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DAILY WITNESS

FAIR AND COOL

No. 195. MONTREAL, CANADA. **Watch it Grow** SATURDAY, AUGUST 17, 1912. PRICE ONE CENT. X X

...LL MOOSE GOING ...ON, SURE AS FATE,

...sevelt's Striking Statement in Rhode Island ... He Has Astonishing Reception--Attacked by Lafollette in the Senate.

... Aug. 17. — With ... and prayer, the ... national campaign ... last night. Mr. ... Rhode Island, which ... hidden state, to ... zen, and received a ... as he put it, would ... Kansas.

... reached Provi... he found several ... massed in the square ... station and on the ... his notch. The crowd ... cheered him un... his automobile and ... When he started on ... ated a second time ... front of the City Hall ... and address.

... Colonel Roosevelt ... at Infantry Hall, ... his hands at the ... urged into the big ... several minutes the ...

... ...ally died away Col. ... to the front of ... ked down at his au...

... six months ago,' he ... was not a progres... land. I think it is ... that statement was ...

... of his speech Col. ... that the Progressive ... -man movement.

... ...ersed,' he began, 'I ... question that has ... two or three times ... Rhode Island. Men ... of this movement is ... it is just a move... ...nnected with me. I ... at right at the out... ...elt is going on just ... This is a real move... ...from the needs and ...ple of the United ...

... that I have had in ... I have brought it ...ours earlier than it ... anyhow. The man ... not see that our ... ...aving their peo... ...our people were ... minds that there ... which would deal ...stead of dead ones.'

...LLETTE ...ROOSEVELT.

... 17.—In a pic... ...thurst dur... ...c. Senator La ...attacked the new ...and swore new al... ...gressive Republicans. ...insurgent' quivering ...with clenched hands ...e, poured out a flood ...oratory that kept the ...alleries of the Senate rapt ...Senator La Follette as... ...sociates that he intend... ...keep up the fight in the Re... ...to make that party ...progressive,' and to 'keep on ...last bull rings and the cur...

...owing briefly the trust re... ...Roosevelt, Senator La ...that the former ...was not the man to find ...now.' He asserted that ...dragged across the path ...progressive movement in the ...party can now stop its ...

...ed that when the Republi... ...through its progressive as... ...reached a point where ...respond to the purposes for ...was born, an attempt is ...Chicago to divert it.'

...Stone asked Mr. La Follette ...meant the nomination of ...Taft or the nomination of ...Roosevelt.

...am awfully surprised,' began ...Follette, 'that I left the ...from Missouri in doubt. I hope I did not leave doubt in the mind of any one else.'

SHOOK HIS OUTSTRETCHED HANDS.

Then moving down the centre aisle until his outstretched, shaking hands almost touched the stenographers' tables, he continued:

'On the day Theodore Roosevelt was made President of the United States there were 149 trusts and combinations in the United States. When he turned this government over to William Howard Taft there were 10,-020 plants in combination. When he became President these trusts had an aggregate capitalization of three million dollars, and when he left the Presidency they had an aggregate capitalization of thirty-one billion dollars, and more than 70 percent of it was water.

'Their power has gone on growing and spreading. There has been no diminution in the present administration. The present administration has sought to apply the Sherman Anti-Trust Law more vigorously than its predecessor; but the time to have applied the Sherman Anti-Trust Law effectively was in the infancy of these trusts, when there were only 149.

'I don't believe that the man who was President seven years while the greatest trust growth occurred, at the very time of all times in the history of the Sherman Anti-Trust Law it could have been made potential in deterring trust organization—I do not think that the man who was President then is the man to find the way out now.'

Then turning to Senator Stone, Senator La Follette bowed and inquired: 'Does that answer the senator from Missouri?'

'That does fairly well,' responded Senator Stone dryly, amid the laughter of the Senate.

Senator La Follette's outburst came without warning to the Senate. He arose to make an analysis of the President's veto message on the wool bill, but had spoken scarcely a dozen words when the break came.

SUSTAINED PRESIDENT'S VETO.

Washington, Aug. 17.—The Senate yesterday voted to sustain the vetoes of the President on the wool and metal tariff revision bills. On the metal bill the motion to override the President did not even obtain a majority. On neither measure did the vote approach the necessary two-thirds.

MR. TAFT'S DEFINITION OF A REPUBLICAN.

Washington, D.C., Aug. 17.—President Taft yesterday made his first political speech since that he made when notified of his renomination. Addressing members of the Maryland Republican Editorial Association in the White House, he declared bluntly that presidential electors were 'dishonest men' if they let their names appear on the Republican ballot and intended to vote for the candidate of another party. He asserted that those who were not of the Republican party were against it and should get out of the way.

'All we ask is a fair fight. A man cannot be in the Republican party and in a third party at the same time and should be compelled to make his selection,' said the President. 'Regularity, or feeling of regularity and respect for the Republican party, for what it has done, what it is capable of doing, are going to bring over into the Republican party many a man who has been doubtful, and it is going to increase that number, in my judgment, as we approach the election. It is, therefore, essential that we make the cleavage as clear as it can be made, so that those who are Republicans shall be Republicans, and those who are with the bolters shall bear their name and title, and not be Republicans and bolters, because they cannot be—at least they ought not to be in all fairness.'

GASPE GETTING ENTERPRISING

The following telegram was received from Gaspé to-day: 'Gaspé can now be reached in twenty-four hours from Montreal. The trains are running on time. If ocean mails were landed here they could be handled in Montreal in sixteen hours easily. Try it.—Gaspé.'

EMBARRASSED HOUSE ADJOURNS

Unexpected Opposition to Panama Bill Met With in Congress

Washington, Aug. 17.—Such unexpected opposition to the amended Panama Canal Bill developed in the House last night that an adjournment was taken as the best way out of an embarrassing situation. Representatives Moore and Olmsted, of Pennsylvania, Republicans, led the attack. They charged that the conferees had added matter not passed upon by either the House or the Senate, and insisted that by so doing they had exceeded their authority.

The Senate earlier in the day had adopted the conference report by a vote of 48 to 18, after a hard fight led by Senator Brandegee, chairman of the Senate conferees, who had refused to sign the agreement. Senator Brandegee urged defeat of the conference report and the passage of a temporary resolution giving the President power to operate the canal.

In the House special stress was laid on the fact that a provision for the free entry of shipbuilding material into the canal zone had been injected into the measure. This, Mr. Olmsted argued, was a revenue item, and could not properly come either from the Senate or be included in any general bill without the sanction of the House.

The extension of the free tolls privilege to American ships trading with the Philippines, Tutuila (Samoa) and Guam was also attacked. Speaker Clark sought light on the situation. Finally, seeing there was no chance of progress being made last night, the majority forced an adjournment.

M. POINCARE LEAVES

Friendship With Russia a 'Precious Guarantee of Peace.'

St. Petersburg, August 17.—A semi-official statement issued yesterday with reference to the results of the conversations which for several days have been going on at the Russian capital between M. Poincaré and MM. Kckovsoff and Sazanoff, asserts that the exchanges of opinions gave evidence that the ties uniting the two countries were never stronger and that the alliance constitutes 'a precious guarantee for the maintenance of peace and the equilibrium of Europe.'

M. Poincaré left St. Petersburg last night on board the French armored cruiser 'Conde' bound for France.

CHRISTIANS MURDERED BY TURKISH TROOPS.

Cettinje, August 17. — A band of Mohammedan Arnauts, supported by a number of Turkish troops, yesterday attacked a section of the Christian population in the Berana district of Albania, close to the Montenegrin frontier. A fierce fight ensued and much blood was shed. Many Christians and their families have fled from the district and taken refuge in Montenegro.

Terrible reports were gaining circulation in the capital last night regarding the massacre. Women and children are reported to have been murdered by the wholesale. Many girls were made captive and carried off by the Mohammedans.

The Government has ordered the minister of war, General Vukotics, to proceed to the frontier and to personally take charge of the situation in an effort to maintain order.

SALVATION ARMY SOCIAL.

A pleasant evening was spent last night at the Hotel Metropole when some thirty members of the Salvation Army gathered at a social tea given in honor of Lieutenant-Colonel Rees and Mrs. Rees, of Toronto, who are visiting this city. Lieutenant-Colonel Rees is head of the social work of the Army in Canada. The Colonel will deliver a number of lectures while here as follows: to-night on Bourgeois street, Point St. Charles, on the subject, 'Broken Earthenware'; to-morrow morning at 10.30 at Hotel Metropole; to-morrow afternoon at the French corps on Vitre street near St. Lawrence Main, and to-morrow evening at the Citadel on University street.

A MARK OF APPRECIATION.

As a mark of their appreciation of his work in the engineering enterprises which have aided so largely the development and prosperity of the Dominion and on account of services rendered to civil engineering during his long association with the profession the Council of the Institution of Civil Engineers will at their next meeting propose the election of Mr. Thomas Coltrin Keefer, C. M. G., as an honorary member.

FIFTH FATALITY THERE.

Edward Jones, age 31 years, an employee of the Bishop Construction Company, who fell on Tuesday morning from a scaffold at the new Ritz Carleton Hotel on Sherbrooke street, died yesterday at the General Hospital. This is the fifth workman who has been killed while working on this building.

STORK AT DECIES HOME.

London, Aug. 17.—Lady Decies, wife of Baron Decies, and daughter of George J. Gould, of New York, gave birth to a daughter this morning. Both mother and daughter are doing well.

The Hon. Robert Rogers and the Hon. Dr. Reid, Ministers of Interior and Customs, returned to Ottawa yesterday afternoon.

ULSTER PREPARES

Rumored Provisional Government Being Planned to Divert Taxation From Dublin

Anxiety Prevails in Belfast Over the Outcome of the Struggle—Drilling Continues

London, Aug. 17. — The Opposition leader in the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law, has not yet replied publicly to the latest broadside of Mr. Churchill, the First Lord of the Admiralty, who denounced the action of the Conservative leaders in inciting Ulsterites to revolt, but there is ample evidence that the Unionist leaders are taking up the Government challenge.

Plans have been completed, it is alleged, for the establishment of an Ulster Provisional Government, for the diversion of Ulster taxation from Dublin, and for the raising of a militia, etc. These plans, it is asserted, will be divulged on 'Ulster Day,' September 28, when religious services will be held in the chief towns in Ulster province, after which political demonstrations will be held, the participants pledging themselves by a solemn covenant to resist Home Rule and to support the Provisional Government.

Between Sept. 18 and Sept. 27 seven great demonstrations have been arranged to take place in the principal Ulster cities, the speakers including the Duke of Abercorn, the Duke of Devonshire, the Marquis of Londonderry, the Marquis of Salisbury, Lord Charles Beresford, Lord Hugh Cecil, Sir Edward Carson, and Mr. F. B. Smith.

In Belfast there is a feeling of excitement and some anxiety prevails over the outcome of the struggle. Rumors are current of continued drilling and arming. It is also rumored that the Government contemplates the concentration of troops in Ulster during the latter half of September. No confirmation of the latter rumor can be obtained in any reliable quarter.

DECLINED TO ARBITRATE ON VALUE

Water and Power Co.'s Will Not Accept City's Expropriation Plan

The Montreal Water and Power Company has declined the city's suggestion to submit the value of their plant to arbitration, neither side, however, to be bound by the finding of the arbitrators. The company said they were willing to arbitrate under the form provided for by the city's charter.

The company's decision was contained in a letter from Mr. Edwin Hanson to the Board of Control yesterday. It was filed without discussion. Mr. Hanson said that some of the principal parties interested in the company lived in England, and he had to submit the suggestion to them. They had just met and cabled their conclusion that the proposed plan would serve no useful purpose.

The letter also stated that the company was so prosperous that the yearly revenue would soon be $1,000,-000. If there was any other way that the company could meet the wishes of the city they would willingly do so.

In 1909 the city's charter was amended so as to give it the power to expropriate the company's plant as a going concern the value to be determined by arbitration. The city can also buy shares in the company.

FOUR CHILDREN DIE IN FLAMES

Elgin, Leeds County, Ont., Aug. 17.—Four children of Thomas Harrison, a hired man on the farm of Thomas Dwyer, three miles from this village, were burned to death yesterday. Harrison and his wife had gone to the barn to milk the cows, leaving the four children asleep in the house. They had been out only a short time when Mr. Dwyer, who was in the field, noticed the house in flames. He gave the alarm and rushed to the burning building, and at considerable risk to himself got out the eldest boy, who was badly burned and lived only a few hours. The children were aged one, three, five and six years respectively. Mr. and Mrs. Harrison keep house for Mr. Dwyer, who is a bachelor.

KING'S COLLEGE CONFERS HONOR ON THE DUKE.

Halifax, N.S., Aug. 17.—Yesterday at Windsor the Duke of Connaught received the degree of D. C. L. from King's College and tablets were unveiled in honor of Thomas Chandler Haliburton's home and of the foundation of King College in 1791. Then the special train proceeded to Wolfville.

FINISHING TRANSCONA YARDS

With a view to preparing sufficient accommodation for the wheat which will soon begin to move east, the J. D. McArthur Company are pushing work on the finishing touches to the Transcona yards to the limit, and it is an interesting sight to observe how the gravel is automatically ploughed off the cars and spread by another piece of machinery, the whole being done by a crew of four men, a conductor, two brakemen and an operator. Not many years ago hundreds of men would have been necessary to do this same work at from 10 to 50 times the expense, and only half as quickly. The yards now have a capacity of 5,000 cars, and this can be added to as the occasion arises.

SHERBROOKE LIQUOR CASES

In the Sherbrooke Court yesterday eleven cases of violation of the License Law by selling during prohibited hours were dealt with by Judge Mulvena. The cases were brought at the instance of the Dominion Alliance, and eight of the proprietors pleaded guilty. Another one admitted guilt before the court opened, and a second one threw up the sponge on learning how matters stood. One case was contested, the defendant being found guilty. Judge Mulvena found all the cases proven, and sentenced the eleven to a fine of $30 and costs each. General satisfaction was expressed by all the residents of Sherbrooke (except the liquor dealers), and indignation at hearing about the threatening letter which had been sent to Mr. J. H. Roberts, secretary of the Dominion Alliance.

FIGHTING ENDS IN ALBANIA

Turkey Accepts Demands of Rebels and Leaders Arm Followers.

London, Aug. 17.—The Belgrade correspondent of the 'Daily Telegraph' says that information has been received there from Uskub to the effect that Ibrahim Pasha informed the rebel leaders that the Porte had accepted the Albanian demands. Ibrahim consequently requested the leaders to dismiss their armed followers, and the advice was acted upon.

AUSTRIA'S POLICY PLAIN.

Vienna, Aug. 17.—The Austrian Foreign Minister, Count von Berchthold, whose proposals to the Powers that Turkey be encouraged in her present policy of decentralization are being discussed in all the European capitals with the deepest interest, explained his plans to the Emperor Francis Joseph during an audience at Ichl. The Emperor conferred on the foreign minister the order of the Golden Fleece, which is interpreted as an expression of Imperial approval.

The Austrian Government organs carefully emphasize that Count von Berchthold's step does not entail a policy of intervention, and that it seeks only an exchange of views with the idea of preserving peace in the Balkans.

LET ME DROWN!

Rescued Man Fished Out of River Weary of Life.

'You should not have taken me out of the river; you should have let me drown!'

Such were the remarks of Phibelem Lemay, 52 years of age, when he was fished out of the river opposite Molsons Terrace, at noon yesterday. When he was brought to the police station he told Lieut. Trudeau that he was sick and weary of his life, and he determined to put an end to it by throwing himself into the river. Lemay further stated that life was not worth living after a man had lost his health and his strength.

Lemay was fished out of the river by Jas. Toohey, of 874 Craig street east, who happened to be near when he made his death dive. In the condition in which Lemay was, Lieut. Trudeau did not think that Lemay should be put in a cell, so he sent him to the Notre Dame Hospital, where he will be kept until he shall be ready to be brought to court, charged with attempting to commit suicide. Lemay said he lived at 510 St. Timothee street.

The police declare that in so far as they are aware, Lemay is the first one this year who attempted to commit suicide by jumping into the river.

BOSTON AUTOIST KILLED AT ST. CATHARINES.

St. Catharines, Ont., Aug. 17.—Amos B. Hyde, of Boston, was killed yesterday afternoon when the automobile he was driving turned turtle, about six miles east of this city. The accident occurred just on the brink of a hill. Hyde's neck was broken.

BIG CATERING CONTRACT.

The contract for all the catering in the big new union station at Winnipeg has been awarded by the Terminals Board to the Canadian News and Restaurant Company of Toronto, which does most of the restaurant work for the Grand Trunk Railway in Eastern Canada. Orders have been given for extensive alterations to the north wing of the ground floor for the purpose of giving adequate catering accommodation, and it is expected that this restaurant will be opened inside of a month.

ITALIANS AT ZOARA.

Rome, Aug. 17.—It was officially announced yesterday that Lieutenant-General Garioni, commander of the Italian troops in Tripoli, has succeeded in establishing a base at Zoara, a town about 66 miles west of the city of Tripoli, where the Turks and Arabs had concentrated their forces and had stubbornly resisted the advance of the invaders.

LOYAL LORDER OF MOOSE.

The New England delegation of the Loyal Order of Moose, numbering 40 people, passed through the Bonaventure Station at Montreal last night in two special Pullman sleepers, travelling from Boston to Kansas City, where the annual convention of the order is being held August 19-23.

TO FIGHT INJUNCTION.

The city attorneys were instructed yesterday by the Board of Control to defend the interests of the corporation in the application for an injunction to prevent the mayor from signing the contract with the Autobus Company. No outside help is considered necessary.

MONEY FOR DRIVERS.

The Board of Control yesterday decided to ask the City Council to vote four hundred dollars for city employees who had a horse and waggon and who had to pay a license fee. This money is intended to remburse them for their horse and vehicle in the service of the city.

MOUNTAIN TUNNEL 230 FEET ALREADY

Little Town of Workmen's Houses Includes Camp Hospital With Six Beds Ready for Possible Victims of Accidents.

Anyone taking the trip around the mountain on the street-car might erroneously suppose that all the activity seen near the corner of Bellingham Road and Maplewood avenue in Outremont indicated that there was the north end of the tunnel that is being made to pierce old Mount Royal. As a matter of fact the north end of the tunnel is about a mile from the car line away over in the direction of the Black River, and the trains passing through the tunnel will be just 240 feet below this street-car line.

What one sees just at this corner behind the high board fence is the sinking of a shaft to the tunnel level from which the excavation of the tunnel will also be carried on in both directions. The other activity over towards the mountain, where the steam cranes are working, and whither the railway sidings lead, is simply the operation of a stone quarry.

To go to 'West Portal,' as the tunnel mouth on what most Montrealers would call the north side of the mountain is called, one takes an Outremont car right to the terminus of the route, and then, instead of walking up Bellingham Road towards the mountain, ones goes straight ahead on St. Catharine Road a very short distance to the first side road on the right. This leads straight down to the main camp which is about a 15-minutes' walk.

It follows down West End avenue which is only a short street, and from there to the C. P. R. tracks a new road has been cut through the fields, orchards and woods—a beautiful rural and sylvan route, but already well worn with the constant traffic that passes over it. Incidentally one observes a heavy waggon that has got mired, probably while bringing in a load of machinery. After passing through the woods one comes out into a large orchard beyond in which he gets a glimpse of the houses that have been erected for the workmen, and all employed on the tunnel construction. Down on a siding off the C. P. R. is seen also a huge crane on a flat car lifting machinery, lumber or materials of all kinds off the cars on to heavy waggons or motor trucks for transportation to the exact spot in the camp where they are required.

Beyond the orchard and on far side of the C. P. R. tracks stand the half-dozen large buildings and other smaller ones that form the operating camp for this end of the construction work.

The tunnel itself begins right [illegible] the railway tracks and passes under them at a depth of about 25 feet. The mouth of the tunnel is all timbered up, leaving only room for the men and the dump cars to pass in and out. There is a double line of narrow gauge railway on the bottom of the huge trench, and also various pipes, through which the water is kept pumped out of the tunnel.

About 230 feet of the tunnel has been built to date, and five feet of the lower part of the cut is now being made through [illegible] rock. [illegible] horses, engines [illegible] the trains [illegible] be displaced. [illegible] 24 hours a [illegible] week. The [illegible]

The [illegible] store house and [illegible] compressor plant and the [illegible] mos, all of [illegible] ready for [illegible]

The other buildings are the machine shop with [illegible] shop adjoining it, the carpenter shop, work-shop, stables and other smaller buildings. Piles of timber and heavy timber for protecting the [illegible] machinery and equipment [illegible] cover the ground about the camp, while narrow gauge and standard gauge sidings run here and there through the place.

The houses for the workmen are large two-storey buildings [illegible] with tar-paper and [illegible] in the midst of the old orchard. They number 9 to 10 in all. The young men who work on the night shift are to be seen playing baseball or [illegible] the day, while the game is [illegible]ned' by the young ladies whose duty it is to attend to the gastronomic yearnings of the men at the camp.

Beside the houses also stands the camp hospital with a young graduate of the St. John, N.B., medical college in charge. He has a dispensary and six beds all ready for the victims of possible accidents, and a couple more beds will also be provided. Serious cases will of course be hustled off to the hospital with all possible speed, but they will require temporary treatment, and all minor injuries will be taken care of at the camp hospital. There have been only five men injured so far, the case which looked the most serious being a negro who fell 18 feet down the shaft up towards the mountain.

This occurred at 2.30 a.m., and he was brought down to the camp hospital, but by 8 o'clock that morning he was able to attack a normal breakfast and was soon back on the work. Men with experience with large construction works like this one, however, fully expect a certain number of serious accidents and usually some fatalities.

The hospital is maintained conjointly by the company and the London Guarantee Company, with whom the men are all insured by Mackenzie & Mann.

The shaft on near the round-the-[illegible]ntain [illegible] line is now down 65 feet, but [illegible] going through soft rock and only about 30 feet a week can be accomplished. The shaft is a great yawning abyss 21 feet one way by 10 feet the other way. Three shifts work here also, about 30 men to a shift. The night shift does the drilling, using eight rock drills, the next shift fires the blasts, and the third does the mucking. A steam crane operates a huge steel bucket, the size of two barrels, on a steel cable which brings up the material.

COUNTRY BOY VS. CITY BOY

Dr. Rexford Says Boy on Farm Will Develop Character and Talent Quicker

NOT ONLY 3 R'S.

