lacrosse financing. The locals are in good shape at present, but they need a few big gates to finish on the right side financially. By beating Montreal to-day they figure that they will be in line to get a good gate on the following Saturday with the Shamrocks, and they are now out to down the Winged-Wheel aggregation.

Ottawa, July 6.—Though the Capitals have been putting up great lacrosse in their past few games, they are still endeavoring to strengthen their attack. The defence is now one of the finest in the game, not barring anything in the Big Four, and Vice-President Bannerman is anxious to bolster up his team on the home end. In the last few games the Capitals have been successful, but the wins have been due to the work of the defence, as the home has scored comparatively few goals, notwithstanding the brilliont fielding of Harry Murton. Alex. Bannerman endeavored to close with Johnny Powers, but the former inside home star retired from the game two years ago. The Capitals are bringing every pressure to bear, and hope to have Powers in uniform for this afternoon's match against the Montreal team at Westmount. Powers would make an awful difference on the Capital attack, as he is fast and willing to take all kinds of chances.

Toronto, July 6.— Heavy fines are being handed out in the Big Four games, and the D. L. A. treasury has been enriched considerably as the result of the games of last Saturday and Monday. Guy Smith and Gauthier drew major fouls, the punishment is a fine of $25; Yeaman was fined $15 in the two games. Other fines imposed were as follows: Querrie ,$10; Graydon, $5; D. Smith, $5; F. Scott, $10; Stagg, $5; Brennan, $5; Kane, $10; Warwick, $10; Fitzgerald $5; W. Fitzgerald, $5; Cattarinich $10.

LABOUCHERE EDITED.

Famous Writer Had No Sentiment About Production.

It was a matter of absolute indifference to Labouchere what became of anything he wrote after he had written it. When he had corrected the proof, or, if he was away from England, when he sent his copy to the post, he took no further interest in it whatever.

Before I had discovered this trait in his character I used to write and apologize for cutting, perhaps six columns down to two, or sometimes offer an excuse for not using any of it at all. At last he wrote to me: 'You need not sentimentalize about my stuff. I send it to you to do what you like with.'

But one felt a lingering compunction long afterward about consigning the fruits of so much labor to the waste-paper basket, and, after all, Labouchere was the proprietor of the paper. Once or twice, therefore, I have excused myself for 'not sentimentalizing' about some article that he had sent.

One such occasion he writes: 'Dear —: I am the only person, I believe, on the 'Press' who does not care in the least whether his lucubrations do or do not appear in print. It has always appeared to me that the making of an art (article) requires two persons, one to write it, the other to cut it down—and generally to cut out what the first man most admires.'—London "Truth."

EMBLEMS USED IN ART.

During the golden age of art in the sixteenth century paintings were to the people very much what books are to us to-day. These people could not read nor write, but they could understand pictures. So the pictures performed a great work in teaching and inspiring the mass of the people. As the church was the greatest patron of art, many of the world's famous pictures related to sacred subjects. * * * Among the interesting emblems that are used by the old masters a few are given below:—

The Nimbus and Aureole are used to indicate some holy being. This is usually circular, but if made square it shows that the person represented was then living.

The Lamb is the peculiar symbol of our Saviour; but it is also given to John the Baptist to typify sacrifice, and to St. Agnes as an emblem of meekness and modesty.

The Serpent is an emblem of sin.

The Peacock is an emblem of immortality; in mythological pictures it accompanies Juno.

The Dove is an emblem of the Holy Ghost; also of simplicity and purity.

The Sword signifies martyrdom. Arrows are given to St. Sebastian, and to others who died by them.

Among plants and fruits the Palm is the symbol of victory, the Olive of peace, the Lily of purity, the Apple of the fall from Paradise, the Pomegranate of happy immortality.—From Charles L. Barstow's 'Famous Pictures' in 'St. Nicholas.'

CLOTHES OF YESTERYEAR.

It is specially remarkable how little there is in present-day eccentricities of fashion that is new. It is true that the straight fringe of cancan, the hideous invention of some twenty years ago, was as yet unknown, but women were hiding their heads under transformations and crowning these with particularly ugly turbans, quite unlike the small and graceful things that are worn to-day. The pork-pie hat marked the one extreme of fashion, the other was caricatured in the suggestion that mother's seaside hat might serve as a parasol or canopy for all her offspring. In the year of the first Great Exhibition, as in this present year, the novelty for men was an adaptation of the Bavarian hat, with a feather trimming. Another notion of last season—this time a feminine one—the introduction of the capuchon or hood—came in some forty years ago when it was hinted that ladies might find an excellent use for the hoods by carrying their babies in them like the little Indian papooses. It was complained that hats were so large and queerly shaped that women could no kiss, that skirts were so tight that they could not seat themselves, and removing a jersey was depicted as being an operation of something of the same nature as skinning an eel. Scoats were worn with poke bonnets just as they might be by any traveller to-day, and fringe scarves were what might be termed the grace note of the costume. The fantasy of the moment, the ear-ring, had its vogue also some decades past, and was as freakish a thing as it is now. A tendency that broke out periodically, just as it does nowadays, was that of imitating men in our attire. In the seventies a girl could boast that her brother had put her on the 'free list' of his wardrobe, and that she was now sporting his fancy waistcoat, while one of the most famous of the 'Punch' cartoons represents the 'Dean's young ladies,' three of them, wearing ulsters and pot hats in church, while the unhappy-looking verger remarks that 'One can't tell the ladies from the gents nowadays.'—The Glasgow 'News.'

ANGAY SPARROW KILLS MAN.

(Wheeling 'News.')

From Huron, Randolph county comes news of one of the most peculiar deaths ever chronicled. Jacob Doll, a prosperous farmer, who owned and operated a farm of 117 acres near that place, was the victim, and two fighting English sparrows were the unusual cause of his death.

Mr. Doll was sitting asleep, in a large old-fashioned hickory rocking chair on the front porch of his house with his head tilted back. Suddenly the sparrows, which had been fighting in mid-air, swooped violently across the porch and either a beak or talon of one caught in the flesh of the sleeping man's neck, tearing a large, jagged wound and cutting the jugular vein.

By the time Mrs. Doll came to the porch from the kitchen her husband lay unconscious on the floor. Efforts to check the flow of blood were futile and Mr. Doll expired before the physician arrived.

SUFFERED AGONY FROM DYSPEPSIA

"Fruit-a-tives" Makes Wonderful Cure

N. C. STIRLING, ESQ.

Glencoe, Ont., Aug. 15th, 1911.

"So much has been said and written about 'Fruit-a-tives' that it might seem unnecessary for me to add my experience.

"But 'Fruit-a-tives' were so beneficial to me when I suffered with distressing Dyspepsia, that I feel called upon to inform you of the remarkable and satisfactory results I have had from using them.

"Dyspepsia and Indigestion as everyone knows, can give you more uncomforable hours and days than most common complaints.

"I am glad to be able to say to you that although in the past I suffered excruciating agony with Dyspepsia I am now in perfect health.

"'Fruit-a-tives' accomplished the desired result, and I have to thank them for my very favorable and satisfactory state of health."

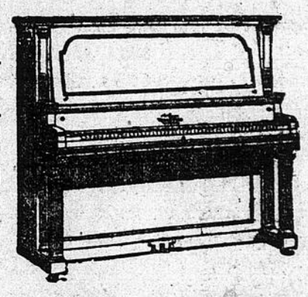
N. C. STIRLING.

Why don't you try "Fruit-a-tives"? 50c a box, 6 for $2.50, trial size, 25c. At all dealers or sent on receipt of price by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

$10.00 cash, and balance paid monthly will enable you to buy a fine piano from one of the best houses in the trade.

Think of how happy you can make some one dear to you.

Consider value and do not buy before you know that you are getting the worth of your money.



Give us a chance to explain to you how and why we can sell our pianos cheaper than other houses.

WE HAVE A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF AUTOMATIC PIANOS FROM THE BEST MAKERS.
WE EXCHANGE OLD PIANOS.

REMEMBER that we have a varied and splendid stock of Pianos — the best makes; that our aim is to please our patrons and have their good will.

If you intend buying a Piano, either now or later, give us a call. We are open in the evening, and buyer or not you are welcome.

Quevillon & Landry

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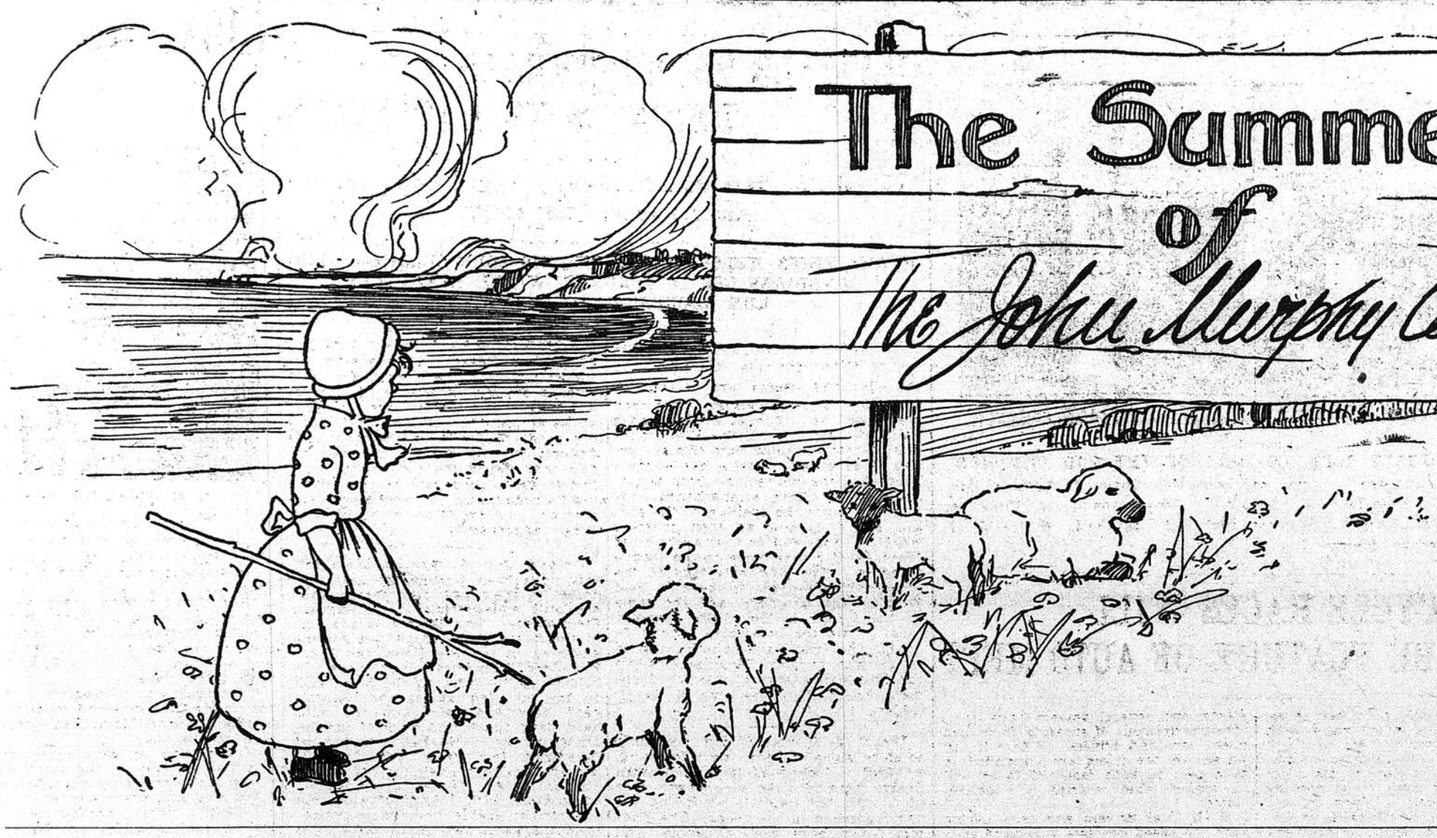


Make careful note of the Needs of your Wardrobe and Purchase them in "MURPHY'S" MID-SUMMER SALE.

Mid-Summer Waist Offering for Monday

New Sailor Blouses of striped White Dimity, with sailor collar, cuffs and tie of Navy Silk. All sizes.
Regular $2.00, for.. .. .. .

ALISON'S MARRIAGE

OR

The Keepers at Home

By David Lyall

Copyright by David Lyall.

(Messrs. Hodder & Stoughton, London.)

SYNOPSIS OF PRECEDING CHAPTERS.

Alison Fleming, a comely woman of thirty-eight, whose mother died when she was a child, has spent her life keeping house for her father, and mothering her younger brothers and sisters at Rochallan Manse, Scotland. She is much disturbed when her brother, Patrick, who succeeded his father as rector, and whose housekeeper she is, tells her that he is about to marry a young girl, Enid Brooke. This means that Alison must find another home for herself, and although she is far from wishing her brother to remain a bachelor she is disturbed in mind. However, after talking the matter over with an old friend, Alison decides to visit her brother, a doctor in the manufacturing town of Birtley. Here she meets Mr. Crewe, the powerful magnate of Birtley. This financier, a man on the shady side of fifty, is a widower with four children. He is unusually attracted by Alison's appearance, and when she returns to Rochallan he comes and asks her to become his wife, and she, though professing no affection for him, accepts. He and Alison are quietly married. The Crewes give their stepmother a joyous welcome, and Alison finds them and her household duties most congenial. She sets herself to bring about happier relations between Mr. Crewe and his children, who all fear their father, and particularly Stephen, who is a cripple. Mr. Crewe cannot help admiring Alison's courage in tackling him, and he astonishes Stephen by paying him a visit in his rooms. He then consults a doctor about sending Stephen to Vienna for treatment. Alison next tackles Mr. Crewe about a generous settlement of his labor troubles, but is harshly silenced. The Rev. Patrick Fleming, who is now married to the accomplished, but inexperienced Enid, finds himself confronted with domestic troubles, and his trusty old servant gives notice to leave the manse. He writes Alison to come and straighten out matters. She and Mr. Crewe accept the invitation, and are cordially welcomed by the members at the manse. Here Alison meets the lover of her youth, Archie Mackerrow, who is still a bachelor. Mr. Crewe's jealousy is terribly aroused, and he threatens to return to Birtley. Alison's sister, Tibbie, accidentally meets Archie Mackerrow in a London hotel on her return from the Continent. Tibbie remains in the city a day or two and bids 'good-bye' to Mackerrow, who leaves for India, then takes the tain to Birtley. She finds that everything is wrong at 'Old Hall.' Mr. Crewe, who is drinking heavily, has never treatedAlison kindly since he saw her in company with Mackerrow, and the family are also affected by the great labor strike. A desperate crowd of disbanded workmen surround 'Old Hall' and watch it burn down. Alison is horrified at the ruin worked on the place. Mr. Crewe is found near the lake with his head seriously wounded.

CHAPTER XXVII.—Continued.

One nurse for night duty was still retained, Alison herself attending to his needs in the daytime. As she entered the room, the nurse, bidding her a pleasant good morning, immediately glided from the room. She was one of the best of her kind, she needed no hint or warning when to disappear, and had established the friendliest and most grateful relations with the whole household, Alison smiled as she approached the bed where her husband was propped among his pillows waiting for his breakfast.

A change, a very great change, had come over the outward appearance of Mr. Crewe, and none who had only known him in his ruder health would have recognized him now. Perhaps those who had known him in his young manhood might have done, for all the gross flesh had disappeared, and his features were now touched with something of the nobility of an earlier time. His sunken eyes had a kindly, even a pathetic, expression in them, which never failed to touch his wife's heart.

Her devotion to him during the past three months had been transcendent and commented on by all who witnessed it. Often it moved Tibbie to tears. Tibbie came and went between Rochallan and London, very much a woman of affairs, and apparently the prey of an odd restlessness which nothing seemed to dissipate. But the furnished house occupied by Alison and her husband was her ostensible home.

'You have had a good night, nurse says,' said Alison, as she bent over him and kissed his brow.

'Yes, so so; I didn't sleep, but at least she didn't know it,' he answered with a smile. 'How are you?'

'Oh, fit, very fit.'

'You look it.'

There might have been some slight envy, at least Alison imagined it, in the gaze which enveloped her strong fine personality, and noted the health flush in her cheeks, the clear light in her beautiful and earnest eyes.

'I am fit, because I have good nights now, Edmund, being relieved of my immediate anxiety about you. You really are very much better since we came here, only you will not confess it. Nobody will ever convince me that men don't love being made a fuss of much more than women.'

He smiled again and looked at the letters she held in her hand.

'Who writes?'

'Both Anne and Stephen, and they are starting to-morrow, but I feel that we are frauds, dear. I am certain that when they see you they will think with me that they need not have come till Christmas.'

'Read what they say,' he said quietly; and Alison sat down on the side of the bed, and read out the letters, which had been written with such cordial sympathy and readiness in the Italian city where Stephen was very happily pursuing his art and Anne her music, each company for the other.

'They start to-morrow, that was yesterday of course,' said Mr. Crewe musingly. 'If they come right through, when will they be here?'

'Saturday morning, if they travel all night from London, but I think that is not really necessary, Edmund. If they get here Saturday night it will be ample time.'

'Perhaps so, and Madge?'

'Well, dear, to be quite frank, I've said nothing to Madge. It's the very middle of term, and she is very much engrossed.'

'Write this morning and tell her to come for the week-end, that will probably do.'

Alison regarded him with a puzzled air. Her eye, now fairly practised in the study of his looks, neither deceived nor alarmed her. She believed that he was steadily recovering, and the doctors and surgeons from Glasgow who, at the bidding of the old family practitioner in Seadoon, had come to give their verdict, had not been at all alarmist, but on the whole reassuring. There was no reason, they had said, why Mr. Crewe should not be restored to comparative health. If there had been a slight emphasis laid on the adjective, perhaps Alison had not noticed it. With such care as he was receiving and total abstention from business cares, as well as from other things which had been detrimental to his health formerly, he might live for years. Alison as gladly accepted that verdict, and in her own mind had eliminated the element of doubt from it. He would live for years; years that were going to be ripe and glorious and full of fine achievement. He had greatly changed, he seemed now only anxious to do all that lay in his power to atone for the sorrow of the past. Alison had met that mood with a quick joyousness, with a warm appreciation which had surprised herself, and though perhaps happiness could never come to the perfect flower between these two, so oddly mated, yet peace was theirs. And peace is no bad substitute for happiness, if indeed it is not its perfect counterfeit.

'And what are you going to do to-day?' he asked interestedly, as he watched her moving about the room with that slow, gracious step he loved.

'Oh, the usual. I must run down soon to see Enid. She was very badly yesterday. I shall be glad when it is all over. I confess I'm a bit anxious about her, Edmund. She seems to have no stamina.'

'Perhaps she'll buck up afterwards.'

'I sincerely hope so,' she said with a sigh. Poor Pat can't do his work for his anxiety about her. It's the most wonderful thing I've ever seen.'

'What is?'

'Why, the way Pat has changed. When I lived with him he was rather a helpless sort of man, who could hardly find a shirt for himself. He never knew where anyhing was, and I even kept his engagement book for him.'

'That was your fault, my dear. You kept him a boy long after he was a man.'

'And so to keep the balance true, and make a man of him, it was necessary that he should marry a helpless wife. I wonder what kind of a wife would have suited you best, sir.'

'The one I've got is the only one for me,' he answered; and at that moment the nurse entered with the breakfast tray, a timely diversion for which Alison was thankful. There were moments when she could hardly bear the strain of intimate talk, when her husband's dependence on her struck her with a full sense of pain.

He seemed to be pondering a good deal about his affairs, and in the afternoon, when she thought he was sleeping quietly, and when she had even contemplated taking a run down to the manse to see Enid, he suddenly looked up and spoke out clearly.

'There ought to be a letter from Birtley by one of these posts, Alison. I'll be glad when the whole business is put through, then I can really set my house in order.'

The words, though she supposed them to be casually used, merely in reference to the final transfer of his business to a syndicate, struck her with a sort of chill.

'You are in a great hurry, surely, Edmund. Can it matter much about the details now everything has been satisfactorily arranged?'

'It matters only that until I know it is absolutely a settled thing I can't rest. What's that you're making?'

A little smile played about the corners of Alison's sweet mouth, as she held up a small square of fine flannel, upon which she was working something in white silk.

'It's a head flannel for the third Patrick Fleming, if you're any the wiser I wish he would hurry up and get here to wear it.'

'Well, put it down, and come here, and sit on the front of the bed like you do in the morning and at night, and talk to me with your whole heart and voice and eyes. The third Patrick Fleming will do well if he gets his Aunt Alison's attention when he has actually arrived on the scene.'

Alison laughed, folded up the dainty piece of work, and came over to his side. It was very quiet in the house, and in the wide and pleasant room there was a cheery glow from the little wood fire which burned and crackled in the grate.

'It's my will I'm anxious about, Alison, the duplicate copy was to come to-day, and I want you to see it,' he said. 'Isn't there a post about two o'clock? Won't you go down and see whether it has come by it?'

'Yes, surely, but I'm not needing to read any wills to-day, thank you,' she answered pleasantly, though she left the room at once to do his bidding. She knew that sick persons must be humored in small things about which it is so easy for them to work themselves into a fever.

(To be continued.)

IN SUMMERTIME
no home should be without a bottle of
NA-DRU-CO
Extract of
Wild Strawberry Compound
It promptly checks Diarrhoea, Cholera Infantum, Cholera Morbus, Nausea, Vomiting and Summer Complaint.
In 25c. and 50c. bottles, at your Druggist's.
National Drug and Chemical Co. of Canada, Limited. 210

"BED-TIME STORIES"

THE OWL AND THE BOY.'

I am a barn owl; and so far as chickens are concerned, I never meddle with them. In fact, if a good, fat pullet should come to me and ask to be eaten, I should bow my thanks and send her away. The fact that I am a barn owl and not a hooting woods owl ought to be known to every farmer's son; but some of them are too stupid to learn natural history.

Such a one came into the barn where I was stopping the other day. I had entered the place the night before and caught four fat mice and a big rat. After devouring them, I flew up to a roost on a big beam and went to sleep. When night came again I was to go for some more rats and mice; and if left alone for a week or so, I would clean the barn of vermin and make the farmer rejoice.

I was sound asleep and having a pleasant dream when the barn doors banged open and a boy about fifteen years old banged in. He went kicking things about and whistling as he kicked, and by and by he happened to look up and see me.

'There's an owl!' he shouted at the top of his voice.

'Well, what of it?' I asked, as I looked down at him.

'But I've got to have your life.'

'Why?'

'Because you are a bird; because you are an owl.'

'But I am a barn owl, and live on rats and mice.'

'That makes no difference,' he said, and went on hunting for missiles to throw at me.

'He did throw at me a couple of times, and then, as he was stooping over the third time, I flew for him and alighted on his head. I gave him a couple of sharp digs with my claws, and then fastened them into his cap and flew out of the door and away to another barn. I heard him shouting and calling, but I did not look back. I have his cap yet, and if I could write as well as some of the boys and girls that read this page, I should put the following advertisement in the papers: 'If the stupid boy that didn't know the difference between a barn owl and a chicken stealer will read up on natural history, and beg my pardon besides, his cap will be left at his father's kitchen door rthrer first dark night after this.'—Michigan 'Christian Advocate.'

THE BIRD'S APPEAL.

Oh, stay your hand, my little boy,
And do not rob my nest;
Why should you for a moment's joy
My happy brood molest?

My little ones my hope and pride,
Have not yet learnt to fly,
And if you take them from my side
They soon will pine and die.

Think, gentle boy, what would you feel,
And your dear mother, too,
If to your bed some thief should steal
And hurry off with you?

Oh, do not, do not climb the tree,
To spoil our nest so warm;
For you indeed must cruel be
If you would do us harm.

Return, then, to your happy home—
May it be happy long!—
And to your window I will come
And thank you with a song.
—The Sheffield 'Weekly Independent.'

Drink Habit Cured
In three days by the modern, safe and harmless
Neal Treatment
No hypodermic injections; no bad after effects.
CALL IN PERSON, WRITE OR TELEPHONE, EAST 459.
Montreal Neal Institute
226 Sherbrooke St. East
Chas. Redlich Manager.
Neal Treatment Makes Happy Homes.

Why spend minutes when *seconds* will do it?
POLLY PRIM
cleans easily, quickly and makes things *sparkle*.
"When things are dim use Polly Prim"
At your grocer's *today*
THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY
MONTREAL
Makers of Gold Dust, Fairy Soap, Sunny Monday Laundry Soap

SYNOPSIS OF DOMINION LAND REGULATIONS.

Any person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. The applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or sub-Agency for the District. Entry by proxy may be made at any agency, on certain conditions, by father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of intending homesteader.

Duties—Six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres solely owned and occupied by him or by his father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter-section alongside his homestead. Price $3.00 per acre.

Duties.—Must reside upon the homestead or pre-emption six months in each of six years from date of homestead entry (including the time required to earn homestead patent), and cultivate fifty acres extra.

A homesteader who has exhausted his homestead right and cannot obtain a pre-emption may enter for a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price $3.00 per acre. Duties.—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate fifty acres and erect a house worth $300.00.

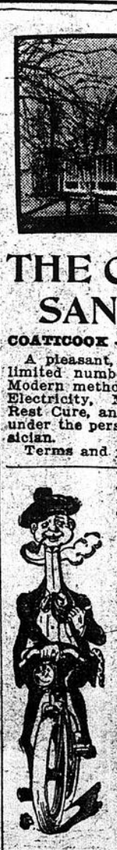
W. W. CORY,
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.

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

SUMMER TOURIST RATES TO THE PACIFIC COAST.

Via Chicago and North Western Ry. Special low rate round trip tickets on sale from all points in Canada to Los Angeles, San Francisco, Portland, Seattle, Vancouver, Victoria, etc., etc., during June, July, August and September. Excellent train service. For rates, illustrated folders, time tables and full particulars, address B. H. BENNETT, General Agent, 46 Yonge Street, Toronto, Ontario.

THE COATICOOK SANITARIUM
COATICOOK - - - - - - - PROV. QUE.
A pleasant, attractive home, where a limited number of patients are taken. Modern methods of treatment, including Electricity, Massage, Baths, Dieting, Rest Cure, and Open Air Treatment, all under the personal supervision of a physician.
Terms and prospectus on application.



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At the Lowest Prices
We supply all kinds of German Industrial Goods
In your own interest. Ask by return of mail our free Catalogue, sent post paid, which is
"Our Mute Traveller"
and contains over 20,000 articles with 10,000 illustrations
We hold universal references at buyers' disposal.
M. LIEMAN'S EXPORTING HOUSE, BERLIN, C. 25
Established in 1888.
We sell to Dealers ONLY.

TRACTS FREE
To be had from the
RELIGIOUS TRACT SOCIETY,
BIBLE HOUSE, 74 UNION AVE

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN that Archie Blaustein, of the City of Montreal, in the County of Hochelaga, in the Province of Quebec, commercial traveller, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for a bill of divorce from his wife, Dame Minnie Rafaelovitch, of the said City of Montreal, presently resident at the Town of Verdun, in the Province of Quebec, on the ground of adultery.

Dated at Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, this 18th day of May, 1912.

PLACE & STOCKWELL,
521 and 522 Transportation Bldg.,
Montreal, P.Q.,
Solicitors for Applicant.

SUMMER RESORT.

Now Open for Summer Season. Electric Motor Car Service from Quebec City.
Apply City Ticket Office, 226-230 St. James St. Montreal, Que.

GASPE BASIN
The favorite spot for Health and Sport.
CHARMING RESORT FOR SPORTSMEN AND PLEASURE SEEKERS.
The vicinity affords beautiful scenery, fine sea bathing and unexcelled fishing. Guests have the privilege of salmon and trout fishing in connection with the house. Salmon and Trout Fishing par excellence.
BAKER'S HOTEL
(Now Open)
so long and favorably known, offers first-class accommodation for tourists, with all the comforts of home.
Before making your plans for your summer outing, be sure to write for terms and other information to
BAKER'S HOTEL, Gaspe, Que.

WAUMBEK And Cottages
Jefferson, N.H., in the White Mountains. Opens June 29th. 18-hole golf course, on famous scenic auto routes. Detached family cottages, completely furnished, with hotel service. Address, CHARLES V. MURPHY, Manager.

BROME LAKE VILLA IS NOW OPEN for guests; good rooms; good board, good boating, bathing and fishing, and livery. For terms, address M. C. ARMSTRONG, Bondville, P. Que.

LAURENTIDE HOUSE, SITUATED in Laurentide Park, overlooking Lake Maskinonge. Wide verandahs, shady trees, large, cool rooms; excellent cuisine. Beautiful scenery; spacious, sandy beach; absolutely safe bathing; air unrivalled. Adults only. Address, Miss HICKS, Box 18, St. Gabriel de Brandon.

SUMMIT HOUSE, CHEBEAGUE Island, Maine; 10 miles down Portland Harbor; plenty of all kinds of fish, clams and lobsters; especial rates to families; location high and dry, with fine view.

WHAT SAITH THE SCRIPTURE?

July 6.

The eyes of the Lord are upon the righteous, and his ears are open unto their cry.—Psa. xxxiv., 15.

What thou shalt to-day provide,
Let me as a child receive;
What to-morrow may betide,
Calmly to thy wisdom leave;
'T is enough that thou wilt care,
Why should I the burden bear?

Is any among you afflicted? let him pray. Is any merry? let him sing psalms.—James v., 13.

THE REV. R. BROWN BACK.

The Rev. R. Brown, pastor of the Desrivieres Street Mission, has arrived home from Windsor, Ont., where he has been attending to B. M. E. Conference. Services will be held as usual to-morrow at 11 a.m. and 7.30 p.m. Sunday School at 3 o'clock.

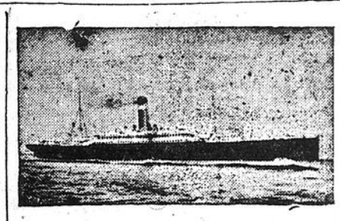
VICTORIA CHURCH SOCIAL.

An ice cream social and concert will be given in the school house of Victoria Presbyterian Church, on Wednesday night, when musical selections will be contributed by the choir.

CANADIAN PACIFIC
Equipment has the recommendation of every traveller.
Electric-lighted Sleepers and Compartment Cars.
Montreal to Toronto
Yonge St. Station at 11.15 p.m. daily.
Union Station trains daily at 9.05 a.m. and 10 p.m.
QUEBEC SERVICE
LV. PLACE VIGER STATION.
†9.00 a.m., *1.30 p.m., *5 p.m., *11.30 p.m.
*Daily, †Daily except Sunday.
WEEK END TICKETS
NOW ON SALE
ANCIENT ORDER OF HIBERNIANS
CHICAGO, ILL.
From MONTREAL $30.20
Going July 13, 14, 15.
Return limit, July 25, 1912.
REDUCED RETURN TICKETS TO PACIFIC COAST POINTS
NOW ON SALE.
ST. AGATHE 50th ANNIVERSARY
JULY 9th AND 10th.
From MONTREAL $1.90
Going July 9 and 10.
Return until July 11.
HOMESEEKERS' EXCURSION
—TO—
Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta
July 9, 23, and every second Tuesday, until Sept. 17, 1912.
Tickets good for 60 days.
Tourist Sleeper on trains, at 10.10 a.m. and 10.30 p.m. daily.
WINNIPEG EXPOSITION
July 10th to 20th.
TICKET OFFICES:
233 St. James St. Telephones, Main 3732, 3733, or Place Viger and Windsor Street Stations.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM
FOUR EXPRESS TRAINS DAILY
MONTREAL, TORONTO AND WEST.
9 a.m., 9.30 a.m., 7.30 p.m., 10.30 p.m. Dining, Parlor and Library Cars on Day Trains; Pullman Sleeping Cars, Electric Lighted, on Night Trains.
THE ONLY DOUBLE TRACK ROUTE.
(Finest and Fastest Trains in Canada.)
HIGHEST CLASS OF EQUIPMENT.
MONTREAL-OTTAWA SERVICE
LEAVING MONTREAL.
c†7.00 a.m. b*8.30 a.m.
a†3.55 p.m. a*8.00 p.m.
*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.
aCarry Pullman Observation Parlor-Buffet Cars. bLimited train reaching Ottawa at 11.15 a.m. Two hours and forty-five minutes. Carries Buffet-Parlor Car. cCarries Pullman Parlor Car.
MONTREAL-SHERBROOKE SERVICE
LEAVING MONTREAL.
a*8.00 a.m. b†4.16 p.m. c*8.15 p.m.
*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.
aCarries Parlor-Library Cafe Car. bCarries Pullman Parlor Car. cCarries Pullman Sleeping Car.
MONTREAL-NEW LONDON SERVICE
LEAVING MONTREAL.
†8.31 a.m. *8.00 p.m.
*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.
Standard Pullman and Dining Cars on day train. Pullman Sleeping Cars, electric lighted, on night train.
Connections made for Fisher's Island, Watch Hill, Long Island, Block Island, Sag Harbor, Shelter Island, etc.
MONTREAL, PORTLAND, THE ISLANDS AND MAINE COAST POINTS
Trains leave Montreal, daily, at 8.00 a.m. and 8.15 p.m., arriving Portland at 6.00 p.m. and 7.00 a.m., respectively.
Trains leave Portland, daily, at 7.55 a.m. and 8.30 p.m., arriving Montreal at 6.05 p.m. and 7.30 a.m., respectively.
Close connections made with boats for the far-famed Islands of the Portland District. Maine Coast Points also conveniently reached.
On the Night Trains are operated high-class, commodious, modern electric-lighted Sleeping Cars, with electric fans keeping atmosphere nice and cool. High-Class Café Parlor Cars on Day Trains.
WEEK END TICKETS
Now on Sale.
NATIONAL CONVENTION
ANCIENT ORDER OF HIBERNIANS.
CHICAGO, Ill., July 16 to 20.
Round Trip from MONTREAL $30.20
Going July 13, 14, 15.
Return limit, July 25.
Summer Tourist Fares, Montreal to Pacific Coast Points and return
In effect daily until Sept. 30, inc.; return limit, Oct. 31, 1912; stop-overs allowed.
Vancouver, Victoria, Seattle, Portland, etc. $100.50
San Francisco, Los Angeles, San Diego, via Chicago and direct lines in both directions $105.45
San Francisco, via Portland, Ore., in one direction $115.50
SPECIAL RETURN FARES will also be in effect from Montreal, July 10 and 11; return limit, September 11, to Vancouver, Victoria, Seattle, Portland, etc., via Chicago, $93.00; to San Francisco, via Portland, Ore., in one direction, $108.00.
HOMESEEKERS' EXCURSIONS
Round Trip Tickets to Western Canada, via Chicago, on sale, July 9, 23; August 6, 20; September 3, 17, at very low fares.
Winnipeg Exhibition Dates, July 10-20.
CITY TICKET OFFICES:
122 St. James St. 'Phone Main 6905, or Bonaventure Station.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY
Bonaventure Union Station.
TRAIN SERVICE
8.15 A.M. MARITIME EXPRESS
St. Hyacinthe, Quebec, Murray Bay, Riv. du Loup, Cacouna, Moncton, St. John and Halifax.
On Saturdays to Campbellton only.
4.00 P.M. St. Hyacinthe, Nicolet, except Sunday.
7.30 P.M. OCEAN LIMITED.
Quebec, Murray Bay, Metis, Matapedia, Campbellton, Moncton, St. John, Halifax, Prince Edward Island and Sydney. On Saturdays to Moncton and Halifax.
CITY TICKET OFFICE
122 St. James St. Tel. Bell M. 615.
H. A. PRICE, Asst. Gen. Pass. Agt. GEO. STRUBBE, City Ticket Agt.
HONE & RIVET, Tourist Agents, 9 St. Lawrence Boulevard.



ALLAN LINE
THREE SERVICES from THE ST. LAWRENCE
MONTREAL-LIVERPOOL
MONTREAL-GLASGOW
MONTREAL-HAVRE-LONDON
SAILINGS
VIRGINIAN to Liverpool...July 5
HESPERIAN to Glasgow... " 6
IONIAN to Havre and London. " 7
CORSICAN to Liverpool.... " 12
SCANDINAVIAN to Glasgow. " 13
VICTORIAN to Liverpool..... " 19
GRAMPIAN to Glasgow..... " 20
MIDSUMMER TOURS
JULY 13th, $215. 30 Days. July 27th, $245. 38 Days.
For full particulars, Sailings, Rates, etc, apply
Thos. Cook & Son, 530 St. Cath. W.
W. H. Henry, Imperial Bank Bldg.
Hone & Rivet, 9 St. Lawrence Blvd.
OR
H. & A. ALLAN, General Agents, MONTREAL.

CUNARD LINE
Ample Lifeboat Accommodation for all Passengers and Crew.
Canadian London Passenger Service.
From Southampton. From Montreal.
June 20..*T.SS. AUSONIA . . .July 10
July 16..T.SS. ASCANIA . . . . Aug. 3
July 30—T.SS. AUSONIA . . . . Aug. 17
*Calls at Plymouth.
Passage Rates: Cabin (II.) Ascania and Ultonia, $47.50 and upwards; other steamers, $46.25 and upwards. Third Class, British, Eastbound, $30.25; Prepaid, West, $30.00.
Apply any Steamship Agent, or Special Uptown Agenoy, 580 St. Catherine Street W.
THE ROBERT REFORD CO., Limited
25 St. Sacrament Street.
Steerage Branch, 488 St. James Street.

Manchester Liners
(LIMITED.)
WEEKLY SAILINGS.
From Man. . . . . From Mtl.
June 8..MAN. MARINER .. June 29
June 20..MAN. COMMERCE ..July 6
June 22..MAN. SHIPPER .. July 13
June 29..MAN. INVENTOR .. July 20
July 6..MAN. ENGINEER .. July 27
Limited number of passengers carried.
FURNESS LINE
FORTNIGHTLY SAILINGS. .
MONTREAL TO HULL.
VENANGO . . . . . July 15
URNESS, WITHY & CO., Limited
AGENTS, MONTREAL.

QUEBEC STEAMSHIP Company, Limited.
RIVER AND GULF OF ST. LAWRENCE
Summer Cruises in Cool Latitudes.
SS. 'Cascapedia,' 1,900 tons, with all modern comforts.
SAILS FROM MONTREAL ON THURSDAY, at 4 p.m., 18th July, 1st, 15th and 29th August, and from Quebec the following day at noon for Pictou, N.S., calling at Gaspe, Mal Bay, Perce, Summerside, P.E.I., and Charlottetown, P.E.I.
NEW YORK FROM QUEBEC
VIA THE FAR-FAMED RIVER SAGUENAY. Calling at Gaspe, Charlottetown and Halifax. SS. 'Trinidad,' 2,600 tons, sails from Quebec at 8 p.m., 12th and 26th July, 9th and 23rd August.
NEW YORK TO BERMUDA
Summer excursions by the twin screw SS. 'BERMUDIAN,' 10,518 tons displacement. Sailings from New York at 2 p.m., 13th and 24th July, and every 10 days thereafter. Temperature, cooled by sea breezes, seldom rises above 80 degrees.
For full information, apply to any Ticket Agent, or to
J. G. BROCK & CO., Agents, 211 Commissioners Street, City.
QUEBEC STEAMSHIP COMPANY, QUEBEC.

Is Your Office Kept in Good and Clean Condition?
IF NOT, CALL ON US.
Our terms are the cheapest to the amount of satisfaction you get. For more information Call Main 1203, or write to
The New York Window Cleaning Co.,
40 JURORS STREET.

ASHES
Given away Free. Apply Engineer Witness Office. Easy of access.

Use Langwell's Babbit
for all machinery bearings. Tel. East, 419, Montreal.

WHITE STAR DOMINION
LARGEST STEAMERS FROM CANADA
MONTREAL-QUEBEC-LIVERPOOL
TEUTONIC - July 13
The St. Lawrence Route is the Shortest to Europe—Only Four Days at Sea.
LAURENTIC, July 20, Aug. 17, Sept. 14.
*CANADA, July 27, Aug. 24, Sept. 21.
MEGANTIC, Aug. 3, Aug. 31, Sept. 28.
*TEUTONIC, Aug. 10, Sept. 7, Oct. 5.
Rates From: First $92.50 Second $53.75 * One Class Cabin. "The Best for the Least" $50.00 and $55.00. Third Class, closed rooms only, At Low Rates.
Ask Agents for particulars, or Company's Office, 118 Notre Dame Street West. Uptown Agy., 530 St. Catherine Street West.

DONALDSON LINE
Ample Lifeboat Accommodation for all Passengers and Crew. Two Marconi Operators on all Steamers.
Glasgow Freight and Passenger Service.
From Glasgow. From Montreal.
June 22..T.SS. ATHENIA .... July 6
June 29..T.SS. LETITIA .... July 13
July 6..T.SS. SATURNIA .. July 20
July 12..T.SS. CASSANDRA ..July 27
All steamers fitted with refrigerators.
Passage Rates: Cabin (II.) $47.50 and upwards. Third Class, East and Westbound, $31.25.
Apply any Steamship Agent, or Special Uptown Agency, 530 St. Catherine Street W.
THE ROBERT REFORD CO., Limited
25 St. Sacrament Street.
Steerage Branch, 488 St. James Street.

THOMSON LINE
From Montreal.
DUNDEE SERVICE.
SS. BELLONA about . . . . . July 14
NEWCASTLE SERVICE.
SS. IONA about . . . . . July 14
LEITH SERVICE.
SS. FREMONA . . . . . July 5
SS. IONA about . . . . . July 14
THE ROBERT REFORD CO., Limited, AGENTS.

CUNARD THOMSON LINE
JOINT LONDON FREIGHT SERVICE.
Cold Storage and Cool Air on Steamers marked *
FROM MONTREAL.
*T.SS. AUSONIA . . . . . July 10
SS. DEVONA . . . . . July 13
*SS. CERVONA . . . . . July 27
July 16..T.SS. ASCANIA .... Aug. 3
For freight rates and other information, apply to
THE ROBERT REFORD COMPANY, AGENTS.

The Royal Line
MONTREAL—QUEBEC—BRISTOL
Montreal. Steamer. Bristol.
July 10.. Royal Edward.....July 24
July 24..Royal George.....Aug. 7
Aug 7..Royal Edward.....Aug. 21
Aug. 21..Royal George.....Sept. 4
Sept. 4..Royal Edward.....Sept. 18
Finest equipped on the Atlantic. Submarine Telephones. Constant Marconi for entire 24 hours.
Ask for Pamphlet. 3 WEEKS' TRIP. July 10—London and Paris.
Local Agents, or W. H. Henry, 286 St. James Street; Hone & Rivet, 9 St. Lawrence Blvd.; Thos. Cook & Son, 530 St. Catherine St. West.
CANADIAN NORTHERN SS. Limited 230 St. James St., Montreal. Phone M. 6570.

CANADIAN PACIFIC
EMPRESSES
AND OTHER STEAMERS.
SUMMER SAILINGS.
Lake Champlain . . . . . July 9
Empress of Ireland . . . . . July 12
Lake Manitoba . . . . . July 16
When going to Europe travel by the steamers that made the St. Lawrence Route famous.
Rates and information from any steamship agent, or
WM. WEBBER, General Agents, 238 St. James St., MONTREAL.

BOILERS BRICKED IN
Bake Ovens and Furnaces built and repaired. All kinds of brick laying done at reasonable prices.
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MONTREAL-QUEBEC LINE —Steamers leave at 7 p.m. daily.
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MONTREAL, TORONTO AND HAMILTON LINE — Via Thousand Islands and Bay of Quinte—Steamer Belleville leaves every Friday at 7 p.m.
CITY TICKET OFFICE, 9-11 VICTORIA SQUARE.
PHONES, 4710, 1731 L. MAIN.

A day on the beautiful Ottawa
STR. EMPRESS
Cool and Comfortable
DAILY EXCURSION to CARILLON, and home by the Rapids, or return from Lachine by Grand Trunk if you wish. Take 8 a.m. Grand Trunk to connect with steamer at Lachine Wharf. ROUND TRIP $1.00
AFTERNOON TRIPS GOING RAIL AND RETURNING RAPIDS.
TO HUDSON—C.P.R. 12.30 p.m.; Saturdays 1.20 p.m. Tickets at Windsor Station. ROUND TRIP, $1.00.
TO ST. ANNE DE BELLEVUE—C.P.R. 12.30 p.m.; G.T.R. 1.30 p.m. Saturdays, C.P.R. 1.30 p.m.; G.T.R. 2.15 p.m. ROUND TRIP, 80c.
TO LACHINE—G.T.R. 4.51 p.m. ROUND TRIP, 50c.
Tickets at Grand Trunk Station, 530 St. Catherine St. West, 130 and 266 St. James St., 11 Victoria Square, and Head Office, 166 Common St.
TELEPHONE MAIN 1029.

KEEP OFF THE TRACKS.

