Visitors should certainly go to Murphy's. See their ad, page six.

DAILY WITNESS

FAIR AND COOL

Vol. LI., No. 200. MONTREAL, SATURDAY, AUGUST 27, 1910. PRICE ONE CENT.

OFFICIAL PROGRAMME OF THE EUCHARISTIC CONGRESS

A New Feature Will be the Reception of the Cardinal Legate at the Windsor Hotel by the Secretary of State.

The following is the official programme of the Eucharistic Congress. The work in connection with the preparation of this programme was not finished until after eleven o'clock last night.

One of the latest arrangements is the reception at the Windsor Hotel, in honor of the Cardinal Legate, which has been arranged from 9 to 11 p.m., on September 7th, by the Hon. C. Murphy, Secretary of State, and his colleagues in the Canadian Government.

OFFICIAL PROGRAMME.

Saturday, September 3.

3.30 p.m.—Solemn reception of His Eminence the Cardinal Legate at McGill street wharf; address of welcome by His Worship the Mayor of Montreal; the Cardinal's reply.

Tuesday, September 6.

8.30 p.m.—Official opening of the Congress at the Cathedral.

Wednesday, September 7.

1 p.m.—Lunch at the Windsor Hotel offered to His Eminence the Cardinal Legate by the Premier and members of the Executive Council of the Province of Quebec.

9 to 11 p.m.—Reception at the Windsor Hotel in honor of His Eminence the Cardinal Legate, by the Hon. C. Murphy, Secretary of State and his colleagues in the Canadian Government.

11 p.m.— At Notre Dame Church, hour of adoration; at midnight Pontifical mass; general communion for men.

Thursday, September 8.

8 a.m.—Pontifical mass at the Cathedral; religious communities.

10 a.m.—Meeting of the general sections:—English section: Stanley Hall (90 Stanley street) and Windsor Hall (Dominion square).

French section: Laval University (185 St. Denis street) and the Monument National (296 St. Lawrence Boulevard).

2.30 p.m.—Special meeting for priests: English section—Sacred Heart Convent (St. Alexander street).

French section—Blessed Sacrament Church (368 Mount Royal avenue east).

2.30 p.m.—Special meeting for ladies: English section—Stanley Hall.

French section—Laval University.

8 to 11 p.m.—Grand civic reception at the City Hall in honor of the Cardinal Legate.

Friday, September 9.

8.30 a.m.—Pontifical mass at Mount Royal Park; addresses in English and French.

10.30 a.m.—Meeting of the general sections, as on Thursday

2.30 p.m.—Priests' meeting.

English section—Sacred Heart Convent.

French section — Blessed Sacrament Church.

2.30 p.m.— Procession of children from Dominion square to Notre Dame Church.

8.30 p.m.—English speaking ladies' meeting at Stanley Hall.

8.30 p.m.—General gathering at Notre Dame Church.

Saturday, September 10.

8.30 a.m.—Pontifical mass at St. Patrick's.

10 to 12 a.m.—Meeting of the general sections.

Last meeting of the section for the French-speaking priests, at the Church of the Blessed Sacrament.

2.30 p.m.—Special meeting of young men at the Arena.

8 p.m.—General gathering at Notre Dame Church.

Daily.—In all the city churches and chapels, Congress mass at 8 o'clock; benediction of the Blessed Sacrament at 5.30 p.m.; the Blessed Sacrament will be exposed at the Church of the Fathers of the Blessed Sacrament.

Sunday, September 11.

9 a.m.—Pontifical mass at the Cathedral. His Eminence the Cardinal Legate will officiate. Sermons in English and French.

2 p.m.—Solemn procession of the Blessed Sacrament.

Route of the Procession.

Notre Dame, Gosford, Champ de Mars, Bonsecours, Craig, St. Hubert, Cherrier, St. Louis square, Laval avenue, Rachel street. The Repository at Mount Royal Park. Deposition of the Sacred Host in the Hotel Dieu chapel.

Evening.—Illumination of the city.

This will be the twenty-first Congress. The first was held at Lille. Then followed Avignon, Liege, Fribourg, Toulouse, Paris, Antwerp, Jerusalem, Rheims, Pary-le-Monial, Brussels, Lourdes, Angers, Namur, Angouleme, Rome, Tournai, Metz, London and Cologne.

The committee is spending $90,000 on the decoration of the line of route of the procession from Notre Dame Church to the Hotel Dieu, three and a half miles in extent, and it is highly probable that private citizens throughout the route that will be traversed will expend at least an equal amount. The City Council have granted $10,000 additional.

A unique structure will be the arch, not yet completed, on Rachel street, covered with sheaves of Canadian grain, grown by devout farmers in the West specially for the purpose. The Repository, which, in size, is 109 feet by 40 feet, will cost $10,000, for which Mr. Venne is the architect, and he is bent on making the scene of the supreme site and attraction of the Congress worthy of the expenditure.

St. James's Cathedral will be brilliantly illuminated and decorated in the interior, and a striking effect will be obtained by the illumination of the immense cross which surmounts the dome of the Cathedral, which it is designed shall shine across the city at night, as the emblem of faith. The cross is 24 feet high, and the arm 16 feet long, and this will require 600 lamps of 16-candle power. The complete repairing of the walls alone cost $3,500, whilst upwards of $6,000 has been spent in the installation of additional electric light effects. The stained-glass windows cost $10,000, and the special vestments to be used will run into $6,000.

The sacerdotal ornaments, which cost nine thousand dollars, comprise chasubles, copes and stoles in cloth of gold, studded with pearls and precious stones. The vestments are hand-embroidered with delicate designs. Two of the ornaments, the cope and chasuble, will be used by the papal legate. In the centre of the chasuble is embroidered a superb medallion representing the Archbishop or Montreal consecrating Canada to the Sacred Heart. At the foot of the medal are the arms of the church and the different provinces of Canada.

The interior decorations of Notre Dame Church are continually in evidence. All last week preparations of this kind were going on. When the ten pylons, which are now being made at the factory on Sherbrooke street are complete and installed, the outside appearance of the church will be greatly altered, although with such an edifice no garnishments can add to its attractiveness. The pylons, which are most artistic, were designed by Mr. J. A. Godin, who has charge of the line of decorations from Notre Dame Church to the commencement of St. Hubert street.

The general secretary of the English-speaking section of the Congress is the Rev. Father McShane, P.P., of St. Patrick's. The committee includes in addition to Father McShane, the Rev. Father Donnelly, of St. Anthony's; the Rev. John Brophy, chaplain of the Outremont Convent; the Rev. Walter Doyle, S.J., St. Mary's College; the Rev. Father Ethelbert, Franciscan Priory; the Rev. Father Condon, St. Laurent College; the Rev. Father Reid, of St. Patrick's Orphanage.

The 65th Regiment will perform the duties of guard of honor during the reading of the civic address by Mayor Guerin on the platform at the foot of McGill street.

After this ceremony His Eminence and the accompanying prelates and clergy will enter their carriages and proceed to the residence of Archbishop Bruchesi. The procession will go along McGill street, up Beaver Hall Hill, along Dorchester street, past St. James Cathedral and down Cathedral street to the entrance of the building which is the headquarters of the archdiocese.

Previous to departure from Liverpool cablegrams were exchanged between Cardinal Vannutelli and Archbishop Bruchesi. The latter wished the papal delegate a safe journey in the following words:

'To the Cardinal Legate and his travelling companions a pleasant voyage. Montreal awaits them.'

Cardinal Vannutelli's reply was as under:

'Cordial thanks. We leave, happy to assist at the triumph of the Eucharist under the auspices of the worthy Archbishop.'

DELIGHTED WITH BAND

Huge Audience Greeted the Grenadiers Enthusiastically.

An audience numbering nearly 4,000 people welcomed the Grenadier Guards band at the Arena last night and listened with enthusiasm to a programme as comprehensive as it was well selected. The Grenadiers are accustomed to playing before London crowds, and the Londoners like their music good, but insist upon it being tuneful. Lieut. Williams evidently thought Montreal would like the same, and judging from the applause at the end of each number, he was correct. The programme was practically doubled by encores, and although no time was lost between the various numbers, the performance lasted over two and a half hours.

The first serious work was a selection from 'Il Trovatore,' in which effects were introduced with striking success by having a portion of the band behind the stage; played this way, the 'Miserere' chorus coming as an echo from far away with a staccato obligato on the bells and wood instruments by the remainder of the band it held the audience spellbound till the end, when a roar of applause showed a determination for an encore, which was readily given. The encores were well chosen; they came as a dainty bon bouche to the main work. What could have been better than the graceful 'Doll's Tragedy' of Hofman to soothe the nerves after the tumult of Greig's 'Peer Gynt?' The rushing finale had left men gasping for breath while the last chords representing the collapse of the hall, came with a stunning effect which for a space left the audience incapable of applause; then the tale of the doll who had broken her neck through falling down stairs was gradually unfolded, bringing smiles and a feeling of comfort once more.

There was a touch of conceit in the 'British Grenadiers, given as a second encore, which was greeted with a burst of cheers from all parts of the house, but there was more than conceit in the playing of the conductor's own composition, 'The Guards Patrol.' Here the faint roll of the 'British Grenadiers' is heard in the distance. The regimental marches and 'march pasts' of other regiments break in and try to smother it, but the Grenadiers insist on gradually overpowering the others almost to the point of discord; one can hear the Scots and the Coldstreams and the Rifle Brigade gradually being overpowered until when the 'saluting point' is reached the Grenadiers are just champions of all they survey, marching past with a swing and singing their 'rub-dub-dub' until they are almost out of hearing distance; all the time the other regiments are trying feebly to insist upon their claims to recognition, but the red-plumed Guardsmen sweep them aside, and the last bars are a triumphant note from the clarionet'-tish Grenadiers.'

Every orchestral combination which comes to Montreal plays 'Faust,' and most of them could do it in their sleep; Gounod's popular selection commenced rather raggedly last night, but towards the middle the bandsmen pulled themselves together, and by the time the Soldiers' Chorus was reached the men seemed to remember that they also were soldiers and played it as though they meant every note; the result was a rendering seldom, if ever before, equalled in Montreal. The Overture to Tannhauser was another popular number perfectly rendered, but it was No. 3, the 'Zweite Ungarische Rhapsodie' of Liszt which showed the real worth of the band. The balance and tone were perfect, and the blood of every music lover was sent tingling through the veins not only from the beauty of the music, but by the perfect rendition and the mastery of the musicians and their conductor. They had a scene to represent; they knew what it was, they knew what they wanted to do and they did it! The cornet solo, 'Softly Awakes my Heart,' from Saint Saens's Samson and Delilah was typical of this modern composer's work and gave a Montreal audience an opportunity of hearing his much-talked about harmonies and strange orchestration.

At the end of the performance the band played 'The Maple Leaf' and the National Anthem, and, contrary to the custom here, there were not a dozen people who were in so great a hurry to get a car that they were unable to wait. Practically the whole audience retained their places and stood uncovered until the last strains had died away.

CHOLERA DEATHS.

Bari, Italy, Aug. 27. — Fourteen deaths from cholera and twenty-six new cases of the disease during the past twenty-four hours were reported to-day.

More Golden Wedding Greetings From 'Witness' Friends

THE PREMIER OF QUEBEC.

Sir Lomer Gouin tenders his warmest congratulations to the publishers of the Montreal 'Witness' on the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of the 'Witness' as a daily newspaper and wishes them all possible prosperity.

THE HON. THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, OTTAWA.

Mr. Marcil presents his compliments and congratulations to the publishers of the Montreal 'Witness' on the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of its publication, and wishes them all success.

LAVAL UNIVERSITY.

The Vice-Rector of Laval University presents their best wishes to the Editors of the 'Daily Witness' on the occasion of its fiftieth anniversary.

QUARTER-CENTURY SUBSCRIBER.

I have taken the 'Witness' for twenty-five years, and have long regarded it as indispensable. If I have wanted to know the real meaning of public events I have always felt that I could rely on the sound, judicious interpretation given in your editorials, and have read them with the utmost satisfaction. I cordially wish your paper a widely extended increasingly properous career.

Very sincerely yours,

ALFRED A. RADLEY.

'HALF CENTURY OF USEFULNESS.

I congratulate the Montreal 'Witness' upon the attainment of its half century of usefulness, and hope for its prosperity in the years to be.

In my judgment the field of journalism in Canada today holds **great possibilities for the clean and fearless journal.** The Dominion in its formative period — in the working out of grave religious, social, political, financial and industrial problems—has pressing need for such.

Yours faithfully,

CLARENCE JAMESON.

'A CREDIT TO CANADIAN JOURNALISM.

The Management of the Central Business College extend congratulations to John Dougall and Son, on having reached the 50th Anniversary of a publication which is a credit to Canadian journalism.

THE HON. THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE.

Let me congrtulate you most sincerely on your Golden Anniversary. With you principles did not change and I am glad to be able to say that the principles of the 'Witness' are well founded and so sound that they do not have to change. It is one of the few newspapers I can find which seems to have sound principles, as well as being completely and thoroughly independent in the advocacy of them.

I have taken the opportunity of saying to many people that **I consider the 'Witness' the best managed newspaper in Canada,** for this amongst other reasons—that it is thoroughly interesting and fearless in its expressions and its principles; and that its principles are broad, generous and in the public interest, and sound economically in public affairs.

With best regards, and most hearty good wishes, I am,

Yours sincerely,

SIDNEY FISHER.

A FIFTY-YEAR SUBSCRIBER.

As an ardent and constant reader of the daily edition of the 'Witness' ever since the **first day it was issued** I want to congratulate you, its publishers, on the success it has attained, and the high standard it always has, and is now maintaining on all matters of morals, religion and politics. It proves that a daily newspaper can take the Christian, manly position, maintain it, and be a power.

Its editorials are exceptionally good, and up to the times without waiving principles.

With my best wishes for continued success,

I am,

Sincerely yours,

CHAS. S. J. PHILLIPS.

FROM AN ADVERTISING AGENCY.

Kindly permit us to present our congratulations on your having attained your Fiftieth Anniversary.

The 'Witness' certainly has **a record to be proud of** in its fifty years of business in Canada.

Yours very truly,

A. McKIM LIMITED (Toronto Office),

W. B. SOMERSET,

Manager.

'THAT HONEST INDEPENDENT PAPER.'

The Manager of the Abbey Effervescent Salt Company takes the opportunity of saying he has been a regular reader of that honest, independent paper, the 'Witness,' since it joined the ranks of the dailies, and even for some time previous to then, and his high opinion of it has never wavered.

'MANY HAPPY RETURNS.'

D. K. McLaren, Limited, congratulate the publishers of the Montreal 'Witness' on the Fiftieth Anniversary of ftheir paper as a daily and wish them continued prosperity and many happy returns.

WISHES 'WITNESS' TWOFOLD SUCCESS.

We wish to congratulate you on your fiftieth anniversary. We asure you of our best wishes and trust that your success for the next fifty years may be twofold at the least that of the past.

We are

Yours very truly,

LAWRENCE & CO., LTD.

Per W. H Edgar.

'CONFIDENT WILL UPHOLD HIGH STANDARD.'

We congratulate you on the occasion of your reaching the fiftieth anniversary of the issue of the 'Daily Witness' newspaper in the City of Montreal.

We wish you all success in the years to come, and have confidence that you will in the future, as you have done in the past, uphold a high standard for clean and pure journalism.

Again congratulating you, we remain,

Yours very sincerely,

SWIFT, COPLAND & CO., LIMITED.

W. A. M. Swift.

The 'GLOBE,' Toronto

'All over the country the press is saying kind things about the Montreal 'Witness,' which has just celebrated its fiftieth birthday. Every word is well deserved. The 'Witness,' under the Dougalls, father and son, has been one of the greatest of influences for good not only in journalism, but in the domestic and public life of the Dominion. Nor is its eye growing dim or its natural vigor abating. Strong, courteous and clean as ever, it begins its second half century.'

The Publishers of the 'Witness' greatly appreciate so many kind expressions, and will try to fulfil the expectations and hopes of its constituency in every way that lies in their power.

CHURCH SHOULD OBEY THE LAW

Lawyer Threatens to Keep Priests in Court During Eucharistic Celebration

MARIEVILLE COLLEGE CASE.

Offer to Abandon Contempt of Court Proceedings on Conditions Rejected.

When the motion for a rule against the priests of the Marieville College for contempt of court, again came up before the Practice Court, yesterday, Mr. Elliott, counsel for Mr. Edwards, stated that, since the last adjournment, acting in accordance with the suggestion of the court that some agreement should be arrived at to leave the situation between the priests and their bishop in statu quo, pending the litigation with Mr. Edwards, he had written to the attorneys of the college priests, declaring his willingness to abandon all further proceedings on this motion, provided those gentlemen filed a declaration that the statu quo would be maintained, as above mentioned. To this letter Mr. Perron had replied that his clients could not give the declaration asked, without obtaining first the consent of their bishop. If His Lordship gave permission to file the declaration, the priests would file it, but they could not do so otherwise.

Continuing, Mr. Elliott added that he had also communicated with the attorneys of Bishop Bernard to the same effect, but with no satisfactory result. Under those circumstances, not wishing to show himself aggressive towards the reverend gentlemen, but bound to protect the interests of his client, he asked to amend his motion by demanding whatever order or reprimand the court might think proper, as authorized by the Code.

The counsel then filed the communications between himself and the attorneys for the defence, his own letter containing the following paragraph: 'But you must expect that if any attempt is made to execute the pronouncement of His Eminence Mgr. Sbaretti, I will defend my client's rights in every possible way, and avail myself to that end of any proceedings that may be open to me under the code.'

Mr. Perron then repeated what he had said at the last sitting, namely, that he could not advise his clients not to obey their bishop, and he added: 'If it so happens that they come in conflict with the civil authority, then I suppose they must go to jail.'

Mr. Gendron, speaking for Bishop Bernard, said that His Lordship was prepared to declare that nothing would be done that could prejudice the financial interests of Mr. Edwards, and none of the payments mentioned in the decree of Mgr. Sbaretti would be made pending the issue of his action.

Judge Lafontaine then said that he was happy to see that all parties were apparently disposed to leave matters in abeyance, and the dispute now seemed to be over words only, as far as the statu quo was concerned. Under those circumstances, he felt disposed to give a formal order for such a statu quo, setting aside the demand for a rule, as there was no contempt of court, no order having been given that could be disobeyed. He was not now called upon to decide the merits of the quo warranto, but it was evident that the apostolic delegate could not take upon himself to dismiss the superior of a civil corporation, alter the mode of electing its officers, nor order the payment of its moneys.

The Court was about to issue the formal order for the 'statu quo,' when Mr. Lussier, representing Bishop Bernard, took the floor and objected to such a ruling, on the ground that the only thing now before the tribunal was the alleged contempt of court. He had raised no other point, because he did not consider it necessary, but it could be shown that the statu quo should not be imposed upon the bishop.

Mr. G. Lamothe, also counsel for the bishop, said that, by amending his motion, Mr. Elliott asked for an actual injunction, which was a proceeding of a very serious nature that should be dealt with in due form, and they were entitled to a regular notice.

Mr. Perron asked that the order for statu quo be issued, considering the very serious inconvenience for his clients.

The judge said that he had done his possible to bring on an agreement on that point, considering the position of the parties a papal delegates, a bishop and priests, and the present circumstances of approaching events, he had expected that a full might take place. However, if some of the parties insisted upon going on, it was their strict right to do so.

Mr. Elliott felt somewhat incensed, and he declared that those who insisted upon going on would have full satisfaction, as he would keep them in court instead of their attending the celebration they should attend, and he closed with the remark that the church should be the first to obey the law.

The case was then continued to Tuesday next.

$10,000 STILL REQUIRED.

But $10,000 remain yet until the whole amount of $200,000 is subscribed for the Notre Dame Hospital. The response during the past two months, since it was known that the hospital was in danger of closing its doors, has been generous, $190,000 having been subscribed in that time.

The management committee have expressed themselves as pleased with the result, and hope that the remainder will be forthcoming in a few days.

THE BOY SCOUTS

New Troop Formed in Valleyfield.

The wardens of St. Mark's Church, Valleyfield, called a meeting in the church hall recently to form a troop of the Boy Scouts in that town.

About forty boys of different denominations attended and were very enthusiastic. The Rev. E. C. Scott was in the chair and spoke about the movement.

J. H. Wholly explained the methods of the Scouts and read extracts from 'Scouting for Boys.'

Over 30 boys gave their names and promised to attend another meeting to be held the following Wednesday.

Considerable enthusiasm was shown by the boys, and it is anticipated that a strong troop will be formed in the cotton town.

All boys who are interested in the Boy Scouts should write at once to the secretary asking for full particulars about the movement. He will then be put in touch with the scoutmaster of the nearest troop, if there is one in his vicinity; otherwise the inquirer will be told what he can do to form a patrol of his own. Scouting is one of the most attractive means of recreation that has yet been put before boys. We ask all boys who read this to fill up the blank which will be found below, when they will be sent full particulars by return of post. Any one who is willing to become a scoutmaster or to help on the movement in any way is asked to communicate with the secretary as soon as possible.

The committee is very anxious to have troops formed in every district in the city. Scoutmasters are badly needed in the central and eastern districts, and it is hoped that some one will come forward immediately with offers of help from these districts. Superintendents of Sunday Schools and secretaries of boys' clubs are especially invited to apply for information about the working of the movement.

BOY SCOUTS.

Please send full particulars about joining the Boy Scouts to—

Name .. ..

Address .. ..

.. ..

Fill this out and mail it to the secretary,

MR. NIGEL YOUNG,

P.O. Box 68,

Montreal.

GOVERNMENT THE HINDRANCE

Cocaine-Selling Cannot be Stopped Till New Laws Are Made.

HEAVIER PENALTY NEEDED.

President of Druggists Says Restrictions Should be Placed on Wholesalers.

'Until the Government awakens to a sense of its responsibilities and introduces strong legislation along the lines desired by our association, it will be practically impossible to stop the sale of cocaine, morphine and other similar drugs in Montreal.'

That is the opinion of Mr. John Tremble, president of the Druggists' Association of the Province of Quebec. 'A year ago,' he said, 'we went to Quebec and asked for very strict legislation, but the Government was not enthusiastic. Sir Lomer appeared to think that the present fine of $25 was sufficient. Most emphatically it is not; the lowest fine should be $100 for a first offence, $500 for a second offence and imprisonment without the option of a fine for a third. Then the wholesale trade should have restrictions placed upon it. At present the wholesalers are able to sell these dangerous drugs without any restrictions. This is the very seat of the trouble. Legislation should forbid them to sell except on the signed order of a physician or druggist, and the druggist should be forced to enter every grain disposed of in his poison book. Theoretically he should do that now, but the law is practically regarded as a dead letter. Druggists should, further, not be allowed to sell cocaine except on a physician's prescription, and a separate prescription should be required for each sale.

'When we were in Quebec we found that it was an almost impossible task to interest the members of Parliament; the sale of these drugs is practically unknown in the country except for legitimate purposes, and naturally the country members were not interested; but the problem is a very urgent one. Nearly every state in the union has passed special legislation dealing with it, and we must have the same here.

We, of course, have great difficulty in tracing sales in Montreal; we know it that a small group—not more than five, of disreputable druggists are selling these drugs in such a way that they are easily obtainable by people who know how. We are now prosecuting a man for selling the drug, and we hope to have proof against the others shortly. As to the use to which it is put, how it is done, and who are the victims, I suggest you see Mrs. Henderson, one of the probation officers of the Children's Aid Society. This lady has a most remarkable grasp of the whole subject, and has many cases of children on her hands who have fallen victims to the habit. Many of them are now on a good road to recovery, but it is difficult work to reform children who have become the victims of the cocaine habit.'

CHILDREN AND COCAINE.

Seen by a 'Witness' reporter, Mrs. Henderson refused to devulge the names of any of her charges, but was willing to talk of the manner in which the trade was carried on and the necessity for Government action regarding it.

'There are just two or three boys in Montreal,' she said, 'who know where and how to get cocaine, but everything connected with it is wrapped up in secrecy, and even children—for it is to young boys and girls most of the selling is done, and these, when detected, refuse to betray the source from which they obtain it. I know of one most respectable Westmount family in which a girl of thirteen was suspected by her father, who works in a city bank, of taking the drug. He questioned her, but she denied it, but the symptoms were too plain to be mistaken. Stricken with terror the father threatened to kill the girl if she did not confess; he declared he would sooner see her dead than that she should continue the habit. After that the girl was never for an instant left alone, and though she has never given a hint as to where she obtained the drug except to indicate the oaths she has taken not to disclose her secret, she is now on the way to recovery. But there is always the fear of a relapse.

Recently I came upon a group of about ten young men and girls, all under eighteen, who were conducting unspeakable orgies in a private house. The police interfered here eventually, but the sentences the girls received were out of all proportion to those given to the men.

The method of obtaining the drug is for one of the purchasers to take a special container to the druggist from whom he purchases it. He gives it to him directly with the money without saying anything. The container is filled and returned. The con no talking and no label appears. The boy with the cocaine, which is powdered and taken like snuff, distributes it to his own select gang, who are all sworn to secrecy. Within a small circle east of Atwater avenue I know at least fifty children confirmed 'dope fiends.' The effect on their characters and morals is terrible, for once they start it is hard to reform them, and they go from bad to worse, unless caught in the early stages. Cocaine habitues have to suffer from progressive loss of flesh and strength, digestive and circulatory disorders, trembling of the limbs, hallucinations and even outbreaks of maniacal fury, and they respect no convention or obligation, and will lie, steal, and use the basest means to obtain the drug. Imagine what it leads to in young people not out of their 'teens.'

Constable Forfal, of No. 4 station, last night arrested two young men, named Frank Bailey, of 4 Lagauchetiere street, aged 21, a driver, and Ed. O'Hara, of 285 Ethel street, aged 23, clerk, for selling cocaine.

Accused will appear before Recorder Weir this morning.

DR. CRIPPEN'S RETURN.

London, Aug. 27.—Wireless messages received here from the 'Megantic' say that the trip of Dr. Crippen and Miss Le Neve has been without incident so far. The prisoners are held in close seclusion, and are guarded night and day. They are allowed on the promenade deck only at night, when Crippen is allowed to take his walk handcuffed to a detective.

A fire at 262 Desjardins street last night caused damage to the extent of $2,500. The house is the residence of Mr. Telesphore Villeneuve.

DIVINE RIGHT WAS CLAIMED

Kaiser's Speech Has Promptly Caused Storm of Criticism

RULES BY GOD'S GRACE.

And Not By The Consent of Parliament, or People—Announcement May Effect Reichstag.

Berlin, Aug. 27.—The speech delivered by the Emperor William at the provincial banquet at Koenigsberg, in in which he reiterated and emphasized his belief in the divine mandate by which he rules, referred to the Prussian crown as bestowed by God's grace and not by parliament's or people's assemblies, and laid a lance against the present movement for woman suffrage, is the political sensation of the hour. The leading organs of the German press devote extended comments to it, generally criticising the Emperor's utterances, and there are indications that the discourse will have a deep political effect upon the country, nearly all the Berlin papers discussing the subject in connection with the political crisis of November, 1908, when the publication by the London 'Daily Telegraph' of an interview with the Emperor raised a storm against the uncontrolled public-speaking of the Emperor. The serious 'Vossische Zeitung,' the 'Tageblatt,' the 'Post,' and other papers point to the constitutional character of the Kingdom of Prussia in the Empire, and inquire whether Chancelor von Bethumann-Hollweg was privy to the Emperor's purpose of redelivering such a speech. They predict that it will lead to a renewed discussion of the Emperor's constitutional position when the Reichstag reassembles in November, and the open declaration of antagonism between the imperial will and the will of the people to govern themselves. One of these newspapers points out that the chasm revealed in 1908 by the London 'Daily Telegraph's' publication of an interview with the Emperor is now broader and deeper than ever. The 'Frankfurter Zeitung' says the speech shows a regrettable failure by the Emperor to understand the sentiments of the people.

CRITICISM IS MOST FAVORABLE.

The national-Liberal 'Leipziger Tageblatt' sees in the speech 'a thoroughgoing absolutist's political creed, so unvarnished that no constitutional ruler of the present day had uttered it.'

The Berlin 'National Zeitung,' a national Liberal organ of moderate views, says the Emperor William places himself wittingly in antagonism with the Reichstag, and that his speech will have an exactly opposite effect to what he intended. It adds that the most sycophantic professors of political science have dropped the theory of rulership by divine right.

The strong monarchist 'Tagliche Bundschau' the favorite journal of army officers says:

'This speech means a storm. * * * Never before has the Emperor William set into such clear relief his romantic, mediaeval idea of his non-responsibility to man's judgment, of his not being bound by the Constitution, and of ruling by God's free grace, against all those convictions and feeling which to-day determine our existence as a state.

'Why,' asks the 'Tagliche Bundschau,' 'should the Emperor choose this moment to emphasize his ruling by God's grace and his own right, when it will nourish an anti-monarchical agitation and good monarchists be thrown into a condition of tragic disruption?'

The organ of the landed nobility, the 'Deutsche Tageszeitung,' thoroughly approves of the declaration of the Emperor. The 'Lokalanzeiger' lays stress upon the desire of the Emperor that the people co-operate with him, and points out that the Emperor delivered the speech in the castle where the Prussian kings were formerly crowned. He said in the hall in May, 1890, 'We Hohenzollerns take our crown from heaven alone,' and in the same place on Sept. 6, 1894, he quoted the words of his grandfather, William I., about ruling by divine right, and added:

'So, too, do I take my kingdom by God's grace.'

The 'Tageblatt' affirms that although prices did not fall on the Exchange, trading was slack and brokers apprehend an unfavorable influence from the speech upon markets at home and abroad.

In the course of a long speech, delivered at Konenigsberg Thursday, in which he alluded to Emperor William I. of Germany in terms indicating the identity of his convictions with those of his grandfather. 'My grandfather,' he said, 'again by his own right placed the Prussian crown upon his own head and again proclaimed it to be bestowed upon him by God's grace alone, and not by parliaments, assemblages of the people or by resolutions of the people, and that he saw in himself the chosen instrument of heaven, and as such he regarded his duty as regent and ruler.'

In closing the Emperor said: 'In considering myself as the instrument of the Master, regardless of passing views and opinions, I go my way, which is solely devoted to the prosperity and peaceful development of our fatherland.'

PROFESSOR JAMES DEAD.

Harvard University Philosopher Died Suddenly.

Chocorua, N.H., Aug. 27.—Prof. Wm. James, of Harvard University, one of America's foremost philosophers, died suddenly yesterday at his summer home here. Although he had been ill for some time his death was unexpected. Profesor James had been at his summer home here only a week, having arrived at Quebec last Friday from Europe, where he had been travelling for several months. He had gone abroad originally to be at the bedside of his brother, Henry James, the noted English author, who was ill. Professor James became ill about a month ago, and his further travels were shaped homeward by easy stages. The condition of the aged philosopher was not then considered such as to call for extraordinary measures, but at Quebec Professor James was taken in care by his son and came immediately to his summer home here.

BRISTOL MERCHANTS SIGHT-

This morning the Bristol merchants, who were yesterday entertained by the merchants of Montreal, will be shown over the city to-day by Ald. Dandurand. Automobiles will take them to the principal points throughtout Montreal.

GREAT WESTERN EXTENSIONS TO GRAND TRUNK PAC.

Along with announcement to effect that Grand Trunk Pacific will be in readiness to move this year's grain crop early in September, it was stated that the section between Winnipeg and Superior Junction, a distance of approximately 280 miles, would be opened by September 1, thus permitting of through service between Fort William and Edmonton, the point established farthest west on the projected line.

Trains have been operated for some time over this whole stretch of line—eastward from Winnipeg to Fort William and westward, to Edmonton, and the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway system has actually been extended to Edson, a point 146 miles west of Edmonton, and a bi-weekly passenger service inaugurated over it.

All construction work on the main running line to Edson has been completed, and with the arranging for service of the large terminal properties acquired at that point, it is expected that the bi-weekly service will be succeeded by a more frequent one. Official expression has been given to these expectations.

As the matter stands, therefore, the line is not only open to a point 146 miles west of Edmonton, but is actually being used for passenger and goods transportation.

The company is in a good position to handle the crops of the territory it traverses, and the first few days in September will see it actually commencing the work of hauling. Wheat and grain acreage in general this year, as compared with last year, has been augmented approximately 20 percent, and practically the entire acreage increase lies within the boundaries of Saskatchewan, Manitoba and Alberta, the latter province sharing in the gain in proportion with that of the other two provinces. The greater part of the increased acreage lies immediately to the south of the Grand Trunk Pacific lines.

A section of this line to Edson, known as the Prairie section, 917 miles in length, and lying between Winnipeg and Wolfe Creek, was built to serve the large grain country it passes over. And to further facilitate the enormous grain movement of this country the company in 1908 erected 44 grain elevators with an average capacity of 40,000 bushels each. Fifty additional elevators are nearing completion now, with the probability that some of them will be ready to share in accommodating this year's crop.

The cost, per mile of construction, of the Prairie section, according to official figures, was about $35,000, and the cost of the total line, per mile, between Fort William and Edson averages about the same. Some $2,000,000 worth of heavy bridge work has yet to be done in order to preserve a low gradient throughout the entire line. The line when completed will be practically a level one from ocean to ocean, the average actual grade being ¼ of 1 percent.

With the projection of this line westward, there has come about a rapid increase in population and in realty values. Since 1906, this western section of Canada, beginning with Winnipeg on the east, and including Calgary, Brandon, Edmonton and Edson as the present most westerly point, has increased in population nearly 70 percent. As a direct result of the establishing of a regular service into Edson, property values within the townsite limits have increased greatly and a great deal of building is under way.

Harvest of Para Rubber To Show an Increase Over That of Last Year

The Hecht firm of Germany, in annual statistics on rubber, places the harvest of Para qualities for the year ended June 30, 1910, at 39,190 tons, compared with 38,075 in 1908-09, whilst consumption was 39,863 tons, and 38,249 tons in the two years respectively. In 1908-09 the output was 1395 tons greater than in the preceding year, and the consumption was 5202 tons in excess of 1907-08, whereas the production and consumption in 1909-10 were only 1115 tons and 1114 tons respectively greater than in 1908-09.

The visible stocks increased from 2682 tons in 1908-09 to 4217 tons last year, this seeming only to have been possible by a decrease in the invisible stocks.

The total production of rubber throughout the world was 76,553 tons in 1909-10, as contrasted with 70,537 in the previous year, whilst consumption amounted to 76,026 tons and 71,989 tons in the two years respectively. These figures show an increase of 5966 tons in the output and of only 4037 tons in the consumption, whereas the augmentation in 1908-09 over 1907-08 was 4203 tons in the production and no fewer than 9613 tons in the quantity used.

Deliveries in Europe in 1909-10 increased by 3981 tons to 42,527 tons, but those in America only advanced by 56 tons. The arrivals in Europe are recorded at 44,336 tons in 1909-10, or 8496 tons in excess of the preceding year; whilst the arrivals in America were 33,-951 tons, and were less than in 1908-09.

As a consequence, the European stocks rose by 2163 tons to 5107 tons in 1909-10, but decreased in the United States from 449 tons to 361 tons. The world's stocks are stated to be 6998 tons, as compared with 5024 tons in 1908-09, or an increase of 1964 tons, whereas the stocks in 1908-09 experienced a decrease of 3011 tons, as against 1907-08.

Central Vermont Ry. Profits Are Moderate

Balance after charges of Central Vermont for the fiscal year ended June 30 last, amounted to $7640 which compares with $3118 in 1909. In other words, Central Vermont continued to just about make both ends meet. Practically no change was made in gross operating expenses, or net. Operating ratio remained excessively high at 75.5 percent of gross, but showed a very slight improvement over 1909 when it was 75.3.

Following are the figures of last year's income operations, based on returns to interstate commerce commission, with comparsons.

	1910.	1909.
Gross	$3,785,918	$3,795,332
Op. exps.	2,860,278	2,883,624
Net	925,640	911,707

$100,000,000 OF RUBBER BOUGHT BY THE STATES

Notwithstanding inflated prices recently demanded for crude rubber in the open market, the United States during the fiscal year ended June 30, imported in pounds approximately 17.9 percent more rubber than in 1909, the highest previous record. In value there was imported more than twice as much as in 1908, and 63 percent more than in 1909. This year as in the previous year rubber led all other articles of import in value.

This surprising growth has been largely due to the expansion of the automobile industry. To-day automobile tires and accessories are using up more than 50 percent of the crude rubber production of the world, whereas 10 years ago they consumed probably less than 10 percent. Nearly 200,000 cars were manufactured in the United States during 1910, as against 115,000 in 1909, and but 11,000 in 1903. If the expectations of automobile manufacturers as to next year's output hold good, with the material needed for the upkeep of the 400,000 cars already in use, American consumption of rubber in 1911 will far surpass that of 1910.

The course of rubber imports over the 10-year period, which has witnessed the phenomenal expansion of the automobile industry, is shown by the following table:

Year.	Total value.	No. pounds.
1910	$101,078,325	*104,229,042
1909	61,709,723	88,359,895
1908	46,542,689	82,233,160
1907	58,919,981	76,963,838
1906	45,114,450	57,844,345
1905	49,878,366	67,234,256
1904	40,444,350	59,015,551
1903	30,436,710	55,010,571
1902	24,899,230	50,413,481
1901	28,455,383	55,275,529

*Partly estimated.

In spite of the enormously increased demand for rubber, the recent inflation of prices was due less to natural causes than to speculative manipulation. The fact that crude rubber prices have during the last three months been cut in two proves that the advance was not consequent upon demand.

If, as several manufacturers estimate, automobile production increases in the same ratio that it did this year, rubber imports in 1911 are expected to show an increase of 20 percent. In such a case the trend of rubber prices is problematical.

Gross Earnings of English Railroads Show Small Increase for Six Months

An analysis of the accounts of twelve leading English railways for the first half of 1910 presents marked contrasts with the tendencies that have been noted in the American railway financial conditions in the same period. Instead of the heavy increase in gross earnings, with still heavier proportionate increases in expenses and very general losses in net income that the American roads have experienced since the beginning of 1910, the English railroads show a small increase in gross revenue, but a still smaller increase in operating expenses.

As a consequence, total gross revenue of the twelve English systems increased 3.1 percent, operating expenses increased 1.5 percent and the amount available for dividends on the 'ordinary' stock increased 14 percent. The ratio of operating expenses to earnings for the first six months of 1910 was 62.3 percent against 63.3 percent in the same period of 1909.

In the period under consideration 10 out of the 12 roads paid dividends at annual rates ranging from 1 percent to 5.5 percent and averaging 3.6 percent. In the first half of 1909 dividends were paid by the same 10 roads, and ranged from 0.5 percent to 5 percent and averaged 3.1 percent.

The following table gives the various items for the combined accounts of the twelve railroads. Revenue from 'goods and miscellaneous' is largely equivalent to freight, and the 'carried forward' item to surplus:—

	1910.	Increase.
Passenger receipts	£17,641,272	£477,224
Goods and misc.	24,994,880	763,494
Other income	1,298,434	80,773
Total revenue	43,844,586	1,321,496
Expenses	27,301,040	413,599
Preordinary chgs	11,111,758	256,341
Available for div	5,431,78₀	651,566
Carried forward	541,124	116,818

Duluth-Superior Gains

The earnings of the Duluth-Superior Traction Company for the third week in August show an increase of $2,463, or 11.5 percent above the corresponding week of last year.

Earnings for the month to date give an increase of $8,640 or 14.1 percent, while those for the year to date show a gain of $84,341 or 14.2 percent.

Consolidated Traction Plans For Rehabilitation Complete

Chicago, Aug. 27.—Consolidated Traction rehabilitation plans are completed; material is on hand or available, and work will begin the instant the franchise ordinance is passed by the city council. President Roach of the Chicago Railways says track laying will be rushed possibly at the rate of 2½ miles a week. Between 3000 and 5000 men will be employed and $2,000,000 or $2,-600,000 will beexpended before winter.

The Consolidated, under its 154 franchises, has 185 miles of track in the city. Between 50 and 60 miles must be entirely rebuilt; about 85 miles require partial rehabilitation; and 15 miles have been rebuilt recently. It is intended to rebuild 30 miles and instal 250 large cars this fall.

Farmers and Automobiles

Chicago, Aug. 27.—A canvass of Nebraska banks by the Omaha 'Bee' and 'Twentieth Century Farmer' shows that 67 percent of deposits come from farmers. Opinion among bankers is that farmers are as well able to own automobiles now as they were to own carriages in former times. Attention is called that the increase in land value during the past year is double the cost of automobiles purchased.

Paid-up Capital, $6,000,000. Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits, $4,602,157

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Pays Special Attention to SAVINGS ACCOUNTS

Deposits accepted from $1 upwards. Interest paid at best current rates.

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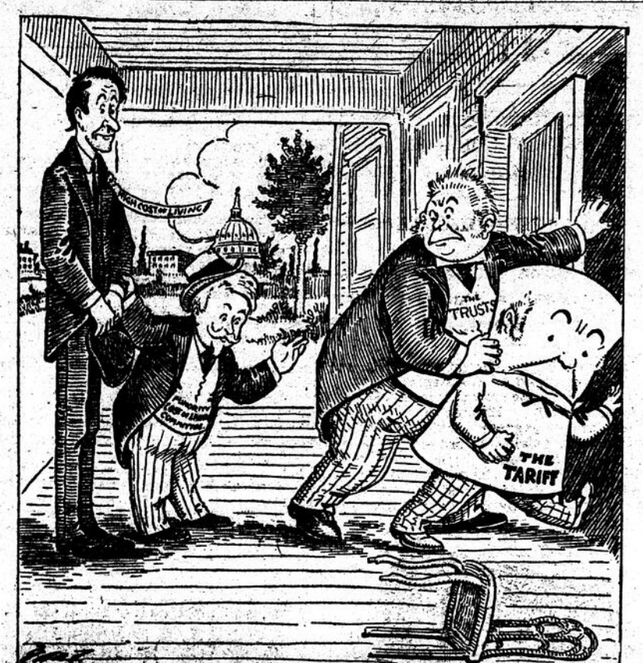

THE POOR RELATION.

MR. MINORITY REPORT—Beg pardon, but I believe this is a relative of yours. —Minneapolis 'Journal.'

ATCHISON RY. WILL PRESENT A FAIR REPORT

Atchison's annual report will show practically the same balance in dollars, available for dividends on the common stock as last year, but as the company has considerably more common stock outstanding, and the saving of interest on the bonds for which the new stock was issued has been taken into account, it follows that, as a business proposition, Atchison was less profitable last year than the year before. The same holds good of comparisons with earlier years.

Such is the result to the stockholders despite that gross was $10,000,000 greater than in 1909 and 1907, the busiest previous years. There is now $165,-500,000 common outstanding and the average throughout the year was perhaps $150,000,000. On June 30, 1909, the company had $121,500,000 common outstanding and the average of that year was roughly $103,050,000. Thus there was $44,000,000 more stock last year, according to the year's end figures and $47,000,000 on the average figures.

Despite that the issuance of that much more stock enabled the company to retire an equivalent amount of bonded indebtedness, the year's operations yielded no additional capital return. The difference in interest charges simply saved stockholders from falling two or three million dollars behind the previous year. The increase of $991,200 in taxes, by the way, was equivalent to 2 percent on this $47,000,000 stock.

Atchison's balance over preferred dividends last year was $14,500,000. The annual dividend requirements on the stock now out, at 6 percent are just under $10,000,000, leaving a $4,500,000 margin. Actual dividend payments of last year, however, were approximately $9,-000,000. Even so, there will be nothing like the previous year's balance for improvements, as the following shows:

	1910.	1909.
Bal. over pfd. div.	$14,500,000	$14,709,300
Com. div. paid.	9,000,090	5,152,500
Balance.	5,500,000	9,556,800

Last year Atchison was engaged in a great deal of construction work, which swells expenses. Atchison always is so engaged in good times. One cause of the excellent showing of 1908-9 was that on account of the depression such work had been almost wholly suspended. The contribution to expenses made by hauling company material, abandoning roadway for the sake of better alignment and interfering with the movement of traffic last year has been estimated by the accounting department at $4,000,000. With this saved, the company might have shown 11 percent on its common stock, instead of 8.8 percent and comparing with a little better than 12 percent in 1909.

But this money could not be saved, except by capitalizing everything in a forbidding security market and swelling capital charges. Atchison makes use of the good years for reconstructing the road where it needs it. And as the company's own affairs show, the additional investment from earnings does not promise to increase net earning power against the rising cost of producing transportation and gradual lowering of the market in which it must be sold.

To Develop Swamp Land

St. Louis, Aug. 27.—Detroit and St. Louis interests have purchased 60,000 acres of Louisiana swamp land, paying $10 an acre. Land will be drained and developed for agricultural purposes.

L. J. Donahue, vice-president of the Irrigation Securities Company, Chicago, representing an eastern syndicate, has purchased 118,000 acres of Louisiana swamp land. Plans rae in development for drainage of this tract.

N. Y. Central Acquisitions

New York, Aug. 27.—Central has acquired for about $1,000,000 greater part of the block bounded by 32nd and 33rd streets and 10th and 11th avenues, New York city, in the rear of the new Pennsylvania terminal. On the site there will be erected one or two buildings for the Adams and American express companies to use in handling New York Central freight and baggage. Including this purchase the road now owns about five blocks in the same section.

India's Jute Crop Will Come Up to the Average

New York, Aug. 27.—The preliminary forecast of the jute crop of India, as prepared by the government of that country, is three bales per acre, or a total of 8,800,000 bales. That represents a fairly average crop. The immediate effect of the estimate was a decline of a rupee in the price.

Estimated consumption of jute during 1910-11 is 8,960,000 bales on a full-time basis, of which 4,800,000 bales is attributed to local consumption, 1,200,000 to Scotland, 20,000 bales to England, 25,-000 bales to Ireland, 600,000 bales to France, 100,000 bales to Belgium, 700,-000 bales to Germany, 285,000 bales to Austria and Bohemia, 60,000 bales to Norway and Sweden, 200,000 bales to Russia, 30,000 bales to Holland, 120,000 bales to Spain,220,000 bales to Italy,and 600,000 bales to America. The requirements of the Indian mills have increased by 1,400,000 bales.

THE MOLSONS BANK.

120 DIVIDEND.

The Shareholders of The Molsons Bank are hereby notified that a Dividend of TWO AND A HALF PER CENT. upon the capital stock has been declared for the current quarter, and that the same will be payable at the office of the Bank, in Montreal, and at the Branches, on and after the

FIRST DAY OF OCTOBER NEXT,

to Shareholders of record at close of business on 15th September, 1910.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Bank will be held at its banking house, in this city, on MONDAY, the 17th of OCTOBER next, at THREE o'clock in the afternoon.

By order of the Board,

JAMES ELLIOT, General Manager.

Montreal, 24th August, 1910.

NOR. PACIFIC RY. MAKES A FINE RECOVERY

New York, Aug. 27.—After reporting a loss of $1,250,000 in gross for December, Northern Pacific dug its tracks out from under the snow and wiped out 35 percent of the decrease in the next month. By the end of June and its fiscal year, there was a gain in gross of more than $600,000.

This was in face of competition with the Puget Sound extension of St. Paul. In the year before, when that bugaboo was being exploited as a coming menace to Northern Pacific, but before the new line was opened, the Hill road's increase in gross was only $240,000. Of course, there was less business done in the 1908 year, irrespective of the railroad's showing; but this year's results, on both Puget Sound and Northern Pacific, offer convincing proof that the Northwest is too big to restrict its traffic to one line, if it wanted to.

Northern Pacific's source of worry is not its competition for business, but its advancing expenses. With retrenchment already in effect in June, it managed to handle $627,000 more business with an addition of $184,000 to expenses. For the full year it added nearly $8,000,000 to operating costs, to earn an increase of $6,000,000. Net after taxes was $25,-518,895, a drop of $2,830,371 from 1909, and of $785,000 from 1908.

As J. J. Hill said a few days ago, this does not endanger the immediate dividend future. If income from other sources, which amounted to $3,700,000 last year, and fixed charges, which consumed $7,125,000, be figured into this net income, there remains a net surplus applicable to dividend purposes of $22,-100,000. Seven percent on $248,000 calls for $17,360,000.

The actual showing of the final figures will not be quite so good as this, owing to changes in charges and income; but the excess of profits over dividends will not be under $4,000,000.

This surplus is not as large as Northern Pacific ought to have on a gross of $75,000,000, which is one of the reasons for the semi-officially announced plan of curtailment. The company has been spending thousands of dollars that cannot be cut off until expenses are brought down by a readjustment of conditions. It means a temporary checking of its growth, but is expected to be to the road's advantage in the long run.

United Railways of St. Louis Arranging for Maturities

St. Louis, Aug. 27.—Arrangements are being made by United Railways Co., of St. Louis, to meet maturity of $11,-000,000 underlying securities, payable in the next eight years.

Within ten years all bonded indebtedness against constituent companies will have been refunded, except the St.Louis and Suburban system. Constituent companies will become nonentities, as their finacial identity is eradicated.

In the next five years $6,163,000 of underlying securities will fall due, and the aim will be to reduce charges by cutting down the rate of interest. Most underlying securities bear interest at 5 percent, some 6 percent.

The company has $11,231,000 first general mortgage 4 percent bonds in reserve to meet underlying securities. Among its assets are included $3,000,-000 of United Railways preferred stocks.

Better Feeling Pervades Iron and Steel Business —Enquiries More Numerous

New York, Aug. 27.—The 'Iron Age' says: While actual business shows little improvement, a notably better feeling pervades the market on finished products. A more cheerful tone is perceptible in reports received from every section. Inquiries are becoming more numerous, indicating that usual improvement to be expected in the fall months is at hand.

Specifications on contracts are good in all finished lines, and special pressure is observed for deliveries of rails. Stocks of manufactured products are being reduced throughout the country, and must shortly be replenished. Prices of all finished steel products are firm, except, perhaps light sheets, even though new business is not active. A turn for the better is manifested in structural material both plain and fabricated.

Sales of pig iron have been light, but inquiries are now being received in the Pittsburg and Chicago markets for considerable tonnages. Consumers are beginning to show more interest in covering their requirements up to the first or second quarter of next year.

Sugar Production and Consumption Computed —Former 7,500,000,000 lbs.

Washington, Aug. 27.—Including imports and home production, about 7,500,-000,000 pounds of sugar were consumed in the United States in the year ending June 30. The average per capita consumption, 82 pounds, exceeded that of any preceding year. The production of cane sugar in the United States was 750,000,000 pounds, compared with 829,-000,000 pounds in 1909, but 1,025,000,000 pounds of beet sugar were produced against 967,000,000, the highest record of any previous year.

The Hawaiian Islands furnished 1,111,-000,000; Porto Rico, 569,000,000; and the Philippine Islands, 176,000,000 pounds; in each case more than for any preceding year. The imports from foreign countries aggregated 2,918,000,000 pounds, a reduction of 188,000,000 pounds from the preceding year. Foreign countries supplied 51 percent of the sugar consumed, as compared with 75 percent in 1900 and preceding years.

According to the agricultural department the quantity of beet sugar produced has increased from 73,000,000 pounds in 1899 to 1,025,000,000 pounds in 1910, an increase of 952,000,000 pounds, as compared with an increase of 181,000,000 pounds of cane sugar in the same time.

BANK OF BELGIUM PILING UP GOLD ---ITS POLICY

An important step has been taken by the National Bank of Belgium to meet criticisms of its policy in allowing its gold reserve to decline. Taking advantage of a favorable turn in the market for foreign bills, the managers have realized about 40,000,000 francs ($8,-000,000) in such bills, largely at Paris, and have been enabled to import a corresponding amount of gold. They expect to increase the new gold to 50,000,-000 francs. The result, even before completion of the deliveries of gold, was to increase the metallic reserve from 172,000,000 francs on July 14 to 195,000,-000 on August 4. Later statements will probably carry the total stock above 200,000,000 ($40,000,000). A portion is in silver, but at least three-quarters is in gold.

The Bank of Belgium has for years counted bills of exchange drawn on foreign countries as the equivalent of gold. This policy has found favor more recently at the Austro-Hungarian Bank, and within narrow limits at the Imperial Bank of Germany and at the Bank of France. In Belgium, however, the ratio of foreign bills had been allowed to encroach upon gold until the bills exceeded the gold. Exchange upon Paris has been almost uniformly unfavorable to Belgium, with result that, first, all of the Belgian gold in circulation, then the 5-franc pieces and, finally, even the smaller pieces of silver, took the road to Paris.

The question has been discussed whether it would be wise to withdraw the circulating notes for 20 francs. From the standpoint of the classical political economy, the withdrawal of the notes might lure back the gold. Practical experience in many countries in recent years, however, indicates that even with a gold circulation, the countries of secondary financial importance are likely to part with their gold to the stronger countries.

This process is undoubtedly facilitated by existence of a common unit, which is legal tender in both countries, as in France and Belgium. From this point of view, there is reason to believe that even the issue of gold in place of notes would not prevent the gold from being drawn off to Paris, and compelling the National Bank to re-import it at its own cost, to prevent impairment of the circulation. The device which will probably be adopted will be to restrict additional issues of 20-franc notes, and to cover them by gold in a larger proportion than the notes of larger denominations, which form the legitimate currency of commerce.

The decision to increase the gold stock by approximately $10,000,000 means renunciation of a considerable amount in earnings. But it is a far-sighted and public spirited view of duty, which could hardly be expected from competing institutions not charged with the responsibility imposed by its position upon a central bank of issue.

No Surplus Supply of Gold the Coming Autumn ---The Banker's Position

The London 'Statist' says that the Bank of England will enter the autumn with a reserve of about £30,000,000, and a stock of gold of about £40,000,000, figures which will admit of considerable reduction. Between the end of September and Christmas, it says, we have to send out to the country nearly £5,-000,000 of cash. Having regard to the activity of trade and the general situation, it seems unlikely that the Bank will permit the withdrawal of any large amount of gold for export without taking measures to protect its reserves. Egyptian exchange has now fallen almost to gold point, and it seems likely that gold shipments to Egypt in connection with the marketing of the large cotton crop will soon be witnessed.

Apart from Egypt it does not anticipate any pressing demand for gold this autumn. Certainly th stock of gold in South America is very large and South American countries do not need to add to the total. The demand for India, which may spring up in the later months of the year, may be met by Australia, where supplies of gold are also abundant.

Nevertheless, it is evident there will be no surplus supply of gold in the coming autumn, for if there is any gold to spare, it will doubtless be absorbed either by the United States or by Germany. In these circumstances it is evident that bankers are acting wisely in keeping up discount rates, notwithstanding the relative abundance of short money at the moment.

We own and offer the following:

Municipal Debentures.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO 4% Debentures, due 1939.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC (Guarantee), 4% Debentures, due 1949.

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK (Guarantee) 4% Bonds, due 1940.

CITY OF MONTREAL (issued by Town of Emard) 5% Debentures, due 1939.

CITY OF SYDNEY, N.S., 4½% Debentures, due 1939.

CITY OF ST. HENRI (School) 4½% Debentures, due 1949.

Prices on application.

Royal Securities Corporation, Limited

164 St James Street, Montreal

Toronto Quebec Halifax

THE BANK OF TORONTO.

DIVIDEND NO. 116.

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of Two and One-Half Per Cent. for the current quarter, being at the rate of Ten Per Cent. per annum, upon the paid-up Capital Stock of the Bank, has this day been declared, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its Branches, on and after the 1st day of September next, to Shareholders of record at the close of business on the 15th day of August next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the Sixteenth to the Twenty-fifth days of August next, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board.

D. COULSON, General Manager.

The Bank of Toronto, Toronto, July 20, 1910.

BRYANT BROTHERS & CO.

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WRONG METHODS USED TO STOP EMIGRATION

The United States is giving the best publicity possible to the greatness of Canada's farming resources by scheming to prevent the flow of United States farmers to our country, says the Winnipeg 'Commercial.' It can be depended upon that Canada will circulate the falseness of statements made on the other side of the line, and thus the farmers of the Republic will learn through the controversy what magnificent lands we have.

It is claimed, it continues, that the United States Government has set aside a fund of half a million dollars with which to combat the 'rush to Canada.' Foolish 'Uncle'! The United States Government has decided to spend that amount of money in advertising government lands in the western states and in showing prospective emigrants that they can purchase land in that country just as cheaply, and in many cases at even lower figures, than they can buy Canadian lands. But in making this statement the government is obliged to steer clear of furnishing a descriptive comparison of the Canadian and United States lands.

In the western United States there are many millions of acres of lands that can be purchased at $1.25 per acre and that are worth about one cent per quarter section provided no taxes are assessed against it. There are, of course, millions of acres of much better land than this that are subject to homestead entry, but when the government advertises: 'Why go to Canada. We have 367,000,000 acres of free lands in this country,' all the great body of absolutely worthless lands is not included. Of course this land cannot be compared with the western Canadian lands, nor, in fact, can any of the United States lands now subject to homestead be compared with the Canadian lands. True, there is much grazing land which may be homesteaded and purchased at $1.25 per acre, but practically no farming lands are now open to homestead.

With the half million dollars which it will spend in advertising its own lands the United States Government will do its best to hold a portion of those western farmers who are leaving the States for Canada because of their ability in the latter country to secure large bodies of land very cheaply.

'But the government is not alone in its effort to stem the tide of emigration. The trans-Mississippi states, working independently, are preparing to open up on the Canadian land movement. Recently the matter of emigration from the states west of the Missouri was made the subject of a special meeting attended by the governors of a number of these states. The subject was discussed and committees appointed to look into the cause and reason of the emigration.

'Find out what's the matter with the States and why Canada seems to attract so many of our very best farmers,' were the instructions issued to this committee. In furtherance of this work an investigation is now being made. Many of the big newspapers have taken up the matter and editorials are appearing daily in some of these publications. These editorials all call attention to the emigration from the States to Canada, and all ask 'why?' None are brave enough to come squarely out and give the reason for this emigration, although practically every one of these writers knows that it is because of the superior advantages offered by Canada to the farmer seeking land, either as a home or for investment purposes.

But so serious has this movement to Canada become that the country press of the ten middle states most seriously affected have formed an unwritten argument to 'kill' it. The State Press Associations have discussed the matter, and as a result various articles detrimental to and decrying western Canada are being printed in the country newspapers of those states. Anonymous 'interviews' are appearing in many papers, telling of the alleged 'experience' of some farmer who left the states two or three years ago, went to Canada, where he remained a couple of years or more, and after almost starving to death managed ot get his old neighbors back in 'Iowa' to raise money to assist him back to the United States 'where he expects to live and die.' The farmer of this experience is always located some 500 or 600 miles away, and so vaguely described that he can never be located.

But to offset advertising of this description Canada has the hundreds of letters which daily cross the border into the United States and which are written to their old neighbors by farmers and others who have come from that country into Canada, and who have met with successes which have placed them on 'easy street.' If not another line should appear in a United States newspaper, these letters would keep up emigration from the mid-west farms to Canada west.

DIVIDEND ADVANCED.

Northern Ohio increased its dividend from 2 percent to 3 percent at meeting of directors this morning.

CANADA Machinery Corporation Limited.

First Mortgage Sinking Fund

6% BONDS

Trustees — Montreal Trust Company.

Bankers — Royal Bank of Canada.

Transfer Agents, Guardian Trust Company.

HEAD OFFICE, GALT, ONT.

The Canada Machinery Corporation, Limited, is a consolidation of the MacGregor, Gourlay & Co., Limited, Galt; John Ballantine & Co., Limited, Preston; Hespeler Machinery Co., Limited, Hespeler, Ont., and the woodworking machinery departments of Goldie & McCulloch Co., Limited, Galt, Ont., and Sussex Mfg. Co., Sussex, N.B.

Bond issue amounts to only about 32 per cent. of assets.

Interest payable half-yearly.

Price par and interest, with 25 per cent. in common stock.

Dominion Bond Company Limited.

Royal Bank Bdg., Toronto. Merchants' Bank Bdg., Montreal. Citizen Bdg., Ottawa.

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INVESTMENT BROKER

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Bank Ottawa Bldg.,

TEL. MAIN 2297.

W. GRAHAM BROWNE & CO.,

DEALERS IN BONDS

222 St. James Street, Montreal

PROSPECTS FOR FALL TRADE ARE BRIGHT

The prospects of a good fall trade have seldom been brighter than at the present time, says Bradstreet's. A large proportion of the big hay crop in this province has been secured in good condition, the yield of coarse grains is exceedingly promising, and roots crops are generally good. In some sections of the country a good portion of the oats have been harvested.

The dairying industry favors a large fall production of butter and cheese. The wholesale trade generally is in a fairly healthy state, country remittances and city payments have shown a slight improvement during the week. Money on call is firm at 5 to 5½ per cent, and time loans 5½ to 6 percent.

London "Statist" Gives Expert View on English and American Economics

The London 'Statist' says that the accumulation of capital by the American people is in the neighborhood of $5,000,000,000 a year. In their case the demand for capital for all kinds of enterprises greatly exceeded the country's savings, and it was necessary to call a halt in a more peremptory manner than was required in England. New savings have been largely in houses and buildings which in course of erection, and [illegible] money will be freed in the work that has been [illegible] the check given to the demand for capital in recent months is expected to be found in the completion of complete works in progress.

The situation in the States is accentuated by the forthcoming Congressional elections. These are causing many persons to act cautiously and to wait until the elections have been held in order to discover what is likely to be the future policy of the country as regards the tariff and as regards the trusts.

But there can be no doubt that the savings of the American people will easily take care of the works that have been commenced, and that early in the new year the supply of capital will once again become relatively abundant, and that it will then be possible to make large new issues of capital. Having regard to the halt in the issue of new securities, and to the abnormal depression in the price of old stocks, the present moment is unusually favorable for investors to purchase securities of all descriptions, more especially those of English and American railways where the returns are high, having regard both to the dividends paid and to the security afforded.

CHICAGO MARKETS.

Messrs. J. S. Bache and Company, Bell Telephone Building, Montreal, report the following Chicago quotations today as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
Dec.	103¾	103⅞	102⅞	102⅞
May	108½	109	108⅛	105½
Corn—				
Sept	60¾	61	60½	60⅝
Dec.	58½	58⅞	58	58⅛
Oats—				
Dec.	36⅝	36¾	36⅜	36⅛
May	39¾	40	39½	39⅞
Pork—				
Sept	21.00	21.10	20.97	21.00
Oct.		20.72	20.60	20.75
Sept	11.95	11.97	11.92	11.90
Oct.		11.92	11.92	11.90
Lard—				
Sept	2.5	2.25	12.10	12.07
Oct.	11.62	11.70	11.60	11.67

At Present Prices

first class Municipal and Corporation Bonds are selling at a rate giving a very attractive interest yield. We wish to call the attention of those intending investing to a large number of choice bonds, fully described in our monthly circular. On application from

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DELAYS ARE DANGEROUS

It is those who acted quickly that are the Cobalt Millionaires of to-day. The Acadia Silver Mining Co., Limited, offers to-day for Public Subscription 300,000 Shares, par value $1.00, for 10 cents each.

Splendid prospects, conservative Board of Directors, five claims in Gow Ganda, plenty of timber, water, etc., railway facilities already in prospect. Don't miss this opportunity, it may prove the great opportunity of a lifetime to you. Wire or write me to-day for a few shares.

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Investigate the Oil Market. Handsome profits made in Oil. The Fuel of the Future. We have several good stocks to offer. Write, Wire or Phone.

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TEAM MATCHES AT D.R.A. MEET

High Scores Were Made Yesterday Despite Strong Wind.

TIE IN GOVERNOR GENERAL'S.

Queen's Own Rifles Won Gzowski And Dundonald Team Competitions.

Ottawa, Aug. 27.—The scores in the D. R. A. matches yesterday were not as high as usual, owing to a strong wind which blew throughout the day. Lieut. Milne, of the 6th D.C.O.R., and Lieut. A. J. Meiklejohn, of the 43rd, tied for first place in the Governor-General's, with scores of 101 out of 105. In the Grand Aggregate, Lieut. Meiklejohn, of the 43rd; Col.-Sgt. J. Freeborn, of the 13th, and Pte. Bibby, of the 77th, tied for first place in the Governor-General's for the silver medal. A great deal of interest was taken in the team matches. The Queen's Own Rifles won both the Gzowski and the Dundonald and the British Challenge Shield for the aggregate of these two. The 13th Regiment, of Hamilton, won the Lansdown Aggregate, and the Royal Grenadiers won the Gordon Highlanders. The last stage of the Governor-General's will be shot off to-day. The ammunition supply on the range has been good. About 125,000 rounds will be fired altogether, and so far very few complaints have been made. Lt.-Col. Sherwood, C.M.G., reviewed the British Cadets yesterday and presented them with a cup on behalf of the Canadian Rifle League in honor of their winning against the Canadian team.

First stage of the Governor-General's 200 yards, 500 yards, 600 yards, possible 105. First 150 in this stage only are allowed to shoot in second stage. They are:—Medal, Lt. C. Milne, 6th D.C.O. R., 101; Lt. A. J. Meiklejohn, 43rd, 101; Capt. J. McVittie, 48th, 100; Sgt. F. J. Guthaus, 43rd, 99; Corp. W. C. Smith, 3rd Vics, 99; Corp. H. Roberts, 10th R.G., 99; Lt. T. Bertram, 77th, 99; S.-Sgt. R. W. Collings, 1st P.W.F., 99; Capt. O. J. Killam, 46th, 98, S.-Sgt. P. Armstrong, 13th, 98; Sgt. D. McInnes, 19th A.M.R., 98; Capt. F. Longstaff, England, 98; Mr. J. Maitland, W.CRA, 98; Sgt. H. Collings, R.C. G.A., 98; Corp. J. Regan, 101st, 98; Pte. H. W. Simpson, 102nd, 98; Sgt. Geo. Lampton, 1st P..WF., 98; Pte. J. Steele, 30th, 90; Pte. A. Taylor, 77th, 98; Lt. A. Pinard, 5th C.A.S.C., 97; Lt. C. Spittall, 5th C.A.S.C., 97; S.-Sgt. C. Hodson, 101st, 97; Capt. T. Mitchell, R.L., 97; Pte. J. Lehman, 102nd, 97; Capt. M. Pope, 3rd Vics, 97; C.-Sgt. F. Maxwell, G.G.F.G., 97; Sgt. I. T. S. Bayles, 10th R.G., 97; Sgt. G. W. Russell, G.G.F.G., 97; Sgt. W. R. Smith, 5th C.G.A., 97; Major W. Ross, 2nd Dragoons, 97; Lt. W. O. Morris, 18th M.R., 97; Corp. A. Rutherford, D.O.R., 97; Sgt. J. Freeborn, 13th, 97; Capt. Crowe, Guelph, R.A., 97; Lt. W. Swaine, 14th, 96; Lt. L. O. Bentley, 93rd, 96; Sgt. W. Pugh, R.C.G.A., 96; Pte. E. J. McCoy, 13th, 96; Major J. McLaren, 91st, 96; Capt. J. Sclater, 6th D.C.O.R., 96; Lt.-Col. A. Wilson, 33rd, 96; Pte. F. E. Weir, 102nd, 96; Q.M.S. W. Davidson, 48th, 96; Pte. J. M. Jones, 13th, 96; Sgt. R. McGregor, G. G.F.G., 96; Pte. W. Urton, 95th, 96; Sgt. Nichol, 13th, 96; Maj. J. M. Jones, 82nd, 96; Pte. F. Bibby, 77th, 96; Q.M. S. N. McMcNellage, 4th F.C.E., 96; Pte. H. Lowery, 30th, 96; Capt. W. Forrest, 6th D.C.O.R., 96; Pte. H. McFadden, 42nd, 96; Capt. V. R. Spearing, 53rd, 96; Sgt. J. Moscrop, 6th D.C.O.R., 96; Sgt. W. Hunter, 6th D.C.O.R., 96; Mr. H. Koester, Brandon R.A., 96; Sgt. W. Creegan, R.C.G.A., 95; Pte. R. Smyth, 90th, 95; Bds. A. Williams, 43rd, 95; Corp. A. Harrison, 90th, 95; Pte. W. Short, G.G.F.G., 95; Lt. F. B. McRae, 82nd, 95; Corp. J. Freeborn, 13th, 95; Sgt. J. R. Bowen, 43rd, 95; Gr. F. G. Kennedy, 4th C.G.A., 96; Gr. C. Jones, 48th C.G.A., 95; Pte. R. Store, [illegible]th, 95; Corp. W. A. Sutherland, 43rd, 95; T. Sgt. W. Stuart, 43rd, 95; Capt. W. Forbes, 73rd, 95; Lt. J. Hutcheson, Q.O. R., 95; Lt. L. H. Millen, 91st, 95; Dr. D. P. McHarg, D.C.R.A., 95; Mr. A. E. Echlein, H.R.A., 95; Sgt. J. Armstrong, 66th, 95; Pte. F. N. Allan, 7th Fus., 95; E.-Major Utton, R.C.R., 95; Sgt. J. Matthews, Q.O.R., 95; Tpr. T. Finlay, 21st Hussars, 95; Sgt. W. Sprinks, 10th R.G., 95; Capt. Delaronde, C.A. S.C., 95; Pte. W. J. Clifford, 10th R.G., 95; S.-Major W. Dymond, C.S. of M., 95; Sgt. R. Snowball, 43rd, 95; Sgt. F. Turnbull, 43rd, 94; Sgt. J. F. Berton, 43rd, 94; Sgt. A. W. Black, R.C.R., 94; Sgt G. Perry, Q.O.R., 94; Sgt. Burgess, England, 94; Lt. D. Draper, 13th S.L.D., 94; Sgt. S. Dawson, G.G.F.G., 94; S.-Sgt. M. Hall, G. G.F.G., 94; Sgt. T. Lytle, 5th R.H.C., 94; Sgt. H. W. Patterson, 43rd, 94; Sgt. A. Marti n,103rd, 94; Mr. A. McNaughton, Didsbury R.A., 94; Mr. Gallop, W.C.R.A., 94; Mr. C. Esty, Grand Falls R.A., 94; Lt. W. M. Eastcott, 43rd, 94; Sgt. A. Wilson, 3rd, 94; Pte. A. Carmichael, 103rd, 94; S.-Sgt. T. Mitchell, 13th, 94; Sgt. W. Kelly, 10th R.G., 94; Major W. Singer, 7th B.C.F.A., 94; Gr. A. Macdougall, S.C.G.A., 94; Sgt. G. Mortimer, C.A.S. C., 94; Sgt. I. Freese, 103rd, 93; Maj.