Threw Ridicule on Idea That Any Inexperienced Person Can Teach.

Cookshire, Que., Aug. 17.—The dependence of the Dominion upon the rural population because it feeds the cities and the consequent need for giving sound elementary instruction in rural districts, was the line of argument followed by speakers at the final meeting held here yesterday in connection with the rural schools' campaign waged by the Protestant Committee of the Council of Public Instruction this week. The attendance was unusually large and the spirit of the meeting was highly sympathetic in the direction of the improvements suggested in rural schools. To the last the firing was kept up on the small school, the unqualified teacher, and the indifferent or hostile taxpayer.

As in other centres, a resolution was passed in favor of consolidated schools and another resolution requested the Council of Public Instruction to further facilitate instruction in agriculture in rural schools.

Dr. D. Rexford, the first speaker, expressed the opinion that the standard of civilization of a community might be fairly reassured by the way in which the children were cared for. He regarded the child as the most precious asset of the community. In the children of the farm, he said, not only have we the best material for developing citizens, but you have in rural life the best conditions under which to develop character and child life. 'I have no hesitation,' he continued, 'in saying that the boys on the farm are in far more favorable conditions for the development of talent and character than the city boys, provided you give them a suitable school in which to be trained.'

The speaker further pointed out that the elementary school was important because the total number of pupils in the Protestant schools of the province, with the number of pupils in the model schools and academies subtracted, left an overwhelming majority to be accounted for, which majority was in the elementary schools. The rural school was therefore practically charged with the total schooling of the overwhelming majority of children of our rural districts, and if the rural school was ineffective, it touched the whole community.

It was not only the three R's that formed the teaching; children had to be trained in character and habits. In dealing with some misapprehensions commonly entertained regarding education, Dr. Rexford threw ridicule on the idea that any young, inexperienced person could instruct children of tender age.

FARMERS INTERESTED SOMEWHAT.

Mr. J. C. Sutherland, assistant in the Department of Education, took exception to an article which had appeared in a Montreal newspaper wherein it was stated that the promoters of this campaign were mistaken in supposing that farmers were not interested in the subject of education. He admitted there was a certain amount of interest shown, but on the other hand he called the fact that at the last election for school commissioners those candidates who had advocated features were defeated by a group of neighbors.

Inspector Hunter having spoken, two resolutions were moved and seconded by Henry Cunningham and F. R. Cromwell, M.P. The first expressed approval of the principles of consolidated schools, and the second requested that the Council of Public Instruction should aim more fully at providing instruction in the principles of agriculture in rural schools.

ENGLISH CONGRESS.

Niagara Falls, Ont., Aug. 17.—In the closing hours of the convention yesterday afternoon the Supreme Lodge of Sons of England gave its hearty approval to the proposal to hold an English language congress next year. The invitation was tendered on behalf of the Orange Association.

THE WEATHER

FAIR AND COOL.

Toronto, Aug. 17.— The high area mentioned is moving slowly eastward across the Great Lakes, and pressure is comparatively low over the western provinces and northwest states.

The weather has been fine and comparatively cool from Ontario to the Maritime Provinces, while showers have occurred in many parts of Alberta and Saskatchewan.

Temperatures, minimum and maximum:—

	Min.	Max.
MONTREAL	50	66
Victoria	52	58
Kamloops	54	66
Calgary	54	60
Prince Albert	48	66
Moose Jaw	50	74
Qu'Appelle	—	72
Winnipeg	46	76
Port Arthur	50	68
Parry Sound	42	70
Toronto	51	68
Kingston	51	68
Ottawa	46	66
Quebec	42	64
St John	52	66
Halifax	62	68

Lakes and Georgian Bay—Easterly winds, fair and cool.

Ottawa and Upper St. Lawrence — Light to moderate winds, fair and cool.

Lower St. Lawrence and Gulf — Moderate westerly to northerly winds, fine and cool.

Superior—Fresh easterly winds, cool and becoming showery.

Manitoba — Easterly winds and showery.

Saskatchewan and Alberta —Unsettled and showery.

...SHOT RAPIDS: TWO DROWNED

...Toronto Stenographer and Wife Drowned in the Servern River

...Aug. 17.—While shooting ...apids in the Servern river, two ...s below Sparrow lake, at eleven ...ing Friday morning, Mr. and Mrs. ... Jones, of 119 Hazelton avenue, ...to, were drowned and six others ...a narrow escape from death. The ...ds are located near the Midland ...wer and Light Company's dam on ...e Servern river, and are the scene ...anoeing trips by adventurous camp... ...during the summer months.

...Those who were rescued were the ...r. J. D. Fitzpatrick, owner of the ...anoe, and his daughter Mary; Percy ...Jones, son of Mr. and Mrs. Jones; J. ... Robinson. Miss Gladys Robinson ...Miss Gladys Plewes.

...Mr. Jones was a well known steno... ...public reporter and court steno... ...pher. His Toronto office was at 5 ...East King street. He was about fifty ...ears old.

...The party started out from Massey's ...camp, where they were spending their ...vacation, with the intention of shooting the rapids in a small pleasure ...launch.

...The bodies were recovered.

SCOTTISH TEACHERS BACK.

...leased With Visit to Algonquin Park and Niagara Falls.

...The party of Scottish teachers ar...ed back in the city last night and ...pressed themselves as greatly ...eased with their visit to Algonquin ...rk and Niagara Falls, as well as ...at they had seen and learned of ...neral conditions in this country. ...ey had not time to see Western ...nada.

...OES TO MIKADO'S FUNERAL.

...Washington, Aug. 17.—Mr. Knox, ...the time being special ambassa... ...of President Taft to the funeral ...the late Emperor of Japan, left ...shington at 6.45 p.m. yesterday, ...ompanied by Mrs. Knox.

MORE MONEY FOR OPERATORS

Eight Hundred Commercial Telegraphers of the C.P.R. Get Raise in Pay

The eight hundred commercial telegraphers of the C.P.R. have secured a settlement from the company after six months' registration, by which they get an increase of $5 per month. The commercial telegraphers all over the country are affected. Under the old schedule, the monthly wage of a telegrapher varied from $45 to $90 per month, according to ability and experience. Under the new rate, though the minimum wage earned by the less experienced men will not be greatly changed, the maximum will be increased. The change will be most manifest in the case of the higher rated men. Amongst the other concessions granted by the company is one providing that, in the case of men with four years' service, a two weeks' vacation, with full pay, will be accorded.

BRITISH COLUMBIA AND THE PANAMA CANAL.

'There is not an investment in British Columbia to-day,' said Dr. F. B. Vrooman at the Royal Colonial Institute, 'which will not be directly increased in value by the new Canal. This one thing — this Canal — will double, quadruple, and quintupe values out there in a few brief years . . . the illimitable resources of the province will be opened up, developed, and utilized at home or shipped abroad. The value of every town lot and of every acre of land of the 395,-000 square miles of the provinces will be greatly enhanced; town sites will be hewed out of the forests, and the forest themselves — every stick of wood of their 182,000,000 acres of forest and woodland — will be increased in value directly, by reason of cheaper shipping alone, to the extent of several dollars per 1,000ft., and in the items of lumber and wood-pulp alone the Panama Canal will make as a free gift to British Columbia considerably more than the United States is spending in on the whole Canal.' See this week's 'World Wide,' ready now. Five cents a copy. On sale at 'Witness' office and all bookstalls.

COMMERCIAL REPORTS CONTINUE OPTIMISTIC---FINANCIAL FACTORS

REPORTS AND STATISTICS SHOW HOW CHINA AND INDIA ARE AFFECTING THE SILVER MARKET

Reported re-entrance of Indian Government into the silver market gives a new turn to trade in that metal. For a year or two China had come to be the leading factor. The revolutionary period caused heavy demands and led to general hoarding, to the doing business on a cash basis, to withdrawal of paper currency and to accumulation of large silver reserves in international banks.

Meanwhile India had been out of the market since late in 1907. During the heavy purchases of 1906 it paid 31 9-16 to 32 3-8 pence per ounce, averaging 30 7-8 as London price for the year. Exports of silver to the Far East from London were £17,288,063, at maximum in a decade, during that year, in which the United States Government also resumed purchase of silver. In the following year the sharp fall in silver came late in the season, coincident with the financial crisis in the United States and cessation of government buying in India. From average of 30 3-16 pence silver fell in 1908 to 24 3-8. The average for 1911 was 24 9-16.

India's demand as measured by net imports during five years ending with 1911 averaged about 81,500,000 ounces:

1910-11..	55,104,000
1909-10..	61,005,000
1908-09..	73,740,000
1907-08..	97,740,000
1906-07..	118,199,000
Average..	81,194,000

Meanwhile the Indian Government has coined 528,675,000 rupees, of which 119,536,000 were recoinage, leaving net addition to currency of 409,139,000 rupees, or 140,750,000 ounces. The Indian Government at beginning of the financial year 1906-07 had stocks of 5,250,000 ounces; this was still uncoined at expiration of 1910-11. Five-year import of silver for minting purposes were about 136,000,000 ounces, and deducting this from net imports in five years for all purposes of 405,-973,000 ounces gives net imports for other than government purpose of about 270,000,000. From this should be deducted 17,000,000 ounces as the difference between speculative stocks in Bombay between beginning and end of this five-year period, leaving 253,-000,000 ounces as net consumption for trade purposes in the five years ending 1911, averaging 50,000,000 ounces a year, compared with 55,104,000 for 1910-11.

Meanwhile the standard of prosperity in India has been raised, and the Bombay speculative syndicate, believing in necessity of government purchase sooner or later, has for three years been holding liberal supplies in anticipation. A factor which has helped to postpone silver buying is the part which gold has begun to play in Indian currency needs. Bombay's silver stocks now are about £4,000,000.

During the first six months of this year the net import of gold into India was £19,500,000, compared with the past six months' imports are held in the Indian treasury against note issues. The balance has no doubt figured in hoarding as well as in form of currency in large purchases of grain. India's treasury usually carries 250,000,000 to 400,000,000 rupees in coin, varying with circulation needs.

TRADE FACTORS CONTINUE OF A CHEERFUL KIND

Bradstreet's Montreal Weekly Trade report:—

'Business in wholesale trade circles consists mostly of sorting orders, quite a number of which were received, this week. Fall orders are being shipped out as fast as they are completed, but quite a number have to be held, awaiting shipments from the European markets, which have been delayed owing to labor troubles. The demand for building materials is exorbitant, and both manufacturers and dealers find it difficult to keep the trade supplied. Canadian produce houses have had to get supplies of eggs from the American market, as the consumption is greater than the supply coming to hand from Canadian country points.

New hay is arriving in small quantities, as farmers are too busy in their fields to make shipments. The apple crop promises a fair yield of fine quality. Some districts will be short, owing to some of the trees being winter killed, and where the caterpillars were allowed to eat the trees. Canadian chartered Banks in Canada show a gain of twenty new branches, during July. Money is firm, call loans being very strong at 5 percent, and time loans 5 percent to 6 percent. The retail trade is very fair, considering the large number of people out of the city. Remittances and city collections are a little slow.'

Toronto reports to Bradstreet's say general business there has been steady in character. Fall lines are now moving freely and the larger part of shipments have been made. Business has been fairly well up to expectations although buyers in some parts of the country have shown a tendency to order lightly at first. Business conditions, however, are such that a brisk re-order business is looked for early in the season. Shipments of general lines have been fairly heavy. Ontario crops are now well in and the year's results have turned out rather better than was expected a few weeks ago. The general condition of crops is well up to and in some cases above average. City trade has been good. Local factories are busy and industries generally are actively engaged. There has been no sign of let up in the building trade. The steady growth of the city makes necessary the erection of a large number of dwellings and the demand for materials is correspondingly heavy. Several big office and factory buildings are also announced for next year. Country trade has been fair. Collections are generally satisfactory.

Winnipeg reports say business there and throughout the West continues to move satisfactorily. Weather has, on the whole, continued favorable to crops and cutting is now more or less general. Estimates of a total wheat crop of 200,000,000 bushels still stand there is every likelihood that the yield will reach this figure. A steady sorting demand is reported for all lines of goods. Country merchants are not yet complaining about deliveries but a car shortage is anticipated when the grain movement is in full force. Grocers report an improved business over last year and business has been particularly good during the past two or three weeks. Other lines of trade are also active. Collections are fairly good.

Vancouver and Victoria reports say trade at these and all other provincial points continues active. The movement of general merchandise is brisk and the outlook for fall and winter trade is excellent. Provincial industries are reported actively engaged. The demand for lumber has improved considerably during the past few weeks, and the mills all through the province are reported to be busy. Retail trade is active and collections are also reported satisfactory. Fruit crops are looking well and prices for general lines of merchandise are holding steady.

Hamilton reports say both wholesale and retail trade holds steady there. While the weather has been only fairly favorable to summer business, a good trade in general lines is reported. Factories here are all busy and the outlook for fall business is distinctly encouraging. Country trade in the district is far to good.

London reports say trade there is fairly brisk. The cigar factories report excellent orders on hand and other lines of industries are looking forward to an active fall and winter. General business has been steady throughout the week. Country trade is moderately active. Collections are about as reported last week.

Quebec reports to Bradstreet's say the heavy rains of late have somewhat interfered with trade, the latter as a rule is reported on the quiet side. At country points inundatons have been general, especially in the low lying districts, as a result travellers movements have been retarded, roads impassable, crop reports are generally satisfactory. In the city the influx of strangers has been large and hotel capacity taxed to their utmost, retail trade has been satisfactory. Local factories are well employed. Outside labor is active and builders material is in demand, which is usual at the season.

FINANCIAL EXPERT SPEAKS OF INVESTMENT BANKERS ASSN. AS GREAT INSTRUMENT FOR GOOD

'Holland' writes in the 'Wall Street Journal' and the Boston 'Globe':

'The National Association of Investment Bankers and the reasons which have made it expedient have not received the public attention which probably, in a year or two, they will gain. Its fundamental idea reflects the modern spirit, which is co-operation. It should be able to serve a great body of would-be investors of the United States in many respects as well as the clearing house associations have served not only banks, but also the public which has dealings with banks.

'If the organization is directed on the same high principles which characterize the clearing house associations, it may ultimately prevent, even better than penal statutes could do, the issuing and marketing of securities behind which stand swindling purposes.

'The United States has become one of the greatest investing nations. Ownership of our railroads is in possession of 1,800,000 prsons. Of approximately 95,000,000 population, almost 2,000,000 have made investments in American railways. The proportion would be much higher if there were comparison with the adult men and women in the United States. The estimate has been made that about 10 percent of the population, exclusive of children, laborers, small wage earners and those who are dependent, have put some share of their possession in railway securities.

'It has long been felt that were the guarantees of safety, of reasonable return, of honest management, what they should be, there would be far greater investment of the people's money in industrial and railway securities. In real estate business there have been great advances in methods which make possible easy distribution of securities in small lots with guarantees of safety and reasonable return. This has been done by large corporations. In this city undertakings of this kind have developed to great proportions.

'It is with high ideals that the Association of Investment Bankers has been formed, and if performance prove as good as promise, would-be investors will be likely to find that if they place their money with those amendable to regulations of this organization they are to be reasonably certain that the securities have value behind them, can stand judicial interpretation and may be relied upon to yield the income denominated.

One of the influences which have led to this organization is the recent paradoxical movement of money and liquid capital in the United States. It is one of the strangest of financial phenomena of modern times that the United States should be sending great amounts to Europe, Canada, Mexico and South America, although there is imperative demand from railroads of the United States for capital to make improvements and extensions to pay for new construction. The railroads cannot get the money unless they pay rates which reflect the timidity of capital, or unless they borrow from hand to mouth. Some roads have been compelled to make terms with bankers of Europe; some are marking time.

'Business houses which have cooperated to perfect this new organization are not to be classed with brokers who operate for speculators or for investment on securities markets. It has always been the rule of bond houses which have gained a high reputation that no one associated with them be permitted to engage speculatively in movements of any security. Bond houses of high reputation have little or nothing to do with the speculative market. They are asked by corporations seeking capital to receive some of the securities in which this capital is to be invested. They take great pains to obtain thorough information respecting the securities.

'Most of these houses make it a rule not to touch a security regarding which there is any doubt. They are as careful of their good name as any reputable business man can be. They are, so to speak, bond merchants, facilitating absorption by the public of good and reliable securities issued by corporations whose credit is high. The organization's possibilities for good are acknowledged by leading bankers to be great.'

BOARD OF TRADE MEN GO NORTH FROM TORONTO

Toronto, Aug. 16.—One hundred and fifty members of the Associated Boards of Trade of Ontario left the Union Station at 10.30 on Wednesday night for the north. The party left by a Grand Trunk special. The trip is to last five days, and the itinerary includes the majority of the important towns of Northern Ontario.

President G. T. Somers, of the Toronto Board of Trade, is ... company the party. Up to ... ute he was expected to ... sure of business will be ... city for the next few ...

The party will be ... additions who will ... North Bay and Cobalt ... pected that the full ... delegation will amount ... party will be entertained ... on Friday evening on the ... and will arrive in Toronto ... day.

Chairman Engleh... N. O. Commission, ... party, also A. E. Duff, ... senger Agents of the Grand ... The majority of the big ... Toronto and Hamilton, and ... cities of the province were ... ed.

ENGLAND TO BE A SUGAR MAKER

The Anglo-Netherland Sugar Corporation, Ltd., formed last December, with $2,000,000 stock and $2,000,000 5 percent bonds, expects to begin slicing beets in October at its plant at Cantley, Norfolk, marking inception of beet sugar manufacturing in England. The company has contracts for about 3,660 acres of beets, for which it will pay $5 a ton.

This is the first time that a beet sugar factory has been started in a country where there is neither a bounty system nor a protective tariff. If it can be made profitable, it means that England will in time be able to keep at home a major portion of the $125,000,000 she pays annually for foreign sugars.

FRANK WARD RESIGNS.

New York, Aug. 16.—Frank E. Ward, general manager of the Burlington, has resigned on account of ill health. James J. Hill 'discovered' Ward 20 years ago, when the latter was a stenographer in the Great Northern offices.

OPINIONS on the MARKET

McCuaig Brothers and Company.—Now that the value of high priced stocks has advanced to a level where it becomes a question whether the risk in carrying them in hope of a further profit is not more than counter-balanced by a possible loss in the event of a reaction in prices, many investors are turning their attention to the low priced common stocks such as Canadian Locomotive, Sawyer-Massey, Tramway and Power, Mexican Northern Power, as large profits have been made from the growth in value of these securities during the past year.

A stock which has a very wide distribution, being held not only in Canada, but in England, France and the United States, is that of the Sherbrooke Railway and Power Company, which has been active lately around 27 1-2 to 28.

Miller and Company—The day's news, while not particularly important, tended to confirm the strength on those fundamentals upon which the market's advance has been predicated.

J. S. Bache and Company—The trend is upward and a broader market should be seen later in the week.

CANADIAN CROP OUTLOOK FAIR

Ottawa, Aug. 17.—A bulletin on the condition of field crops in Canada, compiled from data supplied by correspondents in all parts of the Dominion at the end of July, is issued to-day from the census and statistics office. The bulletin states that good rains which fell generally throughout Canada during July have improved the outlook, and on July 31 the condition of all grain crops was favorable, with the exception of fall wheat in Ontario and in Alberta, where this crop never fully recovered from the effects of the exceptionally severe winter. Fall sown wheat represents, however, only a comparatively small proportion, viz.: 7 percent, of the total area under wheat. The condition of spring wheat is 83 percent of the standard for the whole of Canada; it is above 90 in the two extreme Provinces of Prince Edward Island and British Columbia and between 80 and 90 in each of the other provinces, excepting Ontario, where it is just below 80, and in Quebec, where it falls to 70. Oats, barley, rye, mixed grains and flaxseed are all marked above 80 for Canada as a whole, and for each province except Quebec the range is between 80 and 90, and in certain cases even above 90. In Quebec the condition is lower, being between 70 and 80. Buckwheat in the Maritime Provinces shows over 85, but in Ontario and Quebec the averages for this crop are respectively 75 and 73. Corn for husking is 70.37 and for fodder 73.19 for Canada, the condition being comparatively low in Ontario and Quebec owing to the cold and wet weather of the early part of the summer. The condition of potatoes, turnips, mangolds and other root crops is generally excellent, the figures being above 80 for Canada and either approaching or exceeding 90 in the Northwest Provinces and in British Columbia. Only in Quebec are the prospects unfavorable, the condition being little above 70. Hay and clover crops are excellent upon the whole, Quebec being again the exception. The condition is especially high in the Northwest Provinces and in British Columbia. Sugar beets are given as 77.17 in Ontario and 86.50 in Alberta. The Canadian crop situation at the end of July may therefore be summarized as generally favorable, giving neither the exceptionally favorable promise of this time last year nor the equally exceptionally unfavorable promise of the year before. In Quebec the condition of all crops is below that of the other eight provinces.

A preliminary estimate of the yield per acre of fall wheat is 21.48 bushels as the average for the total effective area of 781,000 acres in the five provinces of Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia. This indicates a total yield of 16,773,-300 bushels as compared with the final figures of 1911, viz., 26,014,000 bushels from 1,172,119 acres. The average yield per acre of hay and clover is placed at 1.45 ton, giving upon an area of 7,633,600 acres a total production of 11,038,000 tons. Alfalfa, with an average yield per acre of 1.59 ton, shows an estimated total production of 177,300 tons from 111,300 acres. The first estimates of 1911 gave 12,694,000 tons hay and clover and 227,900 tons alfalfa.

The census of the manufactures of Canada taken last year for the calendar year 1910, as now compiled, gives the following comparative statistics, compared with those of the census of 1901 for the calendar year 1900, viz.:

	1910.	1900.	Increase.	Increase p.c.
Establishments	19,202	14,650	4,552	31.07
Capital	$1,245,018,881	$446,916,487	798,102,394	178.58
Employees	511,844	339,173	172,671	50.91
Salaries and wages..	$240,494,996	$113,249,350	$127,245,646	112.36
Materials	$600,822,791	266,527,858	334,294,933	125.42
Products	$1,164,695,032	$481,053,375	$683,641,657	142.11

The capital employed in manufactures increased during the decade by 178.58 percent and the value of products by 142.11 percent. The number of establishments employing five hands and over last year was 19,202, being an increase of 4,552 in the decade.

ARCHIBALD BLUE,
Chief Officer.