Most of the People Killed on Railway Lines Are Trespassers.

There is hardly a city or village in the United States which cannot point to a tombstone in its cemetery marking the last resting place of some former inhabitant who was killed while trespassing on railway property, or to some crippled boy or man who is a living example of the danger attendant upon going on railway property not provided for public use by the company.

The Interstate Commerce Commission reports 50708 trespassers' lives sacrificed and 54,183 trespassers maimed and mangled from June 30, 1901, to June 30, 1911. The total number of railway passengers killed during the ten years was 4,840, less than the number of trespassers killed during any one year of that period. The number of railway employees killed was less than two-thirds of the number of trespassers killed.

Fourteen trespassers killed and fourteen injured every twenty-four hours has been the average casualty roll on railway right of way and rolling stock in the United States during the last ten years.

Thousands of dollars have been spent by the railways in erecting and maintaining signs along their property warning trespassers to keep off, which relieved the companies in some instances from damage suits, but has not lessened the loss of life. Very few of the states, writes A. A. Coult in 'Harper's Weekly,' have adequate laws for the punishment of trespassers, and the railway officials have had great difficulty in prosecuting the offenders successfully in the courts.

Of the trespassers killed and injured during the last decade 13,000 were under the age of 14 years and 20,000 between the ages of 14 and 21 years. In other words there have been enough minors killed and injured in the United States in the last ten years to make more than enough mileposts for the mileage travelled in a trip around the world.

The president of one of the railways has recently written to the Governor of each state traversed by his road asking him to help the railways to put a stop to trespassing. In part he says:

'All that is necessary to stop it is to recognize the fact that the property of the railways, excepting places provided for the public use, can never be otherwise than a place of danger for those who have no business on it, and to pass and enforce laws for the punishment of those who intrude upon it. This is done in foreign countries and is one of the main reason why the number of fatalities on foreign railways is less in proportion than on the railways of the United States.

Representatives of the railways have repeatedly appeared before Legislatures to ask appropriate legislation dealing with this subject, and innumerable times they have had trespassers arrested. But little progress seems to have been made in securing the passage and enforcement of proper laws. The fact has been widely published over the country that in the year ended June 30, 1911, 10,396 people were killed on the railways of the United States. How many people know that if no trespassers had been killed the number would have been only 5,112—in other words, that of those killed 5,284, or 51 percent, belonged to this class?

Some figures compiled by Frank V. Whiting, general claims attorney, New York Central Lines, and published in the 'Railway Age Gazette' of March 8, 1912, are very instructive regarding the causes of death to trespassers, their social standing, etc.

'It is a significant fact that of the number of trespassers killed practically 80 percent, or 4,125, last year are shown to have been "struck by engine or car," in other words were walking or standing upon the tracks; 520 were killed in "getting on or off cars and engines"; 523 "while on trains," and 116 from "other causes,"' he writes.

'There are many trespassers on the tracks of railways who are regularly employed and who made it a practice eo use the right of way between streets or highways in going to or from their work. The tracks are also used to a considerable extent by pedestrians when public highways are wet and muddy or difficult to walk upon.

'We found that of 1,000 persons killed while trespassing 89 resided near the place of accident, 321 resided at a place distant from where the accident occurred and the residence of the balance, 190, was not ascertained.'

COURT ROOM A LIVELY PLACE.

(From the 'Kansas City Journal.')

'We just can't keep awake and therefore would not make good jurors,' two men told Judge James H. Slover of the Circuit Court yesterday in an effort to be excused.

'You will find court so lively that you will stay awake for fear of missing something,' smiled Judge Slover. Neither juror was excused.

4 PHONES

THE TROY WAY THE RIGHT WAY

We advise a trial of our

Handwork Department

for those who desire that exclusive finish only attainable by skilled handwork. By the use of pure water and the most careful attention to details we can satisfy the most fastidious.

THE TROY LAUNDRY
VERDUN

MARK YOUR PARCEL 'HAND-WORK DEPT.'

ALLIGATOR HUNTERS

Tbey Live in the Florida Everglades for Months at a Time.

FORTUNES HAVE BEEN MADE.

The Sale of the Saurians' Hides Paid Well—Business Has Decreased in Late Years.

(New York 'Sun.')

In the cloudless sky floated a flock ot buzzards, the scavengers of the South. In great circles, ever narrowing, the birds sailed, steadily dropping toward the earth as they moved on apparently motionless wings.

'Something dead over there,' said the guide, as he noted the birds.

'Maybe it is a land seeker, who has met with misfortune while trying to cross the Everglades,' suggested one of the little party of canoeists making a trip across the Peninsula of Florida by way of the canal just completed which connects Fort Myers on the Gulf of Mexico and Fort Lauderdale, on the Atlantic ocean.

'Huh,' commented the guide, with a smile, 'no one ever lost here any more. too much civilization for that. Birds following an alligator hunter and he has killed some 'gators—that's all. Pretty soon no 'gators left for the hunters; all cleared out now except the small ones.'

Time was when the trade of alligator hunter in the Everglades of Florida paid well. Many men have made small fortunes through the killing of the saurians and the sale of their hides, but that time has gone, as the guide said, and now there are only a few hunters who make more than a small sum annually.

At Fort Myers stands a tannery where the hides of the 'gators are transformed into leather to be made into shoes, satchels, handbags, suit cases, belts, pocketbooks, purses and other articles. Once this tannery was a busy place with many employees, but now much of its former glory has departed and the owners are engaged in other business most of the time. Hunters of the alligator in the 'Glades are divided into two classes—sportsmen who kill for the fun of it and professionals who hunt for the money there is in it.

'Want to go to alligator camp?' asked the guide, pointing to the circling buzzards. 'Seminole Charlie near here, just off canal. He great hunter—kill many 'gators.'

On a pine hammock more than a milk back from the canal was found the camp of the Indian, who was accompanied by his wife and his two sons. A tent sheltered the bedding of the party and in tin boxes was the food, which consisted of flour, bacon, coffee and condensed milk. Near by were the carcasses of several alligators, around which hopped, struggled and fought a score or more of the turkey buzzards.

Half covered with salt and stacked in a heap lay the hides of the reptiles. The skins were being cured, and at the conclusion of the hunt they were to be taken, with others to be obtained later, to the tannery in Fort Myers, and exchanged for the money of the white man, which is the one item of civilization that the Seminole Indian does not affect to despise.

The heap of skins representing the privations and the toil of many weeks was worth possibly $50 or $60, at the present price of hides. No skin less than three feet long is wanted or accepted at the tannery. For a skin of this length $1 is paid, and the price advances at the rate of 25 cents for each additional foot. A hide for which the hunter receives more than $2 is a rarity and attracts attention, even in the alligator country.

Owing to the fact that the water in the Everglades is only a few inches deep in most places where lurks the 'gator, it is necessary that the hunter be provided with a boat of shallow draft. Many of the white hunters use small flat bottom punts, or scows, while the Indian sticks to the dugout of his forefathers. This dugout is constructed of a cypress log, sharpened at both ends. The centre is burned out, after which the craft is shaped with an axe, and, following a general trimming, is ready for use.

Seminole Charlie may be, and probably is, an alligator hunter of ability and renown, but as a conversationalist he is a dismal failure—at least, he was on the occasion of the visit of the canoeists to his camp. He answered all questions by grunts and shrugs only, and even the offer of money failed to draw him out of his shell.

'Indian don't like white man,' suggested the guide, with a half smile; 'he thinks you come to drive him off the 'Glades, and he ready to fight, if need be.'

That the guide—a mixture of Spanish, French, American and negro—and the Indians were not on unfriendly terms was demonstrated just before the little party departed for another 'gator camp further along the canal. The guide, endeavoring to attract as little attention as possible, walked over to the Indian and quickly handed him a small bottle which may have contained horse liniment, but probably did not.

Just as the rag fluttering from a tall pole in front of the Indian 'gator camp was losing itself in the distance there was a splash in the canal ahead of the canoeists, and a moment later the ugly snout of a saurian was raised above the water, three or four yards from where the 'gator had slid into the stream from the bank.

A small rifle was brought into play. There was a sharp crack and the bullet glanced from the head of the game and went humming off across the waste of prairie.

'Shoot 'em in the eye or just back of the mouth, in the neck, if you want to kill 'em,' and the guide chuckled. 'Hide just like sheet iron unless you find right place.'

Off in the distance, at the edge of the canal, flew a bright red handkerchief, or rather what had once been a handkerchief. It marked the camp of two white men who make a business of hunting 'gators. Jim and Jack are the only names to which these men answer. If they ever had any other names they sem to have forgotten them. They have never been out of the 'Glades in twenty years, except to go to Fort Myers for supplies, and are known all over southern Florida by the titles here used.

Owing to the fact that the surface of the Everglades is a dead level, without a natural landmark of any kind, it is necessary for the hunters to mark their camp, so that it may be seen by them from a distance. This is done by flying a flag or a rag from the top of a pole from ten to twenty feet in height. Even then, at a distance of a mile or even less the flag looks as if it were close to the ground. Without these artificial landmarks it would be an easy matter for a 'gator hunter to get lost—and he might never be heard of again.

Drawn up on the canal bank were three boats, one of them, a light, flat bottom scow, half filled with the skins of alligators, packed in salt. Around the camp were scores of carcasses of the reptiles, over which the buzzards fought as they had fought at the camp of Seminole Charlie. So numerous and so daring were the birds that it was difficult to move around the place without kicking against one of the fowl, all of which attempted to dispute the right of the intruder to pass.

The two other boats were small skiffs, easily carried by a man of ordinary strength. They were the boats used in travelling over the low places in the 'Glades in search of 'gators, which do not always expose themselves on the banks of the canal. In fact, the older and larger reptiles, which have grown wary as the hunters have more closely pursued them, make their homes far back from the stream, where they wallow and bellow in fancied security.

Jim and Jack were just about as communicative as was Seminole Charlie. Tall, gaunt, browned and unshaved, they presented a picture not easily forgotten. With them speech was almost as scarce as diamonds, and even when they did speak it generally was only the word 'yes' or 'no' that they uttered.

For many months at a stretch they, in common with other 'gator hunters, live alone in the 'Glades, far removed from human habitation, not seeing a white man once a month. They grow quiet, apparently sullen, and have little to say. News of the outside world intrests them not a bit—it was all the same to them whether the passengers of the 'Titanic' were lost or rescued; as a matter of fact they had not even heard of the ocean disaster, nor had they heard anything of the political contests now going on throughout the United States.

A high power rifle, a long steel rod sharpened at one end and a stout gaff, larger and much stronger than the gaff used by fishermen, constituted the weapons of the 'gator hunters. The hide of an alligator must not be mutilated if it is to bring a dollar or two to the hunters, and for that reason there was not a spear in the camp such as one of the canoeists had expected to see.

'Maybe so we can see 'em catch 'gator,' remarked the guide, after listening to a whispered conversation by two of the canoeists. 'Maybe so you offer 'em money an' go catch one while you here.'

The guide was authorized to conduct negotiations.

With several dollars in his hands he approached the two hunters, who at first turned away without apparently even glancing at the money. More cash was added to the little heap in the hands of the guide, and then the 'gator hunters took notice and began to show signs of life.

One of them spoke.

'Big bull 'gator out yon,' he said, pointing out on the sea of waving saw grass. 'I know his hiding place. Come on.'

Jim and Jack, carrying the rifle, the long steel rod and the gaff, led the way. Through the prairie slush the little party walked for possibly a mile.

'Here!' and Jim pointed to what appeared to be a mud hole, where cattle or hogs had, to all appearances, been wallowing.

While the canoeists stood around, wondering what caused the strong, musky odor that filled the air, Jack fished around in the wallow with the big gaff. For half an hour he poked, without results. Handing the gaff to Jim, he seized the steel rod and beg gan stabbing the prairie around the wallow, burping the weapon deep in the soft muck time and time again.

'Ah!' he shouted, as the rod struck against a hard body deep in the mire. Then he began to push and prod, muttering oaths under his breath the while.

Suddenly there was a burst of mud and water, and from the centre of the wollow rushed a 'gator, six feet long or more. With a snap of his powerful jaws and a bellow the reptile thrashed around in the muck and mire, throwing the saw grass and the water in all directions. With his roaring and bellowing came an increased odor of musk.

For an instant the saurian paused in his mad floundering. Instantly there came a crash from the rifle held by Jim and the monster rolled over, shot through the right eye. Before the body could sink from sight in the watery muck Jack got busy with the gaff, which he inserted in the mouth of the reptile, and in less time than it takes to tell it the 'gator was lying out on the prairie, ready for the skinning knives of his captors.

Instances have been known in which large 'gators have attacked and killed or severely injured hunters who have not been lucky enough to kill at the first shot or have been caught unawares while crossing the 'Glades. There is a tradition of an Indian hunter who, after his legs were bitten off, saw the same 'gator make a meal of his two children, who had accompanied him on the trip.

The 'gator killed in the presence of the canoeists was dragged back to the camp by Jim and Jack, who there proceeded to skin their victim. An incision was made along the belly, from the head to the tail, and the hide drawn off backward, over the tail, in order that the head might not be injured.

THE GRACE DART HOME.

The Grace Dart Home Hospital acknowledges with thanks the following donations:—

Mr. W. F. Lighthall	5.00
M. L. W.	10.00
Sale	5.00
Received frfom H. J. Weary the sum of as a contribution from the Jerseymen in Montreal, towards the Grace Dart Home	10.75
H. J.	5.00
'In Memory C. C. H.'	5.00
Well Wishers	13.50
Messrs. Colin McArthur and Co., (Annual	10.00
Total	64.25

Messrs. McKenna and Sons, flowers.

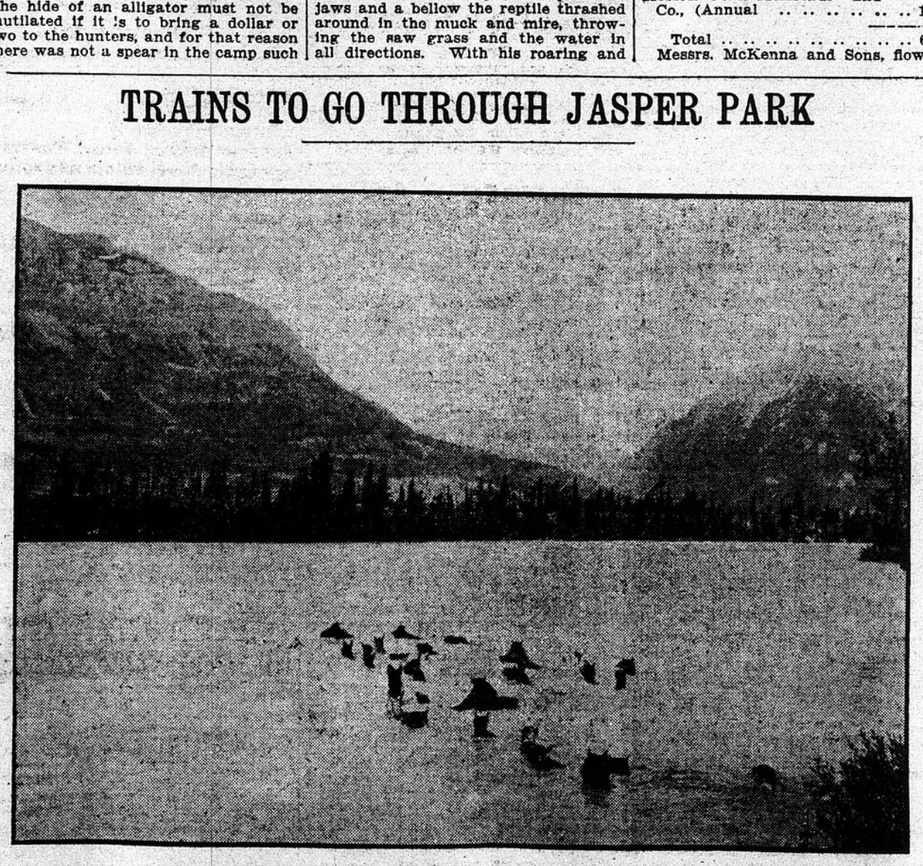
The 'Witness' Daily Fashion Hint.

PLAYTIME SUITS FOR THE BOY.

The very little boy may wear pink—a color forbidden to his sex in older years. The pretty Russian suit hwich is illustrated is of white linen and has a collar of white linen scalloped with pink and trimmed with an applique of pink linen.

Cotton whipcord in black and white stripe is the material used in the other natty little suit, which has a huge collar of red linen with a knotted tie to match. A red straw sailor and buttoned boots of white buckskin, worn with white socks, complete a very fetching costume for the small boy.

TRAINS TO GO THROUGH JASPER PARK



HORSES SWIMMING THE ATHABASCA RIVER IN JASPER PARK, ALBERTA.

It was announced this morning at the Grand Trunk headquarters on McGill street, that a tri-weekly service would commence on Monday next between Hinton which is on the main line of the Grand Trunk Pacific and Fitzhugh, which lies in the heart of the beautiful Jasper Park—the national park of Canada. The line will be fifty miles in length, and it will be possible to make the trip from Edmonton to Fitzhugh in 11 hours and 15 minutes.

The day trains will consist of parlor and cafe cars. The Grand Trunk Pacific will construct a magnificent hotel at Jasper Creek, which will be in the centre of this beautiful national playground. The plans for this new house have been prepared, and work on the new hotel will be commenced shortly. It will be known as the Chateau Miette, and will be architecturally the same as the Chateau Laurier in Ottawa.

This great national park which has now been rendered accessible by the Grand Trunk Pacific is one of the most beautiful in the world ranking in importance with the Yosemite, Yellowstone, Yumuri, and other great national playgrounds, while by many it is said to excel them all in beauty. The new service makes it possible to go from Winnipeg to Fitzhugh, which is in the centre of this mountainous district, in the same time as it formerly required to make the trip from Winnipeg to Edmonton. It was also announced at the headquarters of the railroad, that the new line from Tofield to Calgary would be completed to the Bow River, which marks the boundaries of the latter city by the latter part of August.

Best Tea At Its Best

"SALADA" TEA is always the same, no matter, when or where you buy it.

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Is the choicest tea—green, black or mixed from the finest tea growing country in the world—Ceylon, with its exquisite flavor and freshness protected b the sealed lead packages. 050

STROUDS DELICIOUS TEAS & COFFEES

25 TO 60¢ PER POUND.

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Is necessary to your health and pleasure.
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In Case of Fire

in your warehouse what will your watchman do? Leave the building burning and run a couple of blocks for a fire alarm box?

Our Night Watchman Signal and Fire Alarm Box System does not only keep your watchman attending strictly to his duty, it also enables him to send in a fire alarm from any part of your building he may be in when fire breaks out. He can then attend to extinguishing the flames.

Let us tell you more about this system.

THE
Dominion Gresham Guarantee & Casualty Co.

CHAS. W. HAGAR, General Manager.

302 ST. JAMES STREET, Cor. ST. MICHAEL LANE.

For Window Cleaning
Call, Main 1203
—It is The
New York Window Cleaning Co.
OFFICE: 40 JURORS STREET

THE 'WITNESS' DAILY PATTERNS.

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

9275—A COOL AND COMFORTABLE SUMMER BLOUSE.

This attractive model has many good features. It may be finished in low neck style, and with sleeves in full or 3-4 length. The collar is shaped with round edges and the tucks over front and back of body portions give ample fulness. The pattern is cut in 6 sizes: 32, 34, 36, 38 40 and 42 inches, bust measure. It requires 3 1-4 yards of 38-inch material for the 36-inch size.

PATTERN COUPON.

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

No. .....

Size .....

Name .....

Address in full:

.....

.....

.....

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

This is the Fruit Season

And WALTER PAUL'S STORES are the places, to get your fruit, either for Table or Preserving.

As the Strawberry and Cherry Season will likely be short, customers are advised to preserve without delay, Strawberries, Cherries and Apricots.

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Notaries and Commissioners,
Liverpool & London & Globe Insurance Building
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PIANO TUNING.
Layton Bros. piano tuning and repairing departments are thoroughly equipped—all work guaranteed. Phone Up. 5941. 550 St. Catherine St. W. (cor. Stanley St.).

PEPPERMINT FARMING.

Most of the world's peppermint is grown on peppermint farms in Michigan. Over 300,000 pounds of peppermint oil, worth $5 a pound, is produced annually from the moist and black soil of southwestern Michigan.—Kansas City 'Journal.'

A PHENOMENAL NUMBER!

The number of Shirts we're selling this season is already phenomenal enough to boast about. Men more and more are thinking first of Tooke's stores whenever they want Shirts, Ties, Collars, etc. There must be a good reason.

Percale	Neglige Shirts	85c
Percale	Pleated Shirts	1.25
Zephyr	Neglige Shirts	1.25
Zephyr	Pleated Shirts	1.75
White	Neglige Shirts	1.00
White	Neglige Shirts	1.50

R. J. TOOKE, St. James and St. Catherine Streets.
LIMITED

TEDDY SEES MORE FRIENDS

Roosevelt Says that His Platform Will be Ready in Due Course

Oyster Bay, N.Y., July 6.—Several assistants of Colonel Roosevelt gathered at Sagamore Hill last night for a conference, about which there was some mystery. The Colonel was in the midst of a tennis game when an automobile whirled up from New York. Medill McCormick, of Chicago; Senator Dixon, of Montana; George W. Perkins, and George L. Stoddard, of New York, climbed out. The tennis game was ended abruptly and Colonel Roosevelt made his way to the house.

When he was asked in regard to the conference the Colonel said:

'I'd rather not say anything about it.'

C. J. Hamlin, of Buffalo, whom Colonel Roosevelt described as a leader of the Roosevelt progressives in Buffalo, was also here to-day.

Mr. Roosevelt said that his platform would be ready in a week or so. He had received letters from several men who were prominent in his campaign for the Republican presidential nomination and were represented to have left him since the Chicago convention. They told him, he said, that they were with him, despite reports to the contrary. He thought that others who have 'flopped' had acted prematurely and that before long some of them would want to come back again.

CHURCH NOTES

The Rev. Arthur McConnachie, of Ayr, Scotland, who has been in Canada for the past six weeks and preached in several churches with great acceptance, left on Thursday for his home again. He was so impressed with this country that it is quite possible he will return in the spring and settle here.

Mr. J. Beveridge Lee, pastor of St. Paul's Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia, will preach at both services in the American Presbyterian Church tomorrow.

The Rev. G. Quinton Warner, who succeeds the Rev. R. W. Norwood as assistant to the Rev. Canon Almond at Trinity Church, has arrived in Montreal, and will enter on his new duties to-morrow. Mr. Warner was rector of Christ Church, Amherst, N.S., when he accepted the Montreal appointment.

The constitution and by-laws which have been adopted by the Metropolitan Council of the Methodist Church state that the object of the council 'shall be to promote fellowship, social intercourse, and spiritual life among members of Methodist churches, to cultivate the connexional principle of Methodism, to study the condition of Methodism as a whole on the island of Montreal and vicinity; to assist in the establishing of new causes, to secure sites for the building of churches in the future; to give advice and assistance in respect to the location of churches, and the alteration, enlargement or erection of places of worship. All ministers and officers of the church on the island are ex-officers, members, and all adult members of the Church are eligible for membership. The board of directors include the following: President, Mr. G. F. Johnston; vice-presidents, Mr. C. C. Holland, the Rev. Dr. W. R. Young, and the Rev. J. D. Ellis; treasurer, Mr. J. W. Knox; corresponding secretary, Mr. G. B. Allison; recording secretary, Mr. A. G. Howell. The position of field secretary has not yet been filled.

The Rev. J. W. Fowler, late of Stanley Street Presbyterian Church, will conduct the service at Rockburn and Gore to-morrow.

The Rev. Thomas Harrison, of Longueuil, will preach at Three Rivers to-morrow. The pulpit of Longueuil is at present vacant.

Plans are being prepared for the enlargement of the church of St. James the Apostle, but it is doubtful if any building will be done this year. The scheme embraces the adding to the church on the Bishop street side, another transept, and the building of a new rectory.

The Rev. A. S. Ross, B.A., of Montreal West Presbyterian Church, sailed yesterday per 'Virginian' for a two-months' holiday in the Old Country. During his absence the congregation will unite with the Montreal West Methodists.

During the absence of the Rev. R. W. Dickie, the Rev. Dr. J. L. Gordon, of Winnipeg, will act as pulpit supply for Crescent Street Presbyterian Church. Last summer, when Dr. Gordon acted in the same capacity, large congregations were present to hear this distinguished preacher.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

Notices of births, marriages and deaths, must invariably be endorsed with the name and address of the sender, or otherwise no notice can be taken of them. Birth notices are inserted for 25c; marriage notices for 50c; death notices for 25c, prepaid. The announcement of funeral appended to death notice, 25c extra; other extensions to obituary, such as short sketch of life, two cents per word extra, except poetry, which is 50c per line extra postpaid.

Annual subscribers, whose names appear on our lists, may have announcements of births, marriages and deaths (without extended obituary or verses) occurring in their immediate families, free of charge, in which case name and address of subscribers should invariably be given.

BIRTHS.

COTE — On June 22, 1912, to Mr. and Mrs. John Coté, 284 Mitcheson street, a son.

COUPLAND — At Shefford Mountain, Que., on June 28, 1912, (twins) son and daughter to Mr. and Mrs. John Coupland.

CRAWFORD — At King's Corner, Megantic County, Quebec, on June 30, 1912, a son to Mr. and Mrs. James Crawford.

SOLES — At Derby Line, Vt., on July 2, 1912, a son to Mr. and Mrs. Clinton E. Soles.

WEST — At 73A Convent avenue, to Mr. and Mrs. James West, a daughter.

MARRIED.

D'ALBENAS — WRIGHT — On Friday, June 28, 1912, at the home of the bride's mother, 396 Clarke street, Montreal, by the Rev. J. G. Potter, assisted by the Rev. W. D. Reid and the Rev. Thos. Bennett, Florence Russell, youngest daughter of Mrs. Wm. Wright, to Dwight M. d'Albenas.

DIED.

EDWARDS — At the Grace Dart Home of tuberculosis, Sidney W. Edwards, aged 33 years, a native of London, England.

DICKSON — At Trenholmville, on July 4, 1912, James Dickson, Esq., aged 82 years.

Funeral on Sunday afternoon.

ENGLAND — On June 22, 1912, at Suva, Fiji Island, Captain Richard Brian Barttelot, eldest son of Lieut.-Colonel Richard England, and grandson of the late General Sir Richard England, G.C.B., aged 48.

LaROCHE — Suddenly, at Quebec, on July 4, 1912, William Henry LaRoche, druggist.

MAGHERAN—At the Grace Dart Home Hospital, on July 4, 1912, of tuberculosis, Anton Magheran, aged 18 years, a native of Austria.

SUTHERLAND — At Beaver, Godmanchester Township, Huntingdon County, on Thursday, July 4, 1912, Donald Sutherland, aged 85 years and two months.

WICKS — Suddenly, at St. Anne de Bellevue, Mrs. Mary Wicks, of London, England.

Funeral at 10 a.m., on Saturday, 6th July, from Tees & Co., 912 St. Catherine Street West.

London, England, and New York papers please copy.

Those sending notices for the above column may send with them a list of names of interested friends, together with a one-cent stamp for each address, and marked copies of the 'Witness' containing the notice will be promptly mailed. For addresses in foreign countries three cents will be required.

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912 ST. CATHERINE W.
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Monday Features of Our July Sale

DELIGHTFUL LINGERIE DRESSES, at	$14.75
WHITE FELT HATS FOR LADIES, at prices from	$2.50 to $7.50
LADIES' WAISTS, worth up to $2.98, for	.98
LADIES' NIGHT DRESSES, at	.49 and .75
LADIES' HOSIERY, at, per pair	.10 and .15
LADIES' FINE SWISS RIBBED LISLE VESTS, worth .50 for	.29
CHILDREN'S SWISS RIBBED COTTON COMBINATIONS, worth .39, for	.33
MEN'S BATHING SUITS (one piece), at, up	.45
MEN'S BATHING SUITS (two piece) at .65, .75, $1.25, $1.50 and	$1.75
MEN'S COTTON HALF HOSE, at, two pairs for	.25
MEN'S TWO PIECE SUITS, regular $8.95 and $10.00, for	$7.40
BOYS' SUITS, worth $6.50 and $7.50, for	$4.75
BOYS' KHAKI BLOUSES, worth .49, for	.35
BOYS' ROUGH RIDER SUITS at	.98
A MISCELLANEOUS LIST of Linens and Cottons at July Sale prices.	
A JULY SALE of WASH GOODS, at, per yard	.08½ and .15
A SILK SALE FOR MONDAY at July Sale Prices.	
FASHIONABLE DRESS GOODS, worth $1.50 per yard, for	$1.15
TINTED SCARFS, CENTRES and CUSHION TOPS, worth .45 to .85, for, each	.19
PARLOR FURNITURE, containing 2 and 3 pieces, at, per set,	$27.50, $37.75 and $29.75
JULY SALE OF WALL PAPERS, at HALF PRICE MONDAY.	
WASH GOODS AND SILKS MONDAY, in our Basement Salesrooms.	
A LIST OF WASH DAY NEEDS ON SALE MONDAY, at July Sale prices.	

WE REPRESENT some of the largest and best Automobile houses in the world:—"Berlieh," "Gregoire" French cars—Delanney Belleville, American—1913 New Model will be shown in a few days.

We have 2 splendid Second Hand "Gregoire" touring cars—in first class order—only used a short time. Will be sold cheap.

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$454,000 OFFERED FOR NOTRE DAME STREET CORNER

A New York Syndicate May Purchase Fortier Block for $71 Per Square Foot for New Ten Story Building.

Joseph Bert Hyland, acting on behalf of a New York syndicate of capitalists, yesterday afternoon made an offer to Mr. Joseph Fortier of $454,400 for his property known as Nos. 210-212 West Notre Dame street. The property has a frontage of 45 feet on Notre Dame street, 147 on St. Peter street, and about 47 feet on Recollet street. The area, 6400 feet, brings the price of $71 a foot.

Mr. J. B. Hyland, who made the offer, stated that in the event of a sale, a new ten story office structure would be erected and would embrace the very latest ideas in the erection of a first class office building. The proposed building will have light on three sides and plans will be prepared by a large firm of Boston architects. The new fireproof building will be much the same style as the Transportation building.

The price of $71 a foot is the highest record in Montreal for 1912. In 1906 the property situated at No. 871 St. Catherine street west was sold for $5 a square foot. Prices soared until in 1909 when $14.25 a square foot was paid for the southwest corner of St. Catherine and Bleury streets. In 1911 the corner of Guy and St. Catherine street west brought $26.00 a foot. Later the corner of St. Catherine and Mountain streets sold for $59.00 a square foot.

In April last the record price of the year was for No. 25 Fire Station, situated at No. 250 St. Catherine street west, which brought $61.25 a square foot.

Central properties are held higher than ever and there is a tendency to advance prices and values.

In the event of a sale $100,000 cash will change hands on signing the deed.

STORM AT TORONTO

Nocturnal Industry and Transportation Paralysed for a Time.

Toronto, July 6.—Nocturnal industry, business and transportation in Toronto were all paralyzed last night by an exceptionally severe electrical storm following a week of excessive heat. The effects of the storm were felt in the city an hour before it broke here, for at 6.20 p.m. lightning struck a tower of the Electrical Development Company, which brings power from Niagara Falls, breaking two wires and they could not be repaired until near 11 o'clock. Street cars were stalled, industries were without power, and many hotels, stores and residences left in darkness. The newspaper offices after considerable delay obtained power from private plants. From 7 to 8 o'clock the storm centred over Toronto, a deluge of rain being accompanied by vivid lightning and deafening thunder, a number of places were struck, including St. Joseph's Convent on St. Albans street, and the tower of the Mail and Empire building, but no serious damage was reported.

The meteorological office reported that thunderstorms had been general, not only in Ontario, but in the western provinces.

Lightning struck the home of Joseph Hind, at 156 Langley avenue. Mrs. Hind was thrown from her chair by the shock and a large hole was torn in the roof.

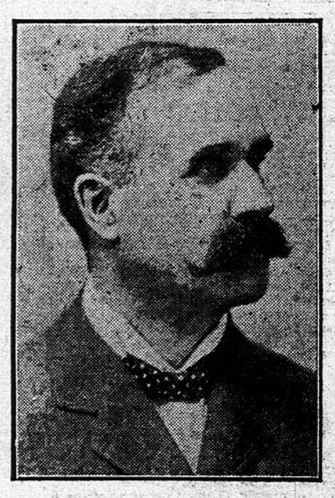
The hydro-electric service was not affected by the storm.

POLICE CHIEFS' OFFICERS.

Chief Carpenter, of Montreal, Elected President.

Brantford, Ont., July 6.— At the closing session of the Police Chiefs' Convention yesterday, Chief Detective Carpenter, of Montreal, was elected president. The other officers are:

Vice-president, Chief Williams, London; secretary-treasurer, Deputy Chief Stark of Toronto; Executive: Colonel Sherwood, Ottawa; Chief Rusland Halifax; Superintendent Rogers, Toronto; Chief Campeau, Montreal, and Chief Gagne, of St. Boniface.



CHIEF CARPENTER.

St. John, N.B. was chosen for the 1913 meeting.

PNEUMONIA SERUM

Dr. Augustus B. Wadsworth Gives the Results of His Experiments.

New York, July 6.—After experiments extending over ten years into the nature and cure of pneumonia, Dr. Augustus B. Wadsworth, of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, gives in the July number of the Journal of 'Experimental Medicine' his cautious but definite conclusion that the disease conforms to the general law of infection, and that it can be cured by the administration of a serum. Previous experiments have brought out many facts of immunity against various forms of pneumococcus infection, but as Dr. Wadsworth says, the study has overlooked the protective mechanism as a whole, and the results of earlier work have been left in a chaotic state.

The experiments, results of which are now made public, were carried on with dogs and rabbits. The animals were innoculated with the poison of pneumonia, then treated with the serum, with the result that both dogs and rabbits were cured. In the case of the dogs much credit is given to their great powers of resistance, but in the case of the rabbits their sensitiveness both to the disease and the cure highly emphasized the effects of the treatment.

ASKS CANADA TO HELP.

Australia Wants Assistance in the Creation of a Pacific Fleet.

Sydney, Australia, July 6.—Considerable surprise and regret is expressed here over the reported Canadian policy of offering Dreadnaughts to the Imperial Navy instead of following the Australian precedent. Such a policy is entirely disapproved of here, and there is a growing feeling among those interested in Pacific problems that the most advisable course is to concentrate Australian, New Zealand and Canadian forces on the creation of an Imperial Pacific fleet, leaving England to control the Atlantic. The premier stated that he welcomed the proposals of thorough co-operation along such lines and had taken steps to secure that consumption.

FOUR BROTHERS PRIESTS.

The fourth son of one family will enter the priesthood to-morrow when Leonidas Primeau will be ordained at Boucherville by Archbishop Langevin, of St. Boniface. The new priest will be assisted in the celebration of mass by his taree brothers, the Rev. B. V. Primeau, of Notre Dame Church, Chicago; Honore Primeau, of Chambly, Que., and the Rev. Joachim Primeau, of the Jesuits.

RELIEF SHIPMENTS FREE.

The Dominion Express Company announces that it will carry free of charge all relief shipments for Regina when addressed to the Relief Committee of that city.

20 to 33 Per Cent. off all our high grade Dresses and Gowns.

July Clearance Sale
AT
M. MARCHAND, 284 St. Catherine Street West
OPP. ST. JAMES METHODIST CHURCH.

HE greatest sale in our history follows several tremendous purchases from our leading makers. We have also assembled all small lots and broken sizes of Women's Suits, Dresses, Coats and Waists, and arranged them into groups for quick disposal. We want every one of our patrons to attend the opening on MONDAY at 9 a.m.

SALE PRICES AVERAGE BELOW HALF COST.

$2.00 WAISTS—White embroidery fancy waists, low neck, short sleeves, at 79c

$3.50 LINGERIE WAISTS—Of the latest American styles, assorted patterns, high or low neck $1.98

$12.00 COLORED DRESSES—In pure linen and percale, white, sky, pink and mauve July Sale at $2.89

$15.00 WHITE DRESSES—Made of rich embroidery, nicely trimmed. July Sale at $5.95

$12.95 LINEN SUITS—Plain tailored models, in tan, sky, pink and mauve $2.49

$7.00 REPP COATS—Full length, semi-fitted, styles, in white, ecru and grey $2.98

$2.95 WHITE REPP SKIRTS—Nicely tailored in 3 different designs. July Sale $1.69

$6.00 VOILE SKIRTS—Made with fringe, in a plain tailor model. July Sale $2.99

$7.00 COLORED DRESSES—Excellently made, of pretty gingham and percale $1.69

$8.00 LINGERIE DRESSES — Nicely trimmed with insertion. On Sale at $2.69

$3.50 JAPANESE SILK WAISTS—Made with plaits, black and white. To clear at $1.98

$7.50 SILK WAISTS—Made in new models, with fancy trimming, for this Sale at $3.49

NOTE THESE OTHER OPPORTUNITIES.

White Net and Marquisette Dresses, value $25.00, for $12.95

Women's $35.00 afternoon and imported gowns, at $24.95

Women's Navy and Black Duster Coats, value $17.50, for . . $9.95

Women's Linen Coats, value $12.00, for $7.95

M. MARCHAND, 284 St. Catherine Street West REMEMBER THE OPENING MONDAY, AT 9 A.M.

LETTERS FROM READERS.

HE DUAL-LANGUAGE CONGRESS
(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')
Sir,—Now that the Congress at Que- has completed its labors and its decisions have been made public, those who can read between the lines—even without spectacles—can see that the affair has developed into a part of the great scheme of the Roman Church to overwhelm Canada as a part of the North American Continent with its religion and superstitions.

I write with a view to arouse our citizens to the necessity of at once taking the most vigorous measures to join in defeating this iniquitous project against the rights, liberties and privileges, in having our beautiful country overrun by the ultramontanism and Jesuitism of the dark ages every country of Europe (perhaps Austria excepted) having spued them out.

It is not in Canada alone, but in the United States, that Ultramontanists are using like tactics, attempting there even to control the votes of 100,000,000 citizens for a president of their own views, through the Knights of Columbus and otherwise. I am forced to say this movement is being counteracted by a society lately formed in Washington and New York, called The Guardians of Liberty,' and in which all the most prominent generals, admirals and officers of the United States Army and Navy, and the best, most patriotic, ablest and enlightened citizens of the Republic are fast becoming members throughout the country.

QUESTANT.

Montreal, July 1, 1912.

GERMAN SOCIALISTS.
(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')
Sir,—In an issue of your paper Mr. A. Dingwall asks me what I think of the anti-religious sentiments expressed by such eminent German Social-Democrats as Liebknecht, Engels and Scholl. In reply to that query I should like to say that the Social-Democratic party of Germany expressly states in its platform that religion is a strictly private matter with which no government or political organization should concern itself. This is the position taken by the Socialist movement all over the world. Under a Socialist government people would be just as free as they are now to say prayers, sing hymns, read the Bible, build churches, contribute to foreign missions and teach their theological doctrines. The fact that some world-famous Socialists eat no meat does not commit the Socialist party as a party to vegetarianism. Neither does the fact that many well-known Socialists are agnostics commit the Socialist party as a party to atheism. It may interest my questioner to know that at the recent Socialist Convention in Indianapolis twenty-seven delegates were clergymen, and that the Socialist mayors of Schenectady, Butte and Berkley are ministers of the Gospel. Socialism is neither Christian nor anti-Christian. Its programme is purely political and economic in character. It stands for the public ownership and democratic management of all important industries. The kernel of Socialism is that the nation should own the trusts.

W. R. SHIER.

87 Hogarth Ave., Toronto.

CAPT. REID AND THE 'TITANIC.'
(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')
Sir,—As a constant reader of your paper I have, from time to time, come across the savage and incoherent ebullitions of 'J. Reid, Capt. R.E. (T.)' on the 'Titanic' disaster. Although for nearly thirty years I have been a resident within the shadow of the Rocky Mountains, some of the early years of my life were spent at sea, before the mast, and I still cherish a vivid remembrance of those days and of the gallant and capable men under whom I served, and whose deep sense of duty, resourcefulness and self-abnegation have always been to me a splendid and worthy example and ideal to follow. With these remembrances abiding within me, with the recollection of those days and nights when it was 'all hands on deck' rounding Cape Horn, I have been able to appreciate and realize to the full the scene of the foundering of the great liner, and the duties and difficulties thrown upon those gallant men who were responsible for the measures to be taken to make the best of the dire circumstances which they were called upon suddenly to face. And with this realization and appreciation full upon me, I am led to ask, after reading 'J. Reid. Capt., R.E. (T.)' (I presume the 'J' is for Troubler) to what purpose is this written? What purpose, good or bad, is served by it? All true and whole hearted men will, after condoling and regretting, seek to find a preventive of a repetition and for some profitable lesson from the mistake, if one was made. Will defamation of Capt. Smith and all his crew, of the White Star line, of the British Board of Trade, coupled with laudation of Senator Smith's illegal and cruel inquiry and the exploitation of the superior knowledge of 'J. Reid, Capt., R.E. (T.)' provide in the smallest degree such a desirable lesson or arrive at any desirable result? I pause for a reply from both the 'Witness' and 'J. Reid, Capt., R.E., (T.')

ARTHUR EDGAR COX.

Pincher Creek, Alta., June 26, 1912.

THE SPIRIT OF UNION.
(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')
Sir,—'Suppose that Paul the Apostle should have written a letter to the Church in Montreal, to whom would it have been sent? And which of the denominations could have received it?' This question was asked by Principal Gordon, of Queen's University. As everyone knows Dr. Gordon is an enthusiast concerning the question of 'Union,' and looks forward with the very eye of faith to the time when this great event will have been consummated. While speaking of the general need of 'Union' he said, 'And you know there are so many things in common among the churches. As a proof of this, I will tell you of a very interesting experience I once had. In 1871 when I was living in Ottawa in charge of St. Andrew's Church, Sir Sandford Fleming was sending out survey parties in connection with the then proposed Canadian Pacific Railway. He came to me and said that he had arranged work for six days of the week for these parties, but was much concerned about the seventh day; and suggested that I would perhaps be able to enlist the sympathy and co-operation of Dr. Bedford Jones, as representing the Anglican Church, and of the Rev. Father Dawson as representing the Roman Catholic Church, and ask them to join me in forming a committee to edit a Sunday service for the use of these survey parties, which were made up of persons of very varied religious beliefs. I called upon these gentlemen, and found them very willing to co-operate with me. We met several times and chose certain prayers and parts of litanies, and in that year the 1st edition of 'Short Sunday services for travellers' was published by Dawson Brothers, Montreal. The book was sent out with the parties and services were conducted each Sunday by the chief in charge, or by some other person chosen.

'About this time I met my friend, Mr. M., and told him of our venture; he was a little dubious about it and said, 'Well, it would not be very difficult to identify the various prayers, they are unmistakable'; so I handed him a copy of the book: upon opening it he said, 'Take this one for instance; it has the true Presbyterian flavor and is easily recognized.' I looked at it, and laughingly said, 'My friend you are wrong, that prayer is taken from the Roman Catholic Prayer Book.'

'After a time the edition ran out, and in considering the republishing of the book we thought it would be well to add some hymns and psalms. I called on Father Dawson, and told him our thought; he replied that it was an excellent idea, and taking a hymn-book from his shelf, handed it to me, expressing the hope that I would find something acceptable in it. The first hymn that I looked at was that old familiar one:

"Oh God, our help in ages past,
Our hope for years to come,
Our shelter from the stormy blast,
And our eternal home."

I exclaimed, 'Why this is excellent, I was brought up on that hymn.' The 2nd edition came out in 1877, again by Dawson Brothers. In the preface it states that 'It cannot be expected that a work of this character should receive the official sanction of an ecclesiastical or civil authority. It is nevertheless presented with the private sanction and earnest approval of clergymen of diverse Christian denominations, and by them recommended as a seemly devotional exercise, under the circumstances referred to, till something better is provided.'

Dr. Gordon continued, 'I have frequently used the service both while on the prairies, and while at sea, and have met persons who had been in camp when it was used. And many letters of enquiry have reached me concerning it; one of these came from far away New South Wales. The writer had seen a stray copy of the book, and thought it might fill a great need of their own exploring parties, and enquired concerning the possibility of securing copies.'

UNION.

MORAL MANHOOD.
(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')
Sir,—Just subsequent to my perusal of the letter of your Renfrew correspondent in to-day's edition of the 'Witness,' I picked up the current number of the New York 'Outlook,' and there I ran across the following words from the pen of the editor. Said Dr. Abbott: 'When I went into the ministry my father, who was an evangelical minister, . . . said to me: "I am sure that nine-tenths of the controversies which have agitated the religious world have been controversies about words, and I rather think the other tenth has been also."' I wonder, sir, whether Mr. Hynes's letter is not a salient confirmation of the conviction expressed by that minister.