Tyros—The first 25 tyros not winning a place in the second stage each get $4. They are: Sgt. R. Ferguson, 13th, 92; Sgt. D. Spence, 19th A. M. R., 92; Pte. F. W. Herring, 103rd, 92; Sgt. W. Sharp, 3rd Vics., 92; Pte. G. Warrender, 48th, 92; Pte. G. McLaren, 3rd Vics., 92, Pte. F. Moeser, 43rd, 92; Sgt. S. Pringle, 12th, 92; Bds. O. McPherson, I. C. of I., 92; Sgt. C. Carey, 8th R. R., 91; Corp. H. H. Bick, 23rd Battery, 91; Sgt. W. Hope, R.C.R., 91; Capt. N. Wilson, 31st, 91; Mr. J. L. Kerr, F.C.R.A., 91; Cadet Bebb, England, 91; Major H. Dawson, 14th, 91; Sgt. Mosses, 5th R.H.C., 91; Sgt. M. Fleury, 43rd, 91; Cadet B. W. Maek, England, 91; Tpr. W. J. Kelly, 7th Hussars, 91; C.-Sgt. W. Huston, 96th, 91; Pte. W. A. Crandlemere, 67th, 91; Sgt. E. W. Skinner, 14th, 90; Lt.-Col. F. Hill, 44th, 90; Lt. W. O'Connor, G. G.F.G., 90; Sgt. A. McCabe, C.G.A., 90; Corp. O. Moldenschart, G.F.G., 90; Sgt. F. Sutherland, 12th F.C.A., 90.

The Grand Aggregate is the aggregate of Bankers', 600 yards; Walker, 900 yards; Macdougall, 200 yards and 600 yards; Dominio., 600 and 800 yards, and Governor-General's, 200, 500 and 600 yards; possible, 315. The winners were:

Medals for first three places, to be shot for on account of tie, also for the money prizes, $20, $18, $15. They are: Pte. F. Bibby, 77th, 296; Col.-Sgt. J. Freeborn, 13th, 296; Lt. A. J. Meiklejohn, 43rd, 296.

THE GZOWSKI.

In the Gzowski, teams of six N.C.O. or men advance up the range and each time the figure targets appear drop and fire and then continue to advance; no magazines allowed to be used.

$50 and cup—Queen's Own Rifles, Toronto, 318; team, Pte. A. Rutherford, Pte. Doherty, Sgt. J. H. White, Pte. A. Schuerer, Corp. W. Dow, Sgt. G. Perry.

$45—Governor-General's Foot Guards, Ottawa, 298; team, Sgt. G. W. Russell, Sgt. Smith, Sgt. S. Dawson, Sgt. McGregor, Pte. F. C. Baillie.

$40—1st team, 48th Highlanders, Toronto, 294.

$35—1st team, 13th Regt., Hamilton, 289.

$30—10th R. G., Toronto, 287.

$20—2nd team, 13th Regt., Hamilton, 285.

Next in order:—1st team, 90th Regt., 258; 91st Highlanders, 258.

DUNDONALD CUP MATCH.

Dundonald Cup match, teams of six N.C.O.'s and men of any corps in uniform. Each team fires on one target each time it appears, keeping behind cover, target, figure of a man. Distance, 100 to 200 yards. Rapid-firing winners:

Cup and $36—1st team, Q. O. R., Toronto, 42.

$30—2nd team, G.G.F.G., Ottawa, 40.

$21 each—1st, team G.G.F.G., Ottawa, 39, and 1st team 48th Highlanders, Toronto. Next in order—10th R. G., 37; 2nd team 48th Highlanders, 37; 5th Royal Highlanders, 37.

British Challenge Shield of the aggregate of the Dundonald and Gzowski. Winner, 1st team, Q.O.R., Toronto; score, 360.

Next in order:—1st team, G.G.F., 337.

GORDON HIGHLANDERS.

Gordon Highlanders Musketry Trophy, team of eight men from any corps in first stage of Governor-General's, to be named before match.

Trophy and $48—10th Royal Grenadiers, Toronto; score, 754; team, Sgt.-Maj. T. S. Bayles, 97; P.-M.-Sgt. D. Craig, 90; Sgt. W. Kelly, 94; Sgt. W. Prinks, 95; Corp. H. Roberts, 99; Corp. H. Whiteborn, 91; Pte. W. J. Clifford, 95; Pte. J. Keating, 93.

$32—13th Regt., Hamilton; score, 753; team, C.-Sgt. Freeborn, 97; Sgt. T. Mitchell, 94; S.-Sgt. P. Armstrong, 98; Sgt. C. Nicol, 96; S.-Major S. J. Huggins, 90; Corp. J. Freeborn, 95; Pte. J. M. Jones, 96; Major F B. Ross, 57.

$24—43rd Regt., Ottawa; score, 751.

$20—6th D.C.O.R., 748.

LANSDOWNE AGGREGATE.

Lansdowne Aggregate, teams of six members of any corps, aggregate of Bankers', Walker, Dominion, and 1st stage of GovernorGeneral's.

$36 and Cup, 13th Regt., Hamilton, 1,326; team, Col.-Sgt. J. Freeborn, 229; Sgt. T. Mitchell, 223; Sgt. P. Armstrong, 229; Sgt. P. O. Nichol, 215; S.-Major S. J. Hugginr, 214; Corp. J. Freeborn, 216.

$30—1st team, G.G.F.G., Ottawa, 1,326; team: Sgt. G. W. Russell, 226; Sgt. W. Smith, 220; Sgt. R. McGregor, 221; Pte. F. C. Baillie, 219; Sgt. A. Dawron, 219; Sgt. M. Hall, 221.

$24—6th D.C.O.R., Vancouver,1 1,304.

$21—43rd Regt., Ottawa, 1,297.

$18—Guelph R.A., 1,297.

$15—10th Royal, Grenadiers, Toronto, 2nd team, 1,296.

Next in order—10th R.G., 2nd team.

GIBSON MATCH.

Gibson match, 5 shots at 500 yards, in 40 seconds:

$11.67 each, possibles—Lieut. C. L. Forster, 3rd C.E.; Sergt. F. Guthaus, 43rd; Corp. A. Rutherford, Q.O.R.; Pte. W. Short, G.G.F.G.; Sergt. R. L. Snowball, 43rd; Lieut. F. Steck, 76th; Corp. J. Trainer, R.C.R.; Maj. S. Weatherbie, C. O. C.; Corp. H. Whitehorn, 10th R.G.

$4.86 each, 24 points—Pte. F. Allan, 7th; Pte. F. C. Baillie, G.G.F.G.; Lieut. A. Charles, 4th F.C.E.; Sergt. Davidson, 90th; Pte. C. W. Dawson, 8th R.R.; Sergt. J. Foster, 69th; C.-Sergt. J. Freeborn, 13th; S.-Maj. Huggins, 13th; Sergt. Hueston, 96th; M. J. Powers, Grandfalls, R.D.S.; Maj. Price, R.C.R.; Capt. Simmonds, 66th; Capt. Spearings, 3rd; S.-Maj. F. Utton, R.C.R.; Pte. T. Young, 48th.

$4 each, 23 points—Lieut. J. Blackburn, 90th; Pte. J. Clemence, 91st; Pte. W. J. Clifford, 10th R.G.; Q. M. S. W. D. Davidson, 48th; Sergt. S. Dawson, G.G.F.G.; S.-Maj. W. Dymond, C. S. of M.; Sergt. M. Hall, G.G.F.G.; Q.M.-S. H. Kennedy, 78th; Pte. W. Latimer, 10th R.G.; Q.M.-S. N. Medhurst, R.C.D.

$4 each, 24 points—Sgt. D. Craig, 10th R.G.; Corp. G. Copping, 3rd Vics.; Pte. F. Bibby, 77th; Lt. L. Bentley, 93rd; Sgt. J. Dorning, G.G.F.G.; Major W. King, 46th; Pte. W. Latimer, 10th R. G.; Mr. A. Merriem, R.M.; Sgt. C. Morrice, 4th C.E.; Sgt. G. Russel, G.G.F.G.; Lt. W. Semple, 76.

$3 each, 24 pts.—Sgt. T. Bayles, 10th R.G.; Sgt. H. W. Patterson, 43rd; Pte. H. Simpson, 102nd; Pte. N. Brownlee, G.G.F.G.; Q.M.S. Davidson, 48th; Cadet A. Gibault, Quebec; Lt. F. Steck, 76th; Pte. A. Taylor, 77th; Sgt. J. White, Q.O.R.; Mr. A. McNaughton, Alberta; R. A. Capt. T. Mitchell, R.L.; Lt. F. Morris, 46th; Sgt. C. O. Nichol, 13th; Sgt. J. Phillips, 10th R.G.; Capt. J. Sclater, 6th D.C.O.R.; Sgt. Sutherland, 12th C.F.A.; Lt.-Col. A. Wilson, 23rd; Meiklejohn, 43rd; Lieut. F. H. Morris, 46th; Major W. Ross, 2nd Dragoons; Sergt. G. W. Russell, G.G.F.G.; Capt. J. Sclater, 6th D. C. O. R.; Lieut. W. Semple, 76th; Lieut. S. W. Smith, 67th; Mr. J. Stewart, H.R.A.; Mr. J. L. White, Grandfalls R. A.; Tpr. T. H. Wright, 21st Hussars; Pte. F. Adams, 95th; Sergt. E. Duvoisin, R.C.G.; Sergt. J. Dorning, G.G.F.G., 22 pts.; Sergt. H. G. Kirby, R.C.E.; Maj. W. C. King, 46th; Capt. McMickling; Pte. W. McNairen, 78th; Sergt. Nesbet, 29th; Sergt. G. Perry, Q.O.R.; Sergt. J. Phillips, 10th R.G.; Sergt. M. Quinn, 8th R.R.; Pte. A. Scheurer, Q.O.R.; Pte. H. W. Simpson, 102nd; Capt. C. H. Vandersluys, 44th; Sergt. W. A. Young, R.C.R.

Extra series, 600 yards, 10 men made possibles, 25, and get $9.20 each —Capt. C. Crowe, 30th; S. M. Dymond, R.C.R.; Lt. E. L. Forster, 3rd C.E.; C.-Sgt. J. Freeborn, 13th, G. R. C.; Jones, 4th C.A.; Pte. H. Lowery, 30th; Major J. T. McLaren, 91st; Sgt. Morris, 13th; Pte. W. Short, G.G.F.G.; Major S. Weatherbee, C.O.C.

Nine made 24 points each, at $4.89—Pte. Adams, 95th; Sgt. J. Armstrong, 66th; Major R. H. Arnold, 8th Huss.; Sgt. A. Black, R.C.R.; Sgt. R. Chamberlain, 103rd; Pte. W. Clifford, 10th Regt.; Gr. F. G. Kennedy, 4th C.G.A.; Sgt. F. Maxwell, G.G.F.G.; Sgt. H. Parker, 66th.

GEN. LAKE COMPETITION.

Gen. Lake competition, pop-and-dodger match, possible 25—

$20—Tpr. F. H. Wright, 21st, 25; $15, Lt. S. W. Smith, 67th, 23; $7.84, Sgt.-Maj. Dymond, C.S. of M., 21; Mr. H. Koester, Brandon R.A., 21; Pte. Retallack, 43rd; Pte. W. Short, G.G.F.G., 21; Sgt.-Maj. Utton, R.C.R., 21; Corp. H. Whitehorn, 10th R.G., 21; $5 each, S. J. Dorning, G.G.F.G., $20; Sgt. J. Freeborn, 13th, 20; Lt. F. Steck, 76th, 20; Corp. J. Trainer, R. C.R., 20; Cadet Wright, Ottawa, 20; Pte. C. Dawson, 8th R.R., 20; Sgt. S. Dawson, G.G.F.G., 20; Pte. Simpson, 102nd, 20.

$4.60, 18 pts.—Pte. F. Adams, 95th; Capt. G. Birtch, 14th; Pte. W. Clifford, 10th R.G.; Q.M.S. Medhurst, R. C.D.; Cadet M. Praed, Eng.; Major W. Ross, 2nd Drag.; Capt. J. Sclater, 6th D.C.O.R.

$4 each, 16 pts.—Pte. F. Allan, 7th Fus.; Lt. E. L. Forster, 3rd C.E.; S.-M. Huggins, 13th; Pte. W. Medford, Q.O.R.; Maj. W. Singer, 7th C.F.A.; Sgt. E. W. Skinner, 14th; Sgt. F. Turnbull, 43rd; 15 pts.—Sgt. A. W. Black, R.C.R.; Sgt. J. J. Benman, 3rd Vics.; Sgt. M. Hall, G.G.F.G.; Pte. W. McNairn, 78th; Sgt. J. Phillips, 10th R.G.; Lt. H. Simpson, 53rd; Pte. A. Scheurer, Q.O.R.; Capt. R. Simmonds, 66th; Sgt. W. Smith, G. G.F.G.; Sgt. R. T. Snowball, 43rd; Col. A. Wilson, 33rd. 14 pts.—Lt.-Col. A. Cunningham, 14th; Sgt. T. J. Cuthaus, 43rd. 13 pts.—Mr. T. J. Cliff, R. M.; Pte. J. Cowdie, 8th R.R.; Lt-Col. Manbey, 90th; Sgt. R. Pearue, 95th; Sgt. M. Quinn, 8th R.R.; Sgt. J. G. Sullivan, C.O.C.; Maj. O. Wetmore, 74th; Pte. F. Young, 48th, 13 pts.—Corp. Rutherford, Q.O.R.; Sgt. F. Duvoisin, C.G.A.

SUMMONSES ISSUED

Against Proprietors Who Exhibited Fight Moving Pictures.

Judge Lanctot yesterday issued summonses against the exhibitors of the Jeffrier-Johnson moving pictures, which were shown in Montreal a week ago. The summonses are returnable on Monday, when the proprietors will be prosecuted in the police court.

The complaint says that they did knowingly, without lawful justification or excuse, expose to public view photographs tending to corrupt public morals, to wit, a cinematrograph reproduction of a prize fight, and without lawful excuse or justification did publicly exhibit a disgusting object, to wit, the reproduction of a prize fight.

Toronto, Aug. 27.—A statement to the effect that the proprietors of the Jeffries-Johnson fight pictures would exhibit in Ontario in defiance of the law and fight a test case is untrue. The Ontario Government will not allow them to break the law, and it is stated the customs authorities have received instructions not to permit the films across the line.

QUEEN'S OWN ARRIVED.

Liverpool, Aug. 27.—A battalion of the Queen's Own Rifles of Toronto, numbering about 600 officers and men, arrived here to-day on the steamer 'Megantic,' and will immediately go into camp in England for several weeks.

FLATS ON FIRE.

A row of five flats on Christopher Columbus street were damaged by fire last night. The blaze was first noticed in the residence of Mr. Joseph Parker, No. 1801.

PIANOS TO RENT

Pianos rented from $2.00 per month upwards. Six months' rent allowed if purchased. One-price system and easy terms of payment. Sole agency for Steinway and Pianola Pianos. Daily demonstrations at NORDHEIMER'S, Limited, 610-612 St. Catherine street west, corner of Mountain street. Phone Uptown 2664.

THE UNEXPECTED GUEST

¶ The next few weeks will note a great influx of visitors to our city.

¶ Friends will drop in at a moment's notice. No thought has been given to their entertainment, and it becomes necessary to arrange, at the last moment, for their enjoyment of the Holiday.

¶ A TELEPHONE IN THE HOME makes this an easy matter for the clever hostess.

¶ A call here; a little gathering of friends has been arranged.

¶ Another, there; a boat trip is on the programme.

¶ In a hundred and one ways THE TELEPHONE solves the problem.

YOU Should have a Telephone

THE BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY of CANADA

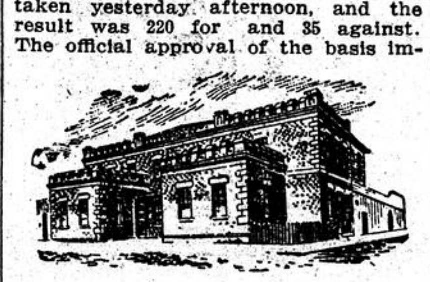
CHURCH UNION IS APPROVED

By Large Majority in Vote at Methodist Conference Yesterday.

INTERESTING DISCUSSION.

Basis of Union Will be Submitted For Approval to Various Church Bodies.

Victoria, B.C., August 27.—Church union as outlined in the basis of union drawn up by the joint committee representing the Methodist, Presbyterian and Congregational churches, has been officially approved by the General Conference. A vote was taken yesterday afternoon, and the result was 220 for and 35 against. The official approval of the basis im-



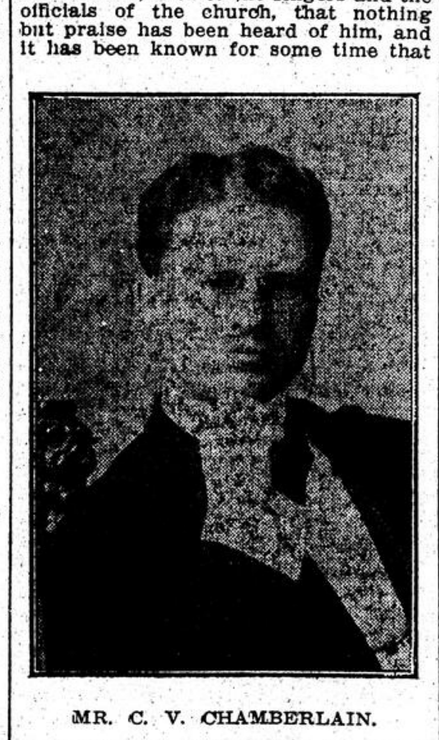
The old Court House on Bastion Square Victoria. In Judge Pemberton's police court chamber the first Methodist services were held in 1859.

mediately after the result was made known the whole conference rose and sang the doxology. The result was not unexpected, although few could have thought that the majority would have been so overwhelming. The discussion occupied the whole of the morning session, and in addition nearly all of the afternoon. Foremost among the speakers of the morning were: Justice McLaren and N. A. Rowell. The former sprang a bomb on the conference by declaring that church property would under union be under the control of each individual congregation, and consequently that any congregation could stay out of union and control its own property. The conference was speedily reassured by Mr. Rowell, who succeeded in showing conclusively that the contrary was the case. Early in the afternoon Mr. Sandford, of Vancouver, submitted an amendment by which the proposed basis would go to the lower church courts without any expression of opinion on the part of the conference. This, however, was defeated, and the report of the committee recommending approval was voted on with the result above stated. Although the clause providing for it has not yet been discussed, it is expected that these documents will be sent to the annual conferences, district meetings, quarterly boards and membership of the church for an expression of approval. Fraternal delegates have been elected as follows: The Rev. Chancellor Burwash to Great Britain, the Rev. Dr. Heartz and J. A. M. Aikens to the Methodist Episcopal Church, and the Rev. S. P. Rose to the Methodist Episcopal Church South. Messrs. W. H. Lambly and C. E. Kennlyside were elected to the Missionary Board.

A NEW ORGANIST.

Mr. V. Chamberlain Succeeds Mr. Dickson at St. James Methodist Church.

The new organist and choirmaster at St. James Methodist Church is Mr. Charles Versel Chamberlain. The announcement was made last evening by the chairman of the music committee, and Mr. Chamberlain will take up his new duties at once. In fact, he has been directing the choir for three or four Sundays, and has given such satisfaction, both to the singers and the officials of the church, that nothing but praise has been heard of him, and it has been known for some time that



MR. C. V. CHAMBERLAIN.

if a financial basis could be agreed upon the engagement would go through.

Mr. Chamberlain is a Canadian and a credit to his native land, with a very promising future before him. He is a musician from centre to circumference, and years of the best training obtainable have developed his natural abilities to a high degree. Those in a position to speak with knowledge, say that St. James has never had a better musician at the organ than he.

But it is as a singer that Mr. Chamberlain expects to achieve his greatest success. While mastering the organ, the pianoforte and all branches of theoretical music, Mr. Chamberlain has paid the greatest attention to voice culture. He possesses a rich tenor voice, and St. James has secured in him a soloist as well as an organist and musical conductor. After studying at home till he had decided upon his vocation for life, Mr. Chamberlain went to Boston to finish his musical education. Not satisfied with his attainments he next visited in turn, London, Paris and Leipsic, spending considerable time with the best masters in each city. Returning home he was appointed organist of Wall Street Methodist Church, Brockville. But his ambition led him to go to Italy for further instruction and training in vocal practice, and he has just returned from Rome where, during the past year and a half, he has been studying under Cotogni, De Stefani and Corbari.

While in Brickville, Mr. Chamberlain conducted the Philharmonic Society of fthat town with much success, and he expects to take up similar work here, vocal work being his forte.

BODY IDENTIFIED.

The body taken from the river at Hochelaga on Thursday has been identified as that of Mr. Martin Finley, 72 years of age, of 120 Ottawa street. It is believed that the old man was walking along the dyke, slipped in the water, and was carried below by the stream.

A BRAVE MESSENGER

Injured Lad Insists on Delivering Parcel With Which He Has Started

Some may say it is only the exception which proves the rule, but certainly a messenger boy has been found who was really in a hurry, and who was eager to carry out the work on which he had started.

Yesterday Willie Small was running along St. James street, near the fruit sheds. He saw a waggon going in the same direction, and telling the driver he was in a hurry, asked for a ride. The driver gave the permission, and the lad jumped up behind. Then came one of those peculiar accidents. A man driving up behind swung his horse to one side. There was little space, and the shaft caught and cruelly ripped Willie's leg. Men rushed to his aid, and the afbulance of the Western Hospital was called. Don't take me away' quietly remarked the little fellow. 'I want to do my message.' But the men insisted. 'Will they let me out right away, then?' he asked.

And Willie, be it said, did leave the hospital as soon as his leg was dressed, and finished his work.

Inward.

Virginian, arr'd Montreal. . . .Aug. 27
Duca d'Aosta, arr'd New York. .Aug. 26
Campania, arr'd New York. . .Aug. 26
Kaiserin A. Victoria, arr'd New York. . . . . .Aug. 26
Tunisian, left Liverpool yesterday.

Outward.

Empress, left Quebec. . . . . .Aug. 26
Athenia, arr'd Glasgow. . . . .Aug. 26
Megantic, arr'd Liverpool. . . .Aug. 26
Ionian, left Montreal. . . . . .Aug. 27
Lake Erie, left Montreal. . . .Aug. 27
Dominion, left Montreal. . . .Aug. 27
Cairnrona, left Montreal. . . .Aug. 27
Montcalm, left Montreal. . . .Aug. 27
Victorian, arr'd Liverpool. . . .Aug. 26
Ryndam, arr'd Rotterdam. . . .Aug. 26

OCEAN VESSELS IN PORT.

Cairntorr, Royal George Virginian, Cassandra, Laurentic, Grampian, Sokoto.

DREDGING WILL CONTINUE.

In the name of the Government Mr. A. Johnstone, Deputy Minister of Marine, yesterday assured the shipping men of Montreal that in spite of a general suspension of dredging operations all over Canada, due to the fact that appropriations for these works had been exhausted, the dredging of the St Lawrence ship channel would proceed with unabated vigor.

THE GRAMPIAN'S PASSENGERS.

The saloon passengers aboard the Allan liner Grampian, which is due here Sunday are: Mrs. Adams, Mrs. Andrews, the Rev. A. H. Armstrong, Mrs. Armstrong, Dr. W. D. Ashbury, M. Atkinson, Mrs. Bardwell, Miss Beam, Miss V. Beauchamp, O. F. H. Bert, Miss I. Blakestead, Miss N. Buchanan, Miss M. Burnham, J. P. Case, Mrs. Case, A.Chester, Mrs. Chester, Miss Josephine Chute, Miss A. Clark, Dr. Clarkson, Mrs. Clarkson, Miss J. Clifford, Miss Mary C. Coon, Miss A. Cormack, Miss I. M. Cotter, Miss L. Crethers, Miss M. B. Davis, Miss Dibble, Mrs. Dibble, Mrs. Dickson, Miss L. A.Dolbur, Miss Blanche Donohue, Mrs. Dougall, Miss Dougall, Miss Ella M. Ecles, Mrs. Elliott, Miss W. Evans, Preston Fahnestock, Mrs. Fahnestock, Mrs. France, E. W. France, M. Z. France, C .Freeman, Mrs. Freeman, Miss K. I. Frost, Mrs. Gale, W. M. Gartshore, Mrs. Goodman, Mrs. Goodwin, Mrs. Gring, Miss Hamilton, A. T. Hammond, Mrs. Hammond, Master A. Hammond, Miss L. Hammond, Stuart A. Harte, Miss Heitz, Miss Hildeh, Miss E. Hill, Professor Hill, Miss L. E. Hobbs, Dr. Paul Hulhorst, Mrs. Hulhorst, Mrs. Huntington, Mrs. Jewett, Miss Mary Jordon, Miss D. J. Keller, Miss Anna Kelsey, J. P. King, Mrs. King, W. M. C. Lane, Mrs. Lehman, Miss H. Lenox, Mrs. Lepper, Miss O. M. Lewis, Mr. Liphart, Miss Liphart, James McConahie, J. McIntyre, W. McKibbon, D. McNeill, George McNeill, Mrs. McNeill, Miss J. McNeill, Mrs. Machan, John Marshall, Miss Vera Mayall, Miss A. Menefee, Miss O. Menefee, Marion Menefee, R. Miller, Mrs. Miller, Mrs. Mirocle, Mr. Mitchell, Miss M. E. Moore, A. C. Mowry and child, Miss Helen Newell, Master Newell, the Rev. W. E. Newell, Mrs. Newell, W. D. Newton, Mrs. Nowton, Dr. T. D. Palmer, Mrs. Palmer, W. Peck, Miss Perkins, Mrs. Prittow, Mrs. Radford, Miss Radford, Miss Helen Reid, C. L. Rundell, Mrs. Rundell, H. W. Sargent, Miss Shaw, J. A. Shawan, Miss Skiles, Mrs. Smith, John W. Spears, Miss F. C. Steele, Major Campbell Stewart, Mrs. Stewart, Mrs. Stryker, Dr. R. S. Stryker, Mrs. Sutcliffe, O. Thacker, Mrs. Thacker, Miss H. Thompson, Mrs. Thursen, L. F. Thursen, David Tozier, Miss T. F. Trailhill, Charles Valier, Mrs. Valier, J. A. Waddell, Mrs. Walker, Miss N. Walker, Miss E. Walker, Miss L. Walker, Mrs. Walker, J. K. Wallace, Miss M. S. Webster, Miss E. V. Weir, Mr. I. M. White, Mrs. White, Miss E. R. Whiteside, Miss L. Williams, Miss F. Williams, Miss E. Willmott, H. A. Wilson, Miss Edith Young, Miss Nellie Zealand, Miss Helen Zelsman.

ARTILLERY EFFICIENCY.

Westmount Battery Ranks Third in Competition.

Ottawa, Aug. 27.—Following is the official report of efficiency competitions for Canadian Artillery corps held at the different military camps during the present summer months:

General efficiency, all field batteries, 1910—1, 2nd Field Battery C. A., Ottawa, Ont.; 2, 23rd Field Battery C. A., Ottawa, Ont.; 3, 21st Field Battery C. A., Westmount, Que.; 4, 12th Field Battery C. A., Newcastle, N.B.; 5, 4th Field Battery C. A., Hamilton, Ont.; 15th Field Battery C. A., Granby, Que.; 7, 19th Field Battery C. A. Moncton, N.B.; 8, 17th Field Battery C. A., Sydney, N.S.; 9, 9th Field Battery C. A., Toronto, Ont.; 10, 8th Field Battery C. A., Gananoque, Ont.; 11, 3rd Field Battery C. A., Montreal, Que.; 12, 5th Field Battery C. A., Kingston, Ont.; 13, 7th Field Battery C. A., St. Catharines, Ont.; 14, 22nd Field Batter C. A., Sherbrooke, Que.; 15, 11th Field Battery C. A., Guelph, Ont.; 16, 24th Field Battery C. A., Peterborough, Ont.; 17, 3rd Battery 7th Regiment C. A., Guelph, Ont.; 19, 14th Field Battery C. A., Cobourg, Ont.; 20, 13th Field Battery C. A., Cobourg, Ont.; 20, 13th Field Battery C. A., Winnipeg, Man.; 21, 10th Field Batery C. A., Woodstock, N.B.; 22, 25th Field Battery C. A., Lethbridge, Alta.; 23, 18th Field Battery C. A., Antigonish, N.S.; 24, 2nd Battery 7th Regiment C. A., Digby, N. S.; 25, 4th Battery 7th Regiment C. A., Pictou, N.S.

18 Pr. Q. F. Batteries not training at Petawawa—1, 21st Field Battery C. A., Westmount, Que.; 2, 15th Field Battery C. A., Granby, Que.; 3rd Field Battery C. A., Montreal, Que.; 3, 22nd Field Battery C. A., Sherbrooke, Que.

LAYING CORNER STONE.

Of First Presbyterian Church at 3 O'Clock This Afternoon.

There will be an interesting ceremony this afternoon at the laying of the corner stone of the First Presbyterian Church of Montreal at 3 o'clock.

The stone will be laid by the representative elder of the church, Mr. J. H. Scott, and the chair will be occupied by the pastor, the Rev. M. A. Campbell. A number of leading citizens will be present, and His Worship the Mayor will address the assembly, as well as the Rev. Robert Campbell, Rev. G. Colborne Heine and a number of other clergymen of the district. The new church is situated at the corner of Prince Arthur and Mance streets.

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F. L. Houghton

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PERSONALS

Dr. J. G. Peters, of Charlottetown, is at the Windsor Hotel.

The Hon. L. P. Brodeur returns to Ottawa to-day from Banff.

Mr. Douglas Knight, of Ealing, England, is at the Windsor Hotel.

Mr. Fred. Pearson, of Halifax, is staying at the Windsor.

Miss Lillian Saunders, of London, is visiting Mrs. Walter Sadler, Dorchester street west.

Mr. Alex. Johnstone, Deputy Minister of Marine and Fisheries, was at the Windsor Hotel yesterday, leaving last night for Ottawa.

Major C. E. A. Patterson, of the 85th Regiment, has returned from Ottawa, where he participated in the Dominion of Canada Rifle Association matches.

Mr. Arthur D. Rose, B.A., a graduate of Manitoba University, and a native of Minnedosa, Manitoba, leaves this morning for Europe and will spend the next three years at Cracow in Austrian Poland, where he will study the Polish language, with a view to ministering among the Poles in the west on his return. Mr. Rose goes abroad under the direction of the City Mission Board of Winnipeg.

FORREST-COWAN.

(From a correspondent.)

Gould, Que., Aug. 17.—The wedding took place this evening, at Willowgate Farm, Gould, the home of Mr. and Mrs. John N. Cowan, of their eldest daughter, Gladys Catherine, who was married to Mr. Edward B. Forrest, son of Mr. J. R. V. Forrest, of Montreal. The guests, who numbered a hundred, were received by the bride's mother, who wore black silk and lace. The house was beautifully decorated with flowers, plants and ferns. The bride, who was given away by her father looked charming in a gown of cream silk eolienne trimmed with Irish lace, over taffeta, with veil and orange blossoms, and carried white roses. The bride's attendants, who all wore pretty white lingerie frocks, were: Miss Eliza Cowan, maid of honor; Miss Jessie MacMillan and Miss Isabel Clarke, Montreal, bridesmaids; Miss Grace Murray, Scotstown; Miss Ethel Berwick, Sherbrooke: Miss Mary Mackay and Miss Jean Murray, flower girls. The groom was supported by Mr. Russell Mackay. Mendelshon's Wddeing March was beautifully rendered by Miss Margaret Mackay, cousin of the bride. After the ceremony, which was performed by the Rev. Evans MacQueen, supper was served in the dining-room. Later Mr. and Mrs. Forrest left by automobile for Bishop's Crossing thence to Quebec and other points, the bride travelling in a navy blue costume and black hat. The groom's gift to the bride was a gold and cairngorm brooch. The maid of honor received an amethyst pendant and the bridesmaids amethyst brooches. The wedding gifts were numerous and beautiful. On their return Mr. and Mrs. Forrest will reside in Ottawa.

Lord and Lady Strathcona have been making a short stay with Mr. and the Hon. Mrs. Bliss Howard, at Colonsay House, in the Island of Colonsay, before going to Invercot House, on the Argylshire mainland, where they will entertain a succession of guests for grouse-shooting and deer-stalking.

Mr. L. M. Ruben, who left Montreal last May for a prolonged European tour, and was taken seriously ill at Marienbad, has quite recovered, and is returning with Mrs. Ruben on the 'Laurentic,' due here to-day.

WANTED, GOOD ORDER COOK; NO Sunday work. Apply, CHILD'S, 234 McGill street.

MOTOR BOAT RACING.

The only real interest in the motor boat racing at Alexandria Bay was centred in the race for the Pioneer Cup presented by the Duke of Westminster. The International event for fifty-footers was a fiasco, Dixie II. starting with only one opponent and finishing alone.

For the Duke of Westminster Cup Mr. Reed's boat, No. 8, although only sixth at the start, won easily by at least a mile in 35 min. 49 secs. Mr. Gillespie was second and Mr. Burnham, owner of the Dixie, third.

Last night Mr. G. C. Boldt, of New York, gave a dinner in honor of the visiting English and Canadian yachtsmen.

The Squaw, owned by Mr. G. Bourne, commodore of the Thousand Islands Yacht Club, was put out of commission by an explosion of gasoline yesterday, and is now a complete wreck. The Pioneer, owned by the Duke of Westminster, abandoned the race to render assistance, and had it not been for this, and the yacht Irene, which also came to the rescue, a fatal accident would probably have occurred. Fortunately, however, no one was badly hurt.

MARRIED.

MacARTHUR—BENNETT—On August 24, 1910, at the residence of the bride's mother, 398 Daly Ave., by the Rev. Thos. Garrett, B.A., Vivien Rose, youngest daughter of the late Henry Bennett, Esq., Peterborough, Ont., to Mr. James Mitchell MacArthur, of Winnipeg, Man.

RUPP—CORBOULD—At St. James' Church, Orillia, Ont., on August 24, 1910, by the Rev. H. D. Raymond, Mary Helena, eldest daughter of Charles Corbould, Esq., barrister, Orillia, Ont., to Philip Rupp, M.D., Ph.D., son of the late Philip Rupp, of New York City, N.Y.

VISITORS TO THE Eucharistic Congress AND OTHERS.

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'Northern Messanger'	12 mos.	.40

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

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

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

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

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

Readers of the 'Witness' leaving the city for a shorter or longer period, can have the 'Daily Witness' each day of publication, by mail, at twenty-five cents per month. Great Britain and the United States included.

N.M. 5 / F.Q. 13			AUGUST		F.M. 20 / L.Q. 27	
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SATURDAY, AUGUST 27, 1910.

It was a curious thing that the same paper that announced a move on the part of Toronto men to secure an extension of the Intercolonial Railway to Toronto announced also an intention of the Canadian Pacific to run a direct line from Smith's Falls to Toronto, going by way of Belleville and duplicating the Grand Trunk from that point. Since the Grand Trunk invaded the North-West and in many ways paralleled the Canadian Pacific and cut into its territory it has been the policy of the latter company to cut into Grand Trunk territory where it could. The immediate occasion of the present announcement may, however, be this proposal of bringing the Intercolonial to Toronto. The extreme tenacity with which the Lower Provinces insist on the continuance of the Intercolonial in government hands seems to show that they can get better treatment from it than from railways that have so to manage their traffic as to make it pay. It is probably with the hope of being able, if not to bring freight rates below the paying point, at least to control railway combines that the Toronto people want the government line in addition to those they already have. It would seem as though, with this third line and a prospective one on the Mackenzie & Mann system, the provision for the business would be sufficient, and that the necessary competition for business would be an adequate guarantee against serious extortion. If a government road, belonging to the people, and managed in the people's interests, simply acts as a balance wheel, seeing to it that the people do not, through combination, have to pay too much its function seems legitimate. When it comes to the point of making a present to its shippers, or, by political favor, to some of them, by giving them rates too low to pay, it becomes a menace to legitimate railway business, and also, in case of favoritism, to legitimate commercial business.

MONTREAL AND THE CONGRESS.

Besides the two letters which appear in this paper we have received another signed 'Anglo Catholic' 'surprised at the quietude of the non-'Roman population in presence of the outrage,' and so on, and going on to denounce the Roman Catholic method of administering the Sacrament. Into the theological difference we do not propose to enter as we know many who would differ as much with 'Anglo Catholic' as he does with the Roman Catholic tenets. But as to the public recognition and aid given to the approaching performances we have necessarily to form some view. We have asked ourselves what a Protestant town would do if it was to be visited by an occasion that it held in like esteem and whose purpose was display. The city of Edinburgh was a few weeks ago the scene of a gathering from all lands and all sections of the Christian church that did not exclude themselves, a gathering that has since been called by the great men who participated in it a great event in the history of Christianity. It was so enthusiastic a concourse of the representatives of the churches that Edinburgh had no hall that would hold it. It was not an occasion that suggested great local expenditure, as parade or spectacle was the last thing in its purpose or its thoughts, but the gathering was entertained at the expense of the city, and we do not think the community would have taken it amiss if public property had been called into use for any of its purposes. It is hard to get a precise parallel, but there have been places in England which have devoted much space and money to pageantry recalling the past. What contributions were made to those pageants from the municipal treasuries we have no record of.

It is more according to the genius of Roman Catholicism than of Protestantism to look for public money for spontaneous purposes. We see this continually illustrated among us. Still we do not suppose that many would have been scandalized by public appropriations for such occasions as we have referred to as greatly appealing to the interest of the citizens. No one would probably find fault with a Roman Catholic town—say Oberammergau—if it should contribute to some Roman Catholic performance. The question that remains is how this rule applies to us. Our council consists of twenty-six Roman Catholic aldermen and five Protestant, of four Roman Catholic Controllers and one Protestant. These conditions might seem to the majority to be warrant for looking on Montreal as in a way a Roman Catholic city. Indeed, when the city elected a mayor it was treated as appropriate that in view of the coming occasion the mayor for this year should be a Roman Catholic, implying that for the time being the city would regard itself as a Roman Catholic city. There are all these things to be said for the proceedings our correspondents take exception to. On the other hand, those who have the responsibility of them would do well to remember that they are using in part the money of people who are in no sort of sympathy with such use and the remarkable alacrity for giving it shown in some quarters will be cast up whenever the city finds it against its right or its conscience to aid sufferers like those of Campbellton, or without funds for some urgent public need.

HOOTS.

The motor-car nuisance continues unabated, and not a day passes without complaint being made that to cross a street is to risk one's life. There are few indeed who have not been 'nearly run over.' The danger is perhaps not so much to those who are walking the streets continually. This develops an automatic instinct of self-preservation, which works spontaneously. It is those who use the streets least who are most anxious as well as most in danger. We now hear of a new sort of nervousness, known as 'automobile fear,' being encountered by medical men. Presently, no doubt, the automobile will fit into its place in the scheme of civilization, with the minimum, instead of as now, the maximum of discomfort and risk to the 'general public.' On the main thoroughfares of Montreal the motor noises are now most distressing, and soon we may be in as bad a way as London, where the motor is ubiquitous, and where, we read, one who wants to sleep is disturbed by all manner of hoots, toots, screams, yells, shrieks, etc., each individual and surprising. Regular and conventional noises we grow accustomed to, such as the rumble of the passing car, the puffing of a steam engine, even the noises of a building in progress; but the unique shrieks of boats' sirens some can never hear without nervous irritation. This is now being added to in the variety of the automobile's cacophony, some of which, as we have previously suggested, resembles nothing so much as dying groans and the shrieks and wails forced out by bitter pain. A London contemporary says that London will never sleep peacefully again until the voice of the petrol-driven vehicle is brought to scale, and no longer allowed to be a law unto itself, each machine having its characteristic note of horror. Here is a hint for our City Fathers, who, we are delighted to see, giving attention to this matter. We have petrol-driven bicycles on the streets which impudently emulate the fiendish howls of their big brothers. In speaking of distressful hoots the palm is, however, always taken by the canal boat. The locomotive has some apparent need for ceaseless expr[illegible]ions of anguish as it is wildly hurled about shunting yards and over street crossings; but for the hoots of the canal boats there seems to be little or no excuse.

REDUCING PRODUCT.

How to lessen the activities of the country and how to reduce its production would seem to be the study of the Trades and Labor Council of British Columbia. They had one good request to make of the Premier, namely, that the lumbermen's demand for protection be not granted. This protest should be potential inasmuch as it seems to show that the heavy burden it would lay on the country would not even be for the interests of labor in the province in which the lumber is produced. It would obviously not tend to the conservation of our resources. So that the only people to be benefited would be the lumber operators. But while thus protesting against one restriction upon the country's freedom and progress, their essential demands are such as to keep the country from growing. These are: No more assisted immigration; the expulsion of Orientals; reduction of the labor day, and more holidays. With the last request, namely, that election days should be holidays, we sympathize, in so far as it means that the voters should, without detriment to their employment, have opportunity to cast their votes. That could be done, however, without making all election days whole holidays, which, considering the multiplicity of our electoral system, would make sad inroads on industry. It is to be feared that these demands for multiplying holidays have as one of their objects the increase of the number of days on which the workers can demand extra pay.

The eight-hour day as compared with the ten-hour day wipes out, according to its purpose, one-fifth part of the country's labor and reduces its output by one-fifth without reducing the cost of the labor. This would, of course, make all the difference between profit and loss in the country's industries as compared with those of countries with which we have to compete. It thus tends, like protection, to restrict the market for our industries to the country itself. Thus the loss falls on the country itself. It falls on the farmers and the other developers of our natural resources, whose product must pay for all, and who are in consequence keenly interested in the question. We are not maintaining that this reduction of hours would work out as fatally as we have represented, and as is its purpose. Unless very determined, men do not do one-fifth less work in eight hours than in ten. Indeed, in severe forms of labor, we believe that they could do almost as much in the one day as the other. But we are forced to note that it is against their principles to do so. It should be every man's joy to do his best in this world. Indeed the only way to take real joy in one's work is, for the sake of one's fellow-men, to do the most work and the best work one can. That also is the path of success. The length of day in which the man can do most and best work is the best length of day. The exclusion of the Orientals from the country whose public works are in so much need of the labor they can furnish, is a subject on which we need not enter, as it appeals to race prejudice, the most ineffaceable of our primitive passions. Economically it is, of course, the reverse of common sense for a country to exclude those who can do its work most cheaply in the interests of people who should be fit for something better. We like the reply of the Premier to this demand. He counselled the West, whose interests are so much bound up in Asiatic trade, to treat the Asiatics on British terms of friendship rather than of contempt.

ANSWERING THE CRY OF THE CHILDREN.

'The trouble is, as all students of the 'problem agree, that the evils of poverty, disease, and premature death 'are not fought as they should be—'by a completely organized army. They 'are attacked here and there with 'feeble blows. The charities and the 'philanthropies and the social settlements, instead of combining in one 'great organization, work each by itself. They each spend a very large 'proportion of all the money they collect on administration. They all leave 'great fields unoccupied, and they overlap one another's activities in other 'fields. So Miss Rheta Childe Dorr maintains in 'Hampton's' for August, taking the position that in spite of innumerable kind hearts, ministering hands and generous purses the city child in a large proportion of cases is not given 'a fighting chance.' Many undeserving people make a practice of living on the bounty of a number of organizations. In Worcester, Massachusetts, the good people have been trying for years to get public playgrounds, trying to solve the infant mortality problem, trying to secure a plentiful supply of pure milk, and are only beginning to find out that the reason they did not secure the reforms was because Roman Catholics and Protestants did not work together. In Philadelphia, with hundreds of philanthropies, six thousand babies die annually, half of them from preventable diseases, and of those who survive long enough to get into the public schools, almost one-third are physically damaged.

These cities of Worcester and Philadelphia are, however, turning over a new leaf, or rather commencing a new volume altogether. In the latter, co-operative effort has been effected between the various organizations and the civic administration. The work in the five congested wards has been thoroughly organized, and the Health Department has agreed to maintain a clearing house for charities. 'Chiefly 'the object of this co-operative movement in Philadelphia is education of 'the community, rich and poor alike. 'The doctors and nurses who will visit 'the chosen districts during the summer months will try to do more than 'relieve sickness and pain. They will 'endeavor to create a desire for decency and clean living in a population whose standards are depressingly low. These poor people must 'not be too sternly regarded for the 'low standards they seem to prefer. '. . . Many speak no English. 'Many are beyond the teachable age. 'Most are too overworked, too tired, 'too ignorant, too suspicious to welcome new ideas. But their children's 'minds are plastic. . . . What 'they acquire, what they learn, they 'are bound in time to insist upon as 'part of the family standard.'

An admirable work has been inaugurated among the school children. Physiology and hygiene as usually taught in school are dry subjects and often have little influence on the conduct of life. But in Philadelphia they are, to a large extent, inculcated in very practical and very interesting instruction as to 'how to take care of 'baby.' A little girl, upon whom the charge of the current baby of the family has devolved, is delighted at being asked to bring it to school. Of course the whole class is agog with interest. A Board of Health physician and a trained nurse give instruction and demonstration. The physician tells, in simple but impressive words, of the great number of babies who die every year, and especially in summer, merely because they are not fed properly, nor protected from heat and from diseased germs. The Board of Health and the Board of Education have, he says, united to prevent, as far as possible, this terrible death rate, and now he has come to the school to gain the co-operation of the girls. So the girls learn that every one of them can help to save the lives of babies during the summer. The nurse undresses and dresses the baby, demonstrates how the bath should be given, the eyes washed with boracic-acid solution, the mouth kept exquisitely clean, how the feeding bottle should be preserved against germs, and how the food should be prepared. The baby must be kept in the coolest room in the house and the bed covered with a piece of netting to keep the dirt and disease-carrying flies from the little one. So nurse and doctor show how comparatively simple a matter it is to preserve baby's health and how unnecessary are half the illnesses from which children die. The little girls are pledged to watch their babies and their neighbors' babies for symptoms of illness during the summer, and in case of baby's illness, and no doctor being summoned, are told to go immediately to the nearest drug store and call up the City Hall. A call at any hour, the children are assured, will bring a nurse and doctor to the little sufferer.

Other cities have entered upon similar work. In Cincinnati, Dr. Dyer, the superintendent of the school system, has invited every agency interested in children to link itself to the public schools. Here a special physician takes charge of cases needing operations or expert treatment of eye, ear, throat, nose, etcetera. Instead of notifying parents by letter, and trusting to Providence that the parents will act in the matter, he visits the home of the child in a friendly way and wins the parents consent to an operation. The Anti-tuberculosis Society provides a lecturer, who gives talks in the schools, and many other agencies work systematically for the welfare of the children. In New York the Bureau of Child Hygiene has become an important part of the municipality. At its head is a woman, Dr. Josephine Baker. When it is in complete working order it is planned that it will have jurisdiction over every child in New York City. This responsibility for the child is undertaken from a few hours before it is born, for the necessity of a new born baby getting a good start is all important. Most babies enter life in a healthy condition, but a little neglect often results in life-long misery. About eighty percent of blindness is said to occur through the eyelids becoming infected at birth or shortly afterwards. One hundred and forty-two trained nurses are employed by the Bureau to teach New York mothers how to take care of babies. As Miss Dorr well says, it pays the community to keep children well and strong. In fact, considered only in terms of cold cash, the waste of infant life and health is one of the most amazing adverse balances on the ledgers of the community. Miss Dorr goes on to say that we cannot possibly afford to maintain the slum, and the disease-breeding sweat shop, and there is no doubt that these will disappear as the public mind becomes educated as to the requirements of health. Making all allowance for exaggeration there is no doubt that a great work is being done along the lines indicated by Miss Dorr. It is a work sadly needed in Montreal, which boasts of its high birth rate, but which should go in sackcloth and ashes for the enormous and preventable death-rate which lies at the door of civic incompetence and public carelessness and ignorance.

THE WORLD AND THE BIBLE.

In spite of some adverse influences, such as the great increase in all sorts of literature, the Bible remains the most widely-read book in the world. The hundred and sixth report of the British and Foreign Bible Society contains the announcement that, measured by statistics, the success of the society's activity in many lands exceeds that of any previous year in its long record. The number of versions on the society's list now reaches the big total of four hundred and twenty-four. During the year the Gospel has been translated into six new languages, which comprise 'Ongom,' the speech of a powerful Bartu tribe inhabiting the basin of the Gabun River, in French Congo; 'Namau,' the speech of forty thousand cannibals on the South Coast of British New Guinea; 'Honailou,' and 'Ponerihouen,' the languages of two tribes in New Caledonia! 'Fiu,' a dialect spoken in the Solomon Islands; and 'Raga,' one of the languages of the New Hebrides. A complete New Testament has recently been published for the subjects of King Menelik—the Lion of Judah—in 'Tigrinya,' a Semitic language spoken by three million people in the Tigré province of Abyssinia. The total issues of the society for the past year numbered 6,620,024 volumes, which compares with 4,250,000 twenty-five years ago, and is regarded as highly satisfactory. There has, however, been a falling off in the demand for complete Bibles, the increased circulation being caused by the sales of the Gospels and other parts.

It is interesting to read that 2,395 cases of Scriptures, weighing 293 tons, were shipped abroad during the year; while over half of the Bibles circulated were in English, and nineteen out of twenty were the authorized version; and three thousand were produced in embossed type for the use of the blind. We learn from this most attractive report, among many other most interesting things, that a complete English Bible in Braille type contains 5,836 pages and costs twenty-five dollars to produce. It fills thirty-nine volumes, which occupy a shelf seven feet long. The new abridged Braille Bible costs from fifty-four cents to seventy-two cents to produce, and is sold for twenty-five cents. A novelty of the year was a special edition of St. Mark in Korean, which sold for one sen, or about half a cent. It is pleasant to be able to record so much of the work of this grand society, which has done so much to Christianize and harmonize the world, and we would recommend the complete report to the attention of our readers, as the narratives of the doings of its colporteurs in different lands are as fascinating reading as George Borrow's 'The Bible in Spain,' which describes the writer's own experiences as colporteur for the British and Foreign Bible Society. By the way, it would seem as though the time-honored name of this society, which is prominent on all its publications, might with great profit and acceptance be changed for a better, such as the International Bible Society. The present name seems well devised to evoke prejudice wherever the good work seeks the patronage of those whom it thus lumps as 'foreigners.'

OH! FOR A DAY AND A NICHT IN SCOTLAND!

Oh! for a day and a nicht in Scotland,
Far 'mang the hills that I kent langsyne,
Wi' the clear Clyde Water at near-han' glintin',
An' a cronie or twa that aince were mine;
Oh! for a day and a nicht in Scotland,
Whaur mem'ry lingers, an' fond loves twine.

Oh! for a day and a nicht in Scotland,
To con ilk scene o' my childhood's play,
To roam aince mair i' the simmer gloamin',
To list the lark i' the daw'in' grey;
Oh! for a day and a nicht in Scotland,
Free frae the cark o' the toilsome fray.

Oh! for a day and a nicht in Scotland,
To wander licht owre the bent sae broon,'
To pu' the gowan, an' see the yorlin',
An' hear in the loanin' the burnie's croon;
Oh! for a day and a nicht in Scotland,
Wi' cheery faces, an' dwallins 'roun'.

Oh! for a day and a nicht in Scotland,
The hert cries oot like a bairn distrest,
For the times gane by i' the caller mornin',
Wi' youth's sweet joy at its blithesome best;
Oh! for a day and a nicht in Scotland,
*Or life dees doon i' the waitin' West.

JOHN MACFARLANE.

*Ere, before.

AMERICAN AND GERMAN CITIES.

(New York 'Sun.')

Natural pride in the rapid expansion in population and wealth of the large cities of the United States finds very general expression as the returns of the recent census are beginning to be made public. Great as has been this advance, however, it is necessary to recall the fact that this development is by no means limited in this country or to this continent. As a matter of fact, remarkable as has been the progress of many American cities between the two census periods of 1900 and 1910, an even greater growth among the cities of the German Empire was disclosed by the censuses of 1895 and 1905, the most recent in Germany.

A comparison of the figures for five cities in each country of approximately equal population and prosperity serves to emphasize this German superiority in municipal expansion:

GERMAN.

	1905.	1895.	Gain.
Hamburg . .	803,000	668,000	135,000
Munich . .	539,000	411,000	128,000
Dresden . .	517,000	336,000	181,000
Cologne . .	429,000	322,000	107,000
Frankfort . .	335,000	229,000	106,000
Total	2,623,000	1,966,000	657,000

AMERICAN.

	1910.	1900.	Gain.
St. Louis . .	687,000	575,000	112,000
Pittsburg . . .	534,000	452,000	82,000
Detroit	466,000	286,000	180,000
Milaukee . .	374,000	285,000	89,000
Cincinnati . .	364,000	326,000	38,000
Total	2,425,000	1,924,000	501,000

It will be seen, therefore, that the progress of the five German cities in tht period between the German censuses of 1895 and 1905 has been much more rapid than that of the American cities in the period marked by the censuses of 1900 and 1910. Thus the total gain for the German cities was 657,000 as contrasted with 501,000 for the American cities. Comparing the census figures for the 1900 and 1895 enumerations in America and Germany it will be seen that these cities were but 42,000 apart in total population; that is, 1,966,000 against 1,924,000, but at the 1910 and 1905 censuses the difference was 198,000. While the American cities added 26 percent., or barely more than a quarter, to their population, in a decade, the German increase was 33.4 percent., or a third.

Nor is the result different when the results of the same censuses in smaller cities of the same size in Germany and the United States are examined. Such a comparison is offered in this table:

GERMAN.

	1905.	1895.	Gain.
Hanover . . .	274,000	210,000	62,000
Dusseldorf . .	258,000	176,000	82,000
Konigsberg ..	238,000	173,000	65,000
Bremen	228,000	142,000	86,000
Stettin	228,000	141,000	87,000
Total	1,234,000	852,000	382,000

AMERICAN.

	1910.	1900.	Gain.
Jersey City . .	268,000	206,000	62,000
Kansas City . .	248,000	164,000	84,000
Indianapolis. .	234,000	169,000	65,00
Providence . .	234,000	176 000	48,000
St. Paul	215,000	163,000	52,000
Total	1,189,000	878,000	311,000

In these tables the German increase for the five cities shown in the 1895-1905 decade was 382,000, or 45 percent.; that for the American cities in the 1900-1910 period was but 311,000, or 35 percent., a difference of 10 percent. in favor of these German cities as contrasted with 7.4 percent. in the larger cities shown in the first table.

Nor do the cities thus selected differ in their rate of growth from the majority of German towns, which maintain the same superiority over American cities. Thus, while the city of Syracuse in this State, increased from 108,000 to 137,000 in ten years, that of Posen grew from 73,000 to 137,000 in an equal period, or 64,000 as compared with 29,000 for the American city. The sudden expansion of Schenectady from a minor city of 31,000 to a considerable industrial community with 73,000 inhabitants is entirely overbalanced by the growth of Essen from 96,000 to 335,000 in a decade. Even the material increase of Washington, the national capital, from 279,000 to 331,000 is relatively inferior to that of Stuttgart, the capital of the minor state of Wurtemberg, which grew from 158,000 to 249,000 in an equal time, or 89,000 against 52,000.

The population of the German Empire at the present time, as shown by official estimates recently published, considerably exceeds 64,000,000, and it is expected that when the quinquennial census is taken at the close of the present year it will pass 65,000,000. This will mean a gain of more than 4,500,000 between 1905 and 1910, against 4,275,000 between 1900 and 1905. It is reasonably safe to assume, therefore, that the figures of the next German census will show that the majority of the German cities have continued to grow at a rate considerably larger than that shown for American cities in the recent census.

A NEWSBOYS' CLUB

Sunshine Club of Westmount Will Start the Movement

Hand in hand with the crusade to have a juvenile court in Montreal, comes the announcement of a move to establish a Newsboys' Club, and giving the proposed organization a home of its own, modelled along the lines of the Y. M. C. A. 'The Boys' Sunshine Club of Westmount are behind the effort, and are being materially aided by prominent business men of the city.

This scheme of the Sunshiners is the first definite effort made to establish a newsboys' club here. New York and other large cities have long cared for the newsies, giving them an attractive environment for leisure hours. The Westmount Club plans to establish the club house for the early winter, and has already begun a campaign for the fall.

Chiefest of the plans to obtain the necessary funds is in the Canadian exhibition and fair which the Boys' Sunshine Club will hold in the Arena on October 6, 7 and 8. This promises to be the biggest thing of its kind ever held in the city, and will be under distinguished patronage. The fair will be nationalistic in character, and over a thousand people are now preparing to take an active part in the three days' interesting programme planned.

'We could run the proposed club as an adjunct to the much urged juvenile court,' said Mr. Alex. Sclater, secretary of the Sunshine Club, and manager of the coming exhibition, believing that a preventative is better than the cure for crime. Environment in the case of the youth is everything. That is what we seek to better.'

Backing the scheme of the Sunshiners are such well known men as Mr. Farquhar Robertson, Mr. R. J. Young, Mr. J. S. N. Dougall, Mr. A. D. Thornton, Mr. Duncan Macdonald, Mr. L. B. Macfarlane, Mr. F. W. Thompson, Mr. John Taylor, Mr. H. R. Charlton, Mr. W. H. Trenholme, Mr. J. H. Sherrard, Mr. E. G. Place, Mr. T. B. Macaulay, Mr. J. H. Hanson, Mr. C J Alloway, and Mr Robert McGlaughlin

LACHINE FLOWER SHOW.

Numerous Entries And a Successful Exhibition.

Lachine Flower Show was a greater success than ever this year, and entries made a record.

Following is the prize list:—

Professional section, open cut, bloom. Vase of outdoor grown cut flowers—Thos. Pewtress, gardener to H. A. Allan, Esq., Point Claire.

Astors, best collection (25 blooms)—Thos. Pewtress.

Astors, six white—1, C. A. Smith, florist; 2, Thos. Pewtress.

Astors, six pink—Thos. Pewtress.

Astors, six blue or purple—1, C. A. Smith; 2, T. Pewtress.

Astors, six red—T. Pewtress.

Outdoor grown cut flowers. 25 distinct varieties—T. Pewtress.

Amateur Section, Open to all Amateur Members; Plants.

One pot coleus—1, F. J. Church, Lachine; 2, R. Massie; 3, F. S Watson.

One pot fern—1, F. S. Watson; 2, F. J. Church; 3, J. Bartlett.

One only ivy—1, J. Bartlett; 2, R. Massie.

One pot palm—1, F. S. Watson; 2, F. J. Church.

One pot rubber plant—1, L. Leger, Lachine; 2, F. S. Watson; 3, J. Bartlett.

One pot oleander—1, F. S Watson; 2, R. Massie.

One pot fuchesia—1, F. J. Church; 2, F. S. Watson; 3, R. Massie.

One pot geraniums—1, J. S. Watson; 2, R. Massie; 3, T. J. Church.

One pot tuberous begonia—1, J. Bartlett; 2, F. S. Watson; 3, T. J. Church.

One pot balsam—1, J. Bartlett; 2, F. S. Watson; 3, R. Massie.

One pot astor—1, F. S. Watson; 2, J. Bartlett; 3, T. J. Church.

One pot musk—1, F. S. Watson, 2, J. Bartlett.

One pot cockscomb—1, R. Massie; 2, T. J. Church.

Abutilon—1, F. S. Watson; 2, J. Bartlett.

Three foliage plants (distinct species)—1, F. S. Watson; 2, T. J. Church; 3, R. Massie.

Three plants in bloom (distinct variety)—1, J. Bartlett; 2, F. S. Watson; 3, R. Massie.

Specimen plant in bloom—1, F. S. Watson; 2, T. J. Church; 3, R. Massie.

Specimen foliage plant—1, Mrs. D. Valois, Lachine; 2, F. S. Watson; 3, T. J. Church.

Three begonias (distinct)—1, T. J. Church; 2, F. S. Watson; 3, J. Bartlett.

Rustic box—1, R. Massie; 2, T. J. Church.

Rustic stand—1, R. Massie; 2, T. J. Church.

CUT FLOWERS.

Collection of outdoor grown flowers on spire—1, trophy, presented by F. S. Watson, Esq., president, 1, J. Bartlett; 2, F. S. Watson; 3, T. J. Church.

Asters' collection, 12 blooms—1, W. S. Scharf, Chateauguay; 2, F. S. Watson; 3, J. Bartlett.

Dahlias, double, 6 blooms—1, F. S. Watson; 2, J. Bartlett.

Gladiola, 6 spikes—1, F. S. Watson; 2, R. Massie; 3, J. Bartlett; 3, T. J. Church.

Pansies, 12 blooms—1, W. H. Scharf; 2, F. S. Watson; 3, J. Bartlett.

Dianthus, 12 blooms—1, F. S. Watson; 2, R. Massie; 3, J. Bartlett.

Stocks, 6 spikes—1, W. H. Scharf; 2, J. Bartlett; 3, F. S. Watson.

Verbenas, 1 bunch, 25 blooms—1, F. S. Watson; 2, J. Bartlett; 3, T. J. Church.

Hanging basket of plants—1, R. Massie; 2, T. J. Church.

Petunia, double, 6 blooms—1, R. Massie; 2, W. H. Scharf; 3, T. J. Church.

Petunias, single, 12 blooms—1, T. J. Church; 2, R. Massie; 3, F. S. Watson.

Phlox, Drummondi, 6 varieties, 1 bunch each—1, J. Bartlett; 2, T. J. Church.

Zinnias, 12 blooms—1, Jas. Welch; 2, F. S. Watson; 3, J. Bartlett.

Bouquet—1, J. Bartlett, trophy; 2, F. S. Watson, trophy; 3, W. H. Scharf; 4, J. Welch.

Vase, cut flowers—1, F. S. Watson; 2, J. Bartlett; 3, W. H. Scharf.

Vase, sweet peas—1, F. S. Watson; 2, J. Bartlett; 3, James Welch.

Salpiglosis—1, R. Massie; 2, F. S. Watson; 3, James Welch.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

Radish, bunch of twelve—1, J. Welch; 2, R. Massie.

Sweet corn, 6 ears—1, J. Welch; 2, J. Bartlett; 3, F. S. Watson.

Potatoes (Plate)—1, J. Bartlett; 2, F. S. Watson; 3, R. Massie.

Tomatoes—1, F. S. Watson; 2, James Welch; 3, J. Bartlett.

Onions (red)—1, F. S. Watson; 2, J. Bartlett; 3, J. Carruthers, Lachine Locks.

Onions (white—1, J. Bartlett; 2, R. Massie; 3, F. S. Watson.

Onions (yellow)—1, J. Bartlett; 2, R. Massie; 3, F. S. Watson.

Carrots—1, J. Bartlett; 2, F. S. Watson; 3, R. Massie.

Beets, turnip—1, J. Welch; 2, J. Bartlett; 3, J. Carruthers.

Celery (white)—1, J. Bartlett; 2, R. Massie; 3, F. S. Watson.

Celery (red)—1, J. Bartlett; 2, R. Massie; 3, F. S. Watson.

Parsnips—1, R. Massie; 2, J. Bartlett; 3 .F. S. Watson.

Lettuce—1, J. Bartlett; 2, R. Massie.

Beans (yellow)—1, F. S. Watson; 2, J. Bartlett; 3, J. Carruthers.

Beans (green)—1, J. Bartlett; 2, F. S. Watson; 3, J. Welch.

Peas (green)—J. Bartlett.

Cabbage—1, J. Bartlett; 2, F. S. Watson.

Cabbage (red)—1, J. Bartlett; 2, F. S. Watson.

Cauliflower—1, J. S. Watson; 2, J. Bartlett.

Cucumber—1, J. S. Watson; 2, J. Carruthers.

Vegetable marrow—1, R. Massie; 2, F. S. Watson; 3, James Welch.

Squash—F. S. Watson.

Collection vegetables—1, Trophy presented by Ald. J. A. Le Pailleus, F. S. Watson; 2, J. Bartlett; 3, J. Carruthers.

Front gardens—1, James Welch; 2, Mr. Akin; 3, M. J. Aquin.

Best window or gallery decoration—1, E. J. Wymnis; 2, Erie Leger; 3, A. Yasmin.

The following were the awards of the special prizes:

By Mr. A. J. Dawes for the best 25 spikes of gladioli—Open to all—1, R. Massie; 2, J. Bartlett; 3, T. Pewtress.

By Mr. W. R. Duckworth for the best collection of asters—1, F. S. Watson; 2, J. Bartlett.

For a vase of asters (open)—Joseph Bennett, Lachine.

Descarries Park competition—Open to all residents (presented by Messrs. J. A. Descarries and J. W. Le Pailleur): The best front garden on 17th avenue—1, J. Welch; 2, J. Graham.

On 18th avenue—1, H. Mansfield; 2, F. McQuisten.

Special exhibits were made by Mr. Joseph Bennett, florist, Lachine, of asters; a collection of gladioli and roses was sent by Mr. R. B. Angus, Senneville, and a collection of gladioli by Campbell Brothers, of Simcoe, Ont.

MONTREAL WEST SHOW.

Excellent Display And a Good Attendance at Horticultural Exhibition.

The Montreal West Horticultural Society held their second annual flower show last evening in the Aberdeen schoolhouse at Montreal West.

Although somewhat hampered for rom the show, which was well attended, was very successful, and the residents of Montreal's garden suburb have every reason to be congratulated on the excellence of the exhibits.

Next year it is intended to hold the show in the new Town Hall, when better accommodation will be provided.

Mayor Davies, in a short speech complimented the society on the way in which they were backing up the council in its endeavor to make Montreal West a model suburb. Mr. Kirkpatrick, president of th society, also spoke and the local orchestra, conducted by Mr. Stevenson, gave selections during the evening.

The principal feature of the show was a very fine exhibition of [illegible] the cut flower section, for which [illegible] McClatchie won first prize, and [illegible] R. J. Wray second. For sweet [illegible] Mr. Gladwish won first prize for [illegible]ful exhibit of named varieties, [illegible] John Lewis second. For roses, Mr. H. E. Stephenson was first, and Mr. Howard Murray second. Mr. McClatchie's exhibit of lilies was particularly good and awshighly praised by the judges, Messrs. Sidney Veil and Robert T. Pinkerton. To-day it has been decided to send the cut flowers to the hospitals where there is no doubt they will be appreciated.

In the vegetable section the principal prize winners were Messrs. McClatchie, Gladwish, Thomson and Kirkpatrick, one of the best exhibits being some unusually fine tomatoes. For fruit, Messrs. Milne and McClatchie were most successful, and for preserved fruit, Mrs. Wm. Rodger won first, and Mrs. Paterson second, Mrs. Stevenson and Mrs. Westgate winning first and second, respectively, for pickles.

A report was read of the good garden competition, in which there were three classes, two for amateurs and a professional. In section A, Mr. Wm. Rodgers won first, and Mr. Goldthorp second, for the best garden with frontage of 20 feet and over, while in section B for best garden with frontage of under 70 feet, Mr. J. Stevenson was first and Mrs. Canavan second. In the professional class Mr. Howard Murray was first, and Mr. H. Wild second.

It has been decided to keep the winning gardens open for a week in order that visitors may see them at any time.

TROOPS CHARGED STRIKERS.

Several Men Injured and Thirty-Eight Arrests Made.

Scranton, Pa., Aug. 27.—During a battle yesterday between state troopers and strikers, at the Old Forge Colliery of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, near here, two strikers were seriously injured. Thirty-eight men were arrested. The strikers, who had been idle for the last two weeks, decided to return to work to-day. The company, however, refused to re-employ any of the men who engaged in disorder near the colliery last Monday, and this is alleged to have incited the striking foreigners to frenzy. They became so demonstrative about the colliery that troopers were called on to disperse them. The strikers showed resistance, shots were fired and stones thrown, and then the constabulary rode pell mell into the crowd, driving the strikers right and left, and using their guns in scattering them.

CASHIER'S ERROR.

Paid Out $800 Instead of $400—Recovery Likely.

Toronto, Aug. 27.—Mr. W. J. Gordon, paying teller of the King Edward Hotel branch of the Bank of Ottawa, found himself, when he came to balance his accounts, short four hundred dollars in his United States money. He at once reported the matter to the detective department, giving Henry Scavia as the name of the man to whom he had overpaid the amount in question. The detective department at once set the wires in motion, with the result that word was received from Windsor that Scavia, with his brother, wife and child, was being held there pending instructions. The man will be brought back here.