STOCK EXCHANGE PRICE CHANGES

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

STOCKS.	For the Year High	For the Year Low	For the Week. High	For the Week. Low	Open	Closed	Dividend Yearly	Yield on Last Sale.	Shares Sold.
Bell Telephone ..	165	145	160	158	160	158	8	5.00	80
British Col. Packers Assn. Pfd. A. ..	115	106	112	108½	112	109	7	6.88	260
Canadian Pacific Railway	282½	227⅝	282⅞	279	279	280⅜	10	3.64	4825
Canada Car Foundry Com.	92	61	89	87	87	89	—	—	320
Canada Cement Common	31¾	26	31¾						
Preferred	92½	87	95½	44½	44½	44½	—	—	170
Canadian Converters	46	41	44½	112¼	113⅝	112⅝	7	6.30	320
Canada General Electric	118¼	107½	113½	29	29¾	30⅞	—	—	1925
Canada Locomotive Co. Com	46	40	45	42	42	45	—	—	100
Pfd.	—	—	92	92	92	92	7	7.90	50
Crown Reserve Mining Co.	350	290	326	325	326	326	60	1790	6420
Dominion Canners Common	74	60	69	67	67¼	69	—	—	290
Pfd.	105	101	103½	101½	103½	101½	7	6.93	40
Detroit Electric Railway	75	55½	74	71¼	72½	71¼	7	6.80	406
Dominion Coal Pfd.	110	101	108½	108	108½	108	5	4.85	20
Dominion Iron and Steel, Pfd.	106¾	100	106	105	106	106	7	6.66	150
Dom. Steel Corporation	69¼	54¾	64	53¼	64	64	7	6.25	345
Illinois Traction Co., Pfd.	95	89	94½	93	93	93	6	6.35	140
Laurentide Co., Ltd.	205	155	197	194¼	195	197	8	4.10	215
Mexican Light and Power Co.	103¼	88½	93⅜	93	93½	93½	4	4.30	65
Minn., St. Paul and S.S.M..Com.	154½	130	154½	152	152¾	153	7	4.40	690
Montreal L. H. and Power	239½	187	238¾	236	237¾	237½	8	3.80	3125
Montreal Tel. ..	150	146	149	148	148	148	8	5.40	115
Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Com. .	97¾	92¾	93	91¾	92⅝	92	6	6.49	190
Ogilvie Flour Mills Com.	133	125	129	128⅝	129	129	8	6.20	35
Pfd.	125	116	120½	12 0	120 ..	.. ..	..	..	..
Power Co. ..	159½	145½	155½	120	120	120½	7	5.10	14
Ottawa Light and Pennmans, Ltd., Com	61½	56	57½	159¼	159⅝	159½	7	4.49	198
Porto Rico Ry. L. and P. Co. ..	81	74	78	56	56	57½	4	6.70	126
Quebec Ry. L. and P.	57½	26	29	76½	78	77	4	5.49	240
Richelieu and Ont. Nav. Co.	126	115½	118	26¼	26½	29	—	—	1420
Rio de Janeiro Tram L. and P. Co. ..	156¼	111⅜	149	116	117	118	8	6.90	430
Sao Paulo Tram. L. and P. Co. ..	260	187¼	257	147⅞	149	148	5	3.44	215
Sawyer Massey Com.	....	....	44½	257	257	257	10	3.92	25
Pfd.	....	....	99½	44	44	44½	—	—	50
Shawinigan Water and Power Co..	154¾	122	153	99½	99½	99½	6	6.00	25
Sherwin Williams Paint Co.	54	42	52¼	151½	153	152	5	3.20	182
Pfd.	101	93	101	52	52	52¼	—	—	65
Smart Bag Co. Pfd.	109	102	107	101	101	101	7	6.80	50
Spanish River Com.	66¾	45	63½	107	107	107	7	6.45	55
Pfd.	96¾	89	93	61	63½	62	—	—	190
Steel Co. of Canada..	30	27	30	92	93	92	7	7.25	120
Pfd.	95	88	93¼	27¾	27¾	29½	—	—	1485
Toronto	151¼	132½	144	88¼	88¼	88¼	7	7.77	60
Tooks Bros. Com..	45½	34	37	142	144	143	8	5.55	80
Pfd.			88	37	37	37	—	—	50
Twin City Electric Ry.	110	104	107⅝	87	88	87	7	7.55	40
Winnipeg Electric Railway	268	210	229¾	107½	107½	107⅝	6	5.60	100
COTTONS—				229	229	229	12	4.36	98
Canadian Cottons, Ltd., Pfd.	76	71	75	74½	74½	75	7	8.90	58
Dominion Textile Common	71	63¾	70	68	68	69¾	5	7.35	116
Pfd.	104	99	104	103	103	103½	7	6.86	100
Montreal Cottons, Ltd. Pfd.	107	103	105½	105½	105½	105½	7	6.49	25
BANKS—									
Commerce	229	214½	223	222	222	223	10	4.50	26
Molsons	212½	204	210	207½	209½	210	11	5.10	30
Montreal	252	241	249½	249	249½	249	10	5.15	20
Nova Scotia	278	265	272	265	272	266½	14	5.39	64
Quebec	150	131	136	136	136	136	7	5.14	20
Royal	234	220	229	227	229	227	12	5.26	98
Toronto	214	202	210	210	210	210	11	5.52	
Union	174	149	155½	155¼	155½	155¼	8	5.08	12

To Protect Foreign Buyers of American Cotton

Further steps for protection of foreign buyers of American cotton, who lost upward of $10,000,000 two years ago through fraudulent bills of lading, have been taken by Liverpool Conference Committee.

An information bureau for collection and dissemination of credit data will be established, and this will inquire into and make reports on the standing of all shippers.

A 7% SAFE INVESTMENT

Money returned at end of one year or at end of any subsequent year, on 60 days' notice if desired.
The above security is the best industrial ever offered in Canada. Business established 27 years. Write at once for particulars.

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Crown-Reserve Mining Company, Limited.

Dividend No. 31

Notice is hereby given that a monthly dividend of **two percent** for the month of August, 1912, and a bonus of **three percent** for the same period, making a total payment of five percent, has been declared, and will be payable on the 16th September, 1912, to shareholders of record the 31st August, 1912.

Transfer books will not be closed.

Dividend cheques will be mailed on the 14th September by the Transfer Agents, 'The Crown Trust Company,' and shareholders are requested to advise them of any change of address.

By order of the Board,
JAMES COOPER,
Secretary-Treasurer.
Montreal, August 12, 1912.

THE BANK OF TORONTO

DIVIDEND No. 124.

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of Two and Three-Quarters Per Cent. for the current quarter, being at the rate of Eleven 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 Third Day of September next, to Shareholders on 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-fourth days of August next, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
THOS. F. HOW,
General Manager.
The Bank of Toronto, Toronto,
July 24th, 1912.

THE QUEBEC BANK

QUARTERLY DIVIDEND.

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of One and Three-Quarters Per Cent. upon the paid up Capital Stock of this Institution has been declared for the current quarter, and that the same will be payable at its Banking House, in this City, and at its Branches, on and after Tuesday, the Third Day of September next, to Shareholders of record on the 16th of August next.

By order of the Board,
E. B. STEVENSON,
General Manager.
Quebec, 23rd July, 1912.

The Bank of British North America

WILL REMOVE TO TEMPORARY PREMISES

At 30 ST. JAMES ST.

On MONDAY Next, 19th August.

DOMINION COAL CO., Limited.

"DOMINION" and "SPRINGHILL" coal, screened, run of mine and slack.

DISCHARGING PLANTS AT
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WITH
Unexcelled Facilities for Bunkering.
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A General Banking Business transacted.
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Capital, $675,000. Estates, $10,000,000. In business 19 years
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ROBERT E. HARRIS, K.C., President Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company.
VICE-PRESIDENTS
JAMES MANCHESTER, President Bank of New Brunswick.
JOHN Y. PAYZANT, K.C., President Bank of Nova Scotia.
HECTOR McINNES, K.C.
MONTREAL BOARD
D. LORNE McGIBBON. FRED. N. BEARDMORE.
H. B. STAIRS, Manager,
CANADA LIFE BUILDING

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Authorized	CAPITAL STOCK.	Issued
$1,000,000	- - - - -	$500,000
	BONDS.	
$500,000	- - - - -	$500,000

Trustee for the Bondholders—The Royal Trust Co

The Bonds mature 2nd July, 1937, and are payable at the Bank of Montreal, in Montreal or Toronto. Interest half-yearly, January 2nd and July 2nd. Denominations $500 and $1000. They may be registered as to principal at the Head Office of the Rolland Paper Co.

Proceeds of Bond Issue

The proceeds of this issue of Bonds will be utilized as follows: $123,000 for the redemption of all outstanding old Bonds of the Company. $200,000 for the extension of the Ste. Adele Plant, including a new modern paper machine, and the balance as additional working capital.

Security for Bonds

The properties of the Company, upon which the Bonds represent a closed mortgage, include modernly equipped Paper Mills at St. Jerome, Que., and Ste. Adele, Que., with Water Power Development, Real Estate, Railway Sidings, etc., valued by the Canadian-American Appraisal Co. on July 1st last at $1,117,962.92.

The total net Assets of the Company, including the money received from the sale of the Bonds, will amount to more than three times the Bond issue.

Earning Power

The combined profits for the past 2½ years, certified to by Price, Waterhouse & Co., average $87,-658.79 per annum, and with the completion of the substantial additions now being made to the present plant, a corresponding increase in the net profits should follow.

A fully descriptive circular will be mailed on request and Bonds will be delivered, charges prepaid, at any Branch of a Chartered Bank in Canada, attached to a Demand Draft

WE RECOMMEND THESE BONDS AS A THOROUGHLY SOUND INVESTMENT

Interim Certificates will be given pending engraving of bonds.

Subscriptions should be addressed to:

C. MEREDITH & CO., Limited
101 St. Francois Xavier Street, Montreal

AGRICULTURAL.

ICKNESS IN FOWLS

f the Secret of Success in Treating Lies in Early Diagnosis.

s an easy matter to note the ap-hing cold with the child or with ves. It is not so easy a matter to the coming cold in a bird or an mal. It may be that the cold will a good start before the beginner s that anything is wrong. This be applied to the various diseases poultry. It is well, therefore, to e a study of the common dis-s so that when the first sign of ses or disease comes you may be to see it and apply a remedy. e most common sickness among is the cold. The birds are af-ed by the changing weather the as we are. They will take cold damp or draughty quarters. The mon cold is first noticed by ering and a slight running of the ils. There may be but one bird pen apparently affected but up-close investigation you may find eral. Some birds are stronger others and can stand more. They be able to ward off sickness re the weaker one succumb to it. you find several birds thus trou-d it is well to take immediate t to cure them. Some of the ad-ised roup cures will answer, and generally give relief. If the cold a more pronounced nature, each should be given a one-grain ine pill for three nights in suc-sion. Where you have these hard is is better to isolate rather than to have them run-with the birds that are well. Some of these more pronounced ds will eventually turn into a mild of roup unless you can break the trouble very soon. Roup is a thing to get in a flock, and the mate poultryman is the one who his birds in the small houses, and control it. There have been cases re hundreds of birds in the long es have been afflicted with roup, having come from one single case. up must be dealt with by stringent sures. Get some of the prepared p remedy, and then take the affect-birds, place them in a small house ether, and give them individual tment. It is better, however, to at the trouble before it develops o a severe form.

Many times you will notice a hen two moping around and not seem-to care to work for the grain, nor eat even when it is placed within ch. The observant poultryman will estigate. There is something the tter with the bird, for no healthy d will mope around and refuse to Indigestion and liver trouble will bably be found to be the cause. rich a diet, too much table ps, or lack of exercise may be ng the causes. The thing to do is take these birds aside and treat individually. They should be n a dose of castor oil and then fed light foods. Wheat may be fed in and bran fed from a hopper. If do not take this trouble in time will either lose the birds or have *their sick ones in your pens. Not should you correct* the feeding of ones affected, but the entire diet the flock should be examined, and e foods which have probably caused trouble thrown out.

The watchful poultryman will get betimes now and then and go over birds. The crop should be full at ght and empty in the morning. If it partly filled in the morning before birds have had a chance to get n to eat, you can make up your nd that something is wrong. If it is eloping into impaction of the crop u will discover it. Then by giving a e of castor oil and working or ading the crop you can get it to x out and often up through the uth and thus save yourself the uble of operating.

aky legs is another thing that may nipped in the bud, if you will no-e the approaching trouble and get it. The writer has seen a whole k of birds thus affected when at e time there was no trouble of this nd to be found on the plant. The ubilities were that the party in estion bought a bird thus troubled d the disease spread. The roosts uld be sprayed with kerosene and legs of the birds treated with a ture of lard and turpentine or lard kerosene. An old tooth brush will the work very nicely. After scrub-g the legs with this remedy wipe n off carefully with a cloth. The and oil will get in under the les of the legs, and after two or e treatments will destroy the asite which is lodged there. Do before the birds are all affected d the trouble has advanced to a ere stage.

The empty crop at night many es will tell the story of a sour crop. this condition is allowed to con-e it will eventually develop into k crop,' which is a bad thing one which the bird very rarely free from. The crop may have poisoned and the lining irritat-There may be water in the crop, when the bird is held head down-d this water will run out and e will be very unpleasant. A little ng sole given in water and pour-down the bird's throat will tend to sten the crop. Light feeding, with ty of fresh water, and every ese are a few of the troubles that d for three night a one-grain ine pill, will hasten recovery in eases.

birds around in good condition. The idea is to be observant. Note first approach of sickness or dis-e, when you will be able to com-t with some hopes for success. — athered Life,' England.

CHICK FEEDING.

m a series of experiments on k feeding conducted at the New State Agricultural College in ca and reported in a recent bulle-Professor J. E. Rice drew the fol-ng conclusions at the end of the six weeks.

et mash rations were better re-d than dry mash or cracked grain. he dry mash was difficult to eat sufficient quantity. Chicks seem quire both cracked and ground , and to need a variety of food. cks reared on wet mash were larg-and plumpest; those on the varie-ation were most active. The varie-ation flock had no mortality to weeks of age. Wet mash flocks less mortality than any other except that having the variety on.

hicks reared on variety ration made test growth the first two weeks; on skimmed milk mash most d growth for the first three weeks; on powdered milk mash made test growth in six weeks. Chicks ing the variety ration made dur-the fifth week the greatest week-gain of the experiment. Chicks g the wet mash and the variety ion made better growth than those g the dry mash or the cracked

hicks having cracked grain made ir better average gain than those g cracked grain with dry ground food. Chicks having dry mash made least gain in weight per chick at the greatest cost per pound. The wet mash and the variety ration flocks ate less per pound weight than flocks having the dry grain rations. The flock having skimmed milk mash cost less per pound weight and per pound gain than those having the powdered milk mash for the first three weeks.

The flock having powdered milk mash ate least per pound weight and at least cost per pound for six weeks. The variety ration cost more for labor per 100 chicks for the first three weeks, but cost less than the wet mash for six weeks. Dry feeding cost less for labor per 100 chicks than the wet mash. Thorough disinfection of surroundings and utensils before using is necessary. The culling out of sickly chicks, together with thorough disinfection, aids in preventing the spread of disease.

Considering the number of chicks reared, the vigor of the chick, and the continued palatability of the ration, the variety ration gave the best results for the first six weeks. In total weight of flock, average weight of chicks, rapid growth and development, cost per pound gain and per pound weight, the wet mash powdered milk ration gave best results. In feeding the wet mash rations and the variety ration, great care must be taken that the chicks are not overfed, and that they do not get spoiled or mouldy food. After the first three weeks there is less danger of overfeeding on the variety ration.

CHARCOAL FOR POULTRY

Valuable for Keeping Ducks and Geese in a Healthy Condition.

The Journal of Agriculture for Ireland, in a recent issue contains an account of experiments conducted by H. de Courcy, for the purpose of deciding the exact value of charcoal as a means of keeping birds that are closely confined in good health during the period of fattening. Eighteen large, healthy Aylesbury ducklings were selected from a large flock, and divided into three pens, each pen containing six ducklings. The ducklings were fed upon foods which previous experiment had shown to be profitable and economical, namely, boiled, potatoes, barley meal, ground oats, skim milk and tallow greaves. The method of preparing the food was to boil, strain, and pound up the potatoes, which before boiling would constitute about one-third by weights of the mash. Barley meal and ground oats were then mixed in equal parts and mixed with the potatoes. Skim milk was added to form a rather wet mash. This was fed to the ducklings from the end of the fifth to the beginning of the ninth week. During the last two weeks of fattening, animal food in the form of rough fat or tallow greaves was added to the ounces per day to each duck. Grit and water for drinking were liberally supplied. Apart from the charcoal the food received by all the ducklings was the same.

Tables were given as to the results of the trials, which seem to indicate that charcoal in one form or another is important in the profitable fattening of ducks. It appeared to keep the ducklings healthy, and enabled fattening to be continued with profit for a much longer period than when charcoal was not allowed.

Experiments with geese were conducted on similar lines, and gave almost identical results. The foods fed to the geese were the same as those fed to the ducks, except that they got steeped oats instead of mash for the evening meal, mash being fed in the morning. The charcoal fed to both ducks and geese was burnt wood, broken fine.

GUINEA FOWLS

No definite information can be obtained as to the date at which guinea fowls were first discovered; but it seems to have been shortly before the time when Livingstone explored Central Africa. Sailors visiting this part of the world in their primitive trading vessels took a fancy to these odd but beautiful birds and they took some of them home to England and other countries. Almost immediately they commanded attention on account of their beautiful plumage and wild nature. After their appearance in England numerous theories were brought forward to explain their origin. These theories were very far-fetched and in modern times bear little weight. Whatever their origin may be, they now exist as, and are recognized as a pure breed; but no standard is as yet established. It is now the duty of their admirers to see that a standard is established and that they are brought to the front as a utility and as an exhibition breed.

From an aesthetic and an exhibition standpoint it is hard to conceive of a breed of poultry more attractive. Numerous varieties have been developed; but the two most popular are the pearl and the white. The pearl variety has a helmet shaped and bony top, the wattles are red and firm and are somewhat triangular in shape. The neck is rather slender and is thinly covered with bristles. The feathers are of a dark purplish shade, each feather being marked with a round white spot which resembles a pearl. The marking on the back is rather more indistinct than that on the breast; but the white spots are rather more numerous. The first four feathers of the primaries are pure white; the remaining feathers of the primaries and the secondaries on the upper half carry a row of round white spots, while the lower half is marked obliquely with white lines, the ground color being a dark purplish shade. The white variety possess a head shaped like the pearl variety, and also has similar wattles. The neck also is slender and thinly covered with bristles. The feathers should be white in color, and brassiness should be entirely absent.

In caring for the breeding stock it is advisable to give them as much freedom as possible, otherwise it will be found injurious to their health and vigor. They require rather more animal food than hens; but if allowed to roam in the summer will gather sufficient. In the winter they should be fed either beef scrap or ground bone. If each bird receives one handful of wheat and corn mixed in equal proportions, twice a day and this supplemented by a small quantity of rolled oats and vegetable food, it will prove to be a very satisfactory method of keeping them healthy and vigorous. If they have been kept comfortable and in fair condition during the winter and early spring they will commence to lay early in March or April. The males may in rare cases mate with more than one female; but they usually mate with only one and remain with her from the time they mate until separated. The females are excellent layers and lay from seventy to one hundred and ten eggs. The eggs are rather small, shaped similar to a whip top, tinted a light brown and marked with dark brown spots. The shell is very hard and thick, the yolk is very high in color and the white is very small. The eggs are especially adapted for cooking purposes when richness rather than lightness is desired. If the females are not taught to lay in the poultry house, it will be a difficult matter to find their nests, as their wild nature prompts them to hide their nests in a clump of trees or grass or any other good hiding place where they may be successfully hidden. The females lay almost every day until the nests are full, and then leave them and start a new one. This habit of laying and filling a nest, and then leaving it, is kept up until near fall and then the female goes broody. However, if the caretaker handles his birds gently and judiciously no such trouble will be experienced and the eggs will be laid in the poultry house.

As the females lay late in the season before going broody, are easily disturbed and do not stick to the nest very well, it is advisable to set the eggs in the early part of the season under a hen. In preparing the place in which the hen is to set, note the following points: First, to place the eggs on straw which is placed directly on the ground or to place two or three old sods in the bottom of the nest box, and then cover with straw. The hen to be placed on the eggs should be a good and rather quiet bird The hen will cover and hatch successfully about eighteen eggs which require from twenty-five to twenty-eight days to hatch The eggs are sometimes hatched in an incubator, and when using this method of hatching follow the same rules as in hatching hen's eggs

The young chicks are very small, reddish brown incolor, and have two white stripes running horizontally on the top of the head In from two to three hours after hatching, the young chicks become very active and restless and if not confined in a yard will make long tours and get lost. These little creatures are very cunning, and if hunted for, will completely hide themselves. The young chicks are very subject to white diarrhoea, and to prevent or cure it, add a small quantity of fine chalk to any of the following mixtures, which have been found very satisfactorw if fed four or five times a day, when the chicks are small; rolled oats and wheat broken up finely between the thumb and finger, in equal proportions, with a small quantity of millet seed added. This mixture is slightly moistened and is fed for the first ten or fourteen days. From now on, gradually add cracked wheat and corn, which will be when they are from three to four weeks old. This ration is very good and is more economical than the Patent Game Food When the chicks are three weeks old they should be allowed to roam, if the neighbors don't object. From now on feed night and morning with a mixture of cracked wheat and corn, until of sufficient size to digest whole wheat. When the chicks are about half grown take them away from the hen, otherwise they will follow her until full-grown.

Guinea fowl so far have never attained a very popular position among utility poultry keepers in this country, but why this is so is not altogether easy to determine, because they possess several striking characteristics which render them eminently suitable for practical purposes. It may not be out of place to mention here some of their economic qualities: — they grow to maturity at a very small cost, in some cases when left absolutely alone cost nothing to raise The meat is rather dark in color, but of the finest flavor and quality. The eggs possess a very pleasant and delicate flavor and are quite largely used for eating. Use is also made of the wings and some of the feathers of the body for the trimming of ladies' hats.

The habits and characteristics of guinea fowl may be summed up in the following sentences 'The males are larger than the females, and are in some cases abusive to other fowl. The males also possess a harsh, disagreeable voice, which sometimes proves rather trying to the nerves. The females own exclusively the cry of 'buckwheat' or 'come-back,' which is not at all disagreeable. Both the males and females are very timid, and set up an alarm if any intruder or marauder comes near the poultry yard.