I feel sure that 'a habit of looking intently at words' would have precluded much of the misconception evidenced in the letter. Take for example the word 'welfare.' There is not the slightest occasion for your correspondent to fall afoul of this word. In my volume of Webster the very first definition given is, 'Well-being in any respect.' Surely 'the redemption of man from the bondage of sin' would introduce him to, or place him in, a condition of well-being or welfare. There is no need to restrict the use of the word 'salvation' to soul-welfare, nor the word welfare to body-salvation, and, if apostolic authority is of any value in this regard, Paul may be cited as using the term 'salvation' in an entirely different sense to that preferred by Mr. Hynes (see Phil. i, 19), and the apostle John felt perfectly free to use the words 'prosperity' or 'health' as applicable to either soul or body.

When I say that I am 'concerned with human welfare' Mr. Hynes says that he does not doubt me—but he seems not to understand me. The trouble, again, is in the failure to look intently at the words. Is there, I ask, any kind of well-being that the term 'human welfare' does not include? The human being is a psycho-physical being; he is 'that wonderful combination of the dust of the earth and the breath of God,' as Dr. Luther H. Gulick has picturesquely phrased it; a being composed of the two constituents, soul and body. The term 'human welfare' must therefore include spiritual as well as physical welfare, and I had them both clearly in mind as I used the term.

Mr. Hynes may 'decidedly object' to the use of the words welfare and salvation as equivalents, but it will be just as well for him to know that he is in this at variance not only with the intrinsic meaning of the terms, but with college and university teachers in their use of them. Let me cite two of these. Dr. Wm. DeWitt Hyde, in his 'Social Theology,' p. 124, says: 'Now, in general terms, the well-being or misery of our lives, in theological terms our salvation or our damnation, depends upon whether these laws of life which are the conditions of well-being are observed or disobeyed.' Prof. F. H. Giddings tells us that 'the end to which the acts of the ordinary individual are adjusted is to a vaguely conceived 'welfare' or 'salvation.'

I submit, sir, that it is not the part of wisdom to become so enamored of the words of the King James version of the Scriptures that we lose the idea the words seek to convey. For myself, I deliberately choose some term other than the conventional one, for the simple reason that the conventional terms have largely lost their significance. Thirty years ago Joseph Cook pleaded for revision in this regard. Said he, 'Once a century the world needs a new set of phrases for all its greatest truths. Changing phrases for truths that never change keep the latter always new.' I think I know, both theoretically and experimentally, the meaning of the words 'faith,' 'repentance,' 'salvation,' 'conversion,' 'regeneration,' etc.; but they have lost their clearness and impressiveness, and have become cant phrases. If they did but know it, the men who need the reversion to childhood which these phrases imply are the staid, conservative, evangelical, orthodox members of all of our churches. They would resent being told so, but I submit that it is the truth.

Here, sir, is another word, the word 'morality.' How few seem to know its meaning, and yet it is perhaps the most significant word in our language. The value of the Biblical literature lies in the fact of its great potency for moral inspiration. The literature which abides, as Henry Van Dyke tells us, is the literature which recognizes the moral conflict as the supreme interest of life. But how is it possible to understand such literature without 'moral insight?' I am not surprised at Mr. Hynes being in doubt as to the meaning of the term, for it is customary for people to speak slightingly of 'mere morality.' I have heard it made little of from the pupit; but it is high time that Christian people understood that it is morality, or moral manhood and womanhood, that God is seeking to produce. 'Mere morality' indeed! You might as well speak of mere God! Yes, so we might if we were speaking with full insight,' says Dr. Geo. H. Palmer, and he adds, 'We must cast off the 'mere.' And the moment we do this we see the moral life to be the life of God on earth.' Said Dr. Faunce, in his Lyman Beecher lectures at Yale about five years ago: 'The aim of Christianity is ethical, and it has no other aim whatsoever.' Moral integrity is in itself salvation, and there is nothing that can make one safe in the future except what is making one morally sound in the present.

The Rev. Dr. Powicke, of Hatherlow, read a paper to the Congregational ministers at Hampstead some two years ago, and among other things of like import he told his hearers that 'the bastard assurance of future salvation based upon expedients, of whatever kind, which bear no vital relation to moral well-being, needs to be supplanted by an experience of present salvation based upon the energizing of moral forces within the soul.' And he told the ministers that their primary task for themselves and for their people, was to 'moralize the idea of salvation.' The work of Christ was to create, form, develop and perfect in us moral character, and no higher end was conceivable.

How is it possible for an organization to intelligently second the efforts of the Eternal in this His highest work when that organization fails to grasp this idea? How is it possible for the churches to produce moral manhood when they do not know moral manhood when they see it, when they do not know what it is, when they have not learned the secret of its production? If they succeed at all it will be more by good luck than by good management. I've been a church member for thirty-five years, and so am not speaking without experience. Moreover, I have reason to think those thirty-five are at least equivalent to ten times that of most people who have had thirty-five. In speaking as I do I am not speaking captiously, but out of an intense desire to help. Canada is needing moral manhood as it needs nothing else, but I see exceedingly little evidence that we are going to produce it, and very much evidence that we are not. Even if the Church members in their church life do a trifle in the way of betterment, they, in business and industrial life, more than nullify their efforts. Those with little sight are leading those with less, and the resulting predicament is far less enviable than we are accustomed to think.

It would not be difficult, sir, to reveal other misconceptions in Mr. Hynes's letter, but I must not take up the space therefor. If he will look at the words carefully he will see them. I am not concerned to demonstrate my ability as an opponent; I desire to stimulate thought. With the advent of trimphant Christianity in the time of Constantine it became 'dangerous to think and fatal to express an opinion,' but the exigencies of this present time demand that Canadians assume some risk in this regard. The danger is not past, as I very well know; and the relatively good is still the enemy of the better, but the risk must be taken for the sake of moral betterment.

FRANK HOLMAN.

PREACH THE GOSPEL.
(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')
Sir,—The Gospel is the power of God unto salvation to every one that believeth.' What humanity needs to-day is the faithful preaching of the old-time Gospel in the power of the Spirit. Paul tells us in I. Cor. xv., 1-4, what the Gospel is, viz.: 'Now that Christ died for our sins according to the Scriptures, and that he was buried and rose again the third day according to the Scriptures.' A penitent sinner who flies for refuge to Christ and trusts in him and in his finished work of atonement will realize that he is saved, and by keeping in memory this fact that Christ was 'delivered for his offences and was raised again for his justification he will be kept in peace with God through his faith in the Lord Jesus Christ. The doctrine of salvation through a divine substitute is the only doctrine that can give peace to the guilty soul. 'Take the doctrine of substitution out of the Bible and you destroy my hope,' said D. L. Moody. When John Knox was dying he requested that the 53rd chapter of Isaiah be read to him repeatedly. It kept his faith firm in the Lamb of God, who 'Was wounded for our transgressions, who was bruised for our iniquities.' The great reformer pillowed his dying head on the Scripture, 'The Lord hath laid on him the iniquity of us all.'—Isa. liii., 6. 'I, the chief of sinners am, but Jesus died for me,' said the illustrious John Wesley, not long before he breathed his last. 'My theology now,' said the dying Spurgeon to a friend, 'is in four little words, 'Jesus died for me.' I do not say that this would be all I should preach were I raised up again, but it is enough to die upon—'Jesus died for me.'"

There is nothing, Mr. Editor and reader, better to live or die upon than faith in the sweet simple story of redemption through the blood of Christ. Would to God that the preachers who are preaching their so-called higher criticism would return to the old paths and instead of preaching themselves dignified, they would preach Christ crucified. There is no fear of death to the one who trusts in the mercy of God given to him through the merits of Christ. The faith that saves is the faith that purifies the heart.

The writer some time ago listened to a higher critic of the pantheistic class, as he addressed his audience. He said in effect: 'Friends, the time will come when you will lose your property, your friends, and your health, but what will you do when such troubles come. Why, you look around and you see the little butterflies, the little fishes, and the little flowers, and then you look up to God and all is well.' Nothing said about the comfort of the Scriptures.

The writer said to himself, after listening to the above, 'In the name of the Lord what will the poor people do when trouble overtakes them in the winter time, when the little butterflies are in their cocoons, when the little fishes are under two feet of ice, and the little flowers are under two feet of snow.' This same preacher when asked by one of his officials what he would do if an anxious soul came to him asking how he was to be saved, answered, 'I would point him to nature.'

Is it any wonder that there are no revivals in some churches where such preachers, instead of pointing souls to 'the Lamb of God that taketh away the sin of the world,' are pointing them to nature?

The heathen have nature; yes, and many of the heathen are away ahead of us, for they have the little butterflies, fishes and flowers twelve months in the year. Christ's Gospel is the cure-all for the ills of humanity. May the Lord of the harvest send forth more faithful laborers into the harvest to preach this glorious Gospel of the blessed God to every creature. One look at the brazen serpent brought health to the bitten Israelites, so one look of faith to Christ brings salvation.

JOHN CARLISLE.

Peterborough.

Note—The phrase higher critic seems to serve our correspondent as a sort of nickname for all theological error, even to the length of pure nature worship. It is better to be precise as to phrase. The term higher criticism simply means inquiry into the origins of the scriptures, which is surely a duty of those competent to do so. Our present Bible is the result of higher criticism at different ages of the church, determining what books should be received into the canon and which rejected. The apocryphal books appear to-day in the Douay Bible and have a certain place in the services of the Church of England. They were rejected by the Bible Society in the early part of the nineteenth century. It is the evident duty of the learned to inquire into these things. There have been teachers of error in all ages. There were hideous errors taught in the church in the time of St. Paul and St. John. But most of those who make a study of the origins of the writings that have come down to us are devout and humble Christians.

ULSTER HOME RULE.
(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')
Sir,—I have read the letter of Mr. M. R. Rowse in your issue of June 29th, and can repeat his words that I am not an 'Irishman or an Orangeman,' and can add that I am a U.E.L. descendant, and that our ideas on the question of 'Irish home rule' are identical, as my letter of date May 29th, 1912, proves. I think a little bird must have carried the contents of my letter to his ear as I was writing it. Here it is:

'Montreal, May 29th, 1912.

'Mr. ———, K.C., M.P.,

'London, England.

'Dear ———

'I have been watching with much interest the battle going on for 'Irish Home Rule,' and an idea has occurred to me in reference thereto which I think an admirable one, and knowing that if you think on this matter as I do you will be able to utilize the idea to good effect for the benefit of 'The Green Isle.'

'My idea is to divide Ireland into two provinces, north and south, giving each a "local legislature," as we have here in Canada. I would make the provincial line straight across as near as possible to where the Protestant and Roman Catholic inhabitants would be included in a body in each province.

'This would leave a sprinkling of Protestants in the Roman Catholic province and also a sprinkling of Roman Catholics in the Protestant province. Each province could send its quota of members to the English Parliament as at present proposed.

'I think that such an arrangement would act as a strong incentive for the people of each province to rival each other in generous and fair treatment of the minority in their province. If you think well of what I have suggested I will be pleased to hear of your taking the matter up and bringing about a condition of affairs such as will bring peace and good will to all our Irish fellow-subjects.

'With best wishes, yours truly,

'ALEX. DINGWALL.'

and, through the medium of the 'Witness,' I am going to ask Mr. Rowse and all others who think as we do, to write personally to individual British M.P.'s and urging this view as the best and only settlement of this troublesome question.

ALEX. DINGWALL.

Note.—As we said before, if Ulster wanted this it could have had it. A considerable part of Ulster has a Home Rule majority and would have to be left out. The remainder does not want home rule for Ulster, or for part of Ulster, and has never asked for it. Mr. Agar Robartes, an English member, moved as an amendment to the Home Rule bill that the Counties of Armagh, Antrim, Derry and Down be omitted from the scheme, but the Unionists voted against it and the Ulstermen avoided the vote.

A PUZZLED FARMER.
(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')
Sir,—Just at present I am what you might call a rather puzzled farmer. We have been having just lately an extra dose of advice. I don't think any men get more free advice at any time than the farmers, but lately we have been treated to, shall I say an overdose? I visited the agricultural special train which is now scouring the provinces, and listened to the lectures which seemed to be all on the one theme, viz., adopt mixed farming or you will be ruined.

Now suppose we were all of us to follow this advice, and go in for this mixed farming it would work out something like this: There are at least 320 townships in Manitoba south of the C. P. R. main line, or about 11,520 sections, and each section on an average could turn off at least 10 head of cattle, 20 pigs and 10 sheep yearly. This would make a total of 115,200 cattle, 230,400 pigs, and 115,200 sheep, or about 4,600 cars cattle, 2,304 cars pigs, and 2,304 cars sheep. Now add what could be turned off north of the main line in Manitoba, the whole of Saskatchewan and Alberta, and what would be the vast total? Where on earth are we to sell this? Our local market could not absorb one quarter of it; then we should have to dispose of the other three quarters in the east or the old country. How would our eastern farmers like to face the proposition of our flooding their markets, which we should undoubtedly do, if we all went in for mixed farming, and, sir, what price do you imagine we as well as our fellow farmers down east would get for the cattle, hogs, etc?

Again consider the cost to us of putting up buildings. It is true they have temporarily suspended half the duty on cement, but then what about the decision on the lumber question? Then again look at the price and scarcity of labor. The puzzle to me on this mixed farming question is where, oh where, is the market? Find us a market and you will not need to be sending round agricultural trains to advise us to go into mixed farming. We are not all fools. The minute we see a reasonable chance of making stock-raising pay we shall go in for it advice or no advice. It is true just at present the price of cattle and hogs is good, but what safeguard have I that my experience of a few years ago will not be repeated, when I shipped a car load of three year old steers and heifers to Winnipeg which only netted me $20.50 cts. per head, and how many times have I had to sell my pigs at 4 cts. per live weight?

Now what would be the effect if we had this 470,000 odd head in Southern Manitoba, to get rid of, to say nothing of Northern Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta? Could we give them away let alone sell them at cost price? The whole question is in a nutshell, find us a market in which we have a chance of getting a fair price, and you will soon see more cattle, hogs, etc., on the plains. Our grain market is restricted badly enough, goodness knows, but grain is not so perishable as stock, and can be shipped farther afield. Markets, markets, are the solution of this mixed farming problem.

This lumber question is another puzzle to me. We were told that if Reciprocity passed the Americans would exploit our forests the same as they have done their own; now we are told that we must not buy from the Americans. Seems a hopeless paradox. I should have thought free American lumber would have saved our forests; in other words if I use American lumber is not that so much of our Canadian lumber saved or consumed? We are always being told to consume our natural resources, in fact we farmers are accused of ruining our farms, and so exhausting one of the natural resources of the country, and yet we are compelled to hurry on the exhaustion of our forests by being forced to use Canadian lumber whether we like it or not, and to pay an increased price of about 25 percent. Conservation of money in a farmer's pocket cuts no ice. As I said before this lumber question is a hopeless paradox. It is blowing hot and cold with the same mouth.

C. T. WATKINS.

Langvale, Man., June 24, 1912.

IS RECIPROCITY DEAD?
AN OPEN LETTER.
(By Harvester Boy, Manitoba.)
To the Anti-reciprocity League—(to the members of which may be added King Caunte, Mrs. Partington and Sairey Gamp.)

Ladies and Gentlemen,—No doubt your alarm over Sir Wilfrid Laurier's speech at the Windsor Hotel banquet is natural. Probably with some of you it is honest. No doubt, you would declare that it is disinterested and patriotic. It would be ungenerous and invidious to impute motives in the case of such respectable and super-loyal citizens as you are. Therefore, I shall let the flag-flapping and self-advertised patriotism pass at face value in the meantime. I am not now discussing the merits of reciprocity or the bona fides of your protestations. The question is one of fact.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier's speech has scared you. That is plain. It needs no proof; it is a public fact. Indeed there is evidence that it scared you before it was delivered. Even the solace of Mr. Taft's maladroit buncome about 'adjuncts' did not enable you to sleep soundly when you heard that Canada's greatest living tribune was about to make a speech. Why were you afraid? How could you know what Sir Wilfrid was going to say. He did not tell you. There was no authorized forecast of it in the papers. But he was going to speak at a notable banquet. He was going to say something. A guilty conscience needs no accuser. Belshazzar did not know what that mysterious, uncanny hand was writing on the palace wall at Babylon. But it was writing something. His conscience told him it pertained to him, and that for him it portended no good. Was it with analogous feelings that you and your friends got up a counter demonstration in the attempt to head off the effect of that dreaded Laurier speech? But the speech happened as per schedule, and the Anti-Reciprocity League has felt moved to meet, to fulminate, and to 'resolute.' Apparently the anticipatory effort was felt to be inadequate to a properly spectacular defence of the Empire. What is a defence of the Empire good for unless it be spectacular—and a vote-catcher? Accordingly, your League has resolved that reciprocity is dead, but has decided that further patriotic bellowing is needed in order to forestall a resurrection. Your League has no doubt read of the recent experiments of a European scientist by which, it is reported, he has brought back to life animals that had been killed. They were as dead as reciprocity, but they are alive to-day. Of course, you have heard of such phenomena as suspended animation. Queer things do happen. Things are not always what they seem. It avails not that the Hon. Robert Rogers reported at the Regina Conservative banquet that reciprocity is dead. The banquetters applauded while Regina and Saskatchewan laughed. It was likewise once reported that Mark Twain was dead, and Mark took occasion at his next public appearance to say that 'the report of his death was greatly exaggerated.' In this western country the Hon. Robert Rogers is well known. When he announces the death of anything his friends at once begin to look for signs of unusual vitality in that particular thing. The back townships of Ontario may still take stock in the immaculate Bob, but apart from his notorious, patent, sinister political machine, he is an extinct volcano as far as the West is concerned. Robert Rogers counts for nothing in real Western public opinion. It is of more significance that your League has by vote sent reciprocity to its grave.

But, ladies and gentlemen, do you really believe what you are saying? Are you taking yourselves seriously? Are you neither deceiving nor being deceived? Do you believe that reciprocity is dead? To avoid misunderstanding and quibbling, let me put it in other words: Do you imagine the desire for wider markets and the trend towards Free Trade to be dead in this country? Either you do or you do not. If you do not; then you are disingenuous. You are simply at the old game of fooling the people and you must think the case desperate when you resort to such tactics with no election in sight.

But if you do think that reciprocity is dead, then let it be told that you are wofully deceived. It is another old game you are at; but this time it is the device of the ostrich that hid its head in the sand. You ought to know better. Your friends should not allow you to be running to and fro between Toronto and Montreal so much without competent escort. If you are well advised, you will quit wasting time and money on your abortive League—which will be a public laughing stock ten years hence—come out here to the prairies and spend a while among the people of Greater Canada. You would get your eyes opened. You would speedily discover that the desire for wider markets has not even been checked, but is now stronger than it ever was; that reciprocity is not dead; that the movement towards Free Trade is growing in volume, in momentum, and in all that makes for permanence in popular conviction. You would get the impression, too, that there are more brains per capita West of the Great Lakes than East of them.

Of course, on such a trip you would have to leave your Pulman cars a good deal more than is your wont; you would have to read something besides 'Rogers' reptile press,' you would require to inform yourselves as to the actual facts. You would find that in the Prairie Provinces wheat is king. Wisely or unwisely, wheat is here commercially supreme. In more senses than one it is the 'staff of life.' Let anything human touch the wheat business to harm it, and let the people know of the harm, and up against that thing rises a whole population—forgetting race, party, color and creed—a population alert, intelligent, aggressive and courageous—a people loyal and peaceable, industrious and enterprising, thoroughly imbued with the instincts of democracy, and who will never ultimately submit to the rule of oligarchy or plutocracy.

Forget not that the bitter experiences of last winter in Alberta and Saskatchewan, occasioned largely by plutocratic devices—political and commercial—have opened many eyes and are rankling still. They are not likely to be forgotten. The West wants open markets to the South, lower freight rates and more railways, above all else, and it wants these without delay. To talk of reciprocity as dead, in this western country, is simply to incur ridicule. In Ontario with your millionnaires at one end of the string and your flags, red shirts and bewildered fanaticism at the other, you may fondly dream that 'reciprocity is dead,' but it is only a dream which, if persisted in, awaits a rude awakening. The red herring of bogus loyalty will not fool the West.

Ladies and gentlemen, there is a practical way of putting this thing to the test. Let Mr. Borden put through Parliament the Redistribution Bill which is now due in consequence of the recent census; let the experts—East and West—do their utmost to bedevil the boundaries of constituencies, and the lists of voters. Then let the Government appeal to the country on the question of reciprocity, and we shall see whether 'reciprocity is dead'—or alive.

THEIR BRIDES IMPORTED.

Japanese in Hawaii Send All Way Home For Them.

'No more Orientals of the laboring class are coming to Hawaii, and a good many of our white citizens who cultivate sugar estates are sorry that the faithful Chinese are barred under the law,' said W. P. Harcourt, a sugar planter of the island of Kauai, one of the Hawaiian group. 'They are our best workers; and before the exclusion policy was applied, we could count on a certain regular influx of brawny Mongolians to toil in the cane fields.

'The Chinese now in Hawaii have been there for many years, and most of them are getting to be old men. Not many of the Chinese have wives, but in former days not a few of them became the husbands of the native Kanaka women. It was a good cross, was this half-breed progeny, and so likewise the offspring of the Japanese an dnative women. In recent times, however, the Japs have been in the habit of sending back to their own land for wives. In most cases I think the self-elected bridegrooms get their parents back in the Flowery Kingdom to pick out wives for them.

'The matter is finally arranged through the Japanese consul, the man in the case putting up money for the passage of his intended spouse. The hour that she lands must also be the wedding hour, for the authorities will not allow the fair ones to remain unless claimed and formally mated according to some civil or religious ceremony that both parties consider binding.

'Every now and then a wireless message comes to my plantation which tells one of my young Japanese hired men that he may expect on the arrival of the next ship at Honolulu the girl who has been picked out as his wife. I do not think that in many cases the principals have ever laid eyes on each other. On the recipt of the message, the man gets permission to go to claim his wife, and pretty soon the pair are domesticated on the estate, and my understanding is that they get on as happily as if they had known each other from infancy and been wedded in the conventional way of the Caucasians.

'Not long ago a ship from Yokohama arrived with forty or fifty so-called picture brides. Every one of them had been chosen through photographs forwarded to Hawaii some time in advance of the arrival of the originals. Occasionally there is a pathetic case, as when not long ago a very pretty young Japanese maid was forced to take the next ship returning to her old home. Inspection showed that she had trachoma, and the rigid rule that ordered her deportation could not be waived.—Baltimore 'American.'

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Principal—Miss Grace Fairley, M.A., Edinburgh.
The Institute will re-open TUESDAY, 17th September, at NOON.
Entrance examinations for new scholars will be held at the school on Saturday, 14th September, at 10 o'clock a.m.
For Prospectus, etc., apply to the Principal, or to A. F. RIDDELL, Secretary, North British Mercantile Building, 80 St. Francois Xavier Street, Montreal.

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Because you are old is no reason for suffering with everlasting cough—those terrible chest troubles and difficult breathing can be thoroughly cured with Catarrhozone. You simply breathe the healing vapor of Catarrhozone, and instantly its rich balsamic fumes are carried by your breath into the tiniest recesses of the nose, throat, chest, bronchial tubes and lungs.
Just think of it—a direct breathable medicine, full of soothing antiseptic and healing essences that reaches every sore, inflamed membrane in two seconds. No drugs to take—nothing to harm or sicken the stomach, because Catarrhozone is the purest, safest cough, catarrh and cold remedy ever devised.
"For many years," writes Richard McCallum, Stirling, Ont., "I have suffered from Catarrh, and continually sneezed and coughed, so that my throat was always in an inflamed, irritable condition.
"Doctors' medicine did not help me the least, and all other remedies I tried were quite useless. In one case I was time wasted in snuffing powder up the nose; in another using a greasy ointment, and so on. Not one of them was the least bit of good.
"At last I heard Catarrhozone favorably spoken of, and tried it. Really it benefited me more in a few hours than years of treatment with doctors' and other so-called remedies.
"Receiving such immense benefit, I continued using Catarrhozone, and in a few weeks I was completely cured of Catarrh and throat trouble."
Get Catarrhozone to-day. Large size costs $1.00, and lasts two months. Smaller sizes 25c. and 50c. All dealers, or The Catarrhozone Company, Buffalo, N.Y., and Kingston, Ont.

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Easy, of course, if you know how. Yes, it is easy if you use Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor. Not caustic, not flesh destroying. No. Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor, its name tells its story, does its work painlessly, acts promptly, and always effective. Largest sale in the world. Sold by druggists. Price 25c.

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For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

Summer Resorts

LITTLE METIS.

Dominion Day was celebrated by many large bonfires along the beach, and the illuminations were very prettily carried out.

The Messrs. John Sterling, J. C. Bloss, Jas. A. Stillman, H. Sprague and L. E. Clark have returned to New York from Grand Metis, where they were salmon fishing.

Miss Anna Whyte, of Ottawa, and Miss Vivian Dettmers, of Montreal, are the guests of the Misses Baylis.

Miss Elsa May is visiting her sister, Mrs. J. A. Riddell.

Mrs. Daignault, of Fall River, is occupying Mr. A. Sim's cottage this season.

Mr. Frederick Dougall and Mr. C. J. Fleet, K.C., spent the week-end here.

Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Newman and family have opened their cottage here.

Mrs. C. Withycomb and family, Montreal, are occupying a cottage.

Among those who spent the week-end with their families and friends here, were Messrs. Jas. Laing, H. Hague, W. Leggatt, F. Mathewson, C. Godfrey, N. Dawes, Prof. Armstrong, Hugh Mathewson, D. Thornton, G. W. Grier, H. Grier, C. Withycomb, Dr. Nichol, A. B. Evans, the Rev. David Lang, P. Cowans, and E. Smith.

Col. and Mrs. Starke were recent guests of Mrs. Geo. Cains.

The Ladies' Aid Bazaar for the Methodist Church will take place in the Union Hall on July 11, and the Dorcas Society will hold their annual sale of work, in aid of the Presbyterian Church, in the Union Hall on the sixteenth of this month.

Mrs. Wm. Leggatt, Montreal, has arrived at her cottage for the season.

Professor and Mrs. Armstrong are at their cottage at Lighthouse Point.

Mrs. Pemberton Smith and family have arrived.

The Misses Grace Sumner and J. Kinloch, Montreal, are guests of the Misses Cream.

Miss Carson, Montreal, and Miss Brull, of Paris, are visiting Mrs. J. Archibald at Leggatt's Point.

Mr. John Turnbull and family are occupying 'Woodside Cottage.'

Mrs. Henry Crampton, New York, spent a few days here, the guest of Mrs. C. T. Williams.

Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Cowans are visiting Mrs. J. Cochrane King at 'Wenvoe Cottage.'

Mrs. Morse and little son are visiting Mr. and Mrs. J. Loudon.

An event which attracted much attention was the C. P. R. 'made in Canada' train which was at Little Metis station on Tuesday and passed Metis Beach to Matane on Wednesday.

Mr. Gordon Grant, accompanied by Mrs. Grant and family, and Dr. McCartney and Miss Lennon, of Ottawa, came here in their private car and were guests at Boule Rock Hotel.

Master Harold and Scott Surriff, of Montreal, are spending their holidays here.

Latest arrivals at the hotels are:—At the Cascade—Mr. and Mrs. Lewis, Mrs. Forbes, Mrs. McIntosh, Mrs. Smart, Mrs. Howard, Mr. A. Howard, Mr. J. B. Coughlan and family, Mrs. Buller, Miss Wallace Watson, Montreal, Mr. Hassock, Mr. and Mrs. Geggie, the Rev. S. I. Martin and family, Quebec, Mr. P. Chrysler, Ottawa, Col. and Mrs. Bonham Clay, Mrs. Seagram, Toronto, Mrs. Scarth, Lennoxville.

At the Seaside House—Mr. and Mrs. H. Russell, Misses Russell, Master Russell, Mrs. Patterson, Mrs. Ayre and family, Master B. Claxton, Montreal, Messrs. Cassels, Toronto, Messrs. McCloud, Chicago, Mrs. Hoare, Mr. Hoare, Quebec, Mrs. T. and Miss J. Macfarlane, St. John, N.B., Mrs. A. Bolton, Quebec, Mrs. Neeve, Miss Neeve, Ottawa, Mrs. Woodhouse, A. Woodhouse, Barrie, Ont.

At Boule Rock—Dr. and Mrs. Birkett, Mr. and Mrs. Fairbain and family, Mrs. Magor and family, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Ewan and family, Mr. and Mrs. Barry, Montreal, Mrs. Turnbull and family, Toronto, J. B. Breadly and family, Montreal.

At Turriff Hall—Miss Brown, Messrs. C. I. Brown, E. F. Brown, Quebec, Mrs. C. L. Ord and family, Montreal.

ST. ADOLPHE DE HOWARD.

The Y. M. C. A. senior camp opened here last Saturday for the season with a good attendance. Mr. H. C. Patterson is in charge, and the following were out: Messrs. W. Common, C. Fletcher, G. Caron, J. Armour, F. Miller, L. G. McCrae, J. Toombs, A. W. Armour, C. D. Tweedie, B. Watson, J. B. Sellars, W. James, F. Waller, A. Steegles, F. B. Whittet. G. Buckner, H. C. Patterson, A. McSkimming, L. Crown, A. King, E. Mather, H. Welham.

LAC CHARLEBOIS.

Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Matthewson have opened their summer cottage.

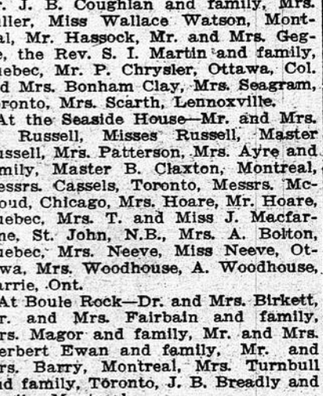
Miss M. B. Brown and Miss Jessie Brown are at 'Chateau Gauthier.'

Mr. and Mrs. Thompson and Master Claude Thompson have arrived at the Lake, and opened their cottage for the season.

Mr. and Mrs. Cockfield have opened their summer home.

Miss G. Cains is here for a holiday.

Guests at Hotel Gauthier include Mr. Chas. Edlington, Mr. H. Moneau, Messrs. H. and B. Alexander.



OLD ORCHARD BEACH

Residents of Old Orchard were alarmed about two o'clock last Sunday afternoon by hearing the fire whistle repeatedly blown, and on looking out of doors and windows volumes of smoke could be seen in the direction of Ocean Park. The fire started in the woods near the Boston and Main railroad tracks at Ocean Park, and it was only late on Tuesday that it was got under control. Only by the wind changing were the cottages at Ocean Park saved, as it had been sweeping directly for them when it started. When the Old Orchard firemen found it would be impossible to control the fire alone a telephone message was sent to Saco for help, and the chief there sent down a crew of men. Monday morning two calls were sent to Biddeford and two crews were sent down at noon on Monday the fire was spreading rapidly, and more men were sent from Biddeford, by afternoon there were between three and four hundred men fighting the fire.

Summer visitors at Old Orchard House are:—Mrs. J. R. Duckett, Edward H. Duckett, Tony H. Duckett, Montreal; L. Gault, Mr. and Mrs. H. Scott, Mr. and Mrs. A. Lionais, Miss Juilette Lionais, Miss Jeannie Lionais, Mr. Edonard Lionais, Paul Brunel Lionais, Montreal.

Sea Side House:—Mr. B. A. Neisser, Miss Mary Oliver, Montreal.

Ocean House:—M. F. Hicks, L. McGovern, Fredic W. Ross, A. H. Zeig, Mrs. W. Murphy, Miss Mae Murphy, G. G. Rowbrothan, Montreal.

Abbott House:—Mr. and Mrs. Vautelet, Miss Marie Vautelet, Master Henri Vautelet, Montreal; R. F. Crossley Vautelet, Winnipeg; Mrs. Charles H. Beddoe, Ottawa; Miss Hurteau, Montreal; Miss L. Verrault, Quebec; A. L. Bird, jr., Toronto.

Atlantic House:—Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Severs, Master W. E. Severs, Mrs. L. P. Mead, Miss Dorothy Mead, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Robertson and children, Frank V. Danford, Mrs. James Drury, John S. Drury, Montreal; Mr. G. N. Holbrooke, Ottawa; Mrs. A. E. Johnston, Miss G. Wright, Master Jack Holden, Mrs. L. W. Anderson, Miss Thelma Anderson, Mrs. David Shaw, Montreal.

Forest Pier:—H. G. Jackson, Toronto; Ed. Brodeur, A. Brodeur, S. Carrol, T. Carrol, B. Laurelle, J. H. Duffy, Montreal.

Hotel Lafayette:—Mrs. H. Livy, Mrs. Laude and children, Mrs. A. Kellno and family, Miss Lottie Albert and maid, Montreal.

Hotel Desper:—Ed. Hurtuebise and party, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Daly, Mrs. J. H .David, Miss May David, Montreal.

New Palmer:—J. Walsh, Montreal.

Montreal House:—F. X. Dupuis, Mrs. F. X. Dupuis, Miss L. McGowan, Miss C. McGowan, Mr. A. McGowan. Mr. J. Doyer, Mr. E. Laplante, Mr. H. K. Martin, Master Kingdon Martin, Mrs. H. R. Charlton, Mr. H. Osgeode Charlton, Mr. W. E. Tompkins, Master Arthur Tompkins, Dr. O. Mercier, P. Mercier, Miss Mercier, M. Mercier, L. P. Leduc, Mrs. G. Leduc, J. A. Leduc, Mrs. F. G. Leduc, Mrs. C. D. Patterson, maid and children, N. M. N. Holden, all of Montreal.

ST. LAMBERT.

Perfect weather and an attractive programme combined to make a great success of the garden party on Wednesday evening held by the ladies of St. Barnabas Guild.

Saturday, July 13th, is the date fixed by the officers of he boating club for the annual regatta.

Principal Ford, of St. Lambert Academy, leaves next week for Three Rivers, where he will have charge of a party of boys from here for a couple of weeks camping.

Mrs. P. M. Wickman and family leave next week for Notre Dame de Portage.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Tucker and children have left for Moarin Heights, where Mrs. Tucker wil spend JJuly.

Mrs. Bramble left this week for Winnipeg, where she will join her daughter on a trip to the coast.

Miss Gladys Robertson has left for St Rose for a couple of weeks.

Miss Frances Kydd is among the residents from here who are spending July in the mountains.

Miss Gertrude Lamontagne has left for the Laurentians, where she will be the guest of Miss Grace Bolton for a couple of weeks.

Miss Tansey has been visiting here for some time, the guest of Miss Florence Wickham.

Mr. Jos. Horsefall has left for Europe, to join Mrs. Horsefall and daughter.

Mrs. E. Riley, who has been the guest of her father, Mr. Phillip Finch, for some time, has left for Calgary.

Mrs. H. Bragg returned this week from the mountains.

Mr. and Mrs. McLaren, Westmount, have taken a house here, and will spend the remainder of the summer. They will have Mrs. Wood and daughter as guests.

Mrs. Piers Locke leaves shortly to visit friends in Nova Scotia.

Miss Beatrice Cooper, of Gananoque, is visiting Mrs. H. Williams.

Miss Elspter Wickham entertained a party of young people on Tuesday afternoon.

Mrs. Richard Patton and children are leaving for the Eastern Townships for the remained of the summer.

Mrs. F. G. McConnell, Victoria Park has her sister, Miss F. Varden, of Toronto, visiting her.

Mrs. Wright, of Sorel, is spending some time here, the guest of her sister, Mrs. May Henderie, Brooklyn Park.

'Tillery House' was the scene of a merry party on Friday evening, when the bachelors entertained a number of their lady friends and their chaperon's.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Hedges opened their cottage at Massawippa this week

Miss Doris Johnston has left for the lower provinces, to remain until September.

Mr. and Mrs. Bolton and family have left for Newago, where they will occupy their cottage for a couple of months.

LAC DES ILES.

Mr. A. R. Grafton was a guest for the week-end at Bon Repos.

Mrs. Johns, of Nashville, Tenn., is here for the season, the guest of her daughter, Mrs. Fennell P. Turner.

Mr. John R. Mott has arrived from New York, and will spend a holiday with his family at the lake.

Mr. and Mrs. James McConaughy, of Philadelphia, have opened their cottage for the summer.

Mr. Joseph Rielle, of Montreal, is at his summer home.

Mr. Leslie Thomson was the guest of Miss Alice Thomson for the week-end.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Robertson and the Misses Robertson, Westmount, have opened their summer cottage, 'The Pines.'

Mrs. Jagger, of Chicago, has arrived at the lake to spend the summer with her sister, Mrs. D. W. Ross.

Union services are held every Sunday morning at the residence of Mr. D. W. Ross.

At the Hotel Chartier: Mr. and Mrs. J. Penman, Miss E. Penman, Mrs. Ferguson, Mr. and Mrs. England and the Misses England, Mr. and Mrs. Huntley, Mr. C. C. MacKellar, Mr. O. Costello, Mr. Jack O'Day, Mr. Frank Morris, Mr. Bob Wain, Mr. A. R. Bell, Misses M. and R. Lawton, Mr. A. D. Scott, Mr. C. D. Scott, Master Henderson, Mr. and Mrs. Egg, Messrs. I. and M. Goldberg, Mr. and Mrs. Beaugil, Mr. and Mrs. Robertson, Mr. Frank Edwardson, Mr. and Mrs. Coultes, Mr. and Mrs. Holland and family, Master Beverley Scott.

Misses Dora, Etta and Winnifred Bassett are spending a holiday here.

Mr. and Mrs. Hudson and family, of Montreal, are spending a holiday at the Lake.

SIXTEEN ISLAND LAKE.

Mr. and Mrs. Harold Hughes are spending some time at the lake.

Mr. and Mrs. N. Stoddard, the Misses Edna and Jean Stoddard and Mr. Earl Stoddard will occupy a cottage here this summer.

Miss Florence Patterson was here for a few days.

Mrs. George L. LeBeau has arrived to spend the summer at 'Glencove.' Mr. LeBeau and sons, Messrs. Harry and Wm. LeBeau, were up over the holiday.

Mr. and Mrs. William Jennings were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Ainslee for the week end.

Mrs. Tees, the Misses Tees and Mr. Roswold Tees are now in possession of their new cottage.

Mr. N. Stoddard entertained Miss Nettleton last week end.

Mrs. Farlinger and sons have taken a cottage near the head of the lake for the summer season.

Messrs. Harry Braidwood and Jones were at their camp for the holiday.

Mr. Norman B. Lang, of Essex, Ont., was a guest at 'Uneeda Rest' for a short time.

Mrs. Cushing, Miss Florence Cushing and Miss McDougal have opened 'Inchbrachie' for the season.

Miss Jessie Courtney is the guest of Mrs. George LeBeau at 'Glencove.'

'Kamp Kumfort' has been opened for the summer by the Misses Tester. Miss Edith Corner will be their guest during the month of July.

Mr. and Mrs. F. G. Gnaedinger, Miss Henrietta and Masters Lionel, Paul and Ivan Gnaedinger are again at 'The Bungalow.'

Miss M. D'Aubigne is the guest of Mrs. Charles Bieler at 'Long Lake.'

Mrs. Jeffery and son, Mr. Roy Jeffery, have arrived to spend the summer.

The Misses Loudon and Mr. Warren Loudon will occupy 'Uneeda Rest' during July and August.

Th following registered at 'The Manor House' during the past week: Mrs. E. Freedman, Mrs. R. B. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Reid, Miss Eva Reid, Mrs. J. A. Fagen, the Misses Fagen, Master Fagen, Mr. Ritchie, Mr. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. P. A. Paterson, Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Atkinson, Masters Gerald and Jack Atkinson, Mr. and Mrs. Clarabut and son, Messrs. Wm. Bruce, R. R. Gray, W. J. Little, jr., M. E. Scott, Wm. J. Dolbel, J. F. Fleming, Leslie G. Barnard, S. L. Barnard, Sid Jones, Ed. Murphy, Harry Blagg, E. McCrudden.

Mr. Walter Cushing and Dr. H. B. Cushing were up for the week end.

Mrs. A. Sutherland, Hutchison street, is the guest of the Misses Loudon.

Mrs. A. A. Radley and the Misses Radley will occupy a cottage here during the summer.

Miss Florence Dakin is spending some time at her cottage here.

Mrs. H. W. Wadsworth and the Misses Nora and Meredith Wadsworth have opened 'The Rock' for the season.

Mrs. Arthur Holland and Mr. Temple Hadrill are here to spend the summer months.

Messrs. Gus Lanthier, Harry Hawkesworth, James Blackwell and H. J. Smith spent the holiday at 'Jahastahecus.'

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas McOuat, with Miss Bessie McOuat and Mr. Arthur McOuat, were at 'Bonnie View' for a short stay recently.

Miss A. Blackmore was a guest at 'Sunset Cottage' for a few days.

Mr. Edgar Dolbel spent Dominion Day with Mr. George Thompson.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Leslie have reopened 'Balgownie.' Mr. Wilson was their guest this week.

Mr. A. E. Cook spent the week end with Mrs. Cook at their summer home here.

Miss Lappin, of Seattle, Wash., is the guest of her niece, Mrs. George LeBeau.

Mrs. Frank White and children and Miss White are the guests of Mr. Smeaton White.

Mr. Robert Barron was at 'Inchbrachie' for the week end.

Mrs. John Greig has returned to 'Edgewater' after a few weeks in the city.

Mr. Gordon Reid, of West End avenue, Outremont, and a party of friends are spending some time here.

Miss Edith Little is a lake visitor.

Mr. and Mrs. George McGarry, of Ingleside avenue, were at 'Jordan Hill Cottage' during the past week.

The Misses McGarry are at the lake for a fortnight's visit.

Mr. Tracy Ludington, jr., is visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. T. Ludington.

Mr. William Horton spent the week end at the lake.

Mr. and Mrs. Guignard and son, Mr. Ernest Guignard, of Ottawa, have taken a cottage at the head of the lake for the summer months.

Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Holland are summering here. Mr. Edgar Holland was up for the holiday.

Mr. Arthur Patterson and Mr. Charlie Patterson are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. John Patterson.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred McGee and children are again occupying 'Woodlands.'

Mr. John Savage and family are spending the summer at Lake Wonish.

Mr. and Mrs. George Holland are again occupying their cottage.

Mrs. Stewart and sons are spending two weeks on Long Lake.

Mr. Wm. Taylor spent the week end with his family at 'Fern Rock.'

Mrs. Simpson and family are occupying a cottage at the head of the lake.

Miss Burrel Henderson, of St. Lambert, is Mrs. Shorey's guest.

Mrs. W. H. Dalpe and Miss Rondeau are at 'L'Allegro' for the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. White and son are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. A. H. LaPierre.

The Misses Regina and Beulah Shorey have returned from Montreal, where they spent the winter.

Dr. Wattler spent the week end with his aunt, Mrs. Dalpe.

Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Wright and daughter, Miss Alice Wright, of New York, have opened 'Saracen Point' for the season.

Mrs. Bolvin and Miss Berry are spending some time at 'L'Allegro.'

MASCOUCHE.

Miss Bertha Hodgson, of Montreal, is the guest of her father, Mr. John Hodgson, for a few days.

Mr. David Brereton, Mr. Clifford Brereton, and Mr. John Lloyd, also Miss Alice Brereton and Miss Mabel Brereton, of Montreal, were guests of Miss Florence Brereton for the week-end and Dominion Day.

Mr. and Mrs. White and two children, accompanied by Mrs. White, were recent visitors of Mrs. Joseph Robinson.

Miss Gaze and Mrs. Pepper, of Montreal, were guests of Mrs. Francis Alexander for the week-end and Dominion Day.

Mrs. Cook and Miss Edith Cook, of Montreal, were week-end guests of Mrs. Joseph Robinson.

Mr. Herman Neil, of Montreal, was the guest of Mrs. J. W. Alexander, 'Elm Dale,' for the week-end and Dominion Day.

Mr. and Mrs. Sinclair, of Montreal, were recent guests of Mrs. James Alexander.

Mr. and Mrs. Britton, of Montreal, were guests of Mrs. T. Hodgson recently.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Hodgson were the guests of Mrs. Richard Robinson for a few days.

Mrs. John W. Alexander entertained the following after the picnic: Messrs. Herman Neil, Herbert Alexander, George R. Alexander, Herbert Lloyd and the Rev. A. J. Martin, the Misses Winifred Alexander, Ruby Lloyd and Lily Alexander, a very enjoyable evening being spent.

TERREBONNE.

Miss Moody and Miss Annie Moody, who were on a visit in Swift Current, guests of their sister, Mrs. Graham, have returned to their home, 'Sunnyside,' after an enjoyable trip to the coast, and to parts of Ontario.

Mr. Harold Kimpton, of St. Thomas, Ont., spent a day at Elmhurst.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Henderson, of Montreal, spent the week-end with friends.