FOR ANTI VIVISECTION.

Miss Eliza A. Gwynne Made Bequest of $75,000.

Toronto, Aug. 26.—Twenty legatees received bequests from the $200,000 estate of Eliza Ann Gwynn, a maiden lady, of Toronto. Large sums were left to alleviate the lot of dumb animals. There was a bequest of $75,000 to the British Society for the Abolition of Vivisection. The Toronto Humane Society received $25,000 and a bequest of $5,000 was left to the Sarnia Humane Society.

FEAR ELECTION RIOTS.

Disagreement With Vatican in Portugal May Cause Trouble.

Lisbon, via frontier, Aug. 26.—Serious apprehensions of disorder during the election for the Cortes, which are to be held throughout Portugal on Aug. 28, are entertained here, due to the persistent reports that the clerical party leaders are preparing outbreaks as a protest against the Liberal policy of the government in its relations with the Vatican.

LORDLY FORMALITIES.

Preparing a New Peer for His Seat In the House of Lords.

(From the London 'Daily News.')

Numerous formalities have to be gone through before any of the seven new peers will be able to take their seats in the House of Lords.

One of the most important matters is the preparation of the patent, a long strip of parchment, to the end of which is affixed the wax seal, the color of which varies according to the rank of the new member. Another item is the robe, made of scarlet cloth with three doublings of ermine, the number of bars varying according to rank. Thus a duke has four bars in front and the same number behind, a marquis one less, and so on.

Then there are preparations in regard to making or changing coats of arms, in connection with which fees to the extent of about 50 guineas are paid by the recipient of a summons to the House of Lords.

Altogether the financial disbursements amount in the case of a [illegible] earl to between six and seven hundred pounds, some of which finds it way to the Chancellor of the Exchequer and some to the Crown as represented by the College of Arms. A considerable portion of this expenditure is of course incurred in the purchase of the coronet.

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The 'Witness' Fashion Hint.

PHOTO. BY JOEL FEDER.

FALL SUIT AND TURBAN.

One of the new belted tunic coats is shown here, and the graceful model is made still more attractive by a touch of embroidery at the collar and a trimming of silk cord frogs on coat front and sleeves. The turban is one of the new close-fitting models of hatters' plush with a brim of embroidery and a curious ornament repeating the rich embroidery colors at one side.

THE 'WITNESS' DAILY PATTERN.

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.

5100

LADIES' FIVE-GORE SKIRT.
Paris Pattern No. 5100.

The model which we illustrate shows one of the banded-in-skirts which have come into such prominence. The skirt illustrated has an upper or yoke section, cut with five gores. At about knee depth there is a band, circular in cut, which is attached to the upper part. At the back of the skirt the band is broken by the box pleat, which continues from the belt to the edge of the skirt. The closing of the skirt may be arranged under this box pleat at one side of the back or at one of the side front seams. This skirt may be made of one material or of two or of three. The upper portion may be of silk, draped with voile, while the lower portion is of taffeta or satin the same shade as the outer material. The pattern (5100) is cut in sizes 22 to 32 inches, waist measure. To make the skirt in medium size will require, as represented, 1 7-8 yards 44 inches wide, with 2 1-4 yards of contrasting goods 27 inches wide, or of one material 3 1-8 yards 44 inches wide. Width of lower edge 3 1-4 yards.

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

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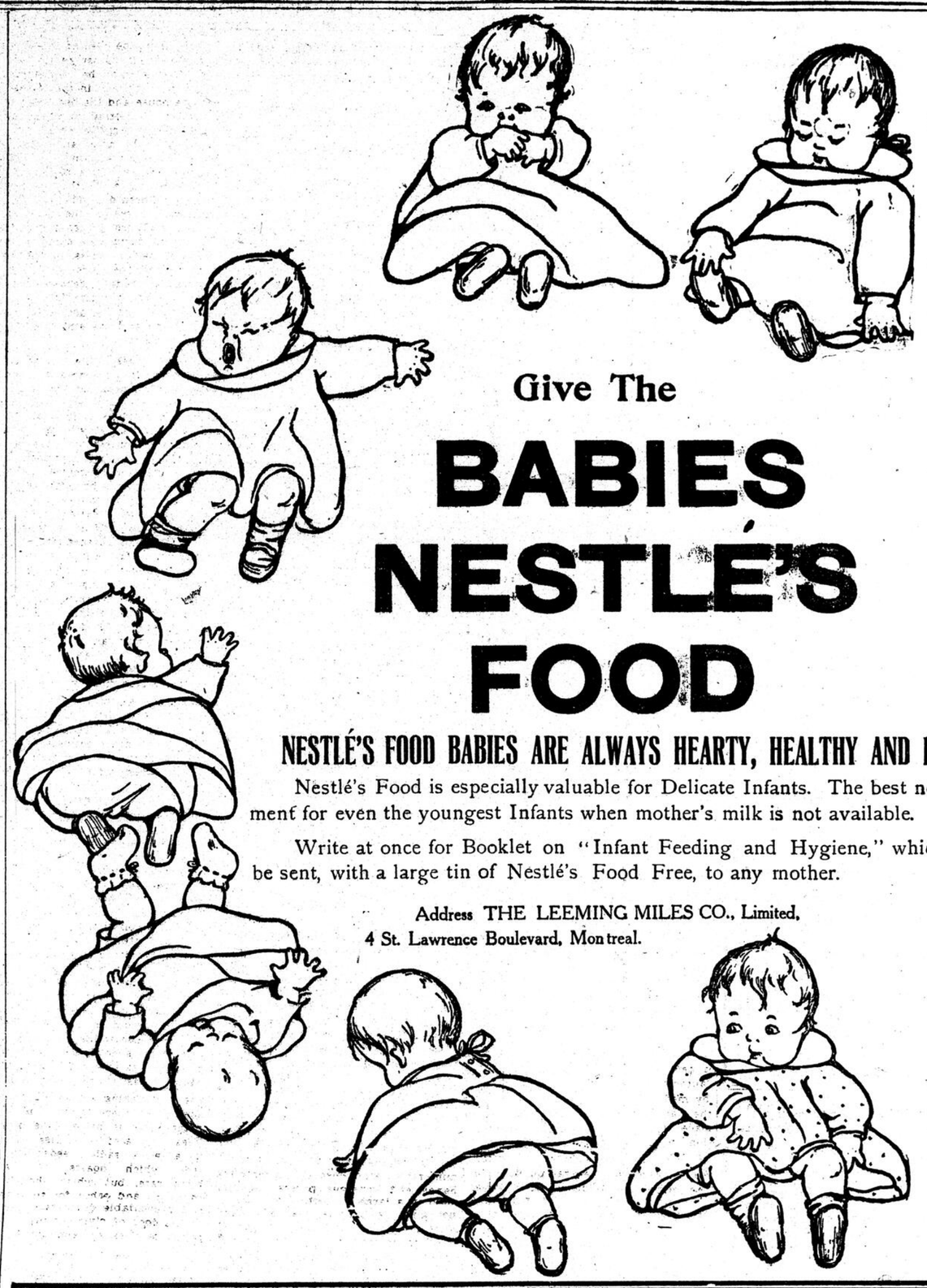
B. K. B. Lakeville, per 'Mail and Empire'	1.00
A. L. O. E., per 'Mail and Empire'	1.00
Citizens of Grand Falls (proceeds of concert)	64.12
Mrs. Tymonds and Mrs. Dobbin, 4 large parcels clothing.	
The Alliance Manufacturing Co., 1 dozen men's shirts.	
Mr. Thurston, 1 bale assorted articles.	
LeBlanc's Bakery, Moncton, N.B., 1 barrel bread.	
Bertha L. Hilyard, Fredericton, N. B., 1 box clothing.	
Herbert Sweetman, Port Daniel Centre, Que., 3 boxes, 3 bags clothing.	
James Burgess & Sons, Ltd., Grand Falls, N.B., 1 box clothing.	
Rosamond Woollen Co., Almonte, Ont., 1 case clothing, several pieces of tweed.	
J. E. Tremble, Montreal, Que., 13 bales clothing, etc.	
St. George's Church, West St. John, N.B., 3 packages clothing.	
Mrs. C. W. Cain, Hampton Village, N.B., 1 package clothing.	
Local Council of Women, 219 Laurier avenue, Ottawa, 3 cases clothing.	
'A Friend,' Ottawa, clothing.	
Mrs. Lamonte, King's Daughters, clothing.	
Mrs. J. Lutes, Harcourt, N.B., 1 case clothing.	
Mrs. C. B. Parker, Coles Island, N. B., 1 case clothing.	
Mrs. Montefiore Joseph, Clifton Terrace, Que., 1 box clothing.	
Harrison's, 249 Bank street, Ottawa, 1 case clothing.	
Mrs. David Patterson, Jenkin's, Queen's Co., N.B., 2 cases clothing.	
Mrs. Harrington, N.B., 1 case clothing.	
The Rev. and Mrs. McLeod, Bible Hill, Truro, N.S., 1 case clothing.	
A Friend, Steeves Sett. (per A. Steeves)	$ 4.00
W. S. King, Steeves Sett. (per A. Steeves)	1.00
L. O. L., No. 1970, Upper Musquodobit (per Thos. Fleming, treasurer)	10.00
Citizens of Stanley, N.B. (per A. Lindsay Skerry)	214.92
Citizens of Stevenson road (per Mrs. Robert Moore)	30.00
J. E. Goss (per Halifax 'Herald')	10.00
Citizens of Eacuminac and vicinity (per Daniel Brown)	93.50

Mr. and Mrs. Winston Churchill have planned a shooting expedition in Asia Minor. During the Home Secretary's absence his duties wil be undertaken by Sir Edward Grey.



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PLANS OF JUNTAS

Spanish Clerical Organizations Seek to Harass Government.

San Sebastian Aug. 26.—Cardinal Aguirre of Toledo, the Primate of Spain, has assumed the leadership in the Catholic agitation and has authorized the publication of his approval of the plans of the juntas. He has bestowed his benediction on all who protest against the government to encourage the juntas to proceed in their campaign until they make it impossible for Senor Canalejas to pass the bill regulating the religious orders in October or even to remain in power.

The plan adopted by the Cardinals and the juntas' representatives in Toledo a few days ago is to harass the government on all sides with constant local demonstrations until October, when four of the big ones already announced will take place in the capitals of the disaffected provinces. The proposal is to prevent by all means the passage of the religious bill, and if lawful means fail to resort to violence.

A part of the campaign is to divide and cause ill feeling even in the King's household. The 'Siglo Futuro,' of Madrid, for instance, spreads the rumor that every aristocratic member of the King's household has resigned and will remain away from court while Senor Canalejas is in power. The paper says also, that the Papal Nuncio will definitely withdraw on October 18. Both reports are considered untrue here.

A collision between the clerical and liberal factions occurred yesterday at San Andres de Palomar, a northern suburb of Barcelona. Troops restored order.

The clerical press of Barcelona says that two hundred manifestations against the government have been arranged throughout Catalonia for next Sunday.

Senor Canalejas arrived here yesterday from Madrid. The liberals wished to arrange a manifestation in his honor but the Prime Minister declined the demonstration.

GOLDEN WEDDING.

Renfrew, August 27.—The home of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Guest was the centre of unusual interest last Tuesday. It was their golden wedding day. The highly respected couple were married in Admaston, Renfrew County, on the 23rd of August, 1860, by the Rev. Mr. Watt. Mr. Guest is 78 years of age, and Mrs. Guest is 74. They were both born in the County of Tipperary, Ireland. Mr. Guest coming to Canada when a young man became a prosperous farmer in the township of Ross, and retiring 36 years ago, bought a home in Renfrew. Among the 40 guests invited to their golden wedding were seven who attended their marriage 50 years ago. Of them were two brothers and one sister of Mr. Guest's, viz., Messrs. George and Francis, and Mrs. C. Crozier, and three sisters of Mrs. Guest, Mrs. D. K. Peever, Mrs. H. Lyons and Mrs. Wm. Wall. During the day dinner and supper were laid, and Dr. S. H. Murphy had the honor of being chairman. A toast to the health of the worthy couple was proposed by the Rev. Mr. Webster, of Winchester, to which Mr. Guest replied. It was understood that no presents were to be offered, and much more appreciable than gifts, no doubt, were the heartfelt congratulations of their life-long friends, in which the citizens of Renfrew join.

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Neuralgia Completely Cured.
The cure of Mrs. H. L. Barrett, Guthrie, P. Q., is another victory by Hood's Sarsaparilla. This great medicine has succeeded in many cases where others have utterly failed. Mrs. Barrett says: "I suffered intensely from neuralgia in the head, face and shoulders. I had used various medicines without relief. I heard of Hood's Sarsaparilla and decided to try it, and I bless the day I did. I took it several months and now feel well. All my pains have vanished."
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Baby spoons, children's sets, food pushers, etc., are appropriate. If they are stamped
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Successors to ORME, OTTAWA.

FIRST EXCURSION TO RAWDON
On August 28th next, the Canadian Northern Quebec Ry. will have an Excursion Train leaving Montreal, Moreau St. Station, at 8.45 a.m., for Rawdon, stopping at all intermediate Stations to L'Epiphanie, returning from Rawdon at 7.00 p.m. same night. Fare 95 cents adults, 45 cents child. Parlor and Refreshment Cars attached to train. A good opportunity to visit Darwin Falls, etc.

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N.B.—SPECIAL WAITING ROOM FOR COACHMEN.

MAY CANCEL FAIR.

Abbotsford, Que., August 27.—Owing to the severe hailstorm of recent date the Abbotsford Fruit Growers' Association is likely to postpone its annual fruit show, which was scheduled for the next month. Fruit, flowers and vegetables were very much damaged and reduced to half value.

NOTES AND NOTICES.

Layton Bros. have just received a Mason & Risch player-piano. This instrument possesses new features not found in other players. You are cordially welcome to inspect same. 550 St. Catherine St. W. (cor. Stanley St.)

Weekly Calendar

PLEASANT OUTINGS For CITIZENS And TOURISTS BY ELECTRIC CARS.

AROUND THE MOUNTAIN:—This is one of the most delightful trolley trips to be had anywhere, and affords visitors a splendid opportunity of seeing and appreciating the beauties of the famous "Mount Royal," together with the picturesque suburban towns which skirt the sides of the Mountain.

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SERVICE:—Cars leave Place d'Armes Square every 20 minutes.

BOUT DE L'ILE: "The Meeting of the Waters."—Visitors should not miss an opportunity of enjoying this popular twelve mile trolley trip. The scenery along the line is most beautiful; the Railway Company have a beautiful picnic ground at the terminus of this line. There is also a large Hotel, where meals may be had at reasonable rates.

SERVICE: Cars leave La Salle avenue and Notre Dame street every 30 minutes. There is no better place to hold a picnic than at Bout de l'Ile Park.

DOMINION PARK

Next Week:—

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Annual Benefit of the Employees.

SATURDAY—Carnival of Scottish Entertainment.

Admission 10 Cents. Children 5 Cents.

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For particulars apply - - - - - - - - - - H. E. CHANNELL, Sec-Treas.

Calvary Church GUY STREET (Above St. Antoine)

SUNDAY, AUGUST 28, 1910.

11 a.m.. .. .. THE REV. A. W. MAIN.

7 p.m.. .. .. THE REV. DR. COOK—THE STORY OF "THE SUCCESSFUL BUSINESS MEN AND THE FAILURE."

EMMANUEL CHURCH

SUNDAY AT 11 A.M. AND 7 P.M.

REV. J. B. SILCOX, D.D.

will preach to the united congregations of Emmanuel Congregational Church and Erskine Presbyterian Church.

11 a.m.. .. .. "THE BIBLE IN LITERATURE AND LIFE."

7 p.m.. .. .. "A BATTLING REFORMER."

EVERYBODY WELCOME.

CRESCENT STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH Corner Dorchester and Crescent Sts.

REV. J. L. GORDON of Winnipeg

WILL PREACH SUNDAY, AUGUST 28th.

11 A.M. SUBJECT:—"Next to the Bible, Which is the Greatest Book in the World?"

7 P.M. SUBJECT: "The Seven Great Wonders of History."

This is Mr. GORDON'S last Sunday in Montreal.

ST. JAMES METHODIST CHURCH

(St. Catherine Street West.)

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

11 A.M. ..... Rev. J. HOWARD PHILP, M.A.

7 P.M. ..... J. CLARK REILLY, B.A.

Sunday School at 10 a.m. and 3 p.m.

Visitors to the city heartily welcomed to the services.

ARENA 3.00 and 8.15 P.M.

To-day

THE **GRENADIER GUARDS BAND**

Prices—25, 50, 75 & $1.00.

Reserved Seat tickets on sale at "Arena" and Star Branch Office.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN MAILS.

To Be Closed at the Montreal Post Office During the Week Ending August 27, 1910.

Aug. 26	9.00	a.m.,	Philadelphia. American.
*26	6.15	p.m.,	do Supplementary.
**26	6.00	p.m.,	Emp. of Britain, C.P.R.
**27	12.30	p.m.,	Dominion, Dominion.

*Letters may be posted up to 6.15 p.m. Other matter should be posted before 5.00 p.m.

**Parcels are forwarded by these steamers, latest time of mailing is 5.00 p.m. Friday and 12.00 noon Saturday.

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.

*Letters for Registration should be posted half an hour before closing of mail.

HUNTINGDON AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY

DIVISION A.

COME AND SEE OUR

ANNUAL EXHIBITION

At HUNTINGDON, QUE.,

On THURSDAY and FRIDAY,

SEPT. 8th and 9th, 1910.

Open to the District of Beauharnois and Franklin Co., N.Y.

GRAND DISPLAY OF FARM, DRAFT and CARRIAGE HORSES

CATTLE—SHEEP, SWINE, POULTRY. DAIRY PRODUCTS.

FRUIT, FLOWERS, FARM PRODUCE. ART, NEEDLEWORK, CULINARY.

Good premium list, including many valuable Special Prizes.

LIVE STOCK JUDGING CLASSES with lectures by experts.

A GOOD BAND will furnish MUSIC.

BASEBALL on the 9th.

FT. COVINGTON VS. HUNTINGDON.

Reduced rates on the G. T. R. and N. Y. C. Railways.

Admission—Adults, 25 cents; children under 12, half price.

Double team and driver, 75 cents; single team and driver, 50 cents.

ENTRIES CLOSE ON SEPT. 3RD.

For prize list and information apply to

D. H. BROWN, President, BEITH, QUE.

W. F. STEPHEN, Sec.-Treas., HUNTINGDON, QUE.

SAD ERROR IN OLD AGE.

Toronto, Aug. 26.—Mr. Donald McIntyre, of Brockville, aged 60, and his wife were arrested in Eaton's for shoplifting. They took brooches and jewellery. To-day Judge Winchester sentenced the old man to ten days, but allowed the woman to go. He said that the fact that the couple had been respectable hitherto intensified the offence.

LOUDEN HELPS DEFEAT ROYALS

Newark Shortstop Bats, Runs, Bases and Fields in Splendid Style

JUBE IS INJURED.

Keefe and McGinnity Both Pitch Splendid Ball—Natty Saves Shut-out.

Two men figured prominently for Newark in yesterday's game with the Royals. McGinnity, the famous 'iron man,' was naturally one. McGinnity figures prominently so often that the fact is hardly noteworthy, but William Louden, sometimes called Bill, also stepped boldly into the public eye yesterday afternoon. Bill moved, the spot light followed. At bat, he made two clean hits, one a ringing double, and hits yesterday were as scarce as standing obelisks after the night's wind storm. Besides hitting, William was hit, which was just as good, enabling him to get on bases. And on bases William's work is about the best. Twice he stole bases, first, second, and then third, and everyone who knows the Royals, knows it is a difficult feat, a feat requiring speed and judgment to steal a base on Paul Kritchell. And Louden scored too—three times, twice on rushes home to beat the throw-in of catches made in the outfield. In addition to all this he fielded perfectly, making five rapid assists and two clean put outs. But it is time to stop. William might become conceited.

As baseball goes the contest was a splendid one. Truly, it proved another defeat for the Royals, but the defeat carries with it no discredit. Only one error was made. Only five hits did Keefe allow, just one more than the Royals themselves made off the still-star, McGinnity.

The visitors broke into the scoring in the fourth when the searchlight first settled for any considerable time upon William Louden. William made a single, and Meyers, the silver-tongued manager, got a base on balls. Kelly hit a long fly to Jube, and as soon as the ball was caught Louden rushed for home. Jube's throw to catch him was not straight and the big shortstop slid in safely.

It seemed the Royals would even up in the fourth when Yeager hit. It was a somewhat lucky hit, for Louden jumped, pulled th ball down and hurled it to Agler. But the throw was a little high, and Captain Joe safe. Jones sacrificed, but a double play followed.

In the sixth Newark got another. Zimmerman was out, and Ganley, after getting a base on balls, was caught trying to steal second. Then Louden came. This time he swung harder, reaching second base. As soon as Meyers hit Louden started to run. Jones, in centre field, captured the ball before it had rolled far, and at once it was flying toward Kritchell. But again the throw was not perfect and Louden was safe.

Another came to the visitors in the ninth, and the chances of a shut-out for the Royals seemed bright. Jube had been spiked, and compelled to retire, and Dubec, who took his place, was entreated to hit it over the fence. But hit it over the fence Dubec couldn't. Kritchell almost did, though, in the eighth driving the ball full into the boards for a two bagger. But East, who batted for Keefe in this emergency, struck out.

Two were out in the ninth, and the fans were going. Then Demmitt was given a base on balls and Natty came to bat. Natty couldn't just see why he couldn't hit McGinnity. So he did. Far into centre went the ball, Demmitt coming in and the Royal shortstop getting second. But there he remained.

In to-day's double-header the Royals will likely use Burchell and Dubec in the box, while McGinnity, who wants the whoe series, may pitch again himself. Slade, Lee and Holmes may also work.

The score:

NEWKARK.

	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Zimmerman, 3b	3	0	0	1	2	0
Ganley, rf	3	0	0	1	0	0
Louden, ss	3	3	2	5	5	0
Meyers, cf	3	0	1	1	0	0
Kelly, lf	3	0	1	2	0	0
Schafly, 2b	4	0	0	1	3	0
Agler, 1b	3	0	0	15	0	0
McAllister, c	3	0	0	4	0	1
McGinnity, p	3	0	1	0	2	0
Totals	28	3	5	27	12	1

MONTREAL.

	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Jube, rf	2	0	0	1	0	0
Dubec, rf	1	0	0	1	0	0
Yeager, 3b	4	0	1	0	1	0
Jones, cf	4	0	0	2	0	0
Demmitt, lf	2	1	0	1	0	0
Nattress, 2b	4	0	1	4	5	0
Cockill, 1b	4	0	1	10	0	0
Holly, ss	3	0	0	2	4	0
Kritchell, c	3	0	1	6	2	1
Keefe, p	2	0	0	0	2	0
Burchell, p	0	0	0	0	1	0
xEast	1	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	30	1	4	27	16	1

xBatted for Keefe in 8th.

Score by innings—

Newark . . . . 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 1—3
Montreal . . . . 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—1

Summary—Two base hits, Louden, Kritchell, Nattress; left on bases, Newark 3, Montreal 5; bases on balls, off Keefe 3, off McGinnity 2, struck out, by McGinnity 4, by Keefe 4; hit by pitcher, by McGinnity 1, by Burchell 1; wild pitch, McGinnity; double plays, McGinnity to Schafly to Agler, Holly to Nattress to Cockill; stolen bases, Louden 2; sacrifice fly, Kelly. Umpire in chief, Byron; field umpire, Murray. Time, 1.40.

BISONS TAKE FINE GAME.

Buffalo, Aug. 26.—There was a great battle witnessed to-day between Vowinkle and Vickers. The game went twelve innings before the Bisons got the chance to put in the lucky punch. Baltimore made five hits and Buffalo four. The game was replete with sensational fielding. Score:—

	R.	H.	E.
Baltimore 000000000000	0	5	0
Buffalo 000000000001	1	4	1

Batteries:—Vickers and Byers; Vowinkle and Williams. Umpires, Finneran and Stafford.

SKEETERS DEFEAT TORONTO.

Toronto, Aug. 26.—The Skeeters hit the ball hard this afternoon, thereby taking the second straight game of the series from the Leafs. Rudolph was relieved by McGinley in the sixth, but neither could hold the Skeeters. Camnitz pitched a steady game. Abstein made a home run. Score:—

	R.	H.	E.
Jersey City. . 0 0 2 1 0 1 2 0 0	6	10	2
Toronto. . . . 0 0 0 0 1 2 0 0 0	3	9	3

Batteries:—Camnitz and Butler; Rudolph, McGinley and Vandy.

HUSTLERS FORGOT TO HUSTLE.

Rochester, Aug. 26.—Providence defeated Rochester, 2 to 1, to-day. It was one of those days when the Hustlers got on bases and then forgot what to do. The Grays would not have scored at all but for errors. Score:—

	R.	H.	E.
Providence . . 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0	2	5	0
Rochester. . . 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0	1	8	3

Batteries:—Sline and Peterson; McConnell and Blair.

TO-DAY'S GAMES.

Newark at Montreal, two games.
Jersey City at Toronto.
Providence at Rochester.
Baltimore at Buffalo.

COOMBS DECEPTIVE CURVE FOOLS FOURTEEN BATSMEN.

Philadelphia, Aug. 26.—Coombs had St. Louis completely at his mercy to-day, striking out fourteen batsmen and only one St. Louis player got past first base. Score:—

	R.	H.	E.
St. Louis. . 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0	4	2
Philadelphia. 0 0 0 0 0 1 3 2 x	6	11	1

Batteries:—Pelty and Stephens; Coombs and Lapps.

Boston, Aug. 26.—Cicotte held the visitors to two scattered hits to-day and shut them out. Speaker got half of the locals' safeties. Score:—

	R.	H.	E.
Cleveland. . . 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0	2	2
Boston. . . . 0 0 0 3 0 0 0 0 x	3	6	3

Batteries:—Fanwell and Land; Cicotte and Kleinow.

At New York—Chicago-New York, rain.

At Washington—Detroit-Washington, rain.

CUBS GET THREE HOMERS. SCHULTE MAKING TWO.

Chicago, Aug. 26.—Three home runs to-day gave Chicago the second game with New York. Schulte started the long driving in the fifth inning. In the eighth he repeated the feat and Tinker emulated him. Score:—

	R.	H.	E.
Chicago . . . 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 2 x	3	5	0
New York . . 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0	1	7	0

Batteries:—Brown and King; Drucke and Myers.

Pittsburg, Aug. 26.—Pittsburg easily defeated Brooklyn to-day. The Brooklyn players did not reach first base until the ninth inning. Adams struck out nine batsmen. Score:—

	R.	H.	E.
Pittsburg. . . 0 0 0 0 2 2 0 0 x	4	8	0
Brooklyn . . . 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2	2	8	1

Batteries:—Adams and Gibson; Knetzer and Bergen.

EASTERN LEAGUE STANDING.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Rochester	71	47	.602
Newark	73	51	.589
Toronto	64	56	.533
Baltimore	63	61	.508
Buffalo	56	62	.475
Montreal	54	64	.458
Providence	51	69	.425
Jersey City	51	73	.411

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Philadelphia	80	35	.696
Boston	69	48	.590
New York	66	50	.569
Detroit	65	51	.560
Cleveland	50	65	.435
Washington	51	66	.436
Chicago	45	68	.398
St. Louis	35	78	.310

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Chicago	77	35	.688
Pittsburg	68	43	.613
New York	63	47	.572
Philadelphia	58	56	.509
Cincinnati	56	58	.491
Brooklyn	44	69	.389
St. Louis	44	70	.386
Boston	42	74	.362

CHANCE WON'T TESTIFY

Cubs Will Not Have to Do Without Him Because of Litigation.

New York, Aug. 25.—Judge Lacombe, in the United States Circuit Court today, vacated the order for the examination of Captain Frank L. Chance, of the Chicago National League Baseball Club, in the action for an accounting instituted by Andrew J. Coakley asked for the examination of Captain Chance for the purpose of ascertaining the amount due him under a percentage contract allowing him a share in the receipts for all exhibition games. Captain Chance, by affidavit, pleaded ignorance of the administrative affairs of the Chicago National League Club, and his inability to testify in relation to the facts at issue.

A supporting affidavit by Charles W. Murphy, president of the Chicago Club, was also introduced. In consequence of the decision of Judge Lacombe, Mr. Chance will not be required to absent himself from any of the games scheduled with the Chicago Club.

..ONLY ONE OTTAWA MAN. ..

Chosen For International Team so Local Cricketers Are Angry.

Ottawa, Aug. 26.—For the first time in many years Ottawa is not likely to be represented in the annual international cricket match, which takes place at Philadelphia next month. The selections were made at Toronto this week by the executive of the Canadian Cricket Association, but only one Ottawa man, W. Johnston, was chosen. It was expected that there would be thre or four Ottawans on the team, including Messrs. Bristow, Ackland and Pereira, and considerable surprise is expressed by members of the Ottawa club over the failure of the committee to give the Capital more than one position. Mr. Johnston states that he will decline the invitation. The Ottawa club officers maintain they have not been treated quite fairly by the Cricket Association this year. The interprovincial match was played at Montreal on the date that the Belmonts of Philadelphia were being entertained at the Rideau Hall grounds. oMre friction, consequently, is evidently in store for the Canadian Cricket Association.

METROPOLITAN GOLF.

Championship at Deal Beach Won by Alec Smith.

Deal Beach, N.J., Aug. 26.—For the third time, the second in succession, Alec. Smith, of Wykagyle, won the Metropolitan open championship to-day over the links of the Deal Golf and Country Club with a score of 301 for 72 holes medal play, two strokes better than J. J. McDermott, of Merchantville. Smith captured the title when the competition was first organized in 1905, took it for the second time last year, and defended it to-day. Eight prizes had been offered, and most of the favorites finished high enough to get the folowing awards: Alec Smith, $150 and gold medal; J. J. McDermott, $100; H. H. Baker, $75; Gilbert Nichols, $50; Isaac Mackie, $40; Fred. McLean and James Thomson, $25; George Sargent, $10.

THIS AFTERNOON'S AMATEUR GAMES.

SPALDING SENIOR LEAGUE.

Point St. Charles vs. St. Patrick's, on Fletcher's Field.

Fairmount Y.M.C.A. vs. Standards, at Point St. Charles.

SPALDING JUNIOR LEAGUE.

C.P.R. vs. Points, on Beaver Field.

SPALDING JUVENILE LEAGUE.

Vics vs. R.R.Y.M.C.A., at Point St. charles, two games.

Monarchs vs. St. Michael's on St. Michael's ground, two games.

MANUFACTURERS LEAGUE.

Wire & Cable Co. vs. Dom. Textile Co.

Dom. Car & Foundry Co. vs. C.P.R.

Jenkins Bros. vs. Mitchell Co.

COMMERCIAL LEAGUE.

McCready vs. Ambry Fils, at Lafontaine Park, two games.

RUGBY COMES NEXT.

Rugby is the next popular favorite among sporting men and in a few days dwellers round Westmount will see the local scrum men wending their way to the M. A. A. A. grounds in the dark and chilly hours of the morning there to be plentifully bruised and thrown about at the direction of a sarcastic coach. Several new men are likely to be seen in the Montreal's uniform this yea although most of the new men who appeared last season will still be playing. The meting of the Union wil take place in Ottawa next week and the first match in the Interprovincial series will probably take place on October 8.

SERVICES AT VERDUN.

The Rev. J. W. Johnston's sermons in Verdun Presbyterian Church tomorrow will be: a.m.—Peniel—Jacob's Victory. P.M.—The Heavenly City.

LACROSSE NOTE

Two Heat Games Keep the Fans in Excitement.

Lacrosse fans are in a state of excitement to-day as to the outcome of the two big matches, and any member, forty-eight, who are to do battle for their various clubs who fails to 'play the game' and rests on the penalty bench to the disadvantage of his team is likely to hear words from which the faintest praise has been carefully eliminated. Three special trains are running to Cornwall with the National's supporters, and accommodation has been provided for an extra 2,000 spectators on the grounds.

The line up for the locally played game is likely to be:

Montreal.	Tecumsehs.
Brennan.. .. ...Goal.. ... ..Kinsman	
G. Finlayson.. ..Point.. .. .. ..Green	
McKerrow.. .. ..Cover.. .. ..Yeaman	
R. Finlayson.. .Defence.. ....Graydon	
O'Kane.. .. ...Defence.. ...McKenzie	
Hamilton.. .. ..Defence.. .. .. ..Ions	
Kane.. .. .. ..Centre.. .. .. ..Felker	
F. Scott.. .. ...Home.. .. ...Querrie	
Leyden.. .. ...Home.. .. ..Robinson	
Dade.. .. .. ..Home.. .. ...Durkin	
Hogar... .. ...Outside.. ...McGregor	
Roberts.. .. ...Inside.. ...McDougall	

During the Tecumseh-Montreal intervals the following track events are to be pulled off by competitors from the M.A.A.A., Nationals and the Y. M.C.A.:

100 yards' run—First heat—F. L. Lukeman (M.A.A.A.), scratch; E. Pelletier (National), 5 yards; A. Hebert (Nationals), 7 1-2 yards; J. A. Platt (M.A.A.A.), 7 1-2 yards; W. Waters (Y. M.C.A.), 10 yards.

Second heat—R. Laforce (National), 6 yards; G. MacGregor (M.A.A.A.), 6 yards; H. Hamlin (National), 8 yards; L. Morel (M.A.A.A.), 8 yards; W. K. Ploy (Y. M. C. A.), 9 yards; J. Speak (M.A.A.A.), 10 yards.

Third heat—H. Hebert (National), 6 yards; D. S. Buddo (M.A.A.A.), 6 yards; F. Dease (M.A.A.A.), 7 1-2 yds.; A. Maranda (National), 8 yards; H. W. MacKenzie (M.A.A.A.), 10 yards; E. Groves (M.A.A.A.), 10 yards.

Fourth heat—W. Happenny (M.A.A.A.), 7 1-2 yards; S. Mansfield (M.A.A.A.), 8 1-2 yards; S. Koppel (M.A.A.A.), 10 yards; F. E. Munn (M.A.A.A.), 10 yards; H. Barlow (M.A.A.A.), 10 yards.

Final at half-time.

One mile run—E. Fabre (National), scratch; W. Kerr (M.A.A.A.), scratch; W. Murray (M.A.A.A.), 35 yards; Roy Bell (M.A.A.A.), 45 yards; E. W. King (Y.M.C.A.), 55 yards; H. Moreau (National), 55 yards; M. Leclaire (National), 60 yards; F. Lauzon (National), 70 yards; A. Donovan (M.A.A.A.), 70 yards; P. E. Baker (Y.M.C.A.), 70 yards; S. Koppel (M.A.A.A.), 75 yards; B. Ellis (M.A.A.A.), 75 yards; M. Lemieux (National), 85 yards.

PUBLIC WORKS SYSTEM.

No Supplementary Vote to be Sought in Future.

Ottawa, Aug. 26.—The Department of Public Works has this year adopted the policy of confining all expenditures on dredging to the actual amounts voted by parliament. In former years contractors have some times been allowed to proceed with an unfinished work after the appropriation was exhausted a supplementary vote being asked for. In future this will not be allowed. The result will be that the most urgent works in any district will be completed before other work is commenced.

STRIKE IS ENDING.

New York, Aug. 27.—The cloakmakers' strike, involving several thousand workers and scores of manufacturers, will be settled within twenty-four hours. The strike has been in progress for several weeks. The ending of the strike was brought about by a conference in which it was agreed that the question of hours and wages should be settled by a neutral committee. Union labor is to be favored and shop conditions are to be improved.

TO-DAY'S EVENTS.

LACROSSE—N.L.U.—Tecumseh vs. Montreal, at M.A.A.A. grounds; Nationals at Cornwall; Capital at Toronto Intermediate N. L. U.—Shamrocks at Quebec.

BASE-BALL—Newark at Montreal. Spalding League games. Manufacturers' League games.

CRICKET—Montreal and District League section 'A'—Montreal at McGill; Valleyfield at Victoria; Verdun at Lachine. Section 'B'—Montreal at Osborne.

REGATTAS—Grand Trunk Club meet.

FOOTBALL—Montreal Football Association games; Montreal and District League games. Junior League games..

AUTOMOBILE RACES—King Edward Park.

NOTES FROM ALL OVER.

The Ottawa Henley fund is now $4,650.

The National Baseball Association Cup final ended in Brentford beating West Ham by 20 runs to 8.

The King of Spain won a silver cup in a clay pigeon shooting tournament in the Isle of Wight on Wednesday.

Fred Welsh and Young Josephs are likely to meet for the British welterweight boxing championship.

Charley Heferon of South Africa, beat C. W. Gardiner, of London, by a foot in a ten mile race at Newbury this week.

A. E. Wood, an ex-amateur ten-mile champion, easily won a ten-mile running race for professionals at High Beach.

A new world's pacing record in a race of two minutes was set to-day by Minor Heir in a special race at the Great Western Circuit Harness meet, Galesburg, Ill.

Rankin, Preston and Meeking, of Barrie, are the Ontario hockey players to whom the New York A. A. is offering $150 for the season and positions found.

Jack Kinsman, of the Ottawa soccer football club, who was chosen to play on the Scots team in the international football match at Montreal, has gone west.

F. A. Beaurepaire, of Australia, gained more honors at Joinville-le-Pont, in Paris, by winning a 500 metres swimming race in seven minutes eighteen seconds.

The final race of the open handicap series of the Royal St. Lawrence Yacht Club will be run off this afternoon on Lake St. Louis the start to be made at 3.30. The race is open to yachts of all sizes. A dance is to be held at the Royal St. Lawrence Yacht Club clubhouse in the evening.

The 100 yards amateur swimming championship for ladies at Weston-Super-Mere producerd a surprise. Miss J. Steer, of Cardiff, beating Miss J. Fletcher (holder), by four yards, in one minute thirteen and three-fifths seconds.

TRAPPER RELEASED.

Edward Chaumont, the trapper who gave himself up to Chief Detective Carpenter, thinking he was considered responsible for the death of his companion, Aube, at Riviere des Rats, was released yesterday. Enquiries had been made and the corner of the district replied that the dead man died from inflammation of the lungs cau by excessive drinking, and not from the effects of the blow Chaumont admitted having given.

ALD. JUDGE'S ELECTION.

The case of the contested election of Alderman Judge was continued in the Practice Court yesterday afternoon, when evidence was heard o establish that the petitioner, Mr. Laperre, was a duly qualified elector. Te Hon. Mr. Davi, city clerk, testified as to Mr. Lapierre's name being on the voter's list. and the petitioner himself swore that he owed no taxes. The case was continued to Wednesday next.

FIFTY MORE INFRACTIONS

Mr. Roberts Says He Can Keep Authorities Busy Prosecuting.

'Last Sunday our detectives were at work, and disco red fifty more infractions of law on the part of licensed liquor men an' hotels,' said Mr. John R. Roberts, secretary of the Dominion Alliance, to a 'Witness' reporter last evening. 'We could keep the authorities prosecuting six days in the week on such cases.'

Mr. Roberts expressed surprise at a report to the effect that Mr. L. H. Boisseau, of the Provincial License Department, was not going to move in the prosecutions against the hotels until he had heard from the Attorney-General. 'Last week,' he said, 'I wrote to the Provincial Treasurer, asking permission for the Alliance attorney, Mr. Wm. Patterson, to act with the Crown Prosecutor in the 108 cases of liquor by-law infractions. I received a reply granting the request, and stating that he would be only too glad to see the law rigidly enforced.

'Of course,' added Mr. Roberts, 'we are in the hands of the local Collector of Inland Revenue. But it is certainly the wish of the Provincial Treasurer that the prosecutions should go on.'

AT [illegible]

Durand, Mich., August 26.—H. I. Jeffers, of Washington, D.C., to-night almost positively identified as his wife the body that was yesterday identified as Mrs. Lewis Squire, of Chicago, and the dead victims of Wednesday night's wreck on the Grand Trunk Railway are now fixed as numbering seven. A sack of bones overlooked by the undertaker is believed to contain the body of Mrs. Squire.

Repeated inquiries from relatives of passengers thought to have been on the ill-fated Pullman sleeper Nebraska led Dr. Fair, surgeon for the Grand Trunk, to remark to Undertaker Mapes, in charge of the dead, that there must have been more bodies in the wreck than were recovered. This recalled to Mapes' mind a sack that some one unknown to him had brought to the morgue yesterday morning. In the confusion the sack was pushed into a corner and forgotten. When it was brought out and its contents examined Fair said the bones represented probably two additional dead.

Among the persons for whom inquiries are being made are Miss Belle Scott, a school teacher, of Chicago, who was en route to Toronto; the daughter of Geo. Jagaman, of Chicago, and Mrs. H. I. Jeffers, of Washington, D.C., a purse bearing whose name was found to-day pinned to the clothing taken from one of the bodies. Some question arose to-day as to whether one of the six bodies found yesterday is that of Mrs. Jeffers or Mrs. Lewis Squire, of Chicago.

EMANCIPATION LODGE.

Members Will Prosecute Those Who Secured Publication of Alleged Conspiracy.

It is stated by some who claim to know, that the members of Emancipation Lodge working under the Grand Orient of France, having secured proof that no holes were bored in the flooring of the hall as alleged, and that consequently no evidence of proceedings was possible, intend to institute legal measures against those who secured publication of the account of the alleged conspiracy to mislead members of the Eucharistic Conference.

How much fun you get out of your vacation, will depend on what you take in your kit as well as on what you leave out.

The experienced camper knows. He travels light—but he never neglects to take the necessities.

Any man, who has ever gone to camp without a razor, has experienced the nagging annoyance of a stubble of beard—the heat, uncleanliness, discomfort.

Take a GILLETTE Safety Razor in your vacation kit. You don't have to learn to use it—just take it and shave.

You'll want to shave regularly, no matter where you go—to mountains, seashore, summer hotel.

Start each day right. Spend three minutes with your GILLETTE and you'll find twice the snap in your morning dip in surf or lake. Have your own GILLETTE. Don't borrow. Be self-reliant. Have done with stropping and honing. The Gillette way is the modern way.

Don't wait until the last minute. Get your GILLETTE NOW. This sign marks the stores handling Gillette Razors and Blades. Standard Sets, $5.—Pocket Editions, $5 and $6.

If there is anything we can do, write us. Goodbye and Good Luck.

185

GILLETTE SAFETY RAZOR CO. of Canada, Limited, MONTREAL.

The John Murphy Company Limited

YOUNG LADIES WANTED

Who understand laces and embroideries from the selling end. Must be refined and courteous, and speak both languages. Apply between 8 and 10 a.m. to the Employment office of The John Murphy Company, Limited.

The John Murphy Company Limited

Delightful Half-hours With the First of the New Goods, Even Though Some of the Departments Are Considerably Upset.

The First of the New Afternoon Dresses

While only a very few dresses have come to us as yet, they serve to indicate in no uninteresting measure what kind of style we are going to gather about us this Fall to lay out before you for your approval. We say "your approval" in a mood of confidence, for we have just been looking over a few of these dresses, and it seems to us that they simply cannot help bringing to you a great degree of dress contentment.

We are glad to note in them the return to prominence of two dear old friends in a new garb, and in the very best of company. Silk eolienne is one of them, surrounded by rich satins and crepe de chines, Paisley silk and refined and handsome laces. The other is the "Empire Gown effect" gracefully presented to you by the Crushed Belt responsible for its waist lines. But there is a new comer too, right on the heels of the two that you and we have known for years. The "Hobble effect" has come to stay for the Fall and Winter. Let us present all three to you on Monday. We think you will be delighted with the novelty of the one and the new beauty of the others. We'll be expecting you shortly after breakfast. Do come.

A New Order of Neckwear Comes to Montreal.

We went ourselves, in person, right direct to the heart of Vienna to get this neckwear for you. We knew it was there. We knew that it had characteristics which set it apart from anything of its kind—neckwear which Paris itself wears in preference to its own. And it's all a matter of line—the way these jabots and waterfalls are built up—little details that escape the eye at the first glance and seem all the more charming for having to ferret them out. They represent to our mind the supremest touch of neckwear daintiness outside of what is hand made. Another delightful thing about them is their prices. Of these you can get some idea in our windows to-night, but their daintiness! that is the thing you'll be interested in. We don't think you'll be able to help it. See if you will.

Our $5.00 Skirt

—Retains in its two new styles all the quality of material and the carefulness of manufacture that have long since made $5.00 famous as a price for a skirt.

As a matter of fact, the all-wool Panama cloth used in the making of this skirt was never before put into a $5.00 skirt, nor would it be possible for us to do it were it not for the fact that the demand for these skirts, in both our Toronto and Montreal stores, is so great that we can buy such quantities of material as to make it well worth the while of the cloth manufacturers to quote a most exceptional price on it.

We expect very confidently to sell more of our $5.00 skirts this year than ever—because of their more extended repute, because of the same high standard of quality, and particularly because of the nicety of the two new styles for this Fall, which are now ready for you in our skirt department.

MONTREAL

Is a favored city in a favored country as far as all British goods are concerned.

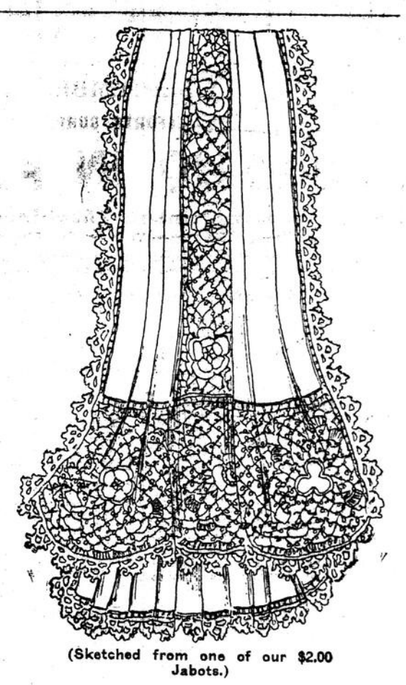
MURPHY'S

Is a favored store in a favored city of this favored country in the matter of Real Irish Lace particularly. For we are the representatives of the Irish Home Industries Association, and in virtue of that fact, the greatest distributors of Irish lace in America. Here is a brief list of made-up Irish lace pieces which will serve as useful suggestions to the tourist. Of course, we have practically everything in the way of Irish lace by the yard as well as—

Jabots from $1.00 to $6.00.
Stock collars, .90 to $3.00.
Long sleeves, $12.00 to $25.00.
Cuffs, $3.00 to $5.00.
Turnovers, $1.50 to $2.50.
Gibson stock and jabot attached, $3.00 to $10.00.

Side jabots, $5.50, $6.00.
Bows, .75 and $1.25.
Coat collars, $3.50 to $9.50.
Dutch collars, $3.00 to $20.00.
Dress and coat sets, $6.00 to $15.00.
Chemisettes, $4.75 to $17.00.
Yokes, $3.75 to $8.50.

Real Irish Point neckwear Gibson collar and cuff sets, $7.50 to $12.00; jabots, $4.50.
Blouses, $50.00, $60.00, $100.00.
Boleros and Panel, $90.00.
Coat, $75.00.
Capes, $45.00, $30.00, $55.00.



(Sketched from one of our $2.00 Jabots.)

We Are Selling Splendid Little Lots of New Embroideries at About Half Price

For 12 Ladies Only

New Black Silk Scarfs That Should be $25 to $35

Special, Monday at $12.50

There has just come to us a little lot of 12 black scarfs that really should fall into the hands of ladies who delight in things dainty. They are real Spanish lace, jet black, handsome, new and rich to a degree of elegance. They represent a special purchase. The actual values are $25.00 to $35.00. The Murphy price is.....$12.50

NECKLETS

AS SOUVENIRS

Real jet bracelets of different designs and very best quality, prices ranging from $1.00 to $2.50.

Real jet chains, 53½ inches in length, in many different designs; prices ranging from $4.00 to $7.50.

Real jet necklets, 18 inches in length, ranging from $1.00 to $2.50.

Very fine quality imitation dull jet chains, 60 inches in length, .49.

Imitation bright jet chains, 57 inches in length, .49.

Real amber necklets, 20 inches, with varigated beads; price $3.00.

Real white and pink coral necklets, with extra good clasp, $3.00.

Gold-filled and solid gold necklets, ranging from $1.98 to $15.00.

The New Order of Millinery

Has taken formal possession of our parlor—hats carrying their crowns and their trimmings stately and high, with their friendly plumage of richest ostrich nodding to every passer-by, and though the department itself may be a little upset, there is a delightful half hour ahead of you there on Monday as far as the hats are concerned—if you choose to come.

A Few Summer Suits FOR CLEARANCE

On Monday we will offer 12 pink linen-finished suits on exactly the same order, in the same good style and exactly the same material as those sold earlier in the summer at $13.00,

The clearance price has been set at.....$2.95

The "Dollar Leather Cape"

Two years ago we made a special trip to England for the purpose (among other things) of contracting for a glove of English cape leather that we could conscientiously bank our reputation on and yet be able to sell it to you for a Dollar. The "Dollar Leather Cape" is the result. The two years of its existence has gained for it the reputation of which we hoped in the beginning to make it worthy—the best glove of English leather that ever came to Canada to be sold at a Dollar.

Toilet Goods

Roger & Gallet's Pate Dentifrice tooth paste, special	.20
Roger & Gallet's Brilliantine, in popular odors	.22
Roger & Gallet's lotion vegetable a la Glycerine, special at	.65
Roger & Gallet's toilet water in Swiss violet and Alpine rose	.59
Roger & Gallet's Veloute de Lis face powder	.29
Roger & Gallet's Vera Violetta face powder	$1.25
Roger & Gallet's Lilas Blanc face powder	$1.15
Roger & Gallet's peau d'espagne face powder	.98
Roger & Gallet's jockey club face powder	.98
Roger & Gallet's perfume in all exclusive odors, special	.50

The John Murphy Company Limited

LUNCH ROOM SERVICE.

BREAKFAST from 7.45 to 9.30. (16 different menus, 25 cents to 50 cents).

LUNCHEON, from 12.00 to 2.00 p.m. (Full course, 35 cents.)

AFTERNOON TEA (Shoppers' Special—3.00 to 5.30 p.m., 25c. A la Carte all day.

The John Murphy Company Limited

LORD LOVELAND DISCOVERS AMERICA

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By C. N. and A. M. WILLIAMSON

SUMMARY OF THE PRECEDING CHAPTERS.

The adventures of the young Marquis of Loveland, begin, when on his mother's advice, to recuperate the fallen family fortunes he decides to visit the United States and marry an heiress. Jim Harborough, the wealthy American, who married his cousin Betty, plans to reform Lord Loveland, and while giving him letters of introduction, persuades him to travel on the 'Mauretania' sailing ahead of the vessel in which his passage had been engaged and he agrees. On board are Major Cadwallader-Hunter, a notorious gossip, whom Loveland cold-shoulders, Elinor Coolidge and Fanny Milton whom he 'considers' and Lesley Dearmer, who attracts him greatly but who is evidently not wealthy. Arriving at New York he says good-bye to Lesley with a very real pain, and establishes himself at the Waldorf Astoria. His own valet, Foxham, having deserted him before sailing, he engages one at the hotel, but the opening of his trunks shows that Foxham has not only deserted but robbed him. To secure a new outfit he visits the bank with his letter of credit, but is coolly told they have 'no instructions to pay.' This insult is followed by his being cut at the hotel by several of his fellow passengers on the 'Mauretania,' and the intimation from the hotel authorities that his departure and the payment of his bill are desired. Unable to pay, his baggage is held, but he is forced to leave. In evening dress, and without money he seeks in vain for a hotel that will take him in, or an acquaintance who will give him even a hearing. His puzzled miserable search has been closely followed by Mr. Milton, who at last catches up and suggests that Lovelanad shall be paid, cash down, a thousand dollars, for assisting Milton to secure a case against his wife. Loveland's disgusted blow in answer lays the man flat on his back. That night in Central Park he saves a little dog from being run over by a motor and finds himself glad of the friendly talk of its shabby owner. Bill Willing, his new friend, introduces him to the restaurant where Bill earns a living making advertising cards and to Isadora, the handsome daughter of the Jewish owner. Humbled by his misfortunes, Loveland accepts Isadora's advice, secures by her help one of his street suits, and to avoid living on charity works as a waiter in the restaurant. Unknown to him he is advertised as a new attraction, and among the swells who visit the restaurant are some of his fellow passengers. An outbreak of fire leaves the 'swell' waiter known as P. Gordon, a hero, and Isadora, who has fallen in love with him, offers herself and her money to Gordon, and is overheard by her father. In order to shield the girl, Loveland shoulders the blame, and is turned out. Bill Willing's advice is to take the position, advertised as open, of juvenile lead in the company of barnstormers in which his lost love, Lillie de Lisle, is starring, and financially assisted by Bill, he joins the company at Modunk. From the heavy lead, Jack Jacobus, he learns what it means to 'double,' and how to secure good comedies without paying for them. At the hotel he rooms with Binney, property man and second villain.

CHAPTER XXXII.—Continued.

Loveland was anxious to talk with the Star about her old friend—if not love—Bill Willing; and he had hoped on starting to walk by her side; but Miss Moon, seeing his desire, had instantly frustrated it by calling him and beginning to talk of the part he was about to rehearse. As old 'Dave Dreadnought,' he was supposed to curse her with menaces, and he felt that it would not be difficult to do so realistically, even in the character of Loveland; but he contrived to listen politely, if coldly, to the story of her first marriage at the early age of fifteen. 'I'm not quite sixteen years older than my eldest son, who is over twenty now,' she said, and did not look pleased with the juvenile lead found no more tactful comment than an absentminded 'Is it possible?'

On the stage he received the short MS. part of Dave Dreadnought, which Mr. Jacobus had not after all been able to unearth before, and was allowed to glance it over while the scene of his 'dying curse' was being set. He was too inexperienced to remember what in gay, amateur days he had learned of stage directions, and Jacobus was inclined to be sarcastic at his expense; but both Miss Moon and Miss de Lisle, as well as Ed Binney, befriended him, whispering hurriedly what 'down centre,' 'up left,' take the stage,' or 'wait on the prompt side' meant; and thanks to their good nature he got on reasonably well. He was called upon also to rehearse the ball scene, where he 'walked on' as a young man of fashion, and had the privilege of dancing with Miss Moon before dwindling, in the last act, to a mere Dead Hand. All the 'business' had to be repeated again and again, until at last he was confident, and the stage manager almost hopeful.

It was five o'clock by the time Jacobus snapped irritably: 'You'll have to do, anyhow'; but as afternoon tea was not a custom in the Human Flower Company, they missed little by absence from the hotel. Still, Loveland had found no chance for a private word with Lillie, who remained ignorant of his acquaintance with Bill Willing.

At six o'clock a meal, which called itself supper, was ready; and having bolted a cold edition of dinner, eked out with tinned peaches and cups of tea, actors and actresses marched forth in a body to begin the evening's work.

The curtain did not rise until half-past seven, but this was Saturday night, and the town was eager for its entertainment. The young girls and their escorts liked nothing better than to see the 'show men and women' walk past them up the hall, on the way to that thrilling region known as 'behind the scenes,' therefore at least a score of persons were seated in the dismal auditorium, munching apples or candy, and cracking peanuts, when the Human Flower and her company filed in.

A few little boys on the cheap benches at the back whistled, clapped their hands, stamped on the floor, and made 'cat calls' as a greeting to the players, but those saluted took no notice, and skurried by like hunted things. Miss St. Clare hastened to her seat at the piano, near which an elderly quadroon had already begun to tune a fiddle, and melancholy Mr. Winter remained at the door to help the ticket seller, until it should be time for him to 'make up' as the heroine's millionaire parent.

The gentlemen of the company (Loveland had already learned that they never spoke of each other as mere 'men') dressed behind one partition, the ladies behind another, and the crowding could scarcely have been worse in the Black Hole of Calcutta. Nevertheless, everyone was more or less good natured. Costumes of a sort, and odds and ends of grease paints were offered to Loveland who, to his own surprise, was shaking and perspiring oddly with stage fright.

'What rot!' he roughly scolded himself. 'As if an audience in a tenth-rate country village mattered! What do I care whether or not I know my part, or what they think of me?'

But the queer fact remained that he did care, and his heart thumped faster than it had thumped when he was roused one dark night to fight his first battle. As he saw what personable looking men his companions became after manipulating a few bits of grease-paint, putting on wigs and carefully-kept stage costumes, he began in spite of himself to take this queer theatrical engagement of his more seriously. He wanted to act well; he wanted to please Lillie de Lisle, and to satisfy Ed Binney, who was wishing him luck; he wanted to make a good impression on the pretty bright-eyed country girls who had stared at him with interest as he passed through the auditorium.

There were not nearly enough local stage hands employed in the theatre, and acting was not the only work the actors had to do. They helped place the scenery, and change the settings; they flew about like distracted demons, half dressed, with suspenders flying, turning a burglar's den into a millionaire's drawing-room; and between the bewildering alterations of scene, there was no rest for the sole of anyone's foot.

How they ever got themselves out of one costume into another in time, how they ever remembered which of their many doublings came first, which last, Loveland could not conceive; but, standing in the wings waiting for his own dreaded turn, he was filled with an increasing respect for the barnstormers, male and female. They could act, too, most of them, which seemed to him the strangest part of all, for he had not expected to find the satellites of Bill's little Star twinkling with the light of talent. As for his own performance, he realized before it had begun that such histronic efforts as had won him applause when an amateur in London would not be good enough to gain him admiration as a professional in Modunk. It was another thing when, as a handsome young soldier, Lord Loveland had swaggered easily about the stage, pleased with himself and pleasing everyone else, because everyone had come with the intention of being pleased.

Here, in remote little Modunk, the audience was evidently far more critical, and if it didn't like what it saw, it said so audibly with a voice from the cheap seats, or at least indulged in a prolonged fit of bored coughing. If Loveland could have gone on 'as himself,' as Jacobus had said, he might have captured the fancy of the girls; but as old Dave Dreadnought in a wild wig, and moth-eaten beard lent by 'Pa' Winter, the new addition to the company could conquer the audience only by sheer force of acting.

Fortunately for Loveland, he was not obliged to walk on to the stage in answer to a cue, or it seemed to him that he could not have moved. It was bad enough to be discovered" in the act of being murdered; and as the moment came when he would have to make his first speech, his blood was beating like a drum in his temples. His throat felt dry, and when his cue to speak was given by Jacobus with meaning emphasis, he could only swallow, and glare. Not a word of the carefully rehearsed part could he remember, and involuntarily looking out in front (a thing Ed Binney had warned him not to do) it seemed as if the row of faces down below the yellow footlights were leaping up at him like a wave.

If he had seen the mocking grins or heard the titters which his morbid fears and exaggerated sensitiveness led him to expect, he would have collapsed into gasping helplessness, and died without giving the famous curse on which the rest of the play depended. But to his intense, almost agonizing relief, the eyes staring up at him were eager, excited. The people were taking him in earnest! They were not laughing at him. He had power over them; and suddenly he felt able to make use of it.

Just as Jacobus bent over him, frantically glaring, ready to prompt and swear at the same time, Loveland's frozen hesitation melted into words and gestures, the right words, the right gestures. Jacobus sighed a great sigh of thanksgiving, and Val delivered his curse with a transport of zeal. He was half frightened at his own explosiveness, but the audience enjoyed it, and when the curtain went down upon his death there was a round of applause from the audience.

'They liked it all right,' said Miss Moon.

'Are they doing that for me?' Loveland asked, incredulously.

'Why, of course,' she replied. 'You were the star of the scene.'

'It would have to be a mighty rotten Dave not to get a few hands on his curse,' said Jacobus. Never saw one yet bad enough for that. It's the scene, not the actor, they clap.'

But even this cold douche did not depress Loveland. Though dead as Dave, it was his business to rise again in the third act as a young man of fashion—a youthful butterfly from an ancient chrysalis—and drunk with the sweet draught of triumph, he made the change gaily, as happy for the moment as if he were playing before an audience of kings and queens.

He had dressed, and was lurking in the wings again, watching with some interest the arrest of the leading man for his (Loveland's) murder, on false evidence snakily given by Ed. Binney, when Miss de Lisle flitted noiselessly up, very insufficiently disguised as a boy.

'I suppose you do remember that you're a young English Lord?' she whispered, anxiously.

Loveland started, and stared. Had she found him out?

'In your next scene,' she explained.

'Oh,' said Loveland, relieved. 'Am I—er—a lord?'

'Yes. Didn't Jacobus tell you? But perhaps he thought it didn't matter.'

'It doesn't seem to,' retorted Val, smiling faintly at his own hidden meaning.

'You're supposed to be the son of the Duke of Highgate. Pa Winter's the Duke, you know. Of course, though, you haven't seen the whole play yet—only your own scenes, so you can't keep track of everything. You only have to walk on; or rather waltz on with Miss Moon, you know; and when she goes off, and I come on in girl's clothes again, you must say, 'The next is mine, I believe,' with an English drawl. But the part's down on the programme as 'Lord William Vane."'

'Why, I know Willy Vane. He's in the Black Wa——' began Loveland, but he bit his lip and broke off abruptly.

The Human Flower laughed. I don't suppose your friend's a lord, though.'

Loveland did not reply, as the choice lay between a fib and an affirmative.

You ought to know how lords have, more than any of us,' went on the girl, 'as you're an Englishman. I suppose you've seen some?'

'Yes, a few,' said Val cautiously.

'Did you ever get a chance to speak to one?'

'Now and then.'

'Were they very haughty?'

'Not all of them.'

'Well, as you've seen them you'll know just how to act, and you look real swell. This is an exciting play, ain't it? Any my! how it does makes us all work. This is my only quiet time, and I guess you're tired. Perhaps you'd rather watch Jack Jacobus's big scene than talk to me? I have to go on, anyhow, in about four minutes.'

'I'd rather talk to you than watch, if you'll let me,' said Val.

'Well, as long as you don't make yourself too interesting, so I miss my cue! J. J. will be cross if he sees us whispering here, but he's too taken up with himself and his wife in this scene to notice much.'

'That's lucky, because I have a message for you from an old friend of yours, that I've been wanting to tell you all day,' Loveland began hastily, not to waste one of the four minutes. 'I wonder if you remember him? Bill Willing?'

'Bill Willing—a friend of yours?' the girl spoke sharply, in her surprise.

'Then you haven't forgotten him.'

'Forgotten him? I never will, to my dying day.'

(To be continued.)

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

KIZZIE, THE SLAVE GIRL.

(By Constance Fuller McIntyre.)

(Concluded.)

Lucy was so overjoyed she could hardly speak. She ran up and put her arms around her uncle's neck and hugged and kissed him many times. 'Oh!' she cried, 'you are a dear uncle! You are a darling!'

So from that day Kizzie was looked upon as Lucy's property.

But both of them stayed on at Mr. Mortimer's plantation. Lucy's father had to move about in the interests of business, and altogether it seemed just the thing that if they wanted her she should stay where she was. And she did.

But troublous times were ahead for these people as the war came on, and, though they hoped against hope that the federal army would pass Mr. Mortimer's plantation by, just before the surrender Sherman's army was encamped in the grove around the house.

The Mortimers got warning of Sherman's approach, and, as was the custom then, proceeded to hide their valuables. Mrs. Mortimer packed her jewellery and all the money they had in the house in a glass fruit jar, sealed on top. They buried it a few hundred yards from the house, at the edge of the swamp, under a black gum tree, several feet from where the silver was buried.

Lucy and Kizzie, who often went to get water at a spring near by, came upon the grown folk as they were burying it.

'Now that you children have seen this you must be sure never to breathe a word concerning it to any one.

One of the first things the rough element of the federal army did when they reached a Southern plantation was to ferret around for buried treasure, and this home was no exception.

Mr. and Mrs Mortimer had only one room in the house reserved for their own use, the remainder of it being entirely taken up by soldiers. They would not trust Lucy out of their sight, for she slept there, too, and Kizzie oftener than not slept on an old quilt on the floor, for Lucy was afraid of something dreadful happening to her also.

The two little girls were crouched together one evening on the steps of Mrs. Mortimer's little dressing room, which led to her bedroom as well as into the back yard, for they had heard two soldiers go into the room to speak to Mrs. Mortimer and had crept out of the way. The former were talking in a threatening way—their superior officers having departed, and with them the restraint that they would have imposed. The children knew perfectly well that Mrs. Mortimer would have to show them in the end, perhaps at the point of a bayonet, where she had buried her jewels. Suddenly Kizzie sprang up, whispering hoarsely in Lucy's ears:

'Let's ave that treasure of Miss Virginia. They'll make her take them to the place, but if it is gone when they get there she can't help it, and they can't, neither.' Kizzie, who seemed to have her wits about her that evening, snatched up Lucy's big French doll, saying, as the two children stole along hand in hand, 'We'll hide the jar under the doll's skirts.'

Every one about had been accustomed to see these two little girls playing together, so their presence was unremarked. Quietly and swiftly, by a roundabout way that was les conspicuous than the regular route, they went down to the spring under the black gum tree. They had been afraid to bring a spade, but the jar was not deeply buried, and, knowing exactly where it had been placed, they raked the loose earth away and pulled it out. Kizzie began smoothing the loose mould over the top.

'Don't do that,' said Lucy. 'Stir it up again. We want them to see that some one has been here before them and run off with the treasure. They'll think it is the Yankees,' Kizzie hid the glass jar as well as she could under the blue skirt of Lucy's doll, and they started to go home.

To make a long story short, the jar was hidden in the Crall cemetery, where the children had buried their pets, and they never told any one till after the war. Now they are both grandmothers. Lucy still lives in the great house, for her uncle left it to her; and old Aunt Kizzie, as she is called now, is the cook there. She and Lucy are still devoted to each other, and neither higher wages nor any other inducement could drag Aunt Kizzie away from her old mistress. So, although Lucy was not the heiress she expected to be when she grew up—for she had, of course, lost all her slaves in the war—she still had Kizzie, for Kizzie would not leave her, however free she might be. And all the little children love to get their grandmothr and Aunt Kizzie, too, to tell all about what they used to do 'before the war.'—New York 'Tribune.'

WHAT SAITH THE SCRIPTURE?

August 27.

Thy word is a lamp unto my feet, and a light unto my path.

By the word of thy lips I have kept me from the paths of the destroyer. Hold up my goings in thy paths, that my footsteps slip not.

When thou goest, it shall lead thee; when thou sleepest, it shall keep thee; and when thou awakest, it shall talk with thee. For the commandment is a lamp; and the law is light.—Thine ears shall hear a word behind thee, saying, This is the way, walk ye in it, when ye turn to the right hand, and when ye turn to the left.

I am the light of the world: he that followeth me shall not walk in darkness, but shall have the light of life.—We have also a . . . sure word of prophecy; whereunto ye do well that ye take heed, as unto a light that shineth in a dark place.—Now we see through a glass, darkly; but then face to face: now I know in part; but then shall I know even as also I am known.—They need no candle, neither light of the sun; for the Lord God giveth them light: and they shall reign for ever and ever.

Ps. cxix., 105. Ps. xvii., 4, 5. Pro. vi., 22 23.—Is. xxx., 31. John viii., 12. II. Pet. i., 19. I. Cor. xiii., 12. Rev. xxii., 5.

AFRAID OF MOONLIGHT.

(Baltimore 'American.')

'The majority of Porto Ricans have instilled in them from earliest infancy a superstitious dread of the full moon's rays,' said James A. Purman, an expert builder of sugar mills who has just returned from that country. It is a curious sight to the American visitor to note men and women going along the streets and highways of the island with umbrellas raised over their heads at night, and the more brilliantly the moon is shining the greater will be the number of people who are thus protecting themselves from her beams. Out in the sequestered rural districts a gay mounted cavalier will be met at midnight, his bridle rein in one hand and an upraised umbrella in the other. It looks weird and also ridiculous, but the natives do it for a peculiar reason. They are possessed of the conviction that Luna's full light striking upon mortals is almost sure to make them mentally unsound, that is to say lunatics, and that is why they interpose a shield between them and her dazzling brightness.

'To sleep where the moon could shine full upon one is, in the view of a Porto Rican, to tempt fate, and it would be a daring one who could be hired to do it for any consideration.

NEW BRITISH COINS.

It is said that for some time the British mint will continue to issue the coins of King Edward VII., and that a new issue will not be forthcoming until late in the year. A die, however, will have to be prepared and submitted to George V. for approval. If precedent should be followed the face of the new King will be on the left hand side in the profile, as the custom hitherto has been to alter the position of the head in each succeeding reign. Thus, Queen Victoria was looking toward the left rim of the coins; King Edward toward the right.—London 'Chronicle.'

White-Star Dominion.

Canadian Service Mail Steamers.

MONTREAL—QUEBEC—LIVERPOOL.

Megantic	Aug. 19	Sept. 17	Oct. 15
Dominion	Aug. 27	Sept. 24	Oct. 22
Laurentic	Sept. 3	Oct. 1	Oct. 29
Canada	Sept. 10	Oct. 8	Nov. 5

Laurentic and Megantic largest and most modern steamers sailing from the St. Lawrence. Superb accommodation for First, Second and Third Class passengers.

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Lake Champlain.	Sept. 1	Sept. 29
Emp. of Ireland	Sept. 9	Oct. 7
Lake Manitoba	Sept. 15	Oct. 13

Rates—Empress steamers: First class, $90 and upwards; Second class, $51.25 and upwards. Lake Steamers—One Class Cabin, second class rates. $47.50 and upwards.