As yet the demand for eggs and meat of the guinea fowl is very limited, except for choice young birds in November; but the demand is steadily increasing as the flavor and quality of the meat and eggs are becoming more widely known. Now is the time for guinea fowl's admirers to handle them carefully and advertise more extensively. If these points are paid attention to and carried out, the time will not be far distant when we will see guinea fowl holding an important place on the up-to-date farm and netting a neat profit to their owner.—J. P. Hales, in the 'O. A. C. Review.'

THE BROILER.

A broiler should have a good, plump breast, broad back, clean yellow legs and yellow skin, and small comb. Such is the American epicure's idea, but these requirements bar out such breeds as Brahmas, Cochins, Langshans, or any crosses on them, on account of the feathers on their legs. They bar out all white-skinned fowls, and put a damper on all large-comb birds, like Leghorns, Minorcas, etc. Such being the case, the Wyandottes have easy sailing; and, besides, being quick growers are more desirable for this purpose.

SAVE THE POULTRY MANURE.

As a rule the poultry specialist is well informed as to the value of the droppings from his flock and strives to make it a source of revenue, but on many farms where there are quite large flocks, this valuable fertilizer is allowed to go to waste. It is not generally known how concentrated and powerful a soil-stimulant poultry manure is, and often it is thrown carelessly aside by the very hand that has just signed a cheque to pay for commercial fertilizers. By good authorities poultry manure is rated as high as £5 a ton, which is quite up to the grade of some commercial sorts. Looked at from the poiht of view of this value, it takes on an entirely different appearance. We begin to realise that every shoveful is worth money, and that we should preserve it with the greatest care. Just how to do this is not always understood.

Poultry manure gives up its ammonia or nitrogen very readily and this calls for special precautions. Stored by itself some such loss is certain to take place. It should therefore be mixed with materials that will absorb this gas. Beware of lime and ashes; these have a directly contrary effect, and set free the ammonia. I have found a convenient way of storing this fertilizer by building a pen three or four feet square or larger, if need, be out of boards. Into this I put a layer of good soil and so on alternately till the pen is full. Meanwhile it is kept covered to prevent leaching by rains. By this plan there is always a place to store it at all times of the year. There it is permitted to remain until planting time in the spring when the layers should be thoroughly mixed by spading it out and throwing it on a wheelbarrow or waggon. It is then ready to apply to the garden when it can be used as a top dressing after the seed is sown, or a small quantity may be dropped in the corn hills and mixed or covered with some earth before the seed is planted. Thus utilised we shall be surprised to find how much real cash value we had been permitting to go to waste.

THE POULTRY INDUSTRY.

During the past session of the Dominion Parliament, Mr. A. G. Gilbert, poultry manager at the Central Experimental Farm, gave evidence before the Select Standing Committee on Agriculture and Colonization on the development of the poultry industry. This evidence, which includes an address followed by questions put to Mr. Gilbert and answered by him has been printed in pamphlet form for public distribution. The subject is dealt with under the following heads: The value of the poultry industry how the industry is tending the attitude of the farmer towards it and the form of development best calculated to help the farmer.

It is clearly shown that the demand for eggs in Canada has increased much more rapidly than the supply during recent years. In 1902 we exported to Great Britain, eggs to the value of $1,733,342; nine years later, the exports had fallen to less than a value of twenty-five thousand dollars, while the imports in 1911 reached a value approaching half a million dollars.

It is pointed out that farmers are not taking full advantage of the high prices offered for strictly new laid eggs at all seasons of the year. The good profits from these are being secured chiefly by specialists who are often at the disadvantage of having to pay retail prices for feed. Much useful information is contained in this pamphlet, which may be procured from the Publication Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

FROM THE OLD COUNTRY

ENGLISH NEWS.

At the Zoological Gardens a drinking fountain has been erected that pours water direct into the drinker's mouth.

Mr. Robert Applegarth, the well-known social reformer, has been presented with a cheque for £700 from his friends and admirers.

Four stocks of bees gathered three hundredweight of honey, which has been collected from the roof of Combe Church, near Hungerford.

James Eldon, a one-legged man, swam to the rescue of a girl aged eighteen, who fell into a dock at Hull, and supported her till help arrived.

Professor A. V. Dicey has retired after thirteen years as principal of the Working Men's College, London, and Sir C. P. Lucas has been appointed to succeed him.

Some 3,850 dead queen wasps have been exhibited at Witley (Surrey) Flower Show, prize money being awarded at the rate of 2s. per 100. The first prize winner showed 1,205.

Lord Cadogan has made an offer to Chelsea Borough Council, as a free gift, of a spacious and valuable site at Arthur street, Chelsea, for the purpose of a hospital for women and children in the district.

Electors on the register in Middlesex this year number 236,748. This is an increase upon last year's figures of 8,643, and 139,469 more than in 1889, when the county council came into existence.

The wife of Sidney John Robinson, a plasterer, of Frampton road, Gloucester, recently gave birth to four children, all girls. Two only are living, but application is being made for the King's Bounty.

As the result of a cloudburst near Matlock, the Midland Railway Manchester to London main line was blocked with debris washed on to the rails. The mud was two feet thick, and traffic had to be diverted.

The British Medical Association will assist in working the sanatorium part of the Insurance Act. At their Liverpool Conference they passed a resolution calling on all practitioners to refrain from accepting any post or office of any kind in connection with the Insurance Act except in regard to sanatorium benefit.

A letter from Byron to Captain Roberts, R.N., referring to the death of Shelley, brought £255, a record Byron price, at Messrs. Sotheby's recently. A sonnet in the handwriting of Burns made £190; a commission signed by Mary Queen of Scots, £205; and a half-page letter from Queen Elizabeth to Sir Nicholas Throckmorton, £215.

Mr. Justice Scrutton, in distributing medals to policemen at Leeds, said that a judge was always more impressed with the evidence of a policeman who said everything that was to be said in favor of a prisoner. 'The witness who turns every point against the prisoner . . . . does not carry much weight with the Court. The police should sympathize with the criminal and be fair to him as well as to themselves.'

Sir Edward Evans, in his presidential address to the British Pharmaceutical Conference, suggested that the Board of Agriculture should be asked to form a department to foster the growth of roots and herbs on allotments and small holdings. The soil of England, he said, seemed adaptable for this purpose, as its produce was superior to any produced elsewhere; for instance, belladonna, peppermint, lavender, valerian, henbane, etc.

Messrs. J. and P. Coats, the great Scottish cotton firm, are closing the Egerton Mill, near Bolton, which they purchased from Messrs. Ashworth several years ago, and are now taking the machinery out of the factory. Many of the workpeople who are thrown idle have worked at the mill for thirty or forty years. Messrs. Coats, who own extensive mills in the adjoining village of Eagley, are centralizing their Lancashire productive works.

On the site of the Roman city at Corstopitum—Corbridge, Northumberland—has been found a large altar bearing the inscription:—Discipvlinae Avgvstorvm Leg II. Avg.—'To the discipline of the Emperors (dedicated by) the Second (Augustan) Legion.' A stone originally erected by Seventh Cohort of the Thirteenth Legion and a relief of Hercules brandishing a club have also been found there. A Roman villa has been discovered at Hambleden, Buckinghamshire.

Lord Lansdowne, at a meeting of the Rural League in London, outlined the land policy of the Unionist Party. Those with whom he acted favored State-aided purchase of land. They wanted men to be 'Monarchs of the land they till,' whether that land was one, or ten, or a hundred, or a thousand acres. They advocated the formation of rural banks, with co-operation for productive purposes. The housing problem was one which had to be dealt with, and they were prepared to deal with it at the proper time. Attention would also be given to agricultural education.

SCOTTISH BRIEFS.

After many months' operations, the work on the erection of the new bridge over the Caledonian Railway on the Glasgow Road at Rutherglen is now practically completed.

Work is being carried on, under the supervision of His Majesty's Office of Works, at the summit of Arthur Seat, Edinburgh, for the erection of an indicator for the purpose of giving visitors to the hilltop the line of distant objects of interest.

The annual gathering of the Scottish Patriotic Association in commemoration of Sir William Wallace took place at the Memorial Cross, Robroyston, recently. Principal Williams presided, and the chief speaker was ex-Bailie William Martin, J.P.

Lord Seafield, the new laird of Grant, was welcomed home by a gathering of some 500 clansmen, who marched in procession from Grantown-on-Spey to Castle Grant. All the 500 clansmen, without exception, answered to the name of Grant. Pipers thrilled the clansmen with the music of the ancient clan gathering

In the Parish Church, Torphichen, a memorial brass has been unveiled to the memory of the Rev John Bonar, M.A., who was minister of the parish from 1693 to 1747, a period of over fifty-four years. The memorial has been erected by his great, great, great, grandson, Mr Horatius Bonar, W.S., Edinburgh.

Glasgow and the West will be largely represented at the annual meeting of the Burns Federation to be held in Carlisle at the beginning of September. Though it has been claimed that the federation was formed in London, this is only the second time the meeting has been held across the border.

The Stirling Combination Poorhouse Committee have come to a decision regarding the disposal of a sum of £20 bequeathed by the late Mrs. McDonald, of Thornhill, Perthshire, for the benefit of the workhouse inmates. It was resolved that the money should be applied for the purpose of providing each of the male inmates with a wooden pipe and a quarter pound of tobacco; each of the women with some suitable article of clothing, and the children with a drive and a picnic.

The Unionist clubs are leaving no stone unturned in order to stimulate and focus opposition to the Home Rule measure. Part of their campaign has been to send delegates to England and Scotland for the purpose of addressing meetings explaining the situation as it would affect the 'ould' country if the Government's measure were passed. Six of the delegates have been in the West of Scotland with their headquarters in Glasgow during the last month, and they have conducted numerous meetings in various parts of Lanarkshire and district. The meetings have been most enthusiastic, and the mission of the delegates so far has been most successful.

For some time workmen have been engaged making improvements at Stirling Castle. A notable alteration has been made at the entrance to the castle, which does not meet with the approval of some of those who are entitled to express an opinion on the architectural features of the buildings. The old drawbridge has been removed. It was constructed of cost metal and malleable iron, and formed a tangible link with the past. The place of the old bridge has been taken by a permanent wooden structure of modern design.

The Musselburgh Town Council having, after much debate in private session, and by the casting vote of Provost Millar, decided that, having regard to the alleged bitterness of feeling between local Roman Catholics and Protestants, all applications for the use of the town hall should come before the magistrates to be decided on their merits, an application has been referred to the magistrates. This, from the Musselburgh branch of the Leith and District Protestant and Bible Union, has been refused by the magistrates by two votes to one.

The Tramways Committee of the Edinburgh Town Council have been considering a report by their engineer on a self-propelled car which he had inspected at Morecambe Bay. The motive power, he said, was derived from a petrol engine operated on the platform. There were certain objections, but, on the whole, he was impressed with the possibility which this system possessed for a city like Edinburgh, having regard to the heavy cost of the conduit slot system and the aesthetic objections to overhead wires.

William Kean, a cattleman, in the employment of Mr. James Davidson, farmer, Summerhill, Stocket, Aberdeen, was seriously injured by a bull. Kean had gone to a field for the cows, and a black polled bull, which was also in the field, attacked him and threw him to the ground and butted him with its head, inflicting painful wounds. Kean was rescued, and on the police ambulance being summoned he was conveyed to the Aberdeen Royal Infirmary. His collar bone and several ribs were broken, and he also sustained serious internal injuries.

The latest form of suffragist mischief has been reported by Edinburgh police. Recently it was discovered that the wires attached to the receivers in the public telephone call boxes at the Caledonian and Waverley Stations had been cut. The damage had apparently been done with a pair of iron wire cutters which were found in one of the boxes at the Caledonian Station. In one of the Waverley Station boxes an envelope was found addressed to the Government, and containing the following: 'No votes, no peace! No vote, no public security. War to the end. We want the vote. Who did it? A suffragette.' The police are inquiring into the matter.

IRISH NEWS.

Believed to be seventeenth century work a statue of Shakespeare has been discovered in an old building at Kilmainham, Dublin.

At a Dublin Auction Mart the martello tower on the island at Shenick, near Skerries, was sold. The monument to the old style of resisting invasion was disposed of for a good price, but the name of the purchaser was not disclosed.

A mysterious early morning fire occurred in Greencastle Catholic Church, near Belfast, and the contents and roof of the vestry were badly damaged but the fire brigade prevented the fire extending to the altar.

It is stated that the Pope has approved of the appointment of the Right Rev. Monsignor Daniel Mannix, D.D., President St. Patrick's College, Maynooth, to be Coadjutor to the Archbishop of Melbourne, Australia, with the right of succession.

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Special Sets with initials or monograms can be ordered specially on import for private families.

All are invited to view this Exhibition of ART WORKS.

In willing the residue of his estate to his brother, Mr. R. W. Peebles, solicitor, of Dublin, expressed thanks for the undying brotherly love which had existed between them, and regretted that he had not always followed his brother's advice.

The poachers who poisoned the River Roe at Limavady, and thus made a haul of between 100 and 200 salmon, had to abandon portion of their booty. The fifty or sixty fine fish afterwards seen floating dead were recovered by persons who retailed them at 6d. per fish, or about 1d a pound.

At Belfast Assizes, when a breach of promise case, in which Mrs. Jenny Wallace, a young widow, of independent means, claimed £5,000 damages against Mr. Hugh Ferguson, a wealthy County Down farmer, was called for special jury trial, Mr. Brown, K.C., for the plaintiff, announced that, by consent a verdict had been agreed upon for £550 and costs.

The report of the directors of the Dublin United Tramways Company for the first half of 1912 shows that the passenger traffic receipts constituted a record for the first half of any year. The chairman (Mr. William M. Murphy) gave the figure of £149,291 showing an increase of £7290 over the corresponding period of 1911 which had been the highest up to that time.

A letter addressed two years ago from Belfast to a ship's officer at Huelva, Spain, was re-despatched from that place to Savannah, and was then sent on to various seaports on the American Continent. Subsequently it was returned to London, and has now been delivered in Belfast through the Dead Letter Office, marked. 'Not to be found.' Meanwhile, the officer has been shipwrecked, and had been to Belfast to attend an official inquiry.

Martin Fitzgerald, was fined $25 at Dundrum, County Dublin, for allowing a cockfight to take place on his grounds at Ardilea, and Richard Lynam and Michael Boylan were fined $5 for aiding and abetting. The police found live gamecocks in baskets and a dead one in a bag. There were traces of feathers on the ground. Forty persons had assembled. The police could not take the live gamecocks because of the crowd's demeanor.

A largely attended meeting of the Carrignavar (Co. Cork), Branch of the All for Ireland League was held recently for the purpose of protesting against the Insurance Act. Mr. Kiely, who occupied the chair, said they had to thank the Irish Liberal Party, who were at the heels of Huckster Asquith and his wily Chancellor, for this Act. It was no benefit to the rural population. Wm. Sheehan moved 'that they protest against the Act, as being unjust and unnecessary, there being no corresponding benefit, and we refuse to have anything to do with the working of this Act.' They were, he said, determined to battle against that accursed Act. The resolution was passed with acclamation. Meetings of protests against the Insurance Act were held also at Lisgoold and other parts of the country, and similar action to that of Carrignavar farmers was taken.

The Unionists of Westmeath held an important meeting at the Greville Arms Hotel, Mullingar, to protest against the Home Rule Bill at present before Parliament. The proceedings were of an enthusiastic and inspiring character, and all registered their determination to defeat by every means within their power 'the nefarious measure' proposed to be imposed on Ireland. The Earl of Longford, K.P., was called upon to take the chair, and was supported by Captain Bryan Cooper, D.L., and Mr. J. Granville Wilson, who had acted at secretary for the purpose of organizing the meeting. The Chairman announced a number of letters of apology for inability to attend. Mr. J. Mackay Wilson wrote—Every such protest and especially those outside of Ulster is of great value, and it seems to me essential that on every possible opportunity the argument should be pressed home that the proposed Bill is not one on federal lines but leads directly towards separation.

Your Delicate Wrap

The completest satisfaction comes from cleaning delicate costumes and wraps by our French Dry Cleaning process.

R. PARKER & CO.,
Dyers and Cleaners, Montreal, Que.
620 St. Catherine St. W.
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Phones, Uptown 4106 and 4107.

James M. Aird's Bread Ad.

5th—Absolute wholesomeness, digestibility and healthfulness.

Tel. M. 1025 or 2282

WELSH ITEMS.

The coming-of-age of Mr. Watkin Williams Wynn, heir of the ancient Wynnstay Estates, covering 145,000 acres in Wales, was commemorated on the Llangedwyn and Llanforda Estates, when the tenantry presented the heir with a silver tea urn, while Sir Watkin Williams Wynn entertained 1,000 people at Llangedwyn Hall.

Mr. Allan Inderwick Sinclair has retired from the head constableship of Newport, after holding the office for thirty-seven years. Recently, in the Council Chamber, the Corporation and prominent bodies in the town were represented on the occasion of the presentation to Mr. Sinclair of a gold watch and illuminated address, and to Mrs. Sinclair of a gold chain and pendant.

It is reported that the Conservative party in Llanelly and the eastern part of the county are making the necessary arrangements for publishing a newspaper to serve the interests of the party in Llanelly, and the surrounding districts. The question has been under consideration for some time, and it is stated that the necessary capital has now been guaranteed. It is not yet certain in which of the towns in the county the paper will be published.

For breaking into the residence of the Rev. W. J. Williams, a curate, Robert Evans, farm laborer, was at Barmouth, sentenced to three months' imprisonment, with hard labor. Mr. Williams stated that when in bed he heard a noise and called out. His cry was answered by a man in his bedroom, who told him not to be afraid, as he was after a man he had seen enter the house. Mr. Williams leaped from his bed and seizing the intruder held him till the police arrived.

The Rev. W. J. Williams, pastor of Bethel Welsh Calvinistic Methodist Church, Hirwain, who was about seventy-two years of age, died with tragic suddenness at Ystrad Rhondda Railway Station recently. The rev. gentleman was on his way to Bethel Calvinistic Methodist Church at Ystrad. In the train he was taken ill, and within an hour after alighting at Ystrad he died in the booking office. During this time the congregation at Bethel were awaiting the arrival of the minister, and finally, concluding he had been detained, they decided to hold a prayer meeting. This service was over before the news of the sad occurrence reached the church.

Mr. Tom Williams, son of Bandmaster Williams, Llanelly, has been awarded a natural science research scholarship of £150 a year, tenable for two years, by His Majesty's Commissioners of the 1851 Exhibition. Last year the Commissioners awarded him a research bursary of £80, and previous to that he held a University research studentship at Aberystwith College of the value of £60 a year for two years. During his undergraduate course at Aberystwyth Mr. Williams held two scholarships amounting to £45 a year for three years, and in his third year secured a natural science scholarship at Trinity Hall, Cambridge, of £50 a year for three years, besides graduating with first-class honors in chemistry. Though only 21 years of age Mr. Williams has already won £800 in scholarships.

Weekly Calendar

BESSES O' TH' BARN

TRAMWAYS' EMPLOYEES BENEFIT ALL NEXT WEEK

'ENGLAND'S MOST FAMOUS BAND ORGANIZATION.'
Week's Return Engagement
STARTS TO-DAY

The Big Feature at DOMINION PARK

THE POPULAR DOLLAR TRIP!!

$1 BEST IN THE LAND—PRICE LOW—SCENERY GRAND, STR. EMPRESS TO CARILLON $1

a day on the Beautiful OTTAWA RIVER and returning to Montreal by the RAPIDS at 6.30 p.m. Take the 8 A.M. Grand Trunk Train, daily (except Sunday), to connect with Steamer at Lachine Wharf. Round Trip only $1.00. Price includes Railway Fare to Lachine.
TICKETS AT GRAND TRUNK STATION.

GRAND LODGE OF QUEBEC, I.O.O.F.

83rd Annual Session will be held in the Masonic Temple, 349 Dorchester St., West, Montreal,

WEDNESDAY, August 21st, 1912,

Session will open at 9 a.m., sharp.

T. J. POTTER,
Grand Secretary.

ART ASSOCIATION.

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

BRITISH AND FOREIGN MAILS.

To Be Closed at this Office During the Week Ending Aug. 17, 1912.

Aug.

••17, 12.30 p.m., Laurentic, White Star-Dominion.

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

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

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

•Matter for Registration close at 5.15 p.m.

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

CHURCH ANNOUNCEMENTS

REV. THEO. G. SOARES, D.D.,
University of Chicago,
American Presbyterian Church
SUNDAY, AUG. 18th.
11 A.M. - - - Spiritual Inhospitality.
7 P.M. - - - Pictures of Progress.
The public are cordially invited.

EMMANUEL CHURCH
DRUMMOND STREET.
(United Congregations of Erskine Presbyterian and Emmanuel Congregational Churches.)
REV. J. B. SILCOX, D.D.,
Former pastor, (Presently of Kansas City, Mo.), will preach at both services.
Morning.....'THE REGNANT MIGHT OF GOODNESS.'
Evening.....'DONT FRET' (By request).
If everybody who needs this sermon is present, there will be a large attendance.
EVERYBODY WELCOME.

ST. JAMES METHODIST CHURCH
THE PASTOR,
REV. WILLIAM SPARLING, B.A., D.D.,
Has returned from his holidays, andwill preach at both services.
BRIGHT SINGING BY CHOIR, LED BY C. V. CHAMBERLAIN.

Crescent Street Church
(PRESBYTERIAN.)
CORNER DORCHESTER AND CRESCENT STREETS.
PREACHER, AUGUST 18TH.
Rev. J. L. GORDON, D.D., of Winnipeg.
11 A.M. Subject—"ANIMAL TRAITS IN HUMAN NATURE."
7 P.M. " "QUEEN ELIZABETH AND THE EARL OF ESSEX, OR, THE MESSAGE WHICH WAS NEVER DELIVERED."
will be distributed at the evening sermon ,entitled "The Modern Pharisee," 1,000 Copies of Dr Gordon's service.

DR. THEO. SOARES
OF UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO,
will adddress the
MEN'S MEETING, Y.M.C.A., (Drummond Street)
SUNDAY, AUG. 18, 4 P.M.
Subject .....—"A RELIGION THAT LASTS."
Song service on steps of old building, at 8.30 on Sunday evening.