Mr. Noel Archambault and family, of Montreal, are occupying Mr. W. Henderson's cottage for the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Baylis and daughter, Marjorie, of Westmount, were guests of the Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Walsh at the parsonage on Domonion Day.

Mr. and Mrs. Matthew Moody were visiting friends in Lachute for the week-end and Dominion Day.

Miss Edith Moody and a party of friends from New Glasgow have gone on a trip by boat to Toronto, Niagara, and other parts.

Mr. and Mrs. Pelton, Miss Marjorie Moody, R. E. Moody, G. Pelton, L. Cormier and others spent a very enjoyable time camping on Pine Island for the week-end and Dominion Day.

Mrs. Drumm and little son, Wesley, have been spending the week at Maple Hall with Miss Moody. Mr. Drumm was a week-end guest.

Miss Thornbur has been in Terrebonne for some time, the guest of Mrs. W. Moody.

Miss Marjorie Moody has returned from the Ladies' College, Ottawa, for her vacation.

Mrs. Henry Moody has been in Montreal for the past week, staying with her sister, Mrs. Bruneau.

MAPLE GROVE

Miss Steares, Mr. O'Brien and Mr. Algar were the guests of Mrs. Parkins, Gladunkum Cottage.

Mr. C. F. Smith visited with his daughter, Mrs. Butler, at The Shack.

Mr. John Eddy and family are installed in their cottage for the summer season.

Miss Greenback and Miss Bates are the guests of Mrs. Scott, White Rock Cottage.

The cottage which was occupied by Mr. Veitch has been taken by Messrs. Lester and Brown and families, of Lachine.

Mr. Chas. Hanna and family have taken possession of their bungalow for the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Carl Larson, of Lachine, have taken the cottage adject to the chapel.

The cottage adjoining the Club House has been taken by the Swastika Club.

Miss Hazel Allan has been visiting with her aunt, Mrs. Parker, at The Limit.

Mr. and Mrs. Trench made a preparatory visit to their summer home, Justamere Cottage.

Miss Doris Smith and Mr. Alex. Grigg are the guests of Mrs. Peattie at Camp Goasupieaz.

Mr. and Mrs. Mercier, Miss Vera Vosburg, and Miss Daisy Cagney were guests of Mr. and Mrs. E. Lawrence.

Mr. Faille and Mrs. Roxburgh are visiting here, the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Skelcher, Sunkist Cottage.

Mr. Rogers and family have moved into their summer home, Aeolian Belle.

Mr. and Mrs. John Marshall have taken Mr. Jenkins's cottage for the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Bentley, of Montreal, are spending the month of July with Mrs. Bentley's sister, Mrs. Marshall.

Miss Jean Cunningham and Miss Telford were week-end visitors.

Messrs. Herb. Dunwoody, Nicolls, Rowell and Jones have gone on a launch trip to Kingston.

Mrs. G. Brown (sr.) Miss M. Brown, Mr. T. Brown and Mr. Jas. Brady visited from Saturday to Monday with Mr. and Mrs. G. Brown.

Mr. Hamlet, of Ottawa, visited with his sister, Mrs. Weir.

HUDSON HEIGHTS.

The Royal St. Lawrence Yacht Club had a cruise to Carillon last Saturday; on the return trip a stop was made at the Heights, and the members enjoyed the Saturday evening dance at the Boat House.

Beginning to-morrow, there will be a morning and evening service at St. James Church.

The Boys' Camp is again established on Mr. T. B. Macaulays grounds by the river side. A committee of young men, under Mr. Logie, are in charge of the camp.

Messrs. Norman and Morgan Johnston, Westmount, were visiting friends for a few days.

Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Coltart and family have arrived at the Heights for the season.

Mr. H. M. Boyd and family have taken possession of their cottage on the main road.

Miss E. Featherstonhaugh is visiting Mrs. E. A. Mumford. Miss Helen Mumford gave an enjoyable tea for Miss Featherstonhaugh.

Mrs. George Wood has as her guest Miss Evelyn Atchinson.

The Misses Helen and Florence Fowler are the guests of Mrs. R. A. Carter, 'Vinecroft.'

Mr. and Mrs. James Brown were visitors at the Rectory recently.

Mr. Fred Hutchison is spending his holiday here with his parents.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Gould have opened their cottage for the summer.

Miss Macaulay and Mr. Douglas Macaulay spent a few days at Mount Victoria.

Children's night at the Boat House, will be on Tuesday throughout the season.

Miss Lepha Clogg is the guest of Miss Muriel Nolan, 'Ashlands.'

Mrs. MacLaren, Montreal, is visiting Mrs. Joyce, 'Daisy Cottage.'

Mr. Oscar Thompson is spending his holidays here.

There was a large number of visitors for the week-end and Dominion Day. Among those noticed were: Messrs. D. Gillmor, H. Patch, J. Simpson, J. Heaton, Dumbrill, Maxwell, Sims, Johnston, Lloyd, Peacock, Carila, Shepherd, Jones, Bancroft, S. Croncil and Stanley.

LACHUTE.

Mrs. George Christie has returned from Ottawa.

Mrs. Jas. D. Campbell left this week to visit her brother at Lebanon, N. H.

Miss Edith Beers is spending a few weeks in Cornwall, Ont.

Mrs. Tom Fulton has returned from visiting friends in Montreal.

Mr. and Mrs. T. Jousse, spent a few days in Ste. Scholastique this week.

Mrs. Winch, of Montreal, who has been the guest of Mrs. Hugh Fraser, left this week for a trip to Vancouver, B. C.

Miss Mary Burwash, of Montreal, is for a couple of months the guest of Mrs. H. E. Burwash.

Mrs. Vincent McFaul, and daughter, are spending a few weeks in Arunder, Que.

Mr. Henry J. Giles and family left last week, to spend the summer season at their cottage. 'Sand Beach,' Lake Louisa, Que.

Mr. John Calder, who has been teaching at Rawdon, is starting for his vacation with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. George Calder.

Miss Smart of Montreal, was a week end guest of the Misses Hampton.

Miss Hale was for a few days recently, the guest of Mrs. H. W. Giles, and left this week, accompanied by Miss Ellen Paton, for a course at Macdonald College.

Mrs. Archibald and children, of Montreal, are guests of Mr. and Mrs. Thos, Barrow.

Mr. and Mrs. Peter Campbell were week-end guests in town.

Miss Morrison, of Westmount, is the guest of her cousin, Miss Gladys McOuat, for a few weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Ayers and children are visiting in St. Paul and Minneapolis.

Mr. David Stalker has left for a trip to Edmonton, Alta.

Mrs. Moore has returned from visiting friends in Montreal and Longeuil, Que.

Mr. H. W. Giles and family left on Wednesday to spend a month at 'Hope Bower,' Lake Louisa, Que.

RAWDON

Miss Palmer and her nephew, Master Ransom Palmer, are guests of Mrs. Geo. Morgan at present.

Mrs. Fleming and Master Bertie Fleming are at their cottage for the summer. Mr. Fleming spent the week-end with them.

Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Blackeney, of Ottawa, and Miss J. Sparks, of Montreal, are guests of Mrs. W. Walsh.

The Rev. Mr. Hinton, with his family, has arrived at the 'Parsonage.'

Mr. and Mrs. B. Dixon, Montreal, spent the week-end in Rawdon.

Miss Edith Owen, who was the guest of Miss Eleanor Barrow last week, has returned to Montreal.

Mrs. T. Purcell, Montreal, is visiting her mother, Mrs. W. Lindsay.

The Misses Sadie Morgan, Hazel Barrow, and Grace Morgan, and Messrs. B. DeGrouchy and H. Barrow were guests at 'Fairview' over the week-end.

Mrs. J. D. Finlayson, Miss L. Finlayson, and Master Howard Finlayson arrived from Montreal last week to open their cottage, 'Pine Shadow.'

Miss Irene Tarlton and Master Irwin Tarlton arrived last Saturday to spend the summer at 'Pine Crest.'

Mrs. Sargent, Miss M. Sargent, and Mr. A. Sargent were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. W. Scroggie over the week-end.

Dr. W. Boyce, Montreal, was in town on Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. F. Smiley and Master John and Master Teddie Smiley have taken a cottage for the summer.

Miss W. Lindsay has returned from Montreal, where she has been the guest of her sister for several weeks.

Mrs. J. Barrow has returned from Montreal, where she spent a few days last week.

Miss M. Frampton was the guest of her sister, Mrs. Mason, at the 'Pioneer' cottage over the week-end.

The Rev. Mr. Mount, of Longueuil, and Mr. Mann, of Montreal, were the guests of the Rev. W. Davies and Mrs. Davies over Sunday.

Captain G. Sharpe, of Joliette, formerly a resident of Rawdon, was buried here on Saturday, from the Anglican Church. He was one of the earliest settlers here, coming from Ireland early in the thirties. Among out-of-town relatives who attended the funeral were Messrs. V. Sharpe and G. Sharpe, Montreal.

Miss Mabel Burrows and Master Keith, Master Eric, and Master Albert Burrows were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. C. Tinkler over the week-end.

Mr. R. Parkinson left this week for Montreal, where he will join his sister, Mrs. Batcher. They will then go to Saskatoon, where they will be the guests of their sister, Mrs. Alexander.

Miss Palmer, with her little nephew, Master Palmer, is spending several weeks in Rawdon, the guest of Mrs. Morgan.

ST. HYACINTHE

Mrs. George Hamilton and Miss Hamilton, of Montreal, are spending a few days with Mr. Victor Sicotte, La Providence.

Mrs. J. C. Thivierge, wife of the manager of the Hochelaga Bank here, left on Thursday for Rigaud, where she intends staying for several weeks.

Among the strangers visiting this city are: Mrs. Alfred Denis, Miss Denis, and a young son, from Edmonton, Alberta.

Miss Moseley, of Toronto, is here, visiting her brother. Mr. Fred Moseley.

The Drs. Jacques have purchased the beautiful property, in La Providence, formerly owned by Mr. S. Papillon.

The Rev. T. P. Lewis, Cowansville, and Mr. Hall, were here on Saturday, to buy an organ for the English Church in Cowansville.

Mr. H. W. Olive, I.C.R., was here on business on Wednesday.

Mr. L. J. Gauthier, K.C., M.P., and Mr. D. T. Bouchard, M.P.P., have returned from Quebec, having attended the Conference of the French Language, and the unveiling of 'Mercier's' Statue.

Mr. S. Casavant was also in Quebec at the Conference.

Mr. L. J. Gauthier, M.P., and family, have taken up their residence on Girouard Street.

Mrs. Louis Lussier and young son left for Nominigue, where they will remain a couple of weeks.

Mrs. B. Brousseau and daughter have also gone to Nominingue, for a holiday.

Dominion Day and St. Jean Baptiste Day were both celebrated on the 1st July.

ST. ANDREW'S EAST.

The Rev. Frank Day, of Montreal, spent a few days last week, the guest of his parents, the Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Day.

Miss Grace Fraser is spending her vacation at Cushing, Que.

Mr. and Mrs. Pease, of Montreal, who have been guests of Mrs. Hooker, of Lachute road for a fortnight, returned by boat to Montreal on Wednesday.

Mrs. Robert Simpson, and daughter, of Montreal, have opened their cottage for a couple of months.

Mr. Herbert McAdam, of White Horse, Yukon, is visiting friends in this vicinity.

Mr. Ernest Mount, of Montreal, was the week-end guest of Mrs. H. Robertson.

ORMSTOWN.

A meeting of the clergy of the Deanery of Iberville was held in St. James Church last week, to organize a Clericus. Those present were the Rev. H. Godard, Huntingdon; the Rev. R. Emmett, Lacolle; the Rev. E. Scott, Valleyfield, and the Rev. L. Lariviere, of Franklin Centre. The Rev. Mr. Shatford, of the Church of St. James the Apostle, Montreal, gave a very interesting missionary address in the evening. The clergymen were entertained at the rectory.

Miss Edith Gale visited friends in Montreal last week.

Mr. Clifford Annett, of Westmount, spent Dominion Day at the rectory.

Mr. and Mrs. S. Geddes, of Montreal, spent the holiday with Mrs. Blackett.

Miss Grace Simpson and Miss Margaret Morison left last week for Macdonald College, to take a special course in French.

The Rev. Dr. Cruikshanks and the Rev. Mr. Ballantyne, of Montreal, were here last week, collecting for the Presbyterian College.

Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Morgan spent the week-end in Granby, the guests of Mr. and Mrs. F. Morgan.

Mr. and Mrs. Fleming, of Mortreal, were the guests of Mrs. W. McGarrigle for Dominion Day.

Miss Edleen Morgan is visiting friends in Huntingdon.

The Rev. Dr. Morison has returned from the west.

Mr. Andrew Taylor, of Macdonald College, spent the week-end with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. Taylor.

Mr. and Mrs. Pratt, of Montreal, were recent guests at Poplar Farm.

COBOURG

Mr. and Mrs. William Doig and family, Montreal, have been holidying with Newcastle friends.

Mr. and Mrs. S. Irwin are spending a few days with their daughter in Montreal.

Mr. Robert C. Missin, wife and daughter, Montreal, are with Port Hope friends.

Mr. Darcy O'Brien, Montreal, arrived in Port Hope on Saturday, and is holidying with friends.

Mr. Rupert Barr, Montreal, is spending a pleasant holiday at his home here.

WEIR.

Mrs. F. M. Dixon, who has been a guest at Round Lake House for some time, has returned to town very much improved in health.

Mr. J. L. Nelson spent the last week end and Dominion Day at Cedardel Camp, after paying a visit to Arundel.

Mr. and Mrs. L. J. Macdonald have leased the Victorian Nurses' Camp at Round Lake for the balance of the season.

Among the last week-end guests at Batesville House were Mr. and Mrs. R. R. Gordon, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Webster, and Miss M. Logan.

Mr. and Mrs. S. F. Rowlatt are at Cedar Camp.

Miss Carrie Sharpe is a guest at Cedar Camp for a couple of months.

Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Scott and baby have returned home.

'Ollie' Lane has gone back to town after a ten-days' vacation spent at Cedar Camp.

The recent arrivals at Round Lake House are H. G. Richard, D. Guttelidge, Mr. and Mrs. T. K. Walton, P. Hart, Miss Ella M. Waugh, F. Dixon, Bertie Schippel, Ethel, Adel Edward, John and Walter Schippel, Mrs. McKeyes and family, Carlos McKeyes, Miss Ida Waldron, Miss Anna Wells, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Noakes, Miss Cuthbert and Ross Cuthbert, Mrs. R. M. Gallen, H. L. Gallen, A. Fullerton, W. G. Perry, Glenna C. Rice, L. Schippel, Fred. Schnaufer, jr., James Waugh, W. S. Riepert, F. A. Dean, E. Gallen, J. A. Maugin, Mrs. Maugin, Chas. Sobey, G. H. Nicholson, Mr. and Mrs. L. J. Macdonald, W. J. Macdonald, Mrs. Jas. Farrar, Phillis Farrar, Mrs. A. J. Vineberg and Mrs. A. Davis and daughter, Detroit, Mich.

NEWAYGO

Miss Lottie Cornell, of Westmount, is the guest of Mrs. Dansken, at 'Tabermory', for a couple of weeks.

Mrs. L. Ellis, Mrs. E. Ball and Messrs. W. E. Bullen, Low Ellis, Ball, Wm. G. Burt, A. A. Kirby, W. Kirby and W. E. Hanna spent the week-end at 'Birchey Nooke.'

Misses May and Pearle Amsden are spending the summer at 'Lake Side Cottage.' Messrs. A. and A. H. Amsden spent some time at the cottage.

Miss J. Richie, Miss C. Booth, Miss C. Booth, P. Booth, C. Morsley and Goldthorpe, jr., spent the week-end at 'Gahnobway Cottage.'

Miss Eaman, Miss Doherty, Miss Wilson, Miss Mills and Miss Douglas and Messrs. J. and A. Douglas spent the week-end at 'Thurston Park.'

Mrs. Owden and family and Miss Elson are spending the summer at 'Uneeda Rest.'

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Flawn spent the week-end at 'Kwitcherkichen Cottage.'

Mr. and Mrs. Dixon and Mr. Wm. Dixon were week-end guests at 'Liberty Hall.'

Miss Lillian Tippet is spending the summer at 'Liberty Hall.'

Mr. and Mrs. Eastwood and family are spending the summer at 'The Limit.'

Mrs. Banks and Messrs. W. E. and H. Williams spent the week-end at 'Rockwood Cottage.'

Mrs. J. K. Dennis and family are spending the summer at 'Birchdale Cottage.'

Miss M. Alexander and Messrs. A. E. and James Dugan and J. P. Dugan spent the week-end at 'Birchdale Cottage.'

Miss Nuthall and Messrs. Nuthall King and Owden spent the week-end at 'Uneeda Rest.'

Miss Bertha McNeice, Messrs. Fred Robert and

Barrie, Mr. and Mrs. F. Filling, and Messrs. S. Brodie, J. Noonan, G. Barrie, W. Barrie and C. Barrie, spent the week-end at 'The Birches.'

Miss Elsie Ingham, Messrs. H. Smith, M. Ingham and R. Lennie Dick spent the week-end at 'Fairview Cottage.'

Mr. and Mrs. A. Pope and family are spending some time at their cottage.

Mrs. Latham and family have opened their cottage, 'Mountain Rest', for the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. L. Goutage are spending some time at 'Kahgahgee Camp.'

Miss Isabel Abreham, of Montreal, is spending some time with her aunt, Mrs. Dansken, 'Tobermory.'

Mrs. Brodie and Miss Eva Bowell are spending some time at 'Cedar Lodge.'

KNOWLTON.

Mr. Maurice Burke, of Montreal, spent Dominion Day at 'Camp Mohawk.'

Mr. Edmund Walker was in Knowlton during the week.

Mr. and Mrs. H. V. Truell, of Montreal, were recent guests of Mrs. Nathaniel Pettes.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred. Reid have returned to Montreal.

Mr. S. H. Baker, M.P., of Ottawa, has been spending a few days in this vicinity.

Mr. Pridham, who has been sojourning at Mr. Hiram Wood's cottage, has returned to the city.

Miss Armstrong, of Montreal, has been visiting her friend, Miss Mary Eaton, who is spending the summer months here with Professor Eaton.

Mr. Eugene Wherry, of Montreal, was out for a portion of the week.

Mr. H. Brown, of Montreal, has been with relatives on the 'Heights.'

Lady Tait, who has been absent upon a visit to Newport, R.I., has returned to her cottage on the Lake.

Mr. F. E. Dalton is out from Montreal for a season.

Dr. Earle Draper, of Montreal, has been here visiting Mr. W. Godue for a short time.

Mrs. Frost and family, of New York, are guests of Mrs. Hemming.

Professor Waugh, of Amherst, Mass., is staying at Mr. H. C. Knowlton's for a period.

Mrs. S. S. Gales and son, of Montreal, are staying at a cottage in the village.

Miss Morna McGowan spent the week-end in Montreal, returning Monday night.

Miss Casey, of Montreal, was out for the Dominion Day holidays, which she passed at Mr. Hiram Wood's cottage on Maine street.

Mr. and Mrs. Barr, of Granby, together with Mr. Gordon Barr and Mr. White, of Montreal, were week-end guests of Mr. George Robb.

Miss Josie Godue, of Montreal, has returned home for the summer months.

Mr. and Mrs. Layton, of Montreal, are spending the greater part of the summer here.

Dr. Frank England, of Montreal, was at his cottage over Sunday.

Miss K. Tarbell has arrived from Boston to remain through the vacation.

Mr. J. Carmichael, who has been spending several weeks in town, left for Montreal Wednesday.

Mr. Reggie Taylor, of Montreal, has been here for a time.

Mr. A. P. Thomas, of Montreal, has been staying at the Lake View House.

Mr. and Mrs. Meyers were out from the city for the week-end, which they spent with Mrs. S. J. Carter on the 'Heights.'

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Baker, of San Francisco, are guests of Mr. Sewell Foster, at 'Darley Place.'

Mr. McGregor, of Montreal, has been at Mr. MacKay's cottage.

Mr. Leonard Fay was out from Montreal for a few days spent with relatives in town.

Principal W. A. Kneeland, B.C.L., Mrs. Kneeland and Miss Gertrude are at their cottage, 'Blinkbonnie,' on Conference Heights.

Mrs. William Burnie is the guest of Mrs. Kneeland at 'Blinkbonnie,' Conference Heights.

KAMOURASKA

Mrs. Leonard Webster and children, of Levis, are occupying a very pretty cottage for the summer.

Mrs. Cameron, of Montreal, is a guest at the Kamouraska Hotel.

Miss Nancy Panet, of Quebec, is the guest of Mrs. Arthur Scott.

Mrs. Fowler, of Winnipeg, is the guest of Mrs. William Denoon.

Mrs. Geddes and Miss Rose Geddes, of Ottawa, are occupying a pretty cottage in the far end of the village.

Mrs. Desile and the Misses Desile, of Montreal are installed in a very picturesque cottage for the summer.

Mrs. William Denoon was the hostess at a 'bridge' party given in honor of Miss Dora Brown the guest of Miss Pearle Lemesurier. Prizes were won by Mrs. Fred. Smith and Miss Gwendolyn Home.

Mrs. Tatum and Miss Marguerite Tatum, of Montreal, are occupying rooms at Mrs. Ward's boarding house.

Madame Gaspard Huot and the Misses Madeline and Jacquelin Huot, of Quebec, are among the guests at the Kamouraska Hotel.

Several spent the week-end here, also Dominion Day. Among whom were Mr. Ross McLennan and Mr. George Washington Pacaud, of Montreal; Messrs. Frank Horne and William Lemesurier, of Quebec, and Mr. Leonard Webster, of Levis.

Mr. and Mrs. Savard and child, of Montreal, are occupying a very pretty cottage in the far end of the village for the season.

Mrs. Arthur Scott has as a guest her cousin, Miss Helen Elliot.

Mrs. Arthur Colley and Miss Veasey, of Quebec, are guests at Mrs. Tremblay's.

Mrs. Campbell and child, of Montreal, are registered at 'Sur Les Roches.'

PHILIPSBURG

Mr. and Mrs. Wells and Miss Dorothy Wells, of Waco, Texas, are spending the summer with Mr. F. B. Wells.

Mr. and Mrs. Jackson, of Montreal, are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. N. C. Barclay.

Mrs. Langley and son, Mr. Ralph Langley, have returned to their home in New York, after visiting Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Ferris for a few weeks.

Mrs. David Willock and son have returned home after spending a few days in Montreal, accompanied by Mrs. Willock's niece, Miss Flanigan, who will spend a few weeks here.

Mrs. Slack, of Montreal, who has been the guest of her sister, Mrs. Montgomery, has returned home.

Mrs. A. A. Ireland and Miss Gurtine Island have arrived in town, and will spend a few weeks with Mrs. Ireland's sister, Mrs. James Deuel.

Mr. Willie Small, of Montreal, spent the week-end with his brother, Mr. S. Small, at the Champlain House.

Mrs. Heman Hastings and Miss Helen Hastings are in town, the guests of Mr. and Mrs. H. Hastings for a few days.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Timmis and Miss Elsie Timmis spent a few days of last week at the Missisquoi House.

Recent arrivals at the Champlain House include: Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Haldiman Misses Mary and Doris Haldiman, Master Albert Haldiman, Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Haldiman, Misses Gertrude, Irene and Edna Haldiman, Master George Haldiman, Mr. and Mrs. Ross, Miss Ross, Miss Ethel Ross, of Wetmount; Mr. and Mrs. D. R. Hemsley, Mr. F. J. Bell and family, L. M. Balfe, Mr. and Mrs. Mace, Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Sabourin, of Montreal, Mr. G. Zeutgraft, New Jersey.

SHAWBRIDGE.

Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Watson have just returned from Bermuda, and are guests of Mrs. Young for a few days.

Mrs. D. MacKay has rented Mrs. Scott Nichol's cottage for the season. Mr. and Mrs. Lorne Bell and family, of Victoria, were guests of Mrs. MacKay for a few days this week.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Morell, Mr. and Mrs. R. Bell spent the week-end holidays at Mrs. J. W. Kimpton's Kimberly Cottage.'

Mr. and Mrs. W. Luthweight and baby, Mr. and Mrs. Beaudry and family, Mrs. Goodfellow, Mr. B. Verner, are guests of Mrs. Jos. Shaw, 'Glenlower House.'

Mrs. L. L. Thomas, Miss D. Grey and Mr. R. Morell are guests of Mrs. J. Seth Stephens, 'Beverly Farm.'

Miss Ethel Alexander is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Alexander, 'Cedar Crest Cottage.'

The Misses Lee and Messrs. Lee are occupying their cottage.

Mrs. MacQueen, Miss MacQueen and Miss McConnell have opened their cottage for the season.

Mr. R. J. Norton, Mr. G. Murray, Mr. J. Scully, Mr. J. Henderson, Mr. A. Hill, Mr. F. Hale, Mr. A. O'Hara, spent the week-end holidays at Mrs. J. W. Boyd's.

Miss M. Stewart, Miss Y. Stewart, Miss M. Reilly and Misses Kelly spent the holidays at Mrs. Seth Stephen's 'Beverly Farm.'

Miss M. Playford, Miss E. Simpson, Miss McGee, Misses Bruce, Miss Cuffin, Mr. Boyd and Mr. Robinson spent the week-end holidays at Mrs. Jos. Shaw's.

Mr. and Mrs. Paterson are guests of Miss Hamilton, 'The Lilacs.'

Mrs. Eichorn is the guest of her sister, Mrs. P. M. Jordan.

Dr. Hall and family are occupying their cottage for the season.

Mrs. Becket and family are in their cottage.

Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Simpson and the Misses Owens spent the week-end holidays at Mrs. P. M. Jordan's.

Mr. J. O'Donnell and family have opened their cottage for the season.

Mr. and Mrs. D. Swinton have opened their cottage.

Miss Witchell is the guest of Mrs. E. Sims.

Mrs. Kearns and family are in their cottage for the season.

Mrs. J. Boyle and family are in their cottage.

Dr. B. S. Stackhouse was the guest of his daughter, Mrs. J. U. Boyd, this week.

Mrs. A. MacAllister and family are in their cottage.

ST. ANDREW'S BY-THE-SEA.

Lady Tait and Miss Winnifred Tait are again spending the season at St. Andrew's By-the-Sea, and are being most cordially welcomed by their many Algonquin friends.

Mrs. Wallace and sons, of Providence, R.I., are at Cherry Hill for the summer months.

Mrs. Holden and the Misses Holden, of Montreal, have been recent guests of Mrs. Fred. G. Andrews at the 'Anchorage.'

Mrs. Lucien Carr, and Mrs. Charles M. Thompson and family arrived last week from Cambridge, and are occupying 'Risford' for the summer months.

Bishop Richardson, Mrs. Richardson and family, of Fredericton, are spending a month at St. Andrew's By-the-Sea.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Joseph, of Montreal, are among our most welcome annual summer visitors. They are occupying Algonquin Cottage, No. 3.

The engagement is announced of Miss Florence Gillmor Hibbard, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George F. Hibbard, St. Andrew's, to Mr. William H. Morrow, of St. John. The wedding will take place in August.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Nesbitt and family arrived from Montreal on Saturday last, and will spend the summer months with Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Gardiner.

Lady Van Horne and Miss Van Horne have arrived from Montreal, and are at beautiful Covenhoven.

Mr. and Mrs. Roger N. Allen have arrived from Boston.

Mrs. Alex. T. Paul, of Montreal, is spending a few weeks with her daughter, Mrs. S. Boone.

Dr. Atherton, of Fredericton, paid a brief visit to St. Andrew's during the past week.

Mrs. and Miss Tittmann, of Montreal, are at the Algonquin.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Dunbar and family, of Cambridge, Mass., are occupying the Rectory for the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Lauren S. Harris and family, of Toronto, are spending the season at the Algonquin.

Mrs. Thomas A. Middleton and family have arrived from Washington, D. C., and are at the Peacock Cottage near the golf links.

The members of the Appalachian Mountain Club arrived at the Algonquin on Saturday last to hold their forty-seventh field meeting at St. Andrew's By-the-Sea.

Mr. G. M. Bosworth, vice-president of the C. P. R., is at the Algonquin.

Mrs. Seely and family have arrived from Montreal, and are occuping No. 2 Algonquin Cottage for the summer months.

Mrs. Heney and Miss Marjorie Heney, of Montreal, are receiving a very cordial welcome on their return to the Algonquin.

Mr. and Mrs. P. D. Ross, of Southborough, Mass., are enjoying a few weeks at the Algonquin Hotel.

Mrs. Vern Whitman and son, Victor, have arrived from Boston, and are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Maloney.

LAKE MANITOU.

The Manitou school closing took place after a successful year's work. The examinations which were oral were conducted by the school commissioner and Monsieur Bazinet, the cure.

Miss Reith Badgeley is spending a fortnight at the lake, the guest of the Misses Adams.

Mr. Davidson has opened his summer cottage, 'The Ki-Yi-Kamp,' for the season.

Mr. and Mrs. Leonard J. Marler are occupying their cottage here.

Mrs. S. B. Townsend and Miss Louise Townsend are here for the summer. Mr. Townsend was up at the lake for a few days.

Mrs. Thomas Harling and the Misses Harling have taken a cottage here for the season.

Mr. L. L. Smith is spending some time at Lake Manitou.

Miss Constance How who has been visiting the Misses Strathy, left last week for St. Patrick's, where she will spend the remainder of the summer.

Mrs. E. C. B. Fetherstonhaugh, Miss Fetherstonhaugh and Mr. Robert Fetherstonhaugh are spending the summer at Ste. Agathe; they have taken Mr. Boxer's house.

Mr. and Mrs. Hebden, Miss Brenda Hebden, and Mr. Raymond Hebden are occupying their house at Manitou for the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Davidson have returned after a short absence. Mr. and Mrs. W. Stanley Jopling, Mrs. Millar and Mr. Robert Bilder aer their guests.

Mrs. Alex. Strathy and Mr. Lee Strathy arrived here last week for the season. Mr. and Mrs. James Johnston, and Mr. Inglis Barker, England, spent the week-end at Mrs. Strathy's.

Mr. and Mrs. James Walker and the Misses Frances and Gertrude Walker are established in their house at Ste. Agathe for the season.

Miss Djana O. J. Ivry has returned after paying a short visit to Montreal.

Mr. James Oliver, Dr. G. W. Oliver and Miss Oliver spent the week-end here.

Dr. Peter Brown and the Misses Brown have been spending a few days here.

Dr. Lachapelle has opened his cottage at Ivey for the summer.

Miss Germaine Hurteau and Miss Angeliana Brunet have been spending a short time at Miss Rosana Brunet's camp.

Mr. Harold W. Norton spent Dominion Day here.

Mr. Kennington Hague is the guest of his grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. George Hague, at Ste. Agathe, for the week-end.

Col. Robert Starke spent the week-end here.

Among those who registered at the Manitou Club during the past week were:—Mr. and Mrs. D. McNicoll and Mr. Roy McNicoll. Professor C. H. McLeod, and Mr. C. Kirk McLeod, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Harrower and the Messrs. Hamilton and Gordon Harrower, Professor Durley, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Reddy and Mr. Eric Reddy, and the Messrs. H. J. Fisk, J. H. Louson, Sommer MacDonald, A. Stuart Ewing, F. W. Barlow, W. G. R. Gordon.

HUDSON ON THE LAKE.

The boating club house must soon be enlarged as its space is already inadequate. The hops are largely attended; being visited by many sister clubs.

Dr. and Mrs. Freide are again settled in their summer home on Halero avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Patterson were guests this week at the Chateau du Lac.

Mr. and Mrs. Feilows and little son spent this week with Mr. and Mrs. F. Granda.

Miss M. Hay and Miss Harris visited Miss Hay's aunt for a few days.

Mrs. J. Harvey McNaughten, who had been confined to bed for some time, is able to be out again.

Mr. Stuart Bain and his financee, Miss Neville, who have been the guests of Mr. Bain's sister, Mrs. Geo. E. Dies, have returned to town.

Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Holland have opened Valcourt for the season.

Mr. and Mrs. S. Tooke have rented Mr. Cuttle's bungalow at Cameron Highlands.

Mrs. E. A. Hodgson entertained a large number of ladies to tea on Friday afternoon.

Mr. K. Jones was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Burdon on Dominion Day.

A most enjoyable reception was tendered to the Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson at the Parsonage on Thursday.

Misses Eva and Ethel Webb, of Ottawa, are spending three weeks with their aunt, Mrs. R. Cronk.

Mr. L. Myers has left for Germany to accompany his wife home here to 'Bellcliffe.'

Mr. and Mrs. C. Wood and little daughter have come out for summer.

Miss Cooper is the guest of Mrs. Heron.

Mr. and Mrs. Bert Plow and Miss Sexton, of Ottawa, who were visiting Mr. Plow's parents, have returned home.

Miss Rattray was a week-end guest of Mrs. John Farguharson.

The teacher and scholars of Montreal West Sunday School are holding their annual picnic here to-day. St. Lawrence Park is a favorite picnic ground.

Mr. and Mrs. James Robinson and Mr. Gordon Robinson were guests of Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Robinson.

Registered at the Chateau du Lac this week are the following:—Messrs. C. E. Mortimer, Ralph P. Brown, J. W. Whalen, J. Netten, B. M. Beckstead, Torrance, John H. Brothers, P. Brothers, W. H. Halford, E. Beresford, C. Baby, J. H. Patterson, T. B. Hogg, W. Flynn, H. Alison, G. Pearson and Ernest Norton.

POINTE CLAIRE.

Miss Dorothy Holland, who has been visiting Miss Rena Beaudin, has returned to her home on St. Famille street.

Messrs. S. and E. Ward spent a few days here last week, the guests of Mrs. S. Ward.

Miss L. Brown, of Montreal, spent Wednesday and Thursday here with friends on Cedar avenue.

Miss Elise Lomer has returned to her home in the city, after spending a few days here the guest of her cousin, Miss Claire Lomer.

Dominion Day was unusually quiet at Pointe Claire this year on account of the leaving of a large cruise last Saturday up the lake. Many went only to Horse Island returning Monday evening, others sailed further up. Among the former party were Mr. and Mrs. H. Crombie. Mr. and Mrs. L. Morris, Mr. and Mrs. S. Ward, Mr. and Mrs. F. Mills, Miss Irene Haskell, Miss Margorie Heneker, Mr. Haiely, Mr. George Du Val, Mr. Arthur Saunderson, Mr. Harold Rule, Mr. A. Murphy, Mr. Stanley Saunderson and many others.

The fortnightly hop held at the Beaconsfield boat club on Wednesday evening was well attended by those of Pointe Claire, among whom were the Misses Patterson, Meakens, Lilly, Brown, MacBride, Tellier, and Messrs. Stockwell, Archibald, Lomer, Dean, Harding, Rule, Saunderson, Prower, MacLaughlin, McNaughton and Wingate.

LAKE ST. JOSEPH

This beautiful hotel, which has been closed for the last two or three seasons, has been re-opened on Monday, June 24th, under the management of Mr. and Mrs. John Sauorbrei, late of Las Palmas, Canary Islands. Among the residents who have already taken up their abode at the hotel for the season are Mrs. R. B. Common and Miss Mabel Common, Montreal; Mr. and Mrs. Gibson, Quebec; Mrs. Guy Thoms and Master Laurence, Montreal; Mr. A. L. Hamilton, Quebec manager of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, and family; Mrs. Andrew Young and family, Montreal; Mrs. W. J. Common and family, Montreal; Miss Braden, Montreal; Mr. and Mrs. Alleyn, Quebec, and Mr. and Mrs. J. Rowley, Quebec.

Among the week-end visitors at the hotel were Mr. H. Patterson, Schenectady, N.Y.; Miss Isabel, New York; Captain and Mrs. Petry, Quebec; Mr. Guy Tombs, Montreal; Mr. G. Hamel, Quebec; Mr. C. A. Langevin, Montreal; Mr. L. E. Rowley, Ottawa; Jos. Orr, Quebec; J. L. Vaillancourt, Montreal; Mr. and Mrs. D. M. Ford, Quebec; Mr and Mrs. John Ford, Pont. Rouge; Mr. Geo. McDougall, Montreal; Mr. W. A. Kingsland, Quebec; Dr. J. E. Verret, Indian Lorette; the Rev. Father Joli-coeur, St. Catherines, and Mr. D. McGie, Quebec.

Many of the delegates of the recent French Language Congress at Quebec took advantage of the opportunity of visiting the lake, among them being Mr. Jos. Dubuc, of Edmonton, and Mr. L. J. A. Surveyor, Montreal.

Dominion Day brought more than one hundred visitors.

Mr. J. P. Tweedell, of Quebec, has opened his pretty cottage for the summer. Mr. and Mrs. Slade and Senator Jules Tessier are also occupying their summer residences.

The motor launch is now making regular trips between the hotel wharf and Lakeview.

The first dance of the season was held last Saturday night, and in spite of the rough weather was very well attended.

LACHINE

The proposal of Ald. Robert Massie, of No. 4 Ward, to borrow the sum of $80,000 to be expended in the construction of new municipal buildings and fire, and police stations, was again shelved for a week by the Lachine Council at their regular meeting held last night. More information was desired by some of the aldermen, especially in regard to the amount of land which will have to be purchased for the extended project. This is the second attempt which has been made this year to provide funds for the much-needed civic buildings, the previous effort being made this spring to have a loan sanctioned by the people of $70,000, but it was negatived when presented to the electors for their approval.

R. Chen and Son, Montreal, were awarded the contract for three hundred tons of soft coal.

Mayor J. T. Rathwell and City Clerk Clement were authorized to sign the deeds of the property ceded to the city by D. W. Ogilvie and Company, Montreal, at the western limits of St. Joseph street. This exchange of property was agreed to by the Council some months ago, and the work of improving the thoroughfare at this point will be proceeded with at once.

Mayor Robert Bickerdike, M.P., and Ald. A. Latour, of Summerlea, appeared before the Council, and stated that the western suburb was prepared to re-open negotiations for annexation. Lachines terms were embodied in a by-law a year ago, but the Summitea Council found them too onerous. The point at issue now is that the annexed territory shall be constituted a separate ward, and be represented in the Council here by two aldermen. It is likely that a mutual understanding will be arrived at early.

The Bell Telephone Company have started the construction of a commodious new building on 21st avenue.

The Lachine Horticultural Society will held their thirteenth annual exhibition in the City Hall here on August 22nd and 23rd. The front garden competition this year promises to be very successful as many of the citizens are entering for this most worthy contest. The first judging of these will take place next week, and the final a few days before the exhibition. Mr. John Stock, the secretary, will mail the annual premium list on application.

Mr. Fred McCormick, the well-known confectioner on St. Joseph street, has disposed of his business to Mr. E. J. Jarman, and has accepted a responsible position in the office of the Dominion Wire Manufacturing Co. here.

The annual picnic of St. Andrew's Sunday school takes place on Saturday next to Hudson. Train will leave the Dominion Bridge Co's siding at 9 a.m.

CHURCH NOTICES.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL, Montreal.—Venerable Archdeacon Norton, D.D., Rector of Montreal; Rev. Herbert Symonds, D.D., LL.D., Vicar of Christ Church Cathedral. Rev. A. H. McGreer, M.A., Curate. 8 a.m., Holy Communion. 10.15 a.m. Matins. 11.00 a.m., Choral Commuion. Preacher, the Rev. A. H. McGreer. 7 p.m., Cathedral service. Preacher, the Rev. A. H. McGreer.

ST. GEORGE'S PARISH CHURCH. Dominion Square. Clergy.

Rev. J. Paterson-Smyth, B.D., LL.D., Litt.D., D.C.L.
Rev. Wm. Stevenson Major.
Rev. R. G. Ascah, B.A.
Fifth Sunday after Trinity.
Celebrations of the Holy Communion at 8 a.m. and 11 a.m.
Morning prayer at 11 o'clock.
Sunday school att 3 p.m., in church.
Evening prayer at 7 o'clock.
Preacher, the Rev. W. S. Major.
The church is open all day for private prayer.

ST. JUDE'S CHURCH, corner Coursol and Vinet streets. Rev. J. J. Willis, B.A., B.D., rector. 11 a.m., Holy Communion and sermon. 3 p.m., Sunday-school. 4.30 pm., baptisms. 7 p.m., evening prayer and sermon.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION, Park avenue, near St. Viateur. Rev. Jas. L. Flanagan, rector. 11 a.m., Holy Communion. Preacher, the Rev. H. Jekill. 7 p.m., Evensong. Preacher, the Rev. H. Jekill. All seats free and unappropriated.

ST. EDWARD'S CHURCH, corner of Inspector and St. Paul streets—Rural Dean Sanders, Incumbent.—Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Preacher, the Incumbent. Holy Communion first Sunday in the month at 11 a.m., and third Sunday at 7 p.m. Bible classes at 9.45 a.m. Sunday school at 9.45 a.m. and 3 p.m. Strangers made welcome.

ST. MARTIN'S CHURCH, corner of Prince Arthur and St. Urbain Streets. Rev. Canon Troop, M.A., rector; Rev. Edgar T. Capel, assistant minister. 11 a.m., Holy Communion and sermon. 7 p.m., evening prayer and sermon. Preacher at both services the rector. All seats free and unappropriated. Strangers welcomed. All one in Christ Jesus.

ST. ALBAN'S CHURCH, St. Zotique street, St. Denis Bouleyard. Rev. H. E. Horsey, Rector. 8a.m., Holy Communion. 11 a.m., Holy Communion. 3 p.m., Sunday school. 7 p.m., Evening prayer.

L'EGLISE DU REDEMPTEUR (Episcopale), 12 Chatham street. Morning prayer and sermon at 11 a.m. Evening prayer at 7 p.m. Henry E. Benoit, rector.

BAPTIST CHURCHES.

TEMPLE BAPTIST CHURCH, Outremont, corner Durocher street and Fairmount avenue. Rev. Gordon H. Baker, B.A., B.D., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. 3 p.m., Sunday school. Seats free. All welcome.

WESTMOUNT BAPTIST CHURCH, corner Western and Olivier avenues.—Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The Rev. Mr. Weber, of St. John's, N.B., will speak at both services.

FRENCH BAPTIST CHURCH, (L'Oratoire), 14 Mance street—Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school at 12 m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Rev. A. L. Therrien, pastor.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, corner of Union ave. and Sherbrooke St. Rev. J. A. Gordon, M.A., D.D., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. 3 p.m., Sabbath school. Strangers welcome to all services.

OLIVET BAPTIST CHURCH, corner Dorchester and Guy streets. Pastor the Rev. Joseph Sullivan, M.A. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The pastor will preach at both services.

ST. PAUL'S (BAPTIST) CHURCH, in Maisonneuve City Hall. The Rev. Arthur St. James, pastor. Service at 11 a.m., 'Opposition to Christ,' French; 7 p.m., Short sermon and Communion, English.

OLIVET BAPTIST CHAPEL, 692 Albert street, a few doors west of Vinet street, Ste. Cunegonde Ward. West End branch of Olivet Baptist Church. Sunday morning Sunday school at 9.00 a.m. Sunday services at 7 p.m. Strangers welcome.

WESTMOUNT BAPTIST MISSION, Molson's Bank Building, corner of Notre Dame and St. Remi street, St. Henry. Sunday school at 3 p.m. Gospel meeting at 7 p.m. Strangers cordially welcomed.

METHODIST CHURCHES.

EAST END METHODIST CHURCH, corner of Cartier and DeMontigny sts.—The Rev. B. B. Brown, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday-school at 3 p.m. The pastor will preach at both services. Morning subject. — 'His Presence,' Lord's Supper. 7 p.m. 'Thou Art Mine.'
E. L. of C. E. on Monday at 8 p.m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Junior League on Friday at 4 p.m. Visitors welcome.

FAIRMOUNT AVENUE METHODIST CHURCH, corner Fairmount and Hutchison streets. The Rev. Geo. W. McCall, B.A., B.D., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Brotherhood of Andrew and Philip Sunday at 10 a.m. Sunday school and adult Bible classes classes at 3 p.m. The pastor will preach at both the morning and evening services. E.L. of C.E. on Monday at 8 p.m. Prayer Meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Strangers cordially welcome at all services.

SHERBROOKE STREET METHODIST CHURCH, Sherbrooke street, just west of St. Lawrence. Rev. Alfred A. Radley, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school at 3 p.m.

SHAW MEMORIAL METHODIST CHURCH. Rev. W. G. Bradford, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. 3 p.m., Sunday school. The church is situated at the corner of Beaubien and Christophe Colomb street, St. Denis Boulevard. All are welcome.

WEST END CHURCH, corner of Canning and Coursol streets. Services in the Royal Arthur school, Canning street. The Rev. Elwood C. James, B.A., pastor. The pastor will preach at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school at 3 p.m.