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RIVER AND GULF OF ST. LAWRENCE.

Summer Cruises in Cool Latitudes.

SS. "CASCAPEDIA," 1,900 tons, recently fitted out on the Clyde specially for this service, with all modern comforts, leaves Montreal, on Mondays at 4 p.m., 29th August, and from Quebec the following day at noon, for Pictou, N.S., calling at Gaspé, Mal Bay, Perce, Grand River, Summerside, P.E.I., and Charlottetown, P.E.I.

NEW YORK FROM QUEBEC

(Via Far-famed River Saguenay)

calling at Charlottetown and Halifax. SS. "TRINIDAD," 2,600 tons, sails from Quebec, 2nd September, at 5 p.m.

BERMUDA

Summer excursions, $20 and upwards, by the twin screw "BERMUDIAN," 5,600 tons. Sailings from New York, at 10 a.m., 27th August, 7th, 17th and 28th September, and every 10 days thereafter. Temperature, cooled by sea breezes, seldom rises above 80 degrees.

The finest trips of the season for Health and Comfort.

For full information apply to any Ticket Agent, or to

J. G. BROCK & CO., Agents, 211 Commissioners street, City.

OTTAWA RIVER NAV. CO.

DAILY PASSENGER STEAMERS, (Except Sunday.)

OTTAWA, $2.50. Return $4

Daily Excursions to Carillon, by Str. Empress, up the Beautiful Ottawa River and home by the Rapids, $1.00, arriving at Montreal at 6.30 p.m. One hour at Carillon; park at landing.

For above Trips take 8 a.m. G.T.R. for Lachine to connect with steamer.

Afternoon Trips, going train, returning by Str. Empress, via Rapids.

To Hudson, C.P.R., 1.30 p.m. Round Trip, $1.00. Tickets at Windsor Station.

To St. Anne de Bellevue, G.T.R., or C.P.R., 1.30 p.m. Round Trip, 80c.

To Lachine, G.T.R., 5 p.m. Round Trip, 50c.

Tickets at Grand Trunk Station, Windsor Hotel, 128, 130, 286 St. James, and 530 St. Catherine West.

Telephone MAIN 1029.

ALLAN LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL.

	From Montreal.	Quebec.
Corsican . 26 Aug.	4.30 a.m.	4.30 p.m.
Virginian . 2 Sept.	4.30 a.m.	4.00 p.m.
Tunisian . 9 Sept.	4.30 a.m.	4.00 p.m.
Victorian . 16 Sept.	9.00 a.m.	10.00 p.m.

The Turbine SS. Victorian has made the fastest passage on record between Liverpool and Montreal 6 days 15 hours 6 minutes.

Saloon, $77.50 and up; Turbiners, $87.50 and up.

Second Cabin, $47.50, $50.00 and upwards; London, $2.50 additional.

Third Class, Liverpool, Glasgow, London, Belfast or Londonderry, $28.75 and $30.00, according to steamer.

TO GLASGOW.

Ionian . . Aug. 27. Pretorian, Sept. 10
Grampian, Sept. 3. Hesperian, Sept. 27

Hesperian and Grampian: Saloon, $67.50 and up; second class, $47.50 and up.

Other steamers, One-Class Cabin, called Second Cabin, $45.00, and upwards. Third-Class, $28.75.

TO HAVRE AND LONDON.

Lake Erie, Aug. 27. Sicilian, Sept. 12.
Pomeranian, Sept. 3. Sardinian, Sept. 17.

One-Class — Second Cabin. Rate—London, $42.50; Havre, $45.00, $52.50, and up; Paris, $3.65 additional. Third-Class—London, $27.75; Havre, $32.00; Paris, $34.50.

All the steamers on the above services, Liverpool, Glasgow, London and Havre, are fitted with cold storage.

H. & A. ALLAN, 55 COMMON STREET, Montreal.

THE ROYAL LINE

CANADIAN NORTHERN

New Triple Screw Turbine Steamships MODERN TO THE MINUTE.

From Bristol.		From Montreal.
Aug. 18	ROYAL GEORGE	Sept. 1
Sept. 1	ROYAL EDWARD	Sept. 15
Sept. 15	ROYAL GEORGE	Sept. 29
Sept. 29	ROYAL EDWARD	Oct. 13

and fortnightly on Thursdays thereafter

THE FAST ROYAL MAIL ROUTE BETWEEN CANADA AND GREAT BRITAIN

For rates and reservations apply to any Steamship Agent; GUY TOMBS, Acting General Passenger Agent; A. H. DAVIS, Passenger Agent, Imperial Bank Building, Montreal, Que., or WM. PHILLIPS, Acting Traffic Manager, Toronto, Ont.

Manchester Liners (LIMITED).

Weekly Sailings from Montreal.

MANCHESTER SPINNER	Sept. 3.
MANCHESTER TRADER	Sept. 10.
MANCHESTER MARINER	Sept. 17.
MANCHESTER SHIPPER	Sept. 24.
MANCHESTER EXCHANGE	Oct. 1.

Limited Number of Passengers carried.

FURNESS, WITHY & CO., Limited AGENTS, MONTREAL.

REFORD AGENCIES.

DONALDSON LINE TO GLASGOW

ONE CLASS CABIN SERVICE. FROM MONTREAL.

SS. SALACIA . . . . Aug. 25 (Cold Storage.)
SS. CASSANDRA . . . . Sept. 1 (Cold Storage.)

Passage Rates—Cabin (called Second), $45.00 and upwards; Third-Class, Eastbound, $27.75; Prepaid, Westbound, $28.75.

THOMSON LINE TO LONDON FROM MONTREAL.

SS. CAIRNRONA . . . . Aug. 27 (Cold Storage and Cool Air.)
SS. IONA . . . . Sept. 3 (Cold Storage and Cool Air.)

LEITH.

SS. FREMONA . . . . Sept. 25

THE ROBERT REFORD CO., Limited, Montreal, Toronto, Quebec, St. John, N.B.

Synopsis of Canadian North-West Land Regulations.

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

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

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter-section alongside his homestead. Price $3.00 per acre. Duties.—Must reside six months in each of six years from date of homestead entry (including the time required to earn homestead patents), and cultivate fifty acres extra.

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

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

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

VACATION TRIPS

Up the St. Lawrence to Thousand Islands, Toronto, Niagara Falls and Chicago. Down the St. Lawrence to Quebec, the Saguenay, Gaspe, Pictou and St. John's Nfld. For rates, tickets and reservation.

W. H. HENRY, 286 St. James St.

Tel. Main 7371 Victoria Square

R & O Pleasant WEEK END Excursions

(Sailings from Victoria Pier.)

SATURDAYS, at 2.30 p.m.—New Str. 'Three Rivers' for Lavaltrie. Returns at 8 p.m. Fare, 50c.

SATURDAYS, at 2.30 p.m.—Str. 'Terrebonne' for Vercheres. Returns at 7.30 p.m. Fare, 60c.

SUNDAYS, at 9 a.m. New Str. 'Three Rivers' for Berthier and Grand Nord. Returns at 8.30 p.m. Fare, $1.

SUNDAYS, at 9 a.m.—Str. Terrebonne' for Sorel. Returns at 8.30 p.m. Fare, $1.00.

Calls are made at intermediate ports. Half rates for children. Meals and other refreshments served on board at city prices. Special Low Rates on Saturday to Monday Excursions to Quebec, Cornwall, Prescott, Thousand Islands, and Kingston.

CITY TICKET OFFICE, ST. JAMES STREET, OPPOSITE POST OFFICE

CANADIAN PACIFIC

SUBURBAN SERVICE.

MONTREAL and VAUDREUIL

SATURDAY

12.15 P.M. All Stations.
1.20 P.M. Point Claire, Beaconsfield and St. Annes.
1.30 P.M. All stations.
4.00 P.M. St. Annes and Vaudreuil.
4.15 P.M., 6.15 P.M., 11.15 P.M. All Stations.

DESIRABLE WEEK-END TRIPS

Good going Saturday and Sunday, returning until Monday following, to various points.

EUCHARISTIC CONGRESS

Montreal, Sept. 7th to 11th, 1910.

Excursion tickets to Montreal and return will be on sale at all ticket offices in Canada, Sharbot Lake, Renfrew and east, also from stations in Maine and Vermont, from the 5th to the 11th Sept.; good to return until the 15th Sept., 1910, at one-way first-class fare.

SOLEMN PROCESSION, Sunday, 11th September. Cheap Excursion Fares. Special Train Service. See advertising matter.

SEASIDE EXCURSIONS FROM MONTREAL TO

ST. JOHN, N.B., FREDERICTON, N.B., ST. ANDREWS, N.B. . . . $12

VIA THE WHITE MOUNTAINS.

PORTLAND $7.50
OLD ORCHARD $7.75
KENNEBUNKPORT $8.10

AND RETURN.

Going Dates—August 27, 28.
Return Limit—September, 10, 1910.

MONTREAL—PORTLAND—OLD ORCHARD—KENNEBUNKPORT

VIA THE WHITE MOUNTAINS.

The Scenic Route to the Maine Coast.

Through Sleeping Car leaves Windsor Street Station at 7.45 p.m. daily. Through Parlor Car leaves Montreal at 9.00 a.m. daily, except Sunday.

HARVESTERS' EXCURSIONS —TO THE— CANADIAN WEST

ON AUGUST 30 and Sept. 6.

$10.00

To MOOSEJAW, SASKATOON, and East—Proportionately low rates beyond, to and including Macleod, Calgary and Edmonton.

LABOR DAY, Sept. 5th.

Tickets, going and return, will be sold at SINGLE FARE, to all points in Canada from Fort William and East. Going dates, September 3, 4 and 5. Return limit, September 7, 1910.

CANADIAN CHURCH CONGRESS

BI-CENTENARY OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND IN CANADA.

HALIFAX, SEPT. 3rd to 7th.

Round Trip Tickets will be sold for lowest one-way first-class fare, plus 25 cents, good going September 1st to September 5th, inclusive.

EXHIBITIONS

TORONTO AND RETURN.

September 3 and 5 . . . . $7.00
September 2, 4, 6, 7, 8 . . . . 10.00
Return limit, September 13, 1910.

SHERBROOKE AND RETURN.

August 31 and September 1 . . . . $2.40
August 27, 28, 29, 30, September 2 and 3 . . . . 3.20
Return limit, September 5.

ST. JOHN, N.B. and Return.

September 6th and 9th . . . . $ 9.80
September, 5th, 7th and 8th $14.30
Return limit, September 18th, 1910.

REDUCED FARES.

To Sept. 9, October 1 to 15, 1910.

Second-Class Colonist Fares to San Francisco, Los Angeles, San Diego, Mexico City, Mex $49.00

Low Rates to many other points.

CITY TICKET OFFICE, 218 St. James Street.

Telephones: Main 3732-3733, or Place Viger and Windsor Street Stations.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

CHEAP WEEK END TRIPS FROM MONTREAL

Brockville	$3.90	Cornwall	$2.15
Ottawa	3.45	Quebec	5.00
Sherbrooke	3.30	St. Johns	1.00
St. Hyacinthe	1.30	Valleyfield	1.15

For other points . . .

EUCHARISTIC CONGRESS.

Montreal, Sept. 6th to 11th, 1910.

Excursion tickets to Montreal and return will be on sale at all ticket offices Kingston, Renfrew and east in Canada, also Rouse's Point, Massena Springs, N.Y., and intermediate stations, from the 5th to the 11th September, good to return until the 15th September, 1910, at one way first-class fare, plus twenty-five cents. From POINTS IN CANADA where the one way first-class fare to Montreal does not exceed $2.50, tickets will be sold at single fare only.

SIDE TRIPS

from Montreal to all points on G. T. R System in Canada at

Lowest First-Class Single Fare.

Going Dates—Sept. 5th to 14th inclusive. Return limit to correspond with that of excursion ticket.

Pamphlets on application at G. T. R Ticket Offices.

SEASIDE EXCURSION.

(Via the Favorite Route) From Montreal to

PORTLAND $7.50
OLD ORCHARD $7.75
KENNEBUNKPORT $8.10

AND RETURN.

Going Dates—Until August 28.
Return Limit—September 10, 1910.

TRAIN SERVICE.

Sleeping cars leave Montreal at 8.15 p.m. Parlor Cars leave Montreal at 8 a.m. Sleeping Car leaving Montreal on Saturday night runs to Kennebunk only on Sunday morning. Passengers for Kennebunkport take electric cars at Kennebunk. Elegant Cafe Car service on day trains between Montreal and Portland.

HARVESTERS' EXCURSION TO Winnipeg, South Saskatoon, Saskatoon, Warman, Swan River and intermediate stations via Chicago and Duluth.

$10.00

Proportionately low fares to points beyond on the G.T.P. and C.N. Railways. Going Dates—Aug. 30, and September 6, 1910.

FUTURITY RACES.

Special Excursion Tickets will be sold from Montreal to Saratoga Springs and return at rate of $7.00

Good going all trains August 30. Returning until September 3, 1910.

EXHIBITIONS,

TORONTO AND RETURN.

September 3 and 5 . . . . $7.00
September 2, 4, 6, 7, 8 . . . . 10.00
Return limit, September 13, 1910.

SHERBROOKE AND RETURN.

August 27, 28, 29, 30, September 2, 3 . . . . $3.20
August 31, September 1 . . . . 2.40
Return limit, September 5, 1910.

REGULAR TRAINS—Leave Montreal 7.16 a.m., 8.00 a.m., 4.16 p.m., 8.15 p.m. Returning leave Sherbrooke 3.41 a.m., 9.15 a.m., 3.32 p.m.

SPECIAL TRAINS—Leave Sherbrooke at 10.30 p.m. on August 31st and September 1st for Montreal and all intermediate stations.

OTTAWA AND RETURN.

Going dates—Sept. 12, 14, 16 . . . . $2.50
Going dates—Sept. 9, 10, 11, 13, 15 and 17 . . . . 3.35
Return limit—Sept. 20, 1910.

REDUCED FARES.

To Sept. 9. October 1 to 15, 1910.

Second Class Colonist Fares to San Francisco, Los Angeles, San Diego, Mexico City, Mex $49.00

Low rates to many other points.

TOURIST SLEEPING CARS.

Leave Montreal Mondays and Wednesdays and Fridays at 10.30 p.m. for the accommodation of passengers holding first or second-class tickets to CHICAGO and West thereof as far as the PACIFIC COAST—nominal charge is made for berths, which may be reserved in advance.

CITY TICKET OFFICES,

130 St. James St. 'Phones Main 6905, 6906, 6907, or Bonaventure Station.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY

BONAVENTURE UNION STATION.

LABOR DAY

Reduced fares, going 2, 3, 4, 5, returning until Sept. 7th, 1910.

EUCHARISTIC CONGRE...

Excursion tickets to Montreal ... turn, good going from the 5th ... 11th, returning until the 15th S... ber, 1910, at one-way first class f...

SPECIAL TRAIN.

Nicolet to Montreal. And Intermediate Stations.

Leaving Nicolet 6.30 a.m. S... September 11th, returning a. 8.4... same day.

Return ticket, $1.50.

SEASIDE EXCURSI...

$12 ST. JOHN, N.B. FREDERICTON, N...

Going August 26, 27, 28; returning up to September 10, 1910.

TRAIN SERVICE.

8.15 a.m. 4.00 p.m. 7.30 p.m.

CITY TICKET OFFICE:

130 St. James St — Tel., Bell M. 615.
H. A. PRICE, Asst. Gen. Pass. Agt. — GEO. STRUBBE, City Ticket Agt.

SUMMER RESORTS.

LAKE WONISH HOUSE, OPEN TO receive few more guests. Lake Wonish is noted for splendid accommodation; heart of Laurentians; lake, mountain scenery unsurpassed. H. LOUCH, 16 Island Lake.

LAURENTIDE HOUSE, OVERLOOK Lake Maskinonge, in the Laurentian region; cool, airy rooms, verandahs; fine beach; safe bathing; beautiful scenery; exceptionally bracing air; adults only. Box 35, St. Gabriel de Brandon.

NOTES AND NOTICES.

Piano Tuning.—Layton Bros. employ a large staff of experienced piano tuners. Satisfaction assured. 550 St Catherine St. W. (cor. Stanley St.).

Pap-Sag AND DYSPEPSIA

TABLETS

The only way to cure a bad case of Dyspepsia is to take one or two Pap-Sag Tablets in a little warm water, after each meal. Not to observe this simple and easy rule is to remain depressed with all kinds of stomach disorders, such as Heartburn, Fetid Breath, Gastritis, Flatulence and Indigestion.

For sale by all Druggists. Sent also by Mail on Receipt of Price. 50c per Box, $2.50 for six Boxes

WE MAIL A FREE SAMPLE WHEN REQUESTED

ADDRESS: PAP-SAG COMPANY MONTREAL

LEADING SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES.

LE ROY BUSINESS COLLEGE

Corner GUY and St. Catherine Streets

Montreal's Leading Commercial School

Superior quarters; complete equipment; convenient location; perfect light and ventilation; full staff of experienced teachers.

Shorthand, Typewriting, Telegraphy, Bookkeeping, Civil Service, Commercial Law, French and English; also, individual instruction in any of the Public School Subjects.

OPEN ALL YEAR. POSITIONS SECURED.

"EFFICIENCY" Our Watchword.

ASHBURY COLLEGE

ROCKCLIFFE PARK, OTTAWA.

FOR BOYS.

Large, new fireproof buildings. Perfect sanitation. Beautiful and very healthy situation on high ground outside city. Ten acres of playing fields. Large up-to-date Gymnasium. Junior Department for Little Boys.

SPECIAL PREPARATION FOR R.M.C.

In 1910 Entrance Examination for R.M.C. the school obtained FIRST PLACE on the list. ALL CANDIDATES SENT IN PASSED.

School will re-open Sept. 13th, 1910. For Calendar, apply to

REV. GEO. P. WOOLLCOMBE, M.A., (Oxon), Headmaster.

Havergal Ladies' College

TORONTO.

Principal, MISS KNOX.

Re-opens Tuesday, Sept. 13th

Thorough education on modern lines. Preparation for honour matriculation and other examinations. Separate Junior School. Domestic Science Department, Gymnasium, Out-door Games, Skating Rink and Swimming Bath.

For illustrated calendar and prospectus apply to the Bursar.

R. Millichamp, Hon. Sec.-Treas.

ST. MARGARET'S COLLEGE

TORONTO

(Founded by the late Geo. Dickson, M.A., formerly principal of Upper Canada College, and Mrs. Geo. Dickson)

A HIGH-CLASS RESIDENTIAL AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

Large Staff of Teachers, Graduates of Canadian and English Universities. Matriculation with highest honors; Music, Art, Domestic Science and Physical Education.

Full Academic Course for University. Autumn Term begins Sept. 14th, 1910

WRITE FOR BOOKLET.

MRS. GEORGE DICKSON, President. MISS J. E. MACDONALD, B.A., Principal.

LOWER CANADA COLLEGE

Notre Dame de Grace

MONTREAL.

For Boarders and Day Boys

HEAD MASTER

C. S. FOSBERY, M.A.

Late Head Master, St. John's School

Healthy situation. Use of Westmount Athletic grounds. 2 tennis courts. 2 rinks. Gymnasium. Sloyd (Manual Training) room. Excellent system of heating, ventilating and humidifying class rooms and dormitories.

Among successes for 1910 are the 1st, 2nd, 4th and 10th places McGill Science Matriculation. Also entrance to the R. M. C.

Term Commences 9 A.M., Sept. 14

Miss Graham's Business College

109 METCALFE STREET

(A few doors above St. Catherine.)

Now Open. Pupils may enter at any time

Day Classes, Ladies only; Evening Classes, both sexes.

A thorough, practical business training on modern lines. Isaac and Ben Pitman's Up-to-date Systems. Also Bookkeeping. Qualified and experienced teachers.

A special class for those deficient in the English Branches, and French pupils desiring to learn the English language.

Practical business training afforded students at Miss Graham's public copying offices, 517 ST. JAMES STREET.

Write or call for Prospectus. Phone Up 2936, or Main 1714.

ART ASSOCIATION.

The SCHOOLS of ART, under the direction of William Brymner, P.R.C.A., will open for the Session 1910-11 as follows:—Elementary, October 4th; Life and Antique, October 17th; Painting, November 2nd.

Apply without delay to the Secretary, 23 Phillips Square.

J. B. ABBOTT, Secretary.

GLEN MAWR

651 Spadina Avenue, Toronto.

RESIDENTIAL AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

Large Staff of Highly Qualified and Experienced Teachers and Professors. Native French and German Teachers. Pupils prepared for the Universities and for Examinations in Music of Toronto University, the Conservatory of Music, and the Toronto College of Music. Modern Educational Methods, Refining Influences, and well-regulated Home. Lawn Tennis and other games. Rink. The School will re-open on Tuesday, September 13th. For Prospectus, apply to MISS VEALS, Principal.

TRAFALGAR INSTITUTE.

(Affiliated to McGill University).

83 Simpson St., Montreal.

For the Higher Education of Young Women, with Preparatory Department for Girls under 13 years of age.

President—Rev. James Barclay, D.D.
Vice-President—Ven. J. G. Norton, D.D., Archdeacon of Montreal.
Principal—Miss Grace Fairley, M.A., Edinburgh.

The Institute will reopen TUESDAY, 13th September, at NOON.

Entrance examinations for new scholars will be held at the school on Saturday, 10th 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.

THE MISSES GAIRDNER,

74 McGill College Avenue.

Will re-open their classes for young ladies and children on Thursday, September 15th. Pupils who desire it are prepared for the University Matriculation Examinations. Boys under eight are admitted to the Preparatory Class. After September 8th, the Misses Gairdner will be at home to receive visitors on school business.

THE MACKAY INSTITUTION

FOR PROTESTANT DEAF-MUTES AND THE BLIND

NOTRE DAME DE GRACE, MONTREAL

School re-opens on WEDNESDAY, September 14th.

The Blind taught the ordinary English branches, Music and Chair-Caning. The Deaf educated and taught to speak and read the lips. Instruction in Carpentry and Shoemaking.

HARRIET E. ASHCROFT, Superintendent.

GEORGE DURNFORD, Secretary.

Roslyn Ladies' College

425 MOUNT PLEASANT AVENUE, WESTMOUNT, BY MONTREAL.

This school for Junior and Senior pupils will be reopened on TUESDAY, 13th September.

Prospectus on application.

Accommodation for one or two resident pupils. Principal, J. PORTEOUS ARNOLD, F.E.J.S.

SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES.

The CRICHTON SCHOOL

790, DORCHESTER ST. WEST.

Rector: J. WILLIAMSON, M.A. (Oxon).

Secondary School for Boys of 11—18

Preparatory Department " " 8—11

Full staff of University Graduates as Assistant-masters.

Special preparation for all the Faculties of the leading Universities.

Reopens on Monday, Sept. 12.

Mr. Williamson may be seen on and after Monday, August 29.

LACHINE DISSENTIENT SCHOOLS

The Lachine Academy and the Earl Grey and Summerlea Schools re-open on Sept. 1st.

Mr. C. A. Jackson, M.A. (who has raised four High Schools to the first place in the Province), Superintendent.
Miss M. Huxtable, M.A., Head of Academy Department.
Miss E. Lamb, B.A., Assistant of Academy Department.
Miss C. W. Woodside, Head of Model Department.
Mrs. M. E. Dilworth, Head of Earl Grey School.
Miss H. H. Lutton, Head of Summerlea School.
Miss M. J. Sanborn, Director of Drawing.
Miss E. Timberlake, Director of Singing.
Sergeant-Major Morgan, Drill Instructor.

Thorough Education on modern lines.

Special attention given to business rules, and to matriculation into McGill and Macdonald College.

Pupils below Grade I. Model, living east of Twelfth Avenue, will attend Earl Grey School.

H. CAMPBELL, Secretary.

The Grammar School

Berthier-en-haut, P.Q.

A small residential boys' school. Classes small, permitting individual instruction. Modern conveniences. Large Grounds. Boys prepared for University matriculation and business, and French Conversation. For Calendar, etc., apply Rev. CECIL A. HEAVEN, M.A., Headmaster.

School reopens Sept. 14th.

ALBERT COLLEGE

BELLEVILLE, ONT.

OVER 300 STUDENTS enrolled annually, one-half of whom are young ladies.

Highest facilities in all departments. Will reopen Sept. 6th, 1910. For illustrated Calendar address.

PRINCIPAL DYER, D.D.

KING'S HALL

Compton, Que.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

Preparations for University Examinations, Royal Academy, and Royal College of Music, and Royal Drawing Society's Examinations. Limited number of pupils. Michaelmas Term begins Sept. 14th.

Applications to be made to MISS JOAN, (Lady Principal).

OTTAWA LADIES' COLLEGE

First Class residential school for Girls and Young Ladies.

Pupils enrolling for Session 1910-1911.

WRITE FOR CALENDAR and Full information.

Rev. W. D. Armstrong, M.A., D.D., Pres.

COMMERCIAL HIGH SCHOOL OF MONTREAL.

The opening of the courses will take place on October 4th.

Matriculation examinations will begin on September 16th. Bearers of certificates or diplomas are exempt for the whole or for part of such examination.

NUMEROUS SCHOLARSHIPS WILL BE ALLOTTED.

Preparation for the higher Branches in Commerce, Industry, Finance, etc. Special inscription for certain courses: Commercial Bureau, Commercial and Industrial Chemistry, etc.

For programmes of the studies and information, call on the Principal at the school, Viger avenue, from 10 to 12 a.m. and 2 to 4 p.m.

DUNHAM LADIES' COLLEGE,

CHURCH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, Dio. of Mont.

Pres. Right Rev. J. C. Farthing, D.D.

Provides a thorough, liberal and up-to-date training and education for girls only. Situated in the beautiful Eastern Townships (the Switzerland of Canada), with large grounds, having a highly accomplished and qualified staff, and under the direct care and supervision of the church, it possesses those many requisites for the full development of all the graces of body, mind and heart. Full particulars and calendar on application to the Lady Principal, Dunham, P.Q.

WOODSIDE SEMINARY

(THE MISSES SHANKS' SCHOOL)

471 Argyle Avenue, Westmount.

This School for Girls will re-open on Wednesday, Sept. 14. Boys under nine received in the Preparatory Class. Pupils prepared for McGill Matriculation, if desired.

Vacancies for young girls as resident pupils.

After September 1st visitors on school business will be received daily from 2 to 6 p.m.

TELL YOUR FRIENDS.

Our readers will greatly oblige us and at the same time confer a real favor on their friends who do not take the 'Witness,' if they will tell them of the 'Witness' Art Masterpiece Campaign, and show them how they may get these splendid pictures.

DISCOUNT

Notice is hereby given that

THURSDAY, the 1st SEPTEMBER

is the last day on which the

3 PERCENT DISCOUNT

can be allowed on

Water, Business and Personal Taxes

Parties desiring to avail themselves of the

Instalment System on Water Rates

can do so, however, by paying one-half on or before 8th September, and the balance on or before 8th November, but

NO DISCOUNT

is allowable on such payments; and in default of the first within the time specified the whole becomes exigible and the water may be

TURNED OFF

at any time thereafter without further notice.

Payments may be made by mailing cheques, and parties coming to the City Hall will avoid delay by bringing the exact amount of their bills.

SUBURBS

For the convenience of citizens residing at a distance from the City Hall, payments will be received at the undermentioned stations, from Thursday, the 25th of August, till Thursday, the 1st of September.

Hochelaga Ward, 1730 St. Catherine St. East, No. 11 Police Station.

Lafontaine and Papineau Wards, corner Beaudry and Ontario East, No. 2 Police Station.

Duvernay Ward, 458 Parc Lafontaine.

St. Jean Baptiste Ward, 1394 St. Lawrence Boulevard, No. 12 Police Station.

St. Andrew's Ward, corner St. Catherine West and Guy, No. 10 Police Station.

St. Gabriel and St. Ann's, cor. Grand Trunk and Shearer, No. 9 Police Station.

DeLorimier Ward, 1167 Mount Royal Ave. East.

NOTRE DAME DE GRACE and COTE DES NEIGES WARDS, 335 Decarrie avenue.

LAURIER, AHUNTSIC and BORDEAUX WARDS, cor. St. Lawrence Boulevard and Laurier Ave.

EMARD and ST. PAUL'S WARDS—Town Hall, Davidson street.

Ratepayers must bring their accounts with them to these stations, otherwise payment cannot be accepted there.

[illegible] City Treasurer.

City Treasurer's Office, City Hall, Montreal, 24th August, 1910.

SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES.

PROTESTANT BOARD OF SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS.

The School under the control of this Board will re-open for the session of 1910-11 as follows:

HIGH SCHOOL OF MONTREAL. HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

MONDAY, September 5th, at 8 p.m.—Meeting of Teachers.

TUESDAY, September 6th, 9 a.m.—Reception of new pupils and supplemental examinations.

WEDNESDAY, September 7th, 9 a.m.—Regular opening.

The Rector will be in attendance at the school on and after Wednesday, August 31st, from 9 to 12 a.m., daily.

COMMERCIAL AND TECHNICAL HIGH SCHOOL.

TUESDAY, September 6th, 9 a.m.—Reception of new pupils and supplemental examinations.

WEDNESDAY, September 7th, 9 a.m.—Regular opening.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

TUESDAY, September 6th, 9-12 a.m.—Reception of former pupils and reorganization of classes.

1.15-4 p.m., and on subsequent days during school hours—Reception of new pupils.

The attention of parents is respectfully directed to the method of opening the Public Schools. New pupils will not be received at these schools until the former pupils have been received, and classes re-organized for the session. Seats cannot be held for former pupils after 12 noon on TUESDAY, September 6th.

E. J. SILVER, Secretary-Superintendent.

ads ..½ ..½ ..½ ..½ ..½ ..½ ....

WANTED, MAN. MUST BE WILLING to learn and capable of acting as our representative; no canvassing or soliciting; good income assured. Address, National Co-Operative Realty Co., 1264 Marden Bldg., Washington, D.C.

Laval University in Montreal.

LAW FACULTY.

Lectures will begin on the 13th of September, at 9 a.m.

HUG. LAFONTAINE, Secretary.

115 SHUTER ST.

The Misses Bryson's School

and KINDERGARTEN, will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 15th.

Special classes in Drawing and Sewing.

MUSIC AND ARTS.

FLETCHER MUSIC METHOD.

MISS NETTIE G. ALLAN

Will re-open her classes Monday, September 12th, 1910.

Studio: 2245 Waverly street, Annex. Phone, East 480.

PHILLIPSBURG CASES.

Phillipsburg, August 27.—The case of C. Pitts, of Phillipsburg, charged with assault by his wife, comes up before Judge Mulvena, at Sweetsburg, on Monday, and Richards, the slayer of C. Leonard Doherty, will be tried on the charge of manslaughter on October 3. The Crown witnesses in the latter case have already been subpoenaed. They are, however, with one exception now working at other places than near here, and it will be very difficult for the Crown to bring them back to repeat the testimony given by them at the inquest and preliminary hearing.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR.

SECRETARY'S MESSAGE.

The summer days are passing swiftly, and most of you have returned from your vacation, coming back, I hope, refreshed and strengthened in body and with the desire and determination to do more for your society and for the work which your society may take up this fall and winter. Have you, as Endeavorers, let your light so shine this summer? Have you told others how much Christ is to you? Did you take him with you while on your vacation? If so, you will have enjoyed your vacation in the truest sense. Have you been trying to bring others to Christ? The summer is nearly ended, harvest time will soon be over, have you been sowing the precious seed so that you will have some sheaves to gather in for him? Take time to think seriously of what you have done—this past summer—have you done as much as you might? If not, determine that you will be more faithful in the days to come, and that you will strive to win some one for him. While visiting the societies this past year, one thing struck me as very remarkable, that was so few Endeavorers wearing the C. E. pin. If we are Endeavorers, why not let others see and know it? I think, as Endeavorers, we should wear this pin, for it is of no little importance in our work; it has been a help in days gone by and it will be a help to us now. I know of an instance in which, had an Endeavorer been faithful and worn the C. E. pin, it would have been the means of helping to keep another from doing wrong. So many are watching us that it means a great deal whether we are as careful and faithful as we should be in these little things; our influence is so great that we do not know where it reaches nor where it will end. I do so crave that all may be consecrated Endeavorers, ready to do anything which will help the cause of Endeavor, remembering our motto: 'For Christ and the Church.' We cannot have too high an aim and we should strive to live up to that aim. Montreal Endeavorers, are you looking forward to our rally, September 26th? Set aside that date on your topic cards. Come all, and help to make this rally a successful one. Gladden the hearts of the officers by your presence. You should feel yourselves pledged to attend this rally as much as you feel pledged to attend your weekly prayer meeting. Plan to have a large attendance from your city.

SOCIAL SERVICE.

Briefly put, the following suggests some of the work actually done during the past few years in India along the lines of social service. This work would be known elsewhere as 'Sunshine Endeavor.'

1. In connection with the church.—Older girls go and help busy mothers to dress their children in order that they may not be late for the Sabbath services. The bigger boys wait on the roadside and carry the little children on their backs, whilst others will arrange to carry helpless adults to the church. In some cases the girl members, on hearing children cry during the service or becoming restless, will quietly relieve the mothers of their babies, and go outside the church and amuse them with flowers brought for the purpose. Many sunshine committees beautify the rostrum and pulpit every Sabbath with flowers and also become responsible for the decoration of the whole church on special occasions.

2. In the time of sickness.—One society, a women's society, supports one of their number as a town nurse. She goes from house to house, and tends the women and babies. She is an Eastern adaptation of the 'district nurse' and 'district visitor' combined; and, as she goes about her lowly work in the name of her fellow Endeavorers, she never fails to minister the word of life and speak of the Healer of the soul. In connection with mission and government hospitals much useful work has been done; some committees have undertaken the marking of linen and of clothing for the patients of hospitals. Others arrange for the regular supply of fresh flowers, and as often as possible, gifts of fruit. Others beg periodicals, pictures and papers, and maintain a regular supply of them. In many cases the sunshine committee organize little singing bands, who pay regular visits to the wards and sing Christian songs.

3. In the time of scarcity.—In some Christian villages the helping hand committee is in charge of helping the poor and helpless with food. If the hungry ones are found worthy of help, this committee undertakes to feed them. In the hot months, April, May and June, there is often a 'water famine.' Water-sheds here and there are to be found, but especially in South India the low-caste people have very little chance of using them, at any rate, they will be made to stand outside and drink of the water through bamboo pipes, in order not to defile the drinking vessels. Some thoughtful committee have seen this hardship, and have provided water-sheds without, without money and without price. Here all are bidden to come, and glass tumblers are provided, and many an earnest word has been dropped into listening ears at the water-shed. Nor are the cattle forgotten in the days of drought, for fresh water morning and evening is placed in a trough near the entrance to the village. This is an act of mercy involving no small amount of fatigue in the hot, dry days, but it is of the nature of the cup-of-cold water ministry, and doubtless wins the Master's glad approval.

4. In the time of sorrow.—In boarding-schools a very simple but beautiful idea is carried out. When any scholar receives news of the death of a loved one or of some calamity, the committee arranges for their members in turn to spend a little while every day with him, reading selected passages from the Bible and praying with him. These acts, done wisely, often make life-long impressions.

CHARACTERISTIC OF ALL LANDS.

The story of Christian Endeavor in India is the story of the society in every land, modified only by the needs and conditions of the churches or the communities that the society serves. It is the story everywhere of youthful enthusiasm, of consecrated service, of sane, practical efforts of the young to do what the Master would like to have them do in the circumstances in which they are placed. Such a review of Christian Endeavor as here given of India may well fill the heart of every one who is interested in young Christians and in the advancement of the kingdom of God on earth with genuine joy and hopefulness of the future. As never before, our sons and daughters are prophesying, our young men are seeing visions, visions of duty, of joyous endeavor, of fuller consecrations; and on his servants and on his handmaidens in these days, as he promised, God is pouring out his spirit.

OUR NAME.

The following true words about the name 'Christian Endeavor,' from part of an editorial recently quoted in the 'Christian World':

'There is something very suggestive about the words Christian Endeavor. They emphasize the popular motto of the present day—Saved to serve. They are a constant reminder that the one who makes no "endeavor" in the ways of righteousness is not worthy to bear the name of "Christian." No more appropriate name could have been selected for the society that has outstripped every other auxiliary of the church in its world-wide growth and great activity. It is unequalled as an organization in enlisting the young people of the church along various lines of intelligent and useful endeavor, and it is certainly well named.'

PRESIDENT MEYER.

The Rev. F. B. Meyer had not been back in London, after his trip to America, four days when he met the executive of the Christian Endeavor Council, and planned with them for his work next fall as president of the London Christian Endeavor Union. He hopes to hold fifteen great conferences for young people on Saturday afternoons and evenings, and experts will speak on such subjects as, 'Living in and Living Out,' 'Employment and the Lack of It,' and 'The Use of Half-Holidays.' These meetings will be thoroughly organized, and an attempt will be made to reach thousands of young people usually outside the influence of Christian Endeavor. Dr. Meer believes that Christian Endeavor can touch the life of young men at every point, and he will try to demonstrate the truth of this.

ST. MATTHEW'S C. E. SOCIETY.

The secretary, Miss Hall, visited St. Matthew's C. E. Society, Montreal, last Monday, and gave a report of the missionary conference held at Knowlton in July last. The president, Mr. Fraser, urged the members of the missionary committee to profit by the suggestions given by Miss Hall, and to adopt a missionary policy, and also to form mission study classes this winter. The pastor, Rev. J. K. Macdonald, recommended them to purchase the report of the missionary conference held in Edinburgh. This report is published in nine volumes, and can be had for four dollars if purchased before September 1st. This recommendation met with the approval of the members of the society, and these volumes will be purchased for their library. Other societies would do well to follow the example of St. Matthew's Society.

ORANGE MEAT

IS MADE FROM THE WHOLE WHEAT

No other cereal contains and furnishes more nutriment to the human system.

ORANGE MEAT and Milk is a Perfect Food.

The Eucharistic Congress

Will attract thousands of distinguished visitors. It is most desirable that these visitors leave Montreal favorably impressed.

CLEAN WINDOWS are a most important factor in the bright appearance of the city.

LET US attend to that for you, and we can promise you that your windows will be a credit to Montreal.

NEW YORK WINDOW CLEANING CO.

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Toilet Laundry

'THE LAUNDRY THAT KNOWS HOW.'

DURING THE SUMMER MONTHS.

Your garments are washed and ironed by people who are Experts at this work.

425 RICHMOND STREET. Phone UP 2460.

WORLD WIDE

Among many Interesting Articles in this week's issue are:

A New Era in the Relations Between the Workingman and the Churches.

The Tragedy of a Life.

A French View of English Politics.

The Merry Tales of Hans Sachs.

The Empress Frederick—A Portrait from Maximilian Harden's 'Koepfe.'

Fear—By G. K. Chesterton.

Federation for the British Isles.

Tides—How to Watch and Understand Them.

The Perils of Black and White.

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CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

BI=CENTENARY OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND IN CANADA

THE REV. DR. INGLIS,
First Anglican Bishop in Canada.

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The Bicentenary celebration of the first church of England service in Canada which took place at Annapolis, Nova Scotia, in 1710, commences at Halifax on September 3. That section, forming at the time part of the French possessions in North America, then entered upon its regime as a part of Great Britain's possessions, and as an act of gratitude to the Almighty for the surrender of the French commander the British soldiers held di-

THE REV. DR. INGRAM,
Bishop of London.

vine service, conducted by the chaplain of the forces. It is this service which is to be fittingly celebrated, by the high dignitaries and laymen of the church.

Port Royal, as the French of that day called the place, was surrendered to the British in the year mentioned, the commander being Col. Nicholson. The name was afterwards changed to Annapolis, in honor of the British Queen, and the place has since become famous, not only for its historical and geographical connection with 'The Land of Evangeline,' but on account of its situation in the far famed Annapolis Valley, a spot rich not only in historical associations, but in the products of the farm and the orchard, for the apples which come from that section are of the best in the world.

The arrangements for the observance of this bicentenary event have been going on for months and are planned on a most elaborate scale. There is no doubt it will be the most striking event on record in connection with the Church of England in Canada. High dignitaries of the Church from England, Scotland and the United States, as well as from all over Canada, are now on their way to take part.

Among the speakers from England will be Bishop Taylor-Smith, chaplain general of the British Army; the Right Hon. Rev. E. Lyttleiton, headmaster of Eton College; the Bishop of London, the Rev. Dr. Ingram; the Primus of Scotland, the Earl of Meath, Archdeacon Madden, General Sir Charles Warren and Sir Dyce Duckworth.

Among the most prominent Americans will be the Bishop of Washington, the Bishop of Massachusetts, the Bishop of Tennessee, the Bishop of Vermont, the Bishop of Kentucky, and the Rev. Dr. Worchester, famous as the founder of the Emmanuel Movement in the United States.

The celebration will commence with the formal opening of the new 'All Saints' Cathedral in Halifax on September 3, which promises to be the most magnificent event in the history of the Anglican Church ever held in Canada. The first three days of the following week will be given up to the Canadian Church Congress.

All the historical and other learned societies are taking an interest in

THE REV. DR. WILLIAMS,
Bishop of Huron.

the event and will participate in the proceedings. Incidental to the gathering there will be a special convocation of King's College at Windsor when honorary degrees will be conferred.

Naturally suitable services in commemoration of the event will also be held at Annapolis, and after these are over a large party will cross the Bay of Fundy and journey up the St. John River to Fredericton. Commemoration services will also be held in Anglican churches throughout Can-

THE REV. DR. NEWNHAM,
Bishop of Saskatchewan.

ada to correspond with the date of the ceremony in Nova Scotia.

There could be no more beautiful place for a great gathering in the latter part of August and the beginning of September than Nova Scotia. The country is then in the fullness of its summer beauty, with bright sunny days and cool evenings. That Nova Scotians will take full opportunity to display their beautiful province to the best of advantage goes without saying.

One can readily imagine the picturesque character of that first Anglican service on North American soil in the crude French fortress, built in stockade style more for safety from Indian attack than assault from foreign foe. There have been many such in the annals of British warfare in all parts of the globe, but probably none more interesting than this. Necessarily it partook entirely of a military character as there were no English settlers at Port Royal in those days. It was quite a while afterwards before the English commenced to settle there.

In 1713, when the treaty of Utrecht was drawn up most of the inhabitants were French Roman Catholics, while most of the natives had adopted the same religion.

As there is no record of the establishment of any mission of the Church of England in Nova Scotia, or Acadia as it was known then, from 1713 to 1749, it will be seen that while the bicentennial ceremony correctly marks an important incident in the history of that religious body, the real work of the Church did not commence for some years later. Services were occasionally held by military chaplains stationed at Annapolis for the few English settlers there and the only evidence of the existence of the Church during that period was the partial support by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel of a schoolmaster at Annapolis from 1729 to 1738, and of another at Canso from 1736 to 1742.

The first church was built after the arrival of Col. Cornnvallis to establish Halifax when the Governor selected a site and two clergymen with the expedition were placed in charge. The framework of the church was brought from Boston and the first service was held on September 2, 1760.

In 1761 the second church, St. George's, was dedicated. One of the most noted of the early Anglican

THE REV. DR. HAMILTON,
Archbishop of Ottawa.

THE REV. DR. DAVIDSON,
Lord Archbishop of Canterbury.

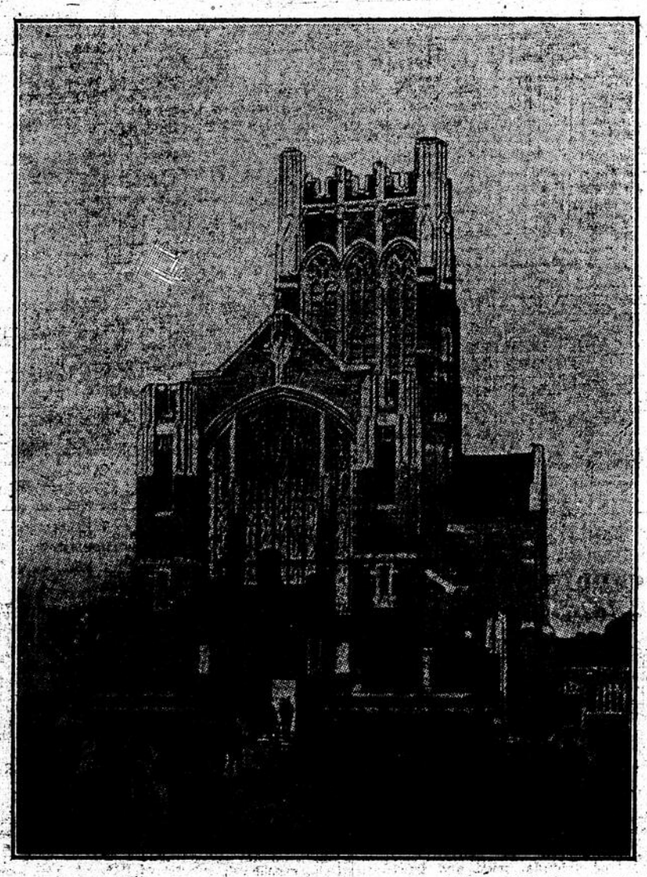
clergymen was the Rev. Dr. John Breynton.

The United Empire Loyalist movement brought a large number of people of the Anglican faith into Nova Scotia and among them numerous clergymen loyal to the British Crown. Among them was the Rev. Charles Inglis, who became the first Bishop of Nova Scotia. The Exodus began in 1776, and no less than 18,000 reached Nova Scotia, while 11,000 settled in New Brunswick. Dr. Inglish was consecrated at Lambeth in 1787. His arrival was a matter of great satisfaction to the clergy and people.

Bishop Inglis was the son of the Rev. Archibald Inglis, of Glen and

THE REV. DR. HOLMES,
Bishop of Moosonee.

Killcar, Ireland. He came of a family of hereditary clergymen. Coming to Pennsylvania at an early age he engaged in school teaching, but afterwards sought Holy orders. Returning to England for that purpose he was ordained by the Bishop of



NEW ALL SAINTS CATHEDRAL, HALIFAX.

London and was appointed missionary in Delaware, where he began his ministry in 1759. He labored successfully there until 1764, when he went to New York and became assistant to the rector of Trinity Church, of which he afterwards became rector.

Dr. Inglis never wavered in his loyalty to the British Crown and his private estate was confiscated and his possessions seized. He retired first to Nova Scotia, and afterwards to England. His appointment to Nova Scotia gave him jurisdiction as first Bishop of British North America over Upper and Lower Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, Newfoundland and Bermuda. The new Bishop struggled manfully with the extensive duties of his large Diocese. One of his first cares was the establishment of a seat of learning and a school and college

THE REV. DR. MILLS,
Bishop of Ontario.

were established at Windsor called King's College, still in a flourishing condition. The history of this institution is largely the history of the church in Nova Scotia.

In 1793 the unwieldy Diocese was divided by the appointment of the Rev. Dr. Mountain as the first Bishop of Quebec. The See of Nova Scotia was then limited to Nova Scotia and Newfoundland. The Rev. John Inglis, son of the Bishop, was the first pupil at the Collegiate School at Windsor. Bishop Inglis died at Halifax in 1816 at the age of 82 in the 58th year of his ministry, and the 30th of his consecration.

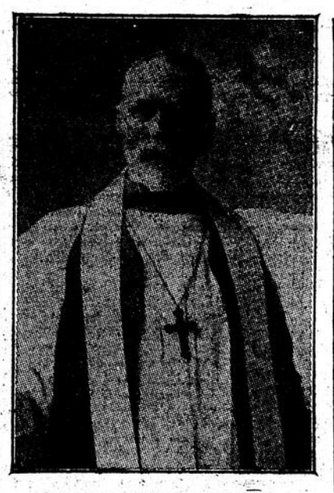
In 1815 there were in Nova Scotia fifteen clergymen and in New Brunswick eight clergymen.

The Rev. Dr. Stanser was the second Bishop, but he officiated only for a short time and the post afterwards went to the Rev. John Inglis, the first Bishop's son. He was consecrated in 1825. He worked successfully and died in London in 1850 at the age of 72.

ARCHBISHOP MATHESON,
Primate of all Canada.

The Rev. Herbert Binney, born at Sydney, C.B., was the fourth Bishop of Nova Scotia. He died suddenly in 1887, and was the last Bishop appointed by the Crown to the See of Nova Scotia. The Rev. Frederick Courtney succeeded him and officiated until a few years ago when he was succeeded by Bishop Worrell, who has directed the affairs of the Church with much success and has been largely instrumental in arranging the coming celebration.

The story of the growth of the Church throughout Canada as the country developed in its westward trend, is one of loyal Christian Endeavor, and from the early ministry of the first Bishop Inglis to the present time, is an extensive one. In 1845 the See of Fredericton for the Province of New Brunswick was created. The creation of other Sees followed; Huron in 1857, Ontario in 1862, Niagara in 1874, etc. The following figures illustrate the advance of the Church in the older provinces from



THE REV. DR. WORRELL,
Bishop of Nova Scotia.

THE REV. DR. RICHARDSON,
Bishop of Fredericton.

1861 to the last available statistics:

	1861.	1901.
Nova Scotia..	47,744	66,107
New Brunswick..	42,776	81,767
Prince Edward Island.	6,785	9,576
Ontario..	311,559	592,956
Quebec..	63,484	81,563
	1881.	1901.
Manitoba..	14,297	44,798
Territories..	3,166	21,269
British Columbia..	7,804	40,879

*Alberta 8,888, Assiniboia 10,086, Saskatchewan 6,...

With 2,632 added for the Yukon and 3,661 in other territories there was a total of 680,620 Anglicans in Canada when the last census was taken. It is certain that next year's census will

THE REV. DR. PINKHAM,
Bishop of Calgary.

show a large gain over those figures. The only other religious bodies exceeding the above total at the last census were: Roman Catholics 2,229,600. Methodists 916,886, Presbyterians 842,442.

One of the most important events in the history of the Church of England in Canada was the conference at Winnipeg in 1890 to consider the question of union between all the provincial Synods of British North America and the establishment of a general Synod for the Government of the Church in Canada. The chief bodies consist of the Provincial Synod of the Province of Canada and the Provincial Synod of Rupert's Land. It was originally intended to include Newfoundland in the General Synod, but that country did not come in so that the General Synod only applies to the Dominion.

The Most Rev. Samuel Pritchard Matheson, D.D., Primate of all Canada and Metropolitan of Rupert's Land will be a conspicuous figure at the gathering, as he will preside over the principal meetings of the Church Congress. In addition among those who are down for addresses are the Bishops of Huron, Niagara, Toronto, Algoma, London, Nova Scotia, Ontario, Fredericton, Columbia, Moosonee, Montreal and Calgary and the Archbishop of Ottawa, with a long list of the clergy of prominent standing.

A PIONEER OF EDUCATION

An English Appreciation of the Work of Dr. James Robertson.

Mr. W. Beach Thomas contributes the following appreciation of Dr. James Robertson, late principal of Macdonald College, to the London 'Daily Mail:'

Dr. Robertson is the Sir Horace Plunkett of Canada, and by the best fortune a partnership with that great-minded millionaire, Sir William Macdonald, has helped to fructify the ideas beyond all precedent. The dispersal and the germination of the seeds of their philosophy have given life to half a great continent. He has seen visions, and joined hands with a man who with splendid generosity put the ideas into concrete shape. Dr. Robertson spent the energy of his fruitful mind. Sir William Macdonald, kindled by the prospect of enduring accomplishment, gave and gave of his wealth till soon the sum reached a million, and exceeded it by more than is calculable.

The gist of the matter, as it concerns England at the moment, is that within the last few weeks Dr. Robertson's ideas have been imparted to leaders of education in England, and should presently 'set their fruit' here. The first idea of the two partners, which had in some degree a Swedish origin, was that all children should have manual training. How were they to render the suggestion acceptable? Their maxim was the old one: Seeing is believing. They offered to provide apparatus and to find teachers for the subject in a number of schools, the experiment to run for three years.

At the end of the three years the system they had exhibited was accepted all over the country. On the base of this experiment they began another. The same method was adopted in nature study, and again after three years the country accepted and made permanent the system proved before their eyes so fruitful and wise. At a time when we hear much of the inefficiency of the English in Canada it is refreshing to know that for teachers of inspiration and power they came to England, and that the first 'batch,' as they say at Woolwich, remain at their places. Later, again, Sir William Macdonald built and equipped and endowed Macdonald College, where last autumn Dr. Robertson showed me over buildings incomparable in the world for their specific purpose, and later unfolded the philosophy of which they are the concrete expression. The very site is inspiring. The big, simple, and beautiful buildings lie between the junction of rivers flowing down to Montreal, that hub of Canadian commerce, and the Grand Trunk and Canadian Pacific Railways hopefully stretching their 'ringing grooves' into the vastness of the western cornlands. Here are hatched into active life the secret truths of the real education.

THE REAL TEACHER.

Until I talked with Dr. Robertson last week on the last day of the Royal Show I had hardly realized how far his zeal for the land transcended the boundaries of Canada. He sketched for me his ideal for England. 'The secret of our success in Canada,' he said, 'has been in selecting teachers and in training them. In England you think that Latin needs a trained teacher and any one can teach the secrets of nature. I think the reverse is true.' In elementary Latin, at any rate, 'ten minutes' start with a book' is enough for a teacher. You cannot rush nature so. Dr. Robertson, for the training of his teachers, sent emissaries to discover the best centres of nature study in America. When he had found them he sent picked men to be educated there, and then brought the back to lead this new education which is making the Canadian schools the model for the world. The ideas, enriched and co-ordinated in Dr. Robertson's philosophic factory, translated into action by Sir William Macdonald's insight and generosity, were from many sources, many from Sir Horace Plunkett, with whom Dr. Robertson has this month been holding fruitful counsel.

DR. ROBERTSON'S PLAN.

The educational revolution peacefully effected in Canada is this: that in nature study the touch of the fingers, the sight of the eyes, the na-

DR. JAMES ROBERTSON.

tive curiosity of the mind come first. The school garden takes the place A B C.

I asked Dr. Robertson, a great admirer of English institutions and English men, if he did not think that the school gardens which begin to flourish throughout the English counties are things to be admired. His reply amounted to this: Our school gardens give opportunity for detached lessons, which no doubt are pleasant and valuable. In Canada the school garden is becoming the foundation of the whole educational system. It is the centre of school life. Work in the garden begins after careful instruction in the school on the scheme to be developed. Mathematics and drawing emerge naturally from the work done and to be done with the fingers in the carpenter's shop and in the garden. The natural sciences, as all the world begins to see, are founded in botany. The germination of the seed is the fundamental fact of life. The youngest pupils begin with research work, which is the proper base of education, though in England it is foolishly attached as a sort of optional flourish to the far end of the system, an end only reached by a select few who have the opportunity to prolong their education into the prime of life.

CHARACTER-BUILDING.

Dr. Robertson has a vision of the day when every child in Greater Britain shall develop character built on this basis. He came to England to start for a journey round the Empire, a sort of survey of its resources; but the journey is for the moment postponed. I met him at Liverpool hurrying back to Canada to take the chairmanship of a Royal Commission, appointed by the Canadian Government, on the subject closest to his heart. The Commission will survey the whole of Canada to discover and register its mental resources, or the fitness of the growing generations to understand and develop the country. It will, as it were, square the knowledge of the children with the material resources now being investigated by the Committee on Lands. Have the children manual skill and mental insight worthy of a great Dominion at the crisis of its development? Do the young Canadians at the elementary schools, at the secondary schools, at the universities, learn such things as shall inspire them with a love of the land and make them fit and keen for dealing with the corn lands, the waters, the trees, and other sources of the true wealth of a country, a wealth to be expressed in character not less than the Commission will visit England and France and Germany. After some hours' talk one of the last things Dr. Robertson said to me was that he expected England to supply the most cardinal suggestions.

It was delightful to find that, at every turn of the conversation, the man who had stood for a score of years in the van of Canadian progress was filled with admiration for the strong sense and pure ideals of the leaders of thought in England.

BOY TATTOOED BY LIGHTNING

(Anderson correspondence Indianapolis 'News.')

Forest Hoppes, 8 years old, was permanently marked on his arms and back when he was struck by lightning deflected from a tree on the lawn of the Madison county orphans' home. The boy was playing near the tree when a sudden storm came. The tree was struck by lightning, which seemed to glance in the direction of the boy. Hoppes did not suffer seriously. He screamed with pain and on examination it was found that his arms, back and one hip were slightly burned by electricity. On one arm was almost a perfect reproduction of a fern leaf, and on his back was the imprint of a leaf from the tree. The line of the burns inflicted was almost the same as that of a branch torn from a tree. The boy was not burned about the face.

Rheumatism Yields to Abenakis Water

Rheumatic sufferers should note that the famous Abenakis Springs Natural Mineral Water is distributed from the Montreal Depot. Phone Main 7673.

This Water—whose virtues have been tested for hundreds of years, is bottled at the Springs by an ideal modern bottling plant.

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OF

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MARCHAND'S

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Ladies' Pongee and Shantung Silk Dresses, made in all leading American styles, beautifully trimmed with lace and silk braid effects. Prices from $20, $ 23.50, $28, to clear Friday less 30%

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O HAPPY DAY

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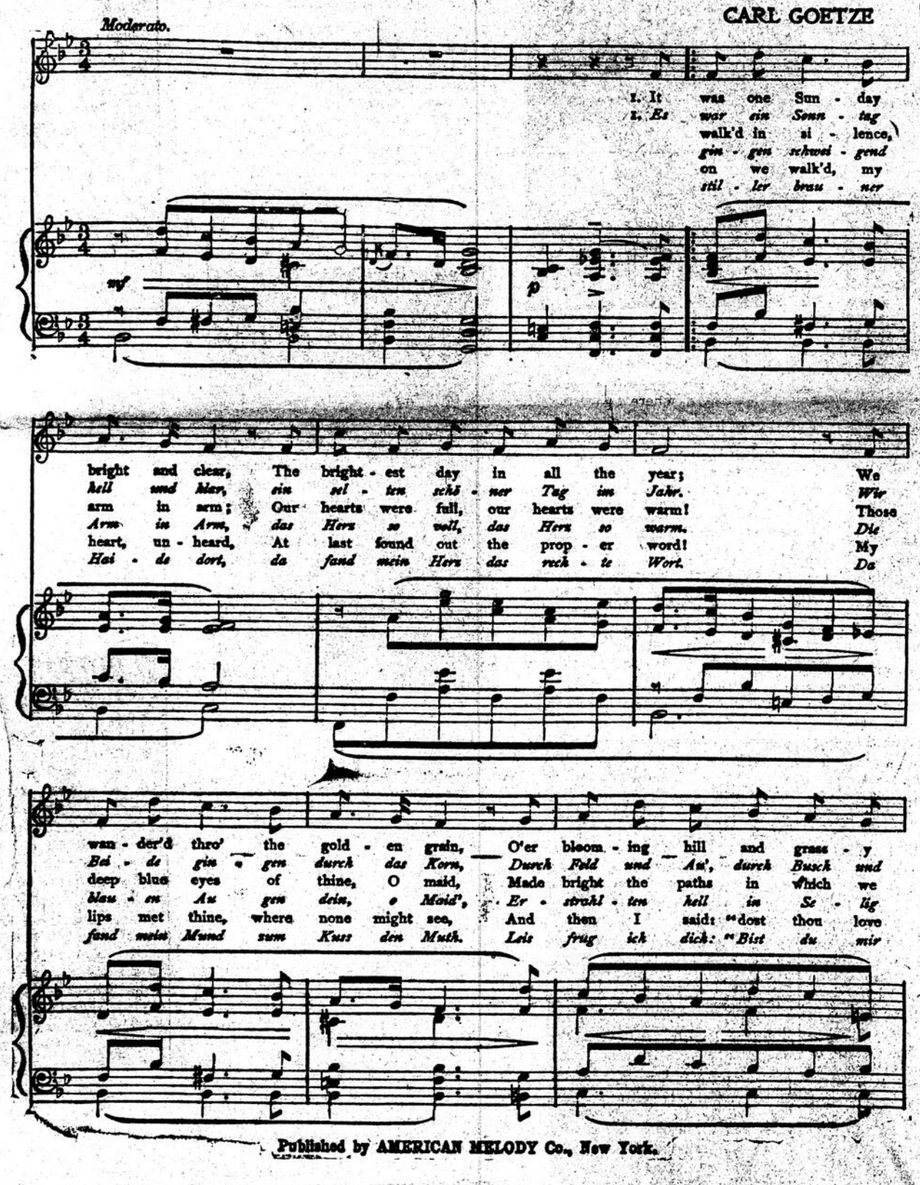

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THE SERMON.

IN THE MASTER'S STEPS.

(By the Rev. John H. Kerr.)

Last Sunday morning the Rev. Dr. John H. Kerr, pastor of the Arlington Avenue Presbyterian Church, Toronto, preached on the subject, 'In the Master's Steps.' He took as his text I Peter ii:21: 'For even hereunto were ye called; because Christ also suffered for us, leaving us an example that ye should follow in His steps.' Dr. Kerr said in the course of his sermon:

I Peter, ii:21: 'Leaving you an example, that ye should follow his steps.'

When the apostle Peter wrote these words, he referred specifically to the example of our Lord under suffering. Furthermore, it is worthy of note that his words were primarily addressed to those who were slaves.

It is not at all my purpose to use only this one side of the Master's example. I want rather to gather together from a wider range than this one text some of the leading characteristics of the example set us by our Lord. His is the ideal character of the ages, and we cannot too often bring before our minds its salient features.

The word 'example' here is the translation of a word which is used only in this place in the New Testament. It means a 'writing copy,' such as might be found in a child's exercise book and designed as an aid in learning how to write correctly. The word 'follow' is emphatic and implies close and diligent following. If we would catch the full meaning of the text, it is necessary to bear in mind these facts with reference to the two most important words in it.

'In the Master's steps.' He has left us an example that we should follow His steps. The Master Himself, on several occasions, cited His own acts as the ones to be imitated by His followers. Thus He said concerning an act He had just performed: 'I have given you an example, that ye should do as I have done to you.' Or, again, 'This is my commandment, that ye love one another, even as I have loved you.' So the apostle Paul cites our Lord's example, saying: 'Have this in mind in you, which was also in Christ Jesus.' And in another place we read: 'Let each one of us please his neighbor for that which is good, unto edifying. For Christ also pleased not himself.' The apostle's aim in life was to reproduce as far as he could the life of His Lord. 'For to me to live is Christ.'

One of the reasons why 'it behoved him in all things to be made like unto his brethren' was that He might show us the possibilities of which our natures are capable. Man needed to see how an ideal person acts. In addition to that which our Redeemer must do to make atonement for our sins, He must also set us an example in His own life, so that we might have a model after which we should attempt to conform our lives.

Of course, there were many things about our Lord's life that we could never imitate, but there are other aspects of it which we must imitate, if we are to be able successfully to lay claim to His discipleship. We must walk in the Master's steps.

1. In obeying the Father's will. The psalmist had said, 'Lo, I am come; in the roll of the book it is written of me. I delight to do Thy will, O my God.' The writer of the epistle to the Hebrews applies those words to Jesus, while He Himself said: 'My meat is to do the will of Him that sent me and to accomplish His work. Later in His ministry in the presence of a great multitude, Jesus affirmed, 'I am come down from heaven, not to do mine own will, but the will of Him that sent me.' And in His last prayer with His disciples He said: 'I glorified Thee on the earth, having accomplished the work which Thou hast given me to do.' Though He was a Son, yet learned He obedience by the things which He suffered.

Obedience is about the first thing the follower of Christ has to learn. Obedience is the Master's test. 'Ye are my friends, if ye do the things which I command you.' No amount of protestation that we are His followers will take the place of plain, simple obedience.

2. We should follow in the Master's steps in resisting temptation. Our Lord 'hath been in all points tempted like as we are, yet without sin.' Nor were the temptations of our Lord matters of little moment. He 'suffered being tempted.' The conflict with Satan at the beginning of our Lord's ministry was a tremendous reality. Temptation once came to Him in the words of Peter, so that Jesus said to him, 'Get thee behind Me, Satan; thou art a stumbling block unto me.' So again and again our Lord was tempted. Is it to be wondered at that He should say so solemnly to His disciples just as He was about to leave them, 'Watch and pray, that ye enter not into temptation.' We follow in the Master's steps when we resist temptation. What an encouragement it is to be assured that 'the Lord knoweth how to deliver the godly out of temptation.'

3. In prayer is another way to follow in His steps. Our Lord repeatedly prayed. And this was not merely for its effect on His disciples. The Master prayed because He needed thus to hold communion with the Father. Remember the transfiguration scene on Mount Hermon, when, as He prayed, His countenance was changed and His whole person became radiant with glory. Our Lord said, 'Watch and pray.' If He needed to pray, much more do we. By example and precept He enjoins this exercise of religious life. If we fail here, we fail to follow the Master in one of the most essential ways.

4. If we follow in His steps, we will be regular attendants on divine worship. The record tells us that it was His custom to go to the synagogue on the Sabbath day. That simply means that He was Himself an habitual attendant on divine worship. I think it is fairly impossible to conceive of His absenting Himself from God's house. I doubt whether we appreciate our Lord' example in this matter as we ought. I am sure that if we remembered His faithfulness in this respect, it would be the rare exception when our places in God's house at the hour of worship would be vacant.

Just two other features of our Lord's steps I can mention now, and they have reference to His relation to others, while the particulars already noted have reference more particularly to Himself.

5. We follow in the Master's steps when our attitude towards others is that of compassion and sympathy and love. How His heart was stirred by the needs of the people. If we follow in the Master's steps we will never be indifferent to the condition of others. He was consumed with a very passion for souls. And the world to-day needs that same feature in His disciples. The world is hungering for the love and sympathy of Christ as incarnated in His people.

We follow in the Master's steps Do the things that characterized His positive philanthropy. Peter summed up this phase of our Lord's life when he said that He 'went about doing good.' How else can we show to the world that we are the followers of the Master? Church membership will count for nothing if that is all there is to our relation to our Lord.

Our Lord has left us His example that we should follow in His steps. Do the things that characterize dHis life mark ours? Just in proportion as they do will our lives proclaim Him in the world. A Jewish girl who had been led to Christ, but who had seen some un-Christlike traits in those who professed to be His, wished to know when Christians had ceased to be like the Jesus of the Gospels. If we are His, let us show that fact by following in the Master's steps.

GARDEN TALKS

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

'Make new friends, but keep the old.
Those are silver, these are gold.
Friendships that have stood the test,
Time and change are surely best.
Brow may wrinkle, hair grow grey
Friendship never knows decay.
For 'mid old friends, tried and true,
Once more we our youth renew.
Make new friends, but keep the old,
Those are silver, these are gold.'

It was Emerson who wrote: 'I awoke this morning with devout thanksgiving for my friends, the old and the new. Shall I not be grateful to God, who daily showeth himself to me in his gifts. I may chide society, and embrace solitude, yet I am not so unmindful as not to see the wise, the lovely, and the noble minded, as from time to time they pass my gate.'

Again, he says: 'A friend is a person with whom I may be sincere. Before him I may think aloud.'

There is food for reflection in the last sentence, for one is hardly safe to think aloud in the presence of any human being, however well-meaning, without danger of being misunderstood. Friendship is [illegible] storm is one of the most uplifting [illegible] Hearts of all the world, and the true, generous, sympathetic nature holds fast its friendships without acknowledging Time's changes.

'The friends thou hast, and their adoption tried
Grapple them to thy soul with hoops of steel.'

and Solomon understood the human side of humanity when he said: 'A man that hath friends must show himself friendly.'

It was a wise observer who remarked: 'Show me a man's friends and they will be an index to his character.'

Let us then thank God for friends, for those who have been true and faithful in the sunshine and storm of life, as well as in the sunshine, who fill our hearts with confidence and cheer by their benign influence, stimulating to fresh endeavor by the inspiration and joy of their affection.

PERENNIALS.

E.B.G. asks if perennials once planted will take care of themselves.

In answer, it may be said that a little attention will often increase the quality and quantity of flowers and prolong the bloom.

This is especially true of the chrysanthemum and late phlox, and rich top soil dug in about their roots in early summer, frequent cultivation in hot, dry weather, and intelligent division of the roots will give good returns.

The old-fashioned clumps of phlox, paniculata, is said to be the parent of all the rare and beautiful phloxes now in cultivation; its rosy purple blossoms are effective as a back border plant if combined with white phlox of the same height and season of blooming, but woe betide the effect if red flowers are near it, or if the straggling outside shoots are left to wander at will among other flowers.

Hardy chrysanthemums do not make any show until frost comes, and then their little pompon heads of yellow or white, pink or brown, are cherished as the garden's latest darlings. They, too, are the mother of all the gay and gorgeous blossoms that give this flower the title of 'Queen of the Autumn.' The old clumps may be divided in spring, and will be ready for autumn blooming if planted in rich, well drained soil.

Taken altogether there are no class of plants that give better satisfaction than perennials if the garden is large and gives plenty of room.

A LAWN PROBLEM.

M.D.C.—You have a difficult problem and one that you will have to work out for yourself this coming month if possible.

The soil of an old orchard should be good, and work up well, but to level and take out roots will take time and labor. No lawn will do well if apple trees are left, but if the ground is even and level it may be possible to harrow it over and sow lawn grass with white clover this year if attended to at once. It is getting late to use the lawn mower on a newly made lawn, for the grass protects the roots if left on.