Olivet Baptist Church
(Corner Dorchester and Guy Street)
Sunday, August 18th.
Services 11 a.m., 7 p.m.
The pulpit will be occupied morning and evening by
Prof. GILMOUR, D.D.,
of McMaster University, former pastor of Olivet Baptist Church.
ALL SEATS FREE.

MEN'S OWN
SUNDAY, AUG.. 18th.
IN BIG TENT,
St. Antoine Street, near Atwater Ave.,
Speaker, CAPTAIN HARBOR, Supt. Industrial Dept. S. A.
SPECIAL MUSIC.
All men welcome at three o'clock.

S. O. E. END CONVENTION.

Niagara Falls, Ont., Aug. 16.—With the election of officers, which will take place this morning, the biennial convention of the Sons of England Society came to a close. Yesterday's session was taken up with the consideration of the committee on amendments to the constitution. Several changes which were recommended by the committee were rejected by the supreme lodge. The proposition to combine the offices of secretary and treasurer was defeated overwhelmingly, and the offices will remain separate.

MURDER CASE POSTPONED.

The enquete of Antonio Farduto, charged with the murder of Louis Hotte by cutting his throat with a razor in a lane off Clarke street during the night of July 29th last, was to have been held this morning, but one of the principle witnesses in the case, who is a railway fireman, is out of the city on his engine, and so the case was adjourned until Tuesday next at 2 p.m.

THE PANAMA CANAL BILL.

It violates the letter and the spirit of a treaty negotiated between the United States and Great Britain, solemnly ratified by the Senate, in which the honor and good faith of this nation are pledged to the faithful observance of its term. From an article in one of the New York evening papers. See this week's 'World Wide' ready now, five cents a copy. On sale at the 'Witness' office and on all bookstalls.

LIST OF INJURED.

No Passengers Sustained Hurt in Bethany Junction Collision.

Toronto, August 17. — The Canadian Pacific passenger train to Havelock was wrecked yesterday morning about half a mile west of Bethany Junction while travelling at a good rate of speed. Although the engine and four coaches left the rails only five people were injured and these sustained only bruises and abrasions.

Following is the official list of the injured:

Engineer Bennett, of Havelock.
Fireman Nelson, West Toronto.
George T. Brown, mail clerk, Todonto.
D. Mackay, mail clerk, Toronto.
T. Vodden, trainman, West Toronto.

The Stirling Combination Poorhouse Committee have come to a decision regarding the disposal of a sum of £20 bequeathed by the late Mrs. McDonald, of Thornhill, Perthshire, for the benefit of the workhouse inmates. It was resolved that the money should be applied for the purpose of providing each of the male inmates with a wooden pipe and a quarter pound of tobacco; each of the women with some suitable article of clothing, and the children with a drive and a picnic.

His Majesiy's Theatre
OPENING OF REGULAR SEASON
MONDAY, August 26
Henry B. Harris Presents the Big London and New York Musical Success
THE QUAKER GIRL
....WITH....
INA CLAIRE
PERCIVAL KNIGHT
And Original Company and Production
SEATS on SALE THURSDAY, Aug. 22

AIRDOME GARDENS Phillips Square
FREE VAUDEVILLE Latest Moving Pictures. MUSIC
3 and 8 p.m.
ADULTS, 10c - - - - - CHILDREN, 5c

The Daily Witness

OFFICES:
CORNER CRAIG AND ST. PETER STREETS.

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

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

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

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

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

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

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

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

●L.Q. 5 ○N.M. 13	AUGUST					◐F.Q. 19 ●F.M. 27
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SATURDAY, AUGUST 17, 1912.

OUR FUTURE BEING COMPROMISED.

We must repeat for the twentieth time the enquiry why the commission for which legislation was obtained for the control of the development of the city and its environs is not appointed and at work. Never since the days of Maisonneuve has there been a time when the hap-hazard way of letting the city grow just as speculators choose, with no one to care for the public, could have done a quarter as much harm as it is doing now, for never since then has the city grown so fast. It has expanded to double its former area in a few years. Not only so, but never were there so many exploiters, at work, with naturally no other thought or object in the plans they are laying indelibly upon our soil for a hundred years to come, than how to make most thousands out of their speculations. We have a city whose natural environs have many charms. The conservancy of these for present and future beauty is not only an exhilarating and inspiring exercise for an intelligent community, but also a solemn duty which this generation owes to its own well-being as well as to all the future. As in the case of the sibyilline books, every year's delay, every month's delay, every week's delay involves an irretrievable loss, making impossible or enormously expensive what might have been had for the asking; and all this because this community has not enough communal life in it to do the simplest thing for the common good. If there is money to be made out of our public, our whole civic system can busy itself giving away franchises and monopolies. It gets all alive and eager over such things. But over the matter of providing open spaces for the working people, play-grounds for the children, radial avenues for future expansion these are things to which it has at all times been impossible to secure the attention of our public men long enough to say aye or nay to them. It is many a long month since the provincial government took power from the legislature to appoint a town planning commission with power to deal with the plague spots of our slums and the beauty spots of our environs, but there the matter has lain. Whose fault is it? Is it the supineness of the government? Is it the obstruction of the city council? Is it the pulling and hauling of place hunters? The only thing that the public knows is that the government has power to do this for us, and has not done it, and that the resultant mischief is cummulative and irremediable.

BACK TO THE TOWNSHIPS.

Sentiment is a very strong motive power in determining men's course in life, and will not be without its value should the tide of English speaking people flow back to the rural parts of this province from which it has ebbed so far. But sentiment alone will not repeople the Townships with their original stock, even when so eloquently voiced as in the letter of Mrs. Fessenden in this paper. There is many a Scotchman who sighs for the banks and the bonnie braes that gladened his childhood's joyous days, but not many go permanently back to them. And there will no doubt be many a Townshipper on the prairies of the west or in the golden gulches of California who will hear of the back to the old land movement with hearty sympathy, and who will say fervently with Mrs. Fessenden, 'would God I could go with you.' Still there is no reason why those fine old farms should not be again peopled with English. They have passed from the hands of English owners into French chiefly because the eastern farm would not, with the same culture, yield the same profit as the new lands of the west; in fact could not compete with them at all. The result was that the young enterprise went west, and in many cases only the old people remained.

There is however a limit to that movement. Not that the west is yet filled up, but that the time has come when intensive farming can be made to pay. It is true that Eastern farmers can no longer live by plundering the land. They will have to go west if they want to live that way. But they can live and prosper by doing their duty by the land. There are a thousand good farms bearing to-day fine crops of daisies and mustard, that only need knowledge to make them clean, fat and flourishing. In this race the English have the advantage, if they will take it. Macdonald College is as much for the French as for the English, but the former have been carefully advised if they happen to want agricultural training, to go elsewhere. Even the English have not yet acquired the knowledge that a course there will abundantly pay them, and they treat its unparalleled advantages with indifference. Still, there are here and there farms in which the land gets a chance, and on which animal husbandry pays, as sometimes it barely does on the ordinary farm, and in which a fortune is being year by year laid up underground for posterity through the increasing value of the soil. If there is to be a back to the land movement it must be in this form. So let high culture be the keynote of the Eastern Townships movement.

A MIGHTY MAN.

One of the bravest hearts which ever beat in an English bosom is now apparently throbbing its own funeral march; eyes which have looked deeper into our social problems and further into the hidden mysteries of life than those of most men, have been darkened; a brain which has planned and brought to fruition many great things is as yet unclouded, though it seems that the great soul which was at the back of all shall soon be winging its flight heavenward. General William Booth, founder and leader of the Salvation Army, may soon lay down his marshal's staff and another of the great men of the Victorian era vanish from amongst us. Surely there never was a more romantic story than that of the General and the great enterprise which he founded and directed. All but the youngest of us remember a time when even the best people were wont to disparage the Salvation Army and its methods, while people of a ruder order thought brick-bats and rotten fruit the only appropriate greeting for its soldiers. 'Fanaticism,' 'irreverence,' 'absurdity,' were some of the best terms used in reference to it. All this has been lived down. People of all faiths, of all classes, acknowledge the Salvation Army as among the greatest instruments in the progressive redemption of the world, and unite in regarding its veteran leader with love and reverence. General Booth has often been likened to an ancient Hebrew prophet. The likeness is no fanciful one, whether in personal appearance or in character. There is the Hebraic cast of features, the features of the prophet-statesman, the 'practical mystic.' There is the same absolute and personal trust in a living, immanent God, the same faith which can remove mountains, the same intensity, the same assured vision of 'a good time coming,' the same vivid hatred of sin and the same deep human love for the sinner. One quality which the Semitic races sometimes seem to lack, the General possessed, and still possesses, in full measure. This is a deep, healthy humor. 'He had a hearty 'laugh in him withal,' as Carlyle would have said.

It is a notable fact that in an era where 'personal liberty' had become something of a fetich, an enterprise which showed the most conspicuous success both in regard to growth and to work accomplished was modelled after an army, and a very rigidly disciplined army at that. Not the Jesuit order itself, founded by the Spanish soldier Loyola, could excel in this respect the organization founded well on in the nineteenth century by the English Methodist preacher, or rather, by two such, for Mrs. Booth added the complement of woman's grace to the outfit. The General has sometimes been accused of enforcing discipline too sternly. Autocracy is a perilous trust to the best of men, but it can be said that he never used his power for personal ends, his every effort was intended for the good of mankind, and when he punished, as he sometimes did very sternly, it was more in sorrow than in anger. There is this also to be said that few leaders have been loved by their followers as General Booth is loved by his officers and soldiers. He never disciplined any one as severely as he disciplined himself, and if he required others to work hard he worked harder.

In the preface to his 'Darkest England' book, General Booth says: 'When 'but a mere child the degradation and 'helpless misery of the poor stockingers 'of my native town, wandering gaunt 'and hunger-stricken through the 'streets droning out their melancholy 'ditties, crowding the union or toiling 'like galley slaves on relief works for a 'bare subsistence, kindled in my heart 'yearnings to help the poor, which have 'continued to this day, and which have 'had a powerful influence on my whole 'life. At last I may be going to see my 'longings to help the workless realized. 'I think I am.' He has certainly seen the fruition of his work in a greater measure than many reformers. In the same preface, after speaking of the influence of his beloved wife, and the help of his officers, he pays a tribute to the valuable literary help afforded by 'a friend of the poor, who, though 'not in any way connected with the 'Salvation Army, has the deepest sym'pathy with its aims, and is to a large 'extent in harmony with its principles.' This friend, as is well-known, was the late Mr. Stead, who went down upon the deck of the ill-fated 'Titanic.' When the time of his departure comes the old General may well say in the words of the Apostle whom he so greatly resembles: 'I have fought the 'good fight, I have finished my course, 'I have kept the faith.' His life will always be an evidence of what great things God can do through a devoted personality, and will be a notable and lasting inspiration to all who toil for the all-round good of their fellow men.

MERGERS AND TRUSTS.

Mergers and trusts are almost monthly occurrences in Canada. At the last elections much was said about the trust ridden United States, and of how these trusts would extend their power over here if freer trading were established. The fact was that our own trusts thought they could manage us themselves. We are all a little inclined to commiserate the poor United States with its steel, tobacco oil, insurance and banking trusts. But the people of the United States have at least thrown their hats into the ring. They have for years been engaged in a stand up fight to the finish against monopolies that crush out natural competition or the endeavor of the man with limited means to enter into business for himself. They have on their side of the line a tremendous handicap in the constitutional powerlessness of the Federal Government to deal directly with the matter. Without this handicap, Canada is doing nothing. Occasionally a protest is voiced, but not the slightest legislative action is taken. Canada has not even begun to fight; has not in fact recognized the danger that confronts her. We have our cement trust, our power mergers and our shoe manufacturers combine, whose agreement is just announced that from coast to coast the price of shoes shall be raised from ten to fifteen percent. We have our packers and lumber combines and our canners amalgamation all waxing strong and powerful in a way that all experience has taught us to be cautious of. Yet we do nothing. The legislatures do nothing. The Dominion parliament does nothing except to go on fortifying these mergers in their positions of almost unchecked power.

If we were minded to deal with these mergers we have no such difficulties to encounter here that meet our neighbors. Our parliament can act and act immediately in such a way that there will be no question as to its rights. Indeed the matter is even more simple than that. Parliament has merely to refrain from giving the power to each new company it creates to form a trust. Without specific charter power no company could become part of a merger. It was thought, and to some extent rightly, that the charter given by the Laurier government to the Canadian Light and Power Company was a step in advance toward a better goal. Subsequently, however, the people through their legislature granted a charter to a holding company that gave it power to buy up the stock of both the Canadian Light and Power Company and the Montreal Street Railway Company, and so virtually merge the two though they still exist as separate entities with separate directorates. There is a rumor on the street that this action is to be repeated in a further case that will result in making it the very monopoly of all hydraulic power around Montreal that the people have been so anxious to prevent. The only thing that has made the first purchase and which will make the second purchase possible is the definite power given by parliament to this as to every other tuppenny-ha'penny company that it creates to buy with its moneys and to vote on stocks of other companies doing a like business to itself. Why go on giving this power that has such potential evil in it to all companies. Such enterprises as are in their nature monopolistic and which can by virtue of their monopoly better serve the people will have to be created but regulated in their dealings with the public.

SAFETY AT SEA.

It was made plain to readers of the 'Witness' that salvation by boat would have been a singularly precarious thing had the 'Titanic' met her disaster in rough weather no matter how many boats there had been or how well handled. A loaded boat let down sixty or seventy feet over the perpendicular side of a ship would stand a great chance of being banged to pieces in its descent if the ship rolled even a little. There would in such a case be a much greater chance of safety if parts of the upper deck were constructed as rafts that would float off should the ship go down, which it would probably do somewhat slowly. There has been great zeal in increasing the supply of boats for passenger ships in answer to popular and newspaper demand, public opinion having been greatly shocked to find that great floating palaces were going to sea with far less boat accommodation than could possibly carry all on board, thus dooming a certain proportion of the company to inevitable death in case of wreck. People were further startled to learn that the Board of Trade system of inspection was a consenting party to this, its certificates of safety being in reality sentences of death.

Yet all could see that circumstances might easily occur that would give abundant warrant for putting small confidence in boats and for trusting far more to what was supposed to be unsinkable construction. It is to this that the Merchant Shipping Advisory Committee of the British Board of Trade has turned its attention. And here also it has borne out what seemed to the common man the lesson of the disaster, namely, that whatever cross bulk heads there might or might not be, there would be greatly added safety in a double shell, and though this would greatly reduce the capacity of the inner hold there appeared no final reason why the bunkers created by the double shell should not be profitably utilized, whether for cargo, for water ballast, for coal or for oil fuel; it would be for the ingenuity of naval architects to determine. Where ships shall be propelled by oil fuel, as is more and more the usage, it would appear that such bunkers could be very well used for that. At all events it is this double shell that the committee recommends, and that is now at immense expense being installed in ships not designed for it. The Olympic with this provision should be as safe as it is possible for a ship to be. The other instruction ordering the moderation of speed at night as well as when near ice will be accepted with a worse grace by competing companies—perhaps worse still by the travelling public in an age that worships speed for speed's sake. That it is to be feared is a rule that will mean less and less in practice.

A GALLIO.

A Detroit police justice, of the Gallio type, has announced that he is tired of settling marital disputes arising from marriages made in Canada. The case before him was that of a husband arrested for non-support. The judgment he pronounced was: 'Now, I am going 'to throw this matter out of this court, 'and I am going to throw all other 'Windsor and Canadian marital cases 'out of court. You people cannot come 'over here and expect to clog up our 'courts with your troubles. We are 'busy enough looking after our own 'people without looking after every'body else. The trouble is that a lot 'of people fly into matrimony over on 'the other side.' To decline to mete out justice to foreigners resident within his jurisdiction is an extraordinary attitude for a judge to take. That he took it on the ground that it clogged his court, was to say that the people of Detroit do not want to pay for the administration of justice to the foreigners who live among them. This argument would have applied just as well to the residents of other sovereign states, as New York or Illinois. The citizens of New York pay nothing for the upkeep of the courts of Michigan, why, therefore, should the people of Michigan administer justice to them when temporarily resident.

That was, however, raising an entirely false issue. Fairly or unfairly, Windsor has certainly got a Gretna Green reputation for marrying people who could not get married in their own country, of which the respectable people of that city must be heartily ashamed. But the assumption that those who had gone there to rush into improvident marriages were people for whom the United States was not responsible, could only have found utterance under conditions of unreasoning and unmannerly petulance, as these runaway couples, who line the greedy pockets of some reckless Windsor minister or ministers, come there from the United States. Were justice administered solely for the benefit of the litigants and disputants, there would be the same reason for refusing a hearing to strangers that governs some cities in refusing to such the free use of their hospitals. The purpose of the existence of courts is, however, for the protection of the communities in which they are established, as Detroit would soon find if she acted generally on the principle above alleged. It would become as well-known as an asylum for wife deserters and other wrong-doers, who wished to keep out of the clutches of the law, as Windsor has become as a resort for easy marriage. There is one class of Canadian cases to which American courts have given a welcome far more liberal than Canada thanks them for. That is in the readiness with which the marital tie is there broken. If the judges across [illegible] from their judgment [illegible] who only go [illegible] they could invoke [illegible] moralists of both [illegible]

STOP FLEECING OF IMMIGRANTS

No One Allowed in Quebec Sheds Without a Pass From Mr. Scott.

Quebec, Aug. 17.—As a result of continued reports of the alleged fleecing of immigrants arriving at the port of Quebec, a drastic order has been issued by Mr. W. A. Scott, of the Dominion Bureau of Immigration which provides that no person except the regular immigration officials shall be allowed in the immigration sheds unless they have a pass signed by Mr. Scott.

The latest bit of swindling which is alleged, by an interpreter, is that he sold nine immigrants to a local bogus employment agent for $5 a head. When the unsophisticated immigrants found out that they had been swindled they returned to Quebec and one of them made a complaint, but substantiated it, it is said, by identifying a man in uniform as the one who had swindled them. An investigation was made and the guilty party dismissed from the service.

It is only just to say that neither the immigration officials nor any of the railway and steamship officials have been implicated. But there have been enough complaints of the unofficial agency in the past five years to warrant a sweeping investigation. Superintendent Scott believes that the end of the trouble will cease if the immigrants are kept clear of those who have no real business there, and the new order is the result.

FINAL SCENES IN DARROW CASE

Los Angeles, Cal., Aug. 17.—In the case of Clarence S. Darrow, charged with jury bribing, Mr. Fredericks, the district attorney, did not conclude his argument for the prosecution until late yesterday, and Judge Hutton announced that he would not deliver his instructions to the jury until to-day. Mr. Fredericks closed his argument, which had extended through a day and a half, by urging the jurors to convict Darrow, to set aside the sympathy for him, and, by finding him guilty, put an end forever to the corruption of juries.

'If by reason of his age,' he said, 'or for any other reason, you think he is entitled to consideration or clemency, let the court extend it. Gentlemen, I leave it with you and your God. You can't make any mistake if you find Clarence S. Darrow guilty.'

Fredericks declared that if Darrow was not convicted, jury bribing would be made safe forever. No jury, he said, could get a stronger or clearer case than that which had been proffered in this instance.

Speaking of the manner in which Darrow's closing plea had affected the jury, Fredericks called upon the jurors to be strong men, 'in the name of the state and in the name of decency.'

MANAGER FOR RITZ-CARLTON

Mr. Rudolph Bischoff, of Versailles, Has Been Appointed to the Position.

The new Ritz-Carlton hotel on Sherbrooke street West, is expected to be opened about the first of next year and the manager will be Mr. Rudolph Bischoff, of Versailles, France. The decoration work has just been started. Mr. Charles S. Hosmer, president of the company, thought the hotel might not be ready till some time on in the new year, although the contractors say the first of the year.

CHURCH NOTES

The Rev. Brand n Greenawa[y], of East Rochester, N.Y., who is visiting the city and renewing old friendships, will preach in Zion Congregational Church to-morrow. Mr. Greenaway is a graduate of the Montreal Congregational College.

The Rev. Dr. Theo. G. Soares, D.D., of the University of Chicago, will take the address at the men's meeting in the Y. M. C. A. to-morrow afternoon. Dr. Soares who will preach at both services in the American Presbyterian Church is the head of the Department of Practical Theology in the University, and is one of the leading religious educators in that city.

Mrs. Irwin, late of Dominion Methodist Church, Ottawa, will sing solos at the services in the Emmanuel Memorial Church to-morrow, and in the following Sunday.

The Rev. Thos. G. Sykes, D.D., of Groose Point Presbyterian Church, Detroit, Mich., will occupy the pulpit of St. Matthew's Presbyterian Church to-morrow.

The Rev. K. J. Macdonald, B.D., assistant of Cooke's Presbyterian Church, Toronto, and formerly assistant minister of St. Matthew's Church, Point St. Charles, has accepted a call to become minister of the First Church Congregation of Galt, Ont. The induction will take place on August 26.

The Rev. James Holmes will act as pastor of the Point St. Charles Presbyterian Church until October 5th, when the Rev. Edward M. Fuller, pastor-elect, will take up the work.

The 'supply' of the united congregations of Westmount Methodist and Baptist Churches to-morrow will be the Rev. I. R. Dean, of the Markham street Tabernacle, Toronto. Two or three years ago, in company with the late W. R. Mewell, of the Moody Institute, Chicago, Mr. Dean conducted evangelistic services in the port cities of China, and did most valuable work among the sceptic until almost middle age, he left a brilliant position with excellent prospects to accept the pastorate of a small church in his home city in Texas. Mr. Dean preaches at the afternoon service in the Westmount Baptist Church in the morning, and in the Methodist Church at night.

'Animal traits in human nature' will be the morning subject, and 'Queen Elizabeth and the Earl of Essex, or the tragedy of an engagement ring,' the evening subject of the Rev. Dr. J. L. Gordon, of Winnipeg, at Crescent street Presbyterian Church to-morrow.

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CONTENTS OF ISSUE FOR SATURDAY, AUGUST 17

The Panama Canal—A Disgrace to the United States—Infamy Linked to Madness—Shall We Be Shamed?

Canada's Interest in the New Canal—By J. Saxon Mills.

Anatole France.

Mr. Lloyd George's Speech on the Insurance Act.

The Crisis in Turkey.

The Putumayo Crimes—Interview with Mr. E. D. Morel.

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RAILROAD NEWS

BIG ORDER OF FREIGHT CARS.