MOUNT ROYAL AVE. METHODIST CHURCH, corner of Mount Royal ave. and Berri street. The Rev. Henry A. Young, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 pm. The pastor will preach at both come. services. Morning subject: 'What is the Church'? Evening subject: 'The Cure for Labor Troubles.' Sunday school, 3 p.m. Epworth League of Christian Endeavor on Monday evening. The Junior Christian Endeavor Society meets on Wednesday at 3.30 p.m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. All seats free. Strangers welcome.

EBENEZER METHODIST CHURCH, (corner of St. Antoine and Convent sts., St. Henry). Pastor, the Rev. Alfred E. Pates. Sabbath school and Adult Bible classes at 10 a.m. during summer month. Morning service at 11 a.m. Evening service at 7 p.m.
Woman's Own meeting at 2.30 p.m. on Monday. Epworth League on Monday at 8 p.m. Prayer and praise service on Wednesday at 8 p.m. All seats free. Everybody welcome.

DOMINION SQUARE METHODIST CHURCH—Pastor, Rev. E. I. Hart, B.A. Sunday, July 7th. 11 a.m., the Rev. Frank C. Harper, B.A., B.D., pastor of Chalmers Presbyterian Church, London. 7 p.m., the pastor. Good music by the choir, and a hearty welcome for every visitor.

MARLBOROUGH ST. METHODIST CHURCH, 17 Marlborough street. Rev. E. S. Morrison, pastor. 11 a.m., the pastor. 7 p.m., the pastor. Everybody welcome.

BRITISH METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH MISSION, Desrivieres street. Rev. Moses Newsome, pastor. Rev. R. Brown, Pastor Emeritus. Preaching at 11 a.m. and 7.30 p.m. Sunday school at 3 p.m. Strangers welcome.

ST. JAMES METHODIST CHURCH.—Rev. Wm. Sparling, B.A., D.D., pastor. Sunday, July 7th. The Rev. J. H. Robinson, M.A., B.D., will preach. Subjects: 11 a.m., 'Christ Jesus as Lord.' 7 p.m., 'A Deserting Disciple.' Sunday schools now held at 10 a.m. during July and August. Men's Association in church at 3 p.m. Strangers very welcome.

WESTMOUNT METHODIST CHURCH, (corner of Western and Lansdowne avenues, Westmount). The Rev. W. E. Baker, pastor. Residence, 48 Arlington avenue. 10 a.m., Fellowship service. 11 a.m., service in Methodist Church. The Rev. W. E. Baker will preach. 7 p.m. service in Baptist Church. The Rev. W. E. Baker will preach.
During July and August the Methodist and Baptist congregations will worship together in union services. During July the morning services will be held in the Methodist Church, and the evening service in the Baptist Church.

DOUGLAS METHODIST, CHURCH corner of St. Catherine and Chomedy sts. The Rev. W. R. Young, B.A., B.D., pastor. Divine service at 11 a.m. and at 7 p.m. The pastor will preach at both services. Sunday school at 3 o'clock.

CENTENARY METHODIST CHURCH, corner of Wellington and Cheneville street. The Rev. R. P. Ellis, pastor. Class meetings at 9.30 and 10 a.m. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school and Bible classes at 3 p.m. Midweek service on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Epworth League on Monday at 8 p.m. Junior League on Friday at 7 p.m. Hope Chapel Sunday school at 3 p.m. Strangers welcome to all services.

MOUNTAIN STREET METHODIST CHURCH, corner of Mountain and Torrance streets. Rev. A. E. Bourke, B.D., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The pastor will preach at both services. 8.10 p.m. open-air service in front of church. 10 a.m., Class. 3 p.m., Sunday school. Wednesday evening at 8, prayer meeting. Strangers welcome to all services.

METHODIST ITALIAN MISSION, cor. of Dorchester and St. Urbain streets. Sunday school and Bible class at 10 a.m. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Communion: first Sunday of every month. Preacher, the Rev. Liborio Lattoni. All are welcome.

ALL PEOPLES' MISSION, corner of Dorchester and St. Urbain streets. Sunday services: Sunday school at 2.30 p.m. Special children's service at 7 p.m. Service for adults of all nationalities at 7.45 p.m. Services at 19 Gosford street. Sunday school at 2.30 p.m. Gospel meeting at 7 p.m. Rev. C. S. Laidman, B.A., B.D., superintendent.

EGLISE EVANGELIQUE, rue Delisle —Services publics a 11 hrs. et 7 hrs. Ecole de Dimanches a 10 hrs. Reunion de priere, Mercredi soir a 8 hrs.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCHES.

MELVILLE (Presbyterian) CHURCH, Melville ave., Westmount Park.—Rev. John Lochhead, M.A., Minister. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m., at both of which Mr. Lochhead will preach. The Sabbath school is closed for the summer month. St n ragasrevdnisotsr cm mer months. Strangers and visitors are welcomed at all services.

LIVINGSTONE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of Mance street and Atlantic avenue. Mr. McVittie at both services. Services at 11 o'clock a.m., and 7 o'clock p.m. Strangers welcome to both services.

MAISONNEUVE PRES. CHURCH, corner Letourneau and Adam streets. The Rev. R. L. Ballantyne, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Preacher, the pastor, at both services. Sabbath-school at 10 a.m. Christian Endeavor and prayer meeting on Monday at 8 p.m. Boys' Brigade on Thursday at 7.15 p.m. Strangers welcome to all services.

KENSINGTON Presbyterian Church.—Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday-school and Bible Class at 3 p.m., conducted by Mr. Geo. G. Treanor, student in charge.

ST. LUKE'S CHURCH, Decarie Ave., Notre Dame de Grace. Mr. Muir will preach at morning and evening services. At evening service, Mr. Muir will read the history of the congregation up to date of organization.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND, ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, Beaver Hall Hill. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The Rev. Donald Guthrie, D.D., late of Baltimore, will officiate at both services on Sunday next, July 7th. Strangers welcome.

CRESCENT STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Dorchester and Crescent streets. The Rev. Robt. W. Dickie, B.A., Minister. The Rev. J. T. Gordon, D.D., of Winnipeg, at both services. 11 a.m., subject: 'The House Next Door'; 7 p.m., subject: 'The Great Orators of History.' Strangers welcome to all services.

WESTMINSTER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Atwater avenue. The Rev. M. S. Oxley, B.A., pastor, 369 Clarke avenue, Westmount. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The Chinese Sunday-school at 2 p.m., and Sunday school and Bible class at 3 p.m. Monday evening, C.E. prayer meeting. Wednesday, evening prayer meeting at 8 o'clock.

SALEM WELSH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, (Alexandra Rooms), 314 St. Catherine West, opposite Christ Church Cathedral. Pastor, Rev. J. R. Evans. Services, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. 3 p.m., Sunday school, English and Welsh classes. 8 p.m., Wednesday, prayer meeting.

STANLEY STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The pastor, the Rev. W. D. Reid, B.A., B.D., will preach at both services. Morning subject: 'Foundations.' Evening subject: 'The Constituents of Manhood,' a sermon for young men.

TAYLOR CHURCH, Presbyterian, corner of Papineau Avenue and Logan street. The Rev. Dr. Manson pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. conducted by the pastor. Sunday school and Bible classes at 3 p.m. Christian Endeavor on Monday at 8 p.m. Prayer-meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. The public are cordially invited and made welcome to any or all of the above services.

THE FIRST CHURCH, corner of Mance and Prince Arthur streets. The Rev. Malcolm A. Campbell, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. School for Chinamen at 9.45 a.m. Sunday school at 3 p.m. The minister will officiate at both services. Strangers welcome.

KNOX CHURCH, corner of Dorchester and Mansfield streets. Pastor, the Rev. I. Adams Montgomery, B.A., pastor. During July this church will be closed; the congregation will join with Dominion Square Methodist Church, and worship with them.

ST. ANDREW'S PRESBYTER

The BOY SCOUTS

TAMARACOUTA.

The great event for July 1st for the Scouts of Quebec was the formal opening of the Scout camp Tamaracouta, in the Laurentian mountains.

The weather on Monday was perfect throughout the day, and everything went along swimmingly, and about two hundred visitors came from neighboring camps to witness the Scout festivities, which consisted of a game of baseball between a combined team of visitors and S.M.'s and Scouts—the combined team won—and aquatic sports followed by a concert in the evening.

Saluting the flag in the evening was made a special occasion on account of it being Dominion Day. Following

OUTREMONT ARRIVES.

the Royal salute and the singing of 'God Save the King' three cheers were given first for the King and then for Col. E. A. Whitehead. After supper Col. Cole, who had been in camp two days, spoke briefly expressing his great pleasure at being in the camp, and directing attention to the praiseworthy efforts of the camp head, Mr. D. J. Evans. Three hearty cheers and a 'tiger' gave evidence to the camp's loyal appreciation of Mr. Evans.

Mr. H. W. Spurrier, camp instructor of swimming, examined three candidates for the medallion and certificate of the Royal Life Saving Society, and all three, W. S. M. Allen, C. Snowden and Rex Binmore, of the Westmount troop, were successful. Mr. Evans, who was called upon for a speech, decided that his thoughts were among the things better left unsaid, and so he adroitly suggested three cheers for the genial Col. F. Minden Cole, who also came in for a great demonstration. Hearty cheers were given for Dr. Munroe (the camp physician), the quartermaster and the press.

In the evening a concert was given which was well attended. A delegation from Camp Kanawana, the Y. M. C. A. summer resort on a small lake about four miles away, was present, and contributed a number to the programme. The most popular entertainer was Prof. N. N. Evans, honorary scout master of McGill troop, who regaled the audience with song and story.

Some of the Scout performers were in fancy dress, and the Rev. Mr. Stevens, of Montreal West, was so successfully made up as Mr. Wiggins that even his best friends did not recognize him. Oh course there were occasional cries of 'get the hook!' but these only added to the fun.

Camp Tamaracouta is 47 miles from Montreal on Lake Dawson in the heart of the Laurentian Lake district. The nearest railway station is Piedmont, on the Canadian Pacific Laurentian branch, seven miles away. The camp property is over 300 acres in extent, and has a frontage of 30 acres on Lake Dawson (or Tamaracouta as the campers now call it).

The camp is for the Boy Scouts of the Province of Quebec, and has been made possible through the interest in the movement manifested by Colonel E. A. Whitehead and his friends. Provincial Scout Secretary D. J. Evans is in charge of the camp, and is ably assisted by the scoutmasters. Until the first of September the camp will remain open, and most of the Scouts will be there for a period of two weeks, although arrangements can be made for a longer stay.

Boys who are not Scouts cannot be admitted to the Scout camp except in very exceptional cases, but a boy may go into camp immediately upon becoming a Scout and joining a troop, whether that troop is in camp or not. Write to Provincial Headquarters, 584 St. Catherine street west, city.

The camp has its own post office, and letters to Scouts may be sent to the Canadian Scout Camp, Tamaracouta, Piedmont, Que.

A maximum return for a minimum expenditure is what every Boy Scout will receive who spends his vacation at 'Camp Tamaracouta' this year. The expenditure for everything but railway fare totals approximately $2.80 per week, a ridiculously small sum when one remembers the many privileges to which the payment of this amount entitles him. Expert instruction in practically all things of interest to Scouts, the excitement of scouting in a mountainous and wooded country, the pleasures of boating and bathing and the inestimable boon of pure water and good food are a few items of the excellent programme secured to each boy with his small financial outlay. Added to this the parents of the boys can rest satisfied in the knowledge that the camp is under the best of supervision, and that the influence on each camper is one essentially calculated to benefit him mentally and morally as well as physically.

A LETTER FROM THE WESTMOUNT TROOP.

Tamarcouta, July 2.

Dear Sir,—

The Westmount Scouts, 45 strong, officered by S. M. Allen and A. S. M.'s Almon and Mackay, arrived here in good form, notwithstanding the six-mile tramp. The headquarters here had a fine hot meal ready for us, which, needless to say, was thoroughly enjoyed.

Tents and floor boards were then drawn from the stores, and we soon began putting our new home in shape.

Our encampment is quite a large one, consisting of 7 12 x 14 wedge tents, 1 officer's tent, 1 supply tent, 1 store and 1 cook tent.

The tents, which stand on a hill, are separated from each other, and cedars and pines surround the hill, which is exceedingly pretty. Of course we have our flag pole up, and every day hoist the 'Jack' and salute it.

Unfortunately all our wash pots went astray coming up, but the headquarters gave us our meals for the first day.

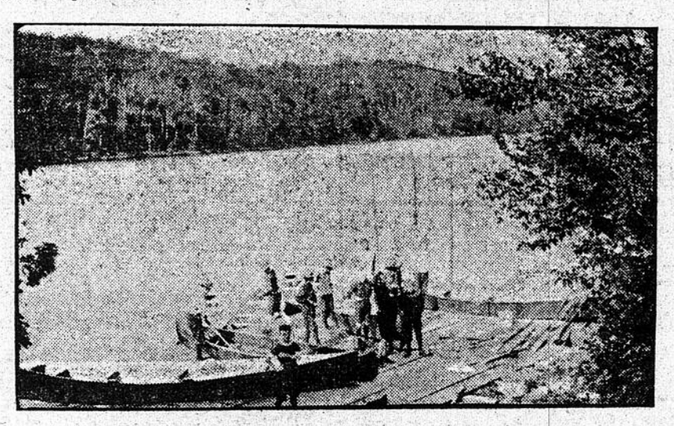
Sunday was spent very quietly, and we had an excellent service by the Rev. Mr. Stevens and the Rev. Mr. Ascah, both Scoutmasters with troops at camp.

Monday, July 1st, we were up at 7 o'clock, and after a little drill, hoisted the flag, and gave some rousing cheers for our Dominion. The morning was spent in swimming tests, which consisted of swimming across the lake, about 150 yards. Several of our boys passed. Each boy who passes this test is entitled to use the dingheys and the boats.

The officers are pleased with the way in which the boys have settled down to camp life, and at the willingness they show to help the 'other fellow.'

After all more than health can be got from camp and we intend to come back stronger physically and morally.

(Signed)
OFFICERS OF THE WESTMOUNT TROOP.



THE CAMP WHARF.

CAMP NOTES.

Those in authority are very careful about only letting boys who can swim across the lake, go out in the boats.

The food is excellent, and there is plenty of it.

The cannon only fires blank cartridges.

There is a spring of cold water that is ripping.

Wild strawberries are everywhere in great abundance.

The swimming instructor, Mr. Spurrier, is surprised and delighted by the proficiency displayed by Scouts in the water.

Seventy-five percent of the boys at Tamaracouta can swim across the lake —150 yards.

A POPULAR S.M.

The Outremont Band is in camp.

There is 'some' rivalry between the Westmount and Outremont troops.

Invalids are ordered to do 'no work' by Dr. Munroe.

But even they manage to be useful if only by giving helpful advice.

A great variety of costumes are to be seen.

The provincial secretary has his cot in his office, and no one knows when he goes to bed.

Some wonder if he ever does.

The quartermaster has again proved himself 'true blue.'

By giving up his bed and blankets to visitors over the week-end.

First night was so cold, and the P.L. must have felt it, but he said nothing.

Not even when the guests allowed themselves to be persuaded to remain still another night.

Visitors at camp were much struck by the manner in which the Scouts helped the cook.

Ten orderlies are told off each day to help Charlie Chin.

And they work with a will. Obeying orders with great promptness.

There is no shirking.

A good many of the fellows wish they had brought something for warding off mosquitoes.

Dr. Munroe is kept busy treating cases of sunburn.

Only three boys from troop 21 came up to camp. More are coming in August.

Col. F. Minden Cole spent three days at camp.

AIRMAN'S COURSE FOR SCOUTS.

(By Miss B. J. Fry, joint hon. secretary Young Aerial League.)

OBJECTS.

(a) To provide a new field of action in which their services to their country would be of very great value, for, in case of an invasion by an enemy's air fleet, Boy Scouts with special training would be able to identify machines in flight, estimate their height, speed, direction, etc., and report to the right authorities.

(b) To develop the inventiveness and powers of observation of the scouts.

(c) To give them an intelligent understanding of the aeronautical movement at home and abroad.

(d) To provide an elementary course which will be a sound foundation for those wishing afterwards to study the subject further with a view to entering some branch of the new industry.

(e) To advise boys having original ideas concerning flying—machines to build models embodying their ideals.

SYLLABUS.

A.

The general principles of aerial navigation:

The machines which are used to navigate the air and the reasons why they can rise in spite of their weight.

Lighting capacity of air craft.

The height at which air craft can reach.

Elementary conditions to be fulfilled by practical air craft.

The principal parts of an air ship and the use of each of them.

Different shapes of airships.

Descriptions of the best known airships.

Different classes of airships.

The balloonet and its use.

Principal parts of an aeroplane and their use.

Different types of aeroplanes.

Exact meaning of terms used in aerial navigation.

Principal of the petrol motor.

Some elementary defects of the petrol motor and their remedies. Principle of the propeller.

B.

Aerial navigation in its relation to scouting. (N.B.—The following is not an exhaustive list of the questions to be treated, but is only of an indicative nature, as other items will be included as the course develops.) How to distinguish between the different aeroplanes in flight.

Determination of the height at which an air craft is travelling. To find out at what speed an air craft is moving. How to know in what direction a machine is travelling. How to tell the speed and direction of the wind. How to estimate whether an open space is suitable for a flying ground or not. How to report, concisely and accurately, information concerning machines in flight. Method of working the Boy Scouts' airman's course.

In order to carry out the objects of the league as fully as possible, it is important that a great many Boy Scouts' centres should be enabled to hold their special airman's course. It has been found that the most practical method whereby that object can be attained is for the scout officers themselves to give the lectures in their respective centres.

As it is expected that in many cases scout officers may not have had the opportunity of acquiring special knowledge in such a new science as aeronautics, the league has adopted, as a basis of its course, a text book, 'Flying for You and Me,' specially written for scouts. Each chapter of the book is arranged so as to form a complete lecture, but, of course, it is at the discretion of the lecturer to combine two or more chapters into one single lecture. In order to develop the different chapters more fully than it has been found possible in a small book, the league has prepared sets of seventy-two lantern slides, with full explanatory texts to accompany them. These sets of slides and texts can be hired.—'Headquarters Gazette.'

WHERE ARE YOU GOING?

Are you a Drone or a Do-it-now?
Hurry-up or a Wait-a-while?
A Do-it-so or an Anyhow?
A Cheer-up-boys or a Never-smile?

It's none of my business, that I know,
For you are the captain, and mate and crew
Of that ship of yours, but the Where-you-go
Depends on the What-and-how you do.

THE OWL

JOTTINGS.

Tamaracouta was a hive of industry on July 1st, and nearly 150 Scouts were in camp.

Everybody has settled down and is enjoying the good things.

Some of the Outremont Troop arrived late on Saturday night, having been guided through the bush in the dark—probably a unique experience for some of the younger members.

SEASICK arrived in camp O.K., and WE DID have ice cream on Sunday.

The 'dawg' that has been such a source of amusement to the Westmount Scouts has returned to town, for the benefit of his health.

The Prov. Sec., was in running togs Sunday

I presume he was prepared for the big mid-day rush for dinner.

Sailing in the dingheys is one of the boys' favorite sports. And now every Scout is anxious to pass the swimming test.

S.M. Lyman, of the McGill Troop, is an expert in tea making.

You ask him—and then run!

The St. Andrews Troop have an excellent mosquito proof tent.

When visiting camp ask to be shown the supplies of the Westmount Troop.

When you do you may think that this troop means to do the Rip Van Winkle act at Tamaracouta.

And are providing for the rest of their lives.

But they will assure you that they mean to consume every crumb of it in the next couple of weeks.

High living and ——?

The S. M. of Montreal West, Mr. Stevens, gave a splendid address to the boys at the Scout service on Sunday.

His points went home to many of the S. M.'s as well as to the boys.

'Charlie,' the chef, seemed to be somewhat surprised at the big appetites of the fellows.

Nevertheless he is putting up dandy meals, and is one of the most popular men in camp.

Prof. Evans and Col. Cole were the inspecting officers on Sunday, and expressed their surprise at the excellent condition that had been attained in the camp in such a short time.

Somebody said there 'was' fish in the lake.

But is it 'singular'?

July 1st was honored in proper manner by the campers.

The firing of the cannon at sunset on Sunday by A. S. M. Almon gave all a surprise.

Quartermaster Simmons is well onto his job, and he should be able to hold down a departmental manager's position when he comes into town, if one may judge by the able manner in which he is looking after the stores.

A special note of thanks should be given to the advance party that worked so hard to make things comfortable for the boys.

The manner in which Prov. Sec. and his staff are handling things augers well for a very pleasant two months.

Who says Scoutmasters can't play ball?

The men and boys in camp sent Col. Whitehead a letter expressing their sincere thanks for his interest in the Scouts, which made this camp possible.

THE OWL.

TROOP NEWS.

TROOP 21.

On Saturday last Troop 21 had a successful game of 'Attack and defence' upon Mount Royal. A combined patrol, consisting of members of the Buffalo and Fox Patrols comprised the defence, and the remainder of the troop the attacking party. The game, after many exciting incidents, ended in a victory for the defence. A game of 'Stalking the Scout' followed, Scout George Thomas being the nearest position before being detected. Scouts Victor [illegible] William Williams and Albert [illegible] went up to Camp Tamaracouta on Monday intending to stay the week. Scout Albert Fishbrun hopes to go up next Saturday. Others may intend to go up the first week in August. The Friday night meetings and the Saturday parades of the troop have been suspended until September.

TROOPS 8 AND 10.

8th and 10th Montreal (Maisonneuve) are now represented in sport by the following clubs:—

MAISONNEUVE SCOUTS LACROSSE CLUB—(Spaulding League).
D. J. Evans, hon. president.
R. Martin, S.M., president.
W. Lepage, sr., manager.
W. Lepage, jr., secretary. P. O. Box 37, Main.

MAISONNEUVE SCOUTS FOOT BALL TEAM.
Mr. Jarvis, hon. president.
R. Martin, president.
J. Gehrken, captain.
K. Taylor, secretary, P. O. Box 37, Main.

The Football team invites friendly games from other troops. Communicate with secretary. We have the ball and the grounds.

REPORT.
26TH MONTREAL TROOP.

Total number active scouts, 38; patrols, Otter, Kangaroo, Lion, Beaver, Mongoose.

S. P. L., Paul A. Dubrule has been transferred to a troop in the East End.

Scouts: Cecil W. Kent and Edmund J. A. Kent have been transferred from the 16th Troop.

Respectfully submitted,
W.S.M. JONAS HOWE, JR.

DEATH OF A SCOUTMASTER.

Among those reported killed by the wind storm which swept over Regina on Sunday, June 30, was Scoutmaster Appleby. All the scouts of Canada will wish his troop, relatives and friends to accept their heartfelt sympathy.

'CHARLIE,' THE CHEF.

NEVER FORGET.

The chances we get are mostly self-made.

A foolish act has made many a wiser man.

The best guide we encounter is that of our own conscience.

We do not think about self-sacrifice when it is love which calls for service.

The faith that inspires is the trust which comes from our time-tested friends.

Palaces of beauty do not draw us homewards as surely does a good mother.

We never find the doorway of happiness is open only for ourselves.

No gold is needful to put some in the possession of untold riches of heart and mind.

To achieve the purpose we aim at depends on the energy of the resolving will.

HOW WALTER SAVED THE EXPRESS.

Never become a railroad engineer, Walter, Mr. Hilliard advised his son, as he himself got ready for his midnight journey on the express.

'But, dad, it seems so exciting and interesting,' protested the engineer's son, who was only 15, and had taken many short trips with his father on the locomotive, when the latter worked on day shifts.

It was only recently that Mr. Hilliard had been put in charge of the 9 o'clock express on the S., K. and W., and that was considered promotion. But the road was noted for its curves and dark places, and was a one-track affair. Besides, the mountainous country, through which it passed, made it difficult for engineer in his cab to see a hundred feet ahead.

Walter's family lived in a humble cottage, not far from where the road made a sweeping turn, and disappeared into the dark recesses of the Pinchbeck tunnel. Both the tunnel and the mountain, which it pierced, received the same from the fact, that the Pinchbeck River, a deep, treacherous stream, wound around the base, as it pursued its course into distant valleys.

Every night, both Walter and his mother waited for the shrieking whistle of the passing express before they retired for the night. They knew that Mr. Hilliard was thus greeting them, and they went to sleep with the prayer that no harm would befall the heavy train as it performed its nightly duty, suddenly appearing like a demon in the night and then disappearing from hearing and sight. They always waved a light in answer.

'Is it going to rain forever?' asked Walter, early one evening before his father caught the freight that brought him up in the Central depot, where the express made up and was scheduled to start.

'I'll never tell you, lad,' said his father. 'This is the fifth day of continual rain and there seems to be no let up. How's the river now?

'It's up six feet and rising. It's a millstream., All the fields around here are flooded this spring. It's worse than I can ever remember.'

Walter thought little of it at the time, but his mother was secretly worried when she heard of it. Washouts were not infrequent on such a twisting mountain road, as this was. In the winter, the trains were often stalled by heavy snowdrifts. From the house, the family could easily see the trains entering or coming out of the tunnel, and also the bridge over the adjacent river, which seemed to lap and cut away the very base of the mountain.

It was an ordinary wooden bridge, whose rafters extended from side to side, without seeking support in the depths of the river or on the shores. But water was not a great distance beneath, and when the spring freshets swelled the river the current swept roughly by the wooden supports but apparently causing no trouble.

The night was dark because of an approaching rainstorm, which seemed ready to break at any minute. In fact, the drops came as the engineer left his cottage. Mr. Hilliard had fears for the river, though he would not tell them to his wife. Nor to Walter, for that matter. It was soon raining in torrents, with occasional rumblings of thunder that sometimes accompany freakish spring storms.

'I think I'll wait up for father's train to come past,' said Walter, as his mother came up to kiss him good night. 'But you go to bed, mother.'

'Oh, Walter,' she answered. 'But I can't sleep. I hope father is safe.'

'Don't worry, this is only a little shower.'

Walter, however, did not feel so confident as he waited in his darkened room for the customary whistle. There were frequent flashes of lightning now, followed by reverberating thunder that almost shook the house. Any other boy would have been frightened, but Walter was used to exciting moments and he did not lose courage. He could hear the rush of the swollen Pinchbeck River as it wore against the lower edges of the mountain. He could see the wet country, flooded for miles around, at every flash. It was a terrible night to be out. Walter thought of his father. Nine o'clock had arrived but the train had not appeared. Evidently Mr. Hilliard's expectations had been verified.

There was a very vivid flash and Walter glanced toward the railroad bridge. There was a rumbling sound that certainly did not come from the clouds. In fact, it seemed to be in the vicinity of the entrance to the tunnel.

The next flash of lightning showed a sight that brought terror to Walter's heart. The railroad bridge had been washed away!

The river had continued to rise and the torrent had torn the rails support away. And the 9 o'clock express was liable to come along at any moment!

Walter was in his clothes before he knew it. What was he to do? How could he stop the mad rush of the train, which had his father at the throttle? If he failed, it meant that many hundred people, and his father among them, would be dashed to death. No, he couldn't fail! The signal! Walter flew about the house in search of the swinging lantern. He could not find it. How could he start a blaze in the pouring rain?

Then his mind worked quickly. The pillow would do. The kerosene was handy. It was but the work of a minute to empty it on the pillow. Walter stuffed a box of matches in his pocket, and without a hat or a coat, dashed out into the treacherous blackness of the night. His mother was aroused, but she was not aware of the loss of the bridge.

'Walter!' she cried.

But there was no answer. He had gone. She looked anxiously into the impenetrable darkness and his absence only added to her fears.

Walter staggered blindly on, knowing not whither he went. It was only by the occasional flashes of lightning that he managed to find his bearings. Out of breath, he rushed on, desperately, struggling and stumbling over rocks and underbrush that impeded his way to the railroad track. In the distance he heard the warning whistle of his father's fast approaching train.

But he did not falter. He fell down the embankment and picked himself up bruised and sore, but still holding stubbornly to the oil-soaked pillow. It was a quarter of a mile from the demolished bridge. The headlight of the train could be seen. The matches apparently were wet as he tried to light them. His fingers seemed to be all thumbs. The matches would splutter agonizingly and then go out. Walter finally induced one to ignite. He trembled as he held it close to the pillow. But the blaze caught. The train was less than an eighth of a mile away!

Walter grabbed hold of the blazing mass and waved it above his head. The train passed but the whistle sounded. That meant the warning was being heeded. The grinding and screeching of the brakes on the wheels brought joy to the suffering lady's heart. The express had been saved from destruction in the river's depths. —The Junior 'Eagle.'

OUR LEISURE HOURS.

A boy was employed in a lawyer's office, and he had the daily papers with which to amuse himself. He began to study French, and became a fluent reader and writer of the language. He accomplished this by laying aside the newspaper and taking up something not so amusing, but far more profitable.

A coachman was often obliged to wait long hours while his mistress made calls. He determined to improve his time. He found a small volume containing the 'Eclogues' of Virgil, but could not read it; so he purchased a Latin grammar. Day by day he studied this, and finally mastered its intricacies. His mistress came up behind him one day as he stood by the horses waiting for her, and asked him what he was so intently reading. 'Only a bit of Virgil, ma'am,' he replied. 'What! Do you read Latin?' she asked, with surprise. She mentioned this to her husband, who insisted that David should have a teacher to instruct him. In a short time David became a learned man, and was for many years a useful and beloved minister of Scotland.

A boy was told to open and shut the gates to let the teams out of an iron mine. Sometimes an hour would pass before the teams came, and this he used so well that there was scarcely any fact in history that escaped his attention. He began with a little book on English history, and having learned that thoroughly, he borrowed of a minister Goldsmith's 'History of Greece.' This good man beame greatly interested in him and lent him books, and was often seen sitting by him on the log conversing with him about the people of ancient times.

Boys, it will repay you to use your leisure hours well.—'Young Reaper.'

A life of ease is not the best school for the formation of character. The marble must feel the chisel.

Puzzles

A FISHING EXCURSION.

As a result of a fishing excursion the following wonderful haul was captured:—

1. A fish that could point out the way.
2. A fish that was one rod in length.
3. One that could find fault.
4. One that could look sullen and thrust out its lips.
5. A fish that canary birds peck.
6. One that could enjoy itself in winter.
7. One that could wreck a ship.
8. A fish that was part of a shoe.
9. A fish that was greatly depressed.
10. A fish that was a sharp-pointed weapon.
11. And one that had not much strength.

A GEOGRAPHICAL PUZZLE.

A little girl gave a birthday party the other day and decided to entertain her guests with something intellectual as well as something good to eat; so she announced that she would give a prize to the one who would discover the highest number of geographical names amongst the food, and even the names of the guests. Among the things which contributed to the pleasure of the guests was a number of 1 (islands in the Atlantic); the dining room was festooned with foliage and flowers, the colors of the 2 and 3 (a river of Egypt and mountains in New Hampshire); what was much enjoyed in the course of the dinner was a certain kind of fish 4 (a peninsula in Massachusetts), 5 (a country in Europe) seasoned with 6 (a lake in the United States) and served with vegetables from 7 (a city of Peru). For dissert each one had an 8 (a city of New Jersey) and a beverage from 9 (an island in the Indian Ocean). The guests included a little girl, 10 (a city of the United States) and a little boy, 11 (a river of Russia) who wore a 12 (one of the United States).

ANSWERS TO LAST WEEK'S PUZZLES.

NUMERICAL ENIGMA.

Arno, Hiac, wind, need — Alice in Wonderland.

TRANSPOSITIONS.

1. Omen, Nome.
2. Easel, lease.
3. Amen, name.
4. Leaf, flea.
5. Ring, grin.
6. Earth, heart.
7. Anger, range.
8. Ajar, raja.
9. Anew, wane.
10. Arc, car.

PORTS NOT ON THE MAP.

1. Porter. 2. Portent. 3. Portfolio. 4. Portly. 5. Portray. 6. Portable.

Correct answers to last week's puzzles have been received from Newman T. Hunter, Cowansville. In Jessie Dobbie's set of answers two were correct.

Correct answers to the puzzles of June 18 ('Weekly Witness') have been received from Bertha Smith, Bowen Island.

With the exception of a slight error in the Diamond, S. Alberta Richardson sent correct answers to puzzles of June 25 ('Weekly Witness.')

EXPLORER AS TAILOR.

When he was away in the South Pole regions, he learned to sew, and now he would back himself against any one to darn a stocking or put a patch on, says Sir Ernest Shackleton. Sir Ernest adds that once, when his trousers gave way very badly, he made a new leg by cutting a leg off another pair and sewing it on. But they learned to patch their clothes on the last expedition he was on, as they had no spare clothes. He does not suppose many people have ever had to darn at 50 degrees below zero, when they had to warm the needle by putting it into their mouths first. The only man who made a bad job of it was a learned professor, who sewed a button on over the edge.

MENACED BY RATTLESNAKES.

During his long journeys among the North American Indians, David Zeisberger had many perilous encounters with rattlesnakes.

One of these occurred while canoeing down the Chemung River. Discovering a flock of wild turkeys on shore, Zeisberger guided his canoe to the bank, and, taking his rifle, crept noiselessly through the tall grass. But soon a well known sound brought him to a sudden halt. A moment later a huge rattlesnake darted forward and bit him in the leg. Had it not been for the thick buckskin leggings he wore it would doubtless have cost him his life.

About a year before his death, while living in Goshen, Ohio, he awoke one morning to find a large rattlesnake coiled up under his pillow. It had been there all night, yet had not harmed him.

THE 'CEMENT GUN.'

In reconstructing the Grand Central terminal yards at New York a 'cement gun' was used to apply a mortar covering in the structural steel work. A mixture of dry sand and cement is shot from a nozzle by compressed air. A second hose delivers to the same nozzle a supply of water under pressure, and the mixture of sand cement and water is shot out with a velocity of about three hundred and fifty feet per second. The nozzle is arranged to produce a thorough wetting of the material. As the mixture strikes the surface to be covered, the coarse sand grains rebound until the fine cement mortar, which adheres immediately, has formed a plastic base in which the coarse particles become embedded. A covering of any required thickness is then rapidly built up. A similar gun is used on the Panama Canal in covering the sides of the Culebra cut with cement to prevent the unstable earth from sliding into the canal.—'The Youth's Companion.'

TILTING ROCK OF ARGENTINA

In Argentina they have had a tilting rock so famous that its destruction seems to have been regarded as a national calamity and has led to suggestion of its restoration, as if it were a sacred relic or a Venetian campanile.

It was so balanced upon the edge of a cliff that the wind alone was said to have set it oscillating and excursions were made to it from Buenos Ayres, distant about 200 miles. — Springfield.

A kindly will often makes a way when a bitter tongue will erect insurmountable barriers.

BRIGHT BITS FROM OUR BOYS' BUDGET.

'I have received my pen, and want to say that anyone using your fountain pen will or should be satisfied.' Baird Cairns, Sask.

'I am more than pleased with my watch, just received. I need not say it is a beauty. It is far above my expectations.'—Wilfrid Tuttle, N.B.

'My water wings were dandies.'—Ronald Starrat, N.S.

'Please accept thanks for the splendid camera and chain knife which I received last week. They are the best I have seen. All my chums from school have been in to see them and admire them very much. I am going to work harder than ever to sell my 'Pictorials.' I have saved $5.00 cash by selling 'Pictorials,' besides what I have sold for my camera. My grandfather, John R. Macdonald, has taken the 'Weekly Witness' for over forty years, and says he would be lost without it. Says you can always depend on what you read in the 'Witness.' He lives with my papa and mamma, and we always read the 'Boys' Page' as soon as we get the paper.'—Keith Lee, Ont.

Bright boys (yes, and girls, too), can earn cash commission and splendid premiums by selling among their friends copies of the 'Canadian Pictorial' filled from cover to cover with exquisite pictures, splendid stories, etc., etc. Watches and chains, baseball goods, knives of various kinds, automatic pencils, fountain pens, books, artists' color boxes are some of the things that our boys have earned—while many have added substantially to their bank account by earning cash prizes and commissions.

SUMMER SNAPS.

A fine pair Water Wings—Hours of fun. For selling only eight (8) copies at ten cents each.

Baseball Mitt (Catcher's or Pitcher's) —The envy of every boy. For selling only (18) copies.

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N.B.—For Montreal or suburbs, boys must call at the 'Witness' Office for 'Canadian Pictorials,' as postage is paid in Montreal or suburbs.

Home-Makers and House-Keepers

FRIENDSHIPS.

'Not a friend in the world' is an epitaph that sums up completer failure in life than 'Not worth a penny.' Financial crash may sweep away accumulated wealth. Or the faring may have been so scanty there was never a chance to put by. But to pass through the throng of fellow creatures without retaining the affection of even what morbid aloofness from the daily food of kindliness does it not argue.

There is ever a wistfulness in the human relations. They are so 'imperfect.' Barriers here; misunderstandings here. The girl whose new mourning and pale face gives me a lump in the throat thinks me cold because the words I long to utter die strangled. A glib condolence, a ready embrace such as perhaps oneself is chary of with nearest and dearest would have won her.

A genius for friendship exists. Those born with it instictively grasp that if hearts are to be filled they must have friends of many kinds. General friendship founded on comradeship and goodwill. Particular ones that are intimate.

Curiously enough, it is more often a gradual growing apart that changes friendship than hearty set-to fighting. Certain friendship seem to thrive on an occasional quarrel, like the gas or motor engine which a series of minor explosions makes go.

'Obstinate, wrong-headed, and a jolly good sort' is the unspoken verdict of friends on friends half the world over. We get huffy because they will not change their views and respect them because they don't.

This love, with its allowances and reservations, is of tougher sort than the pliantly amiable through-and-through. Women and men both are magnetised by mystery as well as by sympathiy. Something untold attracts. A feeling withheld readily gains credit as being too deep for words. The silences of friendship are precious; not only the spoken confidences.

Men excel in the silent comradeship Carlyle and Froude had 'a braw nicht' just puffing at their pipes and saying nothing. But women are apt to find material silence long sustained uncanny. They prefer to exchange a few surface remarks, even when hearts beat a deep undercurrent of mutual sympathy with things left unsaid.

And what a tonic against 'blue' splendid friendships are! When the barometer is low, and temperature perhaps below normal, with the pulse temporarily weak and slow, how the thought of them sets us up in our own good graces. It keeps us in the world's good books, too.

So do not let us wait for that paragon. Let us, remembering our natures are many sided make many friends. Only never forget that the confidence of each should be inviolate.

THE GATES OF PARADISE.

Not here, but farther, lies the land
Whose beauties tongue cannot command;
There, in that land of brightest day,
Peace, truth, and right dominion sway;
And there, beneath those beaming skies,
They stand—the gates of Paradise.

There pain and sorrow never show
Themselves to those who here below
Seemed weighted to the ground with care.
That bliss eternal we may share,
If we would only will to rise
And seek the gates of Paradise.

So far away they lie, they say,
That we must travel many a day;
The months must fly, the years must go;
The journey's end we may not know;
Life's vista long before us lies;
Its end—the gates of Paradise.

The way is arduous, narrow, rough,
And difficulties come enough;
But, being such, it is the best;
Then onward go; pause not to rest,
Until behind each sorrow lies;
Before—the gates of Paradise.

—Thomas Garrett

A THOUGHT FOR THE WEEK.

The end and object of your existence should be work, the legitimate employment of all your faculties. Follow this as a first principle. Being forced to work and forced to do your best should breed in you strength of will, cheerfulness and a hundred virtues that the idle never know. Cheerfulness is like money well expended in charity—the more you dispense it, the greater your possessions.

A SONG OF TRUST.

Help me, dear Lord, to trust,
Nor ask my way to see;
But simply put my hand in Thine
And closely follow Thee.

Though cares are pressing hard,
And sorrow be my guest,
Still Saviour, help me to believe
Whatever is, is best.

And these I hold so dear—
These precious ones at home—
Enfold them in Thy loving arms
And keep them as Thine own.

So may each passing day
In loving deeds be spent,
Strong in the faith that God is God,
And, as His child, content.

—ANNA M. WHEELER.

BUY GOOD CLOTHES AND THEN WEAR THEM.

It is wise advice to follow to have only the best material, the best style, and what you really require and for the occasion you need it. There are women who are always buying good clothes, but seldom wear them. They put them away for great occasions, which do not come in sufficient numbers to wear them out till they are old-fashioned. Then a great deal of money is frittered away in altering them, and while they ought to have been in wear their owner was not particularly well dressed. Appearance has so much to do with success in life that many women throw away their chances of getting the best out of existence by being dowdy. A really good gown looks distinguished to the end, while a second-rate gown is always a trouble. No one feels at her best when she is not so well dressed as other people, and in good truth, other people do not look upon her with the same favor. Few women can afford to ignore the potency of clothes, but it is not always spending money that is essential, though a certain sum must be expended.

TO GET RID OF MILDEW.

'What will take mildew out of some fine napkins I have? They were left in a damp drawer all winter and four or five dozen of them are apparently ruined. MRS. M.'

Cover the stains with a paste of salt and lemon juice and lay in the sun all day, moistening frequently with lemon juice. When the sun has gone wash out all the acid and salt. Repeat this process each day until the stain disappears, washing each night.

SOME HINTS.

Before jam-making soak half a cake of pipe-clay and rub the paste over the outside of pan, giving the bottom an extra thick coat. Dry on the fire. This will save the jam and the pan.

Coffee or cream stains may be removed from delicate silk or woollen fabrics by first of all brushing the stains with glycerine, and then well rinsing them in lukewarm water. But the stain should not be allowed to dry in. Later, press the material on the wrong side with a warm iron.

To clean patent leather boots, first remove all the dirt upon them with a sponge or flannel, then rub over the boots or shoes a paste consisting of two spoonfuls of cream and one of linseed oil, both of which require warming before being mixed. Polish with a soft rag.

RECIPES.

Potato Salad.—Take one quart of potatoes, two tablespoons of chopped parsley, two tablespoons of grated onion, moisten with French dressing. Slice the potatoes while hot, mix the other vegetables with them, add more French dressing, and set in a cool place for two hours before serving.

Cardinal Salad.—Boil two large beets until tender; slice, cover with two tablespoons of vinegar and allow them to stand for twenty-four hours. Pour off the vinegar and use it in making a mayonnaise. Take one-half cup of white wax beans, one-half cup of peas, a few gherkins and a cupful of cold chopped potatoes, and mix with the red mayonnaise. Serve on lettuce leaves and garnish with red radishes.

Onion and Lettuce Salad.—Take off and set aside the outer leaves of two heads of lettuce, wash the hearts and drop them into cold water to make them crisp. Peel one small onion, and cut it into thin slices. Shake the lettuce in a clean tea-cloth to free it from water. Fill the salad bowl with alternate layers of the lettuce and onion slices, and serve with dressing in a sauce boat.

Cooked Cream Salad Dressing.—Take yolks of three eggs, one tablespoon of thick, sweet cream, one tablespoon of butter, one tablespoon of lemon juice, one saltspoon of celery salt, one-eighth saltspoon of pepper, one teaspoon of made mustard, one teaspoon of sugar. Beat the eggs lightly, add the cream, the butter, melted (but not to an oil), and the rest of the ingredients, stirring all the time, and beating well as each is added. Set the bowl containing the dressing in a saucepan of hot water, and stir rapidly until the dressing thickens. Set it on the ice to cool thoroughly before using. Vinegar may be substituted for lemon juice.

Sour Cream Salad Dressing.—One cup of sour cream, one teaspoon of salt, one teaspoon of sugar, one tablespoon of lemon juice, two tablespoons of vinegar, one-eighth teaspoon of cayenne. This makes an excellent dressing for vegetable salads. Place the pepper, sugar and salt together in a bowl, mix well, and add the lemon juice, and then the vinegar. When the mixture is perfectly smooth put in the cream, stir well, and place in a cool place till needed.

Potato Salad.—Boil about three dozen small potatoes until well done but not too soft, slice them while hot, and add two dessertspoons of oil and two tablespoons of vinegar. Chop one small onion very fine, and add, together with two dessertspoons of capers, a little chopped parsley, pepper and salt to taste. Pour a thin mayonnaise sauce over the potatoes, mixing thoroughly with a wooden spoon. Tarnish with lettuce a few pieces of lemon, and cut beets.

Spinach Salad.—Place one pint of minced, cold boiled spinach on a dish. Chop separately with a silver knife (steel discolors) the whites and yolks of two hard boiled eggs, and arrange them, mixed in little moulds on the spinach. Serve with dressing.