The old roller will be useful in early spring to set the grass in the ground that may have been loosened by frost.

The idea of borders for bulbs and perennials is a good one, the effect being better, and garden more easily managed.

The wire fence could be covered with sweet peas, or if you wish something permanent, put crimson rambler roses alternate with clematis paniculata, as they will follow each other, and lengthen the season of bloom. Virginian creeper would be too dense and probably unsatisfactory.

FOR LATE FLOWERS.

D.S.—Why not plant anemones and the autumn crocus for late blooming? They will grow in such a situation as you mention, and so will the pansies, while the crimson rambler background should make good foliage for low growing things. But of each of these you need enough planted to make a mass of color for effect.

Thank you very much for kindly words of appreciation. When a child I knew well the town from which you write, and it is associated with some of the pleasantest memories of my English childhood.

DAPHNE MEZEREUM.

H.F.J.—Your pleasant letter telling of finding the daphne growing wild and planting it with success is quite interesting, and should be glad of the seeds you kindly offer.

The shrub is not well enough known in this country, but is common in Europe and has been found in the Arctic regions. It thrives in any good garden soil, and is a marvel of loveliness in early spring before the leaves appear, fragrant and fresh among the firstlings of the year. Nor does it detract from their beauty to know that the bark has medicinal properties, and is used in making sarsaparilla.

CLIMBING ROSE.

J.W.M.—The rose you may choose for your window is a matter of taste, and you can best decide whether you wish to have a pink summer rose, that lasts a week or two in June, or the crimson rambler that is a little later.

It is best to plant as early as possible in the spring, and every autumn the rose must be laid down and covered with earth, or else a board laid over it, to protect it from the changes of the weather.

Professor Bailey's 'Garden Making' is an up to date book on gardening. It is published by Macmillan, New York.

SOME QUERIES.

E.E.B. — You do not describe the plant of which you write, and should see the real Bergamot, and find out if it is the plant you wish for. The Abutilon will live in a light frost-proof cellar, with regular watering once a week, if care is taken not to have the soil wet at any time, yet to keep the roots from getting dry.

It is not likely hollyhocks will do any better set out this autumn than if planted in spring. You might have grown them from seed all summer; there is generally a large percentage of single ones. It is best to sow where they are to remain, as they are dwarfed by removal.

As regards the insects that have attacked your sweet peas, they are most troublesome during the hot, dry periods, and must be at once attended to, or multiply so quickly as to destroy all growth. Whale oil soap, or a weak solution of kerosene emulsion is to be recommended. If the vines are sprayed with clear, soft water, on dry evenings, and kept steadily growing, they are less liable to be attacked by these pests.

Shallow sowing often leads to disappointment with sweet peas, and they will not thrive in poor soil or a sunless situation.

WHITE FLY ON ROSE BUSHES.

A.B.C.—The white fly that attacks rose bushes is a very troublesome enemy, and florists recommend sulpho-tobacco soap. If the directions are faithfully followed you can conquer them with it. 'Slug shot' is also recommended, and the many nicotine preparations that are sold by seedsmen and florists. The soap and tobacco mixtures that can be made at home are often effectual, but the white fly lodges on the under-side of the leaves, and the application must be thorough to banish this quick moving enemy.

FERNS IN STEAM HEATED FLAT.

Mrs. R.—You would like some advice in regard to treatment of ferns in a steam heated flat, and in answer she may be assured that if the rooms are not kept too hot, and ordinary care is given, there should not be any difficulty.

Ferns require a rich, loamy soil, and must have perfect drainage in order to do well. This is accomplished by putting about one or two inches of coarse gravel or broken crocks in the bottom of the pot before putting in the soil. This prevents the accumulation of water in the pot, which would soon cause souring of the soil. If good loamy soil is not obtainable, a heavy soil can be made lighter by mixing some of the soil found just under sod with it. Add some sharp sand and a little fertilizer, mixing well together before filling the pots.

Ferns must have plenty of water, but it must be able to drain away rapidly. They must have plenty of light, but not the direct rays of the sun, and will if given ordinary attention when properly planted, prove a satisfactory plant for winter, being restful to the eyes, and free from many of the troubles that affect window plants.

SEVERAL QUESTIONS.

H.J.—You plant your crocus bulbs any time during September or October, and they are so very adaptable that they will bloom in rich or poor soil, though, of course, being larger and finer in good land, though there is one drawback, that if too rich, the foliage grows too strong.

If your pansies turned out violets, you can still have good pansies another season, but I would not advise sowing seed now unless you have had experience. The seedsmen will tell you what food for plants is best that is sold in packages. Now you have done so well, just take courage, and plan for another season.

THE PEONY.

Mrs. M. D. — It is not too late to plant the peony, and it can be set out singly on the lawn or in borders. Where the lawn is extensive a bed of them is very satisfactory in June, and this flower has much to recommend it. For it is as hardy as an oak, requiring no other winter protection than its foliage, is of vigorous habit, healthy growth, and free from disease and insects.

Each succeeding year, after planting, adds to their size and beauty, and even when not in flower the foliage is rich and glossy, and of a deep green, making it ornamental all through the season. It is a noble flower, stately as a Rhododendron, beautiful as a rose.

PLANT FOR NAME.

E.H.—The spray sent of what you call a shrub is in reality a herbaceous plant, dying to the ground every autumn as soon as frost appears, and coming up each spring. Extravagant claims have been made for it, and many names, such as 'Windmill Plant,' 'Flowering Pea,' and 'Pendulous Trefoil.' It is, in fact, only a rather pretty perennial, its drooping boughs laden with their purple crimson flowers, pea-shaped and attractive, but the plant is not suitable for small grounds. Its proper name is 'Desmodium Penduleflorum.'

CAMPBELL TARTAN.

L.S.—Have sent a letter by mail and sample required. There are several Campbell tartans, each varied a little, and the Argyle has red instead of yellow for the stripe.

It is interesting to know the different colors and stripes of the clan, and the sample may help you.

TO GROW A CYCLAMEN.

Mrs. M. M. — You are quite justified in admiring the cyclamen, which is sometimes called 'Persian Violet.' It is not always successful in the hands of the amateur, and requires a light, rich, porous soil. Small pots must be used, and in each one half of the bulb is left above the soil. There must not be too much watering before growth starts, and hot sunshine, or a high temperature must be avoided.

When buds appear place near the glass in a window, where there is morning sun, but some shade from the hottest part of the day. Immerse the top frequently in water to keep down red spider. If rested during summer they can be forced year after year.

WELSH CAVE DWELLERS.

(Cardiff 'Western Mail.')

Cave dwellers still survive among us here and there, and there is living at Llandudno an aged woman known colloquially as 'Miriam's Ogo.' She is 93 years of age, and till quite lately lived in a cave on the side of the Great Orme. There she bore and brought up a family of thirteen children, one of whom is the stalwart 'bowman' of the Llandudno lifeboat. Miriam's husband, also a cave man, made himself a pair of wings out of feathers for the purpose of getting up and down the face of the cliff, but his clever efforts in aviation led at last to a serious accident.

OPERA GLASSES

We announce the arrival of our usual Paris shipment of the famous Lemaire Opera Glasses in all their new and attractive designs.

Those desirous of making a "personal" gift to either lady or gentleman at this, the beginning of the Theatrical Season, could not do better than select one of our new Lemaire Glasses, famous the world over for the high quality of their lenses.

Henry Birks & Sons, Limited
PHILLIPS SQUARE

Couldn't You Really Be A Better Cook, Madam

Wouldn't YOU like to be one of those culinary artists all your friends and neighbours gush about?

One of those clever housewives whose husband *every* man envies; whose every recipe finds an anxious borrower.

One of those few women whose husband would much rather come home at noon than lunch downtown.

Suppose YOU try FIVE ROSES flour, Madam.

For it *multiplies* your skill and ingenuity—makes you *confident*, you know.

Encourages you to attempt *new* recipes and achieve *success* where before was bitter failure.

It's *easy* to get used to FIVE ROSES, Madam; and the more you get used to it, the more pleased you grow with yourself. It kind of compels you to do better, and *better*, and STILL BETTER.

FIVE ROSES flour will show *what a good cook you really are.*

Even if you have to borrow the first sifter-full, try a little FIVE ROSES.

Just barely enough to "find out things."

FIVE ROSES FLOUR
Makes Good Cooks Better

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Sea Rover and Home Lover

(BY LAURA KINGSCOTE, IN THE CHRISTIAN WORLD.)

They were leaning over a gate that separated the green pasture lands up which the evening mist was gradually stealing from the long white road which led to the distant seaport.

It was significant of the state of affairs between them that the girl had her back to the gate, and was gloomily gazing across the meadows towards an old-fashioned farmstead that nestled inconspicuously in a hollow under the hills.

Her companion, on the other hand, leaned over the gate and steadily faced the west, where some four or five miles away against a red sunset sky the dark masts of a ship at anchor could be seen.

David Pethybridge's youthful, sunburnt face showed signs of disturbance and of mental conflict, borne out by the nervous twitching of the strong muscular hands that clasped and unclasped themselves in front of him.

The fact is David was the victim of two rival siren voices that called to him competitively. The first was represented by that ship at anchor in the distant bay, the ship which had been his home for the last four years, and to which he must return in another week's time—it was the voice of the sea.

The other voice was the cry of his young manhood for home, for love, for wife, and that represented by the woman at his side.

As he stood there in the gathering twilight, he fancied there had never been a time when he had not been in love with Bess Tregenna. They had grown up on neighboring farms and played 'sweethearts' with each other under many a harvest moon in the autumn fields at evening, and on spring mornings when the young lambs gambolled, and violets and daffodils bloomed in the valleys under the Mendips. But just as certainly also, David felt that there had never been a time when that other siren had not called to him. He had felt the gentle and insistent wooing of the sea ever since the days when, as a youngster, he had accompanied his father to sell their corn in the neighboring port, and listened to the yarns of the jolly tars as they lounged about the quays. The fresh salt had filled his young blood with a fever and desire that had given him no peace, till at sixteen he had left the plough, and, donning the loose blue blouse and beribboned cap, had sailed away into the west.

Every summer, however, had seen him back in his native village, and for a brief holiday fortnight he had given himself up to the seductive voice of his other siren. No definite word had passed between them till this September eve when the young sailor had taken his courage in both his strong young hands and voiced his desire.

Now Bess Tregenna had anticipated this, and was ready with the answer her lover desired, but with a condition—he must give up her rival—the sea.

Bess's parents were both old, and her father getting too infirm to manage the little farm in the hollow unaided. Her only brother, like David himself, had abandoned the ploughshare five years before and run away to sea. It had been tacitly understood ever since by the girl and her parents that the man who married her must wed the farm also, and settle down on the land.

Many a lusty youth from the neighboring towns and villages had crossed the Mendips to woo the pretty Bess, but the condition attached to the marrying her had ever proved an impassable barrier, and at twenty-three she was still unwed.

'The lass is a-waitin' fur Davy Pethybridge, you mark my words,' was a common observation among the villagers, and generally received the same reply: 'Well, the lad'll have to quit 'is rovin' an' turn varmer if he do get her, that's zartin, and that'll be zummat irksome fur a man o' Davy's ilk.'

This was why the lovers stood gazing wistfully in opposite directions as the sun went down a flaming ball of red behind the tall dark masts of the 'Mermaid.'

The two young hearts that had a moment before throbbed in passionate response to each other, 'as deep calleth unto deep,' now beat in painful antagonism, as the problem spread itself out before them.

To return to the land and become a farmer, even if it meant winning pretty Bess Tregenna, would be to exchange freedom for slavery, the wide canopy of the star-strewn skies for the low-rafted cottage roof, and the restless, poetic danger of a vessel's deck for the calm, prosaic safety of green fields and brown furrows. It would be, in fact, to cease being a soaring lark to become an unambitious house-sparrow.

The strong young heart under the blue jacket rebelled against the alternative, and for a moment the remoter voices of the big world beyond the setting sun bade fair to deafen those more approximate, tender tones that softly wooed him to the nearer country of love and domesticity.

Then fate or nature willed that Bess Tregenna should turn with sudden impulse and lay a small trembling hand on the man's arm, saying: 'It's hard on you, Davy, I know. P'raps—p'raps I'm not worthy of the sacrifice,' and the small hand fell back resignedly on her side. This hint of self-depreciation, coupled with that feeling, thrilling personal contact were too much for David's young manhood. He turned quickly and faced her, catching the little pale thing, and crushing it in his firm, powerful, strong one.

'Bess, it's hard on us both, lass—that we should be made this way. I mean, I'm a sea bird; I love to be off on the wing, out where seas toss and winds howl and whirl, and you—why you, dear, are just a home-bird, aren't you? You love to lie snug and cosy in haven, don't you, Bess? And yet we seem mates, too. I reckon for the last five years or more my heart has been callin' for you, and, tell me, lass, hasn't your's been callin' for me?' And turning her sweet face up to his he searched it with eager, ardent eyes for his answer.

Bess hesitated a moment, her woman's intuition telling her that they neared a climax in the struggle, and she strove, after her kind, to find words wise and cunning enough.

'Tell me, tell me,' insisted her lover.

'Yes, Davy, if you must have it; but, as you say, I'm a home bird." Then, leaning slightly towards him till her sweet breath blew against his cheek, she whispered: "But surely you like to be sometimes in haven, don't you, Davy?"

'In haven?' Ay, that he did. Hundreds of times, on storm-tossed seas, as he caught at the rigging for safety, he had thought of the farm nestling in the hollow, and the home in Bess Tregenna's brown eyes. And would he not long for this home, this haven, when the storm of life came about him? Dare he risk losing it for ever? He felt the girl's hot tears falling on his hand as she tried to disengage her own. He looked up. The stars in their courses seemed fighting for Bess. The disappearance of the golden sun had left the horizon dark; night was falling rapidly around them. He thought of the aged couple, helpless, dependent, awaiting them down in the hollow.

The tides of the blood in his strong young veins were setting hot and fast in the direction of life's simple humanities, and were in league with Dame Nature and the woman at his side. Suddenly his whole being seemed to break up into a great inexplicable yearning and pity. He drew Bess' hand more tightly under his arm, and, turning his back resolutely on the West, he said simply:

'Let us go home to them, dear,' then led the way down to the hollow.

* * * *

Two years later they stood at the gate again, lovers still, but married lovers now. Bess held a babe to her breast, and, leaning against the wooden rails hushed it softly with a song. David no longer faced the West, but stood as she did before gazing down over the well-tilled fields, golden now unto harvest. Fortune had smiled on David Pethybridge's self-sacrifice, if self-sacrifice it was, and the farm in the hollow had been crowned with prosperity and success.

By the silver light of the crescent moon above them David could see the quiet peace in his young wife's eyes as she bent above her babe. Suddenly, she began to sing softly:

Father will come to his babe in the nest,
Silver sails all out of the west.

She stopped abruptly. That was dangerous sentiment. Surely that had been exactly David's dream—to come home with flying, silver sails to her and his babe in the nest, and she had made him furl the sails and lie always in haven—in the nest.

He fretted under it sometimes, too, she knew; though he tried so bravely to hide it. More than once when the 'Mermaid' was in port she had seen him furtively leap the stile and disappear up the road that led to the sea. And a strange look had lingered in his eyes for many days after, a look Bess grew to fear.

'I'll take Baby in now, while you have a last look round at things,' she said abruptly; and moved rapidly away towards the hollow. The hard look Bess feared settled round David's mouth, and a sigh escaped his broad chest as he looked wearily westward towards the world he had loved and left.

He roused himself at last, as a man's step on the high road grew nearer and louder. A moment later, and a stranger in the abandoned and beloved uniform of the sea paused at the gate.

'Good evening, mate. Why, surely, it's David Pethybridge from Crockercombe, isn't it D'ye remember me?' The sailor's voice was jolly and familiar, but his face brought no remembrance to David's mind.

'Sorry, but I'm afraid I don't.'

'Why, Jack Tregenna; prodigal come home to his father's house at last, don't yer know. Recollect now, can't yer?'

David's face lightened, and he held out his hand with a friendly: 'Tregenna! Why, of course I do, mate; though old Neptune has put color and flesh on yer since I saw yer last; seven years ago I reckon it'll be, won't it?'

'Ay, ay, about that. How are things down in the hollow? D'ye happen to know?'

'Yes, I know; and what's more ought to if anyone does. The Hollow Farm's mine now, Tregenna, if it please you.'

'Yours? Good land! They haven't ——. God forbid,'

'Your folks are neither dead nor ruined, if that's what you mean, mate. No; I mean I've turned landsman again—farmer, in short.' And David laughed a dry, loud laugh, not altogether without bitterness.

'Got sick of the sea at last, eh, lad? I'm dead sick o' 't, too; and I'm come home to roost. But, I say, my father and mother, and——?'

'They're all right, Tregenna; leastways as right as I can make 'em. Fact is ,old chap, I'm yer brother-in-law. I married yer sister Bess two years ago.'

'Married Bess? Ah! I begin to see daylight; siren voices, eh? Too much for yer? Well, well; I feel much the same myself, and Bess was a pretty girl, by my stars she was! Well, can you put the prodigal up to-night!'

* * * * * *

The prodigal's return had not been calculated upon by the little household at Hollow Farm, and was therefore for a time slightly disconcerting. Two years ago his advent would have been hailed with delight as a solution of the propiem, but Bess's marriage had given the farm a master just in the nick of time, and The Hollow was flourishing now. But flourishing thought it is there was hardly work for two such men as David Pethybridge and Jack Tregenna, in addition to the inevitable farm hands. A place had naturally to be found for the old people's son, and David's work was thereby necessarily lessened.

For the first few weeks, however, it was a pleasant diversion in the monotonous life to have a companion in his strolls about the fields, and to exchange sailor's yarns with over the log fire in the old farm kitchen at night; and Bess trembled as she saw the fires leap up in David's eyes as adventures were told of that perilous life betwixt the heavens and the sea, where only a few wooden planks keep human life from an awful death. Yes, Davy was a seabird, one of Nature's own children, and only truly at home when wrestling with the great elements of which he himself was an atom. And she—Bess did not spare herself in this coveted kingdom, be it of material or spiritual elements, as the gift of any donor save his Maker, without a few grains, more or less, of that alloy which borders on self-contempt and unworthiness.

'Don't you feel no compunction, mate. You just leave this old ship of a farm to me and go back to the 'Mermaid.' She'e due in port next week,' was the way Jack Tregenna received the news from David next morning. 'You've danced on yer perch like any clipped lark to the tune of a woman's whim for two long blessed land-bound years; now she's taken the chain from yer foot you just fly, mate; that's my advice, lest the lass change her mind.'

Jack Tregenna's own 'lass,' with her 'whims' and 'clippers' had not yet appeared upon the horizon, or perhaps this advice might have been otherwise worded.

A few weeks more saw David aboard the 'Mermaid,' bound for the west, exulting once more in the freedom of sky, wind and sea; while Bess went her way about the farm rejoicing also in a liberty born of that larger love that 'seeketh not its own,' which same is called 'Charity.'

Those are not always lost days when our hands are not busy, any more than rainy days in summer are lost because they keep the farmer indoors. They are growing days—M. R. Vincent, D.D.

Elderly Ladies And Dress

While women are young it matters very little what style of dress they adopt. Youth is itself a great beauty. With its rounded contours and rich coloring, its abundant hair, and natural grace, it needs little assistance from art. When age comes, another chapter is turned and another story told. The complexion has lost its delicate bloom, the hair has fallen out, or turned gray, the shoulders are bent, and beauty is dimmed. Of course, this is a question of degrees. The woman who has led a life of ease does not grow old so fast, nor age so emphatically as she who has all her life had to work hard, or who has struggled with ill health. Yet it has been truly said that a picturesque feature is fading from society in the passing from it of the frankly old lady who affects in her costume the style most appropriate and pleasing for her years. A woman of fourscore, whose scanty hair is tightly drawn into a diminutive knot at the back of her head, would look younger and much more attractive should she wear, as old ladies used to, a dainty cap of tulle or lace. When we remember how beautiful our mothers and grandmothers looked in their snowy caps, covering the head and framing the face, we cannot but regret that so lovely a fashion has passed away. One old lady whom the writer knows has arranged for herself a beautiful headdress of black lace, the point covering the parting of her hair, and two scarf-like ends falling over her shoulders and crossing upon her breast. This lady wears the simplest black gowns with collar and cuffs of white, and with her snowy hair, always looks like a picture.

Happening to be in the same room lately with five elderly women, all well past seventy, it struck the observer that not one of them possessed the charm of appearance she might have had because each wore a gown made in the latest mode, excessively trimmed and much too youthful for its wearer. A rule of dress for elderly women is never to challenge comparisons with their juniors. Solid colors are to be preferred, and the texture of whatever fabric is chosen should be rich and fine, for money is well spent on the old. Black and white are always safe and likely to prove suitable, while a soft gray or a pure white material will be satisfactory for summer wear. One sometimes wonders why men almost always grow handsomer as their years multiply, when it is the opposite with women. 'What a fine looking man Mr. C. is,' said a young lady as an elderly married pair walked by the house, 'and what a very ordinary little lady his wife seems to be. She is such a dried-up wizened-looking woman!'

'Well,' answered a grandmother, 'when those two were married Dolly S. was the belle of the village, rosy, plump, dimpled, with merry blue eyes and golden curls, a regular beauty, and Frank C. was as ugly a man as I ever saw. His outdoor life has kept him in fine health, and she has faded in domesticity; stayed so constantly in the house, that she has lost her freshness, and she has had maternal cares, too! His gray hair is very becoming.'

'Yes,' added a third speaker, 'all you say is true, but Mr. C. is a well-groomed, well-dressed man of sixty-five, and Mrs. C. is a badly-gowned woman of the same age, who would look much prettier if she were not attired like a girl of twenty.'

Herein is food for thought for the elderly woman. — 'Christian Intelligencer.

THE WOMAN THAT WILL SING

I have in mind a woman,
Who never sings a song,
Her house is neat and tidy,
But she worries all day long
She worries if the sun shines;
She worries if it rains;
She worries if she feels well,
And worries if in pain.
She worries 'bout her husband;
She worries 'bout her child;
She worries 'bout the chickens,
And drives all round her wild.

I know another woman,
Who, when at work will sing;
Her home is just as tidy,
And she's happy as king.
She's happy if the sun shines;
She's happy if it rains;
She's happy if she feels well,
And happy, if in pain.
She's happy with her husband;
She's happy with her child;
She's happy with her chickens,
And her temper's seldom riled.

What is it makes this difference?
Hath worry such a sting?
If so, Oh, give us music,
And the woman that will sing!
—Life.

USES OF NASTURTIUMS.

She who owns a bed or garden border of nasturtiums may, after feasting her eyes upon its brilliant orange and sulphur shades, proceed, as the season advances, to feasting her own and her family's palates upon all sorts of condiments and relishes procured from it.

The blossoms, picked before the sun is on them, and mixed with the tiniest of the fresh leaves, mak a very piquant and ornamental salad for luncheon. Chop a small onion fine and steep it for three hours in white wine vinegar, sprinkle your nasturtiums with this vinegar (excluding every atom of the onion itself), dust lightly with pepper and salt and toss up with a silver dessert fork. Serve on individual plates.

The large leaves chopped fine and lightly salted make, when laid between thin slices of well buttered rye or gluten bread, a delicious and most wholesome vegetable sandwich.

The capers themselves are easily picked and set away for future use. They should be gathered when ripe but not yellow; the smaller ones are most suitable for a sauce with boiled mutton. Wash them carefully, lay them on a flat dish, sprinkle with salt and let them stand for twelve hours. Place in a colander, shake the salt well from them and pour into jars. Fill the jars up with boiling hot wine vinegar to which have been added a pinch of salt, a dash of pepper, a bit of whole horseradish and a sprig of fennel or dill. When cold, cork and set away.

The larger capers should be sprinkled with salt as described. Fill into jars—a layer of capers, a scant layer of spices, allspice, whole white pepper, two laurel leaves, a sprig of dill or fennel, then another layer of capers and so on till the jar is almost full. Then pour upon the contents cold boiled wine vinegar and set away well corked. These capers are an excellent relish and when used for garnishing, laid in rings, crisscrosses, etc., are very effective.

Three moderate sized nasturtium plants will yield enough capers for one good-sized jar.—'Eagle.'

Recipes You Will Want to Use

A quick and simple dessert is cherry tapioca, made with either canned, preserved, or fresh cherries, preferably the last. Soak a cup of pearl tapioca in two cups of cold water till the water is absorbed, and then simmer it in the juice from a pint of cherries for half an hour, using a double boiler to economize time. Take from the fire, add the cherries, turn into a mold, and set away. When cold and stiff serve with a whipped cream or with a sauce made of a cup of stiffly whipped cream mixed with the beaten white of one egg, half a cup of powdered sugar, and a drop or two of any flavoring desired.

Or try this with either freshly stewed or canned fruit: Heat a pint of the cherry juice, add a tablespoonful of gelatine dissolved in a very little water. Put the fruit from which the juice was strained in a mold and pour over them the juice. Cool, and then set on ice to become very cold. If necessary, add more sugar to taste. This depends on the original sweetness of the cherries. Serve with cream.

For one of the cool days which occur even in Septembers try this light cheese pudding: Line a well-buttered baking dish with thin slices of wheaten bread. Over this place thin slices of Canadian dairy cheese, sprinkle with salt and just a suspicion of bicarbonate of soda; or the latter may be dissolved with milk. Repeat till you have the dish full, the cheese, of course, to fall on top. Fill up with milk to just cover, and cook in a hot oven till the pudding is brown and puffy. This will require about thirty minutes. It must be eaten at once.

One hint, open to all who possess that handiest of summer belongings, a freezer, is frapped whipped cream. For this it is only necessary to beat till stiff a half pint or more of the cream, sweeten, and add a little of any flavor desired, put it into the freezer and bury in ice and salt without turning for about four hours, or until perfectly stiff. To serve it line individual serving glasses with halves of lady fingers, fill up with the cream and bring to table. Or place the cake on the bottom of each saucer if the special glasses are wanting, and heap the cold dainty upon them.

A Delicious Fish Dish.—For your fish day dinner try this: Have the fish dealer cut a slice of halibut two or three inches thick and weighing two or two and a half pounds. Wipe it with a cloth wet in cold water, then dry it and brush over both sides with French dressing made quite sharp with lemon juice. Let it stand for an hour turning now and then and pressing the dressing into the fish with the back of a spoon. Then wrap in a piece of cheesecloth and boil in salted water, to which add a piece of bay leaf and two whole cloves and large slice of onion. When the flakes look dry and white the fish is done; allow about fifteen minutes to the pound. Drain and set it away to chill. Trim off the skin and fat and remove the bone carefully, place on a fish plate and gently press the slice into a neat compact shape, then cover it with a thick mayonnaise or a thick cold sauce bechamel. Garnish with lemon and parsley, minced gherkins and olives and decorate the border of the dish with sliced tomato and sprigs of parsley. Or in place of the parsley use crisp, tender watercress.

Healthy Happy Children

As everyday food for growing children, good bread and butter is much more wholesome than meat. It is lighter in the stomach, more easy to digest and furnishes every element of health and strength necessary for the growing child, provided the flour is rich in that fine quality of high grade gluten which distinguishes Ogilvie's

Royal Household Flour.

It is this rich nourishing element which makes children grow fat and happy when given plenty of bread made from this finest of all flours. Children thrive on it. It puts flesh on their bones and brings the rosy flush of health to their cheeks.

This is not so with bread made from inferior flours. It falls very far short of being whole food and fails to build up strong, vigorous growth. For the children's sake buy the best flour—Ogilvie's Royal Household. It counts for health and happiness. Best and most nutritious for pastry as well as for bread.

"Ogilvie's Book for a Cook," with 125 pages of recipes that have been tried and tested, will be sent free if you will send us your address and mention the name of your dealer.

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THE BOY'S PAGE.

The 'Fog Bark' of Heron Neck.

The fog was rolling in thick and heavy one afternoon, a few years ago, as the 'Marie Louise' rounded Hurricane Island, and headed into the sound, on its course for Carver's Harbor. It was the beginning of a 'nasty' night, and navigation was every moment becoming more difficult and precarious.

'Now I'll show you something that I'm sure you never saw or heard of before,' said Captain Cutler.

'What is it?' I inquired, eagerly. I had already found that there were a good many things along the enchanted coast of Maine that I had never seen nor heard of before.

'A fog-bark.'

'A fog-bark? What in the name of all that's curious is that?'

The captain smiled quizzically. 'Why, you have heard of fog-horns and fog-whistles, haven't you?'

'Of course.'

'Well, this is the same thing—only different. Listen, now.'

He pulled the cord above his head, and the little steamer gave a diabolical shriek. Almost immediately through the darkness of the starboard quarter came the sound of a dog's deep-voiced barking.

'There! Do you hear it?' he asked. 'That's Captain Farnham's big dog. He has taught him to answer steamer signals, and we call him the "fog-bark" of Heron Neck. He's a great help in a night like this, when it is too thick to see the light.'

'Good!' said I. 'There's a story back of it, of course; let's have it.'

As we crep slowly along through the fog, with the whistle blowing at regular intervals, and the sound of the dog's barking coming from the land now a little off the quarter, now abeam, and now faintly astern until it died away altogether, the captain told me the simple facts that I am writing down for the lovers of man's great friend, the dog.

Carvers Harbor is on the southerly side of one of the many islands that fringe Maine's long-drawn-out coastline. West of it is Hurricane Island. Green's Island, on the easterly side, thrusts a long extremity out seaward, which is called Heron Neck, from its resemblance in shape to the neck of that bird. On the point there is a light house, but no fog-signal. Rather, it should be said, there is no signal provided by the department at Washington. But although Uncle Sam knew nothing about it, and it was not listed among government properties, and no appropriation was asked or received for its maintenance, Captain Farnham, keeper of Heron Neck Light, had for three years had a very important and useful auxiliary in his work—a 'fog-bark,' if not a fog-horn. It was a big handsome Newfoundland dog, Nemo by name, after the great Captain Nemo, of one of Jules Verne's famous stories. Captain Farnham trained the dog to answer the signals of passing vessels by barking whenever he heard them.

As soon as the fog began to come in he seemed to realize that he was to be on duty, and went like a well-drilled soldier to his position at the extreme end of the Neck. There he waited patiently until somewhere out of the murk came the sound of a whistle or a horn, to which he immediately responded by barking loudly. Sound carries well in a fog, and the intelligent creature's voice was easily heard a long distance, and was a sufficient warning over a large area of danger. One captain declared that he could hear Nemo farther than the fog-horn on the other side of the sound.

The dog never tired of his task, but remained at his station through all weather until the fog lifted, and the passing sailors could see their way again. Probably more than one vessel was saved from wreck and disaster by the timely warning of this four-footed sentinel of the sea.

Naturally, Nemo was a prime favorite with those who had ocasion to traverse these waters. As the local fishermen passed by in fair weather they blew their horns or whistles, and, he came bounding down to the water's edge to return their salute, and to receive their biscuits and bits of meat that they threw ashore to him. That captain must have been in a great hurry, or much buffeted by head tides or contrary winds, who would not lay his course a little nearer the land for the sake of showing appreciation of the worth and services of this shaggy friend in need.

Nemo seemed to distinguish some of the boats plying hereabouts from the rest, and to bestow upon them particular attention. Thus he always saluted with special eagerness and apparent delight the steamer 'Governor Bodwell,' on its daily trips between Vinal Haven and Rockland. It was only necessary to say in his hearing, in the most casual way, 'The "Bodwell" is coming,' and he was up and away to the shore to greet the boat; and no matter how far inland he might be, the whistle at Hurricane always brought him to his post on the neck before it passed the light.

'There's many a fellow, said Captain Cutler, reflectively, 'there's many a fellow who walks about on two legs, and who thinks no small things of himself, who isn't doing as much good in the world as that dog down on Heron Neck. Nemo is an important part of the lighthouse service on this bit of the coast, and if he were taken away a good many of us would go about in thick weather more carefully than we have to now. More than that; he's 'only a dog," you say; but I tell you, sir, if that dog should be hurt or killed there would be more than one wet eye and sad heart in these parts.'

He was not hurt or killed, but two or three years ago he resigned, as any two-legged sentinel might do as he approached old age, and now another dog, Rover, has been trained to do the work which Nemo performed for many years. Rover has a great many friends among the lobster fishermen. — The 'Youth's Companion.'

Left Over From Long Ago.

(By E. Nesbit.)

There are odd things that come down to us from the time when our ancestors lived in forests and were only a little higher than the other wild creatures who had their homes among trees, and bushes, and mountains, and wild waters, and not always the things you would expect.

Shyness, for instance, is only the fear of strangers. Children nowadays have no reason to be afraid of strangers; strangers will not do them any harm.

But in the old days of savage forest life it was different. Then a stranger was an enemy.

When baby turns away from the amiable visitor who is trying to make friends, and rushes to mother and buries his face in her skirts, he is doing exactly what it was wise for children to do in the ancient forest, when stranger and danger were the same thing, and not just rhymes as they are now.

In those days the child who was not afraid of strangers was very likely to be killed, or to be carried off into captivity; while the child who kept out of the way of strangers grew up to be a man and had children of his own, who also fought shy of strange people. And thus the shy people went on living, and those who weren't shy didn't. This is called Natural Selection.

Then being afraid of the dark is a thing that we got from these savages who were our great-great-great ever-so-great grandparents. Haven't you ever thought—out of doors in the summer, when the sun is shining—how silly it is to be afraid of the dark? And so it is, for you, now, when everything is safe, with strong houses and locked front doors, and electric lights in the streets, and the policeman's boots sounding so solid on the pavement outside, and mother sewing in the parlor downstairs while father reads the newspaper.

But in the old days, near the beginnings of the world, it was not silly to be afraid of the dark, because then the dark was full of things that could hurt you—wild beasts and strangers, enemies, lurking ready to pounce on those children who strayed beyond the light of the fire by which mother and father crouched in their tunics of wild-beast skins. The children who were not afraid of the dark then came to an end very quickly.

And the fear of the dark has lasted, as you know, long after the reason for that fear has gone.

Just as the dog's habit of turning round and round before he lies down to sleep has lasted since the time when his ancestors, the wild wolf-dogs, used to turn round and round in the deep drifted leaves of the forest to make warm, sheltered beds to sleep in. The habit has lasted long after the need for it is over, and on the smooth hearth the dog still turns round and round.—'Daily Chronicle.'

REST AND WORK.

Two mighty units form our lives,
Called Rest and Work;
That man wins Rest who daily strives
And scorns to shirk.

Two heav'n-sent gifts we need each day,
Called Strength and Will:
By rightly using these we may
Our tasks fulfil.

But some o'erlook such gifts, and leave
Their lives to Fate,
Have they, then, any right to grieve,
When told to wait?

Others work well that have small strength,
And whoso faints,
They cheer—these win great place at length,
For they are Saints.

Hard work makes men—stout hearts should thrill,
At such a test—
Come! Let us use both Strength and Will,
And earn our Rest.
—D. G. B., in the 'Young man.'

CHILDREN UNDER FIRE.

Lady Inglis, in her recollections of the famous siege of Lucknow, tells how the besieged women, seeing the children pale and pining in the stifling rooms which were most nearly safe, used occasionally to allow them, although at the risk of their lives, to play for a while in the least exposed courtyard outdoors. Once their swing was carried away by a bombshell; bullets pattered near as they played at tag or hop-scotch; but the little things accepted it all as a matter of course, which did not in the least lessen their eagerness for the privilege.

In the memoirs of the late distinguished actress, Madame Helena Modjeska, she narrates how, as children, she and her brother Adolphe were under fire in Crakow when it was attacked by the Austrians. There was a bombardment, and fierce fighting at the street barricades. The children's mother had retired to the cellar with the rest of the family, telling them to follow. But they did not.

'I will not go to the cellar! I want to see!' declared Adolphe, passionately; and the little Helena, usually so obedient, was possessed by the same intense curiosity, and remained with him. Almost immediately there was a fearful crash, and a shell carried away the iron balcony and made a gaping hole in the wall of the house; then 'with a noise like the snapping of whips the rifles began their work.

'Louder and louder grew the shooting, and with it the crash of broken window-glass falling to the floor with the bullets. Adolphe, who ran from one room to another picking up the bullets, pulled me with him to the corner room—the one most exposed to the fire of the Austrians. "Hide in that corner!" he cried, pushing me forward, and then added, with open pleasure, "There will be more bullets!"

'And there were more. This time bullets and shots fell like hail through the window. "I told you so! Hold up your apron!" my brother cried, and picking the leaden toys from the floor, he threw them into my apron, which I obediently lifted up, not altogether displeased with the contents.'

It was only when, in a lull, she looked from the window and saw a wounded and dying man upon the pavement with his poor wife kneeling by his side, that the horror behind the excitement made itself felt; she clung, weeping, to her brother, and then both, answering their mother's calls, fled to the cellar. There at bedtime, with her good-night kiss, the mother murmured sadly, 'Lie down and sleep; shut your eyes; you have seen too much to-day.'—'Youth's Companion.'

How to Build a Camp Fire.

Gather a small armful of sound dry twigs from the size of a lead pencil to that of your finger. Take no twig that lies flat on the ground, for such are generally damp or rotten. Choose hardwood, if there is any, for it lasts well. Select three of your best sticks for kindling. Shave each of them almost through, for half its length, leaving lower end of shavings attached to stick, one under the other. Stand these in a tripod, under the hanging pot, with their curls down. Around them build a conical wigwam of the other sticks, standing each on end and slanting to a common centre. Leave free air spaces between the sticks. Fire requires air, and plenty of it, and it burns best when it has something to climb up on; hence the wigwam construction. Now touch off the shaved sticks, and in a moment you will have a small blast furnace under the pot. This will get up steam in a hurry. Meantime get two bed sticks five or six inches thick, to support the frying pan. The firewood will all drop to embers soon after the pot boils. Toss out the smoking butts, leaving only clear glowing coals. Put your bed sticks on either side, parallel and level. Set the pan on them and fry away. So, in fifteen or twenty minutes from the time you drove your stake, the meal will be cooked.—Horace Kephart, in 'Outing.'

MATCHES MAKE VACUUM PUMP

A very interesting trick which depends upon a simple law of physics consists in removing a coin from a plate of water without wetting the fingers or spilling the water.

Cut a cork in two parts, and in each stick a match so that it will float upright. Light the two matches and place a glass tumbler over them as quickly as possible. The burning matches use up the air inside the glass, causing a partial vacuum in it. The water in the plate is thus drawn up into the glass, leaving the coin high and dry.—'Technical World Magazine,' September.

A VERY YOUNG AVIATOR.

The four-year-old daughter of Louis Paulhan, inventor and aeronaut, is following in her father's footsteps. Mr. Paulhan has made for her an aeroplane which can be pushed along the lawn till it acquires speed, and the little girl goes skimming along over the grass a few feet from the ground for a short distance and then settles gently to earth. Miss Paulhan is probably the youngest follower of Darius Green, but the flying plane which she uses is more scientific than was that of Darius. It satisfies her that she is really flying—and incidentally may set the example for a new craze in children's toys.—'Technical World Magazine,' September.

Kites and a Beginning.

Not by any means to be despised in these days of aeroplanes, dirigible balloons, and their marvellous accomplishments, even to the carrying of passengers on a regular air-line is the common kite, for it is the parent of the working aeroplanes of to-day, and can teach a boy far more about air currents, resistance etc., than he would ever be likely to learn if he attempted at once to manage an aeroplane without a preliminary study. In fact the kite is to-day the tool of all those who are training boys for the big days to come: first make your kite and manage it, then you are ready for the steps further from kites to model aeroplanes, from models to gliders, and from gliders to the real thing; that is the rule, and the boy who cannot make a successful kite is little likely to do much in the higher branches.

But the kite in its own name has had a career of no little honor, for not only has it served in numerous experiments in the hands of scientific men, but it has carried help to distressed ships on occasion and spanned other distances which without it could not have been bridged. Only this month there died in Minneapolis Eugene Childs, the man whose kite and whose quick thought when a boy solved the puzzle of bridging the Niagara gorge, his kite carrying the string that enabled the baffled engineers to lay the cable for the first suspension bridge.

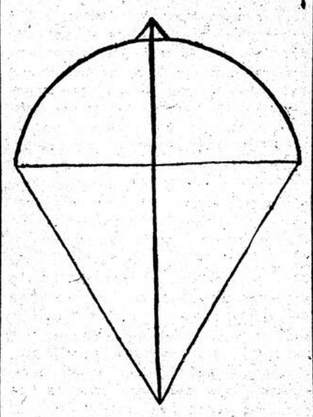


Fig. 1.

Not every boy, however, even in these days when every boy is interested in the high fliers and their aeroplanes, can make a successful kite. There are so many things to be considered that the boy who starts absolutely at the beginning is not to be laughed at because he needs a little help. We have been asked for this by one of our readers who is frank to confess his repeated failures in continued attempts to make a kite that will fly. The boys who have failed again and again and only succeeded after much perseverance, will have a good deal of sympathy for the boy who has failed so far, and perhaps some of these boys will be able to give a little first aid by sending descriptions of successful kites that they have built. We shall be glad to receive and publish short descriptions of good kites made by any of our readers. Meanwhile a word or two as to the inevitable kite of the simplest description may serve to start a beginner.

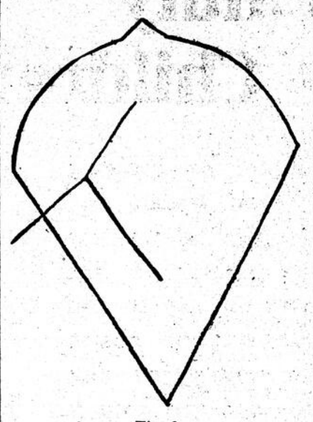
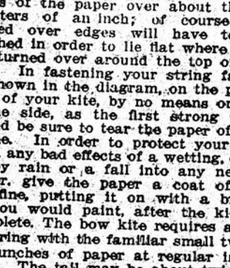


Fig. 2.

The first thing in building a kite is to consider the locality in which the builder lives. If it is on the sea coast, where the winds are strong, the kite will need to be of stronger and heavier build than is necessary in the inland districts, where the lighter winds would not lift the heavier kites that the strong sea breezes carry with ease. Then, securing a light material for light winds, or a heavier material for stronger winds, the boy is ready to start. A strong paper, whether light or heavy, will do for the first attempt, and indeed paper properly treated will serve for the best kite a boy is likely to care to make before graduating to models. Pliable and light wood, and either strong linen thread or coarser, heavier twine, according to the proposed character of your kite, are the only other necessities. For the common bow kite (Fig. 1) first form a bow with a piece of rattan, three feet in length, or two or more strips bound together with thread. If equally light and pliable wood is more easily procurable it is quite as suitable. The string that forms the bow should be two feet across when fastened. The cross stick to form the foundation of the kite should be two feet nine inches in length and of some light tough wood. Place it exactly across the middle of the bow and fasten it to both wood and string of the bow, neatly but securely in place, with the top extending one and a half inches beyond the bow.

From the top of this stick, one and a half inches on either side of it, fasten to the top of the bow, string or thread similar to that forming the bottom of the bow, and fasten such string or thread again from the ends of the bow to the end of the cross stick. The foundation is now ready for its paper covering. This should be covered completely over the frame so that the kite will present the appearance of Fig 2 with the string attached. Paste the edges of the paper over about three-quarters of an inch; of course the pasted over edges will have to be notched in order to lie flat where they are turned over around the top of the kite. In fastening your string fasten as shown in the diagram, on the paper side of your kite, by no means on the frame side, as the first strong wind would be sure to tear the paper off the frame. In order to protect your kite from any bad effects of a wetting, either by rain or a fall into any nearby water, give the paper a coat of hot paraffine, putting it on with a brush, as you would paint, after the kite is complete. The bow kite requires a tail of string with the familiar small twists or bunches of paper at regular intervals. The tail may be about twice as long as the kite and decorated with eight or ten bunches of paper, but experiment will teach you if you have made your tail too long or too short, too heavy or too light. Of course you can make a kite either larger or smaller than the dimensions suggested, but it should show similar proportions to these. Be careful in fastening the belly-band to the kite not to make any unnecessarily large hole in the paper covering. A good way is to pierce your cross stick, if it is, as it should be, of wood that will stand this without lessening its strength, and reinforce the paper covering with an added piece of paper pasted on where it is pierced. Knot the string where it is to rest against the covering and knot it again close to the cross stick after it has been pased through. To avoid loosening or sliping of the knot bind the end of the string with fine thread to the cross stick.

Another familiar style of kite is the star-shaped kite, which when fitted with two belly bands, as suggested in the following diagram (Fig. 3) has the



Star Kite.

additional good point of being steerable. The only tail needed for this kite is the loop of string fastened to the two lowest points.

Just a word in concluding that has a very important bearing on kites, although, as Kipling would say, it introduces quite another story. The making of knots is a study in itself, but as the making of a poor knot has lost many a boy a good kite, how to make a good strong knot in your string is an important piece of knowledge in kite-building. Don't make a 'granny, for in time it is bound to slip, yet a 'granny' is the commonest knot of everyday experience. A 'square' knot will not only stand but strengthen in any strain so it is worth the learning for more uses than just in kite building. The first step in a square' knot is just the same as that in a 'granny,' and if you will look at your fingerfs in tying the first turn in a knot you will see they are in the following position. (Fig. 4.) Now, in tying a 'square'

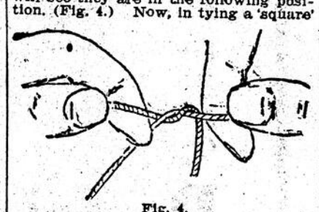
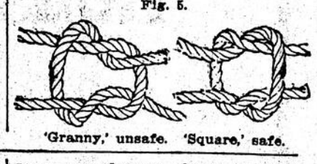


Fig. 4.

knot pass the string that you hold in your right hand 'under' the string that is in your left, instead of 'over,' as is commonly done. Now complete the next turn and you will have a 'square' knot, one that will hold. The following diagram will show the difference.

Fig. 5.



'Granny,' unsafe. 'Square,' safe.

Puzzles

A DIAMOND.

(Sent in by Jean Cartier.)

A vowel.
A money of account among the Anglo-Saxon.
A town in Valencia Province, Spain.
A volcanic peak in Mexico.
To hold fast, cease, stop, stay, etc.
A German musical composer.
A vowel.

CHARADES.

My first is a conjunction; second is a preposition; my whole is a town in England. 2. My first is anger; my second is solid ground; my whole is a country of Europe. 3. My first is fresh; my second is an entrance; my whole is a famous prison.

TRANSFORMATIONS.

I am a weapon; transpose me and I am an animal; transpose me again and prefix an s and I am comfortable; change one letter and I am an unseen danger; change one letter and I am a catch; behead me and I am always short; transpose me and I am a receptacle.

ANSWERS TO LAST WEEK'S PUZZLES.

Prefix Puzzle:—1. S-pan. 2. S-pin. 3. S-cream. 4. S-pine. 5. S-pat. 6. S-pun. 7. S-top. 8. S-can. 9. S-kin. 10. S-port.

DIAMOND.

I
ANT
BAHIA
INHALER
ALLOA
LEA
R

Correct answers to last week's puzzles were sent in by Jessie Dobbie, Montreal, who also sends in more original puzzle. Jean Cartier, Montreal, answers the first of last week's puzzles also. We have also received original puzzles from Constance Hall.

Indoor and Outdoor Department

Stories About Cobras.

A delusion which is often found in story books is the power of fascination which cobras are said to exercise toward birds. On the contrary, in at least two instances I saw cobras chased by birds, writes a correspondent of the 'Spolia Zeylancia,' a Ceylon paper. One case happened in 1896, near Horana. I was returning to my camp about 3 p.m. when I saw a group of people gazing at the top of a large breadfruit tree. I asked them what they were looking at, and they told me that a crow was fighting an intruder into its nest situated at the very top of the tree. The crow was circling at close quarters and pecking hard at the nest, cawing loudly all the time. The nest was at some forty feet above ground.

Presently a snake came out of the nest and started climbing down the tree, with the crow in hot pursuit behind it, pecking at it all the time, the snake hissing hard at every blow. It took refuge about ten feet down in a clump of dead ferns, from which it was chased out by the crow, and it came from branch to branch until it reached a large horizontal one, which stretched out about twenty feet.

Here the snake was at great disadvantage, as it could not turn upon the crow. The latter seemed to know it, and its tactics were splendid. It would peck hard near the spine close to the tail and then peck near its neck. At each peck pieces of the snake's skin were torn, and the snake would stop; but as soon as it started moving the crow would peak at it again with extraordinary surety of aim. After fully fifteen minutes on the branch two large patches had been torn out of the snake, which was evidently getting exhausted.

On a Sunday morning in February, 1892, two Indian snake charmers came to my small bungalow at Hanwella. They had three snakes with them and proceeded to make them dance as usual. I stopped them and told them that I had seen all that before and asked them whether they could compel a wild snake to dance, and if so whether they could catch one for the purpose. One of them expressed his willingness to do so. Ten days previously I had chased a cobra of the species called by the natives 'Tom-tom beater,' i.e., the black cobra with the red spectacle mark on its hood. The Sinhalese, I believe, think that they are reincarnations of low caste natives; hence its name. It is certainly fiercer and more active than the common brown cobra.

I had noticed at the time that it had taken refuge in an ant hill near the edge of the paddy field which formed one boundary of the new clearing upon which my bungalow stood, and situated about 200 feet from it. I led the charmer to this ant hill. When I had assured him that a snake almost certainly occupied the hole he squatted down opposite to it and started blowing into a reed pipe which gave a sound similar to that of a bagpipe.

After a long time, and when I had almost given up the idea of the snake being there still, the cobra protruded its head about an inch out of the hole in order presumably to see what was going on; the charmer pounced upon it, and seizing the head of the snake between his thumb and two fingers so that it could not open its mouth he pulled it out of the white ants' nest and brought it to the bungalow.

He then tried to make it dance by holding a small piece of white root above its head. The snake tried to escape several times, but was brought back again and ultimately was induced to dance with its hood extended; so far as I could judge it was the same snake that I had noticed before. I then asked the charmer what he would do if he happened to get bitten by a wild snake. He told me that he did not mind it, as he had a certain medicine which would prevent any ill effects.

'I then, more as a joke than anything else, promised him 5 rupees if he would allow himself to be stung by the snake he had just caught, fully believing that he would never attempt the trial. But before I could stop him he had seized the snake by the neck and had thrust the forefinger of his right hand deep in its mouth, and when he withdrew it there were two punctures on each side of the second joint. Both punctures were bleeding slightly.

'He at once handed over the cobra to his companion, who immediately shut him up into the snake basket, and the charmer presently took out from his waist cloth a piece of charred bone, well known as the snake stone, which he applied at once to the two punctures. He then waited for some minutes, and I could see the veins on the back of his hands standing out like knotted strings.

'After a couple of minutes or so the stone dropped down and he then told me that he had extracted all the poison; and calling for a small cocoanut shell full of milk he dropped the stone into it; in a moment, after a considerable amount of bubbling there came to the surface a sertain amount of an oily looking liquid pale straw in color.

'In order to test whether the wounds on his knuckle had been produced by the fangs or whether they were due to scratching by the back teeth, I called for a small chicken, of which I had a certain number in my fowl run, and making a small incision of its leg, I dipped a feather into the oily liquid and rubbed it into the incision. The chicken died within ten minutes, with all the symptoms of snake bite. I then paid the man the amount agreed upon.'

MY DOG.

'Dead!' and my heart died with him.
'Buried!' what love lies there.
Gone, forever and ever,
No longer my life to share!
'Only a dog!' yes, 'only!'
Yet these are bitter tears!
Weary and heartsick and lonely,
I turn to the coming years.

Something that always loved me,
Something that I could trust,
Something that cheered and soothed me,
Is mouldering in the dust.
Gentle and faithful and noble,
Patient and tender and brave,
My pet, my playmate and guardian,
And this is his lonely grave!

I go to my empty chamber,
And linger before the door;
There once was a loving welcome—
I listen for that no more;
I sit by my lonely hearthstone,
And lean my head on my hand;
Oh, the best of my wayward nature
Lies low, with my Newfoundland.

One plank, when the ship was sinking
In a wild and stormy sea,
One star, when the sky was darkened
Was the love of my dog to me.
A star that will shine no longer,
A plank that has missed my hand,
And the ship may sail on and founder—
No watcher is on the strand!

Oh, well may the Indian hunter
Lie calm on his couch of skins,
When the pain of this world ceases,
And the joy of the next begins.
For on the Great Spirit's prairies,
Under the blue skies of yore,
Are waiting his steed and his watch-dog
To welcome his spirit once more.

Blue hunting grounds of the red man,
May not I dream the dream?
Surely, my old companion
Awaits till I cross the stream!
Waits, with a faithful yearning
Almost akin to pain,
Till in some future heaven,
He bounds to my feet again.
—Mary Francis, 1857.

HATCHING SNAKES.

Because of the popular aversion to the serpent family, there is a surprising amount of ignorance about even the simplest of snake habits. It is doubtful if many correct answers could be given to the question whether snakes lay eggs or bear their young alive. As a matter of fact, some species are viviparous and others oviparous. Most of the poisonous snakes, as well as many of our harmless varieties, belong to the former class. In the case of the viviparous species, the eggs remain in the oviduct so long that the young are hatched therein, while in other species the eggs undergo a partial incubation in the oviduct and are hatched soon after being laid. Such snakes are sometimes classed as ovi-viviparous.

The European ring snake is closely allied to our common water snake and goes by the scientific name Tropidonotus natrix. Curiously enough, all other members of the genus Tropidonotus are viviparous, and this species alone lays eggs. Furthermore, according to Gadow's 'Amphibia and Reptiles,' the new-laid eggs usually show not the slightest visible sign of an embryo, unless oviposition is delayed, when the embryos are more or less developed. The eggs are laid in July or August in a soft bed of loam or decaying vegetation, or in a heap of manure. The older snakes sometimes lay as many as a dozen eggs or more, and they usually stick together so that the entire cluster can be picked up at once. Sometimes, however, if the process of laying is slow, they will be separated. The eggs are about an inch long and of a whitish yellow color. The shell is thin and flexible like parchment. The young hatch in late summer or autumn. Before hatching, they develop a sharp calcereous growth on the tip of the snout known as the egg tooth, with which the shell is slit open. Unlike hatching chicks, which are suddenly dispossessed by the breaking of their brittle shells, the young snakes may make many incisions in the parchment envelopes and take many peeps at the outside world before venturing forth into the new environment. Shortly after hatching, the egg tooth is lost.

At first, the young live on insects and worms, but within a few weeks they are strong enough to attack and devour young frogs. Strangely enough, although the adults are strong swimmers, and spend much time in ponds and streams hunting the fish and frogs on which they subsist, the young are unable to swim and they will soon drown if they fall into the water. The European ring snake, as well as the American water snake, makes an excellent pet; it is perfectly harmless, becomes very tame, and learns to know the difference between friends and strangers. Gadow tells of a pet ring snake that would eat from his hand, crawl up his coat sleeve and coil itself contentedly on his arm.—'Scientific American.'

SAVING LOST FISH.

Whenever the Mississippi river overflows its banks, it leaves behind, on its retreat, thousands of temporary ponds and lakelets full of valuable fish. After a few weeks the pools dry up, and the fishes are left to die for lack of water.

The United States Fisheries Bureau makes a regular business of saving the fish, by seining them out of the ponds and shipping them in milk cans to where they are wanted for stocking lakes and streams.—'Technical World Magazine,' September.

THE MONGOOSE AND THE SNAKE.

Tarlton, by the way, told me an interesting anecdote of a white-tailed mongoose and a snake. One day they brought in a rather small puff adder, less than two feet long, put it on the floor, and showed it to the mongoose. Instantly the latter sprang toward the snake, every hair on its body and tail on end, and halted five feet away, while the snake lay in curves like the thong of a whip, its head turned toward the mongoose. Both were motionless for a moment. Then, suddenly the mongoose seemed to lose all its excitement, its hair smoothed down and it trotted quietly up to the snake, seized it by the middle of the back—it always devoured its food with savage voracity—and settled comfortably down to its meal. Like lightning the snake's head whipped round. It drove its fangs deep into the snout or lip of the mongoose, hung on for a moment, and then repeated the blow. The mongoose paid not the least attention, but went on munching the snake's body, severed its backbone at once, and then ate it all up, head, fangs, poison, and everything; and it never showed a sign of having received any damage in the encounter. I had always understood that the mongoose owed its safety to its agility in avoiding the snake's stroke, and I can offer no explanation of this particular incident.—Theodore Roosevelt, in 'Scribner's Magazine.'

SAVED BY A HORSE.

There was great excitement in the Strand when, by the remarkable 'presence of mind' of a horse, a girl of about sixteen was saved from serious injury. Near St. Clement Danes the girl slipped while crossing the road, immediately in front of a cart drawn by two horses which were proceeding at a trot. To the amazement of all who witnessed the incident the off-side horse stopped, reared, and then leapt clear over its companion. The girl was unharmed, and many of the passers-by lent a willing hand to disentangle the horses, and to pat the animal that had shown such extraordinary intelligence.—Selected.

A WONDERFUL FLOWER.

Central Asia claims the most remarkable of all the bulbous plants. It bears the Imperial title of 'Monarch of the East.' In color and appearance the bulb resembles a large potato, and its extraordinary property is that it flowers without the aid of earth, sand, stones, water, or anything else. The discoverer of this phenomenon says:—The flower sheath sometimes reaches a length of nearly two feet, is of a red-brown color, tipped with red and yellow, while the inner parts of the flower are equally brilliant. He adds that the bulb of this extraordinary plant needs only to be placed in a saucer, without water, in a warm room, when, without showing either leaves or roots, the flower makes its appearance, usually early in the year, thriving entirely upon the nourishment contained within the bulb.—Selected.

DYSPEPSIA

"Having taken your wonderful 'Cascarets' for three months and being entirely cured of stomach catarrh and dyspepsia, I think a word of praise is due to 'Cascarets' for their wonderful composition. I have taken numerous other so-called remedies but without avail, and I find that Cascarets relieve more in a day than all the others I have taken would in a year."
James McGune,
108 Mercer St., Jersey City, N. J.

Pleasant, Palatable, Potent. Taste Good. Do Good. Never Sicken, Weaken or Gripe. 10c, 25c, 50c. Never sold in bulk. The genuine tablet stamped C C C. Guaranteed to cure or your money back. 919

The destruction of the house fly is a public duty. Almost every American State Board of Health is carrying on a crusade against him.

His filthy origin and habits, and the fact that his body is generally laden with disease-producing germs, makes him one of the greatest enemies of the human race.

If the housekeepers of Canada will use

WILSON'S Fly Pads

persistently, this peril would be tremendously reduced.

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READABLE PARAGRAPHS

A HORSE'S PRACTICAL JOKE.

The late J. Q. A. Ward, the sculptor, says a writer in the Boston 'Herald,' found great diversion in watching the tricks and peculiarities of the horses which served as models for some of his equine statues. He made friends with them all, and he was a good friend to them. When he was at work on the Sheridan statue he noticed that the big European draft-horse began to fidget and shift his feet. After this had gone on for some minutes Mr. Ward said to the attendant groom, 'The old fellow is really tired and bored. Take him out for a rest.'

The only horse humorist that I have had experience with, Mr. Ward is quoted as saying, was of thoroughbred blood, and he was a real joker. That was Lex, a horse of the blood of the immortal Lexington, the great four-mile heat horse and one of the most potent sires that the country ever has known. Lex was of a splendid type. He stood for me for much of my early work. Somehow he discovered that a table on which I worked was easily shaken. It was a board on trestles so arranged that the position of the board might be altered to almost any angle.

When Lex saw I was busiest he would slide slowly and silently to the side of the table and turn his head to have a good look at me as he jostled at the table with his shoulder or hip. It was amusing at first, but it sometimes hampered me, and I thought I would try a joke in return.

Lex had a place on the table that he invariably approached, and when he struck it always leaped on the same corner. Lex was not conscious when I placed my compass, with the pointed ends out, barely half an inch extending over the edge of the table, and braced the other end against a weight.

I had not long to wait before Lex gently came up, and I thought I could see mischief in his eye. He took his usual place, and then when I pretended to be very busy he pushed the table in his usual manner, pricked his shoulder on the points, and jumped back with a snort.

He looked long and hard at me, but took his place of duty. If he did not think the joke was on him that time, he at least never played the old prank again.

'I think you said, 'Rastus, that you had a brother in the mining business in the West?'

'Yeh, boss, that's right.'

'What kind of mining—gold mining, silver mining, copper mining?'

'No, sah; kalsomining.'

'You wouldn't believe it, mum?' said the wanderer at the door, 'but in me younger days I had a high position an' wuz looked up to by everybody.' 'Is that so?' asked the sympathetic housewife. 'What business were you engaged in?' 'I wuz a steeplejack, mum.'—Birmingham 'Age-Herald.'

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

PREPARING HER.

(From 'Le Rire.')

'I hope madame is not superstitious?'

'No, my girl. Why?'

'Because I have just broken the large mirror in the parlor!'

WITH WRITS, NOT A GOOSE.

A man with a bundle thrust his head and then his body into an office, says the 'Central Law Journal.' The following dialogue then took place:

'I've brought these clothes for you to press,' said the caller. 'The man next door says you're a bird at pressing suits.'

'Well,' said the occupant of the office, 'the man next door is right, only this isn't a tailor's shop—it's a lawyer office.'

LITERARY REVIEW.

THE HISTORY OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

That the friendly official visit of Dr. W. Boyd Carpenter, Bishop of Ripon, to the English Wesleyan Conference a few weeks ago was neither merely perfunctory nor merely impulsive in its character, but based upon a broad conception of the religious history of England, is amply shown by the spirit of his 'History of the Church of England' (London, John Murray. 495 p.p. Price 75 cents), which was first published in 1907, and has already gone through several editions. It is written in an intentionally popular manner, but coming from Bishop Carpenter's pen, the pleasing note of scholarship is ever present. His standpoint throughout is plainly that of historic truth and independence of ecclesiastical theories, in the spirit of Freeman; and Freeman, indeed, he quotes frequently for the Norman period. All of the crucial points in the history of the church from Becket to Laud and later, are treated on the principle of free historical inquiry. Next, the book is marked by earnest religious thought; and the spiritual lessons afforded by the history of the Church of England are steadily emphasized. No lesson, by the way, is more constantly brought forward than that of the danger of formalism and indifference manifesting themselves as the reaction of every moral and spiritual advance.

Dean Stanley long looked forward to giving a series of lectures on the Church of England as a sequel to his lectures on the Jewish and the Eastern Churches. His 'Memorials of Canterbury' was only a partial completion of the idea. His 'picturesque sensibility,' as Lord Beaconsfield termed it, would have marked the greater work and have given it a splendid charm, but there is much in the Bishop of Ripon's History which reminds one of the spirit of Dean Stanley. The broad treatment of the struggles and difficulties of the last seventy-five years in particular, including the Oxford movement, the tracts for the times, Newman's secession, the Gorham judgment, 'Essays and Reviews,' Bishop Colenso, the Higher Criticism of still later times and Public Education, is wholly in keeping with the liberalism of Arnold of Rugby and Dean Stanley, while in the background of the intellectual advance of the church during this period is constantly to be seen the record of growing power in spiritual activity, missionary enterprise and philanthropic endeavor. Whether the Bishop is to be labelled High Church or Low Church will hardly be gathered from his work, his appreciation of what the two parties have contributed to the religious life of the church being intensely genuine in both cases. His account of the religious revival of the eighteenth century is wholly sympathetic. Speaking of John Wesley's statement that 'Every part of my life, not some only, must be a sacrifice to God, or myself—that is in effect to the devil,' the Bishop says, 'The resolution then taken was the dawn of a religious influence greater than that exercised by any individual Christian during the last three hundred years.'

The concluding chapters, dealing with present day conditions, are remarkably interesting, and they show above all a hopeful faith that the growth of scientific knowledge and the development of sound criticism can only inure to the advantage of true religion. That in science the Bishop of Ripon is advanced may be seen from the following (p. 456): 'The researches of geologists were followed by those of Mr. Darwin and Mr. Wallace in anthropology. The origin of man, like that of the earth, was now investigated. The theories that the making of man had resembled the action of a child when it makes a mud house, gave way before nobler and more magnificent conceptions of God's manner of working.'

Others besides members of the Church of England have found, and still others may find, interest and profit in this frank, fair and very readable history of a church, of which the author says at the conclusion: 'The Church of England has had a long, varied and glorious history. She has made mistakes, and in making them she has shown, as all churches have, that, in a sense, she is human; but in the midst of misfortunes and mistakes she has held up, sometimes with firm and sometimes with faltering hand, a lamp from which has shone a heavenly light. She has often been threatened by the ascendency of one party or another, but where she has been freest to speak she has rebuked with eloquent lips 'the falsehood of extremes.' But glorious as her past has been, she will be truest to her divine mission not by relying on her splendid traditions, but by moving forward in self-forgetting faith to the enlarging work of the unexplored future.'

J. C. S.

A SCHOOL BOY STORY.

The wary reader of to-day is apt to discount the inflated notices that herald so many new publications; and not every one will rise from a perusal of 'The Varmint,' 'choked all up,' like Booth Tarkington, with 'the joyful pathos of the last chapter—so true, and generally and specifically bully.' The Varmint is by Owen Johnson (Baker & Taylor Company, New York, $1.50). It traces the career of John Humpordink Stover, fresh from a Select Academy for boys and girls, where he had proved a signal failure, through four years of school life in Lawrenceville. The evolution of the impertinent, ignorant, conceited, untruthful, rather cowardly fifteen-year specimen into the efficient honorable, fearless and popular president of the Kennedy House, is told in an off-hand, breezy, slangy manner. There is more vulgarity than humor in the book. Slang and humor are not necessarily synonymous. When every boy in the story is known by a nickname, the reader feels that a sprinkling of actualities in the matter of cognomens would strengthen rather than weaken the wit. A denizen of Utopia or Altruria would draw the conclusion that to turn out experts in sport was the chief end of an American college career, the particular game detailed in this book being football. One of the best chapters is the one descriptive of the making of reliable players out of the raw schoolboy material. The principles of the game and qualifications of players as laid down by the captain and the trainer in words that burned into the mind and heart of the ambitious 'Varmint' are capable of application to more serious higher matters in the life of boy or man. 'If you're only going into this to work off your private grudges then I don't want you around.' 'No matter what happens, don't lose your temper.' 'Know just what you're doing, and know it all the time,' and many more. The impression gathered from the relation of the boyish escapades in the first part of the book is that cleverness consists in bamboozling the fellows in money matters. Such maxims as 'Never pay any one anything,' 'The highest principle in finance, the real creme de la creme, is to make others pay for what you want them to do,' and other nuggets of 'higher-finance' wisdom are plentifully scattered through the pages. But this idea is dissipated before the book is closed for on the whole, that the manly, honorable career is the one worth while is the impression left upon the reader's mind.

A NOVEL OF MODERN POLAND.

The picture of this unfortunate nation drawn in 'Whirlpools,' is indeed a dark one. This book, by the great novelist, Henryk Sienkiewicz (The Musson Book Co., Toronto), has for the setting of its story the City of Warsaw and neighboring rural estates. The translation is evidently not one that does a good writer justice, the translator being imperfectly competent in English. The tale itself is neither pleasant nor elevating. Its value lies in revealing the mental and moral condition of a people as unsettled in its convictions as any other of to-day, and with less than others in the way of a faith to cling to. A young aristocratic landowner, Ladislaus Krzycki, meets at the funeral of a wealthy relative a charming young English girl, a friend of his two cousins. The trio pay a prolonged visit to his home and his invalid mother. Before many days pass this young master of Jastrzeb is deeply and sincerely in love with Miss Anney. The dead relative had made a strange will in which he bequeathed a sum of money to a peasant girl on his estate. The girl, with her parents, having emigrated to America, Krzycki is for two years to advertise for her whereabouts. Failing to find her, the money will revert to him. He refuses to have anything to do with it, confiding the reason to but one intimate friend—that when that peasant girl was little more than a child he had seduced her. Miss Anney, the beautiful young Englishwoman, is the adopted daughter of a wealthy Englishman, and proves in the course of the story to be Hanka Skibianka, the Rzeslewo peasant, to whom the owner's legacy was to be paid. She will not consent to marry Ladislaus until he and his family know the truth. After some stormy family scenes Krzycki finds that his love is unshaken, but by his unseemly conduct he alienates the affections of Hanka, and the reader is left in uncertainty as to the final outcome. The plot is as will be seen crude and disagreeable. In the conversations the thinkers of the story give interestingly their somewhat despairing ideas concerning Poland, Poles and Polish conditions. Self-indulgence is the besetting sin and the eventual undoing of the hero, and it would appear also to be the besetting sin of the nation. The picture of his fellow-countryman drawn by one choleric Pole is in these words: 'Tut, tut; mud is a purely native product, the same as other symptoms of your national culture, namely: filth, scandals, envy, folly, indolence, big words and little deeds, cheap politics, brawling, a relish for mass meetings, brigandage, revolvers, and bombs; if I wanted to mention everything I would not finish until late at night.' Then I will throw in for you a few more things,' said Gronski, 'drunkenness, cynicism, a stupid pose of despair, thoughtless hypercriticism, scoffing at misfortune, fouling one's own nest, spitting at blows and suffering, undermining faith in the future and blasphemy against the nation. Have you yet enough?' 'Hear, sir, an atheist, or at least a man who has nothing to do with any religion; knowledge without religion breeds only thieves and bandits.' But a white ray of hope at the last streams across the blackness. 'She (Poland) lives in every one of us, in all of us together, and will survive all the whirlpools in the world. And we will set our teeth and will continue to suffer for Thee, Mother,—and we can if God so wills it—and our children and grandchildren will not renounce neither Thee nor hope.' Very lovely is the portrait of the girl violinist, Marynia, who is foully murdered while preparing to play for the poor of the city. This is one of the sweetest, purest characters in the story.