The C.P.R. has just ordered $6,000,000 worth of freight cars from the Canada Car and Foundry Company. It includes 7,000 steel box cars to be delivered before July 1st, 1913. The increase in general business and the growing proportions of the Western crop are responsible for this larger order. The car company say they can turn out the cars on time at their plant at Turcot.

CALGARY AND VANCOUVER.

Reports come from Calgary that the engineering parties are in the field preparing plans and estimates for the building of a second trunk line for the C.P.R. between Calgary and Vancouver, a distance of 812 miles. The location surveys have not been sufficiently advanced to state definitely what changes in alignment will be made. Mr. E. F. Busteed, is the engineer in charge of the grade division and double tracking west of Calgary, with offices at Kamloops. The surveys made show that by the construction of a five mile tunnel through the Selkirk range at Bear Creek and terminating below Glacier a gradient less than one percent against western traffic can be obtained and that by a division at Notch Hill just east of Kamloops this gradient could be obtained from Calgary to Vancouver.

OIL ENGINES FOR THE MOUNTAINS.

The C.P.R. will soon be using only oil engines on its mountain division. There are 30 in use now west of Calgary and the various shops are turning out more at the rate of two a day. They are cheaper to operate, not so hard on the crews and do not cause forest fires. The C.P.R. is looking for oil wells in the north country.

ATTRACTIONS AT TORONTO.

Among the multitude of attractions that go to make the Toronto Exhibition the biggest thing of its kind upon the continent, none probably will be more popular this year than the British Cadets and the Scots' Guards band, who are sailing on the 'Megantic' to be on hand for the opening of Canada's National Exhibition. The combined parties will number close on to one hundred, there being forty bandsmen. They are expected to land in Montreal on August 23rd or 24th, and will proceed direct to Toronto by the Grand Trunk Railway, which is making special efforts to assure that the many friends and admirers of these fine organizations who will be expecting them in the Queen City for the opening day, August 24th, shall not be disappointed.

FIVE NEW BRIDGES.

The C. P. R. is working on four large new bridges in the eastern division, besides the bridge over the St. Lawrence at Lachine, with its 480-foot span.

READY-MADE FARM HOUSES.

The C. P. R. has awarded a contract to Messrs. Hayden and Skene, Calgary, for the erection of fifty-four ready-made houses, which will involve a cost of $115,000, and will require a hundred and fifty men to complete.

G. T. P. OPERATING FROM PRINCE RUPERT.

A wire was received last night at the Grand Trunk Pacific headquarters in Montreal from Mr. W. P. Hinton, general passenger agent of the Grand Trunk Pacific in Winnipeg, stating that, in view of the low water in the Skeena River, which prevents steamboat traffic, the Railway Commission has given special permission to the G. T. P. to operate from Prince Rupert east to Seal Cove Crossing at Mile 176, beyond the Skeena River Crossing. An announcement with regard to trains will shortly be made, while the few miles separating the Cove and Hazelton will be covered by teams that will meet all passengers for the town and interior. Advices from Northern British Columbia had already given warning of the falling level of the Skeena, and the consequent probability of a cessation of steamboat traffic, but it had not been anticipated that this would have occurred for another few weeks, by which time it was hoped that the railway would have been completed right into Hazelton. An automobile service has also been established between the towns of Hazelton and New Hazelton, three trips being made daily, thus providing for what was felt to be a serious want.

SPEEDING COSTLY.

A fine of $20 and costs was inflicted upon Joseph W. J. Cardin, of 180 Berri street, in the Police Court this morning, when he was convicted of permitting his auto, No. 1881, to exceed the speed limit recently. Mr. R. T. Stackhouse conducted the prosecution.

CANADIANIZING THE CHILDREN OF THE FOREIGN IMMIGRANT

There are many valuable lessons to be learned at the Child Welfare Exhibition concerning the assimilation of the incoming foreigner and the proper care of native 'Young Canada.'

Canada is daily welcoming to her shores a foreign population of which by far the greater part is juvenile. These people, though differing from us in race and creed, are to become the Canadians of the future, and upon the Canadians of to-day devolves the responsibility of giving these newcomers the benefit of every mental, physical and moral outlook which will help them to attain the highest standard of citizenship in their adopted land.

The photo engravings presented herewith are typical views of foreign groups which may be seen on the streets of any large Canadian city. One has but to look into their faces to read the problems which they present in the way of nation building. To retain all that is best in their native traits and unify them with the best Canada has to give is a task worthy of the most studious effort.

The Child Welfare Exhibition to be held in this city on October 8 to 22 next, will take up the question of Canadianizing the foreigner, and among its efforts will be the appeal to parents to give their children the full value of Canadian civilization; the enlisting of religious and secular teachers to give special attention to the instruction of the small foreigners; the emphasizing before the various provincial governments and the federal authorities of the fact that as the foreigner of to-day is the Canadian citizen of the near future, it is well that the foreigner-citizens' education should be amply provided for. These and a multitude of other suggestions will serve to cast a great deal of light on the problem of how to assimilate the foreigner.

A TYPICAL GROUP OF RECENTLY ARRIVED FOREIGN CHILDREN.

A BAD BEGINNING—CIGARETTES AND BEER FOR THE CHILDREN.

Canadian children present problems as well as the foreigners, and Canadian parents have a responsibility to shoulder in guarding their offspring from contracting habits that tend to keep the child, as it grows, in a low social strata. The group presented herewith is evidently an all-Canadian one and it portrays a condition of affairs not at all uncommon to those who are interested enough to walk through some of the less frequented streets in slum districts. Here is represented that natural bent in a boy's character, the gang instinct. Unrestrained, the gang idea wreaks havoc with the morals of the lads. They acquire quickly habits which, if persisted in, can result in only one thing—the development of a gang of hooligans and incapables. Canada is a new country and this picture represents an old world condition. We do not want it. We do not want it for the foreigners who came to this land to escape such conditions, and into whom we are trying to instil a proper respect for Canadian civilization and an emulative spirit.

Under its social work department the Child Welfare Exhibition will deal illuminatingly with conditions such as have been described, bringing into the question the work of such institutions as boys' clubs, University and Y.M.C.A. settlements, Sabbath Schools, etc.

There is every reason to believe that the events of next October in connection with the Child Welfare Exhibition to be held in this city will mark the dawn of a new era in the national growth of the dominion. The nature of the work and the enthusiastic support it is receiving would alone be sufficient to warrant this prophecy, and, in addition, we have the evidence of the energetic and nation-wide awakening which greeted the movement in the land to our South.

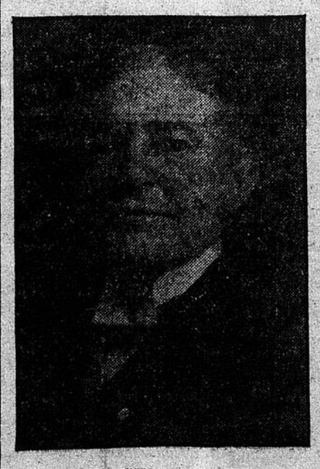
The appeal to be made in the autumn will be by no means entirely local. Montreal, it is true, has the hardest problem of any Canadian city to face in dealing with the Child Welfare question, but the exhibition will partake of the nature of a national council when the various cities of the land will be represented by delegations eager to absorb the lessons so vital to the best development of the community and of the nation.

NOTED UNDERWRITERS TO ATTEND CONVENTION

The Life Underwriters of the province of Quebec to the number of 200 or more will attend a convention which opens in Montreal next Wednesday and lasts till the following Saturday. The first day will be devoted to the reception of the delegates and the opening social. The convention will open at 9.30 a.m. on Thursday, and several addresses will be given. On Thursday evening there will be a banquet in the Windsor, which Sir Wilfrid Laurier has promised to attend. The discussion will be continued on Friday, and on Saturday there will be excursions to Mount Royal and Macdonald College.

MR. J. A. TORRY, of Toronto, vice-president of the L. U. A. C.

MR. N. T. TRUELL, Vice-president of the L. U. A. C.



MR. GEO. A. CARR, Chairman Hotel and Transportation Committee.

MR. R. B. FOSTER, Chairman Press Committee.

MR. J. A. BUCKNELL, Chairman of the Banquet Committee.

BROCKVILLE FORGER

Farmer Who Passed Bogus $150 Cheque Pleaded Guilty.

Brockville, Aug. 16.—A young farmer named Anglin residing with his parents at McIntosh Mills, was the man who passed a bogus cheque on the acting teller of the Northern Crown Bank here for $150. When arraigned in police court this morning, he pleaded guilty to a charge of forgery, and was committed for trial. His father returned the money to the bank.

GOOD TEMPLARS.

Progress Lodge Heard Electoral Superintendent's Report.

The usual session of the Progress Lodge of the International Order of Good Templars was held on Tuesday night last at Amherst Congregational Church. The report of the District Lodge Session was read by Brother Norman M. Bloore, who also gave his report as Electoral Superintendent. In the latter he referred to the new Royal Commission appointed to look into the License Law. The following programme was also given: Song by Bro. Heppleston, Song by Sister Miss M. Campbell, Song by Sister Mrs. Patterson, also one by Sister Mrs. Bloore, resitation by Bro. A. H. Paterson.

The Juvenile Temple (Sunbeam), was held on Monday evening in the same place when an address was given to the children by Brother J. Grant Smith, Past Grand Chief Templar.

On Monday next at the invitation of Progress Lodge, the adjourned annual session of the District Lodge will meet at Amherst Park Congregational Church, when the new officers for the year will be installed into their respective offices. On Tuesday the open-air meeting which was interrupted last Monday evening will be held on the lawn of the Amherst Park Congregational Chudch. The speakers being Brother G. W. Jones, District Chief Templar; Brother John H. Roberts, Secretary of the Dominion Alliance, and the Rev. M. I. Robinson, of Shaw Memorial Church.

TIME TABLE.

C.P.R. Trains leave Windsor St. Station as follows:

For St. Johns, Farnham, etc., †8.25 a.m., *9.00 a.m., †4.30 p.m., *7.25 p.m., *8.00 p.m.
For Halifax and East, 7.25 p.m. daily, except Saturday.
For St. John, N.B., *7.25 p.m.
For Boston, etc., *9.00 a.m., *8.00 p.m.
For Portland, †9.00 a.m.
For Sherbrooke, †8.25 a.m., †4.30 p.m., *7.25 p.m., daily.
For Newport, etc., *9.00 a.m., †4.30 p.m., and *8.00 p.m.
For Pt. Fortune and intermediate stations, (i) 1.20 p.m., B5.10 p.m., (i) 6.15 p.m.
For Chicago, St. Louis, Detroit, Hamilton, Toronto *9.05 a.m., *10.00 p.m.
For North Toronto and West Toronto, *11.15 p.m.
For Cobalt, Porcupine, Sault Ste. Marie, St. Paul, Minneapolis, etc., *9.50 p.m.
For Ottawa, †7.50 a.m. §8.40 a.m., §9.15 a.m., *10.10 a.m., †4.00 p.m., §7.45 p.m. *9.50 p.m., *10.30 p.m.
Vaudreuil and intermediate stations. — †7.35 a.m., 9.05 a.m., §8.40 a.m., *10.10 a.m., §12.01 p.m., †12.30 p.m., (i) 1.20 p.m., (i) 1.30 p.m., †4.00 p.m., †4.15 p.m., B5.15 p.m., †6.15 p.m., *11.20 p.m.
For Winnipeg, Vancouver, *10.10 a.m., *10.30 p.m.

Trains arrive at Windsor Street Station as follows:

From St. Johns, Farnham, etc., *8.20 a.m., *8.30 a.m., †12.05 noon, †6.45 p.m., *9.10 p.m.
From Boston, *8.20 a.m., *9.10 p.m.
From Portland, †9.10 p.m.
From Sherbrooke, *8.30 a.m., †12.05 noon, †6.45 p.m.
From Halifax, N.S., 3.30 a.m., daily, except Monday.
From St. John, N.B., *8.30 a.m.
From Toronto and West, *8.05 a.m., *6.20 p.m.
From West Toronto and North Toronto, *6.58 a.m.
From St. Paul, Sault Ste. Marie, Cobalt, Porcupine, *8.00 a.m.
From Calgary and Winnipeg, and Vancouver, *9.00 a.m., *7.00 p.m.
From Ottawa, *8.00 a.m., *9.00 a.m., †12.01 a.m., *6.15 p.m., *7.00 p.m.
From Vaudreuil and intermediate stations, †7.50 a.m., *9.00 a.m., †9.30 a.m., †11.30 a.m., †12.15 p.m., *6.15 p.m., (i) 6.40 p.m. *7.00 p.m., †7.40 p.m., †9.45 p.m., *10.20 p.m.

Leave Place Viger Station:

For Quebec, †9.00 a.m., *1.30 pm., *5.00 p.m., *11.30 p.m.
For Joliette, †8.20 a.m., †9.00 a.m., §9.10 a.m., (i) 1.40 p.m., †5.20 p.m.
For St. Gabriel, †9.00 a.m., §9.10 a.m., (i) 1.40 p.m., †5.20 p.m.
For Ottawa, †8.30 a.m., †5.30 p.m.
For St. Eustache, †8.45 a.m., §9.50 a.m., †12.45 p.m., †4.15 p.m., †5.10 p.m.
For St. Jerome, *8.45 a.m., (i) 1.45 p.m., †4.00 p.m., *5.10 p.m., (i) 11.15 p.m.
For St. Agathe, *8.45 a.m., (i) 1.45 p.m., †4.00 p.m., (i) 11.15 p.m.
For St. Rose, St. Therese and intermediate points, †8.30 a.m., *8.45 a.m., §9.30 a.m., (i) 1.45 p.m., †4.00 p.m., †4.30 p.m., †5.30 p.m., †6.15 p.m., B6.35 p.m., (i) 11.15 p.m.

Arrive at Place Viger Station:

From Quebec, Three Rivers, *6.30 a.m., 3 p.m., *6.30 p.m. Ottawa, †1.00 p.m., †10.55 p.m. St. Jerome, †8.30 a.m., †11.00 a.m., Q7.30 p.m., §9.30 p.m., H9.40 p.m. St. Lin, †9.20 a.m., Q7.30 p.m. St. Eustache, †9.20 a.m., †11.00 a.m., Q7.30 p.m., §9.10 p.m. Joliette, St. Felix de Valois and St. Gabriel, †8.50 a.m., †6.10 p.m.

G. Monday only.
† Week days. (i) Saturday. *Daily.
Q. Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.
H. Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
B. Daily except Saturday and Sunday.
G. Monday only.
§ Sunday only.
K. Saturday and Sunday only.
M. Friday only.
General change of time, Jun 2, 1912.
CITY TICKET OFFICE, 218 St. James street. Telephone, Main, 8732 and 8733.

CANADIAN NORTHERN QUEBEC RAILWAY.

Summer Train Service.

Commencing June 2, 1912, trains will leave Montreal as follows:

9.00 A.M.—Daily, except Sunday, for Joliette, Rawdon, Shawinigan Falls, Grand Mere and Quebec, Buffet parlor car as far as Garneau Junction.
4.05 P.M.—Daily, except Sunday, fast train for Joliette, Shawinigan Falls, Grand Mere and Riviere a Pierre Jct. Close connection at Riviere a Pierre Jct. on Saturdays for points on the Q. and L. St. J. Ry. Buffet parlor car as far as Grand Mere.
5.30 P.M.—Daily, except Sunday, for Rawdon, Joliette and St. Jerome.
9.15 A.M.—Sunday only, for Rawdon, Joliette and Shawinigan Falls. Connection for Rawdon will be made at L'Epiphanie. 10-ride tickets to Rawdon are now on sale.

Trains Arrive Montreal.

8.45 A.M.—Daily, except Sunday, from St. Jerome, Rawdon and Joliette.
10.40 A.M.—Daily, except Sunday, from Riviere a Pierre Jct., Grande Mere, Shawinigan Falls and Joliette. Close connection at Riviere a Pierre Jct. on Mondays from points on the Q. and L. St. J. Ry. Buffet parlor car from Grand Mere to Montreal.
4.30 P.M.—Daily except Sunday, from Quebec, Grand Mere, Shawinigan Falls, Joliette and Rawdon. Buffet parlor car from Garneau Junction to Montreal.
9.50 P.M.—Sunday only, from Shawinigan Falls, Joliette and Rawdon. Connection from Rawdon being made at L'Epiphanie.

Leaving Place Viger Station for points on the Montfort Branch via Canadian Pacific Railway and Montfort Jct.
8.45 A.M.—Monday and Thursday.
4.00 P.M.—Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday.
5.10 P.M.—Friday and Saturday.
1.25 P.M.—(Saturday only). From Windsor Street Station.

Returning Leave Huberdeau.

5.10 A.M.—Monday only, arrive Montreal 9.20 a.m.
7.00 A.M.—Daily, except Sunday and Monday; arrive Montreal 11 a.m.
2.30 P.M.—Monday and Thursday, arrive Montreal 7.30 p.m.
6.20 P.M.—Sunday only, arrive Montreal 10.40 p.m.

New York Central Trains leave Windsor Station.

For Malone, Utica, Albany, New York, Syracuse, Rochester and Buffalo, 8 a.m., except Sunday, and 7.15 p.m., daily.
For Malone and intermediate stations, 7.15 a.m. and 3.50 p.m., except Sunday, 9.30 a.m., Sunday only.
For Valleyfield and intermediate stations: 9.40 a.m., 1.35 p.m., 5.12 p.m. and 6.25 p.m., except Sunday; 9.30 a.m. and 10.15 p.m., Sunday only; and 11.30 p.m., Saturday only.

Arrive as follows:

From New York, Albany, Buffalo, Rochester, Syracuse, Utica and Malone, 10.05 a.m. and 5.40 p.m., daily; 10.15 p.m., daily, except Sunday.
From Valleyfield and intermediate stations: 6.50 a.m., 8.10 a.m., 1.50 p.m., 4.45 p.m., except Sunday; 9.20 p.m., Sunday only, and 9.50 p.m., Saturday only.
From Malone and intermediate stations, 8.50 a.m., except Sunday.

Rutland Railroad Trains leave Windsor Station.

For New York and Boston, 8.50 a.m., daily.
For Boston, Worcester and Providence, 7.05 p.m., daily.
For New York, 7.50 p.m., daily.

Arrive as follows:

From Boston, Worcester and Providence, 7.15 a.m., daily.
From New York, 7.40 a.m., daily.
From New York and Boston, 10.05 p.m., daily.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM. Trains leave Bonaventure Station as follows.

Corrected to June 23rd, 1912.

7.00 a.m.—Ottawa and intermediate points.
*7.16 a.m.—To Richmond and intermediate stations.
7.20 a.m.—St. Johns, Rouse's Point, Troy, Albany and New York, via D. & H.
7.26 a.m. — Hemmingford, Huntingdon, Fort Covington and Massena Springs.
*8.00 a.m.—Richmond, Sherbrooke, Portland, daily, except Sunday, to Quebec.
*8.30 a.m. — Ottawa, Valleyfield, and points on Ottawa Division.
*8.31 a.m.—St. Johns, Boston, New York, via C.V.R.
*8.45 a.m.—St. Johns, Rouse's Point, Albany, Troy and New York, via D. and H.
8.50 a.m.—(Sunday only.)—St. Johns, Rouse's Point, Troy, Albany and New York, via D. & H.
8.51 a.m.—For Chambly, Marieville, Waterloo and intermediate stations.
*9.00 a.m.—International Limited, Toronto, Buffalo, Detroit, Chicago.
*9.30 a.m.—Vaudreuil, Cornwall, Brockville, Toronto and intermediate stations.
1.30 p.m.—(Saturday only). Ste. Anne's, Vaudreuil, Cornwall, and intermediate stations.
1.35 p.m.—St. Johns, St. Albans, Burlington, White River Junction.
1.45 p.m.—(Saturday only). St. Hyacinthe and intermediate points.
3.05 p.m.—St. Johns, Rouse's Point, Albany, New York.
3.55 p.m. — Ottawa, Valleyfield, and points on Ottawa Division.
4.16 p.m. — St. Hyacinthe, Richmond, Sherbrooke, Quebec, Island Pond.
4.20 p.m.—Brockville and intermediate points.
4.40 p.m. — Hemmingford, Huntingdon, Fort Covington.
4.50 p.m.—St. Johns, Rouse's Point.
4.55 p.m.—Marieville, Farnham, Granby, Waterloo.
5.20 p.m. — St. Hyacinthe and intermediate stations.
5.30 p.m.—St. Johns, Iberville, St. Albans.
6.25 p.m.—Chambly, Marieville, St. Cesaire.
*7.25 p.m.—St. Johns, Rouse's Point, Albany, Troy, New York, via D. and H.
*7.30 p.m.—Brockville, Kingston, Toronto.
*8.00 p.m. — Ottawa, Valleyfield and points on Ottawa Division.
*8.01 p.m.—St. Johns, St. Albans, Burlington, Springfield, New London.
*8.10 p.m.—St. Johns, Rouse's Point, Albany, Troy, New York, via D. and H.
*8.15 p.m.—St. Hyacinthe, Sherbrooke, Portland, Quebec.
*9.00 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.
*7.21 a.m.—New York, Albany, Troy, Rouse's Point, St. Johns, via D. and H.
*7.25 a.m.—New York, Boston, St. Johns, via C.V.R.
*7.30 a.m.—Portland, Sherbrooke, daily, ex. Monday, Quebec.
*7.40 a.m. — Chicago, Detroit, Buffalo, Toronto.
7.50 a.m.—St. Cesaire, Marieville, Chambly.
*8.01 a.m.—New London, Springfield, Burlington, St. Albans, St. Johns.
8.37 a.m.—Rouse's Point, St. Johns and intermediate stations.
8.45 a.m.—St. Hyacinthe and intermediate stations.
8.50 a.m.—Fort Covington, Huntingdon, Hemmingford.
*9.25 a.m. — From Albany, Plattsburg, Rouse's Point, St. Johns, via D. and H.
9.30 a.m.—Waterloo, Granby, Farnham, Marieville, Chambly.
10.45 a.m.—Brockville, Prescott, Cornwall, Valleyfield.
*11.45 a.m. — Ottawa, Valleyfield, and points on Ottawa Division.
1.10 p.m.—Sherbrooke, Richmond, Quebec.
1.45 p.m.—White River Junction, Burlington, St. Albans, St. Johns.
3.15 p.m. — New York, Albany, Troy, Rouse's Point, St. Johns, via D. & H.
4.45 p.m.—Massena Springs, Fort Covington, Huntingdon, Hemmingford.
5.03 p.m.—Waterloo, Granby, Farnham, Marieville.
*6.00 p.m. — Chicago, Detroit, Buffalo, Toronto.
*6.05 p.m. — Portland, Sherbrooke, Quebec.
6.30 p.m.—Ottawa and points on Ottawa division.
*7.20 p.m.—Toronto, Kingston, Brockville, daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
*7.45 p.m.—From Quebec, Richmond, St. Hyacinthe and intermediate stations.
*7.45 p.m. — Ottawa, Valleyfield, and points on Ottawa Division.
*8.31 p.m.—New York, Albany, Troy, Rouse's Point, St. Johns, via D. & H.
8.40 p.m.—From Boston, White River Junction and points on C.V. Ry.
9.40 p.m.—New York, Albany, Troy, Rouse's Point, St. Johns, via D. & H.
*10.10 p.m. — New York, Boston, St. Johns, via C.V.R.
*Daily. Trains not otherwise specified daily except Sunday.
11.15 p.m.—Ottawa and points on Ottawa divison.