Mayonnaise Dressing.—Break the yolks of two eggs into bowl, and put them away until they become very cold, (the secret of a creamy mayonnaise dressing lies in keeping all the materials cold, and taking care throughout the work); also chill one-half pint of oil. With a good egg-beater the dressing may be made in a very short time. Beat the yolks thoroughly, add two saltspoons of salt and one of white pepper and beat again. Stir in drop by drop a little of the oil, and beat with a wooden spoon; very gradually put in more oil, and beat always in one direction. When the mixture begins to thicken, add a little vinegar taken from two tablespoons (which have been measured out) beat in more oil until the preparation again thickens, then add more vinegar, and so continue in alternation until all the material has been used, when the dressing should be thick and creamy. Should the mayonnaise curdle, begin with a third egg yolk, add a small quantity of oil to the egg, and then by very small quantities add the rest of the dressing. At times a dressing may be quite firm when left, only to be found curdled and disappointing when the time comes to use it. This third egg process will, however, invariably restore it. The onion flavor is obtained by grating the onion, holding the grater over the dressing, and letting the juice drip into it. If preferred, lemon juice diluted with one-third water may be used instead of vinegar. Tarragon vinegar is sometimes used instead of the ordinary kind.

French Dressing.—The French always rub the bowl in which the dressing is made with a piece of garlic. Ingredients: one teaspoon of salt, three tablespoons of oil, one-fourth teaspoon of pepper, one tablespoon of vinegar. Mix the oil, salt and pepper together, and slowly add the vinegar, stirring constantly. In dressing a salad at the table the dressing may be made in a separate bowl, and then poured upon the vegetble, the latter being tossed lightly for a few seconds, and then served, or it may be made in the following way: Hold a tablespoon over the salad, put into it the salt and pepper, and then fill with the oil the remaining space, mix with a fork and pour upon the vegetable, distributing well, add the remaining proportion of oil, a spoonful at a time, tossing the salad lightly, at the last add the vinegar, toss again and serve.

The French dressing may be made at table. For this there should be a small china or glass tray, set with oil and vinegar cruets, salt cellar, peppercorn grinder, paprika shaker, bottle of Worcestershire sauce and a bottle of pearl onions. These may be passed to the person who serves the salad.

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THE GARDEN

Although an excessive amount of rain has fallen in some parts of the country, in others the surface only has been moistened. In gardens situated upon light, thin soils, such sprinklings are often delusive, because they lead gardeners to fancy that their ground has received a real and lasting benefit. Those, however, who exercise their powers of observation will find that the surroundings of shrubs and trees are still quite dry, and consequently have received little advantage beyond having the dust washed off their foliage.

And both the watering can and the hose have frequently been seen at play during the past month, freshening up the border plants. As a rule, the watering of such plants is done with a fine rose or spray at the end of the spout for the sake of despatching the work as quickly as possible. Some may not be aware of the injurious consequences that are likely to follow this treatment if it is carried on for any length of time. In the first place, the watering of mature plants from a can with a fine spray is a lazy gardener's trick; for it produces for the moment the appearance of a well-watered garden, when such is not the case. He may declare the garden has been thoroughly soaked when it has merely been damped, and if the plants are at all spreading they have not received one drop of water in their vital parts.

It is much easier to waste water than to use it properly; and the process of covering a large extent seems particularly agreeable to the operator who possesses no knowledge of the after-effects. The next day's blazing sun, however, will soon remove all traces of this mere surfacing of moisture. Where water is constantly applied to flower-beds, the earth should be frequently loosened with the hoe or fork to keep the surface open, so that the air, as well as the water, may have a chance of penetrating into it. Plants often stand still in a caked bed, and the season of growth advances before they become established.

It is possible, again, for plants to receive too much watering, and thus to become waterlogged; then the soil being soured, its occupants begin to turn yellow and may ultimately die. How, then, are we to avoid these errors in the application of water? First, use a can with a spout tapering almost to a point; then take each plant individually, as it may require drink or not. It is not at all necessary to water overhead, but see that the fluid goes down to the roots. Apply water carefully by bending the back and keeping the spout nearer the ground, so that the liquid does not rush out and disturb the surroundings. Hard and cold water drawn from a pipe acts as a check to plants that are sweltering in full sunshine through the day. It should be kept in an open receptacle where the sun can warm it before being used; this does not apply so much to pond or stream water.

HOW TO GIVE WATER.

The matter of watering is one far less studied than it should be, but when understood the work is much lighter. Where the ground is dug deeply and kept in good heart, plants that are once established will bear drought much longer than those in poor soil; but things recently planted, which have not had time to get a hold, must be kept supplied, or their beauty may be delayed for half the season. Succulent plants, too, which ought to be kept growing quickly, must have abundance. Supposing the supply to be limited but regular, the best way to economize both water and time is to take the garden piece by piece, watering one section throughout each evening, and, having gone round, begin again as at first. Surface sprinklings bring the roots to the top in search of moisture, which, when they reach it, is insufficient for their needs, and thereby causes exhaustion by inducing the presence of fibres within reach of the burning rays of sunshine. Plants in pots, in windows, and on gravel paths are very much tried by exposure to the rays of the sun, and to keep their roots cool it is advisable to drop the pots into larger ones and fill between the two with moss or sand, or, in the case of outdoor plants, to plunge the pots in ashes and other cooling material.

THE IRIS FAMILY.

The extreme beauty of the iris family as a whole is well known and appreciated by lovers of hardy plants for, like some of the gems of the orchidhouse, the flowers are characterised by a delicately-veined satiny appearance, in varying hues and shades, marvellously blended. All this elegance, of flower and foliage, belongs to some of the hardiest of hardy plants, which may be easily grown in ordinary vegetable soil. This applies chiefly to the herbaceous section of irises, as some of the bulbous species are rather more delicate and apt to die out in congenial soils. In the bulbous section the English and Spanish types are pre-eminent. Most of the species grow readily in a sandy, free, deep soil, and a mass of the mixed kinds is a lovely sight in early summer. The iris germanica, or German iris, is, perhaps, the most largely planted; it is perennial, and increases in bulk yearly if undisturbed. It is obtainable in many colors and markings, some early and others later blooming. The numerous varieties are most attractive, and although their roots are often considerably exposed, they are capable of enduring frost and cold without injury. They are well adapted for shrubbery borders, or in bold groups on the grass, and will even flower under trees of light foliage, if attention is given with regard to water during dry seasons; they also are at home on the banks of streams. Of the tall flag section a few well-known favorites are the following: Blue Flag, Crimson King, Victorine, Black Prince, Mrs. H. Darwin, Kathleen, Princess Beatrice, Princess of Wales, Gold Crest, Bridesmaid, Ossian, and Queen Alexandra.

The many varieties of the charming Japanese iris, known in gardens as I. kaempferi, but botanically named I. laevigata, flower grandly when established. This iris is generally treated as a sub-aquatic in its native country, and has been grown here in pans partly submerged in water; but this is unnecessary, providing the deeper roots have access to plenty of moisture. A cool rooting ground during summer is essential, and, therefore, the bank of a stream or pond is a very suitable position for making a bed, which should consist of light but rich soil of a somewhat porous nature. The original type of flower was of a deep purple color, but there are now varieties exhibiting violet, red, blue, lilac, white, and other tints, or some of these variously blended or combined in the same flower. One large bloom only is borne on the stem.

VARIOUS TYPES.

Iris Florentina, one of the broad-leaved flag type of irises, is among the earliest and most generous in its abundance of bloom. Both the falls and the standards are broad and of a pleasing porcelain hue, or white tinted, with a delicate shade of blue. They look well in isolated groups against a dark background, where their delicacy of petal structure may be seen to advantage. The root of the Florentine iris provides the sweet orris root of commerce; the flowers, too, have a slight fragrance. Rich and friable soil, moderately moist, is most congenial to this iris.

A very distinct group of irises, known at a glance by the long grassy foliage, is that comprised under the name of I. Siberica. This iris forms dense erect tufts and numerous slender hollow stems, bearing an abundance of flowers of various shades. A lovely iris allied to the Siberica group is Orientalis, with flowers larger than any of the forms of I. Siberica, and of a rich velvety blue. Both these irises are excellent for cutting purposes.

There are many other types of iris, mostly tuberous-rooted. I. Stylosa, a lovely winter-flowering species, bears light blue flowers with yellow blotches, and I. pumila represents a charming dwarf-growing class, flowering profusely from March to May. Then there is the fragrant iris reticulata—rich purple-blue, with gold splashes; it is largely grown in pots for early blooms.

OVER-CROWDING.

The principal reason why many flowering plants are weedy looking and short lived is the neglect of thinning. It is quite common to see in both suburban and country cottage gardens clumps of hardy border which, planted years ago, have grown into great size, trespassed upon each other's proper limits, and now present a confused mass. If only a little time had been given in autumn, and even in early spring to lifting, dividing, and replanting these, digging deeply at the time, and adding some manure if available, gardens at the roadside would look much more attractive. Annual flowers suffer terribly in this connection, and when a dozen plants are intended to grow where three would be sufficient the struggle rushes them prematurely into bloom, and life for them is almost past before they have reached a size that is of any value. The custom now prevailing in almost every district, of covering the dusty roads with a compound very like tar, while of some value in allaying the dust raised by ordinary traffic, is of little service when the ponderous business motors and engines come blustering along. The drivers of these monsters seem to display an anxiety to get off the main track into the quiet rural roads, and the poisonous lust they scatter over roadside gardens is quite alarming to those who love a peaceful retreat, and are fond of their shrubs and flowers. Such vehicles should be made to keep to the well-watered main thoroughfares.

MULCHING AND WATERING FRUIT-TREES.

A mulch of manure over the roots of fruit-trees, is very valuable now, and to be efficient it ought to extend some distance from the trunks of the trees, so that some nourishment may be carried down to the roots.—Donald McDonald, F.L.S., of the 'Daily Telegraph.'

WAR IN HIS HEART.

(By Evelyn Orchard, in the 'British Weekly.')

Christopher Dunnet had been a fighter from his youth up. The second son of a contractor in a small way of business in the country town of Binfleet, in Essex, he had the misfortune for some reason or another to be unwelcome to his mother at his birth. She had never wanted a second child, and she had one of those small, narrow, selfish natures which have no expansion in them. She lavished the whole of her meagre store of affection on her firstborn son, who rejoiced in the unsuitable name of Reginald, and who was so completely spoiled as it is possible for any human child to be. Dunnet himself, a man of the people, possessing a sort of rude intelligence and intuition which had served to raise him above the rank of a workman, had married, in a moment of foolish passion, a young teacher of the town, who had social aspirations, and who gave him no peace until he had left the place where he was foreman, and earning a comfortable wage, without much responsibility or risk. From that time life had been a struggle for Dunnet, for he was not naturally cut out to occupy an independent position; and, moreover, had not the necessary education. The long struggle with small means had embittered a naturally rather sour and taciturn temperament, and the Dunnets' home had never beeen a happy one. Dunnet died at forty-seven, when his younger son was only sixteen, and the elder one nineteen. Reginald took the business as a matter of course, and seemed likely to succeed; as people were sorry for his mother, and extended a good deal of sympathy to the young man, thus early thrown on his own resources. But Reginald knew nothing about the practical part of the business, and had it not been for Christopher, who had been wisely apprenticed to the technical details, it could not have been kept together. Christopher was very like his father, and there had been an extraordinary sympathy of an unacknowledged and silent kind between them. Both felt, though it was never put into words, that they were despised by Reginald and his mother. Christopher had worked happily with his father, who trusted him implicitly, and talked to him as if he had been a man and an equal instead of a mere boy; but after his death things did not go so smoothly. One day, as Mrs. Dunnet, with the aid of a small and inefficient maid, was preparing the mid-day meal at her little suburban villa, which was one of the extravagances into which she had persuaded her husband, she was fastonished at hearing her second son's voice in the little hall inquiring for her. She glanced hastily at the clock, and saw that it was only just noon.

'We can't have made a mistake of an hour, surely, Ada,' she said, as she wiped her hands on her apron. 'That's Master Kit's voice, sure enough. Get on paring the potatoes while I go and see what's up.'

She found Christopher in the sitting-room, dressed in the shabby tweed suit he wore at work. In the yard he was usually to be seen in his shirt-sleeves and an apron, for his father had taught him that there was no shame in honest work, and that the only way to dignify it is for the workman to look and act as if he loved it.

'Why, whatever's wrong, Kit?' said his mother, with that querulous tone in her voice which had been wont to act like a goad or a spur to the deceased Dunnet,

'Matter enough, mother. I've quit the yard. I'm dead sick of drudging along there under Reg's airs and silly nonsense. I've quit for good.'

Mrs. Dunnet, observing that Christopher was in one of his rarely passionate moods, decided that she must act firmly.

'Perhaps you'll be good enough just to say what you mean, Christopher Dunnet. It is you who are trying to your brother with your sulky temper, and your queer ways, and I think he has been very patient with you.'

'I know you think that, mother. Everything he does is right, and what I do is wrong every time. Well, I'm going. He can manage the business as he thinks best. It won't last him long, at the rate he's going at now.'

'Perhaps you'll kindly say what you mean outright,' said his mother, severely. 'Of course, it's natural you should be jealous of your brother, being so different, but he can't help being so handsome and so popular.'

'He can help being an idiot, only he won't,' retorted Christopher, with extraordinary passion. 'And he's an outsider as well. He's ashamed of me, that's what he is; he doesn't like to be seen talking to a chap in his skirt-sleeves, and with his carpenter's apron on; well, then, he can run his show himself. He's not above coming to me in the background, when there's nobody looking, because he knows I'm the only chap that knows what's up there. But it isn't good enough.'

'Come, now, Kit, don't be a silly fool. Sit down quietly, and come to yourself, and when Reg comes in say you're sorry, and everything will be right again. Of course, I can see you've had a quarrel, but it'll blow over.'

'Will it? That's all you know. Me ask Reg's pardon!' cried the lad, and the veins seemed to stand out on his temples like cords. 'I'm blessed if I will. It's he ought to ask mine; and even if he does, it won't make any difference. I'm done with him.'

'I think you're an ungrateful, foolish boy, Kit, besides being hard, like your father, who used to say he had war in his heart, and I'm not going to waste any more of my time talking to you. The first thing that will bring you to your senses is to find yourself out in the world, without a home or a job.'

'That's just where I shall be immediately,' he answered, grimly. 'I haven't had much of a home, mother. Reg, he's had the lot. As for a job, I shan't be long out of that, you can bet your boots on it.'

As he spoke more calmly, Mrs. Dunnet, with her customary lack of observation, concluded that his brief passion was over, and went back to the kitchen to dismiss the matter from her mind. In a little over an hour's time she would hear Reg's version of the story, which was the only one she could accept. Christopher retired up to the small room he occupied at the back of the house, and hastily dressed himself in his best suit, unlocked a small cash-box, where he kept a little store of the money he had saved, and left the house without saying good-bye. His mother heard the door bang, but did not trouble herself. Had it been Reg behaving in such a manner, she would have been very much upset, but Kit did not matter. He was a person of no importance.

At ten minutes past one Reg returned as usual, apparently very little disturbed. He was a tall, florid young man, with an air of cocksureness about him which had a peculiarly aggravating effect on certain persons, and had taken away a considerable amount of business from the little firm.

'Kit? Oh, he got his monkey up because I didn't choose to introduce Miss Greenbank to him at the yard-gate. I happened to meet her, and he was passing by, and spoke to me. I didn't answer, of course. But that isn't the real or only grievance Kit has. Fact is, he wants to be head boss, and, as I pointed out to him this morning, there can't be two heads to a body.'

'Of course not, darling; and he's only a foolish boy. I think I must write to your Uncle Graham, at Glasgow, and ask him whether he couldn't make an opening for him in his office for a year or two. I'm sure it's not good policy to have him working at the yard as he is doing now. It hinders you, and doesn't give you a chance, either from a business or a social point of view.'

Reginald did not think it politic to combat his mother's point of view, though he knew perfectly well that Kit was of very great use at the yard, and that his place would be most difficult to fill.

Kit did not come into dinner, and when evening came without bringing him, they began to feel just a shade of alarm. About eight o'clock, however, a telegram arrived from London, simply saying they need not expect him home that night. Next morning's post brought a few lines written hastily in pencil on a torn scrap of paper, and simply intimating the fact that when he had called at the steamship office that afternoon, he had found that by going to Liverpool by a certain train that very day he could catch the next steamer for Canada. So Christopher Dunnet sharply cut the bonds, and came back no more to his own people, even to say good-bye.

It was ten years later before Christopher Dunnet set foot once more in his native town, and then he was so greatly changed nobody would have known him. He had been a short, thick-set lad when he went away, now he was a big, broad-shouldered chap, with an open, sun-browned face, and the free, swinging step of the man who, conscious of his own power, is unafraid. A leisurely policeman standing under the nearest gas-lamp seemed a likely person to ask a few questions, and Christopher stepped up to him, and bade him good-evening.

'Perhaps you can tell me whether there are people of the name of Dunnet in Binfleet yet,' he said, inquiringly. 'There was a builder's yard in connection with the business.'

The policeman nodded understandingly.

'Used to be: but they're gone, bust, matter of seven or eight years ago. Young Dunnet was too big for his boots. He wouldn't attend to his business, so it quit him. The one who could a kept it together left the country. Gone to Canada, where so many of our best chaps go. But, bless me, I believe you're the very man, Christopher Dunnet, eh?'

'Yes, and you're Bertram; but I wouldn't have known you since you've taken off your whiskers. Where's my mother, then?'

The policeman looked rather put out.

'I don't like what I've to tell you, sir,' he answered, quick enough to observe that Kit Dunnet had become a person of some importance. 'He lef' her to fight 'er own battle, went off wiv a barmaid from the "Green Dragon" one day, and the debts was awful. She was sold up, and now she gets 'er livin' goin' out to do a day's work to anybody as will employ 'er.'

Christopher Dunnet's face blanched a little under the ruddy tan.

'Thank you, Bertram; and do you know where she lives?'

'Yes, I do; she has a room in Paradise Row, down by the Fleet, sir; my missus looks 'er up occasionally. Jes lately she hasn't been well, and I make no doubt that you'll be a god-send to her, sir.'

Christopher Dunnet, unable to bear any more, nodded and walked away. His heart was bitter, as he sought the poor little lane down by the river, where the very poor of Binfleet had their habitations. He did not need to ask many questions in Paradise Row, but came quickly to the little broken-down cottage where his mother had one room. He did not even knock at the door, but simply opened it, and walked in. Over the fireplace in a poor little room crouched the figure of his mother, striving to extract a little warmth from a handful of coke a kind neighbor had given her; and when she rose up, surprised at the entrance of a stranger, Kit would not have known her. The hill of poverty has a very rapid descent, and can accomplish dire miracles in a small space of time. All Amy Dunnet's prettiness was gone; she was now a slatternly, elderly woman, who had lost pride in herself, and was thankful to obtain even a meal from the charitable. She lacked the grit to make a struggle, and had simply gone under in the midst of her misfortunes. Kit's heart, from which all the war had gone, overflowed with such pity that his eyes filled with stinging, unaccustomed tears.

'Mother, don't you know me?' he said, falteringly, and the poor, worn sad eyes of the woman before him grew round with amazement.

'No, I don't; but it sounds like a voice I never thought to hear again, my husband's voice. It can't be, surely, it can't be Kit!'

She tottered towards him, and was received in his strong arms, and the past was wiped out. That same night the hard man, the man with war in his heart, took her away to the comfortable London hotel where a rich and prosperous settler had his headquarters, and Amy Dunnet's sorrows were over.

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LITERARY REVIEW.

A NON-SOCIALISTIC REMEDY FOR THE UNEQUAL DISTRIBUTION OF WEALTH.

An attempt to solve the problem arising from present industrial conditions, the problem of the rich growing richer and the poor growing poorer, is made in a pamphlet entitled 'Individualism,' by Joseph Jordan Devney, (The Individualist Publishing Company, Cleveland, Ohio, 25 cts.) After a survey of present conditions in the United States, the causes of these conditions are found in the monopolizing of great natural resources, improved machinery, rendering unnecessary the labor of many men, and the formation of corporations, placing power in the hands of the few, and eliminating the industry of the many. From corporation methods grow the trusts with their watered stock, freezing out of stockholders and the 'two-edged sword,' keeping down wages and raising prices. Then the writer asks 'What of the Future?' The natural evolution is towards still further monopoly till one gigantic trust rules the world, and war becomes inevitable. Present remedial measures only touch the effects of the evil. The cause remains. Government ownership is ineffectual while the trusts can own the government. Socialism, with its many reform measures, involves destruction of the highest social and moral ideals, the family and religion. 'Individualism' is the title given to the system proposed by Mr. Devney. He would place a limit of $100,000 per individual on the commercial property allowed by the state to its citizens. A man could hold this amount for himself and secure the same to his wife and each child, and any other individuals on whom he chose to bestow it. Beyond this and as much 'non-commercial property' as the owner desired, house, land, furniture, and means of pleasure and education, the state would take into the national treasury unless the gainer of the wealth wished to bestow it for the general or individual benefit of others. The benefits of this means of distribution of wealth would be to minimize poverty and the evils of trusts, afford steady employment, restore competition in business, raise the standard of living and increase the number of marriages and the size of families, without any loss of incentive to industry or production. There would still be evasion of law, but the general effect would be beneficial. To accomplish this reform Mr. Devney suggests an educational campaign among all classes, an increase of taxation on wealth and combined effort to introduce limited ownership into political platforms, and, finally, as an amendment to the American Constitution. To emphasize the practicability of the system, the Greek and Roman statutes are quoted, showing that the periods of national greatness were the periods of limited ownership, and when great estates absorbed the national wealth, decay and destruction followed.

THEOLOGY, SCIENTIFIC AND POPULAR.

A scholarly book that will appeal to the thoughtful student of theology consists of the Nathaniel William Taylor lectures for 1910-11, delivered before the Divinity School of Yale University. The lectures are published under the title, 'The Christian View of the World,' by George John Blewett, (Wm. Briggs, Toronto, $1.50, by mail, $1.65.) The scope of the work is large, it aims at suggesting a religious philosophy that will explain all the facts of nature and of history as parts of one universal harmony, phases of the expression of the divine in the world and in man. Theology, Professor Blewitt holds is inevitable, it is 'the intellectual reflex of religion.' It existed before Christianity, but when Christianity became a world religion, a theological system began to develop and the system as developed by the early teachers and councils, their view of the relation of God and man is still continuously unfolding itself, bringing itself into harmony with the thought and practice of developing mankind. This is the task of the theologian and of all mankind —the unfolding from Christianity, the ideals and principles which guide and explain the life of the world, 'to bring to clear consciousness the view of the world implicit in religion and to relate that view to our rational consciousness of the world.' Human experience involves development which assumes an actual state from which the development proceeds, the foundation of this experience is 'the Absolute Spirit,' and this development is the self-realization of the Spirit 'who seeks in us fulfilment of Himself.' Nature and man are both included in this fulfilment. Nature comes to consciousness in man, and man is 'a self-impartation, under whatever limits, on the part of God.' This means a freedom of created spirits, but men are involved in sin before they enter into their freedom. The process of the world, the inner reality of history is a process of redemption. The central power of this process is Christ's He expresses and achieves the meaning of history and in Him nature comes to the true consciousness of itself.

In a gospel which builds itself upon the idea of an eternal Son of God who became the Son of Man, and is the centre, the organizing principle of the whole scheme of human history; in such a Gospel and such a view of the world, I think we have the synthesis, the whole of truth of which man's perpetual spirit of enlightenment on the one side, and his perpetual spirit of mysticism on the other are the sundered and shattered fragments.'

A text book of the Bible of a more popular character is also the embodiment in literary form of lectures to students. It was prepared at the request of many as a permanent book of reference, and is clearly and simply arranged under tabulated headings so as to be useful not only to theological students but to Bible classes, and individual students of the Scriptures who wish a practical and definite guide to their study. It is entitled 'The Great Doctrines of the Bible,' by the Rev. Wm. Evans, D.D., Director of the Bible Course, the Moody Bible Institute of Chicago, (The Bible Institute Colportage Association, Chicago.) The method of the writer is 'to gather all the Scripture passages dealing with the subject under consideration, and from them choose a required number that may be called representative; then seek to understand the meaning of these references by the study of text and context in parallel passages, finally to formulate the doctrinal teaching and place such results under appropriate headings. Scripture references are indicated by chapter and verse only, that the book may be studied side by side with the open Bible. In this way are considered the three great doctrines, (1) Of God, His existence, His nature, His attributes. (2) Of Jesus Christ, His person with its humanity and deity and His work; His death, resurrection, ascension and exaltation. (3) Of the Holy Spirit, His personality, His deity, names, work and the offences committed against the spirit by the sinner and the believer. After the same manner, but at less length are treated the doctrines of man, his creation and fall, of salvation of the church, of the Scriptures, of angels, of Satan and of the Last Things. A subject index at the end affords a convenient system of cross reference to the student rendering it doubly easy of access as a systematic course of study.

THE UTMOST FOR THE HIGHEST.

In the autumn and winter of 1911-12 a young people's campaign was held in the city of London, under the presidency of the Rev. F. B. Meyer. The meetings were held on Saturday afternoons and evenings, the afternoon session being given to the discussion of social and commercial problems in the addresses on evangelistic work at home and abroad, and on the claims of our Lord for entire surrender. The addresses, which were given by representatives of all the churches, clerical and lay, were of a very high order and have been collected and published. Among the topics discussed are problems in modern business life, the place of amusement in life, our duty to the community, evangelistic work in the neighborhood, the outlook on the heathen world. Among the speakers are the Rev. F. B. Meyer, Canon Horsley, the Rev. Wardlaw Thompson, Mr. E. Smallwood, Mr. Basil Mathews. The addresses are brief, practical, inspiring, and to the point, and cannot fail to be helpful in their perusal as they were in their delivery. 'The Utmost for the Highest' (National Free Church Council, London, E.C., 1s. net.)

THE WHITE PLAGUE.

The fight against the white plague is everywhere becoming more and more energetic and effective with the increase in knowledge of the disease and how to prevent it. Nowhere is this fight more needed than in this Province of Quebec, especially among the French-speaking population, a fact clearly brought out in the report of the Royal Commission on Tuberculosis. Therefore all must welcome the recent pamphlet, 'La Tuberculoses,' published under the auspices of the Bruchesi Institute (Montreal: Imprimerie Bilodeau), and which is a translation by Dr. Grenier, of the famous booklet of Professor Adolphus Knopf.

Professor Knopf is one of the world's authorities on this subject, and Dr. Grenier, his pupil, and the director of the Bruchesi Institute, has supplied his French fellow-citizens with a splendid translation of the seventh American edition. This pamphlet is written in a lucid style, is full of interesting information, and should appeal to all classes, from physicians themselves to the children in our schools. It is full of practical suggestions, and is well illustrated, and should do a great deal to increase the much needed knowledge of this disease throughout this province. Dr. Grenier and the Bruchesi Institute are to be congratulated on this effort, and we can only hope that it will be as widely read as it deserves to be; if read, the good effect is bound to be evident in a very few years.

CANADIAN HEART SONGS.

This little book of verses is well named, as the sentiment is what gives them any value rather than their literary quality. Some of the religious lyrics at the end approach most nearly to true poetic quality. 'Canadian Heart Songs,' by Charles Wesley McCrossan (Wm. Briggs, Toronto, $1.00), consists of patriotic and religious verses. Some begin by being descriptive, especially of the beauties of the mountains in the great west, but all end by becoming didactic. The patriotism is of the imperial strain. The author is an ardent lover of the mother isle, a staunch upholder of the throne and the Empire, and an advocate of one imperial navy contributed to by all parts of the Empire. The book is artistically illustrated with reproductions of water color drawings by the author and others, as well as of photographs of scenery among the Rockies and in English towns. A series of eight photographic views of Arundel Castle give a pretty complete idea of a feudal fortress. All the illustrations are annotated by Mr. McCrossan, so that the book contains much information as well as admirable moral precepts. It is to be regretted that when the author mounts his Pegasus, he makes but a very short flight when he tumbles to earth again. Commonplaces, sometimes bathos, and rather inexcusable liberties with the metre, are only too apt to mar the effect of what is well begun.

THE FRIAR OF WITTENBURG.

In the guise of romance the life and times of the Great Reformer have been re-set for the present day reader. The historical sequence is formed by the events of the struggle between Martin Luther and the Papacy. The fiction is the love story of Walter Von Lichtenstein and Ilsa Von Blankenburg, the former the son of a German ritter and an Italian Countess, 'half of the Northland, half of the Southland,' Isia, the lovely daughter of a debauched German noble. Between history and romance a very realistic picture is given of the man and the times; with enough action and spirit to carry the reader unwearied to the climax. The Friar of Wittenburg by William Stearns Davis, (The Macmillan Company, of Canada, Ltd., Toronto, $1.25.)

A BOOK OF ENGLISH ESSAYS.

A handy cloth-covered volume, one of the series of 'The World's Classics, is this collection of English essays. They cover a period of three hundred years, from 1600-1900, and have been selected by Stanley V. Macower and Basil H. Blackwell (Henry Frowde, Oxford University Press, London, Eng., 1s.) From Francis Bacon to Robert Louis Stevenson, runs the literary trail. The objects before the compliers were variety, richness and entertainment, rather than supreme merit. Ten essays on literary topics have been chosen. The favored subjects are the common thoughts and themes of our daily life, glimpses through the eyes of genius. The result is an enjoyable literary banquet at which the palate is not wearied by monotony or the appetite surfeited by length. The collection would serve admirably for 'pick-up' perusal.

LYRICS OF THE WESTLAND.

'Lyrics of the Westland' is a small volume of short poems by Margaret A. Cawthorpe (William Briggs, Toronto). The poems breathe love of home and country; a few are narrative poems, with a slight touch of humor. We quote for the prospective reader the last stanza of 'The Wheatfields of the West' and two stanzas of a 'Slumber Song.'

The poor man's hope and the rich man's wealth
Lie yonder on the plain;
A nation's strength and a nation's pride
Rest there in the golden grain.

From 'Slumber Song'—

'The tides they come and the tides they go,
We pass from dreamland to and fro;
The winds blow east, the winds blow west;
Sleep, little one, slumber and rest.

The waves are dark, and the light grows dim,
The dying sun hath a purple rim;
The gleaming stars come one by one,
Sleep, little one, the day is done.'

THE CHEERFUL WAY.

'The Cheerful Way,' by Lady Doughty (Adam and Charles Black, London, 2s. 6d. net), is the title the authoress has given to a small volume of essays put forward as an antidote to the downheartedness and gloominess of the British. Coming from the sunny south this characteristic of the British Islanders has bewildered the newcomer in their midst, moving her to record many of her observations and impressions and pleading for the optimistic outlook. Perhaps one of the most interesting to Canadian readers will be her impressions of the women of Canada. Approval is sweet, and we feel that these words of praise are on the whole deserved; that the splendid cheerfulness and lack of discontent of the wives and mothers of this growing nation, especially in the West, are very telling factors in the upbuilding of a strong, and what we hope, may be a great people.

TALES OF MEAN STREETS.

'Pity 'tis, 'tis true.' The seamy side of East End London life is portrayed in these strong, vivid, harrowing stories of East End London types. The poverty, the ignorance, the coarseness, the sordidness, the misery and hopelessness of the 'submerged tenth' is here depicted in sickening detail. One can only hope that some redeeming features exist that have been left unnoted. Some of these stories and studies were written twenty years ago, a fact the author wishes the reader of the present edition to note, as some of the descriptions are not quite applicable to present conditions. 'Tales of Mean Streets,' by Arthur Morrison (Methuen & Company, Ltd., 36 Essex street, W.C., London, 1s. net).

LITERARY NOTES

Mr. Timothy Cole whose wood engravings have long been a feature of the 'Century Magazine' (New York), has recently had the degree of Master of Arts conferred upon him by Dickinson College, (Carlisle, Pa.)

The Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa, has published a 'Special Report on Immigration,' by Arthur Hawkes, Commissioner, dealing mainly with the co-operation between the Dominion and Provincial Governments and the movement of people from the United States to Canada.

The forty-ninth annual publication of the 'Statesman's Year-Book,' a statistical and historical annual of the states of the world for the year 1912, edited by J. Scott Keltie, LL.D., has been published by the Macmillan Co., Toronto.

In a volume entitled 'The Making of Poetry—A Critical Study of its Nature and Value,' (Putnams, New York), the author, Professor Arthur H. R. Fairchild, of the University of Missouri, points out the need and value of poetry in our daily life and reconciles conceptions commonly thought of as remotely idealistic with those dominant in activities all about us.

'A School History of England,' by C. R. L. Fletcher and Rudyard Kipling, and we have received for notice 'The Teacher's Companion to a School History of England.' The Companion is the work of C. R. L. Fletcher, and chiefly calls attention to sources of information and authorities. The little book is issued by the Clarendon Press, Oxford; its cost 1s. net.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR

SECRETARY'S MESSAGE.

You will find as you look back upon your life that the moments that stand out, the moments when you have really lived, are the moments when you have done things in the spirit of love.—Drummond.

Looking back over our lives we often see that what seemed at the time the worst hours and the most hopeless in their wretchedness were in reality the best of all! They develop powers within us that had heretofore slept; developed energies of which we had never dreamed.—James Freeman Clarke.

If one admires the patience, gentleness, sweetness and unfailing energy of another; if he finds himself renewed and invigorated and inspired by such contact—why does he not himself so live that he may bring the same renewal and inspiration to others?—Lilian Whiting.

WORTH TRYING.

A normal class, for training in Christian Endeavor methods.

A young men's committee, endeavoring to draw young men into the work.

A question-box meeting, for the answering of all doubts and discouragements.

A register for the names and addresses of visitors to the Christian Endeavor meetings.

A pastor's committee, to keep the pastor informed of the society's plans and secure his co-operation.

A 'win one' band,—a band of Endeavorers that agree together to pray and work to win souls for Christ, one at a time.

A society bookcase, in which may be placed a missionary library, Christian Endeavor books and pamphlets, record-books, topic cards, and the like.

QUIET HOUR.

A quiet hour service of fifteen minutes is held immediately before the regular Christian Endeavor meeting of the Central Presbyterian Society, Kansas City, Mo. The pastor of this church has adopted the idea of a preparation prayer-service fifteen minutes before the evening church service. Both plans work well.

TENTH LEGION.

The Tenth Legion received 128 new members last month, making the total enrolment 28,010. California, as usual, furnished the largest number of members, 48. Pennsylvania came next, with 24, and Alabama next, with 15.

What about the province of Quebec? We will have to 'get busy.'

THE ENDEAVOR MIRROR.

A good citizenship league has been organized by the Fort Smith, Ark., Union, uniting the religious young people of the city. The league hopes soon to secure five hundred members.

The Endeavorers of Knox Church, Sherbrooke, Que., are trying to raise $150 this year for missions. Several of their members are going to the summer Missionary Conference at Knowlton, in July. This society will take charge of the mid-week prayer meetings during the month of August, while the pastor is away on his vacation.

The Toronto Endeavorers are strong on the temperance question, and are co-operating with the Dominion Alliance in this great work.

KNOWLTON.

Registrations for Knowlton are coming in slowly. We want to have a larger delegation this summer than last, and we are depending on you to come yourself, and to bring someone else with you.

We have now three summer missionary conferences in Canada, under the missionary education movement. One at Whitby, Ont., July 2-8, and one at Knowlton, July 11-18, and a new one at Sackville, N.B., Aug. 2-9

Our young people are being aroused to their responsibility in the cause of missions by attending these conferences. Many get a new vision of life, and their share in this world wide movement for winning souls to Christ.

EAST END METHODIST.

Last week the East End Methodist 'Farewell Social' to the pastor, the Rev. Mr. Halpeny took place. Short addresses were given by several of the officers of the society, and each breathed of the esteem and love in which Mr. Halpenny was held. A bouquet of flowers was presented to Mrs. Halpenny, and at the close refreshments were served.

MACVICAR PRESBYTERIAN.

The Point St. Charles Congregational Society paid a visit to MacVicar C. E. on Monday evening. An address of welcome was presented by the president, Mr. Adamson, to the visiting society. Solos, short talks, and instrumental music composed the programme, with a social hour at the close. These inter-visitations of the various denominations proclaim the fact that Christian Endeavor is very much in favor of church union.

UNION NEWS.

The regular monthly meeting was held in the Bock-room, on Thursday evening, Mr. R. H. Ross presiding. Plans for the fall rally were discussed, and it is the wish of the Union that every society attend this rally in a body. It will be in September. Watch this column for further particulars. The Missionary Conference at Knowlton, in July, is to excel all previous ones; take the Union's advice and send two or three delegates from your society. It means 'new life' in your society if you do.

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Through the Outlooking Glass.

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The Surface of Japan—By William Archer.

Why Don't Men Go to Church?—By Sir Harry Johnston.

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From Port Hope, Ont., Mr. W. T. Greenaway, of the 'Guide' newspaper staff, writes: 'For twenty years we have used Nerviline in our home, and not for the world would we be without it. As a remedy for all pain, earache, toothache, cramps, headache, and disordered stomach I know of no preparation so useful and quick to relieve as Nerviline.'

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2003

WM. H. DUNN, 396 St. Paul street, Montreal, Representative for Quebec and Maritime Provinces.

WORLD'S WELFARE

TROPHIES OF GRACE.

(By Miss J. B. James in 'China's Millions')

'Jesus 'a able to save them to the uttermost that come unto God by Him, seeing He ever liveth to make intercession for them.' Hebrews 7. 25: 'To the praise of the glory of His grace.' is the story of Kiang's daughter, a poor leper girl. When she was seventeen years of age she developed leprosy, and was sent to a place outside the city of Anren where other lepers, and blind and old people lived.

In this Old Folks Home, or Leper Home as we called it, was a beggar woman, who began coming to the chapel about ten years ago through the kindness of Miss Gertrude Wood. Though not a leper herself, Mrs. Fu married a leper, and after his death she lived in one of the rooms of the rooms of the Leper Home on Yellow Earth Hill.

Mrs. Fu begged her food six days a week, but came regularly to the services. One Sunday afternoon before going home, she told us that Kiang's daughter wanted to come to worship God, but could not because she was a leper. We said she could worship God where she was, and told Mrs. Fu to teach her. Poor Mrs. Fu hardly thought she could do anything, as she was so slow to learn herself. It had taken nearly a year to learn the hymns Jesus loves me. But she did her best. And when we went to see Kiang's daughter, we found she knew a good deal, and was really interested. About this time she married a leper, Mr. Ien, and whenever anyone visited the Home a group of the poor inmates gathered to listen.

They learned Revelation 1:6, 'Jesus loved us, shed His own blood, and washed us from or sins." Then a prayer for the Holy Spirit, a simple form of the Ten Commandments, and many verses and hymns.

The Leper Home is a large, walled-in space on a low hill, surrounded by graves. There are about 30 inmates living in long rows of rooms, having tiled roofs, earthen floors, and windows of wooden slats—not unlike cow-sheds. Each one cooks his own food and keepts his room tidy.

The Government grants them a little rice and they go out begging in the city and country. Once a month they get a few cash and some food from the shopkeepers, and two or three times a year they go to distant towns and beg. A creditor will sometimes work on the fears of a dilatory debtor by sending a leper to sit in his shop or house till the debt is paid.

After the burial of a leper the grave is opened up, and the coffin set on fire and burned. They do this to prevent the leprosy taking root in the ground.

It was a grief to the people that we never drank tea when we called. Kiang's daughter especially felt she was not showing us proper respect. So we comforted her by saying we would drink tea with her in heaven!

When it was fine we sat outside on benches under the shade of trees or umbrellas. For two or three years Kiang's daughter, though badly diseased, was able to cook her husband's food, but by and by she became too weak and ill, and could not move from her bed. Her husband was kind to her, yet it was a dark, lonely life in that room, shut in from the brightness and sunshine, and she suffered a good deal. She never grumbled nor seemed to doubt the love of God. One day as I was trying to assure her of it, she said, 'If God did not love me, would He send you here to see me?'

The missionary in her visits usually takes a Chipese Christian with her. One day Kiang's daughter told the Chinese woman that she thought of committing suicide. 'Oh, no!' she said, 'you must wait, you cannot go till the Lord Jesus sends for you.' This remark, so well understood by the Chinese, was enough for Kiang's daughter. No one would think of going to be guest at any house till properly called for and escorted there.

Never again through all the weary months of waiting did we hear her say she wished to take her own life. We told her that the Lord Jesus had gone to prepare a place for her, and that when it was ready He would come for her. She prayed and often asked us to pray for Him to come quickly.

During the wakeful nights and long, lonely days, she repeated the texts, hyms and prayers she knew. Mr Ien, her husband, was interested, and his wife wanted him to believe. 'He won't believe,' she said once, 'he won't give smoking tabacco.' She thought no Christian would smoke.

In the room next to Kiang's daughter lived Mrs. Ch'en, an old, blind vegetarian. She was led to break her vow and trust Christ, and she died and was buried as a Christian. Her heathen son who came to tell us of her death, said she passed away so peasefully, 'just as if God came for her.' Mrs. Ch'ns's daughter-in-law is a believer now. She is blind and her husband is not kind to her.

One afternoon when nearing the home we saw her lying on her mother-in-law's grave crying aloud. We went up and tried to comfort her, to punish her son for his unkindness. After our visit was over we went again, and were able to persuade her to go home.

About two years ago Kiang's daughter was baptized. She was very bright and happy. Mr. Orr-Ewing, the Superintendent, with the Chinese evangelist and some Christians, went to see her. In her examination she gave clear answers to all the questions asked, showing she was trusting Christ for salvation. We stood beside her bed, and after her 'baptism we had the Lord's Supper together. Then we sang several hymns chosen by this leper woman herself, who joined in as well as she was able. As the disease was chiefly in her head and face, any mental effort soon wearied her. The following summer she passed away.

Mrs. Fu, the beggar, has not yet been baptized. She is saved and we do not know what is keeping her back. On my last visit to the Home, there was a terribly diseased leper woman in her room, and when I asked Mrs. Fu where she slept she said, 'She has no bed, so I let her sleep with me.' Nothing but the love of Christ would make her do that, for she dreads leprosy as much as any one.

A letter from Anren told me of the missionary's visiting Mrs. Fu on Sunday and finding several of those who call themselves worshipers of God assembled in her room, singing the hyms and saying over the texts they knew.

Outside the city walls in another direction, is the home of a young girl, another miracle of God's grace. Kinin was about eleven or twelve when I first saw her. She was adopted when a baby by an opium smoker. The woman to whom he was not properly married was not a good woman. Brought up in such evil surroundings, it was wonderful to see how God's love drew Kinin to Himself.

The man came regularly to service and he let the child come too. She learned to read and pray, and often prayed for her adopted parents. One day, hearing a Chinese woman say that she could not remember what she heard about Christ, Kinin said, 'If you have the Holy Spirit in your heart, you will remember. I could not remember once, but I can now. Ask God to give you His Holy Spirit.'

About two years ago her father married her to a heathen farmer for forty dollars. She lives a long way fom the chapel, and it will be hard for her to come to worship, but she has a Bible and hymnbook and can read. We believe God will finish the work which He has begun. For, 'so is the Kingdom of God, as if a man should cast seed into the ground, and should sleep, and rise night and day, and the seed should spring and grow up, he knoweth not how.' 'God giveth the increase."

IN ALLAHABAD.

(By Stanley A. Hunter, of the Allahabad Christian College.)

Every year during the month of Magh —in January and February— hundreds of thousands of pilgrims flock to Allahabad to bathe at the junction of the sacred Ganges and Jumna rivers. The devout Hindu believes that a third river mingles its waters here with the muddy flow of the Ganges and the clear blue stream of the Jumna; but as this river, the Saraswati, flows underground, he is content to perceive the threefold junction by faith. The sacredness of the spot has drawn hither countless multitudes during untold ages. The ancient Prayag, before it was named Allahabad three hundred years ago by its Moslem conqueror, was knkown as Tirth-Raj—the King of pilgrim places. Back in immemorial antiquity the great god Brahm is supposed to have sacrificed ten horses here in honor of the recovery of the four Vedas from their watery resting-place.

During the month of the great religious fair, the Christian message is proclaimed to the pilgrims, and missionaries have tents at the confluence of the rivers, where books are distributed and services held. According to the Government report, the amazing number of two million pilgrims attended on one day of the month. As the great crowd descended the hill near the foot of the river, many stopped a moment to hear the preaching.—The 'Bible in the World.'

WOMEN DOCTORS IN INDIA.

'There are 150 millions of women in India, and the majority of these, by reason of their moral and religious teaching, cannot attend a hospital staffed by men. The high-caste purdah or veiled woman would rather endure real suffering and face certain death, whilst all Indian women, whatever their caste, instinctively shrink from men doctors. When one reflects upon the mass of maternity work, and the vast number of cases of women's diseases which follow on unattended child-birth, it is not difficult to realize that the present provision of medical relief for Indian women is absolutely inadequate. There is urgent need for a continual and large supply of medically-trained women for our Indian Empire. There is work for many thousands of women doctors in India ,and there are approximately only 400 of them at the present time.'—Dr. Chesson in the 'Zenana.'

JAPAN A UNIQUE MISSION FIELD.

Extracts from a paper addressed to missionaries in Japan by Bishop Lea, Bishop of Kiu-Shiu, South Japan.