ALSO RECEIVED.

The Story of the Year 1909-10' (London: Church Missionary Society); 'The Passover,' by Clifford Howard (New York: R. F. Fenno & Co.); 'The Gay Lord Waring,' by Houghton Townley; 'The Duke's Vengeance,' by Michael Kaye; 'The Fall of a Saint,' by Eric Clement Scott (London: Greening & Co., Limited); 'The Mac's of '37,' by Price-Brown (Toronto: McLeod & Allen); 'Outing,' 'The Century Magazine,' 'Scribner's.

LITERARY NOTES

INDIA.

Sir Bampfylde Fuller, K.C.S.I. C.I.E., in his work 'Studies of Indian Life and Sentiment' (London: John Murray), takes the ground common to Indian officialdom, that there is danger in concessions to native demands. He is at all events right in placing more hope for the continuance of British rule in the absolute justice of administration than in constitutional changes. It is written with long and intimate knowledge of Indian conditions, and we should like to quote from it more liberally than there is here room for, but from his advocacy of making haste slowly in this land of conservatism we make the following extracts:—

Our influence in India rests not so much upon our strength as upon prevailing ideas of our strength; and if anything occurs to weaken these ideas, the people of the country prepare themselves for a change of rulers. The traditions of a thousand years are not easily forgotten. During this period no dynasty has maintained itself much beyond the limit of a couple of centuries. For this reason a policy of concession, of compromise, is exceedingly dangerous. We must do justice, but because it is justice, and not because we are afraid of consequences. The idea of give and take, which influences so materially the course of English politics, is foreign to Indian notions of government. It does not conciliate our opponents; it merely strengthens their hold upon th imagination of the people. On the other hand, efficiency of administration is a force that draws popular feeling towards us and weakens the armory of the anti-British crusade. . . . It should never be forgotten that to a philosopher —and every Indian of intelligence is given to philosophize—it is the strenuous benevolence of our administration that justifies our presence in the country—that makes it worth India's while to accept our authority; and if, by intervening on behalf of the poorer classes, we cause some annoyance to those who might otherwise exploit them, so long as justice is on our side, we command a feeling which few men will repudiate, even though their personal interests may suffer. And if the masses of the people do not show active gratitude for our intervention, they none the less appreciate it in their hearts. . . . . Those who have invested money in trade or industry are naturally on the side of constituted authority; but they will only combine to its assistance when they can trust it determinately to check revolutionary propaganda. The Mohammedans are in a minority, and look to us for protection; they will expect it, however, only when they receive it. By their religion and their political ideas they are less disposed than the Hindoos to dissent from the assumptions which lie at the root of Imperial authority. It is difficult to overrate the influence of our public services if they remain confident in their loyalty.'

HASHED AND REHASHED.

It is merely the old cry again which has been raised by the justified attack in the London 'Athenaeum' on the English short magazine story en masse, and the old cry is 'it is the editor who is to blame.' In the article referred to the complaint of the present day English fiction magazine is quite justly diagnosed, but the tracing of cause for the ill effect will be quite as justly questioned. The New York 'Tribune' deals with the question sharply: 'The argument is merely irritating. Is it not time to recognize the fact that the lack of perfect short stories, like the lack of perfect poems, is due to nothing more nor less than the lack of genius? It is silly to keep on ascribing the trouble to the magazine editors.' The Springfield 'Republican' is inclined to agree in part with the 'Athenaeum,' but does not accuse the editors so much of obtuseness as of a hotheaded pursuit of the name with the fame attached, and too great a reliance on incompetent readers. Yet that the editors have a sneaking approval of much that is turned down for want of the name of some fame is the belief of the 'Republican,' and it offers the following suggestion:—

Why should not every magazine, say once a year, after its mid-winter number, its Easter number, its summer fiction number, its Thanksgiving football number, and its Christmas number has been properly provided for, give its readers a 'What we really like' number, with not a line of costly trash in it? Such a gala magazine as that ought to be worth a double price at the very least.

There is surely a spirit of optimism in that. The ordinary every day examiner of MSS is thankful for the flash of any diamond in the heap of common pebbles submitted, no matter by what hand it has been polished, and if the practised hand descends to polishing pebbles, why even these are perforce accepted in preference to the jagged edges of their unpolished companions.

OPINIONS AND REPORTS.

Montreal with its own civic problem on its hands will be ready to lend an attentive ear to the words of William J. Gaynor, who is at present suffering the rewards of a period of unwonted efficiency in the municipal government of New York. As Mayor of that city he writes with authority on 'The Problem of Efficient City Government,' in the September 'Century.' Much of what he says is familiar truth in familiar form, yet it bears repeating and re-reading. The following sentences are roughly strung together from the article:—

The great problem of all is to get the government of large cities into honest and competent hands. It is in this that we have long since signally failed. . . . No one has the right to aspire to be the mayor of a city. . . without having first qualified himself by studying law and government, and by practical experience therein. . . . Nothing should influence the votes in a local election except the local questions of men and measures which are up for consideration. . . .Government like water does not rise higher than its source.

Many a summer fisherman will agree in grim amusement with the conclusion of Sewell Ford, who has been spending the summer on the Maine coast, and whose hand, no matter how much a line it may command in printer's ink, has lamentably failed in dropping a line to old Neptune.

'I regret to alarm any government bureaus,' he writes, 'or disturb the summer quiet of scientific bodies, but the truth must be told: There are no more fish in the Atlantic Ocean. It is useless to confront me with statistics. Fish commissioners must hold their jobs, of course; and I can hardly blame them for supporting as long as they can the popular fiction that cod, halibut and so forth still inhabit these waters. But I have been out and seen for myself. Something ought to be done about it, too; I don't know what, but I should suggest a court of inquiry.'

The inside story of Dr. Cook's arrival and stay in Copenhagen, has been written for the September 'Century,' by Maurice Francis Egan, United States Minister to Denmark. It is interesting to have Mr. Egan's word that the majority of the Danes seem to think that the explorer deceived himself; and as for their share in the affair, 'they know they acted generously and courageously and that is enough for them and the rest of the world.'

Few writers of the present day have a stronger hold upon the girl heart than Anna Chapin Ray, whose 'Teddy' and 'Sidney' Stories are ranked with the best books for young people. With the publication of 'Sidney: Her Senior Year,' early in September, the popular Sidney Series will end, for in this new book Sidney graduates from college (thinly disguised as Smith College) and commencement days will round out several love affairs which have been developing among Miss Ray's group of lovable young people.

IN MEMORIAM.

A mighty Monarch dead—
A mighty Nation mourns—
A wreath of 'Memory steeped in tears',
His Kingly brow adorns.

A King of hearts was he,
Of Britain's sons the pride—
'Mid 'Hearts of Oak' he loved to be,
A Heart of Oak he died.

His not the clash of arms,
Nor Sword, nor din of battle,
The Storm and stress of war's alarms,
Nor yet the sabre's rattle.

His sceptre was the wand of peace,
No powers of death to launch,
His motto that 'all wars should cease'
His arms 'The Olive Branch.'

The contests that he loved to face,
The strife of hardy sports,
A Victor in a well-run race
On River, Sea or Course.

To all his people's pleasures,
In all their Country games,
He, with his gracious Queen of Hearts,
Devoted all their aims.

The foes he dared to fight,
The cankers of frame and mind,
The fell disease, the insidious foes,
That prey on human kind.

The poor, the Sick, the Suffering,
Were ever his tender care,
For Helpless and the Cripple
The ready help was there.

'Edward the Great, The Peacemaker'
Thus will he e'er be known,
Of realms on which the sun ne'er sets,
The 'King of Peace' he shone.

Then raise the Royal Standard,
Unfurl it to the Breeze,
'The Olive Branch' its Message
To all the lands and seas.

And may the Almighty Ruler,
Whom Kings and Realms adore,
To our Great Noble Edward,
Grant 'Peace for evermore.'

R. H. B. LARKIN.

'Cowley House,'
136 Cavendish Road,
Clapham Park, S.W.,
London (Eng.).

NOTE.—Mr. Larkin is eighty-one years of age.

A Positive Cure For Rheumatism

Rev. Father Morriscy

For many years, both during Father Morriscy's lifetime and since he passed away, his No. 7 Tablets have been curing many of the worst cases of rheumatism in Eastern Canada.

During his lifetime it became the custom, when people could not get relief from other sources, to consult Father Morriscy, and few indeed did so in vain. His standard prescription came to be called

Father Morriscy's No. 7 Tablets

and it can now be procured from any druggist or dealer in medicine.

No. 7 Tablets act directly on the kidneys, stimulating them so that they can remove from the blood all the Uric Acid, which alone causes the rheumatism. Two or three weeks' treatment cures ordinary cases, while with the worst chronic cases it seldom takes more than three or four boxes of No. 7 Tablets to thoroughly eradicate the rheumatism from the system.

In every case, right from the start, the sufferer gets relief from the torturing pains and aches.

We would be glad to refer you to one-time rheumatics, now well through taking Father Morriscy's No. 7 Tablets.

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Some people eat with their palates—and others with their brains. To which class do you belong? Those who eat with their palates eat only the food that tastes good, no matter whether it nourishes the body or not.

Those who eat with their brains eat food which supplies the greatest amount of body-building material in the most digestible form.

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A NICE PROBLEM.

Dispute Over a Goat That Ate a £40 Note.

The judge of the Vaugirard quarter of Paris has been called upon to decide a very curious affair. A few days ago a rich lady living at Etampes came into the city to draw a sum of money from her bank. After she had received payment she walked to the Vaugirard quarter to visit her parents, and, on her way, thinking a mistake had been made, stopped to count the money, which she had placed in a small bag.

During her count she dropped a note for £40, which was carried away by the wind. A goatherd, who was passing with a number of she goats, picked up the note, and was about to give it to the lady, who had run towards him, when one of the animals snatched the precious paper from his hand, and before the man could effectively interfere had eaten it.

The lady accused the goatherd of having given the note to the animal, and a policeman who was called took the four-footed thief and the goatherd before the commissary of police. The magistrate found himself in a difficulty, for, as he pointed out, he had no jail in which to keep the animal.

To prove his honesty the goatherd offered to sacrifice the offending goat, and the animal was taken to the Vaugirard abattoir and killed. The bank note was found in bits, but as the number is still decipherable the lady will be able to recover the money.

The goatherd having demonstrated his honesty, demanded that the lady should pay for the goat. This she refused to do, and the man has appealed to the judge to settle the question.—Edinburgh 'Scotsman.'

WORLD'S WELFARE

AT A LABRADOR STATION LAST WINTER.

Dr. Wakefield, in 'Toilers of the Deep.'
(Concluded.)

Henley Harbor, Labrador,
April 27th, 1910.

I have frequently been called upon to grant divorces, separation orders, affiliation orders, and to marry people or to christen children—in some cases quite old children—and to settle all sorts of legal and other disputes and troubles. In most of these cases I am, of course, unable to do anything; in a few a little persuasion has settled the trouble.

The poverty has been a very difficult question to deal with. The Government sent a large shipment of food supplies late in the fall. This was a very, very great help to many of the poorest, and without this quite a number of families would, I believe, literally have starved to death. In spite of this the necessaries of life (flour, molasses and tea) are exceedingly scarce all along the coast; in fact by this time—late in the spring—they will be quite unobtainable over long stretches, for many of the big stores which are relied upon to supply these things during the winter had, for some reason or other, laid in a totally inadequate stock for the winter. Had it not been for several food depots, which Dr. Grenfell personally organized late in the fall, I am told, and I fully believe, that the shortage would have meant starvation to a number of people. As it is, everyone will, I think, get through all right until the boats arrive from St. John's with their spring supplies. This promises to be exceedingly early this year, for I am told that so early a spring, with break-up of the winter's ice, has never been known before on the Labrador.

As I now write (April 27th) komatik travelling is quite over on all this part of the coast. Snow is only left in patches, and a week ago I had to finish my journey to Battle Harbor from George's Cove in a trap boat, with my komatik and dogs stowed away as passengers! Last year similar conditions prevailed nearly two months later.

In the case of two families, at any rate, I am glad to say that the poverty question was settled with mutual satisfaction. Both my drivers were engaged largely out of charity, for both, with their families, were in a condition of desperate need. One, with a wife and girl of eleven years, had nothing at all for the winter but a little molasses in the bottom of the barrel; the other had less than half a barel of flour and a pound or so of butter for a family of father, mother and five children. Both families were fully clothed and fed, with a good balance at the end, without pauperization, and both men proved of great service to me; in fact, without the team of dogs that one brought with him, I hardly know how I should have managed the long journey.

While on the subject of dogs, it may interest your readers to hear something about my 'coach and horses' this winter. A komatik is a sort of bobsleigh, or magnified toboggan, some 12 or 14 feet long. A strong piece of sealskin 'line' (the 'bridle') is fixed on to the nose, and to the bridle are attached separately the traces of all the dogs. The conditions of komatik travelling are so many, so different, and so completely and rapidly changeable, that it is utterly impossible to describe fully a journey on a komatik. But a common start in the morning would be something like this: 4 a.m. on a winter's morning, dark except for the stars, and cold anywhere down to 30 degrees Fahrenheit below zero. 'Charlie, are you ready?' 'Yes, doctor.' 'Johnny, are you ready?' 'Yes, Doctor.' 'Right away then.' 'Ouit, ouit' ('Gee up, go on') from Charlie. The dogs start off with a dash. Charlie and I jump on to the komatik in considerable haste, or we are left behind. 'Rar-rar-ra, rar-rar-ra" ('left, left') from Charlie. 'Rar-rar-ra'—bump, and a sudden stop; we have run into a piece of ballicatter (mass of ice formed by the rise and fall of the tide at the landwash. 'Ah, ah' ('Stop, stop'). Charlie quickly clears the komatik, and, if none of the traces have broken, an accident which frequently happens on such occasions, 'Ouit, ouit,' and we are off again. Bump, jump, thump! I hold on for all I am worth as we plunge full tilt over the broken ballicatter on to the level ice on the cove. 'Ap, ap, ap' ('Right, right, right'), 'Lady' (our leader), 'ap, app, app,' and the komatik is slowly and gradually brought to a standstill. One of the dog's traces has caught in a piece of ballicatter, and the poor dog is drawn back almost under the komatik before the other dogs stop. His trace is freed, and we are off again. This time, it may be, we go on for half an hour before we leave the ice and reach the landwash again to cross some neck of land. And very glad we are for the chance of getting off and helping the dogs up the hill, for we are pretty cold, but we have been travelling too fast to get off and run.

And so it goes all day, over ice or land, soft snow or hard, sometimes through woods with snags and stumps catching the traces every moment, sometimes stopping to make a short call at some house on our route.

Towards evening the dogs are getting tired, and Charlie encourages them in some such manner as this: 'Ouit, ouit, Jerry, ouit, au au' (imitating the grunt of the caribou), seal, seal, crow, crow, komatik, man, dogs,' and finally, 'House, house,' and as soon as the dogs see the house they invariably dash forward, however long a journey they may have made that day, and we are quickly welcomed by mine host.

And now begins the real work of the day—pulling teeth, dispensing pills, and dressing sores. Then after prayers there is nearly always business of some sort to transact. Whether it be a fox's tail or a sealskin bag to be bought, or a divorce to be granted, or a couple to be married, or a child to be christened, or poverty to be dealt with, I have simply to 'do what I can and don't what I can't!' And before all this is settled I am more than ready to stretch out my sleeping-bag on the floor and to scramble into it. And so the days go on, one very much the same as another.

I cannot, however, conclude this letter without recording the invariable way in which my path has been smoothed out for me. Mountains have become molehills, and crooked paths have become straight. I have throughout most definitely recognized a guidance from above in both the main features and the details of my work. The number of 'lucky coincidences' have been too numerous to record. Pretty nearly everything started by looking very black, but ended up all right. All I can do is to gratefully acknowledge all this, to look forward to the future with a surer faith in the never-failing Divine promises, and to pray that the work of the winter may have been productive of some little good, not only of a physical, but also of a spiritual, nature. Yours most sincerely,

A. W. WAKEFIELD.

WHERE BOYS MAY REVEL.

(New York 'Times.')

'Say, Mister! when do we go in swimming'?' is the first question asked by the majority of newcomers at the Denville, N.J., Boys' Camp. The fifty-three-acre farm on which the Children's Aid Society has established its new tent city for youngsters from the tenements has many other natural advantages—fertile soil, romantic woodland, broad meadows, excellent drainage, and a setting of beautiful blue hills in the distance, but what gives it its greatest value for the purpose to which it has been put is its proximity to the Rockaway River, which flows along one side of the property, and the Morris and Essex Canal, which crosses the river about half a mile away.

The new camp, picturesquely situated in the real country of the Morris County hills, continues the work for boys which the society carried on for several years on an island in Stamford Harbor. It receives boys ranging in age from 8 to 14 years, who are recommended chiefly by teachers in its fifteen industrial schools — though many come on introductions from settlement workers—and gives them two weeks of life in the open. A few crippled boys, some of them beyond the fourteen-year age limit, are guests for two weeks longer.

The population of the camp is usually about 150, although it might be increased almost indefinitely if occasion arose and additional funds for its maintenance during the summer months were provided. The boys are examined in New York to make it certain that none shall undertake to 'rough it' who are unfit for the experience. Children who are sick or convalescent and need country air are provided for by the society's Convalescent Home at Chappaqua and other agencies.

On the arrival of a fresh detachment every second Monday, Supt. Hennefrund and his five assistants assign the new boys to their tents and the squads for their daily sports and duties. The Lackawanna train brings them to the station, a mile away, about an hour before the time of the midday meal. They stow their belongings—frequently pretty scanty and sometimes not including a wardrobe of even outer garments durable enough to outlast their brief stay—and are ready to fall to in the big pavilion dining room, which is the only permanent building on the place used by the campers.

Apparently in all unconsciousness of Mrs. Ewing's pathetic story and its crippled little hero, the Superintendent at the piano, on the occasion of the writer's visit, played the processional hymn 'The Son of God Goes Forth to War' as the crippled boys hobbled up the steps lending a hand, one to another, after the universal custom of those so afflicted. The meal having been despatched with hearty appetite, the boys returned to the tents and the camps proper, where they were made acquainted with the routine which must be observed lest, 144 boys following each his own inclinations, confusion should reign in the community. This is the programme they read on the bulletin board posted above the mailbox:

6 a.m.—Morning gun.
6 to 6.30 a.m.—Bath.
6.30 to 7 a.m.—Calisthenics.
7 to 7.30 a.m.—Breakfast.
7.30 to 8.45 a.m.—Tents cleaned and beds made.
9 a.m.—Inspection.
9 to 9.30 a.m.—At home.
9.30 to 10.30 a.m.—Squad work.
Company 1—Baseball.
Company 2—Tramp.
Company 3—Boating.
Company 4—Games on the field.
Company 5—Farm work.
10.30 to 11.30 a.m.—Swimming.
11.30 to 12 noon—Individual games.
12 to 12.30 p.m.—Dinner.
12.30 to 1.30 p.m.—At home.
1.30 to 3.30 p.m.—Squad work.
Company 1—Bouting.
Company 2—Baseball.
Company 3—Field games.
Company 4—Tramp.
Company 5—Farm work.
3.30 to 4.30 p.m.—Swimming.
4.30 to 5 p.m.—Gun drill.
5 to 5.30 p.m.—Supper.
5.30 to 6.30 p.m.—Individual games.
6.30 to 7 p.m.—Evening parade.
7 to 8 p.m.—Songs around campfire.
8 p.m.—Evening gun and bed.

On Sundays an informal undenominational service is held at the camp, and the boys who are Catholics go to mass at the neighboring chapel of St. Francis's Sanatorium, the Protestants to the Episcopal Church in the village. Should the evenings be chilly or the days rainy the dining pavilion is available for shelter and recreation. It has a capacious stone fireplace in which the temperature has not yet justified the lighting of a fire, and a platform at one end, from which various 'acts' will no doubt be given by and for the campers as the season goes on.

While swimming (in the shallow Rockaway for the less experienced; in the deeper canal for those who are practised in the art) is the most popular amusement, boating (in parties under the leadership of one of the play directors) on the beautiful little pond adjoining the superintendent's house gives almost equal pleasure.

The only thing approximating work which is included in the programme is the hoeing and weeding that is done by the boys in the camp garden, and that is artfully timed to come just before the swimming hour. Perhaps the crops would be better if an ordinary hired man had the sole charge of them, but in that case the little denizens of Mott and Sullivan streets might never recognize beets except when seen on pushcarts, or 'know beans' except as the wilted green and yellow contents of half-peck measures.

One of the novel features of the camp is the 'candy shop,' which is opened every week day morning during the 'at home' period—which is the designation for the time when the boys may lounge, read, or do what they please about their quarters. Lollipops and 'all-day suckers' are the confections most in demand. Perhaps they offset the effects of a too copious diet of green apples from the orchard which adjoins the campground.

'THEM THAT HAD NEED OF HEALING.

(Address by Miss C. F. Tippet, Pingyangfu, Shansi.)

('China's Millions.')

It has been my privilege for the last seven and a half years to work in the Providence of Shansi, and latterly in connection with the Wilson Memorial Hospital in Pingyangfu; and to-night I want to draw a contrast between our work last spring and our work this spring. If you had gone to Pingyangfu last spring you would have found us very busy indeed. Our medical work is divided into three branches—out-patients, in-patients, and opium patients. I am now speaking of women's work, as in China women, in our part, work only amongst women. Our out-patients' days were Wednesday and Friday, and early in the morning the women would start from their villages, some very far away, and gather to our city. Had you gone outside the hospital you might have seen some very lean donkeys, and some very clumsy carts, such as you would not like to ride in, and a number of people crowded about the gates waiting for the patients who were inside. The patients gathered in the largest room we had, which was quite inadequate for the numbers; and the first thing that we did was to have a Gospel service with them. Our medical work is only a means to an end. We want the people to come about us so that they may hear the Gospel, and that they may get to know the Lord Jesus Christ as their friend and Saviour. Hence the first thing that we do is to gather them together for a Gospel service. Often we have to use pictures to help these ignorant women to understand our message. After the service they, in turn, assemble in the dispensary. It is a dispensary and a consulting room all in one, for, though some part of the mission hospital has been built, as yet the women's part has not been finished, and we are working in an old building which, so far, from our hospital or medical standpoint, is most unsatisfactory for our work.

Every patient pays one hundred cash, which is not quite seven cents. For this sum they can attend the hospital three times, and receive medical attention. The patients are in turn seen by the doctor, and we are very careful to try to get the right medicine into the right patient's hands. That, I can assure you, is not always an easy thing. If a woman thinks that she can get hold of two bottles of medicine instead of one, she fancies she will get better possibly so much the quicker. And we find that sometimes they make mistakes. We had one woman who came back declaring that she was ever so much better, and we discovered that she had had two sorts of medicine given to her, a tonic and a little Condy's fluid for a wound. We learned that she had washed her wound with the tonic and had taken the Condy's fluid. That, dear friends, is only one side, but it needs a little coping with sometimes.

These women are seen. They come into contact with the foreigner, and our medical work, perhaps, is the only means which brings some of these women into contact with us. They receive kindness at our hands and they go away to their homes, and tell of what has happened, often returning bringing others with them. Thus the gospel spreads and the good name and the knowledge of the kindness of the foreigner spread also. This means that more people will come.

Then we have our in-patients. The in-patients also pay the sum of one hundred cash, but they have to bring their food, their clothing, and their bedding, and to pay for firing and light. The Chinese only appreciate that for which they pay, and we think it well that they should do this. Thus we make, as far as we can, the work self-supporting, though of course, the sum they pay is totally inadequate to meet the cost of the drugs which are given out. The patients in the hospital are also well taught. We have a very dear old Bible-woman, Mrs. Han, who in 1900 suffered fearfully at the hands of the Boxers, and to-day she is branded with the marks of our Lord Jesus Christ, for a cross was cut on her forehead at that time by those cruel men. But she is doing her work in the hospital, preaching to the women and exhorting, and she is, we say, 'worth her weight in gold,' nay, more; and in her we have a demonstration of what can be done when a Chinese soul surrenders itself to Christ, and works for him.

Then there are the operations, and I am glad to say these often result, as we may say, in the blind seeing, and the lame walking; for, perhaps, you do not realize that native medical help is barbarous and cruel in the extreme. Let me cite one case, because I do want to-night to bring home to you the need of China and the need of medical men and medical women to go forth in the name of our God, healing the sick and preaching the Gospel.

A young woman was brought to our notice, who was led in by her mother. She could not see the way; and, when inquiring into her case, we asked what was the reason of this distress and this condition. They told us that some time before she had had very sore eyes, and they had called in the native doctor. He had done what he thought proper. He got an ear of wheat from the field, for it was harvest time, and he turned back the delicate mucous membrane of the eyelid and rubbed it with the rough ear of wheat. The result in this case was partial or perhaps total blindness for life. In another case a little girl was bitten by a wolf. Her father rescued her, and as quickly as possible they got a fowl, plucked it, skinned it, and laid the warm skin upon her while she was bleeding painfully. The result was a fearful condition of the child and only in answer to our prayers was her life saved.

And then a word about our opium work. Possiby most of you know that Shansi is the province where opium is more largely grown than anywhere. Two years ago I travelled in a district, the most fertile in the province, where the whole river bed was one blaze of poppies, beautiful indeed to look at, but carrying the germ of destruction and death. Last year I went into the same district, and, after travelling five days, I did not see one single poppy. China is doing her work in this way, and we may well honor her to-night.

When our opium patients come in, they have to pay a sum which, partly, if not altogether, covers the cost of the medicine which they receive for breaking off. They stay in our hospital for a month. They bring their food, their clothes, and their bedding, and they pay for fire and light. They have to conform to the rules of the hospital. Each day they are expected, along with all the other patients, to repeat one text of Scripture, and this, seeing that many of them have never learned a character in their lives, is no slight ordeal for them; but it is wonderful, and I can tell you, dear friends that it does our hearts good to listen to their stammering accents repeating the word of the living God, for we do believe that it is the Word of God which will bring revival to the people of China, and that it is the only thing which will truly save them. After these patients have been with us a month they go home.

And now just one word about the weakness of our medical work. They go home; they go back to their villages; and, in all probability, all the doors in that village are thrown open to us. Many of the women, when they are leaving us say: 'Do come and see us, do come and preach the Gospel to us; do come and se our friends;' and we can go into those homes, and possibly may get perhaps all the women in the village around us. They have heard about us; they have heard about the treatment and about the kindness that has been shown to them, and they are anxious to se the foreigner. Thus we have unique opportunities of preaching the Gospel, but—and, oh, friends, alas! that there is this 'but,' and would to God that you could realize the fact—but we are undermanned, and because we cannot leave the hospital, and because we have too much to do—we are unable to tackle the work which is daily pressed upon us. We cannot go out to the villages. We cannot follow up these cases; we cannot preach the Gospel as we would; and consequently, perhaps, all these women are lost. We lost sight of them, whereas, if we had workers enough to cope with the demand and to go out to preach the Gospel and follow up the work, we might have many, many more results.

Now, that was Pingyangfu's hospital in the spring last year. We had more than we could do, and we were practically refusing patients daily, for we had no room to take them in. But to-day—and, oh, I am glad of this opportunity to-night to tell you about it, for I want you to get the facts not only into your ears but into your hearts—to-day the hospital at Pingyangfu is closed! The door is shut. Why? It is through over-pressure of work. Nature will only stand so much. Dr. Carr was obliged to leave on furlough, and there was no medical man forthcoming in his place. Consequently the hospital to-day is closed. Mrs. Carr and myself had to perform the sad duty last autumn of closing the hospital, and I can tell you it was a heart-breaking thing to lock those doors and stow away the drugs, knowing that they could not be used. Before I left there was word coming in from many of the officials, asking when the doctor was coming back; and the only answer I could give was, 'I do not know.' There is no medical work going on there at present.

I wonder, is there any medical man or medical woman or nurse in this hall to-night. I do want to tell you that a work with unparalleled opportunities, and the need for which is enormous, is closed because there is no one to enter in, because there is no man at home who is willing to go out and fill the place. We cannot believe that it is so. Surely it is only because you do not know. But, friends, you know now, and I would charge you in the name of our God to lay this on your heart and not forget it; and, as you go about from one to the other speaking of the need of China, oh! will you not do all in your power to help the work forward; and will you not pray that a medical man may be forthcoming to go to fill the vacant place, or to assist in the work?

But, not only so. It took me seven travelling days to reach the railway, when I came home; and what did I find? I passed through several mission stations, and in every one the cry was, 'We are undermanned. Our hands are tied and our work is crippled because we cannot cope with that which comes upon us.' We are overwhelmed with the work which comes upon us in our daily routine, and people are being lost, and we are losing them because we cannot cope with the work. And, more than that—and perhaps those of us who have been out realize this more than anything—valuable, priceless, lives are, I might say, being done to death through overwork. They are going forward as fast as they can to a breakdown. And why? Why? There is a cause somewhere. I cannot believe that this is God's will. Is it so that the Church at home is so asleep to the needs of China that she is willing to let these priceless lives there be done to death?

Oh! my friends, in the name of God I would speak to you to-night, and I would ask that every one of you when you go home would get down on your knees and ask what is your duty towards China. I would appeal just now especially to those who cannot go. Do not think that, just because you canot go, the work is no concern of yours. You can work as much for China as home as we can who are in the Far East; and I do ask you that you will do what you can towards the furtherance of God's work in that land.

There may be parents here withholding their children. Oh! will you not think of what our Lord suffered for us and think that no sacrifice is too great for Him. I hear a good deal about the sacrifices of a missionary's life. I wish people would talk more of the joy, the privilege, the honor, of being allowed to go to China to preach the Gospel! Oh! if only friends would realize what it means to be a herald! One of the most supreme joys of this earth is to be preaching the Gospel in a village where it has never been preached before.

In closing I want to leave this word with you: In the third chapter of Proverbs and the twenty-seventh verse you will find these words: 'Withhold not good from them to whom it is due, when it is in the power of thine hand to do it.'

'Were the whole realm of nature mine,
That were an offering far too small.
Love so amazing, so divine,
Demands my soul, my life, my all.'

THEIR FRIEND, THE POLICEMAN.

The following story is told by Mr. A. H. Vantier, president of the Baptist Young People's Union of Philadelphia, which has been running eleven 'Vacation Bible Schools.' Manual training, Scripture verses and various attractive exercises fill a pleasant morning and help 'little citizens' to develop normally:

'When one of the schools opened last summer, during the session a brawny policeman presented himself to the leader and volunteered to help preserve order and quiet! The children in that locality were not noted for their orderliness, the population consisting for the most part of mill workers, and the neighborhood being what is sometimes called 'tough.'

'Mr. Harrar, who was in charge of this school, invited the policeman to come inside, in order that he might see how the work was conducted, and after the children had gone through several exercises he finally said to the policeman, "Everybody in this school has to work, Mr. Policeman, and I want you to do your part, so come up to the platform and make a speech."

'The children were amazed, and the policeman in his embarrassment tried to beg off, but finally came to the front and in a few words managed to say something to the children present.

'"Now I want every boy and girl to to stand up and give three cheers for the policeman," said Mr. Harrar, who explained at some length what a good sort of person a policeman was—how, at night, when all the people were asleep, he guarded and watched over their homes as a protector, and in the same way he told the boys and girls that this officer was there to help them—to look after them and shield them from danger, etc. As a result, those children stood up and heartily cheered for their former foe—the policeman!

'That policeman afterwards told Mr. Harras that he was exceedingly grateful to him for that day.

'"Things have been different around here since then," he said. "Those boys and girls come to meet me now, when they see me coming, instead of running at sight of me. They call me by name and shake hands, and I never have any trouble with any of them now. They've set a good example in the neighborhood and it's helped me a great deal."

'That company of 250 children came to realize that the policeman was their friend, and therefore they had to do what was right—to keep the laws—so that their friend could meet them gladly.

'The test came, however, last spring. When Philadelphia was in the midst of a terrific strike. The trolley men who had gone on a strike had the sympathy of most of the people, and this was especially true in the factory and mill districts (such as the one where this school was held). Riots and constant combats with the police were everyday occurrences, and the few cars that were operated in the centre of the city were heavily guarded.

'Finally the trolley company tried to operate its cars through this particular section, which was especially hostile. The first car came through with every window broken, and the motorman and conductor roughly used. This was the case with the second car, despite its police guard. The third car came in sight with the policeman on the front platform who had been introduced to the children of that neighborhood at the Vacation School. They recognized him—knew that he was there because he had to obey orders, and the cry went up: "Here comes Policeman Smith—let his car go through," and as the car came along somebody started to cheer instead of throwing bricks at that car, and it went through without a scratch. But every other car on that line was smashed. Even in the face of popular prejudice against the trolley company, and, to some extent, against the municipal authorities, the boys of that neighborhood stood by their friend, the policeman!'

The 11 schools conducted in 1909 had an enrollment of 3,228 children, with 122 helpers and 21 paid workers. There were 1,493 homes visited. Many of these children have been gathered into the local Bible schools, and who can say what the harvest shall be from the seed that was sown in the hearts and minds of those boys and girls during those six weeks. This work was done at the comparatively small cost of $2,084.41.

An average cost of 64 cents gives each child instruction in the Bible, in industrial work and exercises, 2 1-2 hours a day; 5 days a week, 6 weeks, and provides an outing in the park.

It takes them away from the influence of the street, and brings them under the influence of the church.

Think of it; A gathering of over 3,000 boys and girls, who spend more actual time in these schools during these six weeks than the average Sunday-school scholar spends in Sunday-school the whole year.

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Received for the launch:—One interested in the work, Seaforth, $4.00; A Friend, Montreal, $5.00; Jas.McDougall, Blakeney, Ont., $2.40; Grenfell Club, Montreal, per A. Bennett, $5.00; Total.. .. .. $16.40

Received for the cots:—Grenfell Club, Montreal.. .. .. $5.00

Received for the new hall at Harington:—Grenfell Club, Montreal.$5.00

Previously acknowledged .. $871.38

Total on hand Aug. 23.. .. .. $897.78

Address all subscriptions for this work to Labrador Fund, care of John Dougall & Son, 'Witness' Office, Montreal, stating with subscription the object towards which it is to be placed.

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SUGGESTIVE QUESTIONS ON THE SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON FOR THE INTERNATIONAL NEWSPAPER BIBLE STUDY CLUB.

(Copyright 1910, by the Rev. T. S. Lascott, D.D.)

Sept. 4th, 1910.

Two Parables of Judgment, Matt. xxi., 33-46.

Golden Text—Therefore say I unto you, The kingdom of God shall be taken from you.—Matt. xxi., 43.

Verse 33.—Whom does the 'householder' represent in this parable?

Whom do the husbandmen represent?

What had God committed to the Jews, as a people, and what special things had he done for them?

What special responsibilities has God given to our nation? and to us as individuals?.. (This question must be answered in writing by members of the club.)

Verse 34—Can you give any case of God expecting, or demanding, fruit when he has not furnished the garden and the fruit trees?

What sort of fruit does God expect of us having regard to our responsibilities, and to what he has given us in the nature of seed?

From the suggestions of this parable, what kind of fruit did God expect of the Jewish nation?

Verses 35-36—What is the evidence that the Jews ever did anything to God's servants, corresponding to the statement in these two verses?

When God sent his prophets, to the Jews, did he plan for them to be received, or to be rejected?

Verses 37-39.—What did God desire, and expect, of the Jews, when he sent Jesus to them with a message of love, in which were potential, political, and spiritual freedom?

What did the chief priests expect to accomplish when they caused Jesus to be crucified?

Verses 40-41.—When God saw they had crucified Jesus was he pleased because his plans were carried out, or angry at them for thwarting his best plans? Give your reasons.

What is the evidence that God destroyed the Jews, their city, and their temple, because they rejecetd and slew his son?

In what way was the statement in the parable, 'and will let out his vineyard unto other husbandmen,' fulfilled?

If the Jews had accepted Jesus what would have been the probable result to them, and to the kingdom of God on earth?

Verses 42-43—Here Jesus changes the figure from a vineyard to a building, what is the question, and where did Jesus quote from, concerning the stone which the builders rejected? (See Ps. cxviii., 22-23.)

According to the thought of Jesus, whom did the stone stand for which the builders rejected, and who were the builders?

Why did the builders reject this stone?

What is to-day the chief thought in theology, the chief inspiration in Christian poetry, the chief theme of the pulpit, the chief influence in character building, and the dominating influence in the church and the world?

Verse 44—What is the never failing result to individuals and nations who oppose Jesus Christ?

Verses 45-46—When the wickedness of the confirmed wicked is revealed to them by the faithful preacher, how do they generally feel toward him?

Lesson for Sept. 11th, 1910. —The King's Marriage Feast. Matt. xxii., 1-14.

"I FEEL IT MY DUTY

To Give You a Statement In Regard To 'Fruit-a-tives'"

HARDWICKE, MIRAMICHI, N.B., Jan. 17th, 1910.

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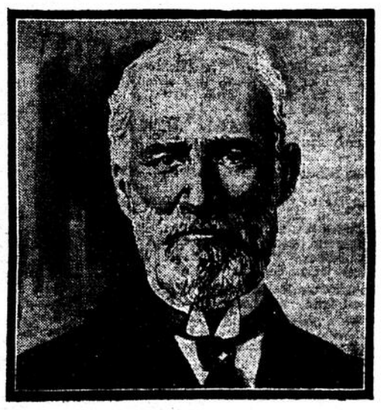

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Summer Resorts

ST. ANDREWS BY-THE-SEA.

Mr. F. W. Thompson, of Montreal, with his family, is at his beautiful new summer home.

Miss Alma Oborne, of Toronto, is spending a few weeks the guest of Miss Clara Gore.

Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Atkinson and daughter, of Montreal, are spending a few weeks here. They are at Mrs. John Russel's.

Mr. C. W. Broadbent, a Harvard medical student, has been a recent guest of Mrs. Thomas Armstrong.

The Misses Wilson ,of the Algonquin, entertained about twenty of their young friends at a 5 o'clock tea at The Inn. The tables were prettily decorated with vines and flowers. Among the guests were the Misses Shaughnessy, Misses Warren, Misses Thompson and Miss Smith.

Mrs. Edward Maxwell and family has arrived from Montreal to occupy their charming summer cottage at the Bar. They are receiving a most cordial welcome from their many St. Andrews friends.

Miss Alice Sellers and Mr. Leslie P. Mahony, of Wilmington, Delaware, are guests of the Rev. A. T. and Mrs. Bowser, at Cedar Croft.

Mr. Kenneth Gillespie, of Montreal, has been a recent guest at the home of Mr. G. D. Grimmer.

Professor Charles Copeland, of Harvard College, is paying his annual visit to St. Andrews-by-the-Sea.

Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Melrose, of Montreal, are enjoying a few weeks at the charming old Inn.'

Mr. Harold Ellis has gone to Aldershot with the Queen's Own Rifles.

Mr. and Mrs. C. Turnbull, who have been recent guests at the Inn, returned to Montreal by Monday evening's train.

The Rev. A. B. O'Neill was in St. Andrews on Sunday. He will leave this week for South Bend, Ind., to resume his editorial duties.

Mrs. J. C. Jennings and Miss Dollie Jennings, of Montreal, are spending a pleasant summer at St. Andrews-by-the-Sea.

A bowling match on the Thompson grounds, near the Algonquin, resulted in favor of Miss McLaren and Miss Warren, who received handsome prizes.

The family of Mr. Pulitzer, of the New York World,' came to St. Andrews from Bar Harbor by auto, and are enjoying a few weks at the Algonquin.

Dr. W. A. Molson, of Montreal, is enjoying a restful holiday at Covenhaven,' the beautiful summer home of Sir William Van Horne.

Mrs. Alfred Wanstall, of Baltimore, is visiting Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Wadsworth at Casa Rosa.'

Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Churchill, of Westmount, are at present visiting friends at Falmouth, N.S. They are expected to return to St. Andrews at an early date.

Mr. Pierce Long, of Hingham, Mass., arrived last week by automobile to pay his annual visit to St. Andrews-by-the-Sea. Mr. Long was accompanied by Miss Bertha Hewins.

Mr. O. C. James and Miss Bertha Pierce, all of whom are guests at Elm Corner.'

Miss Minnie Gardiner has returned to Montreal after a most enjoyable visit.

Mr. Robert Clarke, who surpervised the construction of the Algonquin annex, for the C. P. R., has gone to Montreal to perform a like duty at the Place Viger.

The Misses Throne, of Fredericton, have been recent guests of Miss Richardson.

Mrs. (Dr.) Walker, of St. John's, was a week-end guest of Mrs. W. B. Morris, at 'Hawthorne Cottage.'

Lady Shaughnessy gave a most enjoyable musicale, on Monday afternoon at her beautiful summer home, 'Tipperary,' about forty music-lovers being present. Among those taking part were Mrs. Wm. Hope and Mrs. Henry Joseph, of Montreal; Miss Hudson, Miss Alice Thompson, the Misses Shaughnessy and the Algonquin trio (Mr. August Suck, Mr. Percy Leveen and Miss Ames. Lady Shaughnessy proved as usual an ideal hostess, the event being a delightful one to all present.

Mr. and Mrs. C. Merritt and daughter, who are always among our most welcome summer visitors, were passengers by Tuesday evening's train to Houlton, Me., where they will spend several weeks before leaving for the west, where they intend making their future home.

Judge Wells, of Dorchester, has been enjoying his annual vacation between the Algonquin and the golf links.

SIXTEEN ISLAND LAKE.

Miss Ethelwyn Crossley, of Metcalf avenue, Westmount, has returned home after a visit with Miss Tester.

Lieut. Wm. H. Ludington, C.G.A., has returned to Montreal after spending some time at his summer home here.

Mr. Wm. Weldon is spending a vacation at 'Liberty Hall.'

Mr. Wm. Muir and Miss Allison Muir have returned to town.

Miss Ida Roberts is the guest of Mrs. George LeBeau at 'Glencoe.'

Mrs. George Cluine, jr., is the guest of her mother, Mrs. Thomas McOuat.

Miss Elsie Hay is being entertained at 'Bonnie View.'

Mrs. Frank Slack and Miss Bessie Slack, who have been visiting relatives here, have left for their home in Philadelphia.

Mr. Wm. Aird was at the 'Semi-Ready Camp' for a few days recently.

Mr. Edwin Garrow was a Lake visitor for a short time.

Mr. Wm. Muir, jr., and Miss Marjorie Muir have returned to the Lake from Montreal.

Mr. Wm. Lockhart, who spent a few days with Mr. Warren London, has left for Bark Lake, where he will remain for some time.

Mr. J. Hadrill was among the recent visitors.

Mrs. A. L. Therrien is spending some time in the city.

Mrs. Thomas McOuat and Miss Bessie McOuat have returned to their home in Lachute, after six weeks at 'Bonnie View.'

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Vipond have returned to the city.

Miss Meredith Wadsworth, who has been visiting relatives in Ontario during the past two months, has arrived to spend the remainder of the summer with her parents.

Mr. Douglas Drew was among those here for the regatta.

Mrs. Melville Vipond and little son have returned to town after a month at the Lake.

Dr. and Mrs. Arthur Rutherford have returned to Lachute after spending some time at 'Fernleigh.'

Miss Gourlay, who has been the guest of Miss McOuat, has left for Ottawa.

Prof. H. Wade Hibbard, of the University of Missouri, Mrs. Hibbard and family, have returned to their home in Colombia, Mo.

Mr. J. Blaiklock was a visitor on regatta day.

Mr. Arthur Findlay and Mr. Archie Brodie are spending their holidays at the 'Semi-Ready Camp.'

The Rev. Mr. Mitchell is spending a week at 'Liberty Hall,' the guest of Mr. T. Ludington.

A very enjoyable dance was given on Friday evening by Mr. and Mrs. John Smithers at their cottage at the head of the Lake. A large number of young people were present and spent a most delightful time.

Miss Pearl Burch spent a few days in town this week.

Messrs. James and William Horton, who were here for some time, have returned to the city.

Mr. Guy Dalpe is at 'L'Allegro' for his vacation.

Mrs. Jeffries and family, who have been travelling in Europe, have returned, and will spend some time at their cottage here.

Mr. J. H. Clyma and Miss Daisy Clyma are spending a couple of weeks at 'Balgownie.'

Miss Alice Masse, of the Manitoba College, Brandon, is the guest of the Misses Tester at 'Kamp Kumfort.'

Mr. Frank Cuttle, who spent the past week with Mr. Theodore Gnaedinger, has returned to his home in Westmount.

Mr. Peter Henderson is a guest at 'The Rock.'

Mr. and Mrs. Norman McLeod Campbell, who have been at the Lake for some time, have returned to town.

Mr. Gnaedinger was at 'The Bungalow' for some time recently.

Mr. Russel Stackhouse is the guest of his father, Dr. B. S. Stackhouse.

Miss Ross is Miss Florence Cushing's guest at 'Inchbrackie.'

Mr. Raymond Corner spent Saturday and Sunday at the Lake.

Miss Ruth Tressider is the guest of friends here.

Mr. Paul Clark was at 'Granby Cottage' for the week end.

Mr. and Mrs. George A. Barrat, of St. Mark street, spent a few days at their summer home here.

Miss May Thorpe was a guest at 'Ensign Lodge' for a short time.

Dr. Moffat, of Detroit, is a visitor at 'Saracen Point.'

Miss Muriel Weldon is the guest of Miss Minnie Ludington.

Miss Marion Stewart, who has been the guest of Miss Clark, has returned to town.

Dr. Patti, jr., Mrs. Patti and children are spending a month at 'Laurentide Camp.'

Miss Parsons is the guest of Miss Elizabeth Slack.

Miss Fox is being entertained by Mrs. John Smithers.

Dr. Williams is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Duncan at the head of the Lake.

Miss Beryl Paddon is a visitor at 'Illahee.'

Miss Lilian Dowie, of Westmount, is the guest of Miss Mabel Corner.

Mr. Lewis Perham was at the 'Lady of the Lake' Camp last week end.

Miss Edith Corner was the guest of her sister, Mrs. George Barrat, for a short time.

Mr. and Mrs. Yuile and family are spending some time at the head of the Lake.

Dr. George Climie was here for the week end.

Dr. Oswald Stackhouse was at the Lake recently.

Miss Lila Ogden is spending some time here.

Mrs. McGibbon is the guest of her daughter, Mrs. Patti.

Dr. and Mrs. Arthur Stackhouse are visitors at 'Idyl Wilde.'

The third annual regatta of the Sixteen Island Lake Boating Club took place on Saturday, and was the most successful yet held. The events were all closely contested, and the prize winners were well deserving of their laurels. The cup for the gentlemen's single skiff race was won by Mr. J. Blaiklock after an exciting contest. This cup must be won on two successive years to become the property of the winner. A cup was also given for the gentlemen's single canoe race, which was captured by Mr. A. C. Lauthier. The motor boat race was won by Mr. Hadrill, whose launch got away to a good start and maintained the lead to the finish. Some very pretty diving was seen during the afternoon, Mr. Douglas Drew especially coming in for a large share of applause. Mr. Drew, who is only sixteen years of age, entered the water so cleanly as to raise scarcely a ripple. In the evening the lake was the scene of a fete de nuit, and many of the houses were artistically decorated with colored lights and Chinese lanterns. The prize for the best decorated house was awarded to Mr. James Duncan. Messrs. Lawlor, Roymand, J. R. McOuat, Cushing, Wright and Slack and many others helped to transform the lake into a veritable fairyland. Many beautifully illuminated launches moving hither over the lake added to the entrancing scene, and the task which presented itself to the judges was no easy one.

LACHUTE.

Miss McIntyre was the guest of Miss Conroy at Stonefield last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Alex. Forbes, and two children were the guests of Mrs. Forbes for the week end.

Miss Hattie Foreman, of Minneapolis, is spending a fortnight the guest of her sister, Mrs. H. J. Giles.

Miss Amy Copeland left last week for Chilliwack, B.C.

Miss Simon has returned from sixteen Island Lake.

Mrs. Garratsee, and Miss Leona, accompanied by Mrs. Morrow and little daughter, from Montreal, have returned from spending a month at their cottage at Varey's Lake.

Miss Winnie Small, of Montreal, is spending a couple of weeks in town, the guests of Miss Hampton.

Miss Burwash is visiting her brother in Ottawa.

Mr. Robert McArthur was in Montreal for a few days last week.

Messrs. Melvin and Alex. McGregor have returned to Winnipeg, after spending a month with their grandfather, Mr. Thos. Morrison.

Mrs. Chas. Hughes and children, of Montreal, are spending a few days with her sister, Mrs. H. J. Giles.

Mr. and Mrs. Garrett were week-end guests of Mrs. C. W. Glenn.

Misses Calder, of Toronto, are guests of their aunt, Mrs. Chas. Calder.

Miss McNally, of Montreal, is the guest of Mrs. Campbell this week.

Miss Reid of Sherbrooke, has returned, after spending a fortnight the guest of Miss Giles.

Miss Leiffen, of Montreal, is the guest of Mrs. Duncan Joss.

Mrs. Lemuel Taylor and children, of Sault Ste. Marie, are guests of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Wilson.

Mrs. Egg, of Montreal, was a week-end guest at the Painter House.'

Mr. Paul Jousse, of Vankleek Hill, is in town for a few days.

The Rev. T. Mitchell is spending his vacation in the Maritime Provinces.

Miss Smart, of Boston, Mass., was the guest of her sister, Mrs. Matthew Jones, last week.

Miss Davis, of Montreal, is the guest of the Misses Wilson.

Mrs. Robert McArthur has left to spend a month with friends in Smith's Falls, Ont.

Mr. and Mrs. Lemoine and Miss Lemoine were the week-end guests of Mrs. Deacon.

Messrs. H. Slater and G. Brennian were delegates from the Lurentian Lodge, No. 14, L. O. O. F., to Montreal last week.

Mr. and Mrs. George Patterson and Miss Evelyn Patterson were guests of Mrs. D. Patterson last week.

Mis Nicholls, of Ste. Phillipe, was the guest of Miss Haggie McKimmie last week.

Miss Riddle of Boston is the guest of Mrs. John Simon.

Mrs. Lambly and little son have returned from spending pleasant holidays in Ontario.

Mr. Ernest Walker has returned to Winnipeg, after spending his vacation the guest of his father, Mr. Gavin J. Walker.

Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Smith and daughter, of Lachine, are in town for a couple of weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Young and daughter, of Montreal, were week end guests of Mrs. H. Fraser.

Mrs. J. Andrews announces the engagement of her niece, Miss Ethel Chapman, to Mr. J. Leslie Chabossol, of Montreal. The marriage will take place early next month.

LITTLE METIS.

The closing matches of the Cascade Golf Club took place this week. Mr. C. McCuaig, our retiring president, and Mrs. McCuaig entertained the members of the club to a delightful lawn party. The presentation of the beautiful prizes for the season were as follows: Mixed foursomes, Mrs. McPherson and Dr. Nichol, first; Mrs. Dixon and Mr. McInnis, second. Ladies' putting and approaching, Miss Dolly McPherson and Miss Homer Taylor. Gentlemen's putting and approaching Mr. G. Cornish first and Mr. H. B. Young second prize. Ladies' driving, first prize, Miss Harrington; second, Mrs. McInnis. Gentlemen's driving, first, Mr. J. Scott; second, Dr. Nichols. Ladies' single handicap, first, Mrs. Dixon; second, Miss M. Greenshields. Gentlemen's single, handicap, Mr. H. S. Baylis, first; Mr. S. Cook, second. Mixed consolation foursome, first, Mr. and Mrs. W. Scott.

A vote of thanks is tendered to the committee for all the thought and care which has made this the most successful season in the annals of the club.

The revenue cutter 'Christiania,' with a crew of twenty men, anchored here for some hours while Captain May had dinner with Mr. and Mrs. Charles Trenholme, at 'Villa Meda.'

Messrs. Charles Trenholme, C. McIntyre and Willie Trenholme, who have returned from Murray Bay on the yacht 'Meda,' leave shortly for Bic and other places.

Mrs. H. Hague, who spent some time in town has returned to her cottage, Rotherwood.'

The Misses Doucet, who were visiting at Sandy Beach Cottage, have returned to town.

Mr. W. Howard and friend, who spent a few days here, returned to Sherbrooke, on Wednesday.

Miss S. Ford, of Montreal, is a guest at 'Turriff Hall.'

Miss E. L. and Mrs. Lepage leave shortly for a prolonged tour through the Eastern Townships, afterwards spending the winter in the Sherbrooke Flats, Montreal.

Mr. C. B. Esdaile, who spent Sunday with his family here, has returned to town.

Miss Ellis, Montreal, is the guest of the Misses Gwilt at Crow's Nest.'

Mrs. J. Lowdon who spent the summer here has returned to town.

Mr. T. Astle, of Ottawa, is visiting his parents at Boule Rock Hotel.'

Mr. and Mrs. Q. R. Macklin have returned to Toronto.

Mr. Brock Astle is spending his holidays here.

Messrs. G. and F. Astle have returned from Newfoundland.

Lieut.-Col. Jeffrey H. Burland has left for Montreal.

ST. ANNE DE BELLEVUE.

Mr. Justice Meredith, of London, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Meredith.

Mrs. A. Granger was the guest of Mrs. J. M. Wilson for the week end.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Nollin spent a few days of last week visiting friends.

Miss E. Cole is the guest of Mrs. Andrew Wilson.

Miss J. Chevalier was the guest of friends for the week end.

Mr. and Mrs. B. Fortin spent the week with friends.

Mr. A. Chevalier spent the week end the guest of Mr. J. Smith, of the Bank of Montreal.

Mr. H. Rool spent a few days with friends.

Mrs. J. C. Wilson spent Thursday in St. Anne's.

Mr. and Mrs. Vincent Meredith were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Meredith for the week end.

There was a very large attendance at the masquerade dance last Saturday.

Mr. J. Forbes was the guest of friends during the week.

Mr. G. E. Taylor spent Wednesday at the Clarendon Hotel.

Mr. J. Emery spent a few days with friends.

Mr. Harry Reynolds spent Saturday in St. Anne's.

Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Angus have returned from a trip abroad.

Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Baugh spent the week in St. Anne's.

Mr. and Mrs. R. Wiggins spent the week end with friends.

Mrs. A. Blanchard is the guest of friends on Lower Road.

Mr. J. Wilson spent a few days in St. Anne's.

Mr. P. MacFarlane was noticed with friends during the week.

Mr. R. Macdonald spent the week with friends on Lower Road.

Mr. Paul Ouimet spent the week in Bale D'Urfe.

Mr. L. Caron was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Caron for the week end.

Mrs. Lionel Guest and Miss Lucy Dodge have returned from a short visit to the Hudson River.

The usual Saturday night dance will take place at 8.30.

Mr. and Mrs. F. Osborne were the guests of friends at the Clarendon Hotel.

Miss E. Larocque spent Sunday at the Clarendon Hotel.

Mr. Geo. Maynard spent the week in St. Anne's.

Mr. R. Tellier was noticed with friends during the week.

Mr. Howard Lewis was noticed with friends on Sunday.

Miss P. Johnson spent Monday at the Clarendon Hotel.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Hunter are in St. Anne's for a few weeks.

Mr. H. Holland spent Sunday with friends.

Mr. E. Douglas was the guest of friends in Senneville.

Mr. H. Redpath has returned from abroad.

Mr. Eddie Palmer spent the week end at the Raymond Hotel.

Miss Gertie Read spent the week with friends in Bale D'Urfe.

Mr. W. Hedges spent the week at the Clarendon oHtel.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Moore are spending a few weeks in St. Anne's.

Dr. Mackenzie Forbes was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. H. Redpath during the week.

Mr. W. T. McAnulty was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. G. Boyer.

ST. ANDREW'S EAST.

Miss Annie Dewar, of Ottawa, is visiting her many friends in this place.

Dr. and Mrs. Ross are spending a fortnight very pleasantly in Montreal.

Mrs. Cornwall and Miss MacArthur, of Ann Arbour, Michigan, are spending some time guests of Mrs. Hooker, of Lachute road.

Miss Ethel Williams, of Point St. Charles, is spending a fortnight the guest of Mrs. Robert Jones.

Mr. and Mrs. Bernard Snow and two children, of Montreal, have returned home after shpending several weeks, the guests of Mrs. Gates.

Mr. and Mrs. Willie Lamb have reopened their cottage for a few weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Lee, of Montreal, are guests of Mrs. Hugh Walsh.

Mr. John Watson, of Lachute road, left last Tuesday for a trip out west.

Mr. and Mrs. Adolph MeKay, and Mr. and Mrs. Ami MacKay are the guests of their mother, Mrs. MacKay.

Miss McCartney was a week-end guest of Mrs. M. Smith, of Beech Ridge.

BEACONSFIELD.

Miss Kate Robertson, who has been visiting Mrs. Clifford Jack at Lake Memphremagog, is now the guest of relatives in St. Johns, Que.

Miss Marjorie Chillas was the guest of honor at a tea and stocking shower given by Miss Estelle Letendre on Monday afternoon.

Miss Gertrude Mudge, who has been the guest of Mrs. H. Peiler, has returned to Montreal.

Mr. George Savage, who has spent some time on the lower provinces, for the benefit of his health, has returned home quite recovered from his recent severe illness.

The ladies of Beaconsfield are organizing a bridge to be held at The Grove next Monday evening in aid of the boating club.

Mrs. Ambridge, who has been visiting friends in New Brunswick, has returned to her cottage in Beaconsfield.

Cottage No. 7 was en fete on Wednesday evening when a charming dinner was given by the bachelors in residence there. The table decorations were effectively carried out with a profusion of sweet peas and covers were laid for fourteen.

Miss Marjorie Chillas, of Pointe Clair6, was a guest in Beaconsfield this week and a number of entertainments were given in her honor, among which was a luncheon and shower given by Miss Draper and Miss Sharing.

Miss May Thompson, who has been spending the past month at The Grove, has returned to her home in St. Louis, Mo.

Miss Alice Clark, who has spent the past three months in Europe, is returning home by the 'King Edward.'

Miss Kathleen Draper is the guest of Miss Carrine Shaw.

Miss Edith Lewis is the guest of Mrs. R. A. Ross.

Mrs. James Gordon was among the recent guests here.

Mr. Fleming, of Toronto, and Mr. Douglas Hamond, of Brockville, spent the week end here.

Mr. Jack Merritt, of Vancouver, was a guest at The Grove last week.

Miss B. Heubach, who has been spending her vacation at Lake Memphremagog, has returned home.

Mrs. Labbe, who has been visiting friends in the Laurentians, has returned home.

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

LAC DES ILES.

Miss Clara Parker is the guest of Mrs. Jas. Cuttle.

The Misses Rogers, of Philadelphia, are spending a few weeks here, as guests of Mrs. D. W. Ross, jr.

Mr. and Mrs. Archibald Robertson are spending their vacation at their camp on the lakeshore.

Mrs. E. F. Pratt, Miss Alice Pratt, and Master Lawrence Pratt have returned to Montreal, after spending the summer at the Lake. They will shortly leave to take up residence in Regina, Sask.

Miss Gear, of Montreal, is the guest of Mrs. A. R. Griffith at 'Bon Repos Cottage.'

Mrs. Thompson and Mr. Rielle Thompson, of Toronto, are visiting with Mr. Joseph Rielle, at his summer home.

Mr. Frass, Montreal, spent the week-end as the guest of Mr. R. B. Ross.

Mr. A. Brownrigg and Mr. Carpenter are visiting at Ludger Leroux's.

The Rev. L. L. Johnson is spending a few weeks at the Lake.

Miss Ethel Walker and Miss F. Gammon are spending their vacation at the Lake.

The Misses Gertrude and Helen McKenna, of Montreal, are guests at Ludger Leroux's.

Mr. Arthur Grafftey and Mr. Gordon Browne, Montreal, are spending a few days as guests of Mr. Gordon Cuttle.

Miss Hall is the guest of Mrs. D. W. Ross, at 'Couerjoie.'

A very successful 'spook' dance was held at Hotel Ludger Leroux's on Thursday evening. A long programme of dances was well carried out. Mrs. Buddo, Miss Hoctor and Miss H. Brown accompanied on the piano. Refreshments were served later.

Miss Elsie Hurd and Miss L. Knubley are spending a few weeks at Hotel Chartier.

Miss V. E. Shol has been visiting with Mrs. D. W. Ross for a few weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Milligan and the Misses Laura and Alice Milligan have returned to Montreal, after spending the summer at the Lake.

Miss Annie Thompson, who has been spending the summer as the guest of Miss Bell, will shortly leave for Switzerland, where she will spend the winter with her sister, Miss Alice Thompson.

Among the new arrivals at Ludger Leroux's this week are Miss Minnie Boyce, Miss L. Carrington, Miss Mamie Brennan and Messrs. W. M. Williams, Fritz Roy, John Brennan, T. Potter, W. Evans and H. Danaher.

Miss L. Hannan and Master Clifford Hannan are visiting here.

Miss M. Lynch and Miss K. Lyons are spending a few weeks at the Lake.

Mr. and Mrs. G. Buddo and family, of Montreal, have returned to the city, after spending the summer at Ludger Leroux's.

Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Kennedy and family are spending their vacation at Hotel Chartier.

ABENAKIS SPRINGS.

Mr. O. Desourdy, of Montreal, returned home after spending four weeks at the Springs.

F. A. Shaw and A. Morton, of Montreal, are to spend two weeks at the Springs.

Guests at the Abenakis Springs Hotel include:—Mrs. and Miss Lerimson, Miss Cunningham, Miss A. Cunningham, Mrs. John Cunningham, Fred Smith and Mrs. Smith, of New York City; E. A. Bounet, St. Armand; R. Morrisette, J. L. Fugere, of Three Rivers; Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Goddard, Levis, Que.; J. H. Walsh, Boston, Mass.; Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Law, Misses Law, Waterville; J. McConnon, Inverness; John K. Little, Inverness; Mrs. and Miss Leduc, Chas. Rodier, Miss Annie Kearney, J. Cossman, O. S. W. Souliere, Miss Annie Caven, A. M. McGregor, Mrs. W. R Chennell, F. A. Shaw, A. Morton, Oscar Comire and Miss Mary Hargarves, of Montreal.

POINTE CLAIRE.

Mr. Wallace has taken a room at the golf grounds for the season.

Mr. Morley Holland entertained a number of friends at a dinner at the Golf Club on Saturday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. F. Mills and Mr. and Mrs. B. Dubois Phillips gave a very charming dance in honor of their guest, Miss Logie, in the club house of the P. C. B. C., on Saturday evening. The decorations were prettily carried out in golden glow both in the dancing and card rooms. Among the guests were: Mr. and Mrs. Albert Brown, Mr. and Mrs., the Misses Chillas, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Meredith, Miss Meredith, Mr. and Mrs. L. Trimmingham, Mr. and Mrs. Vincent Simpson, the Misses Savage, Lilly, Oakes, Logie, Holland, Henneker, Baby and Blandin; the Messrs. Morley Holland, Lomer, Wallace, Ives, Oakes and Baby.

A meeting has been called for the 2nd of September to discuss the erecting of an Anglican Church in Pointe Claire.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Holt paid a visit to St. Ann's last week.

The Rev. Mr. Ireland, of Lachine, was the guest on Sunday of Mr. and Mrs. R. R. McAulay.

Miss Meredith leaves on Tuesday next for Toronto.

Mrs. Reginald Meredith and her little daughter are the guests of Mrs. Jack Leighton, St. Ann's.

Mrs. Mills is the guest of her daughter, Mrs. Dubois Phillips, Cedar avenue.

Mrs. F. Ryan, who has been ill with typhoid fever at the Royal Victoria Hospital, has arrived in Pointe Claire and is the guest of Mrs. Perrier.

Mrs. Prime and Miss Prime, of Los Angeles, California, are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Haskell.

Miss Helma Lilly, who has been spending the summer in Metis, has returned to Pointe Claire.

Mr. and Mrs. Gerald Lomer arrived in Pointe Claire on Friday from their continental trip, by the SS. 'Royal George.'

Miss Norah James, of Toronto, is visiting friends in Pointe Claire.

Miss Brenda Chillas has arrived in Pointe Claire to attend the wedding of Miss Margery Chillas to Mr. G. C. Marriott, on Saturday afternoon.

Miss Irene MacBride has left for a visit to Metis.

TERREBONNE.

Mrs. Baylis and Master Edward Haines, Montreal, were guests here on Saturday at the 'Parsonage.'

The Misses May and Eva Parent, Montreal, are in town, spending the remainder of the summer with Mrs. William Henderson.

Miss Ernestine Moody left on Tuesday to visit friends in Sorel.

Mr. and Mrs. Ramond Masson and little daughter have returned to the city, after spending the summer here.

Mr. Harry Dale, New Port, Vt., spent Saturday in town, a guest at 'Elmhurst.'

Miss Mabel Henderson, Montreal, was here spending the week-end with friends.

Miss Winnie Slaughter, Montreal, is visiting friends here.

Miss Elizabeth Willis and Master Inglis Willis, Montreal, are in town, guests at 'Maple Hall.'

Mr. Ranson, Montreal, was in town on Monday, attending the funeral of the late Mrs. Thomas Kempley.

The Rev. A. C. Ascal, Ormstown, was in town on Monday and Tuesday, a guest at 'Sunnyside.'

Mr. and Mrs. Guertin, Montreal, spent a few days here this week with friends.

Miss Stella Moody is in Stanbridge East, spending a few days with Miss G. R. Hibbard.

Mr. Robert Moody visited friends in New Port on Saturday.

Miss Hazel Slaughter, Montreal, spent the week-end in town with friends.

Miss L. Trim, Montreal, visited her sister, Mrs. B. Row, here this week.

Mr. Hutchison, Montreal, was in town this week, staying with friends at 'Elmhurst.'

Miss F. Haine returned to the city on Saturday, after spending a couple of weeks here with her sister, Mrs. H. C. Walsh.

ST. LAMBERT.

The most important social event of the week was the band concert and dance, in the Boating Club House, last evening, which attracted a large audience, composed of the friends of the popular local musicians.

The success which attended the efforts of those members of the Boating Club who went from here on Saturday last to compete at the Chateauguay regatta, was enjoyed by their many friends, who will again accompany them to the Grand Trunk Boating Club races this afternoon, where it is expected that they will capture many prizes.

The annual Horticultural Exhibition, under the auspices of the St. Lambert Society, was held last evening, in the Town Hall. There was a display of garden products of the South Shore. The room was filled with a large and appreciative audience.

Mrs. M. Grant returned home this week from a trip to Old Orchard and Boston.

Mrs. Bert Elliott, accompanied by her daughter, Miss Rene, left on Monday for Toronto and the Upper Lakes.

Miss Olive Gross has returned home after spending the past year visiting friends in the South.

Miss Edythe Sandham, Westmount, has been spending some time here, the guest of Mrs. Arthur Wilson.

Mr. and Mrs. Forbes Alloway are spending the remainder of the summer here, the guests of Mr. Walter Andrews.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Edgar Buchanan have been spending some weeks at the seaside.

Miss Tucker has returned from the Laurentians, to spend a couple of weeks berore returning to Macdonald College, where she will continue her studies.

Mrs. Adolph Reinhardt and Miss MacPherson were guests of the Misses Morris for the week-end.

Miss Wyonna Thompson has been spending some time here, the guest of Miss Pauline Spreule.

The Rev. W. J. Dart, rector of St. Barnardo, returned home this week from Europe, where he has spent the past two months.

Miss Steel spent a few days here this week, the guest of Miss Muriel Lightbound, Lorne avenue.

Madame Tourgeon and family are among the first to leave their riverside home for the city.

Master Normandeau is spending some time here, the guest of his grandmother.

Mr. and Mrs. Burnie were among the week-end visitors here

Mrs. Penton Wyld has returned home from Chatham, Ont., where she has spent the summer with Dr. and Mrs. Jack.

LAKE MANITOU.

Miss Isabella Starke who has been visiting Mrs. Hodgson at Lac Brule, has returned to the Manitou Club.

Messrs. D. Frew Robertson and Glassford, spent the week-end at Lake Manitou the guests of Mr. J. Walker.

Mr. Charles Pitblado won the men's singles in the tennis tournament which took place a short while ago.

Mrs. Lewis, Mrs. Scannel and Master Jack Scannel of St. John, New Brunswick, who have been spending the summer at Lake Manitou, returned to town on Thursday.

Mr. Johnson gave the address at the service which was held in the pavilion on Sunday.

Miss Cassels and Miss Draper, who have been spending the summer at Lake Manitou, will leave on Monday for St. Agathe, where they expect to remain for some time.

Mr. Wilfrid Notman spent the week-end at Lake Manitou, the guest of Mrs. Pollock.

Miss A. Starke, who has been spending a short time at the Manitou Club, has left for St. Agathe, where she will be the guest of Mrs. J. Walker.

Mr. and Mrs. Angus McIntosh and Miss Oliver spent the week-end at their cottage on this lake.

Miss Atwater and Miss Sharpe are spending the summer at this lake with Mr. and Mrs. Charrard.