Intercolonial Railway Trains leave Bonaventure Union Depot as follows:—

MARITIME EXPRESS.

8.15 a.m.—Daily, for St. Hyacinthe Levis, Quebec, Riviere du Loup and St. Flavie.
8.15 a.m.—Daily, except Saturday, for above-named stations; also, Moncton, St. John, Halifax and the Sydneys. Connections for Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland.
4 p.m.—Daily, except Sunday, for St. Hyacinthe, Nicolet and intermediate stations.

OCEAN LIMITED.

7.30 p.m.—Quebec, Murray Bay, Metis, Matapedia, Campbellton, Moncton, St. John, Halifax, Prince Edward Island and Sydney. On Saturdays to Moncton and Halifax.

Intercolonial Railway Trains Arrive at Bonaventure Union Depot as follows:

7.35 a.m.—Daily, Ocean Limited—Halifax, Moncton, Quebec, Levis, Drummondville, St. Hyacinthe.
10.05 a.m. — Except Sunday, Express from Nicolet, St. Leonard, Drummondville, St. Hyacinthe.
6.26 p.m.—Except Monday, Maritime Express, Sydney, Halifax, St. John, Moncton, Quebec, Levis, Drummondville, St. Hyacinthe.
6.20 p.m.—Mondays, from St. Flavie, Riviere du Loup, Quebec, Levis, Drummondville, St. Hyacinthe.

Toronto is Getting After Rough Lacrosse Players--Soccer To-day

BASEBALL

Royals Got Early Lead, But Fell Down to Newark at the End.

ROCHESTER'S LEAD CUT DOWN.

Toronto Captured a Double-Header and Are Closing Up on the Leaders—Bisons Shut Out Providence.

Newak, N. J., Aug. 17.—Monteal started off with a four-run lead, secured over the Newark Indians in two innings yesterday, by getting to Geo. Bell for five hits in the two rounds. That is as far as the Royals got, for Johnny Enzmann was substituted for the veteran and held the Canadians to two hits during the rest of the game, while the Indians got to Frank McTigue slowly but surely and won out by six runs to four.

Newark stretched their run-getting out into five periods. An error by Cunningham paved the way for two tallies in the second, and loose fielding in the outfield, when Swacina's high fly was allowed to drop between Connolly and Hanford, while the pair stood still, allowed another tally in the third. McTigue's poor judgment in throwing the ball to third let Eddie Zimmerman steal home with the tieing run in the fourth, while the warriors tallied two more by a display of timely batting.

Fournier, the Royals' first sacker, was the chief stick wielder. Chic Gandil's successor succeeded in rapping out a pair of doubles. Fourner and Joe McGinnity took part in a little verbal argument that was renewed each time that Fournier passed the Newark bench, and things grew so warm that Umpire Byron took a hand and threatened to send the men to the club house unless the talk was discontinued.

The Royals, under the management of K tirnayB)M,.. H-r- bgkq bgkqq of Kitty Bransfield, presented a vastly changed line-up from their last visit here. Joe Yeager, who has always been a terror to the Newark twirlers, was out of the game because of illness, but was very active on the coaching line. Joe had lots of fun in the first two innings, but quieted down after the Braves had forged to the front.

With a lead of four runs to overcome, Swacina began the second inning for the Braves with a single to right. Cunningham's error in fielding Vaughn's grounder, a passed ball and Smith's single let two redmen cross the plate.

A pass to Kirkpatrick, a steal and Swacina's rap that fell between Hanford and Connolly gave the Indians another in the third.

Newark evened up matters in the fourth. Eddie Zimmerman led off with a single and stole second, going to third on Smith's out. McTigue passed Enzmann, and the Royals' hurler lost his head when a double steal was started. Madden hurled the sphere to third instead of going after immerman, who was half-way home, allowing Eddie to score easily. Smith's single and Enzmann's double accounted for a run in the sixth, and Vaughn's single, a steal and Smith's two-bagger gave the Indians another in the eighth. Score:

Newark.

	AB.	R.	H.	PO.	A.	E.
Kirkpatrick, 2b	2	1	0	0	5	0
Collins, r.f.	4	0	0	2	0	0
Seymour, c.f.	3	0	0	1	0	0
Swacina, 1b.	4	1	2	14	0	0
Vaughn, s.s.	4	2	1	3	2	0
W. immerman, l.f.	4	0	0	2	0	0
W. Zimmerman, l.f	4	0	0	2	0	0
E. Zimmerman, 3b	4	1	1	2	2	0
Smith, c.	4	1	3	3	3	0
Bell, p.	0	0	0	0	1	0
xGagnier	1	0	0	0	0	0
Enzmann, p	2	0	1	0	0	0
Totals	32	6	8	27	12	0

Montreal.

Hanford, c.f.	4	0	0	5	0	0
Connolly, l.f.	2	1	0	0	0	0
Fournier, 1b.	4	1	2	8	0	0
Cunningham, r.f.	4	0	2	2	4	1
Brns, r.f.	4	0	1	1	0	0
Betcher, 3b.	4	0	0	2	4	0
Purtell, s.s.	2	0	0	2	4	0
xxYeager	1	0	0	0	0	0
Madden, c	4	1	1	6	0	1
McTigue, p.	2	1	1	1	0	0
Totals	32	4	7	24	8	2

x—Batted for Bell in second.
xx—Batted for Purtell in ninth.
Score by innings:
Newark ... ...02110101x—6
Montreal .... 220000000—4

Summary:—Two-base hits, Smith, Enzmann, Fournier. Three-base hit, McTigue. Stolen bases, Kickpatrick, Swacina, Seymour, Vaughn, E. Zimmerman, Enzmann. Bases on balls, off Bell, 1; McTigue, 3; Enzmann, 2. Struck out, by Enzmann, 2; McTigue, 6. Hit by pitcher, by McTigue, 1. Passed ball, Madden. Double play, Purtell, Cunningham and Fournier. First on errors, Newark 1. Left on bases Newark, 6; Montreal, 4. Umpires—Bryon and McPartland. Time, 1.45.

Toronto Took Double Header.

Baltimore, August 17. — Toronto climbed nearer the top in the International pannant race to-day by taking both ends of a double-header with Baltimore. Vickers was found for a single and a tripie, which, together with a free pass and a sacrifice fly, netted the Leafs their two runs in the second inning of the first game, which proved enough to win. The Orioles were unable to hit Rudolph when runs were needed. In the second game the Leafs played rings around the Birds and won easily.

Score by innings:
Baltimore ... .000001000—1
Toronto ... .020010000—3
Second game:
Baltimore ... ... 000200011—4
Toronto ... ... 011011220—8

Blanked by Buffalo.

Providence, R. I., August 17.—Covington's wildness gave Buffalo more than half of its runs to-day. Jameson pitched star ball all the way and was faultlessly supported. The locals showed a lot of poor work on the bases. Buffalo won by a score of 5 to 0.

	R.	H.	E.
Buffalo	120000020—5	6	0
Providence	000000000—0	3	2

Batteries — Jameson and Schang; Covington and Street.

NEW YORK DEFEATED CHICAGO CUBS YESTERDAY.

Chicago, August 17.—With Tesreau pitching in fine form, New York defeated Chicago, 7 to 4, yesterday and evened up the series. The big right-handed pitcher, who spent last season with Toronto, held Chicago to three hits until the ninth inning, while New York drove two pitchers out of the box early in the game. Tesreau's wildness kept him in trouble, but he was great in the pinches.

New York forced Lavender, who started the game for Chicago, to retire before he had pitched two innings, box, but gave way to Cheney in the eighth and he was relieved by Toney in the ninth.

Score by innings:—
Chicago .. .. 010020001—4
New York .. .. 202020010—7

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

Yesterday's Results.

Newark, 6; Montreal, 4.
Buffalo, 5; Providence, 0.
Toronto, 3; Baltimore, 1. Second game: Toronto, 8; Baltimore, 4.

International League Standing.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Rochester	69	47	.595
Toronto	67	49	.578
Baltimore	59	54	.522
Jersey City	58	59	.496
Newark	57	61	.483
Buffalo	53	60	.464
Montreal	52	66	.441
Providence	48	67	.417

Where they Play To-day.

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

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

National League Standing.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
New York	74	30	.712
Chicago	69	37	.651
Pittsburg	65	41	.613
Philadelphia	51	54	.486
Cincinnati	51	58	.468
St. Louis	48	58	.449
Brooklyn	38	61	.384
Boston	28	77	.267

Where They Play To-day.

New York at Chicago.
Brooklyn at Cincinnati.
Philadelphia at Pittsburg.
Boston at St. Louis.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Yesterday's Results.

Philadelphia, 3; Cleveland, 1.
New York, 9; Detroit, 8.
St. Louis, 3; Boston, 2.
Washington, 4; Chicago, 0.

American League Standing.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Boston	76	36	.679
Philadelphia	67	43	.609
Washington	68	45	.602
Chicago	54	56	.491
Detroit	51	56	.477
Cleveland	52	60	.464
St. Louis	38	74	.339
New York	36	72	.333

Where They Play To-day.

St. Louis at New York.
Chicago at Philadelphia.
Cleveland at Washington.
Detroit at Boston.

CANADIAN LEAGUE.

St Thomas Beat Guelph.

Guelph, Ont., August 17.—An error by Behan, followed by three safe hits in the tenth inning, gave St. Thomas yesterday's game against Guelph. The game was featured by the hard hitting of both teams. Every error made by the home team counted in the scoring. The local team was somewhat demoralized. Isaac was ordered to report to Toronto and did not play, Silcox covering the bag. The Saints make their last appearance of the season here to-day.

	R.	H.	E.
St. Thomas	0000220203—9	12	3
Guelph..	0121002000—6	14	5

Newashe and Kiefel; Schaeffer and Porter.

London Lost to Ottawa.

Ottawa, August 17.—Ottawa defeated London yesterday by 7 to 3. London could not connect with Renfer when hits meant runs and, on the other hand, Ottawa hit Hynes opportunely.

	R.	H.	E.
London.....	100001100—3	7	2
Ottawa....	40210000x—7	8	1

Hynes and Wilson; Renfer and Rowe.

Berlin Improving.

Brantford, Ont., August 17.—Berlin played better ball here yesterday than the Red Sox and, with Bramble pitching splendid ball, annexed the contest by 4 to 2.

	R.	H.	E.
Berlin	100020010—4	6	2
Brantford	000002000—2	9	1

Bramble and Matteson; Donovan and Carrigan.

Petes Swamped Hamilton.

Peterborough, Ont., August 17.—The White Caps gave Hamilton a terrific drubbing yesterday, hammering Garlow from the mound in two innings. The Colts could do nothing with Tracey, only one man reaching third.

	R.	H.	E.
Peterborough ..	35000204x—14	14	2
Hamilton	000000000— 0	6	6

Tracey and Trout; Garlow and Corns and Fisher, Welch.

CANADIAN LEAGUE STANDING.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Ottawa	55	25	.688
Hamilton	46	29	.613
Brantford	43	40	.518
London	41	38	.514
St. Thomas	40	44	.476
Guelph	36	45	.443
Berlin	36	45	.444
Peterborough	31	51	.373

LAC OUIMET REGATTA.

Most Successful Event in History of This Popular Resort Was Held Saturday.

One of the most successful regattas ever held in the Laurentians took place on Saturday at Lac Ouimet. Nearly all the events erew keenly contested, and furnished some very exciting finishes. Great credit is due to the officials for the efficient manner in which the events were run off, as there was not a single hitch in the carrying out of the lengthy and varied programme.

The judges were Mayor Allen, of Verdun; A. A. Haggerty and A. M. Haldimand.

Starter, G. A. Marsan.

First race, one-quarter mile, boys 14 and under—1, R. Dorken; 2, H. C. Carman.

Second race, one-quarter mile, two ladies, one gentleman to paddle—1, Miss Ethel Allen, A. Stevens, T. H. Wheeler; 2, Miss T. E. Wheeler, M. Bloomfield, R. S. Higgins.

Third race, one-quarter mile, tandem, married men—1, Wm. Haggarty and J. P. Stewart; 2, R. Lock and E. T. Racey.

Fourth race, one-quarter mile, tandem, canoe, boys 16 and under—1, T. T. Bishop and E. L. Burns; 2, R. Dorken and J. Locke.

Fifth race, 300 yards, ladies paddling in bow—1, Miss E. Higgins; 2, Miss F. Jackson.

Sixth race, one-half mile, canoe, single, open—1, T. H. Wheeler; 2, R. S. Higgins.

Seventh race, 50 yards, swimming, boys 16 and under—1, H. A. Wilson; 2, A. Barr; 3, T. Bishop.

Eight race, one-quarter mile, tandem canoe, ladies—1, Miss C. Ethel Allen and Mrs. J. Love; 2, Miss F. Jackson and Miss T. E. Wheeler.

Ninth race, 300 yards, boys 10 and under—1, H. Racey; 2, D. Macbeth.

Tenth race, one-half mile, war canoe, three ladies, two gentlemen—1, Miss C. Ethel Allen, Mrs. J. Love, Miss B. Bloomfield, Mr. T. H. Wheeler and H. A. Wilson; 2, Miss F. Jackson, Miss T. E. Wheeler, Miss S. Young, Mr. R. S. Higgins and W. E. Jackson.

Eleventh race, quarter mile, single ladies—1, Miss T. E. Wheeler; 2, Miss Money.

Twelfth race, one-quarter mile, married ladies—1, Mrs. Macbeth.

Thirteenth race, one quarter mile, men, single (natives)—1, 'Octave.'

After supper the prizes were distributed in the music room of Grey Rock's Inn, by Mayor Allen, assisted by A. A. Haggerty.

OPPOSE TRUCK BY-LAW.

The prohibition of steam trucks on the streets as proposed by a city new by-law is meeting with opposition from manufacturers and owners. Big trucks must be equipped with rubber tires. The object is to protect street pavements.

MISTAKEN IDENTITY.

M'Grumphy has a pretty wit. Meeting Larry O'Hooligan the other day, he said to him—'That was a stupid thing the secretary of the Mudlark Football Club did.' 'And what was that?' asked Larry. 'Oh, the committee sent him out to get some "Players," and he came back with "Woodbines."'

MEANS BUSINESS WHEN ON THE FIELD

FRED CLARKE
PITTSBURG MANAGER.

Off the field Fred Clarke, who is manager of the Pittsburg club, has a winning smile that may elect him to the Legislature in Kansas some day. Occasionally on the field he wears a frown that would chase a snapping turtle into its shack.

SWIMMING POOL PROVES POPULAR.

The swimming pool at the Manoir Richelieu is proving popular. The salt water is pumped into it, and it has all the allurement of an ocean plunge when the temperature of the water is just right. Many children from five years of age upward have learned to swim in the pool this summer. Cottagers as well as the guests of the hotel avail themselves of the opportunity.

SOCCER.

Acting Mayor Monahan Will Kick 4 Off To-day.

The international soccer match to be played this afternoon should be a keen contest. There is a deal of interest evinced in soccer in Montreal at the present time and the teams chosen for this afternoon combine the best of the players of the eight clubs in the senior division of the P.Q.F.A. The match will start at 3.30, when Acting Mayor Monahan will kick the ball off in place of His Worship Mayor Lavallee, who, due to business, cannot be present. The teams:

Scotland—Woodside, S.O.S.; Crichton, G.T.; Dorman, S.O.S.; Crossan (capt.), Fairmount; Gillies, Locos.; Boss, S.O.S.; Fleming, G.T.; MacKay, Locos.; McFarlane, Locos; Anderson, S.O.S.; Bald, Locos.

England — Reynolds, R. Rovers; Rimner, S.O.E.; Bennett, A. Rovers; Bere, R. Rovers; Menlove, R. Rovers; Payne, S.O.E.; Bingham (capt.); S.O.E.; Smith, C.P.R.; Neighbor, R. Rovers; Sheldon, C.P.R.; Dady, S.O.S.

CARTIER BOAT CLUB.

The annual summer concert of the Cartierville Boat Club will be held in the club house on Friday night, August 23, when a record turnout of the members is looked forward to. The entertainment committee have been working hard to make the evening a success, and the talent acquired is of the best around Montreal.

LAKE ST. LOUIS REGATTA

The Annual Event of This Club Will be Held This Afternoon at Lachine.

The annual regatta of the Lake St. Louis Motor Boat Club will be held this afternoon.

This event is regarded as one of the greatest aquatic fixtures of the season. An excellent programme of events have been arranged.

STRONG CRITICISM OF THE 'BIG FOUR'

Montreal 'Tribune' Publishes Remarkable Tirade re the New League.

The Montreal 'Tribune,' over the signature 'Spectator,' published to-day the following lengthy criticism and severe censure of the doings of the 'Big Four' League during this initial season of its organization. The article speaks for itself:—

'The Big Four has shot its bolt. The promoters of the enterprise struck out with great blowing of horns to set the pace as regards a reformation in our great national game. They promised a great many things and have fulfilled very few if any of them. We were promised good, fast, clean and manly games in their League. Money seemed to be no object as regards procuring the greatest players in the Dominion. Some even assert that a portion of the press was brought over to boost their great and supposed reformation. Let us see how they have succeeded. As regards the big crowds they expected to draw they have utterly failed. It has been a colossal failure. You can't fool all the public all the time. With regards to clean and manly sport they have made a huge farce of it, and more riotous scenes have been witnessed at their different matches this season that would leave a bull fight or a prize fight away back in the shade. Oh! what a joke the Big Four, or rather 'The Big Bluff League' has played on the lovers of our great sport. An extract from a Toronto paper referring to Saturday's match between the Torontos and the Tecumsehs says: 'There were several free fights and police rushed out in the field four or five times.' May we ask, what were the officials doing to allow such work? This is 'clean sport' with a vengeance. At the National grounds one of the officials was so incompetent and showed so much partiality to men on one team that he received a severe roasting from one of city dailies for his work. So in everything the 'Big Bluff League,' shine but on the wrong side. Nobody will be sorry when the curtain is rung down on the element that has brought lacrosse down to its lowest depths, and has succeeded in making the people disgusted with their work. No Requiem will be sung at the departure of the 'Big Bluff League' from our midst, neither will there be any floral offerings placed on its grave, as the promoters will have lost so much money on the foolish venture there'll be nothing left but to give it what it richly deserves—a pauper's funeral and grave, and its memory will be unwept, unhonored and unsung.' From the newspaper comments of some of the matches played last Saturday our previous remarks on 'Dirty Work' and 'Incompetent Officials' seemed to have struck the right keynote, and served to make the N. L. U. clubs give the public the right brand of lacrosse and competent officials. Be it said to the honor of the N. L. U. that they have and are doing their best to give us clean and manly sport.'

HILTON PLAYED AT DIXIE.

H. H. Hilton, the English golfer and champion of America last year, who is in Montreal on a visit, accompanied by Norman Hunter, were the guests of the Royal Montreal Golf Club at Dixie yesterday. The nglish pair played a foursome with Charles and Albert Murray, the two well known local professionals, and finished one up on them. The feature of the afternoon's play was the fact that Mr. Hilton went over the course in 71, while the bogey is 77. The play was quiet during the first five holes, and Hilton displayed nervousness before the large gallery during this period, but as it progressed his play became brilliant and he improved in his iron shots, which were a revelation. The game was fairly even, the Murrays being one up on the seventeenth hole and were beaten out. This afternoon the Englishmen play C. B. Grier and J. Turpin, two of Montreal's best known golfers. A general invitation has been extended by the Royal Montreal Club to members of other local clubs to witness the play.

ELECT OFFICERS.

The bowling club of No. 15 Company, Canadian Army Service, held an annual meeting this week, and it was decided to again enter a junior team in the league and probably two. First class alleys are to be secured and, with the corps at full strength, a successful season is assured.

The following officers were elected: Hon. treasurer, Maj. W. J. Sadler; Sergt. Buckingham; committee, Staff-president, S.-Q.-M. Palmer; secretary, Sergt.-Maj. G. Meldrum and Sergt. M. Meldrum.

The president was elected delegate to the league.

CAPITAL VS. MONTREAL--- TORONTO VS. NATIONAL

Result of To-day's Local Lacrosse Matches Will Have Vital Bearing on Championship in Both Leagues.

GETTING AFTER THE ROUGH PLAYERS IN TORONTO — COURT CASES POSTPONED—SUSPENSIONS THREATENED BY PRESIDENT QUINN, OF THE BIG FOUR.

The players of the Montreal team were out for a light practice last night on the Westmount grounds. They will be in splendid condition this afternoon for the match against the Capitals. The line-up will be the same as that which won so easily last week. During the afternoon W. Happenny, the Montreal pole vaulter, will give an exhibition. Happenny was one of the Olympic team at Stockholm, and acquitted himself in an admirable manner. Billy Armstrong has arranged to have the results of the other games announced during the play. On the National grounds the match of the season, so far as the D. L. A. is concerned, will be played this afternoon, when the Torontos and the Frenchmen try conclusions, with practically the Big Four championship at stake. The Shamrocks play Cornwall this afternoon in the Factory Town, and the Irish-Canadians will tackle the Tecumsehs in Toronto.