(The 'Church Missionary Gleaner.')

It is of prime importance that the churches at home should be made to realize that Japan is a real mission-field. To the man in the field who knows that there are millions still unevangelized, and with no hope of evangelization without a much greater staff, this fact is absurdly self-evident. But at home this is not the case. A 'missionfield' is supposed to be a place of great physical hardships and of a low degree of civilization. Now, twentieth century Japan is a highly civilized land, and physical hardships, though not entirely absent, are not to be compared with those of many other fields.

It is not only unnecessary, but even unwise, to make out a case for missions by painting in dark colors the social conditions of Japan or of any other country. Like every other land, Japan has its vices as well as its virtues; but comparisons are odious and generally worse than futile. The case for missions to Japan can be best won by another line of evidence—the religious. Japan is an intensely religious nation. The Japanese mind is too fine a type to be satisfied long with empty materialism. Every missionary is familiar with instances of men trained in the narrowest school of materialism, who, apparently without effort, have been able to shake it off as a garment. The intensely religious character of the Japanese scarcely needs illustration for those who have lived or travelled in the country.

That Japan is not only a real mission field, but requires a great increase of missionaries of the right kind, is the present conviction not only of the missionary body, but of their Japanese colleagues, almost to a man.

Japan is not only a legitimate field for missionary effort, but it is in very important respects unique. Christianity is attempting the conquest of a nation under conditions that have never existed in the history of missions. The Church has won great victories in the world in spite of insuperable difficulties, but the struggle now going on in Japan may rightly be considered as the supreme test of Christian missions. Never before has Christianity been called upon to make its way in a land where modern scientific education on a materialistic basis is universal. With the development of materialism in the West, Christianity has had to contend; but, Christianity being gle under purely modern conditions. in possession first, its warfare has been a defensive one. In Japan the conditions are reversed. Materialism, the foundation of the education of Japan, is first in possession. Christianity now for the first time has entered a gigantic and offensive strug- What will be the issue? Surely the conditions of missionary work in Japan are unique and worthy of the keenest interest of the Christian world.

The progress of thought in Japan is a subject of intense interest, and is a matter closely related to missionary work. The unconscious preparation for the acceptance of Christianity is proceeding, and is most evident in the great struggle which aims at preventing that result. The Constitution of Japan guarantees to the subject liberty of religious belief, but while this is true in theory, it is a well-known fact that Christian men in official positions, teachers in government schools, and individuals in the army, meet difficulties which amount practically to persecution, none the less real because not physical. While the leading men of Japan are firmly convinced of the necessity of some basis of mortality and sanctions for moral conduct, it is also clear that any alternative is preferred by them to Christianity. Education, patriotism, loyalty, culture of the mind (seishin shuyo) have all been tried in turn and have proved wanting. The last alternative (is it not the last?) is now being tried in the attempted revival of Shinto, the primitive ancestral cult of Japan, an attempt on the part of the educational authorities which is calling forth the contempt of the daily newspapers. Things move quickly here, and any day may witness a policy of opposition to Christianity laid aside for one which distinctly encourages it, and then will come the day of reaping in a field where seed has been sown for half a century, and that harvest-time will bring its dangers also.

Students of things Japanese have often been struck by the remarkable divergence of opinion on things in general, and especially in regard to the religious life of Japan. Japan has been called a nation of atheists. It has also been declared to be within the category of Christian nations; and again it has been described as still in the darkness of superstition. The explanation of these contradictory judgments is to be found in its transitional condition.

Japan is a country of violent contrasts. Any statement in regard to the religious life of Japan is at present possible, provided it be not a general one. The fact is that every stage of religious development is visible, from fetishism to atheism. The present religious condition of Japan presents before our eyes an epitome of the religious development of the human race. Fetishism, Shintoism, Buddhism (with its manifold divisions), Unitarianism, Deism, Pantheism, Naturalism, Atheism, Agnosticism, Spiritualism, Socialism and Anarchy, all religions and movements are represented here, a grim spectacle of a nation's spiritual struggles.

Japan is probably not the greatest mission field in the world, but in order it is certainly the first. Japan stands to-day the most prosperous country, the most influential, and greatest leader among the non-Christian nations of the world, a nation with its consciousness of unity and solidarity highly developed, and withal, possessing a definite national hope and purpose.

MORALITY PLAYS IN CHINA.

(By the Rev. F. E. Wilbur, in the 'Christian Intelligencer.')

There is in China a great eagerness to learn and to teach the conditions of life under the changed government, and many methods, some most odd, have been used for the dissemination of information. That adopted by the Canton Young Men's Christian Association reminds one forcibly of the morality plays of old England. Four of these plays, bearing on pressing social questions of China, have been written and presented by members of the association during April. One illustrated the new spirit of patriotism that has led so many Cantonese to leave their homes and business and go north to fight under the flag of the Republic; a second showed the folly and uselessness of the old system of medical practice with its superstition and quackery, and contrasted the methods of a modern hospital; a third indicated the possibilities of reclaiming the pauper and the outcast; and the last depicted some of the abuses of the home, particularly that of slavery. This last created a profound impression and was repeated a number of times, by request.

The story was a true picture of a Chinese home. It was interesting enough to bear description. Scene one. A Christian young man is leaving home for study in America. He bids farewell to his non-Christian mother, wife and sister; then a Christian friend enters and the two pray together. After he leaves, the wife and mother discuss the necessity of purchasing a slave girl. The sister objects, saying that her brother would not wish it, but she is overruled, and the slave dealer is summoned. Scene two. The home of a very poor farmer. The husband and father has been sick for a long time and the family is reduced to the direst poverty. The whole interior indicates extreme want. They decide that the only daughter must be sold or all will die. Mother and daughter weep bitterly, and even the father, stolid Chinese though he is, is entirely unable to control his grief. Upon this scene enters the slave dealer, a woman. Her callousness heightens the effect of grief caused by the sorrow of the family. 'What are you crying about?' she asks, 'you are losing your daughter, but the other people are losing their money.' The curtain falls as the daughter is dragged from the home. Scene three. The home of wealth again. The mother of the hero has invited a number of friends to assist in celebrating her birthday. They are playing cards and smoking. The slave girl is waiting upon them, and when anything fails to satisfy the mother or wife, they cruelly beat the girl. Twice they so lose control of themselves as to burn the girl's neck with wafer-sticks. A slave boy is in the room, the house coolie, and he—although ill kempt and dirty—does his manful best to make the girl's suffering less acute. The mother decides that a blind bard would add to the entertainment, and one is summoned. Upon listening to the mistreatment of the two slaves, he administers a stern and sarcastic rebuke instead of singing; but this fails to aid the slaves, for he is dismissed by the angry mother and she vents all her ill-temper on the girl. The scene closes with the boy interposing his own body to receive the blows intended for the defenceless girl.

Scene four. The son has returned from America and taken charge of the household. His first act is to insist that the slaves shall be freed. The mother objects; they will have to do their own work. Although the son points out that this does not follow, he takes the occasion to read a lecture on the dignity of labor. The friends of the family and the parents of the slave girl are invited in, and the master of the house formally sets free the two slaves and offers to pay for their education.

Scene five. The home of the poor farmer. It is a very different interior, still indicating poverty, but neat and well kept. The daughter is reading a newspaper to her admiring parents when the benefactor enters. He has an idea that the girl marry the former slave lad, who has completed his education and been admitted to the benefactor's business. The mother consults her daughter to find out her wishes in the matter—an entirely new procedure in China—and finds the girl 'willin'.' The young man enters and all arrangements are completed. He sits on one side of the room, with his former master; the girl and her parents on the other side, and the matter is conducted with a coolness and business-like formality that would make an American audience smile. But when you consider that the wedding ceremony has been the first introduction of man and wife in China heretofore, you will realize the fervor of this scene. The act ends with a double wedding—the hero's sister and Christian friend, the two ex-slaves. The ceremony is performed in Western fashion, and as a thrilling climax the organist introduces for a wedding march 'Sing them over again to me, wonderful words of life.'

All the plays are exceedingly well written, sustaining the interest throughout, leading up to the climax capitally, and affording good opportunities for clever acting and telling speeches. There is enough of the comic and burlesque to prevent too prolonged a strain on the emotions. And the acting was exceptionally well done. It would be hard, indeed, well nigh impossible, to find an amateur play so well produced in America. The men who took the women's parts were most surprising. The one who acted the part of the mother of the hero would deceive the very elect. The blind bard of this play, the necromancer of the other plays, was exceedingly clever, and kept the audience 'guessing' with his local hits. All the actors are business men of Canton or students in the college or seminary.

The play was given four separate times and never failed to produce a deep effect. The audience was limited only by the size of the hall, which seats five hundred. The scene which showed the suffering in the slave girl's home made the deepest impression. People could not keep the tears out of their eyes.

THE NEW ERA IN CHINA.

(By the Rev. R. C. Forsyth, in the 'Herald.')

There is much evidence that a new era has begun in this Province of Shantung, as well as in the other Provinces of China. Not only is the cutting off of the queue an outward and very visible sign of change, which is every day becoming more and more evident, but a radical alteration has now taken place in the attitude and outlook, not merely of the ruling and student classes, who are, of course, the leaders of the people, but to a large extent among the rank and file of the mercantile and farming sections of the population. Everywhere one finds, for instance, that the practice of idolatry is lightly esteemed and frequently laughed at and despised. If it were not for the support given by the women to the temple ceremonies and superstitions, these places might very speedily be finally closed. Work amongst women must be much more widely extended and vigorously prosecuted before this stronghold of heathendom shall be captured, and the women, and with them the children, of this great nation be set free.

THE CHANGE IN
THE CALENDAR

has, of course, made a marked difference everywhere. 'The day of worship,' Sunday, is duly noted in the Government almanac, and all public schools and colleges are closed on that day. This in itself is a very significant sign of these new times and new ideas.

THE NEW
REPUBLIC

has been duly proclaimed, and has been most enthusiastically welcomed here, as well as elsewhere, throughout China. All the principal streets in this capital city of Shantung have been for weeks gay with flags of the five-barred stripe pattern, indicating that five nations—the Chinese, Manchus, Mongols, Mohammedans, and Thibetans—are all united beneath it. The people are evidently rejoicing in the fact and in their new found freedom.

It was hardly to be expected that all this enormous

RUSH OF
NEW IDEAS.

should not, in the undisciplined multitude, lead to excesses of a most serious kind. The burning and looting at Pekin, Tientsin, Paotingfau, and sporadically in this city of Chinan fu in a small degree. and elsewhere in this Province, as in other Provinces, are the inevitable birthpangs of the new era, with the bitterness of sorrow and suffering, as well as the after-joy of the new birth. It is well to remember also that there is an element of compensation even in these calamities which have befallen the burned and looted cities and towns. No doubt these will eventually all be rebuilt, and in the rebuilding appear more in accord with modern ideas, and so be made an evidence of uplift and progress.

The new Government has, of course,

A NEW
CONSTITUTION.

though as a matter of fact it is only at present provisional until the 'National Assembly shall have met and discussed it in detail and passed it in proper form. The one provision of

RELIGIOUS
TOLERATION

is in itself an evidence of statesmanship and foresight, for which we may all be devoutly thankful. It is also an evidence of the influence of Christianity, and to some extent the reward of all the long years of patient and persistent labor in sowing the good seed of the kingdom. The signs of the times are manifestly bright with the promise of an abundant harvest if the Church of Christ is prepared to rise to the occasion and see to it that the reapers are thrust forth.

If but faith and hope and courage were sufficient we might have

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SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

July 14.

THE SEED IN THE FOUR KINDS OF SOIL.

Mark iv., 1-20. Memory verse, 20. Read Matthew xiii., 1-23; Luke viii., 4-15.

Receive with meekness the implanted word, which is able to save your souls. James i., 21.

NOTES FROM DR. MACLAREN'S EXPOSITIONS.

Though we have ears, we shall not hear unless we make an effort to fix our attention and sharpen our powers. There is a hearing which is not hearing.

Our Lord's explanation of the reasons for his teaching by parable is given in abbreviated form. Observe that Christ here draws a distinction between the esoteric teaching to his disciples and that to the multitude. Then did he practice 'reserve,' or had he two sets of doctrines? Yes and no. For why was there a different treatment for the two classes of 'you' and 'the rest?' Because the one had listened and the other had not. 'To him that hath shall be given' is the principle which explains the disciples' privilege, as Matthew tells us. They had learned A, and so had B given them. And why were the rest given only the truth as veiled in a parable? Because they had not with true submission listened to his teaching, as Matthew says in his form of the quotation from Isaiah, which makes the parable the result of the unseeing eye.

Luke, on the other hand, makes it the means adopted to bring about such an eye. Both things are true. The parable veils as well as reveals, and both purposes are contemplated by Jesus. To men who have closed their hearts and minds against his truth, the veil will prove impenetrable, and it is both judgment and mercy that it should be so,—judgment withdrawing despised truth, and mercy in not aggravating their condemnation by its continual shining unveiled before their blind eyes.

They are awful words, and it is vain effort and cruel kindness to try to eliminate from them the stern truth which the gentlest lips that ever spoke has put into them. Let us see to it that we keep our ears open and our eyes eager to hear and behold all that he has to say and show, for the faithful use of the lesser leads on to the fuller possession of the more, and the reward in his school is deeper lessons.

The interpretation of the parable throws a strong light on our Lord's expectations of success from his own ministry, and bids his servant not wonder if their fate in preaching his name be the same as his. We cannot indeed say that three-fourths of the seed are wasted,—for the parable has no statistical purpose,—but clearly there will be many failures. These will occur at all stages of the growth. The hindrances are all of one kind, inasmuch as they are all within the heart in which the seed is sown. But that these are not inevitable hindrances is clear from the subsequent verses which point the moral of the parable as being, 'Take heed how ye hear.' The beaten path may be ploughed up, the rock may be pulverised, the deep-lodged thorn seeds may be sifted out. If it were not so, the parable were useless.

The different classes of hearers are broadly discriminated and sharply portrayed, and they are portraits as true to-day as when first painted. Who are the wayside hearers? There are crowds of them in all our churches. Their hearts and minds are so flattened hard, by the perpetual tramp, tramp, through them of worldly thoughts, that, while they are sitting before the preacher, they do not hear a word he is saying, or if they hear the noise it never gets farther than their nerves. There is no real reception of the word, but it lies on the top of their minds, and before they have walked down two streets from their church it is all gone; and if you were to ask them what had been said, they would have to think awhile before they could tell.

If seed is lying about bare, there are always plenty of feathered robbers, light thoughts, and the like, to make off with it. And Jesus would have us believe that there is a power which attaches more importance to that word than these hearers do. The devil knows how much is at stake, and how blessed it could make them, if they do not. So he helps to get rid of the word, and a man who wishes to put it out of his head will find abundant aids.

The rocky hearers have kept the word longer, and come more under its influence. They are the easily moved, emotional people, whose feelings are quickly worked on, because they are shallow, as ripples come faster on a pond than an ocean. Seed that is only sown in the feelings will sprout quickly, and wither as fast. The more easily moved are the emotions, the sooner do you come to an impenetrable shelf of rock in the heart, which the rootlets do not penetrate. As long as all is plain sailing, these are flourishing Christians, but as soon as temptation comes, which comes to all, they fall away. There is always a fringe of such converts round religious revivals. What such need, is a deeper experience, and to bury the seed far down in their being.

The thorny-ground hearers go still farther toward the mark. They have the new life in them; the seed germinates, and reaches considerable advance. Notice Luke's significant phrase, 'They go on their way.' They return to the busy road of daily life, and in the bustle lose their earnest hold of the word. The hindrances in this class are threefold, but all of one sort, as all belonging to 'this life.' Cares, for the poor; riches, for the well-to-do; and pleasures, for all—choke the word. The man has fruit, only it never ripens. Is not that the very condition of thousands of people, who would be very much astonished and indignant if they were told that this parable had a niche for them? They are Christians after the poor pattern so common, and have fruit, but how shrivelled, green, and sour it is!

The good soil is just the opposite of all these. The heart is honest and good, which welcomes and holds fast the word, and perseveringly brings forth fruit. The gospel does not need men to be 'honest and good,' in the sense of having moral purity, before it counts them fit for its blessings. The qualifications here laid down may be possessed by the most sinful, and depend, not on moral purity, but on the consciousness of need, the longing for deliverance, and the recognition of Christ as the all-sufficient Redeemer. If we have these, we shall cleave to the word which reveals his grace, and hold it fast, in spite of all outward and inward hindrances, and if we 'receive with meekness that engrafted word,' and hide it in our hearts, it will make us neither 'barren nor unfruitful.'

HOME READINGS.

Monday—Mark iv., 1-9. The seed in the four kinds of soil.

Tuesday—Mark iv., 10-20. The parable explained.

Wednesday—Acts xvii., 1-9. Sowing on stony soil.

Thursday—Acts xvii., 10-15. Sowing on good soil.

Friday—Matt. vii., 15-27. The Doer and the hearer.

Saturday—Heb. iv., 1-12. Hearing without faith.

Sunday—Gal. vi., 1-10. Sowing and reaping.

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THE SERMON.

RECEIVING CHRIST.

(A sermon preached nearly two hundred years ago by Ralph Erskine, the noted Scots Covenanter.)

'But as many as received him to them gave he power to become the sons of God, even to them that believe on his name.'—John i., 12.

Here I need not tell you that receiving and believing are all one according to John i., 12, and this believing is not a mere notional persuasion, or dogmatized opinion concerning Christ; for that is too slight a thing to be accounted a receiving of Christ.

1. To express in a word, if possible, this receiving of Christ may be called (as one of our renowned commentators expresses it) a fiducial knowledge; that is, such a knowledge of Christ as leads the soul to an assured confidence in him. Our Shorter Catechism defines faith to be a receiving of Christ and resting on him for salvation, as he is offered in the Gospel. And this resting is not so much a different act from that of receiving, as it is a continuation of that act of receiving; for when we receive him for salvation we begin our resting on him; and when we rest upon him for salvation we continue our receiving of him, or believing on him. This reception is the rest begun, and the resting is the reception continued. And, therefore, whatever application of Christ is imparted in resting on him the same is imparted in receiving of him. And as Christ is offered to every one in particular that hear the Gospel, so it is the duty of every one to receive the offer by applying Christ to himself, for his own particular good, benefit and salvation.

Receiving of Christ is 'a going out of the whole soul, to close with Christ for complete salvation to a man's self, as he is offered in the Gospel'; and so the language of faith is, here is an offer made by God to me myself, and therefore I receive for salvation to myself, according to the offer, and that with my whole heart and soul; for 'With the heart man believeth unto righteousness.'

Some make faith to be only an act of the will, that they may exclude from the motives of faith that persuasion which yet cannot be excluded.

In opposition to such we assert that according to the Scriptures faith is an act of the whole soul. 'O, my God, my soul trusteth in thee.' 'O, my soul, wait thou only upon God, for my expectation is from him.' 'My soul thirsteth for the living God.' All eminent expressions of faith. Now, I say, this receiving of Christ is the soul's closing with him; the soul's going out toward him; or going in to him as offered, so as to become one with him. True faith so closes with Christ, as not merely to have a Christ without the man, but a Christ within him, and therefore the soul, by faith, goes in to Christ, so as not only to unload his debt and leave his sin and guilt upon him, but also to surrender himself into his possession and propriety (ownership).

2. This act of receiving Christ is a spiritual act, in opposition to natural acts done by natural wit and strength; men may believe that way with a cradle faith, a natural faith, a common faith, and believe unto perdition; but will never believe unto the saving of the soul. True faith is a spiritual act, under the conduct of the Spirit of faith; and, therefore, faith is called a fruit of the Spirit, and of the power of the Spirit. It is the fruit and effect of the day of God's power and the revelation of his arm. It is a gift of God, and a fruit of his free grace.

2. This act of receiving Christ is a judicious act, in opposition to darkness and confusion. The man being actuated by the spirit of faith doth act judiciously and distinctly, as a matter of the greatest concern, with judgment and understanding, saying with Peter, 'To whom shall we go, thou hast the words of eternal life?' We believe and are sure that thou art the Christ, the Son of the living God.' The man believes the promise, and the doctrine of grace and salvation so judiciously that as his judgment approves it as a truth, so the will accepts it as a good. 'This is a faithful saying, and worthy of all acceptation, that Jesus Christ came into the world to save sinners, of whom I am chief.'

3. This act of receiving Christ is a warrantable act, in opposition to presumption and delusion. True faith acts from a sufficient warrant. It acts upon the warrant of an objective sufficiency; there is a sufficient Christ presented to him. O, the sufficiency of his person, being God-man in one person! the sufficiency of his offices, whether his general offices as a mediator, a surety, a redeemer, or his particular offices as a prophet, priest and king; the sufficiency of his righteousness, his doing and dying, his obedience and satisfaction; the sufficiency of his power, being able to save to the uttermost; the sufficiency of his will, while he proclaims his good-will towards men, and that God is in Christ reconciling the world to himself. Besides, faith acts upon the warrant of a general dispensation of grace, through Christ, in the external revelation of the word, where the elect are not characterized more than others, but life and salvation held out to sinners of mankind, without distinction of nation, state or condition, and so in an indefinite way. Thus run all the promises, except those that are made to believers, or such as have grace already; to them, indeed, the promises are definite, as also they are definite to the elect in the purpose of God; but in the external dispensation of the Gospel they are indefinite and general. And as the promise is indefinite, so the call is universal, whether by exhortations, invitations, counsels, or commands to all and every one to come and receive Christ and all his sure mercies freely.

4. This act of receiving Christ is an adventuring act in opposition to despondency, diffidence and distrust; hence it is called a boldness. 'We have boldness to enter into the holiest, by the blood of Christ.' It is a venturing our souls, our life, upon the blood of the Son of God, and upon the promise of God in Christ. To receive Christ and believe, is in effect to say I adventure my soul upon nothing in the world, but upon the promises of a God that I have provoked, and been an enemy to, all my days. I have nothing but the word of this God, and yet I must venture upon it my everlasting all. It is an adventuring grace, like Peter on the boisterous water with this in his mouth, 'Master, save me.'

To venture on the promise of a provoked God and to believe him to be a God in Christ reconciled according to his word upon the account of the ransom he hath found out, and the propitiation he hath set forth; here is the boldness of faith. It is a venturing act.

5. This act of receiving Christ is an evangelical act, in opposition to a legal faith. It is evangelical on the ground of it; legal faith acts upon the ground of a legal inherent strength, and personal righteousness; but true faith upon a borrowed strength, and an imputed righteousness of another, saying, 'Surely in the Lord only have I righteousness, and strength;' and so it is a self emptying grace stripping the man of his own righteousness, his own strength, and taking him entirely off his own bottom. It is evangelical in order of receiving it, receiving him as a Jesus, and then as a Lord; first for justification and then for sanctification; legal faith perverts the gospel order, seeking sanctification first, that upon that bottom it may build its justification: seeking righteousness as it were by the works of the law. It is evangelical in its fruit; legal faith is a fruitless faith, it brings forth no acceptable fruit, either from a right principle or a right end; and so all its fruits of good work, are rejected as unprofitable and vain; but true faith brings virtue and good from its objects; such as ease of the conscience, quiet of the mind; holiness of the heart, and holy lustre in the whole life. Faith is a receiving grace, and other graces are received by it; it fetches them out of Christ's fulness, it brings repentance; gospel repentance is in it, and with it, and after it, but not before it. As true faith is a penitent faith, even so it is a humble faith, a joyful faith, a thankful faith, an obediential faith, a working faith; yea, faith is the root of all these fruits that natively grow upon it, and go along with it.

6. The act of receiving Christ is a particular appropriating fiducial act; the man that believes then believes applicatively.' The man that receives Christ rightly, receives him with a particular appropriation to himself, and hence faith is called the eating of the flesh and drinking the blood of the Son of God; that is, he takes home Christ, his merit, righteousness, mediation, and the benefits thereof to his own soul. And this is also a fiducial act, imparting an assured confidence to the measure of it, in opposition to doubtsome faith. A doubtsome faith receives nothing, if we take God's word for it in James i., 5, 6, 7. Well, say you, may not a man that hath faith have doubts? Yes, to be sure, he may; but his doubts are not his faith, but his unbelief; and whoever said but a believer may have much unbelief? Some make doubting a mark of faith. Why, say you, there is a notorious profligate that says he never doubted all his days, but still has a good hope; that is indeed a sign that he hath no faith; whereas the poor soul that finds a world of doubts may yet be a true believer. But will any therefore put doubting into the nature of faith as if it were essential to faith to doubt? Or will any, therefore, exclude persuasion from the nature of faith, as if it was not for faith to be persuaded, because the man that has faith is sometimes doubting?

In a word, the act of receiving Christ is an interesting act, whereby the man is interested in Christ and all that he is worth; insomuch that, upon his believing, all his debts are paid; as a woman that is in debt, when she marries a rich man, all her debt is paid; because, by her marriage, all her debts are transfixed upon her husband that hath married her; so the soul, being married to Christ, hath all his debts paid; the soul being now under the covert of its husband, is not answerable for its own debt, hath not its own sins to answer for, but Christ, the husband, answers for them. And thus much the act of receiving Christ is a spiritual act, a warrantable act, a venturing act, an evangelical act, and a fiducial act, as also an interesting act.

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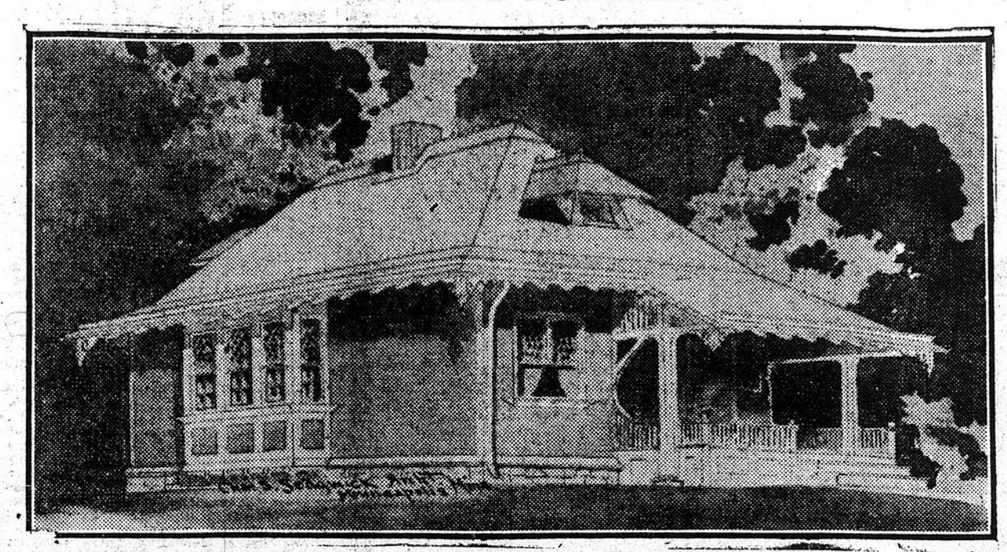
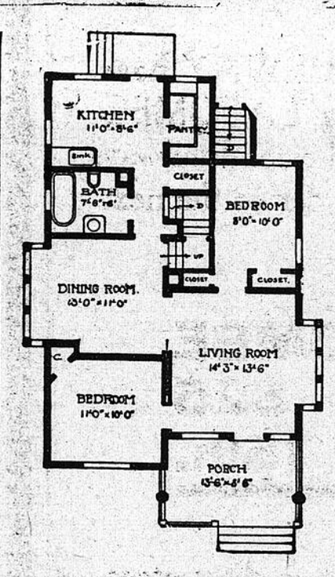
LORD HALDANE—PEDESTRIAN.

The new Lord Chancellor, though not a famous former athlete likee his predecessor, has inherited a remarkable power of walking. His grandfather was still a notable pedestrian in his eighty-third year, and there is a legend that his grand-uncle, for whom a clerical friend had prayed as "Thine aged and infirm servant,' invited the minister to take a short stroll before evening service, and left him so exhausted that he fell into a profound slumber, and could hardly be aroused to perform his duty. Lord Haldane himself, though he has not yet rivalled his brother-s record of 104 miles in thirty-one hours, at one time used to go for a week-end walk from London to Brighton.—Westminster 'Gazette.'

A JAUNTY BUNGALOW



This pretty bungalow is built somewhat on the Swiss order and presents a very attractive appearance. The cornices have a wide overhang and show the timber rafters on the underside, and there is a slight pitch to the cornice with a steeper pitch to roof, making an angle in the roof. The lower pitch of roof is carried down over the front porch and supported on two heavy octagon timber columns and heavy timber brackets. There is a good full basement and the house is well built, sided, sheathed, papered, back plastered and again plastered on the inside; it is estimated that it may be built for $1,800, exclusive of heating and plumbing. A good hot air furnace can be installed for $150, and the plumbing required for bath room and kitchen may be done for $150. There is good attic space and if designed one or two fair sleeping rooms can be finished. The size of this bungalow is 25 ft. width and 38 ft. depth. The floor is of Washington fir and the finish is of same material, stained mission, floors left in natural color and varnished. The arrangement of rooms is very convenient, with two bedrooms and four good closets, a large pantry and bath room with plumbing close to the kitchen, the basement has an outside entrance and the bottom is cemented. The body of the house is painted an olive yellow with light cream trimmings and a green roof.



This design is well adapted to a city lot, owing to its width and depth, and is also as well adapted to a rural location.

TIME TABLE.

C.P.R. Trains leave Windsor St. Station as follows:

For St. Johns, Farnham, etc., †8.25 a.m., *9.00 a.m., †4.30 p.m., *7.25 p.m., *8.00 p.m.
For Halifax and East, 7.25 p.m. daily, except Saturday.
For St. John, N.B., *7.25 p.m.
For Boston, etc., *9.00 a.m., *8.00 p.m.,
For Portland, †9.00 a.m.
For Sherbrooke, †8.25 a.m., †4.30 p.m., *7,25 p.m., daily.
For Newport, etc., *9.00 a.m., †4.30 p.m., and *8.00 p.m.
For Pt. Fortune and intermediate stations, (i) 1.20 p.m., B5.10 p.m., (i) 6.15 p.m.
For Chicago, St. Louis, Detroit, Hamilton, Toronto *9.05 a.m., *10.00 p.m.
For North Toronto and West Toronto, *11.15 p.m.
For Cobalt, Porcupine, Sault Ste. Marie, St. Paul, Minneapolis, etc., *9.50 p.m.
For Ottawa, †7.50 a.m., §8.40 a.m., †9.15 a.m., *10.10 a.m., †4.00 p.m., §7.45 p.m. *9.50 p.m., *10.30 p.m.
Vaudreuil and intermediate stations. — †7.35 a.m., 9.05 a.m., §8.40 a.m., *10.10 a.m., §12.01 p.m., †12.30 p.m., (i) 1.20 p.m., (i) 1.30 p.m., †4.00 p.m., †4.15 p.m., B5.15 p.m., †6.15 p.m., *11.20 p.m.
For Winnipeg, Vancouver, *10.10 a.m., *10.30 p.m.

Trains arrive at Windsor Street Station as follows:

From St. Johns, Farnham, etc., *8.20 a.m., *8.30 a.m., †12.05 noon, †6.45 p.m., *9.10 p.m.
From Boston, *8.20 a.m., *9.10 p.m.
From Portland, †9.10 p.m.
From Sherbrooke, *8.30 a.m., †12.05 noon, †6.45 p.m.
From Halifax, N.S., 3.30 a.m., daily, except Monday.
From St. John, N.B., *8.30 a.m.
From Toronto and West, *8.05 a.m., *6.20 p.m.
From West Toronto and North Toronto, *6.58 a.m.
From St. Paul, Sault Ste. Marie, Cobalt, Porcupine, *8.00 a.m.
From Calgary and Winnipeg, and Vancouver, *9.00 a.m., *7.00 p.m.
From Ottawa, *8.00 a.m., *9.00 a.m., †12.01 a.m., *6.15 p.m., *7.00 p.m.
From Vaudreuil and intermediate stations, †7.50 a.m., *9.00 a.m., †9.30 a.m., †11.30 a.m., †12.15 p.m., *6.15 p.m., (i) 6.40 p.m. *7.00 p.m., †7.40 p.m., †9.45 p.m., §10.20 p.m.

Leave Place Viger Station:

For Quebec, †9.00 a.m., *1.30 pm., *5.00 p.m., *11.30 p.m.
For Joliette, †8.20 a.m., †9.00 a.m., §9.10 a.m., (i) 1.40 p.m., †5.20 p.m.
For St. Gabriel, †9.00 a.m., §9.10 a.m., (i) 1.40 p.m., †5.20 p.m.
For Ottawa, †8.30 a.m., †5.30 p.m.
For St. Eustache, †8.45 a.m., §9.50 a.m., †12.45 p.m., †4.15 p.m., †5.10 p.m.
For St. Jerome, *8.45 a.m., (i) 1.45 p.m., †4.00 p.m., *5.10 p.m., (i) 11.15 p.m.
For St. Agathe, *8.45 a.m., (i) 1.45 p.m., †4.00 p.m., (i) 11.15 p.m.
For St. Rose, St. Therese and intermediate points, †8.30 a.m., *8.45 a.m., §9.30 a.m., (i) 1.45 p.m., †4.00 p.m., †4.30 p.m., †5.30 p.m., †6.15 p.m., B6.35 p.m., (i) 11.15 p.m.

Arrive at Place Viger Station:

From Quebec, Three Rivers, *6.30 a.m., 3 p.m., *6.30 p.m. Ottawa, †1.00 p.m., †10.55 p.m. St. Jerome, †8.30 a.m., †11.00 a.m., Q7.30 p.m., §9.30 p.m., H9.40 p.m. St. Lin, †9.20 a.m., Q7.30 p.m. St. Eustache, †9.20 a.m., †11.00 a.m. Q7.30 p.m., §9.10 p.m. Joliette, St. Felix de Valois and St. Gabriel, †8.50 a.m., †6.10 p.m.

G. Monday only.
† Week days. (i) Saturday. *Daily.
Q. Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.
H. Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
B. Daily except Saturday and Sunday.
G. Monday only.
§ Sunday only.
K. Saturday and Sunday only.
M. Friday only.
General change of time, Jun 2, 1912.
CITY TICKET OFFICE, 218 St. James street. Telephone, Main, 3732 and 3733.

CANADIAN NORTHERN QUEBEC RAILWAY.

Summer Train Service.

Commencing June 2, 1912, trains will leave Montreal as follows:

9.00 A.M.—Daily, except Sunday, for Joliette, Rawdon, Shawinigan Falls, Grand Mere and Quebec, Buffet parlor car.
4.05 P.M.—Daily, except Sunday, fast train for Joliette, Shawinigan Falls, Grand Mere and Riviere a Pierre Jct. Close connection at Riviere a Pierre Jct. on Saturdays for points on the Q. and L. St. J. Ry. Buffet parlor car as far as Grand Mere.
5.30 P.M.—Daily, except Sunday, for Rawdon, Joliette and St. Jerome.
6.15 A.M.—Sunday only, for Rawdon, Joliette and Shawinigan Falls. Connection for Rawdon will be made at L'Epiphanie. 10-ride tickets to Rawdon are now on sale.

Trains Arrive Montreal.

8.45 A.M.—Daily, except Sunday, from St. Jerome, Rawdon and Joliette.
10.40 A.M.—Daily, except Sunday, from Riviere a Pierre Jct., Grande Mere, Shawinigan Falls and Joliette. Close connection at Riviere a Pierre Jct. on Mondays from points on the Q. and L. St. J. Ry. Buffet parlor car from Grand Mere to Montreal.
4.30 P.M.—Daily except Sunday, from Quebec, Grand Mere, Shawinigan Falls, Joliette and Rawdon. Buffet parlor car.
9.50 P.M.—Sunday only, from Shawinigan Falls, Joliette and Rawdon. Connection from Rawdon being made at L'Epiphanie.

Leaving Place Viger Station for points on the Montfort Branch via Canadian Pacific Railway and Montfort Jct.
8.45 A.M.—Monday and Thursday.
4.00 P.M.—Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday.
5.10 P.M.—Friday and Saturday.
1.25 P.M.—(Saturday only). From Windsor Street Station.

Returning Leave Huberdeau.

5.10 A.M.—Monday only, arrive Montreal 9.20 a.m.
7.00 A.M.—Daily, except Sunday, arrive Montreal 11 a.m.
2.30 P.M.—Monday and Thursday, arrive Montreal 7.30 p.m.
6.20 P.M.—Sunday only, arrive Montreal 10.40 p.m.

New York Central Trains leave Windsor Station.

For Malone ,Utica, Albany, New York, Syracuse, Rochester and Buffalo, 8 a.m., except Sunday, and 7.00 p.m., daily.
For Valleyfield and intermediate stations, 10 a.m., daily, except Saturday; 1.25 p.m., Saturday only; 5.10 p.m., and 6.20 p.m., except Sunday; and 9.10 a.m., Sunday only.
5.10 p.m., daily, ex. Sunday, for Malone and intermediate stations.

ARRIVE AS FOLLOWS:

From New York, Albany, Buffalo, Rochester, Syracuse, Utica, Malone, etc, 10.25 a.m. daily, and 10.05 p.m. except Sunday.
From Valleyfield and intermediate stations: 8.10 a.m., ex. Sunday; 1.55 p.m. ex. Saturday and Sunday; 4.30 p.m. Saturday only, and 9.20 p.m. Sunday only.

Rutland Railroad Trains leave Windsor Station.

For New York and Boston, 8.50 a.m. and 7.40 p.m daily

Arrive as follows:

From New York and Boston, 7.30 a.m. and 9.55 p.m., daily.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM.

Trains leave Bonaventure Station as follows.

Corrected to June 22nd, 1912.

7.00 a.m.—Ottawa and intermediate points.
*7.16 a.m.—To Richmond and intermediate stations.
7.26 a.m. — Hemmingford, Huntingdon, Fort Covington and Massena Springs.
*8.00 a.m.—Richmond, Sherbrooke, Portland, daily, except Sunday, to Quebec.
*8.30 a.m. — Ottawa, Valleyfield, and points on Ottawa Division.
*8.31 a.m.—St. Johns, Boston, New York, via C.V.R.
*8.45 a.m.—St. Johns, Rouse's Point, Albany, Troy and New York, via D. and H.
8.51 a.m.—For Chambly, Marieville, Waterloo and intermediate stations.
*9.00 a.m.—International Limited, Toronto, Buffalo, Detroit, Chicago.
*9.30 a.m.—Vaudreuil, Cornwall, Brockville, Toronto and intermediate stations.
1.30 p.m.—(Saturday only). Ste. Anne's, Vaudreuil, Cornwall, and intermediate stations.
1.35 p.m.—St. Johns, St. Albans, Burlington, White River Junction.
1.45 p.m.—(Saturday only), St. Hyacinthe and intermediate points.
3.00 p.m.—St. Johns, Rouse's Point, Albany, New York.
3.55 p.m. — Ottawa, Valleyfield, and points on Ottawa Division.
4.16 p.m. — St. Hyacinthe, Richmond, Sherbrooke, Quebec, Island Pond.
4.20 p.m.—Brockville and intermediate points.
4.40 p.m. — Hemmingford, Huntingdon, Fort Covington.
4.50 p.m.—St. Johns, Rouse's Point.
4.55 p.m.—Marieville, Farnham, Granby, Waterloo.
5.20 p.m. — St. Hyacinthe and intermediate stations.
5.30 p.m.—St. Johns, Iberville, St. Albans.
6.25 p.m.—Chambly, Marieville, St. Cesaire.
*7.25 p.m.—St. Johns, Rouse's Point, Albany, Troy, New York, via D. and H.
*7.30 p.m.—Brockville, Kingston, Toronto.
*8.00 p.m. — Ottawa, Valleyfield and points on Ottawa Division.
*8.10 p.m.—St. Johns, Rouse's Point, Albany, Troy, New York, via D. and H.
*8.15 p.m.—St. Hyacinthe, Sherbrooke, Portland, Quebec.
*8.30 p.m.—St. Johns, Boston, New York, via C.V.R.
*10.30 p.m.—Toronto, Buffalo, Detroit, Chicago.

Trains Arrive Bonaventure Station.

*7.00 a.m.—Portland, Sherbrooke, daily, ex. Monday, Quebec.
*7.01 a.m. — Toronto, Kingston, Brockville.
*7.15 a.m.—New York, Albany, Troy, Rouse's Point, St. Johns, via D. and H.
*7.25 a.m.—New York, Boston, St. Johns, via C.V.R.
*7.40 a.m. — Chicago, Detroit, Buffalo, Toronto.
7.50 a.m.—St. Cesaire, Marieville, Chambly.
*8.05 a.m. — From Albany, Plattsburg, Rouse's Point, St. Johns, via D. and H.
8.37 a.m.—Rouse's Point, St. Johns and intermediate stations.
8.45 a.m.—St. Hyacinthe and intermediate stations.
8.50 a.m.—Fort Covington, Huntingdon, Hemmingford.
9.30 a.m.—Waterloo, Granby, Farnham, Marieville, Chambly.
10.45 a.m.—Brockville, Prescott, Cornwall, Valleyfield.
*11.45 a.m. — Ottawa, Valleyfield, and points on Ottawa Division.
1.10 p.m.—Sherbrooke, Richmond, Quebec.
1.45 p.m.—White River Junction, Burlington, St. Albans, St. Johns.
3.25 p.m. — New York, Albany, Troy, Rouse's Point, St. Johns, via D. and H.
4.45 p.m.—Massena Springs, Fort Covington, Huntingdon, Hemmingford.
5.03 p.m.—Waterloo, Granby, Farnham, Marieville.
*6.00 p.m. — Chicago, Detroit, Buffalo, Toronto.
*6.05 p.m. — Portland, Sherbrooke, Quebec.
6.30 p.m.—Ottawa and points on Ottawa division.
*7.20 p.m.—Toronto, Kingston, Brockville, daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
*7.45 p.m.—From Quebec, Richmond, St. Hyacinthe and intermediate stations.
*7.45 p.m. — Ottawa, Valleyfield, and points on Ottawa Division.
*8.20 p.m.—New York, Albany, Troy, Rouse's Pt., St. Johns, via, D. and H.
8.40 p.m.—From Boston, White River Junction and points on C.V. Ry.
*10.10 p.m. — New York, Boston, St. Johns, via C.V.R.
*Daily. Trains not otherwise specified daily except Sunday.
11.15 p.m.—Ottawa and points on Ottawa divison.

Intercolonial Railway Trains leave Bonaventure Union Depot as follows:—

TRAIN SERVICE.

7.40 a.m.—Daily, except Sunday, for St. Hyacinthe, Drummondville, Levis, Quebec and intermediate stations.

MARITIME EXPRESS.

8.15 a.m.—Daily, for St. Hyacinthe Levis, Quebec, Riviere du Loup and St. Flavie.
8.15 a.m.—Daily, except Saturday, for above-named stations; also, Moncton, St. John, Halifax and the Sydneys. Connections for Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland.
4 p.m.—Daily, except Sunday, for St. Hyacinthe, Nicolet and intermediate stations.

OCEAN LIMITED.

7.30 p.m.—Quebec, Murray Bay, Metis, Matapedia, Campbellton, Moncton, St. John, Halifax, Prince Edward Island and Sydney. On Saturdays to Moncton and Halifax.

Intercolonial Railway Trains Arrive at Bonaventure Union Depot as follows:

7.35 a.m.—Daily, Ocean Limited—Halifax, Moncton, Quebec, Levis, Drummondville, St. Hyacinthe.
10.05 a.m. — Except Sunday, Express from Nicolet, St. Leonard, Drummondville, St. Hyacinthe.
10.15 p.m.—Daily, except Sunday, Express from Campbellton, Quebec, Levis and intermediate stations.
6.20 p.m.—Except Monday, Maritime Express, Sydney, Halifax, St. John, Moncton, Quebec, Levis, Drummondville, St. Hyacinthe.
6.30 p.m.—Mondays, from St. Flavie, Riviere du Loup, Quebec, Levis, Drummondville, St. Hyacinthe.

STOLE THE ROYAL DOGS.

Prize Pekinese Descended From Those Looted in 1860.

(From the 'Strand.')

The first Pekinese dogs to be carried out of China were a part of the loot when the summer palace at Pekin was sacked in 1860. At that time eight of the imperial dogs were captured.

They had never been allowed outside the confines of the palace save under penalties that included death in various fashions, such as stoning or being cut into a thousand pieces, either of which methods had not unnaturally been found sufficiently drastic to discourage dog stealing.

The dogs looted in 1860 are persistently described as being five in number, but there must have been eight at least. They were found hidden in the apartments of the Emperor's aunt, an unfortunate lady who committed suicide on the approach of the soldiers. One was given to Queen Victoria, who had its portrait painted by Landseer; one pair became the property of the late Duke of Richmond and Gordon and another pair were acquired by Admiral Lord John Hay. Admiral Oliver Jones, then Captain, brought home one further dog and a pair were secured by another officer, from which was bred a puppy that lived in England for nearly seventeen years.