Last Wednesday Mrs. James Walker and Mrs. William Notman drove from St. Agathe to spend the day at Lake Manitou.

Mr. Alan Davidson is spending a short time at Lake Manitou, the guest of Mr. and Mrs. William Davidson.

Mr. David Davidson, who has been spending somt time at St. Bruno, the guest of Mrs. George Drummond, is now visiting friends in Frelighsburg.

Mr. Heith Notman has been the guest of Mrs. Alex Strathy, for the past week.

Among last week's visitors at the Manitou Club were Mrs. Harrower the Misses Harrower, Messrs. H. Harrower and G. Harrower; Mr. and Mrs. Holden, Miss Holden, Master H. Holden; Mr. and Mrs. McNicoll, Miss M. Nicoll, Messrs. A. R. and C. McNicoll. Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Gault; Mr. Gervin Laurie, Mr. and Mrs. A. Hodgson; the Misses. Hodgson, Master Sydney Hodgson; Mrs. W. Starke, the Misses Starke,; Mr. Miller; Mr. Johnson and Mr. W. Mackenzie.

The Misses McArthur, Miss Crathern, the Misses Walker, Miss Hazel Ekers, Messrs. A. Ekers, W. Walbank, and H. McLea were among those from St. Agathe, who spent the day of the regatta at Lake Manitou.

The second annual regatta at Lake Manitou was held on Saturday, August 20th. The motor-boat races swimming races and the diving competition took place in the morning. The rowing and paddling races were held in the afternoon. In the evening the prizes were presented at the Manitou Club House by Colonel Starke, after which an informal dance was held. The results of the regatta were as follows:—

Motor boats (handicap) race.—First, 'The Manitou' (Club.)

Ladies' swimming (handicap)—1, Miss M. Davidson; 2, Miss A. Strathy.

Men's swimming (handicap):—1, Mr. K. Notway; 2, Mr. C. Pitblado.

Boys' swimming (handicap)—1, Mr. H. Harrower; 2, Mr. G. Laurie.

Married men's swimming (handicap) —1, Mr. Holden; 2, Mr. Norton.

Ladies' diving:—1, Miss Alison Strathy; 2, Miss M. Davidson.

Men's diving, first (a tie)—Messrs. K. Notman, G. A. Ivry, E. Bushel and Holland.

Ladies' tandem canoe:—1, the Misses Harling; 2, Miss E. Strathy and Miss I. Pollock.

Men's single canoe:—1, Mr. S. P. Lindsay; 2, Mr. C. Pitblado.

Ladies' tandem skiff:—1, Miss A. Strathy and Miss Holden; 2, Miss E. Strathy and Miss I. Strathy.

Men's tandem skiff:—1, Messrs. L. Phelps and W. Davidson; 2, Messrs. L. Strathy and S. B. Lindsay.

Men's tandem canoe:—1, Messrs. P. Pitblado and D. Macdonald.

Mixed double skiff:—1, Miss A. Strathy and Mr. L. Strathy; 2, Miss I. Strathy and Mr. W. Davidson.

Men's single skiff:—1, Mr. L. Strathy; 2, Mr. L. Phelps.

Married men's skiff:—1, Mr. Norton, 2, Mr. Hodgson.

Mixed double canoe:—1, Miss E. Strathy and Mr. C. Pitblado; 2, Miss I. Strathy and Mr. L. Strathy.

Boys' double skiff:—Messrs. Gordon Harrower and S. Macdonald; 2, Messrs. H. Harrower and C. McNicoll.

Crab race:—1, Mr. G. d'Ivry; 2, Mr. Alfred Macdonald.

Hurry Scurry:—1, Mr. Lee Strathy.

Four in a canoe:—1, Miss Mary Pollock and friend, Messrs. D. Mackenzie and C. Pitblado.

Six people paddling in a flat bottom was tied for and the winning crews tossed for the prize.

Among those who attended the prize-giving in the evening were Mrs. William Davidson, Mrs. Jopling, Mrs. Alex Strathy, Mr. and Mrs. Townsend, the Count d'Ivry, Mr. Smith.

LAC CHARLEBOIS.

Mr. F. A. Bickley and Miss Bickley, of Montreal, are guests at 'Chateau Gauthier.'

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Simington, Montreal, are spending a few weeks at the Lake.

Mr. W. C. O'Malley is visiting at the Lake.

Mr. Wm. Brown and family, Montreal, are spending the rest of the summer in their new cottage on the lake-shore.

Mr. Wallace Stroud, of Montreal is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. V. H. Traversy, at their summer home.

Mr. E. B. Pennell is staying at Gauthier's.

Mr. F. Scott is visiting here.

Mr. L. Leroux, Montreal, is spending his vacation at Lac Charlebois.

Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Perkins and Miss Edna Perkins, of Ottawa, are spending a few weeks as guests of Mr. and Mrs. V. H. Traversy.

Mr. Jack McAllen Gardiner, of Montreal, is a guest at Ben Leroux's.

Mrs. and Miss Jones, Montreal, are visiting at the Lake.

Miss Hutchison is at Ben Leroux's.

Mr. Johnson, Montreal, is the guest of Mr. E. C. Bentley.

CHATEAUGUAY.

Mr. Lewis Gebbie, of Howick, spent Saturday in Chateauguay.

Mrs. John McLeod, of Montreal spent Friday in Chateauguay visiting friends.

Mr. Cuthbert spent the week-end here.

Mr. Irons is spending his vacation in Chateauguay.

Miss Nettie Holmes, of Summerville Ave., Westmount, spent Saturday here.

Miss Effie Fyfe was the guest of Miss Florence Wright on Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Prowse were the guests of Mrs. T. Marsh for the week-end.

Miss Rhoda Logan, of Howick, was the guest of her aunt, Mrs. B. Gilmour for the week end.

Miss Rhoda Meldrum and Miss Margaret Wylie were the guests of Mrs. Marshall on Saturday.

Mr. L. Meldrum and Mr. McDonald spent the week-end in Chateauguay.

Mr. Earl Pettingill spent Saturday here.

Miss Amy Powels and Mr. Clarence Powels were the guests of Mrs. W. Wells for the week-end.

Mr. McArthur and Mr. Shanks spent Saturday in Chateauguay.

Miss Fenwick was the guest of Miss Adams for the week-end.

Miss Marguerite Currie is the guest of Mrs. W. Wells for a few days.

Mrs. James Kerr and her daughter were the guests of Mrs. R. Allan Gentles for the week end.

Miss Mabel Dryden was the guest of Miss O'Dell for the week-end.

Captain Christy was among our many guests on Saturday.

Miss Flossie Hall spent Saturday here.

KNOWLTON.

Lady Tait's annual concert on behalf of the Children's Memorial Hospital, of Montreal, took place in the Pettes Memorial on Saturday evening last. Miss Kate Hemming, who contributed largely to the programme, accompanied by Mrs. Tofield, was in excellent voice. Mr. Magill Tait, accompanied by Lady Tait, was twice encored. Mrs. Fay brought the house down with her violin solos, which followed.

Mr. Higginson arrived in town from Old Orchard Beach Tuesday morning.

Dr. J. C. Colby, of Stanstead, was the week end guest of Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Williams.

Mr. Louis Burke has taken his departure for New York, after spending several weeks at 'Camp Mohawk,' Brome Lake.

Miss Bell, of Montreal, is sojourning in town for a season.

Mr. H. S. Williams, who has been spending a number of days at 'Sunnylea,' went back to Montreal Monday night.

The Misses Henley, of Montreal, visited friends in Knowlton this week.

Miss Carry Baker, of California, is the guest of Miss Elizabeth Robins of Waterloo, at her cottage on Brome Lake.

Miss K. Doherty, of Montreal, is passing a fortnight here at Mr. Chester Bullard's cottage.

Mr. Jimmy Carmichael, of Montreal

A new song by the writer of "Won't You Come Over to My House"— "I Want Somebody to Play With" 15c
THE Delmar Music Co. MONTREAL
Two Retail Stores: 231 St. Catherine St. West Near Bleury St. 298 St. Catherine St. East Corner St. Denis St.

arrived on the Saturday afternoon special for a week-end with his parents.

Sir Melbourne Tait was at his cottage for the week end.

Miss Hilda Symonds, of Montreal, is passing the greater part of the summer in Knowlton with her family.

Miss Smith, who has been absent at Old Orchard, Me., has returned home once more.

Miss Kathleen Leach and Miss Hazel Bullard came out from Montreal on the Brome Lake flyer Saturday.

Miss Josie Gedue is at Skill Island, off the Maine coast, for a few weeks.

Mrs. Callaghan, of Hamilton, is spending several weeks at Conference Heights, where Mr. and Mrs. S. J. Carter, of Montreal, have their summer cottage.

Mr. F. P. Williams has returned from a short visit to Montreal.

Mr. S. F. Belknap was out from Montreal and spent Sunday with his family.

Mr. Leslie Davignon, of Thetford Mines, is home for his holidays.

Miss Margaret Raith and Miss Robinson, of Montreal, were at 'Rustic Lodge' for a portion of the week.

Miss Mabel Chatfield, of Sutton, and Miss Louise Slack, of Waterloo, have been in Knowlton recently.

Mrs. N. M. Harris and Mr. Georgie Harris are in Montreal, where they are visiting relatives.

Despite inclement weather, the gardoen party at 'Blarney Castle' last Thursday was even more of a success than had been anticipated, over $60 being realized to swell the Rectory Fund.

Miss Eva Rexford, of Montreal, is summering in Knowlton.

Mr. M. H. Bedee attended the Oddfellows' convention held in Montreal this week.

The Hon. S. A. Fisher, of Ottawa, was at 'Alva House' for part of last week.

Mr. J. Nelson, of Montreal, spent the week end in Knowlton with his family, who are summering here.

Mrs. Wood, of Genoa, Que., has been here, the guest of Mr. and Mrs. McGibbon.

Miss Florence Green, of Grand Rapids, Mich., is visiting friends and relatives in the vicinity.

Among the speakers at the annual meeting of the Brome County Historical Society, held at the Paul Holland Memorial Historical building on Tuesday, were: Professor Seacock, of Montreal; Judge McCorkill, of Quebec; the Hon. Mr. Vilas, of Cowansville; Judge Lynch and Mr. Taylor, of Knowlton.

Mr. J. H. McKeown, of Montreal, spent the week end at 'Hilcrest Villa,' returning to the city early in the week.

Mr. Clinton Soles, of Cowansville, was here on Saturday.

Mrs. Weir, of Montreal, is in Knowlton this season, as is also Mrs. Davis.

Mr. G. G. Foster, K.C., Montreal, is spending some days at 'Blarney Castle.'

LONGUEUIL

Mrs. Barton and Miss Barton, Quinn avenue, returned from Old Orchard last week.

Mrs. W. L. Lowell and Miss Lowell visited friends on Quinn avenue on Sunday.

Miss Mary White, Sussex avenue, was the guest of Miss Dorothy Barton, Quinn avenue, last Friday.

Miss Ella Willson, Outremont, was the guest of Miss Irene Porteous, on Monday.

Mrs. Johnston spent a few days with her daughter Mrs. G. R. Gray, Victoria avenue, this week.

The Misses Eva and Lily Porteous, Montreal Annex, were the guests of Mrs. Charles Harrod, Labonte avenue, on Monday.

Mrs. E. L. Stilwell and Miss Stilwell, St. Matthew street, were the guests of Mrs. H. C. Porteous, Quinn avenue, on Monday.

Mr. Warwick Weatherman, Napanee, spent a few days with his mother, Mrs. Weatherman, St. Laurent street, this week.

The annual picnic of Gardenville Avenue Presbyterian Church Sunday-school was held at King Edward Park on Thursday, the 18th inst.

Mr. R. Elliot and the Misses B. and I. Elliot and Masters R. and N. Elliot, St. Lambert, spent a few hours with Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Elliot, Quinn avenue, on Sunday.

The concert which was given by the choir and friends of Gardenville Avenue Presbyterian Church last Friday evening was very well attended and greatly enjoyed by those present.

Mr. and Mrs. Charlie Murdoch were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Will Murdoch, St. Jacques street, last week.

Miss E. Murdoch, who has been visiting Mr. and Mrs. Will Murdoch, St. Jacques street, left for her home at Lachuae last week.

Mr. F. S. Gray, who has been spending his holidays at Beloeil, and with Mr. and Mrs. G. R. Gray, Victoria avenue, returns to his home at Toronto this week end.

Mr. and Mrs. L. E. Masson with Masters Paul and Lucien Masson, of Quinn avenue, left for Ste. Agathe on Monday.

ORMSTOWN.

Miss Bell, of Toronto, is the guest of Mrs. Hutchins.

The Revfl A. C. Ascah attended the Oddfellows' Convention in Montreal last week.

Dr. D. McEachran has returned from the west.

Mrs. Oliver is spending two weeks at Little Metis.

Mrs. A. C. Ascah has returned from visiting at Gibbland Farm, Abbotsford.

Miss Edleen Morgan left on Monday to visit friends in Sorel.

Miss Florence Baird is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Fred. Morgan, Granby.

Mrs. D. McEachran is spending some time at Little Metis.

Miss Olive Bryson left this week to visit relatives in Chicago.

Dr. Cooper, of Howick, has moved into Dr. Hall's residence.

Mr. Conway, of Montreal, was a week end guest here.

Mr. Ralph Morison has returned from Scotland.

The Rev. A. C. Ascah was at Terrebonne the first of the week.

Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Walsh are spending a few days at Madrid. N.Y.

Mrs. Fry, of Montreal, was the guest of Mrs. W. Barrington recently.

Miss Pearl Ligget and her brother, Mr. Thomas Ligget are visiting friends in Iowa.

Mr. and Mrs. John Baird have returned home after a two months' trip through the west.

Mrs. James Hunter and daughter, of Fairmount avenue, Montreal, have returned to their home.

Mrs. T. H. Peling and daughter, Miss Millie, of Dundas, Ont., visited friends here recently.

Mr. George Beattie, of Sumner, Nebraska, is home on a visit to relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. Chatham and daughter and Mrs. Watson, of Montreal, are at 'Pine Tree Cottage.'

Mr. Rodger McGill, of Iowa, is visiting relatives.

Mrs. Mainwaring and little daughter, of Montreal, are the guests of Mrs. H. E. Ellery.

Mr. and Mrs. J. I. Geddes are visiting friends at Concord, N.H.

Mr. S. Cairns, of Montreal, spent a few days here last week.

Mr. E. W. Murphy has returned from the west.

Mr. W. F. Stephen, of Huntingdon, was in town last week.

Master Bertram Annett, of Montreal, is a guest at 'The Rectory.'

Mr. J. B. Cooper, of Trout River, was in town last week.

Mr. and Mrs. McIntyre, of Howick, were week-end guests of Mr. C. Lucas.

Mrs. S. Geddes, of Montreal, is the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Blackett.

Miss Law, of Hamilton, Ont., is the guest of Mrs. Law.

The Rev. Dr. Morison was in Montreal the first of the week.

Mrs. Blackett is spending a few days at Fort Covington.

Mrs. George McGerrigle has returned from Lacolle.

Miss Bochus, Dunham, is the guest of Mrs. H. Mills.

KAMOURASKA

Miss Germaine Roy, Ottawa, who has been the guest of Miss Alla Le Mesurier for the past three weeks, has returned home.

Mr. and Mrs. Claude Le Mesurier and family who have been the guests of Mrs. Le Mesurier, 'Sunnyside,' have returned to Montreal.

Mr. Allan J. Munro, of Montreal, spent the week-end here.

Mrs. F. W. Smith, of Winnipeg, is the guest of her mother, Mrs. Dawson, Pine Court.

Mrs. and Miss Rankin, who spent a few days here last week have returned to Montreal.

Rev. J. W. Thompson and Miss Thompson have returned home to Quebec.

Mr. Geo. Garneau is spending a few weeks here.

Judge Carroll, accompanied by his daughters, spent a few days here last week.

Mr. Ernest Rankin, who has spent the last two weeks here, has returned to Montreal.

Mrs. A. W. Colley, and family, of Quebec, have returned home.

Mrs. Hyde is the guest of her sister Mrs. Cameron.

Amongst the hostesses at Bridge this week were Mrs. Carroll and Mrs. Le Mesurier.

Mrs. Locke is the guest of her daughter, Mrs. Cameron.

Among the week end visitors were Messrs. Baird, Reed, Crawford, Le Mesurier and Baillergeon.

Mr. J. Austin, Montreal, is the guest of Mrs. W. J. Le Mesurier, Sunnyside.

LES EBOULEMENTS.

Miss Sterling is at Mr. Thomas Andre Tremblay's for a few weeks.

Mr. G. Turgeon has left Cimon Hotel after a short stay.

Mr. Jones and family, of New York have returned home after having spent the season at Les Laurentide's Hotel.

Mrs. and Mrs. J. Vanier and family of Morntreal, have left La Sapiniere after a few weeks stay.

Miss Bresnahan has left the Cimon Hotel.

Mrs. A Dandurand, of Montreal, left Le Sapiniere last Tuesday.

Mr. Walter Roy, and family are here for a few weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. Adams left last Monday.

Mr. E Lortie returned home last Tuesday.

Mr. Robitalle has left the Cimon Hotel.

Mr. and Mrs. Webster, and family left Les Laurentides on Monday.

ARUNDEL, QUE.

On the birch-bark register at Torquay House, Arundel, the following names are inscribed:—

Mr. Cyril Bowen, Mr. Earl Rice, Mr. H. Bowen, Mr. M. Kringle, Mr. W. P. Henry, Miss Enid Egan, Mr. Max Fleuriel, Mr. Paul Fleuriel, Andra Fleuriel, Miss Mary Bowen, Miss Margaret Paterson, Miss L. Hughes, Miss M. Hughes, Miss L. Church, Mrs. C. Egan, M. R. Egan, Miss Anna Egan, Julia Egan, Mr. W. J. H. Lummis, Mr. Henri Gauthier, Mr. W. T. Denman, A. owden, B. Pleau, Mr. J. Osborne, Mr. and Mrs. F. Newell, Miss Dey, Mr. and Mrs. Moreland, the Misses Moreland, Miss Wordellf, Miss Wilson, Miss Nellie Smith, Miss Lena McCuaig, Miss L. Lewthwaite, Mrs. Harry 'Mac,' 'Dear Jack McCuaig,' Miss O. Bowen, Miss Pany Drew, Mrs. and Miss Blackwell, Mr. Shirley, Mr. Tolfree, Miss K. M. Doak, Miss E. E. Doak.

The above House has been very popular this season and all the above agree that it is the 'Best Yet.'

ATHELSTAN

The summer season has been a very enjoyable one in this pretty village, and the quiet attractions have been much enjoyed by those sojourning there. On Saturday afternoon last a large party made up a haycart drive under the management of Mr. Wells Lumsden to take in the baseball match between Ormstown and Huntingdon, in the latter town. About thirty-two were present, and they were a very jolly party, and did lots of rooting for the Huntingdon boys, who won out in fine style.

Two shocks of earthquake were felt in the village this summer, one in July and the other on Sunday last, and they created quite a flutter of excitement.

The season is now about over and the boarders are saying good-by to Mrs. Lumsden, Mrs. Beattie and the other hospitable entertainers, and are hoping that another season may bring them back again to renew the happy associations of the days that are past.

SHAWBRIDGE.

Dr. and Mrs. Stackouse, Brooklyn, are visiting Mrs. Boyd.

Mr. Dufresne, Mr. Asselin, Mr. R. Tranchemontagne, Mr. A. Gougeon, Mr. Guay, Miss Rafter, the Misses Masser, the Misses Asselin, Mr. A. Mendelsohn, Mrs. Daze, Mr. E. A. Helvitt, Mr. J. Sparey (New York), the Misses Brown (Winnipeg), Mr. and Mrs. Hayes and family are guests of Mrs. P. Le Blanc.

Mr. R. Stackhouse is the guest of his sister, Mrs. J. W. Boyd.

Mrs. J. W. Boyd and Master Earl Boyd spent Monday at Sixteen Island Lake.

Master Willie Boyd is the guest of his grandfather, Dr. B. Stackhouse.

Mr. and Mrs. G. Zard, Master Beverly and Clare Zaid, Mrs. J. Houston, Mr. Frank Love are new arrivals at Mrs. J. Seth Stephens, 'Beverly Farm.'

Miss F. Sleith is the guest of Mrs. Jos. Cleary, 'Pine Cliff.'

Mr. La Breck, Mr. Reaves, Mr. Woodhouse, Mr. A. Morrison spent the week end with Mr. and Mrs. Morrison.

Mr. and Mrs. Steel and family, the Misses Kate and Nellie Altamus, Miss Stevens, Mr. Martin O'Flaherty, Mr. Harold Warren, Mr. and Mrs. Welcholt, Miss Welcholt, Miss Crowley are new arrivals at Mrs. J. W. Boyd.

Mr. Taylor and Mr. R. Morrell spent the week end here.

Miss W. Shoolbred spent a few days with Miss Ella Morrison.

Mrs. J. W. Kimpton, Mrs. C. Lamb and son Stephen spent Wednesday at St. Margaret.

Mrs. Bell and family have rented a cottage here for the remainder of the season.

Mrs. John Brady spent Thursday at Beverly Farm.

Miss R. Pigeon, Miss E. Stephens spent Thursday at St. Agathe.

Miss Orr, of Howick, is the guest of Miss Marion Cleary.

MASCOUCHE.

The Rev. Argyle Hurlbut, of South Cayuga, Ont., who is the guest of Mr. John W. Alexander, took charge of the evening service in the Methodist Church on Sunday.

Miss Mabel Brereton, of Montreal, has returned after a pleasant visit with friends.

Mr. J. C. Laval, of Portland, motored here for a short visit with friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Labelle, of Lac Charlebois, were recent guests of Mr. and Mrs. Iefebvre, of Montreal.

Miss Edith Hodgson, of Montreal, is visiting relatives for a short holiday.

Miss Smith, of Montreal, is here for a short visit with friends.

Mr. R. D. Robillard, of New York, is here, the guest of Mrs. Fairfield, for a few weeks.

Mrs. O'Meara, of Montreal, is spending the remainder of the season with her daughter, Mrs. O. Leblanc.

Miss Laviolette, of Montreal, is visiting her aunt, Mde. Couchain, for a month, accompanied by Miss G. Shea.

Miss L. Schmidt, of Washington, D. C., is here, the guest of her friends, Misses Fairfield, of Springfield, Mass.

Mr. Leblanc, Mr. Lefebvre, Mr. Lebau, Mr. O'Meara, Mr. Roy, Mr. Beauchamp, Mr. Beaudoin, Mr. Lalonde, and Mr. Renaud, were among out-of-town guests for the week.

Mr. and Mrs. R. Allard, of Montreal, have arrived with baby, for the summer season.

Mrs. Webster, accompanied by Mr. Sydney Webster, were week-end visitors at Mr. George Alexander's, 'Maple Lodge.'

Miss Lacolle, of St. Johns, N.B., is the guest of her aunt, Mrs. Dr. Renaud, for August and September.

Mr. Dennison, of Richford, is here for a short visit with his friend, Dr. Piche.

Mr. Rolland, of Montreal, is here for two weeks, visiting relatives.

Mr. Fortier, Mr. Delorme, Mr. Delfosse, and chauffeur, of Montreal, motored from Laurentides here on Monday.

Miss Delorme and several young ladies attended a motor drve along the banks of the Lachenaie river. A very enjoyable evening was afterwards spent.

Mr. Lynn, of Terente, was here on a business trip recently.

MAPLE GROVE.

A grand concert was held on Wednesday night in the concert and club hall at Maple Grove. A large crowd enjoyed the excellent programme which had been prepared. A number of visitors from the city were out for the occasion.

Mr. and Mrs. Boyd, Mrs. Davis, and the Misses A. M. Irwin and B. E. Quinn, of Mount Royal Vale, spent last week guests at 'Wampus Lodge.'

Mrs. Boyd, during her stay here, captured a ten-pound dore.

Messrs. C. Harding and E. Clift, old campers here, are the authorities as to the vast fish's weight.

Mr. and Miss Forbes are spending the week here.

Mr. and Mrs. Rogers are occupying their cottage for the season.

Mr. and Mrs. Weir are spending the summer here.

The 'Comet' cottage had its full quota of visitors for week-end.

Mrs. B. Simpson, sr., and Mr. T. K. Simpson were visitors at 'Chantecler' cottage this week.

To-morrow evening the Presbyterian Church will hold its final public service of the season.

Among the week-end visitors were: Misses Inglis, Kirby, Duncan, Messrs. C. Mayberry, C. Knowles and J. Bell.

MORIN FLATS.

Ms. A. F. Dechaux, Miss Bowden, Mr. Jos. Sylvestre, Mrs. E. Wain, Miss Bray, Mr. Charles Perkins and Mrs. Perkins, Mr. F. Dumfries and Mrs. Dumfries, Mr. G. A. Holland and Mrs. Holland, Mr. Lloyd Mooney, Mr. Wilber Mooney and Mrs. Mooney, Miss Freda Ross, Miss Cornell, Miss S. Ineson, Miss Nelson, Miss Brickle, Miss Florence Giroux, Miss Maud Denis, Miss Rochford, Miss M. E. Egg, Mr. T. Hogan, Miss Crankshaw, Miss Bulmer, Mr. F. Binns and Mrs. Binns, Miss French.

HUDSON HEIGHTS.

Mr. and Mrs. Owen, of Calgary, are here with Mrs. Owen's father, Mr. T. B. Macaulay, 'Mount Victoria.'

Mrs. McKeown and Miss Violet McKeown, are the guests of Mrs. McNab, 'Manor House.'

Messrs. Tom Bacon and Charles Robertson sailed up from Beaconsfield and spent a few days here last week.

Mr. Campbell McFarlane is spending a week here, the guest of Mrs. Bennett.

Mr. Foster McGoun spent a few days here last week.

Master M. Jacques entertained a number of his friends at a hay cart drive on Friday evening.

Mr. Henry Hodges spent some time here this week, the guest of Mrs. Nolan, 'Ashlands.'

Mr. and Mrs. E. McL. Benedict spent the week end here with Mrs. O'Connor, 'Brookhaven.'

Mr. J. S. Sorley has returned to town after spending his holidays here.

Mr. McLarent spent the week end at the Heights.

Miss Mabel Smith has returned to town. She was the guest of Mrs. Ernest R. Owen, 'Mount Victoria.'

Mr. Edisforth Barrett entertained at a haycart drive on Wednesday evening.

Mr. Kelly, of Toronto, spent Sunday here.

Mr. Stanley Cornell was here for the week end.

There will be a concert in aid of the Tennis and Bowling Club in the Hudson Heights boat house to-night.

Mr. Marriot is spending the week here.

Mr. Ewan McKeown spent the week end here.

Miss Elsie McIntosh has returned to town after a few weeks here with Mrs. Cairn's.

Master Jack Kent is visiting friends at Vaudreuil.

Mr. Ben. Burland was here for the week end.

Miss Marie Kilkin is the guest of Mrs. McNeil.

Mr. Stanley Mathewson is spending his holidays here with his parents at 'Braeside.'

Miss Annie Bennett has returned to the Heights from Vaudreuil where she spent the week end.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Macaulay have returned to Colorado, after spending the summer at Mount Victoria.

Miss Maud Sonne has returned to town.

Miss Routh Barrett and Master Arthur Barrett entertained their young friends at a party on Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Barlow spent the week end here the guest of Mrs. Kent.

Miss Enid Sorley has returned to the Heights after spending some time at Britannia.

Miss Marjorie Barrett is visiting in Ottawa.

Miss Gretchen Kelly, of Toronto, is the guest of Mrs. W. B. Mathews, of 'Lynwood.'

Mr. Murray Burger, who has been spending his holidays with his parents at 'Highfield,' has returned to town.

Mr. Bell spent the week end, the guest of Mrs. McNeil.

Mr. Eardley Pinhey has returned to the Heights from Ottawa.

Master Havlock has returned to Vaudreuil after spending some time with Mrs. Kent.

ST. GABRIEL DE BRANDON.

The regatta of the Lake Maskinonge Boating Club took place on Saturday last. The weather was all that could be desired; the different trains brought a great many strangers, while automobiles and two-horse rigs added their freight to the crowds assembled on the beach near the course. All went off satisfactorily. Perhaps the most picturesque feature was the race between the two huge 'war canoes,' propelled by crews selected from the two principal lumber mills here. Altogether this, the first regatta to take place on Lake Maskinonge, was a distinct success. The prizes were distributed in the evening. Among those winning were Mrs. S. R. Burrell and Miss Pearl Burrell, of Montreal, and Messrs. Albert and Rodolph Lallemand, the Misses Laurandeau, the Misses McLaurin, Mr. Jack McLaurin, and Mr. Ivan Fregeau.

Mrs. and Miss Wilson, the Misses Millard and Misses Gamble, Miss Francis and Miss Teakle, and Mrs. and Miss Peters, all of Montreal, left during the past few days, after staying several weeks at the Laurentide House.

Miss Barta Bennie is visiting Miss Pearl Burrell.

Miss Baynes arrived on Sunday to stay for several weeks here.

Mr. Lamothe spent the week end in St. Gabriel last week.

Mrs. Osborn, of Orange, N.J., and the Misses Osborn are the guests of Mrs. Arthur M. Osborn.

Miss May Knowlton, of Montreal, spent the week end at the Lauentide House last week.

CAP A L'AIGLE.

Miss Edith Nelles returned to the city last Monday.

Mr. Harry Archibald has joined his mother here for a few weeks.

Mr. George Hyde, Pine avenue, left after spending a number of weeks at 'Chez Nous.'

Mr. D. M. McGoun spent the week end here.

Miss Grace Johnson, of Quebec, left by the R. & O. boat early in the week.

Miss Grace Rolands and Miss F. Rittenhouse, who were the guests of Mrs. Thomas Henry for some time here, returned to the city.

The Misses Georgina and Agnes Hunter were amongst the recent departures from Cap a l'Aigle.

Mr. Brian Hall, of Quebec, has arrived to spend his vacation here.

Mr. C. B. Taylor, of New York, who has been the guest of Mrs. Geo. Hyde, left on Wednesday.

Mr. Thomas Henry and Miss Henry left by the day boat on Monday morning.

Mr. Ben. Hall has returned to Quebec after spending a week at Cap a l'Aigle.

Messrs. Harry Wright, G. Blake and Wrong, left for a walking tour to Tadousac on Tuesday.

Mr. Arch. McGoun left on Friday for the R.M.C., Kingston.

The Rev. W. C. Clarke, Mrs. Clarke, and family, returned to Quebec this week.

Mrs. Nelson has left for Montreal after spending a number of weeks here.

Mr. Burton Brown, who has been staying at the 'Auld House,' has returned to Montreal.

The Misses K. and M. Campbell left on Thursday after spending the summer at Cap a l'Aigle.

Miss Coyle, Master H. and Miss K. Andrew, of Erie, Penn., left on Tuesday.

Miss L. Miller, of Chicago, left last week.

A dance was held at the school house last Saturday night in aid of the Convalescent Home. There was an attendance of about forty-five, and a most enjoyable evening was spent.

Great interest was taken in the finals of the tennis tournament, which were held on the club court on Monday afternoon. In the ladies' singles, Miss R. Mowatt defeated Mrs. Stocking, of Quebec, in two straight sets. In the mixed doubles, Mr. G. Waters and Miss C. Wright defeated Mr. Palmer Wright, and Mrs. Douglas Stewart, two sets to one. In the men's singles, Mr. Walter Hyde won from Mr. G. Waters by two sets to one in a closely contested match.

Tea was served at 'St. Bride's,' the cottage of Mrs. D. M. McGoun.

HUDSON ON THE LAKE.

Miss Carrie Armitage, of Cookshire, has returned home after being the guest of Mrs. Charles King for two weeks.

Mr. Wm. Tweedie spent the week-end with Mrs. Leo. Leet.

Miss M. Gray is spending her holidays here.

Mr. J. N. Cleland has returned from St. John, N.B.

Mrs. B. T. Dalmage and Master F. Dalmage are the guests of Mrs. Dalmage's sister.

The Misses C. Ross and T. G. Mills are spending their holidays here.

The Rev. Mr. Stephens, Cote des Neiges, has returned home fater a pleasant holiday.

A successful concert was held in the club house in aid of the Hudson boating house building fund.

Miss Gertrude Elliott is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Elliott.

Mrs. Walton is visiting Mrs. McKenna.

Miss Green was the week-end guest of Mrs. J. N. T. Hughes.

Mr. and Mrs. Gillerlaine and family are back from Kingston.

Mrs. Gordon Baker has joined her husband, the Rev. Mr. Baker, who is spending his holidays here.

Mr. and Miss Ewart, who have been camping on Jones Island, are back home.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Leet, Portland, Oregon, were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Leo. Leet at the summer cottage, 'Fuller Place.'

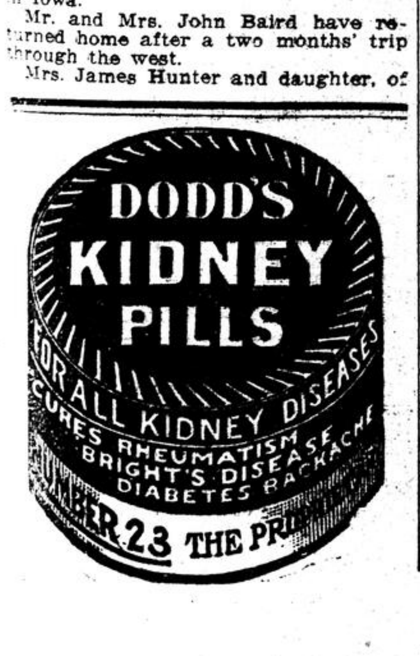
Mr. Wm. McKenna is spending his holidays at Trembling Lake.

Miss Tannyhill is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Fulcher, at the parsonage.

Mr. Arthur Casey and Miss Irene Casey are guests of Mr. and Mrs. Elliott at the Grove.

FOREIGNERS, BEWARE.

A foreign resident was fined ten francs because his little girl had plucked three buttercups growing on a piece of land on which she and some half-dozen Swiss children had for years been accustomed to play. The land had recently changed hands, and its new owner had put up a notice forbidding the plucking of flowers. A passing gendarme had found the children flagrante delicto, and had forthwith instituted proceedings against the little foreigner, while letting the little natives go scot-free. The child's father appealed against the sentence, and by dint of hard fighting, which entailed, of course, expense, forced the higher court to reduce the fine from ten francs to three, i.e., one franc for each buttercup. When I tried to learn the whys and wherefores of this case, I was told by a Swiss that one-half of every fine levied goes to the gendarme who reports the offence for which it is levied; and alo that Swiss gendarmes cannot fairly be expected to be quite so alert in taking proceedings against their own country people as against foreigners. Further, I was told by an American that in Switzerland all foreignes rank as Egyptians; and that the one Scriptural injunction that is faithfully obeyed there is that which ordains that Egyptians shall be spoiled.—From 'The Latter-Day Swiss,' in the 'Cornhill Magazine' for August.



CHURCH NOTICES.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCHES.

(Church notices received too late for these columns will be found classified under heading 'Late Church Notices,' on the sixth page. The special rate for such is 25c per insertion of five lines.)

CRESCENT ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of Dorchester and Crescent streets. Rev. R.W. Dickie, B.A., pastor. The Rev. J. L. Gordon, of Winnipeg, will preach at both services. 11 a.m., subject, 'Next to the Bible, which is the greatest Book in the World?' 7 p.m., subject, 'The Seven Great Wonders of History.' This is Mr. Gordon's last Sunday in Montreal.

SALEM WELSH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH (Alexandra Rooms), 314 St. Catherine (West), opposite Christ Ch. Cathedral. The Rev. John R. Evans, pastor. Service at 11 a.m. 3 p.m., Sunday school, Welsh and English classes. 7 p.m., Special interesting service. 8 p.m. Wednesday. Church meeting. Strangers welcome to all services.

WESTMINSTER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Atwater avenue. The Rev. M. Stewart Oxley, B.A., pastor. Services 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school, 3 p.m. Wednesday evening prayer meeting. Monday evening, C.E. prayer meeting. Strangers welcome to all services.

STANLEY STREET AND KNOX PRESBYTERIAN CHURCHES—United service in Knox Presbyterian Church at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

TAYLOR CHURCH, Presbyterian, corner of Papineau and Logan streets.—Rev. N. H. McGillivray, pastor. The Rev. Jno. Pate will occupy the pulpit on August 28th.

Sunday school and Bible classes at 3 p.m. Christian Endeavor Society on Monday at 8 p.m. Mid-week service on Wednesday evening at 8. Junior C. E. on Wednesday at 4. All cordially invited to any or all of these services.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Montreal, St. Lawrence Boulevard. Rev. Malcolm A. Campbell, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The pastor will officiate at both services. Chinese School at 9.45 a.m. Sunday School at 3 p.m.

KNOX CHURCH, cor of Dorchester and Mansfield streets. The Rev. Isaac A. Montgomery, B.A., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Union services with Stanley Street Church during August. The Rev. H. C. Ross, D.D., of St. Andrews East, will conduct both services. School for Chinamen at 8.15 p.m. Meeting for prayer on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. Strangers welcome to all services.

ST. ANDREW'S PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Cote St. Antoine Road, opposite Kensington ave., Westmount. The Rev. W. J. Clark, D.D., pastor.

Melville and St. Andrew's Churches will hold United Services to-morrow. Sunday, 28 August, in St. Andrew's Church. The Rev. J. Lochhead, M.A., pastor of Melville Church, will preach at both services.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, Dorchester st. —The Rev. Jas. Barclay, D.D., LL.D., pastor. The Rev. W. R. Cruickshank will officiate. Morning service only, at 11 a.m. Church will be closed only until Sept. 11.

AMERICAN PRESBYTER'N CHURCH (Presbytery of New York), corner of Dorchester and Drummond streets. Rev. Robert Johnston, D.D., pastor. Sabbath services: Public worship at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Strangers are cordially invited to all services. The pastor will preach at both services.

OUTREMONT (Presbyterian) CHURCH Town Hall, Outremont. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

ST. MATTHEW'S PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of Wellington and Bourgeois streets. Services, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The pastor will preach at both services. Bible Classes at 3. Mixed Adult Bible classes in MacVicar Hall, upstairs, at 3 p.m. Men's Morning Class at 10 o'clock. C.E. Society Meeting on Monday at 8 p.m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. The Junior Endeavor Society on Friday at 4.30 p.m. Seats free. A hearty welcome to all the services of the church. Minister, the Rev. K. J. Macdonald, B.A., B.D., 414 Bourgeois street. Caretaker, Mr. J. J. Roddis, 400 Bourgeois street.

CALVIN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of Notre Dame and Seigneurs streets. Pastor, the Rev. Jas. Mackay. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The Rev. J. W. Kirk, B.A., of Danville, P.A., will preach. Strangers invited to all services.

VICTORIA CHURCH, corner of Conway and Menai streets. Rev. John Chisholm, B.A., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The Sunday school and Bible classes at 3 p.m. Ladies' Aid Society on Wednesday at 2.30 p.m. Midweek service on Wednesday at 8 p.m. All welcome.

ERSKINE CHURCH, head of Crescent street and Ontario avenue. Rev. A. J. Mowatt, D.D., pastor. During August the Union Services will be held in Emmanuel Church, Drummond street.

MELVILLE (Presbyterian) CHURCH, Elgin avenue, Westmount Park. The Rev. John Lochhead, M.A., pastor. During August the Congregations of St. Andrews and of Melville will worship jointly at St. Andrews Church where Mr. Lochhead will preach at both services.

AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN CHAPEL, 75 Inspector street. Rev. John Currie, pastor. Sabbath services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school and Bible class at 3 p.m. Gospel meeting on Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock. Prayer meeting on Friday evening at 8 p.m. Mothers' meeting on Thursday at 2.30 p.m. Boys' B.B. Band on Monday evening at 7.30. Junior Girls' Gymnasium Tuesday at 8 p.m. Senior Girls' Gymnasium on Thursday at 7.15 p.m. Helping Hand Sewing School on Saturday morning at 10.15 a.m. Junior C.E. on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. Y.P.S.C.E. on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Seats free. A hearty welcome to all.

MISSION PRESBYTERIENNE. Point St. Charles. Services le dimanche, matin a 11 heures. Assemblee de prieres le jeudi a 8 h. p.m. C. A. Doudiet, pasteur. Residence, 76 Coursol street.

ST. PAUL'S MISSION, St. Charles st. Point St. Charles. Rev. C. A. Doudiet, Missionary. Morning service at 11 a.m. Evening service at 6.30 p.m. Sunday-school at 3 p.m.

EGLISE ST. JEAN, angle des rues Ste. Catherine et Cadieux. Culte le dimanche a 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Ecole du dimanche a 10. Reunion de priere le mercredi a 8 p.m. Reunion de la societe d'activite chretienne le vendredi a 8 p.m. T. S. St. Aubin, pasteur.

UNCLASSIFIED CHURCHES.

SEVENTH DAY ADVENTIST CHURCH, Hutchison and Villeneuve—Services at 11 a.m. on Saturday. By pastor. Services at 7 p.m. on Sunday. By pastor.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE — FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, Scientist, Westmount, Victoria Hall, Room F. Service on Sunday at 11 a.m. and 7.30 p.m. On Wednesday at 8 p.m. Reading room open daily, Sunday excepted. Sunday, Aug. 28th, Subject, 'Christ Jesus.'

UNITARIAN CHURCH.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH (Unitarian), Sherbrooke street West and Simpson street. The Rev. W. S. Barnes, LL.D., pastor emeritus. The Rev. Frederick R. Griffin, B.A., S.T.B. (Harvard), pastor. Church closed until first Sunday in September.

LUTHERAN CHURCHES.

GERMAN EVAN. LUTHERAN ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, corner of Mance and Prince Arthur sts. Emil Jestinsky, pastor, 280 Mance street. Closed during the month of August.

CHURCH NOTICES

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

(Church notices received too late for these columns will be found classified under heading 'Late Church Notices,' on the sixth page. The special rate for such is 25c per insertion of five lines.)

CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL—Ven. Archdeacon Norton, D.D., Rector of Montreal. Rev. Herbert Symonds, D.D., LL.D., Vicar of Christ Church Cathedral. 14th Sunday after Trinity. 8 a.m., Holy Communion. 11 a.m., Morning Prayer and Sermon by the Vicar. Subject, 'The Acts of the Apostles.' 7 p.m., Evening Prayer and Sermon by the Vicar. Subject, The Book of Jonah.'

ST. GEORGE'S PARISH CHURCH.
Clergy.
Rev. J. Paterson-Smyth, B.D., LL.D., Litt.D., D.C.L., Rector
Rev. Wm. Stevenson Major.
Rev. R. A. Ascah, B.A.
14th Sunday after Trinity.
Celebrations of the Holy Communion at 8 a.m.
Morning Prayer at 11 o'clock.
Processional Hymn—172.
Venite—Elvey.
Psalms cxxxii., Turle in F.
Te Deum—Smart in F.
Benedictus—Langdon.
Hymns—207.
Recessional Hymn—197.
Preacher—Rev. W. W. Craig, B.D.
Sunday school at 3 p.m. in church.
Evening prayer at 7 o'clock.
Processional Hymn—215.
Responses—Tallis Festal.
Psalm cxxxvi., PPurcel in G.
Nunc Dimittis, Stanford in B flat.
Hymn—370.
Anthem—'O Bountiful Jesu,' Stainer.
Preacher, the Rev. R. G. Ascah.
Recessional Hymn—27.
The church is open all day for private prayer.

ST. JUDE'S CHURCH, corner Coursol and Vinet street. Rev. Canon Dixon, rector. Rev. R. L. Carson, B.A., assistant, 569 St. Antoine street. 11 a.m., Morning Prayer and Sermon. 7 p.m., Evening Prayer and Sermon. Preacher, R. L. Carson. 10 a.m. Boys' Bible Class. 3 p.m., Sunday School and Adult Bible Class. Holy Communion, 1st Sunday in month, at 11 a.m. 3rd Sunday at 7 p.m.

ST. EDWARD'S CHURCH, corner St. Paul and Inspector streets—the Rev. W. Sanders, Incumbent. Morning prayer at 11 o'clock. Evening prayer at 7 o'clock. Preacher at both services the Incumbent. Sunday school and Bible classes, 9.45 a.m. and 3 p.m. Strangers made welcome.

ST. MARTIN'S CHURCH, corner of Prince Arthur and St. Urbain streets.—Rev. G. Osborne Troop, M.A., rector. 8 a.m., Holy Communion. 11 a.m., Morning Prayer and Sermon. 7 p.m., Shortened Service and Sermon. Preacher, at both services the Rev. James Roy, LL.D. All seats free and unappropriated. Strangers welcomed. All One in Christ Jesus.

ST. ALBAN'S CHURCH, St. Zotique street, St. Denis Boulevard; the Rev. H. E. Horsey, rector. 8 a.m., Holy Communion. 11 a.m., morning prayer. 3 p.m., Sunday school. 7 p.m. evening prayer. Seats free. Everyone welcome.

L'EGLISE DU REDEMPTEUR (Episcopale), 12 Chatham street. Morning prayer and sermon, 11 a.m. Evening prayer at 7 p.m. Henry E. Benoit, rector.

BAPTIST CHURCHES.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH. Sherbrooke street and Union avenue. The Rev. J. A. Gordon, M.A., D.D., pastor. Public worship on Sunday at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m., and prayer and praise service on Wedensday at 8 p.m. All invited.

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.

WESTMOUNT BAPTIST CHURCH, corner Western and Olivier avenues.—Rev. G. O. Gates, M.A., D.D., pastor. United services with Bethlehem Congregational Church. 11 a.m., Baptist Church. 7 p.m., Bethlehem Church. Preacher, the Rev. J. K. Unsworth, B.A. Sabbath School at 3 p.m. Young People's Meeting on Monday at 8 p.m. Weekly prayer service on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Visitors heartily welcome.

OLIVET BAPTIST CHURCH, corner of Dorchester and Guy streets. Rev. Jos. Sullivan, M.A., pastor. During the absence of the pastor for August on his vacation the church services will be held as usual. Sunday, morning at 11 a.m. and evening at 7 p.m. Preacher for August, the Rev. E. J. Farley, of Oneonta, N.Y., Weekly prayer meetings on Wednesday evenings at 8 o'clock p.m.

TEMPLE BAPTIST CHURCH—ROYAL BANK BUILDING (cor. Park and Laurier avenues. Rev. Gordon H. Baker, B.A., B.D., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school at 3 p.m. Baraca and Philathea Classes at 3 p.m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. Strangers always welcome.

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 9.30. Sunday service at 7 p.m. Strangers welcome.

FRENCH BAPTIST MISSION, St Paul's Hall, 2391 Ontario street. Services: Sunday, 11 a.m. (French); Bible school at 12.15 p.m. 7 p.m. (English). Thursday, 8 p.m. Rev. Arthur St. James, B.A., pastor.

NORTH BAPTIST CHAPEL, of the First Baptist Church, 819 St. Urbain st. a few doors below Rachel street. Sunday school at 3 p.m. Preaching service at 7 p.m., every Sunday. A. E. Tuddenham, superintendent. Prayer service every Thursday at 8 p.m.

UNDENOMINATIONAL.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION OF MONTREAL, Dominion square. Men's meeting on Saturday at 8 p.m. Men's meeting on Sunday at 3.45 p.m. Song service on Sunday at 8.30 p.m.

SALVATION ARMY — The Salvation Army holds public meetings in the city on Sundays at 11 a.m. and 3 p.m., and 7.30 p.m., and on week nights, except Tuesdays, as follows:

The Citadel, corner of University and Cathcart streets. Adjutant and Mrs. Cornish and Lieut. Clayton, in charge.

Bourgeois street, Point St. Charles.—Captain and Mrs. Turner in charge.

French Corps, 11 Vitre street West, near St. Lawrence Boulevard.—Adjutant Cabrit and Capt. Hoefflin in charge.

Demontigny street, near Delorimier avenue—Captain and Mrs. Harbour in charge.

PROTESTANT HOUSE OF INDUSTRY AND HOMES, Longue Pointe. On Sunday, Aug. 28, at 3 p.m., Divine service will be conducted.

UNITED MISSION TO ISRAEL, Beshura Hall, 1196 Cadieux street. Sunday school at 3 p.m. Girls' Sewing Class on Tuesday at 3 to 5 p.m. Men's Gospel meeting on Saturdays at 8 p.m. All invited. Stanley Barker, director.

WELCOME HALL MISSION—Gospel Services. 117 St. Antoine street, Montreal. Sunday, 7 p.m. Tuesday, 8 p.m. Thursday, 8 p.m. Saturday, 8 p.m. Friday, Young People's Meeting, 8 p.m. Wednesday, Mothers' Meeting, 3 p.m. Sunday, Young Women's Bible Class, 4.30 p.m. Children's Meeting, 10.30 a.m.

OLD BREWERY MISSION (RESCUE WORK), 344-346 Craig street West, Montreal. During the summer season, services in the Mission Hall, Sunday, Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday. Only, at 8 p.m., all other meetings. Classes and services discontinued until the autumn. W. G. Taylor, superintendent.

RAILROAD MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION meets in the R.R.Y.M.C.A. Building, corner of Sebastopol and Leber streets, every Sunday at 4.15 p.m. All railway men and others are cordially invited to attend.

GIRLS' READING ROOM AND EVANGELISTIC HALL, 111 Stanley street.—Library open every day from 5 a.m. to 9.30 p.m., excepting Wednesday evenings. Bible class every Sunday at 4 o'clock. Prayer meeting every Tuesday at 8.15 p.m. 'What We Can' Circle of the King's Daughters second Thursday of each month at 8.15 p.m. All young woman cordially invited to all these services.

CHURCH NOTICES..

METHODIST CHURCHES.

(Church notices received too late for these columns will be found classified under heading 'Late Church Notices,' on the sixth page. The special rate for such is 25c per insertion of five lines.

MOUNTAIN STREET METHODIST CHURCH, corner of Mountain and Torrance streets. Sunday, Aug. 28th. 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. the Rev. H. Mick.

EAST END METHODIST CHURCH, corner of Cartier and DeMontigny sts. The Rev. T. Anson Halpenny, B.A., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Morning class, Sunday, 10 a.m. Sunday school and Bible class, 2.45 p.m. Epworth League, Monday, 8 p.m. Prayer service, Wednesday, 8 p.m. Subjects for Sunday: A.M., 'Can God Answer Prayer?' P.M., 'Sowing and Reaping.' The Rev. T. J. Vickery will preach at both services. Strangers welcome to all services.

FAIRMOUNT AVENUE METHODIST CHURCH, cor. of Fairmount and Hutchison streets. Rev. G. I. Campbell, B.D., pastor. Service at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Monday, 8 p.m., Epworth League. Strangers welcome to all services.

HOCHELAGA METHODIST CHURCH on Marlborough St., near Notre Dame. The Rev. E. S. Morrison, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

SHERBROOKE STREET METHODIST CHURCH, Sherbrooke street, just west of St. Lawrence Boulevard. The Rev. Alfred A. Radley. 11 a.m., the Rev. Thomas Harris. 7 p.m., Mr. J. H. McComb.

HUNTLY ST. METHODIST CHURCH, Huntly street, between St. Zotique and Belanger, Sabbath, Aug. 28th. 11 a.m., 'Law of Displacement.' 7 p.m. I. 'Love's Decision.' At 2 p.m. the Rev. W. G. Bradford will address the Men's Own in Amherst Park Congregational Church on 'Sin, a problem of to-day.'

Sunday School and Bible Classes at 3 p.m. Wednesday evening, prayer meeting at 8 p.m. Strangers welcome to all the services.

WEST END METHODIST CHURCH, corner of Coursol and Canning streets. The Rev. Elwood C. James B.A., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school and Adult Bible classes at 3 p.m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Strangers always welcome.

MOUNT ROYAL AVE. METHODIST CHURCH, corner of Mount Royal ave. and Berri street. The Rev. Henry A. Young, pastor, will preach at both services, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday-school and Bible classes at 3 p.m. The Epworth League of Christian Endeavor on Monday evening. The Junior Christian Endeavor Society meets on Wednesday at 4.30 p.m. Prayer-meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. All seats free. Strangers welcome.

EBENEZER METHODIST CHURCH, ST. Henri, cor. of Convent and St. Antoine streets. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school and Bible classes at 3 p.m. Epworth League on Monday at 8 p.m. Junior League on Wednesday at 4.15 p.m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m.

DOMINION SQUARE METHODIST CHURCH, corner of Windsor and Dorchester streets. Pastor, the Rev. E. I. Hart, B.A. Public worship at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Class meeting at 10 a.m. Visitors always welcome.

WESTMOUNT METHODIST CHURCH, corner of Western and Lansdowne aves. Rev. R. Corrigan, B.A., B.D., pastor. Public Worship at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. A.M., the Rev. W. T. Halpenny, B.D. P.M., Mr. J. R. Nutter.

Mid-week praise and prayer service on Wednesday evening at 8. A cordial welcome extended to all.

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. Sunday school and Bible class, 10 to 10.45 a.m.

ST. JAMES METHODIST CHURCH, St. Catherine street west. The Rev. Wm. Sparling, B.A., D.D., pastor. 11 a.m., the Rev. J. Howard. Philp, M.A. 7 p.m., J. Clark Reilly, B.A. Sunday school at 10 a.m. and 3 p.m. Visitors to the city heartily welcomed to the services.

CENTENARY METHODIST CHURCH, corner of Wellington and Charron str. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Class meeting, 9.30 and 10 a.m. Sunday school and Bible classes at 3 p.m. Senior E.L. of C.E. on Monday at 8 p.m. Mid-week service on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Junior E.L. of C.E. on Friday at 7 p.m. Hope Chapel Sunday school at 3 p.m. All strangers will be made welcome. Rev. W. Timberlake, pastor.

ALL PEOPLES' MISSION.—Sunday services: Italian service at 11 a.m. Sunday school for all nationalities at 3 p.m. Indoor service for all nationalities at 7 p.m. Open-air meeting at 6 30 p.m. Rev. W. Bowman Tucker, M.A., Ph.D., supt.

EGLISE EVANGELIQUE, rue Delisle. —Services publics a 11 hrs et 7 hrs. Ecole de Dimanche a 10 hrs. Reunion de priere, Mercredi soir a 8 hrs.

METHODIST ITALIAN MISSION, cor. of Dorchester and St. Urbain streets. Sunday school and Bible class at 10 a.m. Services at 11 a.m. and 5 p.m. Communion first Sunday of every month. Preacher, the Rev. Liborio Lattoni. All are welcome.

DESRIVIERES STREET MISSION, Services at 7.30 p.m. Sunday school at 3 p.m. All are welcome. Rev. R. Brown, pastor.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCHES.

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ZION CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, corner of Mance and Milton. Rev. Frank J. Day, M.A., B.D., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Preacher at both services, the pastor. Sunday School at close of Morning Service. Fairmount Avenue Branch meets in the Y.M.C.A. Hall at 3 p.m. All welcome.

POINT ST. CHARLES CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, corner Wellington and Hibernia streets. Services at 11 and 7. Sunday School at 3 p.m. Christian Endeavor meeting on Monday night at 8 o'clock. Prayer meeting on Wednesday night at 8 p.m. The Rev. A. W. Main, pastor.

AMHERST PARK CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, Belanger and Christopher Columbus streets. Mr. John T. Tucker, Acting Pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Morning:—'The Steadfastness of Christ.' Evening:—'The Cross of Jesus.' Men's Own at 2 p.m.

Sunday School at 3 p.m. Branch School Crystal Spring Park at 3 p.m. Everybody welcome.

CALVARY CHURCH (Congregational), Guy street above St. Antoine. Pastor, the Rev. Dr. Cook. 11 a.m., the Rev. A. W. Main, of Point St. Charles, will preach. 7 p.m., Last of the 'New Songs and Old Stories' series. The pastor, Dr. Cook, will tell the story of 'The Successful Business Men and the Failure.' Sunday school immediately after morning service. Midweek meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Everyone welcome.

BETHLEHEM CHURCH (Congregational), corner of Clarke and Western avenues, Westmount. Rev. J. K. Unsworth, B.A., pastor. United Services with Westmount Baptist Church, corner Western and Oliver Avenues. 11 a.m., Westmount Baptist Church. 7 p.m., Bethlehem Church. Preacher, the Rev. J. K. Unsworth, B.A. Visitors heartily welcome.

EMMANUEL CHURCH (Congregational), 169-171 Drummond street. The Rev. Hugh Pedley, B.A., pastor. The Rev. J. B. Silcox will preach to the united congregations of Emmanuel Congregational Church and Erskine Presbyterian Church. 11 a.m. 'The Bible in Literature and Life.' 7 p.m., 'A Battling Reformer.' Everybody welcome.

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, prepaid.

Annual subscribers may have announcements of birth, marriages and deaths (without extended obituary or verses) occurring in their immediate families, free of charge, in which case name and address of subscribers should be given.

MARRIED.

BILLETT—DALKIN—On August 24, 1910, at St. Matthew's Church, Quebec, by the Rev. F. G. Scott, LL.D., Rector, assisted by the Rev. A. R. Kelley, John Glanville Billett, of Quebec, eldest son of the late James Hingston Billett, of Gloucester, England, to Emily, second daughter of the late Edmund Dalkin, of Quebec, and widow of Hammond Gowen.

GOLDWYER-LEWIS—CALDWELL—On August 24, 1910, at Lanark, Ont., by the Rev. Wm. McDonald, Cuilla Maxwell, third daughter of Mrs. W. C. Caldwell, Lanark, to Arthur B. Goldwyer-Lewis, son of the late Ven. Archdeacon Goldwyer-Lewis, Davenham, Cheshire, England.

McINTYRE—HENRY—On August 2, 1910, at the residence of the bride's parents, Napanee, by the Rev. F. T. Dibb, Edith M. Henry, B.A., elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. T. S. Henry, to Mr. Herbert Caldwell McIntyre, Lanark, Ont.

NICKELS — HORNER — On Aug. 25, 1910, by the Rev. Carl Allum, at the Methodist Parsonage, Portage du Fort, Que., Mr. Robert Nickels, of Clarendon, Que., to Miss Ruby Horner, of the same place.

TAYLOR — SIMPSON — At the residence of the bride's father, Alexandria, Ont., on Aug. 24, 1910, by the Rev. D. Stewart, B.A., assisted by the Rev. H. Taylor, B.A., of East Templeton, Que., father of the groom, Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Simpson, to Mr. John D. Taylor.

WICKENS — MAITLAND — on Aug. 24, 1910, by the Rev. Carl Allum, at domicile of the bride, Mr. John Wickens, of Clarendon, Que., to Miss Lila. May Maitland, of the same place.

DIED.

LINDSAY — At 221 Milton street, on Thursday, Aug. 25, 1910, Patience Kemp, widow of the late Rev. Robert Lindsay, in her 82nd year. Funeral private.

MOSSOP — At Gosforth, via Carnforth, England, on Aug. 4, 1910, Elizabeth Agnew, relict of the late William Mossop, and mother of the Rev. George Mossop, of the Montreal Conference, in her 86th year. 'He giveth his beloved sleep.'

TOWERS — On Aug. 21, 1910, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. J. S. Symington, Sarnia, Ont., in her 90th year, Agnes Ford, widow of the late Robert Towers, of Woodstock, Ont., mother of W. C. Towers, Montreal.

WATTERS—At the Homeopathic Hospital, Montreal, on August 24, 1910, William Watters, of Kingsbury, Que., Clerk in Molsons Bank, St. Catherine street west, Montreal, youngest son of Alex. Watters and Christena A. Nicholson, of Kingsbury, aged 22 years. Deeply regretted.

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

TEES & CO., Funeral Directors
312 ST. CATHERINE W.
Phone Up 1653. (Note change of Address)

ESTAB. 1840
Jos. C. WRAY & BRO.
UNDERTAKERS
HEAD OFFICE 290 MOUNTAIN ST.
EAST END 297 ST. DOMINIQUE ST.

SEALE & SON
Funeral Directors
312 Dorchester St. West.
Phone Up 989. Residence, Up 2671

PICNIC AT ROXHAM.

A good crowd turned out for the picnic of the Methodist Sunday School at Roxham on Thursday in the fine grove of Mr. Julius Ekester. Lunch was served from 12.30 to 2.30 p.m., the tables being filled again and again. The following programme of sports was gone through, the pastor of the church, the Rev. R. Calvert, B.D., acted at starter.

Girls and boys under 7—1st, Archie Specks; 2nd, Grace Keddy; 3rd, Frankie Calvere.

Boys under 11 years—Carson Wallace, Halton Kennedy, Titus Upton.

Girls under 11 years—Margaret Collins, Dora Upton, Evelyn McLeod.

Girls under 14 years—Francis McLeod, Margaret Collins, Dora Upton.

Boys under 14 years—Stanley Johnston, Carson Wallace.

Three-legged race—1st, Carson Wallace and Stanley Johnson; 2nd, Harvey Smith and George Upton.

Sack race—Carson Wallace, Stanley Johnson, George Upton.

Running jump—John Kennedy, Gilbert Fenster.

Young men's race—Gilbert Fenster.

Great interest gathered around the tug-of-war. First, married men against single men, then married women against single women. In both cases the advantage of being married was conclusively demonstrated. The married being the winners in each contest.

LIFTING CATS AND RABBITS.

(From the 'Watchword.')

It is a mistaken idea that the proper way to lift a full grown cat is by the nape of its neck without supporting the lower part of its body with the other hand. It is true that the mother cat carries young kittens by grasping in her mouth the loose skin at the back of her offspring's neck, but a tiny kitten is a very different matter from a large cat, and indeed the only way to lift a kitten without squeezing or hurting its soft body is to lift it by its neck. But after it has grown larger its own weight is too great to be supported by such a bit of skin and fur as is so grasped by the hand, and many a cat suffers perfect tortures by being held in this manner and is quite helpless to run or struggle, as in such a position certain of its muscles cannot be controlled, and it is absolutely at the mercy of its unfeeling tormentor. The same rule should be observed in lifting rabbits by their ears. They should always be partially supported by the free hand and not allowed to dangle with their whole weight straining from the large but necessarily delicate ears.

DON'T FAIL TO VISIT
'THE WIGWAM'
134 PEEL STREET
Near the Windsor Hotel.
LARGEST SOUVENIR, CURIO, AND FANCY STORE IN CANADA!
Immense Display! Low Prices!

WOOD SOLE BOOTS

We have just received a supply of WOOD SOLE BOOTS with high legs which, with the Blucher shaped boot, will fill all the needs for which WOOD SOLES are so well adapted.
PRICE $4.50
Ronayne Bros., 485 Notre Dame St., West. CHABOILLEZ SQUARE.

4 Phones
The Handwork
that you are so particular about.
Wouldn't it be advisable to have us do it up for you, the result of your experiment will surprise you.
TROY LAUNDRY CO.
Verdun

Malone Moulding Company
48 BEAVER HALL HILL
will frame the
"Witness" series of Pictures
with beautiful three-inch moulding, dull artistic finish, at the specially low price of
ONE DOLLAR.
Orders are rushing in.— Bring yours. Telephone Up 1861.

A SESSION OF THE COURT OF KING'S BENCH (Crown Side), holding criminal jurisdiction in and for the DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, will be held in the COURT HOUSE, in the CITY OF MONTREAL, on Saturday, the TENTH DAY OF SEPTEMBER NEXT at TEN o'clock in the forenoon.

In consequence, I give PUBLIC NOTICE to all who intend to proceed against any prisoners now in the Common Gaol of the said District, and all others, that they must be present then and there; and I also give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners and Peace Officers, in and for the said District, that they must be present then and there, with their Records, Rolls, Indictments and other Documents, in order to do those things which belong to them in their respective capacities.

L. J. LEMIEUX,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Montreal, 23rd August, 1910.

That the Canadian National Exhibition is still in a very real sense the thing that it grew from, a Country Fair, is shown by the extent and beauty of its live stock exhibits. The management has deemed it advisable to make every inducement in the way of accommodation available to the breeder of cattle and sheep and hogs. Originally it was supposed that this section of the magnificent institution would appeal only to farmers, but it has been found that the city man is the most enthusiastic visitor to the stalls of the eatable animals. Perhaps it is because he likes to see on the hoof the finest specimens of the beast whose flesh he has partaken of at breakfast or luncheon; perhaps it is his memory of the old days on the farm or of the conditions under which he spent his holidays when a kid that moves him. At any rate it is an incontestable fact that the live-stock exhibits which are unequalled by any annual exhibition on the continent of America are a great contributary cause of its prosperity. The stock parade on the last day of the exhibition is one of the most magnificent sights of the Fair, and strangely enough is patronized almost exclusively by City folks from Toronto and the chief American cities.

GHOSTS!

There are probably few persons who would confess to a belief in ghosts, spirits, spectres, or spooks, as told in stories. But when some mysterious circumstance occurs at night time, they are among the first to think of ghosts as an explanation of the phenomenon.

This, perhaps, was the case with Elmer Sampson and Art Anderson, who were startled and mystified as they were sitting in the office of a livery barn one evening recently when the electric light hanging from the ceiling began to rise and fall.

It is said that Mr. Anderson, who thought a ghost was in the attic, suggested that they give chase to it with a pail of water. It was finally decided that Mr. Anderson should get a lantern, while Mr. Sampson got a ladder, that they might investigate the attic for the cause of the disturbance.

The young men felt relieved at finding that two huge rats had been tugging away at an old umbrella, the handle of which had become hooked behind the electric light wire. Every time the rats pulled on the umbrella the lamp would rise.—Beloit, Wis., despatch to Milkaukee 'Free Press.'

LETTERS FROM READERS.

GRANTS TO EUCHARISTIC CONGRESS.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—There are a few pertinent questions (impertinent they would be called by some, I suppose), which I would like to see answered. 1. Has the city got a charter by which it can grant all these moneys to this Eucharistic Congress; if not, who authorizes it? 2. Who gave them permission to erect a building such as is being erected on Fletcher's Field on public property? 3. Did St. Patrick's Church buy the fountain which last year graced Victoria square, or have they loaned it from the city, and who is responsible for that? 4. Is the Catholic Church, as represented in Montreal, one and the same thing as the Council, or are they separate bodies? 5. May the Protestant churches expect such a welcome if ever they have such a gathering here?

These doubtless are pointed questions which many people in the minority are asking, and they will require some public spirit to print, but I write to the 'Witness' as being the only representative paper of the Christian and Protestant religion in the city. Our city charter, so we are informed, will not allow us to send money belonging to the city to Campbellton, and yet we sanction thousands of dollars to be spent in useless decoration, etc., to be spent in the entertainment of a church whose object is to help the needy. There is a screw loose somewhere, and I for one should like to see where it is.

'INQUISITIVE.'

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—I have failed to notice any expression of opinion in the 'Witness' or any other journal touching the granting of the city's money in favor of the Eucharistic Congress. A grant for the Campbellton sufferers was refused on the plea of its illegality, and has only been agreed to at this late date, with the understanding that it must first be sanctioned by the legislature, but the ten thousand dollars given to the congress reception committee was contributed without wincing. If it is illegal to give a money subscription of five thousand dollars to our fire-stricken and starving fellow-countrymen, but quite legal and proper when double that amount is handed over for the entertainment of an avowedly religious gathering, the law should be altered. About one-half of the civic revenue is contributed by citizens who are not members of the church holding this celebration, and the civic authorities do a wrong act when they appropriate any portion of that revenue to sectarian religious purposes.

I am a ratepayer, and if any part of my civic taxes is diverted to the exploitation and glorification of any sectarian dogma, I earnestly, nay, vehemently make protest.

A PROTESTANT.

ENGLISHMEN AND CANADIANS.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—I would like to reply to 'Reformed Canadian Englishman in your issue of Aug. 2nd, when he takes the liberty to chastise the Canadians. I do not know about other parts of Canada, but I can speak well of 'British Columbia, after thirty-seven years' residence, and sixteen years of that spent in a settlement partly made up of Englishmen. The first reason here of the dislike to English settlers comes from the attitude of the Englishman himself upon arrival. He assumes a haughty arrogant manner towards Canadians in general. He puts on a superior air and tries to make you feel his utter contempt of anything Canadian.

One of our first English settlers in this community was a retired colonel of the English army. He was not long in the country when, in speaking of our settlement in a public house within hearing of several Canadians, he remarked, 'We have a fine valley down there if we only had a few English-speaking people there, but those blasted Canadians get in there, and they are no earthly use.' But we are thankful that there are Englishmen and Englishmen, and they are not all the same as I have described, but they all 'dearly love a lord,' while with a westerner 'Jack is as good as his master,' and I do not doubt that the average Englishman finds it hard to bring himself in line with the western idea, but at the same time the Englishman can thank himself for the reception he receives in Canada from

A BLASTED CANADIAN.

Falkland, Aug., 1910.

Note.—While not excusing the superciliousness of some Englishmen, or the dialect affected by certain classes, which some Canadians imitate and some take umbrage at, it might be well to remember that if they give offence, they also meet with much that offends. There are few countries in the world where respectful manners towards seniors are so little cultivated and where the ordinary speech, borrowed from the vulgarest across the line, is less congenial to well bred English ears.

A GOLCONDA.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—I have seen an advertisement of a broker concerning whom I have heard some marvellous tales of what he has done for some of his clients, in the shape of returns on $50 or $100 sent him. I have been told of a case in Sherbrooke of a young man who sent him $50, and at the end of a year had $600 or more to his credit. This is all very good, but can you imagine it can last long? And certainly it is a big drawing card to induce others to give him money if it can be done with any safety. Anyway, look the matter up and let me know, and if you consider the chances good I may be induced to send him some money.