From these eight priceless creatures were bred all the Pekinese that England could boast of for another generation, and remaining in few hands they continued comparatively unknown. At length, however, a few were obtained from the palace by methods into which it would be impertinent to inquire, but it seems clear that they had begun life as the personal pets of the late Dowager Empress, known as 'Old Buddha.' How jealously watched they were is shown by the fact that at the later siege of Pekin, when the foreign embassies were in such great danger and were believed even to have fallen, the palace dogs were removed in the first palankeen which departed from Singan-fu as the foreigners entered the Forbidden City.

BLUEJACKETS' BLACK NECKERCHIEF.

(From the 'Pall Mall Gazette.')

It is not generally known that the bluejackets' black neckerchief, a survival of the service mourning for Nelson, is the best British silk obtainable, and that the Admiralty is a very fastidious customer. Two to each man are issued annually, and many thousands of these discarded scarfs have been subsequently worn by Jack's femininity. A pair of them make an excellent blouse.

LUMBER.

Sashes, Doors, Interior Trim. ALL KIN DS

If you build your house, get prices from

WM. RUTHERFORD & SONS CO.,

ATWATER AVENUE. Phone No. 3457 Main.

BRANCH YARDS:—Papineau Ave. and C. P. R. Tracks.
Park Avenue and C. P. R. Tracks.

Everything in Lumber ROUGH OR DRESSED

We can give you estimates on anything you need, to build. We have such facilities for handling and manufacturing lumber that our prices are the best.
We have a saw and planing mill.
We make sashes, doors, blinds, etc,
We do wood turning, scroll work.
WE MAKE A SPECIALTY OF DRY WOOD OF ALL KINDS.
Ask for prices. Telephone Lasalle 816.

WALTER REED, Duquette and Aylwin Streets

MONTREAL.

REGINA WANTS MORE FACTORIES

The greatest centre of commercial activity in Western Canada is Regina, capital of the rich Province of Saskatchewan.

Population throughout the Province is increasing rapidly and the great supply-centre is the City of Regina.

If you are a manufacturer Regina can make big money for you.

I will gladly furnish you with special information and data concerning your trade.

L. T. McDONALD,

Secretary Board of Trade, Regina.

PUBLIC NOTICE

is hereby given that under the First part of chapter 79 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, known as "The Companies Act," letters patent have been issued under the seal of the Secretary of State of Canada, bearing date the 10th day of June, 1912, incorporating Hugh Frederick Cumming, sand merchant, Austin Louis Cumming, civil engineer, and John Alexander Chisholm, barrister, all of the Town of Cornwall, in the Province of Ontario, and William Edwin Lawlor, forwarder, James Ross, manager, and Herbert William Lawlor, barrister, all of the Town of Hawkesbury, in the said Province of Ontario, for the folowing purposes, viz:—(a) To carry on the business of pumping, excavating and supplying sand, gravel, stone, lime and other contractors' materials; to carry on a general shipping, navigation, wrecking, dredging, forwarding, warehousing, contracting and construction business, and to buy, produce, manufacture, use, sell and dispose of contractors' materials; (b) To acquire by lease, license, purchase or otherwise, and hold, own, use, sell, deal in, deal with, operate, manufacture and otherwise turn to account sand, stone, marl and clay, and deposits thereof, timber, lumber, timber lands, mines, minerals, mineral lands, deposits of metals and minerals, and oils, gas and other properties; (c) To build, purchase, lease or otherwise acquire, hold, maintain and operate, sell, lease, or otherwise dispose of dredges, dredging and other plants, sand pumps and other sand excavating plants, vessels, lighters, floats, scows, tugs, barges and generally all stock and plant, machinery and appliances necessary for the proper carrying on of any of its undertakings, and for this purpose also to acquire all patent rights, patent, trade marks and other similar rights and privileges; (d) To take over from any individual, firm or company contracts for any of the purposes within the scope of his company, and to pay for the same in cash, or partly in cash and partly in paid-up shares of the capital stock of the company, or wholly in said paid-up shares; (e) To enter into partnership or any arrangement for sharing profits, union of interests, reciprocal concession or co-operation with any person, firm or company, and to promote and aid in promoting, constitute, form or organizing companies, syndicates or partnerships for the purpose of acquiring or undertaking any property and liabilities of this company, or of advancing, directly or indirectly, the objects thereof for any other purpose which this company may think expedient; and to lend money to, guarantee the contracts of or otherwise assist any person, firm or company with which this company may have business relations; (f) To purchase, lease or otherwise acquire and to hold, own, use and operate warehouses, storehouses and elevators, wharves, docks and piers, with the necessary land adjacent thereto; and to develop, exchange, sell or otherwise turn to account concessions, rights, privileges, permits and franchises suitable, convenient or advantageous for the business of the company; (g) To acquire any undertaking or business and to acquire and hold shares in any other company having objects similar in whole or in part to that of the company, together with the plant, stock, good-will, franchise and assets thereof of every description, and to pay for the same in cash, shares or debentures of the company or otherwise, notwithstanding the provisions of section 44 of the said Act; to amalgamate with any other company or companies having the same or similar objects and to enter into all contracts and agreements necessary for such amalgamation; (h) To carry on any other business which may seem to be capable of being conveniently carried on in connection with any of the above objects, or calculated, directly or indirectly, to enhance the value of or to facilitate the realization of or render profitable any of the company's property or rights; (i) To pay the legal and other expenses of and preliminary and incidental to the formation, establishment, and registration of the company, either wholly or partly in cash, or wholly or partly by the issue and allotment of fully paid-up shares of the capital stock of the company, or of the bonds, debentures and securities thereof with the approval of the shareholders of the company; (j) To do such other things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects; (k) To apply for and obtain from any and all legislative, governmental, municipal or other authorities, powers and bodies, confirmation, registration and recognition of the company, and of its rights, powers, concessions, privileges, franchises and objects and such additional rights, powers, concessions, privileges, franchises and objects as may be considered expedient, and to do whatever may be necessary and expedient to comply, from time to time, with all or any by-laws, ordinances, decrees, regulations and other requirements now or in future existing; (l) To sell and dispose of the undertaking of the company for cash or valuable consideration or shares, debentures or securities of any other company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of this company. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere by the name of "The Cumming Lawlor Sand and Supply Company, Limited," with a capital stock of seventy-five thousand dollars, divided into 750 shares of one hundred dollars each, and the chief place of business of the said company to be at the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada this 11th day of June, 1912.

THOMAS MULVEY,
Under-Secretary of State.

NOTICE

THE TRADERS BANK OF CANADA AND THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA.

Notice is hereby given of the intention of the undersigned Banks to apply, after the expiration of four weeks from the date of the first insertion of this notice in the 'Canada Gazette,' to the Governor-in-Council and The Treasury Board, through the Minister of Finance and Receiver-General, for the approval of an agreement between The Traders Bank of Canada and The Royal Bank of Canada, whereby The Traders Bank of Canada agrees to sell, and The Royal Bank of Canada agrees to purchase all the real and personal properties, assets, rights, credits and effects of The Traders Bank of Canada, of whatever kind, and wheresoever situated, and whereby in consideration for such sale and purchase The Royal Bank of Canada agrees to allot and issue to The Traders Bank of Canada, or to its nominees, thirty-three thousand six hundred fully paid shares of the capital stock of The Royal Bank of Canada of the par value of $100 each, and amounting in all to the par value of $3,360,000, and whereby The Royal Bank of Canada undertakes to assume, pay, discharge, perform and carry out all the debts, liabilities, contracts and obligations of The Traders Bank of Canada (including notes issued and intended for circulation outstanding and in circulation and leasehold obligations).

A copy of the said agreement can be seen at the offices of The Royal Bank of Canada at Montreal, P.Q., and The Traders Bank of Canada, at Toronto, Ont.

The said agreement has been approved by a resolution of the shareholders of The Traders Bank of Canada, carried by the votes of shareholders present in person, or represented by proxy, representing more than two-thirds of the amount of the subscribed capital stock of the said Bank at a special general meeting of the shareholders of the said Bank duly called and held for the purpose. The said agreement has also been approved by resolution of the shareholders of The Royal Bank of Canada at a special general meeting of the shareholders of the said Bank duly called and held for the purpose.

NOTICE is also given of the intention of The Royal Bank of Canada to apply to the Governor-in-Council and The Treasury Board for the approval of a By-law adopted at the Special General Meeting of the Shareholders of The Royal Bank of Canada held on the 3rd day of July, 1912, increasing the capital stock of The Royal Bank of Canada from Ten million dollars to Twenty-five million dollars.

DATED, 3rd July, 1912.

By Order of the Board.

THE TRADERS BANK OF CANADA.
STUART STRATHY,
General Manager.

By Order of the Board.

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA.
E. L. PEASE,
General Manager.

GERMAN WOMEN IN PROFESSIONS.

(Berlin correspondence London 'Daily News and Leader.')

The Berlin University authorities recently instituted an inquiry as to the progress and prospects of women in professions necessitating, in Germany, university diplomas.

The most prosperous professions, judging from the replies, are apparently the medical and dental. In January, 1912, there were in Germany 15 certified women doctors.

From 1869 to 1909 forty-five German women had taken the American dental courses, but in the decade ending 1912 sixty took the German courses and obtained the official German license. All the replies showed that the professional prospects are very satisfactory, and apparently there are openings for more.

On the contrary, there are few openings and unsatisfactory prospects for women taking juristor national economic courses. Only twenty-three appear to be in positions where they are definitely utilizing their diplomas.

REAL ESTATE HAPPENINGS

Recent Transfers.

ONTARIO STREET—J. O. Queenville has sold to the City Realty Investing Company, houses bearing the civic Nos. 667 to 683, Ontario street, and Nos. 557 to 563, Beaudry street, for $67,500.

DELORIMIER AVENUE — W. A. Handfield has sold to The Canada Store and Furniture Company, a property bearing civic Nos. 102 to 106, Delorimier avenue, for $12,000.

LAGAUCHETIERE STREET—The Estate of J. S. Hilley has sold to I. Cohen a property bearing civic Nos. 101 and 103, Lagauchetiere street, for $10,341.

BALMORAL STREET—Mrs. R. Young has sold to C. Severs houses bearing civic Nos. 20 and 20A, Balmoral street, for $7,500.

BERRI STREET—Thomas Girard has sold to B. Beglar residences bearing civic Nos. 469 to 473, Berri street, for $8,500.

MITCHESON STREET—M. Lax has sold to Is. Bernstein and others, property bearing civic Nos. 87 to 97, Mitcheson street, for $14,000.

ESPLANADE AVENUE—Jos. H. Gervais has sold to M. Bavitch, a property bearing civic Nos. 1515 to 1519, Esplanade avenue, for $9,750.

BANKING IN ULSTER.

Successful Financial Methods in the North of Ireland.

The remarkable prosperity which has for over seventy years characterized the three banks in Ulster, Ireland, has entitled them, to be ranked among the best managed banks in the British Isles, writes a correspondent of 'Moody's Magazine,' and to be worthy of the high business reputation of Ulster men all over the world.

These banks, with their head offices in the city of Belfast, have numerous branches not only in Ulster but also throughout the three other provinces. The principle upon which they are run is mainly borrowed from the Scotch banks, which, on the whole, are among the best managed in the world.

In the northern banks every man, no matter whether a depositor or a borrower, if only his character be good, is always thoroughly welcome as a customer. Loans are granted freely and promptly without any red tape procedure and without making a merit of it on title deeds of lands, houses, custom house warrants, bills of lading, stock exchange securities, etc., and also letters of guarantee.

This last form of security is a Scotch idea and is called a 'cash credit,' which is freely used in Scotland. It is a simple document signed by one or more solvent people guaranteeing repayment of an advance given to a customer for some temporary purpose. The customer can check on his account to any amount up to the sum mentioned in letter of guarantee, but he only pays interest on the sum drawn from day to day, and it may happen that he may only utilize a portion of his credit during the currency of the guarantee.

A very special study of these banks is to find out all they possibly can about the character, means and standing of every one who is a customer or who is likely to become one, or indeed every person in the town and district in which the bank is situated. Bankers are always ready and willing to exchange in strict confidence what they know about people in their district, and this information is always noted in the private 'character book' in the manager's room.

In Ulster there is a very large discount business done in the banks, chiefly in the linen business. This is considered good paper, as representing bona fide commercial transactions between good linen houses in Belfast, London, New York, Hamburg, etc., and can be readily sold in London should occasion require.

There is also a large amount of farmers' bills discounted not only in Ulster but throughout Ireland at a higher rate than in the case of commercial bills. These bills are usually for smal amounts varying from £10 to £200 or so, and they are usualy promptly met at maturity.

A feature in Ulster banking is the mutual confidence existing between the banks and their customers. As an evidence of the prosperity growing out of these happy relations, two of the Ulster banks pay 20 percent per annum dividend to their original shareholders, and another pays 15 percent per annum.

All three banks in Ulster are banks of issue, each having its limit fixed by the Government. Any notes that may be issued over and above the authorized figure must be represented by gold coin or bullion for equel amount in the coffers of the bank. The banks are obliged frequently to issue notes in excess of their limit, because of the fact that notes are much more popular than gold for ordinary use. These notes are issued in values of Z, £5, £10, £20, £50 and £100, and are payable to bearer on demand all through Ireland.

One of the great secrets of the success of the Ulster banks is that the board of directors consists of four trained bankers who in nearly every case are men who rose in the bank from the position of junior clerky by sheer merit. These directors are highly paid; generally the salaries vary from £1,500 to £3,000 per annum each, and the other high officials, such as chief cashier, general manager, secretary, etc., receive from £800 to £1,200 per annum.

CRUEL OLD PUNISHMENTS.

Offenders at Sea Had a Hard Time If They Were Found Out.

(Chicago 'Daily News.')

Old time punishment for offences at sea was most severe. The code of the time of Richard I. of England, drawn up for the government of his fleet on the crusades, provided 'that whoso killed any person on shipboard should be tied with him that was slain and thrown into the sea. And if he killed him on land he should in like manner be tried with the parti slains, and be buried with him in the earth.'

In Elizabeth's time a thief was to be ducked three times, towed ashore at the stern of a boat and marooned with a loaf of bread and a can of beer. Mutiny was punishable by the culprit's being hanged by his heels 'until his brains were beaten oute against the shyppe's side.' The penalties imposed for sleeping on watch were progressive.

For the first offence the man was to be 'headed' with a bucket of water, on the next occasion he was to be strung up by his wrists and to have two buckets of water poured into his sleeves, the third time he would be headed with weights and bound to the mast and 'for the fourth time he was to be hanged to the boltsprite, with a can of beere, and a biscotte of breade, and a sharp knife, and so to hang and choose whether he would cutte himself down and fall into the sea or hange still and starve.'

Among the rules issued by Raleigh for the governing of his South American expeditions in 1617 was that no man should be allowed to gamble for his arms or clothes, 'on the pain of being disarmed and made swabber of the ship.' A general punishment for blasphemy at this time was for the offender to be bound to the mainmast with an iron bit between his teeth, the alternative being a scraping of the tongue.

All sorts of odd and frequently hideous punishments are to be found described in old manuscripts. In 1775 a man found drunk aboard or ashore was taken care of until the following morning, when, in the presence of the ship's company, he was presented with a pint of salt water, which he had to drink.

The dreaded 'cat' is probably the best known of these old naval punishments. Whipping was provided for at least as long ago as the fifteenth century, and in Drake's time the regular troumily of the ship's boys by the boatswain on Monday morning was regarded as the only means of insuring a fair wind for the rest of the week.

LACOMBE

Commercial Centre of Central Alberta

¶ CANADIAN NORTHERN RAILWAY have announced their intention of making LACOMBE a double divisional point, and predict a thousand railway men and their families will locate there during the next twelve months.

All lots in our LACOMBE Property advance $25 per lot on July 15th.

¶ OUR LACOMBE PROPERTY is guaranteed high, dry and level, and is splendidly situated, being in direct line of the town's present growth, and is now at the very edge of the town's improved area.

¶ WE ARE IN RECEIPT OF A WIRE from Winnipeg, informing us that a local syndicate have purchased One Hundred Lots in our LACOMBE property. There are still a few lots left, and by taking quick action you can still get in on the ground floor in an investment that cannot fail to bring you very large returns---Act at once.

Drop us a card TO-DAY and we will mail you full particulars.

International Securities Co.
LIMITED

136 St. James Street, MONTREAL

THE ROSS REALTY CO. LIMITED.

AMHERST PARK
A City Lot

that can be bought on a cash payment of only five per cent. is an opportunity that should not be missed in this most desirable locality which provides all City conveniences. Values steadily advancing.

For further particulars see

THE ROSS REALTY CO., LIMITED,

117 NOTRE DAME ST WEST.

'Phone Main 5261.

Furnished House

TO LET FOR SUMMER MONTHS

Near Beaurepaire

Pleasantly situated near Lake Shore, where cool westerly breezes prevail. Rent for season, **$250.**

Handsome Residence For Sale situated on McDougall Avenue

A two-story solid brick house, with basement, newly built. Up-to-date in every detail, and contains all the most modern improvements. There are 17 rooms, all beautifully papered and decorated. Hardwood floors throughout. Front, side and back balconies.

Further particulars regarding price, terms, etc., can be had by applying to

The Cradock Simpson Company

THE TRANSPORTATION BUILDING

120 St. James Street, Montreal

LOTS FOR SALE.

LAURENTIDE PARK — A FEW LOTS will be sold at best offer; snap to quick buyer. Box 32, 'Witness' Office.

TOM MAN KNITS IN JAIL.

(London 'Daily News and Leader.')

Some interesting details of Tom Mann's life in prison are furnished in a letter to a friend. He says he is kept busy knitting, an art in which he professes to have attained considerable proficiency and some artistic excellence. The prisoner has been awarded a stripe for good conduct and the rest in prison has improved his general health.

MACHINE TOOLS FOR SALE.

Owing to changes in our plant, we have the following machines for sale:

1 Automatic Screw Machine, taking up to 3-8 inch stock, with collets and cams.
1 Three Spindle Drill, 24 inch table, 6 inch centres.
1 Two Spindle Drill, 18 inch table, 6 inch centres.
2 Garvin Millers, 30 inch tables.
1 Garvin Miller, 18 inch table.
1 4-Foot Speed Lathe.
1 18 inch Lap Wheel.

These machines are all in first class condition, and may be seen at any time. Address, THE MANAGER, P.O. Box 2254, Montreal.

SEA SIDE VILLA

Saguenay **FOR SALE** Tadousac

That large and magnificently situated villa, with its beautiful grounds, commanding the finest view of the far-famed Saguenay and the mountain ranges beyond, for sale, at a bargain to a prompt purchaser.

At dawn, high noon, the sunset hour, or under the full moon; at times of calm or storm, when the water is dotted with yachts or enlivened by silvery porpoises and the leaping salmon, or bespangled with myriads of gulls and other sea fowl, the view is one never to be forgotten.

There is a large Sitting Room, Library, Dining Room, Pantry and Kitchen on the ground floor, and some seven bedrooms and a bathroom on the upper floor. A verandah runs almost around the house, and behind the house there is an ice-house, woodshed and stables.

The house was designed for a gentleman's residence, but would be easily adaptable to club purposes, if desired.

Tadousac is reached by the magnificent Saguenay steamers, and a railway from Quebec has been building for two years. Land values at Tadousac are increasing, and the grounds of L'Anse a L'Eau, 3½ acres in extent, are large enough and easily suited to subdivision into lots, though such grounds, so splendidly located, will become increasingly valuable, since it is the best there is along the entire coast.

The Estate desires a quick sale, and a low price will take it. If it is held for another year the price will be advanced by at least another thousand dollars.

Those who are desirous of securing a cheap residence on the Lower St. Lawrence should arrange to take the beautiful Saguenay trip early in this year, and see this property. It occupies the choicest site of any villa they will see.

For further particulars, protographs, etc., address at once,

R. McGLAUGHLIN,
New P.O. Box 3116. Montreal.

PROPERTY FOR SALE.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE, Huntingdon.—The undersigned offers his brick dwelling and lot for sale. The house is a 2-story, iron roof, solid brick, containing 8 rooms, with bathroom and closet, cellar all cemented; hot and cold water. There is a nice lawn, small garden, shade and fruit trees. The house is in first class condition, and will be sold at a bargain to suitable parties. Huntingdon is only situated 48 miles from Montreal; one of the best railway services in the country. Apply to ANDREW PHILPS, Huntingdon, Que.

TOWNSHIP OF SHEFFORD—250 acres; 4 miles from Granby; one mile from factory; half mile from school; two good houses with furnaces; two large barns, besides smaller outbuildings; two orchards; good sugar bush; with or without stock; reason, going West; a bargain. Apply to Johnston F. Purdy, Shefford Vale, Quebec.

PROPERTY WANTED.

PROPERTY WANTED.—WANTED TO buy a property of 3 to 6 dwellings, between the following streets: St. Viateur, Sherbrooke, Park avenue and St. Lawrence streets; also a cottage on Park avenue. Write, giving details. Drawer L.G., 'Witness' Office.

VETERAN LAND GRANTS.

HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR all kinds of Veteran Land Grants, located or unlocated. LEO L. LEET, Cartier Bldg., Montreal.

TO LET.

UNFURNISHED APARTMENT To Let, No. 1 Mackay Apartments, 54 Overdale avenue. Can be seen at any time.

To Rent

The commodious building recently occupied by the Young Men's Christian Association on Dominion Square will be rented on reasonable terms; possession July 16th.

Apply, HEAD OFFICE, Sun Life Assurance Co. of Canada.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

THE NEWPORT MANSIONS, No. 105 St. Luke street. Handsome Suites to let. Four, five and six rooms. Desirable locality; two minutes from street cars; ice free in summer; heated in winter; hot water every day. Moderate rents, which include all taxes. Furnished or unfurnished. Can be leased for the summer months, if desired. Apply to the Janitor, or to JOHN M. M. DUFF, 146 St. James street.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.

TO LET SINGLE GENTLEMEN only. Nicely furnished bedroom; everything scrupulously clean; room just newly renovated; no children; no other roomers or boarders; electric light; all modern conveniences; use of phone; no objection to giving breakfast if desired. Address 177 Mount Royal avenue West, or Phone St. Louis 6155.

COTTAGE TO LET.

TO LET, UNFURNISHED COTTAGE, containing 5 rooms; pleasant surroundings; short distance from stations; 6 trains daily to and from Montreal. For terms, apply to Box 61, Huntingdon, Que.

TO LET, ARGYLE COTTAGE, UP among Brome Mountains; pure spring water, 8 large rooms, wide verandahs, shady lawn, daily mail, room enough for two families. Apply, H. H. BEARD, Iron Hill, Que.

SUMMER COTTAGE TO RENT, AT Como, Que., furnished, modern conveniences; $100 for season, from June to September. Apply Box 33, 'Witness' Office.

OFFICES TO LET.

CORNER OFFICE, FIRST FLOOR

Splendid office in practically new building; light on both sides; four very large windows. Best advertising sign advantages in the city. Splendid view of St. James street.

Apply to the MANAGER, 'Witness' Office.

ROOMS TO LET.

LINCOLN AVENUE, DOUBLE OR Single room, for young ladies employed during day. Use of sitting room. Telephone. Breakfast optional. Tel. Up 229.

FURNISHED COTTAGE TO LET.

LAKE CHAMPLAIN, FURNISHED Cottage, seven rooms, with bath, running water, ice, fireplace, wide verandah; Bell telephone; daily mail; 3 rods from lake; good fishing, boating, and bathing; good automobile road to cottage; $75 per month. D. P. HARRIS, West Chazy, N.Y.

POST CARDS.

100 PICTURE POST CARDS FREE if you send 25c for 25 of our Summer Girl, Flower and Greeting cards. All postpaid. Money back if not delighted. DAVIS EMPORIUM, Beebe, Que.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST, A FIVE DOLLAR BILL, ON Magdalen street or Church avenue, Verdun, or Wellington street cars. Reward at 391 Magdalen street.

LOST. — GOLD BROOCH, BLUE Enamel design; heirloom; highly valued. Liberal reward if returned to 1126 St. Urbain street.

COOKS and WAITERS WANTED

First, Second and Third Cooks and Waiters wanted for Dining Car Service. Apply in person or by mail,

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

DINING CAR DEPARTMENT,
Glen Yards, MONTREAL.

TEACHERS WANTED.

WANTED, FOR CITY BOARDING Institution, Lady Teacher, holding a Model diploma. Apply to DR. P. VILLARD, 1095 Greene avenue, Westmount, Que.

WANTED, TWO TEACHERS FOR East Templeton Protestant Schools. Diploma and references to be mentioned in application. Apply to H. BEAUCHAMP, Secretary-Treasurer, Ste. Rose de Lima, Que.

WANTED, A PROTESTANT TEACHer, with elementary diploma, for the Grande Ligne Dissentient School (one who can teach French preferred), for a term of ten months, commencing Sept. 2nd, 1912. Salary, $30.00 per month; board, $11.00. Apply to J. HORACE LORD, Sec.Treasurer, Grande Ligne, Que.

TEACHER WANTED — PROTESTANT Teacher for Elementary School, Village of Bryson, County Pontiac. Average attendance last year, 14. Salary $27.50 per month for 10 months, from 1st September. Apply promptly, stating qualifications and experience, to H. T. HURDMAN, Secretary-Treasurer, Bryson, Que.

LONGUEUIL MODEL SCHOOL WANted, Teacher with Model diploma to teach 4th Elementary and 1st Model Grades. Qualified to teach French by the natural method. Good salary to the right person. Address, G. R. GRAY, Sec.-Treas., P.O. Box 88, Longueuil.

WANTED, PROTESTANT TEACHER, holding Elementary diploma; salary, $28 per month; ten months. Apply, JOHN NEWTON, Plaisance, Que.

WANTED, PRINCIPAL FOR BULWER Model School, holding Model diploma. Term to begin Sept. 3rd, 1912. Salary, $450. Apply, with references, to HERBERT E. TODD, Commissioner, Bulwer, Que.

WANTED, A PROTESTANT ELEMENtary Teacher, for District school of Odelltown, Que.; well situated on New King Edward Highway. Apply, stating salary wanted, to NORMAN C. VAN VLIET, Lacolle, Que.

A TEACHER WANTED BY THE DISsentient Protestant Municipality of St. Louis de Gonzague, County of Beauharnois, P.Q., for the Elementary school. Salary, $250 for ten months. Applications should be addressed to W. MARTIN, St. Louis de Gonzague, and will be received until the end of this month. June 4th, 1912.

WANTED, A TEACHER WITH A Diploma for the Belle Riviere Protestant School, for a term of 8 or 9 months; salary, $25 per month. Board $9 per month. Apply to HENRY DAVIS, Sec.Treasurer, Belle Riviere, Two Mountains County, P.Q.

WANTED AT ONCE, LADY SCHOOL Teacher for Quinte S. D., No. 2373, Second class will do. Salary according to ability; four miles from town and post office; about 12 or 15 pupils. Address, A. J. REED, Secretary, Viking P.O., Alta.

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NEWS OF JEWISH WORLD.

The Rabbinical Conference recently held in Kattowitz has caused much comment and discussion throughout the European Jewish communities. The conference is looked upon as a sort of meeting place between the Orthodox Jews of Western Europe and those of Eastern Europe. It resulted in a resolution to establish a permanent organization of Orthodox Jews. The conference was undoubtedly a great success, but was merely the preliminary congress. Early next year a gathering will take place in some large German city. The great gain of the congress was in the fact that the Western Jews got all the great Rabbis of Eastern Europe to agree that in Palestinian schools secular subjects would be taught.

* * *

Among those who have recently been most discussed in London is certainly Sir Sidney Lee, whose biography of the late King is being discussed in all circles. Sir Sidney's fame is well established by his biographical and early Shakespearean studies, but he was a pioneer in the domain of Anglo-Jewish history.

* * *

Dr. Franz Boas, the American anthropologist, on whom the honorary degree of Doctor of Science has just been conferred by the University of Oxford, is of German Jewish birth, and was educated in Germany. The foundations of his eminence were laid by explorations in Baffin Land and other parts of North America. He is a professor of Columbia University.

* * *

The honor done to Sir Rufus Isaacs by his inclusion in the cabinet is without precedent, and is a singular honor in every way. At the same time a second precedent has been created by the inclusion in the same cabinet of two Jews. This is the first time in European history that two Jews have at the same time held such high rank in the same ministry. Sir Rufus, was born in 1860, and educated at Northwick College and the University College School. Originally serving at sea in the merchant service, Sir Rufus went on the stock exchange, but was called to the Bar in 1887. In 1898 he took silk and in 1904 was returned to the House of Commons as the member for Reading. In October, 1910, he was appointed Solicitor-General, shortly afterwards he was chosen to be attorney-general, and now as the recognized leader of the English Bar he takes his seat in the cabinet.

* * *

A Jewish conference has taken place at St. Petersburg, at which the Kovno Grand Committee and the delegates from sixteen Pale Centres considered the policy to be adopted by Jews at the approaching elections. It was resolved not to support the candidature of converted Jews, and to work actively for the success of all liberal candidates.

* * *

Mr. Montfiore G. Kahn, acting-secretary of the American and Immigration Distribution League, has presented to the league 13,000 acres of farming and clay lands in New Jersey, valued by him at $2,600,000, to be parcelled out to deserving immigrants who desire to become farmers.

* * *

The Russian Ministry of Justice has decided to alter the composition of the court which will try M. Beilis, but the names of the new judges have not yet been made public. The Ministry and the Kieff Governor-General also asked the investigators of the Beillis case to place before them the revelations of M. Brazul-Bruskovsky.

* * *

A complimentary reception was tendered recently to the Hon. A. M. Myers, by the citizens of Auckland, on the occasion of his elevation to ministerial rank. The speakers included the Prime Minister, the Mayor of the city, the president of the Chamber of Commerce, and the chairman of the Harbor Board. The Mayor presented an address of congratulation to Mr. Myers.

* * *

The new Real Russian Governor of Volhynia, M. Melnikoff, has informed a Jewish woman, who pleaded for the withdrawal of the expulsion order against her family, that 'her tears were of no avail, as Jewish tears pleased him.' 'As for your family,' added the Governor, 'you can bury your three children in one day.'

* * *

The Bavarian Prime Minister, Baron von Hertling, has officially promised to introduce a bill which will deal with the reorganization of Jewish communities in Bavaria, as the edict of 1813 affecting the Jews seems to him antiquated.

* * *

A lively discussion took place in Berlin at a meeting of the council of the Jewish community on a proposal to abolish the separation of the sexes in two synagogues now in course of construction. The matter was referred to a special committee.

* * *

The reek press in Salonica has been greatly touched by the manifestation of sympathy on the part of the Jewish community on the occasion of the burial of the late Greek Metropolitan.

* * *

The Ito Commissioners at Lisbon, the ex-Judge Teitel (of Saratoff), Dr. Yochelman (Kieff), and Herr Rubenstein (of Zurich), who was accompanied by Mr. Zangwill (the head and front of the movement, were officially received by the president of the Portuguese Parliament. The president expressed his sympathy with the Angola colonization scheme, and said: 'We, the representatives of Young Portugal, must correct the great mistake committed by our ancestors in exiling the Jews. Both nations suffered much from the expulsion act, and I feel convinced that now the union of the Portuguese and Jews will bring happiness on both. The Ito Commission has examined the bill on the colonization of Angola, and submitted an amendment to Parliament. Generally speaking, the scheme continues to find favor with the overnment, of all politicians, and of the press. The Government is prepared to give the Jews extensive concessions.

* * *

Madame Arsene Darmesteter (nee Helene Hartog, and a cousin of Mr. J. S. Leo, of Montreal, the well known Zionist) has just been elected an associate of the Societe Nationale des Beaux-Arts in Paris. Her picture, 'La Ta se de The,' which hung on the line at the Champ de Mars Salon, has attracted much attention. It represents a girl in white, with a lace bolero, holding her cup of tea. At her side is a table with flowers. The coloring is soft and harmonious, the drawing masterly, and the picture has a subtle charm.

* * *

A Moses Mendelssohn chair is to be instituted at the Institute for Jewish Science in Berlin. The chair has become possible through the gift of 200,000 marks by Herr Manheimer. The descendants of the great philosopher have also contributed considerable sums.

* * *

The executive of the Kehillah of New York have re-elected Dr. J. L. Magnes as its chairman.

* * *

The King honored two Anglo-Jews last month on the occasion of his birthday. Mr. Stuart M. Samuel, M.P., member of Parliament for the Whitechapel division, has been created a baronet, and Dr. Charles Waldstein, has been knighted. Dr. Waldstein was Slade professor of fine arts at Cambridge University.

CHINESE SIGNBOARDS

Poetic Gems to Attract Business to Pekin Shops.

(London 'Globe.')

W. Simpson, in 'Meeting the Sun,' writes: 'I saw in Pekin a list of signboards and a few samples of them will illustrate their general character. "Shop of Heaven-sent Luck," "The Shop of Celestial Principles," "The Nine Felicities Prolonged," "Mutton Shop of Morning Twilight," "The Ten Virtues all Complete," "Flowers Rise to the Milky Way."

'In these signs we can see that the Chinese can combine the soul of a poet with the pocket of a shopman. Contrast such efforts with "The Noble Eelpie House" of the London streets, and one must feel that we are outer barbarians. Carlyle quotes a Chinese signboard, "No Cheating Here," but I could not find anything like it in the list. "Good and just according to Heaven" ought to satisfy the ideal conditions of the author of "Sartor Resartus."

'The Honest Pen Shop of Li improves that other pen shops are not honest. The 'Steel Shop of the Pockmarked Wang' suggests that any peculiarity of a shopman may be used to impress the memory of customers. Snub noses, squint eyes, lame legs or hump backs might all be used in this way.

A charcoal shop calls itself the 'Fountain of Beauty,' and a place for the sale of coal indulges in the title of 'Heavenly Embroidery.' An oil and wine establishment is the 'Neighborhood of Chief Beauty,' a description the realization of which it is hard to conceive anywhere in Pekin. 'The Thrice Righteous' one would scarcely expect from an opium shop.

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

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Sydney Fisher.

The 'Witness' is a clean and reliable newspaper.
—Toronto Star.

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CLASSIFIED BUSINESS AND TELEPHONE DIRECTORY
1912

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Estate J. K. Macdonald, 318 Craig W. M. 2591.

ELECTRIC FIXTURES AND SUPPLIES.

Canada Electric Co., 230 Dorchester W. M. 722.
International Electric Co., 97 Bleury St. M. 3101.

GASOLINE LIGHTS AND SUPPLIES.

Pitner Lights. F. R. Miller, Agent, 101 Drummond St. Up 4689.

BELTING.

McLAREN, D. K., LTD., 351 St. James. M. 4904-5. (Leather Belting).

MACHINES AND METAL GOODS.

THE CANADIAN OLIVER TYPEWRITER CO., 275 St. Martin. Up. 1878.

METAL AND GLASS MFRS.

Langwell, G., & Son, 1094 Dorchester E. E. 419.

SAFES AND VAULT DOORS.

Ahern Safe Co., Limited, Showrooms, 390 St. James. M. 813. Factory, 113-153 Dagenais St., St. Henry.

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

McClary Manf. Co., 23 Wellington. M. 5272.

WIRE GOODS, ETC.

National Wire Works, 51 Craig W. M. 1184.

GLASS.

Ramsay, A. Frank & Co., 748 St. Paul. M. 578.
Grimson, G. J. E., 76 and 78 St. Antoine. M. 1925.

CHINA AND CROCKERY.

TYPEWRITER AND OFFICE SUPPLIES.

CANADIAN OLIVER TYPEWRITER CO., 275 St. Martin Street. Uptown 1878.

SCRAP IRON, METALS, RAGS, PAPER.

Dominion Waste Paper Co., 435 Visitation. E. 2075.
Walker, J. R., & Co., 35 Common St. M. 1338-9.

BOX MANUFACTURERS.

ESPLIN, G. & J., 126 Duke St. M. 3647.
Martin Freres & Co., 203 St. Patrick. M. 3536.
THE WM. RUTHERFORD SONS CO., LTD., 425 Atwater Ave. M. 2457.

FURNITURE.

ANTIQUE FURNITURE.

McANDREW, D., 262 Dorchester W. M. 4414.

FURNITURE AND CARPETS.

Prince, The J. S. Co., 35 St. Law. Blvd. E. 209.

OFFICE FURNITURE.

Canada Office Furn. Co., 221 St. Jas. M. 1691.

UPHOLSTERING.

McAndrew, D., 262 Dorchester W. M. 4414.

DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING.

DEPARTMENT STORES.

Lemire, O., & Co., 204 St. Denis St. E. 2624.
Morgan, Henry & Co., Ltd., Phillips Sq. Up. 6300.
The John Murphy Co., Ltd., St. Catherine St. W. Up. 6010.
Vallieres, 605 St. Catherine St. E. E. 332.
Vieu, Eugene, 1321-1329 St. Cath. E. E. 2812.

DRY GOODS—(Retail).

HAMILTON CO., THE, St. Catherine St., between Drummond and Mountain Sts.
OGILVY, JAS. A., & SONS, cor. St. Catherine and Mountain Sts. Up. 3305.

BOOTS AND SHOES—(Wholesale).

ROBINSON, JAMES, 184 McGill St. M. 344.

BOOTS AND SHOES—(Retail).

Bernier, Octave, 62 Notre Dame St. E.
Central Shoe Store, 785 St. Cath. W. Up. 2604.
Ronayne Bros., 485 Notre Dame W. M. 472.
Sloan Bros., 633 St. Catherine St. W. Up. 917.

GLOVES AND CORSETS.

Paris Kid Glove Store 140 Peel St. Up. 1063.

LADIES' TAILORING.

N. Y. LADIES' TAILORING CO., 367 St. Catherine Street West. Up. 3819.

MILITARY EQUIPMENT MNF'S.

J. B. Gaunt & Son Co. Limited, 63 and 65 Beaver Hall Hill.

BAG MANUFACTURERS.

THE CANADIAN BAG CO., 492 William Street. M. 3289.

TRUNKS AND BAGS—(Wholesale.)

Eveleigh, J., & Co., Ltd., 245 St. Jas. M. 438.

TRUNKS AND TRAVELLING BAGS.

LAMONTAGNE, LTD. 'Phone M. 413. Notre Dame Street, Balmoral Block.

PROVISIONS AND HOUSEHOLD SUPPLIES.

AERATED WATERS (GINGER ALE, ETC.)

ALLAN, ROBT., 86 Dorchester W. M. 1784.
GURD & CO., CHAS., LTD., 76 Bleury St. M. 731, and Merchants 52.

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MONTREAL BISCUIT CO. (THE), 100 Brewster Avenue, Mount 106 and 107.

BREAD MANUFACTURERS.

Aird, Jas. M., 165 St. Urbain. M. 1028.
GRAHAM BROS., 291 St. Antoine. Up. 1133.
SMITH, GEORGE, 456 Guy St. Up. 2535.
Harrison, Dent, 317-327 Pr. Albert ave. W. 986.
STUARTS, Ltd., 609 Rivard, St. Louis 108.
WYLIE, W., & J. S., 344 Bleury. Up. 1409.

CANDY MFRS.—(Wholesale).

MONTREAL BISCUIT CO. (THE), 100 Brewster Ave. Mt. 106 and 107.

CONFECTIONERS.

Logan, W. J., 214 Sherbrooke W., cor. Bleury. Up. 1792.

EGGS AND BUTTER.

BISLOP & HUNTER, 117 [illegible]ng St. M. 710.

FISH AND OYSTERS—(Wholesale).

Leonard Bros., 20-26 Youville Sq. M. 4448.

GENERAL PRODUCE.

Ward, Joseph & Co., 115D Youville Sq. M. 4089.

GROCERS—(Wholesale).

LAPORTE, MARTIN & CO., LTD., 562-5 St. Paul. M. 3770.
MATHEWSON'S SONS, 202 McGill St. M. 3686.

GROCERS—(Retail).

Brown, W. J., 888 St. Cath. W. Up. 2900 & 2901.
English Provision Co., Sherbrooke & Decarie
Geddes, S. J., 705 St. Cath. W. Up. 934 & 935.
GRAHAM, GEO., 572 St. Cath. W. Up. 1347-Up. 3486.
Strong & Strong, 430 Lagauchetiere W. M. 6337
TRUDEAU, A., 344 St. Catherine St. E.

ICE MERCHANTS.

THE CITY ICE CO., LTD., 295 Craig St. W. M. 3957, 3958.

COAL.

COHEN, L., & SON, 86 Prince St. M. 881.
Robertson, F., 206 St. James St. M. 4610.

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Baile, Andrew, 10 Beaver Hall Hill. M. 4622-3

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ART AND MUSIC.

ANTIQUES, OLD CHINA, SHEFFIELD PLATE.

WATSON, R., 155 Peel Street.

BAND AND ORCHESTRAL INSTRUMENTS,

Lavallee, Chas., 35 St. Law. Blvd. M. 554.

PIANOS, PLAYER PIANOS AND ORGANS.

DIES, GEO. E., 316 St. Cath. E. E. 1718.

PHOTO ENGRAVERS.

Dougall, John & Son, 'Witness' Bldg. M. 4090.
SMEATON BROS., 4 Cote St. M. 737.

PHOTOGRAPHIC SUPPLIES.

Hogg, The D. H. Co., 160 Craig W. M. 1953. 374 St. Catherine St. W.; 493 St. Catherine E.
Smith, R. F., 116 Notre Dame W. M. 1467.
UNITED PHOTOGRAPHIC STORES, LTD., 132 St. Peter St. 453.

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The Canadian Advertising Agency, Limited, 4 Hospital St. M. 814.

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Berrie, H., 91 Lagauchetiere St., W. M. 1812.

BOOKBINDERS AND PRINTERS.

JOHN LOVELL & SON Ltd., 23 St. Nicholas Street. M. 230.

BOOKS, STATIONERY AND POSTALS.

Chapman, A. T., 513 St. Cath. St. W. Up. 927.
Phelan, F. E., 437 St. Catherine W. Up. 1490.
Miss Poole, 45 McGill College Ave. Up. 210.

COUNTER CHECK BOOKS.

COLE, E. A., & CO., 311 St. Paul. M. 2024.

LITHOGRAPHERS.

THE BENALLACK LITHO. & PRINTING CO., LTD., 80-84 Victoria Square. M. 3390.
Yale Litho. & Print Co., 222-6 St. Paul. M. 768.

PRINTERS AND STATIONERS.

Fortier, Jos., cor. St. Peter & N. Dame. 444-5.
Dougall, John & Son, 'Witness' Bldg. M. 4090.

PAPER DEALERS—(Wholesale.)

COLE, E. A., & CO., 311 St. Paul. M. 2024.
Edwin Crabtree & Son, Crabtree Mills, Que.
Little, T. B., & Co., 23 Cote. M. 3069.
The Northern Mills Co., 278 St. Paul. M. 2444.

RUBBER STAMPS, STENCILS, ETC.

Montreal Stencil Works, 221 McGill. M. 1434.
Walker & Campbell, 93 & 95 Bleury St. M. 775.

PERSONAL AND DOMESTIC SERVICES.

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DOMINION CARPET BEATING CO., 262 Dorchester St. W. M. 4414.

UNDERTAKERS.

U. Bourgie, 1420 Notre Dame W. M. 7977. 1320 Wellington. M. 1317.
TEES & CO., 912 St. Cath. W. Up. 1653.
WRAY, WM., 113 University St. Up. 2667.

DYERS AND CLEANERS.

BRITISH AMERICAN DYEING CO., 215 McGill St. M. 774.
Dechaux Dye Works, 62 St. Cath. E. E. 51.
Royal Dye Works, 445 Guy St. Up. 614.

STEAM LAUNDRIES.

Crown Laundry Co., 4218 St. Cath. W. Mt. 1059.
Household Washing Co., 75 William. M. 3559.
N. Y. Steam Laundry, 10 Ontario St. W. E. 1372.
The Globe Laundry Co., 2005 St. Dominique.
Toilet Laundry Co., Ltd., 425 Richmond St. Up. 3480.
TROY LAUNDRY, Verdun. M. 3644.

LADIES' HAIRDRESSING AND WIG MAKERS.

Asselin, Mad., 175 Laurier ave. W. St. L. 4085.

VALET SERVICES.

DOWNES, A., 110 Inspector St. Main 5965.

OPTICIANS.

FOX, F. C., 16 McGill Coll. ave. Up. 1185.
Thomas, Frank B., 233 St. James. M. 7531.

CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.

TANSEY, O. H., 279 Sherbrooke W., cor. City Councillor St. Up. 242 and 5159.

FOREIGN STAMPS, ETC.

CENTURY STAMP CO., 54 Beaver Hall Hill Up. 6088.

HOTELS.

Place Viger, Craig St. (opp. Viger Sq.) M. 5726.