INVESTOR.

Note.—Any one who knew how to multiply money twelve times within a year would not be in search of money to multiply. It is of course possible to gamble in stocks on margin and either gain or lose. One might lose fifty dollars twelve times for once he would make six hundred out of it. It is also possible to do a business on the principle of letting the next two or three pay the one preceding for the first. Thus B plus C plus D pay A, and so forth, and so long as the procession of depositors or 'investors' keeps up, so long will the game go on. If a hundred dollars is due to E to-morrow, and there is no cash in the bag to meet that particular claim, everything is made easy should F come in and leave the hundred dollars or more to take their chances on the future. The 'hebdomadaire' drawing societies, which the 'Witness' put out of business, were conducted on these very lines. In other words, it is always easy to bail liquid out of a vessel just as fast as and no faster than liquid continues to flow into it.

CHURCH UNION.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—There are some five little union churches in Saskatchewan which are working in more or less harmony. The little church in Kennedy has the honor of being the first to organize and to erect a building. In one town the people thought they should have a union church, in order to be abreast of the times. There were three denominations there already, and all were working harmoniously together. This did not suit the little town, for it desired a preacher of its own.

It may be said that the denominations that are working for the evangelization of the North-West arrange their forces so as to cover the whole country. Every minister living in a small western town possesses a horse or two, a buggy, and a cutter, and has several preaching stations in the country, though he may live in a little western town. The organization of a small union church in a little western town may mean the closing of several country preaching stations. The organization of the little union church in the little town referred to has caused the closing of four preaching stations and an indifferent service at another preaching station.

The union in question was not unanimous, and hence there is much trouble in the little town, the union people trying to compel the others, who do not believe in their method and doctrine, to join them. There are those who say that the children of this world are wiser than the children of light, and speak of the 'mergers' and 'trusts' as an example to the church. But oftentimes the trusts are instruments of oppression, as even this little union church has become a persecutor. When we who are working hard in the cause of temperance wish to close a saloon, the liquor interests wish to keep it open. If we say that in such a small town one hotel licence is sufficient, the other party says two are better; and yet a number of men who are outside and inside the churches wish to close up many of the churches by merging them into one organization. Certainly in this district two ministers are not visiting as many people as three ministers formerly visited, and in this land of magnificent distances real pastoral visitation is needed as much as preaching, for many do not come to church, some, indeed, not possessing the means to come.

Some ministers in the West cannot accomplish all the work on their fields even though they work without any vacation. In the summer time the men are in the fields in the day time, and so the minister must visit the house or shack when the men are at home, and this is generally at meal time. Then there will be another long drive and a visit before night in the summer.

In the winter the cold and the snow and short days make pastoral visitation difficult. If one were always sure of a stable for his horse, it would make things easier, for the animal cannot be tied outside because of the flies in the summer and the very cold winds in the winter. If all the people could be made to live in towns then the evangelization of the North-West might be easier. As it is, thousands are not reached along these far-flung prairies. Many ministers do not care for the long drives and the small congregations in house and school house. Whole sections of the country will be deserted this coming winter, no student nor preacher will consent to contend against the difficulties of country driving in the winter time.

When it comes to the towns, especially if the town is big enough to support a minister alone, then many applications will be made for the pulpit. Then some man, possibly a politician, or an editor, or a great lodge man, will suggest that all little churches in that little town unite. There are those who cannot understand that there still exists differences of belief in Canada to-day, and so we hear again and again that Methodists and Presbyterians and Congregationalists all believe the same truth and preach the same doctrine. Emphatically this is not true. There are Congregationalists in Canada who are followers of Lyman Abbott and who preach Unitarianism and evolution every Sunday in the pulpit. There are Methodists who believe very much in the freedom of man, that he is free to believe, and free to backslide, and who also preach the sanctification of the flesh. There are Presbyterians who are followers of Adam Smith in the free criticism of the Pentateuch, and who resist any attempt to hold evangelistic services. These things are as evident in the West as in the East, and yet there are those who would compel a union of these three denominations.

If religion is not free it is not worth anything. There may be a union among the great steel corporations of Canada and moneyed magnates in Montreal may be able to accomplish this for the good of trade, but when it comes to belief in doctrine, if individual thinking is not respected, then the old church will be adhered to, or other churches will be started that will be different, at least from this great national church which is to be broad enough to embody all shades of belief.

WORKER.

Note.—The above objections to union churches are two. One is the practical one of covering the ground. It is a question that can best be solved on the spot. All we know is that the demand for union has come most powerfully from those who had to face just such conditions as those described and who saw five people doing the work that could be better covered by one. It is obvious that, with flocks overlapping, the total amount of distressful travel must be greatly increased as compared with the task of a single worker in a contiguous constituency.

But this brings up the question of conscientious differences. It is certainly in the highest degree desirable that every one should be able to worship among like minded people where the teaching is according to his conscience. Our correspondent ayers that denominational differences of conviction still survive; but, strange to say, the diversities which he cites and which he describes in terms which the people referred to would not recognize or admit, are not so much those which distinguish between denominations as those which at present divide all denominations, and which it would seem all the denominations tolerate. The preservation of the present system of having each field filled with the emissaries of each of the denominations would therefore be no guarantee of the thing desired.

MODES OF LOCOMOTION.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—It is not my intention to load the reader's mind with 'laws of motion,' but simply to glance briefly at some of the methods adopted by mankind for purposes of transit. First, we have the urchin sprawling on all-fours; then he stands erect, walks, runs, and jumps. Walking is certainly the most delightful manner of moving from place to place, especially when you are free to choose your time, locality, and companion. May be the time is morning, and you are up and off 'to meet the sun upon the upland lawn,' or you choose to take a stroll in the garden 'To cull life's fruits and crop the flowers, and mark their early bloom;' or it is 'dewy eve,' and you send the message:

'Meet me by moonlight alone,
And then I will tell you a tale;
Must be told all alone by the moon,
In the grove at the end of the vale.'

What is more exhilarating than a brisk walk of a breezy morning? Three miles an hour is a regulation pace, but a quick walker can double that, and a swift runner (Deerfoot) ran eleven miles 740 yards within an hour at Brompton.

Men are not satisfied with the result of their own powers, and have placed the animal creation under tribute from the elephant of India, down to the dog of the Eskimo, but it was a great advance when wheeled vehicles were invented, and few modes of travel are more pleasant than a seat in an easy carriage behind a pair of spanking horses. This was not enough, more power and speed were wanted, and railways have become the crowning glory. Although traction on rails by horse power was practised in England as early as the first part of the seventeenth century, it was a hundred years later on, when Watt showed the power and practicability of steam and Trevethick invented a machine to use it; but it was not until thirty years after that the steam engine of George Stephenson proved a success, and on the 15th of September, 1830, the railway from Liverpool to Manchester was formally opened for traffic. I say nothing of electric railways, for they are yet in their infancy.

The bicycle was introduced from France into England in the year 1820. The wheels were of wood, and the rider had to propel it by treading the ground. The machine of the present day is a great improvement on that. Ten miles an hour is a fair rate of speed; but over a hundred miles in eight hours are said to have been accomplished. Consecutive work is very trying, and lengthy journeys are to be avoided.

Gasoline and motor cars have come to the relief of the traveller; the drivers of these machines are not always competent, and are often tempted to sacrifice safety to speed, and consequently death is reaping his harvests.

Man will not confine himself to earth and ocean, but has invaded the realm of air. Cavendish, Cavello, and Montgolfier were leaders in the long list of pioneers, and these were succeeded by such men as Green and Glashier; while in 1859, Mr. J. Wise and others started in their air ship from St. Louis to New York; following the course they had mapped out for themselves until they had crossed Lake Erie, when they were caught in an adverse current of air and had to abandon their design after travelling eleven hundred and fifty miles in less than twenty hours. The present fad for dirigible airships is known to all your readers, and it is needless here to furnish any of the feats that are daily performed as the press is giving them marked prominence. It is yet a moot question whether aerial navigation will grow into a paying industry or not. The machines are costly, and easily put out of order. Still, many skilful mechanics are confident of ultimate success. In the meantime one fact stands out painfully, accident and death follow closely in the wake of airships.

Thoughtful men are beginning to ask, what influence will this craze after speed have on the character of those who indulge in it? Just here I would take the liberty of quoting Mr. Bigbie, an English writer, who asks the question, 'Is flying worth while?' Part of his answer is as follows: 'This public excitement about flying is only a fresh evidence of the general tendency towards materialism. The ideas of humanity are no longer moral and spiritual. Millennium is to be reached on a mono rail, or in a monoplane, and the prophet's vision of happiness has shrunk to eighty miles an hour. Our god is speed, and our religion a machine. The advance of mankind is not towards the mastery of mechanism and the elements, but towards self-mastery. The field of inquiry is consciousness, the destiny of the race is spiritual, and the only happiness possible to the sons of man is the happiness of the heart. Therefore is all the present excitement concerning aviation a palpable and shameful danger to humanity.'

It would too much lengthen this letter to review sea and river navigation for there are as great contrasts between the bark canoe and the birch and wattle boats that brought the Irish clansmen across to Scotland, and our modern leviathans of the deep, as there are between the first two-wheeled cart and the present palace cars of our railways.

Of course the study of vital forces and the best ways of utilizing them is very alluring, and this old earth and atmosphere of ours are full of the unknown, and as Dr. Goodell observes 'We are all questioners, and though the journey often and far afield, it is little enough that we add to our store, for the sacks we fill are but small. The little islands of certainty on which we stand are lapped by seas of mystery. We talk of ether, of gravitation, electricity, all of which we never saw, and none of which we understand. These are all mysteries, but mysteries are God's allurement along the path of knowledge; it is his challenge to the human soul.'

While the attempts to solve mysteries are perfectly legitimate, we are not to lose sight of the important fact that secular knowledge of itself will ever fail to mould us into godly men and women.

R. LANIGAN.

Calumet, August, 1910.

ENJOYABLE EVENT.

Abbotsford, Que., August 27.—One of the most pleasant events in local musical circles was the presentation Thursday evening, August 25, in the Parish Hall, of Gilbert and Sullivan's opera pinaforte, before a large and appreciative audience. The success of the affair was largely due to the careful preparation and coaching of the well-known musical artists, Mr. and Mrs. Byers, who are now living in Abbotsford. The opening piano solo was played by G. H. Crata, of Auburn, Maine. Among those taking part were:

Mr. Delbert Fisk, Mrs. Bertie Gold, Miss Muriel Marshall, Mr. Chas. Fish, Mrs. C. P. Byers, Mr. C. P. Byers, Mr. Fred. Vanarnham, Mr. Elwood Fish, Mr. Arthur Buzzell, Mr. Murray Fish and Miss Clara Bradford.

Fall Suits
are going to be particularly interesting this year, because of the shades and styles that have come to hand. I have taken particular care to obtain exclusive patterns, and my customers can run in NOW or 'phone me, and the prices will surprise, as well as please you.
S. Rosenveesen
510 ST. CATHERINE STREET WEST
BELL TEL. UP 2709

ALL 'WITNESS' PICTURES FRAMED FOR 75 CENTS
HEASLEY'S ART STORE,
315 Bleury street.

Caloric Fireless Cookers

The modern kitchen marvel —Bakes, Boils and Roasts without fire.
Three sizes — attractive prices.
Sole Agents for Montreal
R. & W. KERR, Limited,
326 St. Catherine West

Sherbrooke Exhibition this Year Promises tobe a Huge Success

That Sherbrooke Exhibition will be a great success is evidenced by the unusually large number of entries made. Spaces in the main building are nearly all allotted, and the interest exhibitors are showing is way ahead of any previous year. Twice as much is being spent for attractions as formerly and 60 percent more in prizes. The attractions are of unusually inviting character. The enterprise and confidence of the Directors will meet with a hearty response.

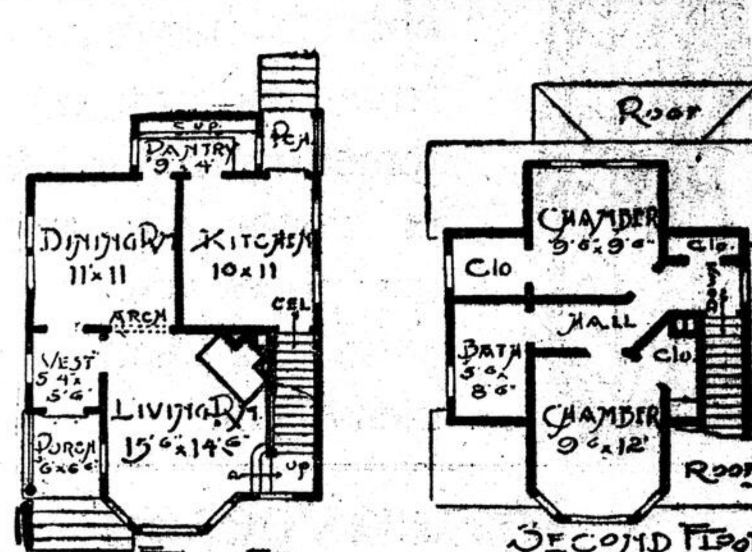
NOTES AND NOTICES.

Pianos for Rent.—Pianos rented from $2.00 monthly. Six months' rent allowed in case of purchase. Layton Bros., 550 St. Catherine St. W. (cor. Stanley St.).

TELL YOUR FRIENDS

Our readers will greatly oblige us and at the same time confer a real favor on their friends who do not take the 'Witness,' if they will tell them of the 'Witness' Art Masterpiece Campaign, and show them how they may get these splendid pictures.

A COUNTRY HOUSE FOR $1,800



The 'Witness' has secured a series of plans of country huses and bungalows costing from $500 to $4,000, and will publish them weekly, believing that readers who contemplate building will find them of great value. In each case the cost is estimated as closely as possible, but will vary, of course, according to locality. Working plans, specifications and details can be supplied by the 'Witness.'

Design No. 202.—This one and one-half story house is especially designed to meet the demand for low-cost yet comfortable homes. Size over all, 22 feet 6 inches by 31 feet 6 inches, including front bay. Has stone foundation and a seven-foot cellar under the entire house. Story heights are 9 feet for the first, and 8 feet 6 inches for the second story. First story is clapboarded and second story and gables shingled. An ideal home for a small family. Dining room, living room and vestibule are intended to be finished in ash, balance in pine. Estimated cost, complete, $1,800. Price of complete working plans and specifications, $10.00. Blue print plans, without change from design, as here shown, $12.00. Bill of materials, $6.00.

Any of these designs can be reversed to suit location. No change can be made in blue print plan, as it is an exact copy of the book design, but it can be reversed.

TIME TABLE.

C.P.R. trains leave Windsor St. Station as follows:

For Toronto, Hamilton, *8.45 a.m., *10.00 p.m.
For St. Johns, Farnham, etc., †8.25, *9.00 a.m. (1.15 p.m. Saturday only), †4.30 p.m., 7.25 p.m., *7.45 p.m.
For Boston, etc., *9.00 a.m., *7.45 p.m.
For Sherbrooke, †8.25 a.m., (1.15 p.m. Saturday only), †4.30 p.m., 7.25 p.m., daily.
For Newport, etc., *9.00 a.m., †4.30 p.m., and *7.45 p.m.
For Pt. Fortune and intermediate stations, (1) 1.30 p.m., §5.15 p.m.
For Chicago, St. Louis, Detroit, Hamilton, Toronto, *8.45 a.m., *10.00 p.m.
For Cobalt, Sault Ste. Marie, St. Paul, Minneapolis, etc., *9.50 p.m.
For Ottawa, †8.35 a.m., §8.55 a.m., *10.10 a.m., †4.00 p.m., *9.50 p.m., *10.30 p.m.
Vaudreuil and intermediate stations—†8.35 a.m., §8.55 a.m., §12.01 p.m., †1.30 p.m., †4.00 p.m., 5.15 p.m., 6.15 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., †12.00 noon, †6.40 p.m., *9.10 p.m.
From Boston, *8.20 a.m., *9.10 p.m.
From Sherbrooke, 8.30 a.m., †12.00 noon, †6.40 p.m.
From Halifax, N.S., and St. John, N.B., 8.30 a.m., daily, except Monday.
From Toronto and West, *7.35 a.m., †7.05 p.m.
From St. Paul, Sault Ste. Marie, Cobalt, *8.00 a.m.
From Calgary and Winnipeg, and Vancouver, *8.25 a.m., *7.30 p.m.
From Ottawa, *8.00 a.m., *8.25 a.m., †11.50 a.m., *6.35 p.m., †7.00 p.m.
From Vaudreuil and intermediate stations—*7.35 a.m., §8.45 a.m., 11.50 a.m., †12.15 p.m., §6.35 p.m., †7.05 p.m., §9.50 p.m.

Leave Place Viger Station:

For Quebec, †9.00 a.m., *1.30 p.m., *11.30 p.m.
For Joliette, †8.20 a.m., †9.30 a.m., §9.10 a.m., †5.00 p.m.
For St. Gabriel, †9.00 a.m., §9.10 a.m., †5.00 p.m.
For Ottawa, †8.30 a.m., †6.10 p.m.
For St. Eustache, †8.30 a.m., §9.40 a.m. (1) 12.30 p.m., †4.25 p.m., †5.15 p.m.
For St. Jerome, *8.45 a.m., (1) 1.45 p.m., †4.00 p.m., 5.15 p.m., B6.30 p.m.
For St. Agathe, §8.30 a.m., (1) 1.15 p.m., *8.45 a.m., (1) 1.45 p.m., †4.00 p.m., 5.15 p.m.
For St. Rose, St. Therese and intermediate points, †8.30 a.m., *8.45 a.m., §9.40 a.m., (1) 1.45 p.m., †4.25 p.m., †5.25 p.m., †6.10 p.m., B6.30 p.m.

Arrive at Place Viger Station:

From Quebec, Three Rivers, *6.30 a.m., †3.00 p.m., *6.30 p.m. Ottawa, †1 p.m., †10.45 p.m. St. Jerome, G8.40 a.m., †11.00 a.m., Q7.20 p.m., H9.40 p.m. St. Lin, *8.30 a.m. St. Eustache, †9.20 a.m. †11.00 a.m., Q7.20 p.m., H9.40 p.m. Joliette, St. Felix de Valois and St. Gabriel, †2.50 a.m. and †6.05 p.m.

†Week days. (1) Saturday. *Daily.
Q. Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.
H. Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
B. Daily except Saturday and Sunday.
G. Monday only.
§ Sunday only.

CITY TICKET OFFICE, 129 St. James street. Telephone, Main 3732 and 3733.

Intercolonial Railway Trains leave Bonaventure Union Depot, as follows:

8.15 a.m.—Daily, except Saturday. Maritime Express for St. Hyacinthe, Drummondville, Levis, Quebec, Murray Bay, Riv. du Loup, Cacouna, Little Metis, Campbellton, Moncton, St. John and Halifax.
On Saturdays to Campbellton only.
4.00 p.m.—For St. Hyacinthe, Drummondville, St. Leonard, Nicolet, and intermediate stations, daily, except Sunday.
7.30 p.m.—Ocean Limited—Daily except Saturdays, to Levis, Quebec, Murray Bay, Riv. du Loup, Little Metis, Matapedia, Campbellton, Moncton, St. John, Halifax. Through connections for Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland.

Intercolonial Railway Trains arrive at Bonaventure Union Depot as follows:

10.15 a.m.—Express from Nicolet, St. Leonard, Drummondville, St. Hyacinthe, daily, except Sunday.
6.30 p.m.—Maritime Express, Sydney, Halifax, St. John, Moncton, Little Metis, Cacouna, Riviere du Loup, Quebec, Levis, Drummondville, St. Hyacinthe, daily, except Monday.
Mondays only—At 6.30 p.m.—From St. Flavie, Rimouski, Riviere du Loup, Quebec, Levis, Drummondville, St. Hyacinthe.
7.35 a.m.—Daily, except Monday, from Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, Halifax, St. John, Moncton, Campbellton, Matapedia, Little Metis, Riviere du Loup, Levis and Quebec.

N.Y. Central Trains leave Windsor Station.

For Malone, Utica, Albany, New York, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, etc., 8.00 a.m., except Sunday, and 7.20 p.m., daily.
For Malone and intermediate stations, 7.25 a.m., and 4.05 p.m., except Sunday; 9.30 a.m., Sunday only.
For Valleyfield and intermediate stations, 10.00 a.m., 5.10 p.m. and 6.20 p.m., except Sunday; 1.35 p.m. daily; 12.30 p.m. and 11.20 p.m. Saturday only; 9.30 a.m. and 10.15 p.m., Sunday only.

Arrive as follows:

From New York, Albany, Buffalo, Rochester, Syracuse, Utica, Malone, etc., 10.00 a.m. and 5.30 p.m., daily, and 10.15 p.m., except Sunday.
From Valleyfield and intermediate stations, 8.55 a.m., 8.10 a.m. and 4.15 p.m., except Sunday; 1.00 p.m. daily, and 9.05 p.m., Sunday only.
From Malone and intermediate stations, 8.55 a.m., except Sunday.

The Rutland Railroad Trains Leave Windsor Depot.

For New York, 8.50 a.m. except Sunday, 7.10 p.m. daily.
For Boston, 8.50 a.m., except Sunday, 7.10 p.m. daily.

Trains Arrive:

From New York and Boston, 7.30 a.m., daily, and 9.55 p.m. daily, except Sunday.

The Canadian Northern Quebec Railway. Trains leave St. Catherine St. East, Corner Moreau St. Montreal.

For L'Assomption, L'Epiphanie, Joliette, Shawinigan Falls, Grand'Mere, Portneuf, Quebec, 9.00 a.m. Daily except Sundays. Buffet-Parlor car.
For L'Assomption, L'Epiphanie, St. Jacques, Joliette, Shawinigan, Grand'Mere, at 9.00 a.m., 4.45 p.m., daily, except Sundays.
For Riviere a Pierre Junction, 9.00 a.m., daily, except Sundays.
For L'Epiphanie, Joliette, New Glasgow, and St. Jerome, 6.00 p.m., daily, except Sundays.
For Montfort Branch, close connections with C.P.R. train leaving Montreal (Place Viger). 8.45 a.m., Mondays only; 4.00 p.m., daily, except Fridays, Saturdays and Sundays; 5.15 p.m., Fridays and Saturdays only; 1.25 p.m. (Windsor Street Station), Saturdays only.
For L'Epiphanie, Joliette and Shawinigan Falls, 9.15 a.m., Sundays only.

Trains Arrive as follows:

From St. Jerome, New Glasgow, Joliette, L'Epiphanie, etc., 8.45 a.m., daily, except Sundays.
From Grand'Mere, Shawinigan Falls and intermediate stations, 11.40 a.m. and 4.30 p.m., daily, except Sundays.
From Quebec, Grand'Mere, Shawinigan Falls, 4.30 p.m., daily, except Sundays.
From Riviere a Pierre and intermediate stations, 4.30 p.m., daily, except Sundays.
From Montfort Branch, arrive C.P.R., Place Viger, 9.20 a.m., Mondays only; 11.00 a.m., daily, except Sundays and Mondays; 9.40 p.m., Mondays only; 10.30 p.m., Sundays only.
From Shawinigan Falls, and Joliette, 9.40 p.m., Sundays only.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM. Trains leave Bonaventure Station as follows:

Corrected to June 26th, 1910.

7.16 a.m.—St. Hyacinthe, Richmond, Levis (Quebec) and intermediate points.
7.17 a.m.—St. Johns, Rouse's Point, Albany, Troy, New York, via. D. & H.
7.25 a.m.—Hemmingford, Huntingdon, Fort Covington and Massena Sp'gs.
*8.00 a.m.—Richmond, Sherbrooke, Portland, daily except Sunday, to Quebec.
8.05 a.m.—(Sunday only), Hemmingford, Fort Covington and intermediate stations.
*8.30 a.m.—Ottawa, Valleyfield and points on Ottawa Division.
8.31 a.m.—St. Johns, Boston, New York, via C.V.R.
8.32 a.m.—(Sunday only) Chambly, Marieville, Farnham, Waterloo.
8.50 a.m.—Chambly, Marieville, Farnham, Granby, Waterloo.
*9.00 a.m.—Toronto, Buffalo, Detroit, Chicago.
9.35 a.m.—Ottawa, and points on Ottawa Division.
*9.45 a.m.—Toronto, Valleyfield, and intermediate stations.
10.05 a.m.—St. Johns, Rouse's Point, Albany, Troy, New York, via D. & H.
1.30 p.m. (Sat. only) Vaudreuil, Cornwall and intermediate stations.
1.31 p.m.—(Sat. only) Chambly, Marieville.
1.35 p.m.—St. Johns, St. Albans, Burlington, White River Jct.
1.45 p.m.—(Sat. only) St. Hyacinthe.
3.55 p.m.—Ottawa, Valleyfield, and points on Ottawa Division.
4.16 p.m.—St. Hyacinthe, Richmond, Sherbrooke, Quebec.
4.20 p.m.—Brockville and intermediate points.
4.21 p.m.—Hemmingford, Huntingdon, Fort Covington.
4.50 p.m.—St. Johns, Rouse's Point.
4.55 p.m.—Marieville, Farnham, Granby, Waterloo.
5.15 p.m.—Vaudreuil, Valleyfield.
5.20 p.m.—St. Hyacinthe.
5.30 p.m.—St. Johns, Iberville, St. Albans.
6.25 p.m.—Chambly, Marieville, St. Cesaire.
*7.00 p.m.—St. Johns, Rouse's Point, Albany, Troy, New York, via D. & H.
*7.30 p.m.—Brockville, Kingston, Toronto.
8.00 p.m.—Ottawa, Valleyfield, and points on Ottawa Division.
*8.01 p.m.—St. Johns, Rouse's Point, Albany, Troy, New York, via D. & H. Co.
*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.

*7.01 a.m.—Toronto, Kingston, Brockville.
*7.15 a.m.—New York, Albany, Troy, via D. & H.; Rouse's Point, St. John's.
7.30 a.m.—Portland, Sherbrooke, daily, ex. Monday, Quebec.
*7.25 a.m.—New York, Boston, via C.V.R., St. Johns.
*7.40 a.m.—Chicago, Detroit, Buffalo, Toronto.
7.50 a.m.—St. Cesaire, Marieville, Chambly.
8.37 a.m.—Rouse's Point, St. Johns.
8.45 a.m.—St. Hyacinthe, Pierreville, Sorel.
8.50 a.m.—Fort Covington, Huntingdon, Hemmingford.
9.15 a.m.—(Monday only) Cornwall and intermediate stations.
9.30 a.m.—Waterloo, Granby, Farnham, Marieville, Chambly.
9.45 a.m.—Valleyfield.
10.45 a.m.—Brockville, Prescott, Cornwall, Valleyfield.
*11.45 a.m.—Ottawa, Valleyfield, and points on Ottawa division.
1.00 p.m.—White River Junction, Burlington, St. Albans, St. Johns.
1.10 p.m.—Sherbrooke, Richmond, Quebec.
8.20 p.m.—New York, Albany, Troy, via D. & H., Rouse's Point, St. Johns.
4.00 p.m.—(Sat. only) Chambly.
4.50 p.m.—Massena Springs, Fort Covington, Huntingdon, Hemmingford.
5.11 p.m.—Waterloo, Granby, Farnham, Marieville.
*6.00 p.m.—Chicago, Detroit, Buffalo, Toronto.
6.30 p.m.—Ottawa, Valleyfield, and points on Ottawa Division.
6.45 p.m.—Levis, Quebec and intermediate stations.
*7.00 p.m.—Portland, Sherbrooke, Quebec.
7.20 p.m.—Toronto, Kingston, Brockville.
7.55 p.m.—Ottawa and points on Ottawa Division.
8.20 p.m.—New York, Albany, Troy, via D. & H., Rouse's Point, St. Johns.
8.40 p.m.—Boston, C.V.R.
8.40 p.m.—(Sunday only), Brockville.
8.50 p.m.—(Sunday only), Waterloo, Granby.
9.00 p.m.—(Sunday only), Ft. Covington, Hemmingford and intermediate stations.
*10.10 p.m.—New York, Boston, via C.V.R., St. Johns.
10.40 p.m.—Ottawa and points on Ottawa Division.
*Daily. Trains not otherwise specified daily except Sunday.

DINNER WITH THE NEGUS.

Entertainment Given by the Emperor of Abyssinia to His Subjects Weekly.

A correspondent of the 'Corriere della Sera,' of Milan, writes an account of the public dinners that the new Emperor of Abyssinia gives to his subjects once a week. On the three great annual festivals this 'ghebr' becomes a spectacle probably unequalled in the annals of court dinners. The background of the barn-like structure which serves as dining room is all but filled with the famous throne bed which the French republic had presented to the late King Menelik; the present Negus on the occasion of the state dinner sat on the edge of it when the European visitors, the first to enter the room, filed past him, each one being received with a smile and a shake of the hand. As soon as they were seated and began to eat King Jarsu also began, but his state dignitaries have to wait till their lord gives the sign that they also may fall to.

The Abyssinian royal menu is a surprise on the European who has expected either the food of primitive man or the concoctions of a French chef. There are six courses, but they do not vary much, the chief ingredients of all being the flesh of fowls.

The table service is a curious medley of costly, beautiful gold vessels and broken crockery of the cheapest kind. The Europeans use knives and forks, the Abyssinians are fed by slaves. Silence pervades the room during the three hours from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m., while the feast is going on, and you hear the distant sound of the great crowd waiting impatiently for admittance and the beating of the drums in honor of the Archangel Gabriel at the church close by.

The moment the Europeans have ended their meal the curtains are drawn aside and through every door the stream of natives pours in. There are eighty tables, each in charge of an overseer and four assistants, and from five to six thousand Abyssinians are in an incredibly short time engaged in feeding and talking at the same time at the top of their voices.

Each table is served by eight slaves, who are kept hard at work supplying the diners with great lumps of raw meat, with which they eat the leaves of a native vegetable, the anghera. They eat enormous quantities of both, drinking honey water, the national beverage, out of gigantic horns.

As soon as one crowd is satisfied it has to make room for another, and all the time the musicians are doing their utmost on trumpets, flutes and other instruments to add to the deafening din. Last of all a cluster of singers group themselves round the Negus, chanting a hymn in his praise, of which, however, he cannot possibly hear a single word.

Colonial Real Estate Company.

13 Beaver Hall Hill

JAMES MORGAN. ALBERT E. ROLLIT, Manager.

TELEPHONES:

Day Main 2659. Evening, West 3123.

THE GLENCOE
(Union Ave.)
BACHELORS' APARTMENTS SUITES OF ROOMS.

We have four rooms and two suites still to rent in this new model apartment house, at prices ranging from $10 per room to $35 per suite, furnished or otherwise.

Can You Help Us Supply Any of the Following?

BUSINESS PROPERTY, ST. CATHERINE STREET, between Bleury and St. Matthew streets; about 50 ft. by 120 ft.

FISHING AND HUNTING LODGE till January next. Will pay good price for right place.

RESIDENCE IN WESTMOUNT, of about 8 rooms; must be detached or semi-detached, in vicinity of Wood avenue, to Argyle avenue, north of Dorchester street.

WAREHOUSE FOR RENTAL, at least 7,500 sq. ft., must be solid. Offers fair price.

RESIDENCE IN CENTRAL LOCALITY, from 8 to 10 rooms; offering $6,000 to $8,000. Will pay practically all cash.

PROPERTY BETWEEN LAKESIDE AND STE. ANNE'S, must have frontage on the lake, or very close to it; would not object if suitable residence is erected on same.

HOUSE IN CENTRAL LOCALITY, (Sherbrooke and Ontario streets, west of St. Urbain), which could be remodelled for offices. Must have stable attached.

FURNISHED HOUSE (rental), West End of city or Westmount; about six rooms; would pay good price for suitable house.

FLAT (preferably heated), 6 rooms; north of Dorchester and east of Atwater avenue. Offers about $45 per month if suitable.

SELF-CONTAINED HOUSE (rental), in Westmount or North End of the city, about 8 rooms; not more than $400 per year.

HOUSE (rental), which could be utilized for a Music School, between Windsor and St. Denis st., and north of Dorchester street. Would pay about $900 per year.

A FEW OFFERINGS FOR SALE
HOUSES

$3,500—PRINCE ARTHUR ST. EAST, brick, ten rooms; furnace; gas and electric lighting. Building cost $8,200 to build. Immediate possession.

$6,000—CLAREMONT AVE., brick, two story, 9 rooms; hardwood finish; lot 25 ft. by 112 ft. Immediate occupancy.

$6,500—PINE and KING EDWARD STREETS; brick; 6 rooms; hardwood floors and finish; nice garden; lot 80 ft. by 150 ft.

$7,000—CLAREMONT AVE., brick; 9 rooms; hardwood floors and finish; open plumbing. Practically new.

$7,500 CLANDEBOYE AVE., stone front and brick; 10 rooms; nice ground; splendid repair.

$8,000—SELBY ST., stone and brick, 25 ft. x 70 ft., 8 rooms; excellent condition.

$8,500—SHERBROOKE STREET, WESTMOUNT, pressed brick, nine rooms; open plumbing, electric lighting; built three years.

$9,000—WOOD AVE., stone and brick; 10 rooms, large basement; splendid condition.

$9,500 ROSLYN AVE., brick, two stories, 9 rooms, hot water heating; hardwood floors.

$10,000—BERTHELET ST., stone house, 10 rooms; immediate possession.

$13,000—ELM AVE., cut stone and brick; stone steps; 12 rooms; hardwood floors; large lot. Every convenience. Splendid opportunity for nice home.

$16,500—DORCHESTER ST. West, stone house, 16 rooms; lot 125 ft. by 24 ft. Auto shed. Hardwood finish and floors. Magnificent residence in this exclusive district.

$18,000—CLAREMONT AVE., stone house, 20 rooms; large grounds, well kept. Immediate possession.

WESTMOUNT, UPPER LEVEL.

ONE OF THE FINEST SITES ON THE MOUNTAIN SIDE. House in course of erection. Could be completed to suit purchaser; secluded; ample grounds; magnificent view; convenient to car line.

BUSINESS PROPERTIES AND SITES

WAREHOUSE—NOTRE DAME ST. WEST, near McGill street; six floors and cellar. Sprinkler system throughout. Gas and electric light. Land area, about 5,700 sq. feet.

FACTORY SITE—Between Windsor and Guy streets, 13,000 sq. feet. Large stable and other buildings. Suitable also for wood or coal yard, or contractor's business. Could be rented for a number of years.

FACTORY SITE—St. Louis Ward, close to C.P.R. track; 70,000 sq. feet. Has side track sufficient for 7 cars.

FACTORY SITE—St. Lawrence St., near Sherbrooke st., 14,500 sq. ft. Price reasonable.

MONTREAL WEST, pressed brick, Colonial style, 8 rooms, large grounds. Reasonable terms.

ST. LAMBERT, semi-detached brick house, 8 rooms, hardwood floors, hot water furnace, electric light. Excellent repair.

TETRAULTVILLE—We have the two following properties:

Situated in the best part of this suburb, opposite the Park, right at the street car terminus; an ideal spot for growing family, having healthful surroundings, easy of access. This property can be secured on very reasonable terms. Lot consists of 140 ft. by 70 ft.; properly fenced, well cultivated garden, with several young apple trees. Wooden house, nicely painted. Extra well built only three years ago. Stone foundations and frost-proof cellar. Six rooms, extension kitchen and workshop. Water in house from city, and from well on property.

House in course of erection, ready for bricking, 27 ft. by 31 ft. Stone foundations, roofed with Eastlake shingles; 8 rooms and bath; extra well built; ready for plaster, and at present occupied. Lot, 50 ft. by 90 ft. Could be enlarged by purchasing adjoining lots.

MORTGAGE LOANS

We have several good openings for placing medium-sized mortgages on good city property; current rates of interest and unquestioned security; splendid investment for trust funds and savings.

ESTATES MANAGED

Why bother with petty details of your property when you can have it properly looked after at a very small percentage? The savings in collections, repairs, etc., will more than cover this cost. Better let us talk this over.

INSURANCE PLACED

We make a study of placing insurance to the best advantage on all up-to-date policies covering burglary, fire, plate glass breakage, boiler explosions, elevator accidents, etc.

If thinking of taking out a policy let us advise you; it may mean much to you.

FOR SALE at $6,500

Nice solid stone front house, with garden and stable, 512 Upper Argyle Ave., Westmount.

10 rooms, including two sun rooms and extension kitchen; also good Cement Basement, Boulevard cars above and Sherbrooke Street cars below the house.

Delightful situation. Possession in Oct. or Nov.

Apply on premises or to

ALFRED BENN
Royal Trust Bldg.,
107 St. James St.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE
FOR SALE

For occupation the year round. Adjoins the Grove, Beaconsfield. Double house, 9 rooms, about one and a half acres of land on Lake Front. Stone wall and slip for boat. Small cash payment.

A. W. D. HOWELL,
212 ST. JAMES STREET.

MONEY TO LOAN.

WE PAY YOUR DEBTS, THOUGH judgments and seizures on your salary have been taken; weekly deposits; no security required. DEMERS & MOREAU, 52 St. James street.

HOUSES FOR SALE.
WESTMOUNT.

Irvine Avenue		$3,600
Belmont Place	7 rooms	4,500
Somerville Ave.	7 rooms	5,500
Columbia Ave.	8 rooms	5,700
Burton Ave.		6,000
Claremont Ave.	7 rooms	6,500
Clarke Ave.	7 rooms	6,500
Prince Albert Ave.		7,000
Chesterfield Ave.	9 rooms	7,500
Redfern Ave.	9 rooms	7,500
Clandeboye Ave.		7,500
Belmont Ave.	9 rooms	8,500
Western Ave.	8 rooms	8,500
Lansdowne Ave.	9 rooms	8,750
Montrose Ave.	9 rooms	10,500
Olivier Ave.		10,500
Elm Ave.		11,500
Dorchester St.		12,000
Roslyn Ave.		12,000
Argyle Ave.		12,500
Western Ave.		12,000
Dorchester St.		16,000
Dorchester St., West of Greene		16,000
Wood Ave.	13 rooms	15,000
CITY		
Tupper Street		5,100
Burnside Place		5,250
St. Luke Street		8,500
Mackay Street		13,500
Mackay Street		15,000
Cote St. Antoine Road, with large corner lot. A snap.		20,000
Mountain Street		25,000

We also have Building Lots in equally varied locations.

FACTORY SITES

We have them, all locations, with and without railroad sidings.

H. J. ROSS,
180 St. James Street.

FOR SALE,
QUERBES AVENUE, OUTREMONT

Six new, solid brick cottages.
Everything modern.
Immediate possession.
Terms easy.
Our representative will be on the premises from 3 to 5 p.m. daily.
Further information from,

The Ross Realty Co., Limited,
117 Notre Dame st. W.

BUSINESS CARDS.

SIDEBOARDS — 35 DIFFERENT Patterns and finish, of the latest production to select from; extension dining tables and genuine leather seats, solid oak dining chairs to match; china closets, etc., all 25 percent to 33 percent cheaper than ordinary price, at the manufacturers, GEO. H. LABBE & CO., Showrooms, 350 St. Paul street.

OFFICE DESKS, HOUSE DESKS, OFfice Tables, Library Tables, Rotary and Tilting Chairs, at 25 percent to 33½ percent lower than their actual value; big variety of well finished goods. GEO. H. LABBE & CO., Wholesale Manufacturers. Store, 350 St. Paul street.

EXTENSION DINING TABLES IN 60 different patterns, make and finish; the very latest designs, in Mission, etc., at about one-half their actual value; our stock consists of a very large quantity, finished, and a large lot unfinished. Call and see them without delay. GEO. H. LABBE & CO., Wholesale Manufacturers. Store, 350 St. Paul street.

MISSION STYLE FURNITURE—WHY lose your valuable time at auction sales, bidding on old style furniture and often in very bad condition, when you can buy the real thing of the highest class about one-half the price at GEO. H. LABBE & CO.'S, 350 St. Paul street. Established 1883.

TEACHERS WANTED.

TEACHER WANTED. — PROTESTANT Female Teacher, holding elementary or model diploma, for Bryson Elementary School, County of Pontiac, Que. Salary, $28 per month, for 10 months, from 1st September. A village school; average attendance, 15 to 18. H. T. HURDMAN, Sec.-Treasurer, Bryson, Que.

TEACHER WANTED—A PROTESTANT teacher with a Model Diploma, wanted for the Arundel Model School. Term ten months. Salary, $35 per month. Apply to W. D. GRAHAM, Arundel, Que.

LADY TEACHER WANTED, HOLDing elementary diploma, to teach elementary department of Aylmer Model School; school to open Sept. 6th; state qualifications and salary wanted. Address, JOHN McLEAN, Sec.-Treasurer, Aylmer, Que., P.O. Box 32.

WANTED, FOR CITY PROTESTANT Boarding Institution, resident male or female teacher, able to teach matriculation subjects; wanted, also, resident teacher with Model diploma. Write to the Rev. PAUL VILLARD, Westmount, Que.

WANTED—ONE QUALIFIED TEACHer for Perkin's Protestant School. Apply stating salary to the Rev. C. F. CRUCHON, Angers, Labelle Co., Que.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT TEACHER holding an elementary diploma for district school pleasantly located and board reasonable. Term eight months. Apply stating salary wanted, to NORMAN C. VANVLIET, Secretary, Lacolle, Que.

WANTED—A TEACHER FOR THE Little Metis Protestant School. Having a Diploma (model preferred). Salary, $20 per month. Apply with references. A. H. McLAREN, Sec.-Treas.

WANTED—LADY AND GENTLEMEN teachers, and pupils, to have their 'Witness' pictures framed for seventy-five cents each, at G. R. HEASLEY'S, 315 Bleury street.

TEACHER (MALE PREFERRED), holding Academy diploma, for Thetford Mines, Que., Protestant School. Apply, stating experience and salary expected. Also, Elementary Teacher for same school. Must have experience. JAMES LIPSEY, Secretary-Treasurer, Thetford Mines, Que.

FOR SALE.

REAL GOLDEN OAK DINING Chairs, with genuine leather seats, at as low a price as cane or wood seat, at the Manufacturers, 350 St. Paul street. GEO. H. LABBE & CO., Manufacturers.

FOR SALE, OLD BOOKS, NEWSPApers, Florence Nightingale Mementoes. For list of Rare Books, address, R. JAMES, 'Witness' Office, Montreal.

YOU GET SWELL FURNITURE FOR very little money at the Manufacturers' Store, 350 St. Paul street. GEO. H. LABBE & CO.

FOR SALE — 'THE LAST CHANGE,' etc., 75 cents. By special arrangements we will frame your pictures for 75 cents. HEASLEY'S, 315 Bleury.

TABLES — OUR STOCK OF TABLES of every description and for every purpose is certainly the largest in this city, and the prices away below the current prices. Call early while our stock is very complete. GEO. H. LABBE & CO., 350 St. Paul street.

HOIST FOR SALE, CHEAP — One Double belted floor type freight hoist, with cage and wheels, in good condition; platform, 5 x 5 feet; fully 1500 lbs. capacity. Counter shaft, pulley and splendid H.P. motor; 110 D.C. included, if desired. Apply to 142 St. Peter street.

WHITE ENAMELLED FURNITURE is sanitary looking, pleasing to the eye; refined people prefer it to the ordinary furniture for their children's rooms at their city house, or country house. A great assortment to select from, and at extremely low prices at the Manufacturers' Show Rooms, 350 St. Paul street. GEO. H. LABBE & CO.

NEW TYPEWRITERS

FOR SALE, CHEAP. Some New Canadian Standard Oliver Typewriters, of Number 2, 3 and 4 Models, fully guaranteed, worth $97.50, to be sold at $35 while they last, to make room for new models. Splendid opportunity. Call or write at once.
Canadian Oliver Typewriter Co.,
St. Martin Street.

Motors FOR SALE

2 10 h.p. 115 volts D.C.
1 8 h.p. 110 volts. D.C.

All in A1 condition, and can be seen any time. Will sell cheap.—Apply,

'WITNESS' OFFICE

BARGAINS.

BEDROOM FURNITURE, OF THE very latest styles, such as Dressing Bureaus, Washstands, Dressing Tables, Chiffoniers, Cheval Mirrors, Tables, Chairs, etc., at 25 percent cheaper than ordinary prices, at the manufacturers. Show Rooms, 350 St. Paul street. GEO. H. LABBE & CO.

ALL COUNTRY MERCHANTS.—If you are contemplating a trip to the City of Montreal, and have on your list to purchase new furniture for your house or your store, or for your son or daughter who are soon to be married, be sure that you come to see us. It does not matter whether you sell furniture or not. We make and carry in stock the most complete lines of Bedroom, Dining-Room, Sitting-Room, Parlor, Library and Kitchen Furniture in Canada, in fact, the best up-to-date goods to be found anywhere. We guarantee to give you the benefit of our lowest wholesale prices and very prompt delivery. If you can save on your purchases from 25 percent to 33 percent, you owe it to your family to do so, and it is certainly worth your while to make the trip to Montreal. If we have been able to suit such concerns as the Canadian Pacific Railway in the furnishing of their several hotels, we surely ought to be able to serve you. We make no charge for packing, and give very liberal terms to responsible traders, and the usual discount for spot cash or 30 days. We will pack your goods so that the freight charges will amount to a very small percentage. GEO. H. LABBE & CO., Wholesale Furniture Manufacturers. Show-Rooms, 350 St. Paul street. Established 26 years.

WARDROBES, CHEST OF DRAWERS, Chiffoniers; a very large range at lowest wholesale prices, at 350 St. Paul street. GEO. H. LABBE & CO., Manufacturers.

PARLOR FURNITURE—PRETTY AND neatly upholstered Parlor Sets, latest designs and shades. Also, Comfortable and Pretty Lounges, Davenports. Easy Chairs, Centre Tables (very large variety), Jardiniere Stands, all 25 percent to 33 percent lower than market price, at Show Rooms, 350 St. Paul street. GEO. H. LABBE & CO., Wholesale Manufacturers.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE.

WANTED TO PURCHASE ALL CASToff Clothing, Furniture, Silverware, Plated Ware, Old Gold, Pawn Tickets. Above everybody else's prices paid by MAX FRANK, 15 East Craig street. Tel. East 3067.

ROOMS AND BOARD.

AT LACHINE—ROOM AND BOARD with single bed in private family. Apply 66 Eleventh Avenue, Lachine.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—SMART BOY AS MESSENger. Apply 'Witness' Office.

GENERAL SERVANT WANTED, FAMily of three; a nice situation for a good girl. 4548 St. Catherine street, corner Irvine Ave., Westmount.

WANTED—MIDDLE AGED MAN AS janitor. One who can drive horse. Apply at 'Witness' Office.

WANTED— YOUNG MAN TO ASSIST in office. Must be accurate and quick at figures. Apply in writing. TROY LAUNDRY COMPANY, 35 Lower Lachine Road, Verdun.

WANTED — GENERAL SERVANT for family of three adults; must be good cook; no washing. Apply in evening. No. 1 Bellevue, corner of Aberdeen avenue, Westmount.

GIRLS WANTED TO LEARN ENVElope Making; also to run machines. Apply, Canada Envelope Co., 38 Latour street.

WANTED, TWO BRIGHT, RESPECTable Boys, about 12 to 15 years of age, for my Fancy Goods Bazaar on Mount Royal Park. Apply at 134 Peel street.

THIS MAY MEAN YOU—PERMANENT position to experienced salesman for hardy nursery stock. Grown in Quebec. Best outfit free. Investigate. CANADIAN NURSERY COMPANY, LIMITED, Montreal.

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NEWS OF JEWISH WORLD

The Russian Ministry has begun to collect material with reference to the Pale Bill. By far the most significant development in the progress of the measure has been the declaration of Professor Pichno in favor of the bill. He is usually one of the authorities best acquainted with the tendencies of the government, and is regarded in the capital as a semi-official member of the cabinet. His latest production has been the Anti-Semitic Zemstvo measure. The categorical pronouncement of State Councillor Pichno in favor of abolishing the Pale, which he regarded as injurious to Russian interests, is therefore looked upon as an expression of ministerial sentiments. In well-informed circles it is also confidentially asserted that M. Stolypin has decided to support a bill allowing the Jews to reside throughout Russia, with the exception of the villages. M. Bulat, the leader of the Labor party, however, warns the Jews not to believe in Octobrist promises, as, in his opinion, the Centre is not likely to participate in a division of the Pale problem. Simultaneously with the announcement that the Russian Government is prepared to accept the Pale Bill in an amended form, came the news that the ministry has also decided to introduce a bill into the Douma, placing on the statute book, all temporary circulars and orders dealing with the anti-Jewish restricts, other than those connected with the right of residence.

* * *

The prize distribution at the Jewish school at Serres, a suburb of Salonica, brought together a notable assembly, which included the Governor-General, the Austrian, Italian, and Greek consuls, the president of the municipality several representatives of the Committee of Union and Progress, the directors of the Imperial Ottoman Bank and the Bank of the Orient, and several civil and military functionaries. In the course of the proceedings, Hussein Djahid Bey, the Governor-General, delivered an eloquent address, in which he paid a magnificent tribute to the loyalty and industry of the Jewish population. 'You are' he said, 'a people four thousand years old. You represent, with your ideals of progress, of civilization, and loyalty, all that a people should be on earth. We owe you many things. The role you have played in history cannot be denied. In spite of all the misfortunes, all the persecutions to which you have been subjected, nothing has caused you to swerve in your forward march along the path of progress. The victims of the fanaticism of tyrannical peoples, you have always been loyal to the countries of your adoption. I hope you will always follow the same end. We have derived from you all that is most noble in human nature. If I have any advice to my compatriots, it is that they should imitate you, and follow your example.'

* * *

A deplorable incident is reported from Fockschani, Roumania. It was recently discovered that the Jewish cemetery had been rifled and several tombstones destroyed. Some of the human remains were thrown into the streets in front of the Jewish houses. A wine dealer resident near the cemetery was discovered to be the perpetrator of the outrage, and a number of Jewish and Christian inhabitants demanded his arrest. The man fired at the crowd which assembled in front of his residence, and several persons were severely wounded. When the police appeared they were compelled to make use of their weapons to disperse the enraged crowd. A fight ensued, and a considerable number of wounded had to receive medical treatment. Over fifty arrests were made.

* * *

An excellent example of Russian misrule is furnished by the action of the Governor of Eniseisk. The ruined houseowners at Lake Shiro have, through the influence of the Minister of Agriculture, obtained the repeal of the order prohibiting Jews from residing at the Spa during the summer. A few of the Jews thereupon left for this Siberian resort. The Governor, however, refused to take into consideration the permits issued by the ministry, and ordered them to return to the Pale.

* * *

The Minister of Education has addressed a letter to the Chief Rabbi of Turkey informing him that at the beginning of the next scholastic year no alien teachers will be permitted in the Jewish schools of the Empire. All teachers, regardless of race, or creed, must be Turkish subjects. A similar letter has been addressed to the heads of other communities. This ought to be a serious blow to the Foreign Mission Schools conducted by so many Christian churches, as the missionaries who teach would put themselves in the power of the Turkish Government, and if international complications occurred they could not call upon their respective countries for protection. It remains to be seen if the government will enforce this regulation.

* * *

During the past session of the Russian Douma no fewer than eighty-seven speakers attacked the Jews in the House, whilst forty-two deputies rose in their defence.

* * *

According to the unanimous wish of the commercial world of Salonica, the Government now closes the customs offices on Fridays and Saturdays instead of Fridays and Sundays.

* * *

Fabiansky's picture of the Kieff programme, expelled from the Munich Art Gallery is now on exhibition at a private gallery at Frankfort, and the police are endeavoring to prevail upon the owner to withdraw it from exhibition, as it is anticipated that the Czar will shortly visit the city. So far, however their efforts have proved unavailing, and the picture continues to be a popular 'draw.'

* * *

It is evident that the Turkish Government is placing restrictions not merely on those foreign Jews who desire to purchase land in Palestine, or even to lease landed property, but also on Turkish Jews. The chief rabbi of Turkey, when on his journey to the Holy Land, noted this fact, and on his recent visit to the Ministry of Interior and to the president of the Chamber, he complained bitterly of this action. Ahmed Riza Bey, after listening to the chief rabbi's representations, made the significant reply: 'Bring about an interpellation in the Chamber.' It is a notorious fact that there is a strong nationalist feeling in the Chamber, and that several Arab deputies, especially those from Palestine, are not very amicably disposed towards the Jews. A discussion of the Jewish question would be very dangerous from all points of view. This is recognized by the Government and the Jewish population of Turkey. The reply of the president of the Chamber indicates that he approves the policy of restriction. In Young Turkish circles the feeling of distrust is increasing, and is shown in these new restrictionist measures aimed against the Palestinian Jews. It is, however, something of a matter of satisfaction to think that the Jewish population of Palestine is increasing to such a great extent. The Government is unable to keep out immigrants provided they become Turkish citizens, and these can always secure mortgages on the lands held by the Arabs. The root of the whole trouble is the distrust of the Arabs in Palestine, who see the Jewish colonists prospering, while the Arabs remain in squalor. Any one who knows Jewish history, also knows that opposition only makes the Jew more anxious to obtain that which is difficult to obtain.

* * *

The Ministry of the Interior has provided the police with more work. Instructions have reached the provincial authorities from St. Petersburg not to allow Jewish students to reside outside the Pale during the vacations. Hitherto the university uniform served as protection to the Jewish youths from the officials, and Jewish youths were at liberty to go where they chose during the holidays.

* * *

In addition to the Bokhara Jews, the Governor-General has also exiled from Asiatic Russia 760 families of the Mohammedan Jews, locally known as Dzwsziden.

* * *

The Governor of Minsk has closed the Jewish charitable society, 'Judaica,' on the ground that the institution is cultivating Jewish nationalism. The ministry, on the other hand, rejected the patriotic offer of an Odessa Melamed to open a synagogue with the object of praying there for the 'Czar and Fatherland.'

* * *

What makes the cholera scourge worse than ever in Russia is the fact that the authorities will rather allow the victims to die than engage Jewish doctors. The situation in Odessa alone is frightful, and what makes matters even worse is the fact that the Governor-General (the infamous Tolmatcheff) will not even allow the Jews who are isolated to purchase Kosher meat.

A CULTURED SWEEP.

Studying for Diploma of the University.

(London 'Leader.')

Mr. Walter Hunt, a Streatham chimney sweep, after attending the University Extension lectures at Walworth and passing the examination, is making an attempt to carry off the diploma of London University. This learned sweep is one of the most optimistic men one would ever wish to meet. He was for many years a sailor, is a noted long-distance cyclist, and the author of a striking work, entitled, 'Are We a Declining Race?' With the grime of a hard morning's work still upon him, Mr. Hunt outlined to a 'Morning Leader' interviewer his hopes and ambitions.

'I first attended the extension course at Walworth with the object of specializing in geography and anthropology. The natural history of the human race has always fascinated me, and here I found an opportunity for extending the knowledge I had gained from books.'

Mr. Hunt made it clear that he did not attend the lectures simply because they offered 'something for nothing.'

'While at walworth I learned that the lecturer attended at the Norwood Technical Institute, so I paid to enter for the Lent term there, and so received the benefit of the two courses.'

The sweep has not a great deal of spare time to devote to matters geographical and anthropological.

'It is very often midnight before I arrive home from the lectures, and I have to get up at four o'clock the next morning.'

On the Wednesday he attends the lectures at Norwood, and Thursday finds him at the Browning Settlement. What time he can spare on other days is spent in writing essays upon the lectures he has attended. The diversity of those lectures may be gauged from a list of the subjects with which this student of 54 has dealt in scholarly fashion :—

'The Australian Aborigines.'
'Peoples of India.'
'The factors determining climate.'
'Locomotion by land and water.'
'India to the ethnologist.'
'Artistic powers of primitive races.'

There were also numerous other papers on other subjects.

Asked how his last book was received, Mr. Hunt observed that the fact of its emanating from a sweep seemed to have robbed it of all authority in the eyes of the reading public.

'That is what I intend to remedy. It is my desire to be known as an authority on these subjects, and even should I not obtain a diploma I am hopeful that the knowledge I shall have assimilated will be a strong recommendation.'

'In the event of your obtaining the diploma, wil you give up sweeping chimneys?'

'Oh, no,' was the reply. 'I have swept chimneys for twenty years, and do not intend to give it up now. I shall write in my spare time.

'What do my clients think of having their work done by the learned chimney sweep? Well, many look upon me as a sort of monstrosity. Others like discuss interesting questions with me upon all sorts of topics.'

Mr. Hunt's next book will probably deal with native races. Apart from what he has learned at the extension lectures, he has travelled much and has kept his eyes open.

The case of this interesting resident of Streatham bears some little resemblance to others that have been recorded in the 'Morning Leader' from time to time. When trundling his bag and brushes he is possibly worrying out some abstruse geographical problem or marshalling the facts for his next essay. At 54 the intellectual sweep is mentally and physically perfect. He can ride 150 miles by cycle in a single day, and leave men who are half his age far behind.

The number of patients treated in the wards of the Royal Edinburgh Hospital for Sick Children during July was 232.

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'The "Witness' stands in the front rank of Canadian Newspapers.'—Toronto News.

1910

'I saw it in the "Witness," and I believe it.'—That's what they all say.

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CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.

TANSEY, O. H., 278 Sherbrooke West, cor. City Councillor st. Up 942 and 5159.
TREMBLE, J. E., 644 St. Cath. W. Up 901. Open all night and every day.

COAL.

COHEN, L. & SON, 36 Prince street. M. 881.
ROBERTSON F., 206 St. James street. Main 4610.

CONFECTIONERS.

LOGAN, W. J., 214 Sherbrooke west, cor. Bleury. Up 1793.

COUNTER CHECK BOOKS.

COLE, E. A. & CO., 311 St. Paul. Main 2024.

DEPARTMENT STORES.

LEMIRE, O. & CO., 204 St. Denis st. E. 2624.
MORGAN, HENRY & CO., Ltd., Philips sq. Up 2651.
The John Murphy Co., Ltd., St. Cath. W. Up 6010
VALLIERES, 605 St. Cath. st. E. Tel. E. 832.
Viau, Eugene, 1321-1329 St. Cath. E. E. 2813

DRY GOODS—(Retail).

Hamilton Co., The, St. Cath., bet. Drum. & Mount'n
OGILVY, JAS. A. & SONS, cor. St. Cath. & Mountain. Up 3305.

DYERS AND CLEANERS.

British American Dyeing Co., 215 McGill st. M. 774.
DECHAUX DYE WORKS, 62 St. Cath. East. E. 51.
Royal Dye Works, 445 Guy st. Tel. Up 644.

ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES.

INTERNATIONAL ELECTRIC CO., 59 Bleury st.

FENCES—(Retail.)

JEFFREY, M., 137 Youville square. M. 2773.

FLORISTS AND DECORATORS.

BAIN, S. S., 463 St. Catherine st. w. Up 2486.
HALL & ROBINSON, 855 St. Cath. st. w. Up 3373.

FOREIGN STAMPS, ETC.

CENTURY STAMP CO., 150 Peel st. Up 4142.

FURNITURE AND CARPETS.

PRINCE, THE J.S. CO., 85 St. Lawrence Boul. E. 209
RENAUD, KING & PATTERSON, LIMITED, 740 West St. Catherine st. Tel. Up 681.

GLASS (PLATE, SHEET AND FANCY).

RAMSAY, A. FRANK & CO., 748 St. Paul. M. 578

GLOVES AND CORSETS.

PARIS KID GLOVE STORE, 140 Peel St. Up 1068.

GROCERS—(Retail).

BEAULIEU, 63 Osborne St. Tel. Up 5172.
BROWN, W. J., 888 St. Cath. st. W. Up 2900 and 2901
DESAULNIERS, J. L., 494 St. Lawrence. E. 958.
Dionne, A., Son & Co., 581 St. Cath. W. Up 2200-1.
ENGLISH PROVISION CO., 681 St. Cath. W. Up 2416
Geddes, S. J., 705 St. Cath. W. Up 934 & 935.
GRAHAM, GEO., 572 St. Cath. W. Up 1347-48. Up 3486.
STRONG & STRONG, 480 Lagauchetiere W. M. 6837.
TRUDEAU, A., 344 St. Catherine st. E. E 3332, M. 3101.

GRANITE AND MARBLE MERCHANTS.

HAWKINS, F., 108-15 Bleury street. M. 3571.

HARDWARE—(Retail).

DRYSDALE, D., 159 Craig West. Main 169.
SURVEYER, L. J. A., 52 St. Lawrence. M. 1914.

HATTERS AND FURRIERS.

GRACE, GEO. A., 467 Bleury st. Up 71.

HOTELS.

CORONA, Uptown. Up. 3840. John Healy, Mgr.
GRAND UNION (F. J. Murray, Prop.). 348 Notre Dame West. M. 6141.
HOTEL CARSLAKE, 571-577 St. James st. M. 6133.
PLACE VIGER, Craig st. (opp. Viger Square). M. 3134
ST. JAMES HOTEL, 540 St. James st. M. 6134.
VICTORIA HOTEL, Windsor & St. James streets. Main 6147.

HOUSE FURNISHINGS.

City House Fur. Co., 1332 St. Law. Boulv. E. 3298

ICE MERCHANTS.

Archambault, Nap. 806 Colonial avenue St. Louis 843; Westm't 95.
THE CITY ICE CO., Ltd., 295 Craig st., West. Tel. 3957, 3958.

LADIES' AND GENT'S HAIRDRESSING PARLOR.

PALMER, J. & SON, Ltd., 103-5-7 Notre Dame W. M. 391

LADIES' HAIRDRESSERS AND WIG MAKERS.

ASSELIN, MADAME, 260 St. Cath. St. W. Up 4152.
PALMER, J. & Son, Ltd., 441 St. Cath. W. Up 4307.

LADIES' TAILORING.

N.Y. Ladies' Tailoring Co., 867 St. Cath. West. Up 3819.

LITHOGRAPHERS.

THE BENALLACK LITHO. & P'T'G CO., Ltd., 80-84 Victoria square. M. 3396.
Yale Litho & Print Co., 222-6 St. Paul. M. 763

LUMBER MERCHANTS.

The Wm. Rutherford Sons Co., 425 Atwater avenue. Main 3457.
The Laurentian Lumber Co., 207-8 Board of Trade Bldg. Main 163.

OFFICE FURNITURE.

Canada Office Furn. Co., 221 St. James. M. 1691

OPTICIANS.

FOX, F. C., 32 McGill Coll. Ave. Up 1185.
NOURY, J. C. (Specialist), 30-32 St. Cath. E. E. 3402

OUTDOOR ADVERTISERS.

THE WARE CO'Y., Ltd., 95 St. Genevieve. Up 116.

PAINTERS AND DECORATORS.

BACON, J., 75 Hallowell ave. Phone Westmount 1588
BLACKWOOD, P. M., 70 Delisle. M. 5073.
BOPP, A., 175 St. George street. M. 4759.
BOON, HEDLEY W., 30 Quesnel street. Up 3200.
CHAPMAN, WM. J., 215 Elm ave. Mount 886.
DANIELS, H., 139 Fulford street. Up 3116.
MURPHY & SON, 80 Drummond st. Up 1337.
SONNE, CHRIS, Jr., 73 Aylmer street. Up 2699.
STEWART, WM., 167 Rielle ave., Verdun. M. 3190.
TAYLOR, F. N., 2325 St. Lawrence. E. 6213.

PHOTO ENGRAVERS.

DOUGALL, JOHN & SON, 'Witness' Bldg. M. 4090.
SMEATON BROS., 10 Cote st. M. 737.

PHOTOGRAPHERS.

DUMAS, ALBERT, 251 St. Catherine street East, (near Sanguinet), E. 556.

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HOGG, THE D. H. CO., 160 Craig West. M. 1953.
HOUGHTON, F. L., 128 Peel street. Up 3634.
SMITH, R. F., 116 Notre Dame West. M. 1467.
UNITED PHOTOGRAPHIC STORES, Ltd., 132 St. Peter. M. 453.

PIANOS, PLAYER PIANOS AND ORGANS.

DIES, GEO. E. 589 St. Catherine W. Up 4872.

PICTURES AND PICTURE FRAMERS.

EDLINGTON, CHAS., 418 St. Cath. st W. Up 1080.
HEASLEY, G. R., 315 Bleury. Up 1315.

PLASTERER.

CROSS, H. R., Plastering, etc., 931 St. Urbain street. Tel. E. 1149.

PLUMBERS, GAS AND STEAM FITTERS.

GORDON & EGAN, 87 A Mansfield.

PRINTERS AND STATIONERS.

ATLAS ENG. & P'T'G CO., 376 Craig W. M. 2928.
Fortier, Jos., cor. St. Peter & Notre Dame. M. 444-5
DOUGALL, JOHN & SON, 'Witness' Bldg. M. 4090.
McALLISTER, A. & C., 14 Hospital st. M. 2157.

PROVISION MERCHANTS.

The Stanford Market, 438 St. Cath. West. Up 1644-5-6.

ROOFERS.

REED, GEO. W. & CO., Ltd., 337 Craig. M. 937.

RUBBER STAMPS, STENCILS, ETC.

LEGALLEE BROS., 45 Bleury street. M. 2458.
Montreal Stencil Works, 221 McGill. Main 1434.
Walker & Campbell, cor. N. Dame & McGill. M. 775.

SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS.

Bissonnette, Eric & Co., 91 Inspector. M. 6379.
LAMONTAGNE, LIMITED, No. 338 Notre Dame West, Balmoral Block. M. 413.
ROBERTS, W., 336 St. James st. M. 1966.

SCRAP IRON, METALS, RAGS, PAPER.

Dominion Waste Paper Co., 563 Craig E. East 2075.
WALKER, J. R. & CO., 35 Common st. M. 1338-9.

SEED MERCHANTS.

EWING, WM. & CO., 146 McGill st. M. 184.
WM. RENNIE CO., Ltd., 190 McGill st. M. 2392.

SIGNS AND SHOW CARDS.

MORGAN, FRED., Crescent & St. Cath. Up 2703.

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COSTEN, T. & CO., 48 Notre Dame st W. M. 2856.
SMYTH, JAS. M., 370 Dorchester W. Up 1249 & 5153.
SURVEYER, L. J. A., 52 St. Lawrence. M. 1914.

STEAM LAUNDRIES.

Crown Laundry Co., 4218 St. Catherine West. Westmount 1059.
HOUSEHOLD WASHING CO., 75 William. M. 3559.
New York Steam Laundry, 10 Ontario st. W. East 1372.
The Globe Laundry Co., 33 Laurier ave. East. St. Louis 469.
TOILET LAUNDRY CO., Ltd., 425 Richmond st. Up 3480.
TROY LAUNDRY, Verdun. Main 3644.

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LAMONTAGNE, LIMITED. Phone Main 413. Notre Dame, Balmoral Block.

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CANADIAN OLIVER TYPEWRITER Co., 275 St. Martin street. Uptown 1878.

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La Compagnie H. Bougie, Limited. 179 Craig E. Tel. E. 3175; 1460 St. Catherine E. Tel. 1702; 1929 St. Lawrence Blvd. Tel. Saint Louis 250.
Seale & Son, cor. Beaver Hall and Dorchester. Up 969. Residence Tel. Up 2671.
TEES & CO., 912 St. Cath. W. Up 1653.
WRAY, WM., 113 University st. Up 2667.

UPHOLSTERING.

McANDREW, D., 262 Dorchester W. M. 4414.

VALET SERVICES.

DOWNES, A., 110 Inspector street.
'MY VALET.' (McIntyre & Co.), 411 Bleury street. Uptown 4213.

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BAILE, ANDREW, 69 McGill st. Main 4622.
Evans Bros., Ltd., 244 St. James st. M. 5364. Westmount 19.

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ROBINSON, JAMES, 184 McGill st. M. 344.

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HISLOP & HUNTER, 117 King street. Main 710.

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Pittsburg Perfect Fence Co., 137 Youville sq. M. 2773.

FISH AND OYSTERS—(Wholesale).

Leonard Bros., 20-26 Youville sq. M. 4446-7-8.

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WARD, JOSEPH & CO., 115D Youville sq. M. 4088.

GROCERS—(Wholesale).

LAPORTE, MARTIN & CO., Ltd., 562-568 St. Paul M. 3770.
MATHEWSON'S SONS, 202 McGill st. M. 3686.

LEATHER BELTING.

McLAREN, D. K., Ltd., 309-11 Craig W. M. 4904-5.

LUMBER MERCHANTS.

CREAM, D. & CO., Canada Life Bldg. M. 4281.
REDFERN, J. H., 920 Charlevoix st. M. 56.

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EDWIN CRABTREE & SONS, 8 Lemoine st. M. 183
LITTLE, T. B. & CO., 130 Craig W. Main 3069.
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MONTREAL BISCUIT CO., (THE), 100 Brewster ave., Mount 106 and 107.

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ESPLIN, G. & J., 126 Duke st. M. 3647.
MARTIN FRERES & CO., 158 Shearer st. M. 3536.
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GRAHAM BROS., 291 St. Antoine. Tel. Up 1133.
SMITH, GEORGE, 456 Guy St. Up 2535.
HARRISON, DENT, 317-327 Pr. Albert ave. W. 386.
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WYLIE, W. & J. S., 344 Bleury. Up 1409.

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Canada Electric Co., 230 Dorchester W. M. 722

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NATIONAL WIRE WORKS, 51 Craig W. Tel. M. 1397