While close followers of lacrosse matches hav noticed a distinct improvement over the very rough exhibitions of several years ago, yet our national game is not as free from questionable tactics as one would naturally desire. Roughness has characterized the last few games in the Big Four, and the culmination of this club-swinging may result seriously for the offenders. Torontos and Nationals mixed matters up pretty lively at the Beach on Monday a week ago, while the Blue Shirts and Indians featured a couple of lively battles in their set-to at the Island last Saturday. Police interference was necessary in both cases. The public enjoy a little spice in a lacrosse encounter, but the fistic combats will have to be eliminated if the game is to enjoy the patronage of the finest people in the land. It is probable that the proposed National Commission will draft stricter penalty rules, providing for the suspension of players guilty of rough work. Cleaner lacrosse will greatly help the Renaissance movement, and it is generally hoped that this afternoon's matches in both the big leagues will be kept as free as possible from uncalled-for slashing and other unfair tactics. The suspensions threatened yesterday by President Quinn for rough play in recent games will probably have a salutary effect on the players for the remainder of this season.

Toronto, Aug. 17.—As a result of last Saturday's lacrosse match between the old rivals, Torontos and Tecumsehs, four summonses were issued yesterday for three of the Island Indians and one of the Fleming trolley players to appear before Magistrate Denison in the police court. This morning there was a good representation of the Tecumseh camp in court, escorted there by Coach-in-Chief Tom Humphrey. None of the Toronto clan were in court. All the cases were adjourned for a week without electing and pleading. Manager Charlie Querrie, of the Indians was charged with aggravated assault on Fred. Stagg, one of the Toronto players. Fred. Rountree, another of the Tecumsehs, is charged with aggravated assault on Art. Warwick, captain of the Torontos, while Fred Stagg and Bert Green, the latter Tecumsehs' point player, was charged with being disorderly.

Toronto, Aug. 17.—'I have issued instructions to all officials to suspend every player guilty of fighting on the field,' stated President Percy Quinn this morning with regard to the police court cases that have arisen out of the free-for-alls that featured the Big Four fixture at the Island a week ago. 'Of course, it is extremely hard to prevent these little mix-ups, but the league will investigate these cases and the guilty ones will be suspended. I am sorry that the police found it necessary to interfere, but at the same time am anxious that the incident shall not again be repeated in the Big Four.'

Toronto, Aug. 17.—The Tecumsehs will present a greatly changed team when they take the field against the Irish-aCnadians this afternoon, and Manager Querrie is determined that the Braves shall break their run of defeats. The illness of Fred. Gravelle necessitates a change on the defence and Neil Felker will be moved back to fill the gap. This means that Freddy Rountree will be moved back also, while one of the spares will be brought into the game on the attack. The Tecumseh chief figures that with a little more speed on his home field this department of the team will be made more effective. To bring this about he will probably shove Jimmy Collins into the game. The Irish-Canadians, besides boasting of the snappiest home in the league, also possesses a remarkably speedy trio of fielders in Munday, Kane and Aspell, and it will take the Tecumseh fielders all their spare time in covering the bunch.

Following is the standing to date of the various clubs in the two big leagues. The percentages may be somewhat altered as a result of this afternoon's games:

D. L. A. STANDING.

Clubs.	W.	L.	For.
Torontos..	10	3	84
Nationals..	9	4	78
Irish-Canadians..	4	9	61
Tecumsehs..	3	10	52

N. L. U. STANDING.

Cornwall..	10	3	76
Capitals..	8	5	45
Montreal..	6	7	64
Shamrocks..	3	10	41

BLUE BONNETS.

That the programme book for the autumn meeting of the Montreal Jockey Club is an attractive one to horsemen is shown by the fact that the club is giving away over thirty thousand dollars in purses and stakes this fall. Several of the stakes have an increased value, while the handicaps and the overnight purses are valuable. During the meeting there will be eight stakes run and as many steeplechases. Two of these are stakes, and the remaining six are overnight events. The two-year-olds have been well catered to and there will be at least one race a day during the allotted seven for this division of the thoroughbred.

The Provincial Nursery Stakes is attracting more interest this autumn than previously. There are thirteen named in it, and it is an open affair. This will be the fourth running of the stakes, the three first times run for, it was won by C. S. Campbell, who has a nominee this season which has a cracking chance. The first running of it saw Larente turn up as the winner and she afterwards started in the King's Plate. The next season Sans Droit and Floral Crown won it in handy fashion. Both Sans Droit and Floral Crown are named in the King's Plate this season with a fair chance to win it.

The victories in the King's Plate have been more evenly divided than in the Nursery, no one owner having won it twice since first run for at Blue Bonnets in 1907. In that year it was won by the mare Woodbine, owned by the two county stables which was the property of the Pennistons. Woodbine was afterwards schooled to jump and was killed in a race at the Woodbine, Toronto. In 1908 it was won by Allan Boswell with Harmony. The following season it was won by S. S. B., owned by Robert Fraser; in 1910 it was won by Lady of Mercia, owned by A. E. Ogilvie and trained by Captain Presgrave, who is this year training Kilom and Sans Droit; and last fall it was won in record time by Kilo, under the colors of Kenneth T. Dawes. Kilo recently broke down in a race at Hamilton. There are ten named in the Plate this fall, and it is perhaps more open than for several years. All of the nominees have shown good trials and the majority of them have already been raced. There are more three-year-olds named this season than formerly.

BRITISH OLYMPIC COUNCIL.

London, August 16. — The British Olympic Council met to-night under the presidency of Lord Desborough for the purpose of discussing the future plans of the council. The long discussion developed marked differences of opinion among the speakers. No report of the deliberations was issued to the press, and it is understood that a definite plan is not likely to be decided upon for some time to come.

C. P. R. ANGUS A.A.A. SPORTS

The annual field day of the C.P.R. Angus A.A.A. will be held this afternoon on the association grounds near the Angus shops. The following will be the programme:

Five miles, open; two miles junior, open; 880 yards, members; 440 yards, open; 220 yards, members; 100 yards, open; 100 yards, apprentices; 100 yards, members; 880 yards, fire brigade pursuit race; running broad jump, open; running high jump, members; hop, step and jump, open; putting 16-lb. shot, members; five-a-side football, open; tug-of-war, confined; quoiting competition, open; throwing the ball, confined to members of the cricket and baseball clubs; tennis tournament.

TO WHOLESALE MERCHANTS

I HAVE A NUMBER OF WHOLESALE WAREHOUSES TO SELL

If you will require one by May next, or even by the following May, it would be wise to buy at once, as they are more and more difficult to secure, and will certainly cost high in the near future.

I have also some sites very suitable for building either Warehouses or Factories.

ALFRED BENN
C. P. R. Telegraph Bldg.
4 Hospital Street
Main 592.

PLUCKY AMERICAN GIRL PREPARING FOR SWIM THAT HAS BAFFLED MAN

MISS ROSE PITONOF TRAINING TO SWIM THE ENGLISH CHANNEL.

Miss Rose Pitonof, of Boston, the youngest American girl swimmer to gain international fame, is training in Dover Bay for an attempt to swim the English Channel this month. Miss Pitonof's rather snug costume caused an outcry among the more prudish spectators at Dover at first.

Quick, Convenient Heating

This Heater stands on the table. It is absolutely Washable and Indestructible.

You will find it useful in very many ways—

Water Heater, Milk Warmer, Egg Boiler, Canned Soup Heater

You can use it in your own room. It is always handy for boiling water whenever you fancy a cup of tea or coffee. And imagine the delight of having such a thing for use after the theatre, without inconveniencing yourself or anyone else.

Sayer Electric, 87 Bleury St., 3 Doors Below Lagauchetiere Street

The John Murphy Company Limited

HATS TRIMMED FREE OF CHARGE

The John Murphy Company Limited

Our Receiving Department is a veritable Hive of Activity opening case after case of newly imported Fall Merchandise

Girls' Wash Dresses On Monday $1.95

Charming little dresses are these, quite simple in style. They are made of excellent quality Chambray having round necks, short sleeves inset. Both the waist and sleeves are daintily finished with eyelet designs. At this price we have them in Pink, Blue, Tan, for girls from 6 to 14 years old.
Formerly marked $2.50;
To clear Monday.. .. .. **$1.95**

Black Hats and Toques For Mourning

Four cases of new Black Hats and Toques have just been unpacked. This season we are making a specialty of Mourning Hats, and propose to make our assortments the richest in quality and quantity in the city. Widows' hats, with and without veils, as well as a large number of bonnets for elderly women. Each one a Model imported direct from London or Paris.
Prices **$5.00** up to **$15.00.**
(MILLINERY SALON, SECOND FLOOR)

High Class Corsets

HALF PRICE

140 pairs of Corsets in such well known makes as Kabo, Royal Worcester and Thompson's Glove Fitting, at Half Price on Monday. The garters are slightly faulty, but otherwise they are perfect Models. They have extreme hips, with medium or low bust. All sizes. Reg. $2.50, $3.00, $3.50, $4.00, $4.50; for **$1.25, $1.50, $1.75, $2.00, $2.25.**

Our "La Rive" Gloves,

$1.25 *pair*

Kid gloves are needed now, the new stock of La Rive is here. We like to fit this glove, it gives so much more satisfaction. Guaranteed to wear perfectly. Colors to match or contrast with almost any costume. Pair, **$1.25**

Flare Top Cashmere Stockings, .59

The stocking that allows freedom in walking. Made of soft English wool, full-fashioned with seamless feet.
Black only.. .. .. **.59**

Long Silk Gloves

New and Fresh, **$1.00** *pair*

These gloves were ordered to arrive here just now when so many women desire to renew their glove supply, as the freshness has, to a certain extent, worn off the Summer gloves. They are the "Mount Royal Brand," and fit equal to kid gloves; 22 inches long, pure Milanese Silk, with strong double tips, Mousquetaire wrist and full arms. White, two good shades of Navy Blue and Black. Sizes 5½ to 7. Pair.. .. **$1.00**

Soft Cashmere Socks for Men, **.39** *pair*

As one gentleman said, "He never in his life wore anything like them"—so soft, comfortable are they in wear. Just try them. Sizes 9½ to 11. Per pair... ... . **.39**

Guipure Lace Collars Underpriced

These are fashionable collars very much in demand at the present moment. Fortune favored us in making this special purchase when there was a scarcity of them. The assortment includes the newest designs, all of which are very effective. You can save considerably by buying now.
Regular .50, .60 to .75 Collars;
On Monday for.. .. .. **.35**

Hats for the Early Fall

Almost every day new Millinery is arriving at our Store for the coming Fall. Below we describe just one style which is the latest idea from Paris, and is full of dainty charm.

It is all black in color made of veloured felt. Around the crown there is a corded silk ribbon in an attractive fan design finished with buttons. We have this style in a variety of colored trimmings, so that it will be a simple matter to select a color to suit you. They are exclusive to this store and priced at.. .. .. .. **$15.00**

Sample Black Silk and Net Waists Monday Half Price

There is **100** only in this assortment, and they are all made in the latest popular styles. The Net waists are silk lined and the Silk waists are guaranteed to be of the best quality fabric. There are many of the larger sizes in the lot, as well as others from 34 up to 44.
On Monday only .. HALF PRICE

Silk Muslin Sale at yard .19

3000 yards beautiful Silk Muslins. The balance of our Summer stock of these fine goods to go on sale
Monday at.. .. .. **.19**
All colors as Pink, Blue, Copenhagen, Cream, Black, Mauve, Tan, Brown, Old Rose, Navy, Helio, and White. A large assortment of pretty floral and figured patterns for Summer Dresses and Evening Wear. These are our regular .29, .39 and .50 Muslins.
To clear Monday per yard.... **.19**

"Royal Society" Packages, Less 25%

"Royal Society" complete packages with material, floss, and directions for working each article—several designs in centres, cushion tops, library and dresser scarfs, collar and handkerchief bags, kimonos, corset covers, combinations, infant's dresses and blouses.
Regular from .35 to $1.50;
For Monday, less.. .. .. .. **25%**

To the Woman Who Knows This Clearance of 'Queen Quality' Oxfords will have Great Attraction

All Oxfords made at the famous "Queen Quality" factory must be cleared on Monday. "Boston Favorite" and "Queen Quality" shoes are included in this sale. Perfect fit, perfect comfort, smart, distinctive styles are present in all these shoes. They are made by expert shoemakers, using the most modern and scientific methods.

There are Suede, Tans, Gunmetal and Patent Leather Oxfords in the lot, and all sizes from 2½ to 7.
Originally priced $3.00 to $5.00; Monday.. .. .. **$2.49**

The Styles of the Day

Always to be found here in the most exclusive examples of the prevailing fashions for Women, Misses and Juniors.

The correctness and distinctive character of "Murphy" garments have a unique reputation among women of distinctive taste in matters of dress.

Clearance of Foulard Dresses

18 only Silk Foulard Dresses, priced to clear on Monday. These come in Navy and Black, made in attractive fashionable styles. Women who wear sizes 34 to 38 can save considerably on one of these suits.
Reg. $15.00 to $18.50; Monday.. .. .. **$9.75**

New Suits in Preparation For Fall

250 New Suits have just arrived from the makers. They are garments of unusual quality and finish, possessing distinctive style features. There are tweed, cheviot, broadcloth, homespun, and men's serge suits in the assortment. All strictly tailor made on the most fashionable lines in the new Fall shades. The noteworthy features of these suits can better be appreciated if you call and let us show them to you. The prices range from **$15.00** to **$25.00.**

$3.00 Ebony Toilet Set for $1.98

Three-piece Ebony Toilet Set with Bevel plate mirror, hair brush with 11 rows of pure bristles, comb with all coarse or coarse and fine teeth. Regular $3.00;
For Monday.. .. .. **$1.98**

An Exceptional Offering of Embroideries Regular $1.50, $1.75 to $2.50 Values. Monday .98

On Monday we shall place on sale a large assortment of beautiful Swiss Embroidered Flouncings at a substantial saving. These come in a 45-inch width, embroidered in a variety of designs on Swiss Muslin. Both large and small patterns and a very convenient width for dress purposes.
Regular $1.50 to $2.50 qualities; Monday at per yard.. .. .. **.98**

4,000 Yards of Loom Ends Sample Pieces, at 50 p.c. Off

These are very fine quality Embroideries, and include edgings, beadings, insertions, galoons, corset coverings, as well as flouncings in white and colors. A large selection of good patterns new and exquisite.
Reg. price from .40 to $3.15 per yard; To be sold Monday at.. .. Half Price

Blankets, Sheets, Comforters and Towels For the Coming Schooldays

100 pairs of beautiful fine all wool English blankets, pink, blue, or all white borders, whipped singly. A fine soft wool and very warm.
Size 64 x 81 inches. Per pair.. .. .. **$4.80**

All-Wool Canadian Blankets

50 pairs only fine unshrinkable wool blankets, good size. Warm and durable, in pink, or blue borders. Per pair.. .. .. **$3.25**
300 pairs full bleached English sheets, hemmed ends, size 70 x 90 inches, well made and strong. Per pair.. .. .. **$1.35**
Fine Hemmed Sheets, full bleached fine English quality, plain weave, size 63x90 inches. Per pair.. .. .. **$1.60**
Finest Quality Hemmed English Sheets, torn sizes, full bleached, plain weave, size 72 x 90 inches. Per pair.. .. .. **$2.10**

Hemstitched Sheets

Very finest English Sheets, 2½ inch top hem, spoke stitched, made in the following sizes:

45 x 63 inches, pair.. ..	**$1.25**	54 x 90 inches, pair.. ..	**$1.75**
63 x 90 inches, pair.. ..	**$2.25**	63 x 99 inches, pair.. ..	**$2.50**
72 x 90 inches, pair.. ..	**$2.50**	80 x 99 inches, pair.. ..	**$3.50**

Pillow Cases to match above, from **.75** to **$1.15** a pair.

Down Comforters---Special Value at $6.50

Fine Down Proof Coverings, well ventilated, very pretty patterns in panel effects.
Sizes 5 x 6 feet, filled with best quality fine down. Price each .. **$6.50**

Bath Towels

300 pairs heavy Bath Towels, fringed or hemmed ends, large size, colored or white. A good drying towel. Per pair.. .. .. **.50**
White hemstitched Bath Towels, heavy weight, Turkish towels, large sizes. Very soft finish. Prices per pair **.75, $1.00, $1.25, $1.50.**
500 pairs Bedroom Towels, fringed or hemmed ends, size 19 x 38 inches, all pure linen, good quality, pure white towels; pair.. .. .. **.29**
300 pairs Old Bleach Towels, hemstitched ends, size 20 x 38 inches, all pure linen, fine quality; pair.. .. .. **.50**
400 pairs Bedroom Towels, hemmed ends, good size, 18 x 36 inches, Huckaback and Crash Towels, good drying and strong wearing. Price... **.22**

New Black Silks and Satins for Fall

A full range of the latest Silks and Satins for Fall wear. We specialize in Black Silks and Satins, and our collection this Season is greater than ever.

Rich Black Duchesse Mousselines
Guaranteed Qualities
36 ins. wide, .98, $1.19, $1.29, $1.39
40 ins. wide, $1.39, $1.49, $1.59, $1.75, $2.00, $2.25, $2.50

Rich Black Pailette Silks
The Great Dress Silks
36 ins. wide, .79, .89, $1.00
38 ins. wide, $1.00, $1.25, $1.29
40 ins. wide, $1.29, $1.39

Rich Black Dress Chiffon Taffetas
36 ins. wide, .89, $1.00
40 ins. wide, $1.00, $1.25

All these silks are guaranteed not to cut or split and the dyes are perfect.

New Tweeds, Dress Goods, Suitings and Cloths for Early Fall Wear

For days past we have been busy unpacking and marking the new Fall goods. The varieties are greater than was ever shown before, and the new shades and colorings include all that are most fashionable as well as the most choice. In keeping with the Autumn Season we are now showing—

NEW WHIPCORD SUITINGS, in both plain and colors, also two-tone effects. These are among the most fashionable fabrics for Fall. Prices $1.00, $1.50, $2.00 yard.

NEW SCOTCH TWEEDS in plain greys, also greys with fancy stripes. Smart suit materials, .75, $1.00, $1.50, $1.75 yard.

NEW VENETIAN AND BROADCLOTHS, in a full range of colors, thoroughly shrunk and unspotable, 48 and 52 inches wide; .75, $1.00, $1.25, $1.50.

NEW BLACK DRESS MATERIALS, all the most fashionable, and the greatest care has been taken to select dyes that are permanent and perfect. Murphy's are noted for Black Dress Fabrics of the highest character. Prices .50 to $2.50 a yard.

(DRESS GOODS AND TWEED DEPT., FIRST FLOOR)

THE

PATH OF GLORY

A ROMANCE OF THE FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR.

BY

PAUL LELAND HAWORTH

(Copyright, Little, Brown, and Co., Boston.)

CHAPTER IV.—(Continued.)

For days the young Irishman had looked forward to this home-coming with feverish impatience. More than once Randolph had urged him to hurry ahead and leave him and Van Braam to follow more slowly; but, as the weeks of exposure and hardship had begun to tell on Randolph's health, Barnaby had resolutely refused to do so. The Irishman's anxiety to reach his home can scarcely have been due to its palatial character, for, to outward appearances, it was at this season of the year not particularly prepossessing. The farm was ample in size, containing in all more than five hundred acres, but only forty or fifty acres had been cleared of forest, though another tract perhaps one-third as large had been deadened. Near the centre of the clearing stood the cabin, some stacks of hay, and an enormous woodpile, almost as large as the cabin itself.

Such was Barnaby's dwelling place, but let no reader despise it. Other buildings more artistic and more imposing have risen in this western world, but none that has played the part in history that has the humble cabin of the frontier settler. It housed a race of mighty warriors and colonizers. In its shelter, nourished on homely 'hog and hominy,' grew the bone and sinew that conquered the wilderness westward to the Pacific, overcame the savage, and made the nation what it is.

Cheered by a hospitable smoke that curled above the cabin, they plunged down the snow-covered hillside into the valley. Each man led a lean horse, which staggered under a pack of blankets, axes, and other utensils. Ahead hurried the Irishman; and, in proportion as the distance diminished, his strides grew longer and more rapid.

'Do you think they will see us before we get there?' asked Randolph, with eager interest, when they were within a hundred yards.

Hardly was the question uttered ere the cabin door was thrown open, and a great hound and a little curly-headed boy bounded out and came barking and shrieking in pure delight down the path.

'Daddy! daddy!' the boy cried and threw himself into Barnaby's arms. 'You comed back! I'm so glad you comed back! You mustn't go away an' leave your little boy again.'

It was a good sight to see. Randolph felt the tears start in his eyes, while Van Braam said heartily:—

'A fine little poy! a fine little poy! Dis is vone of dose dimes ven a varrior vishes he had married peen and not a soldier!'

A woman, whose beauty triumphed over the homespun in which she was clad, and a gnarled old oak of a man came hurrying out of the cabin, and likewise fell upon the borderer.

'Barnaby!' the woman cried, as she kissed him. 'Barnaby!'

'Praise God you're back, son!' said the old man. 'We've been that anxious about you we could hardly work. Ellen's kept the door open so much watchin' for ye that I've the rheumatism dreadful.'

'Charles,' said Ellen, turning to Randolph, 'we are indeed glad to see you. There's been scarce a day since we settled here that Barnaby hasn't spoken of you.'

Randolph bent over her hand, and then shook that of the old man, who looked his well-knit athletic figure up and down with approving eye.

'Faith, an' five years are after makin' a difference in a lad,' he said.

'He wasn't too small then to help row a boat,' said Barnaby, Senior, with a meaning glance at Ellen.

He then presented Van Braam, who likewise was made to feel that there was no mistake about his welcome.

'Go in be the foire, all of ye,' said the grandfather, interrupting their talk. 'Oi'll take care of the horses. No, ye can't help me none; ye got to go roight in!'

Thus urged, the travellers were soon gathered round a roaring fire in the fireplace, while Ellen hastened to cook what was called 'a civilized meal.' While Barnaby played with the boy and Van Braam with vast content absorbed the grateful heat, Randolph looked around him with interest and called to mind the circumstances that had brought the Currins thither. Barnaby and his father were Scotch-Irishmen, who, unlike most persons included under that name, really had a deal of Irish blood in their veins. Barnaby was born on the 'ould sod' four or five years before Randolph saw the light at Eastover; but when he was just beginning to talk, the family joined that great stream of immigration which in the third decade of the century was pouring, thanks to hostile English legislation, from the North of Ireland into the Colonies to become the far-flung skirmish line of the Western Advance. Landing at Philadelphia, the family soon drifted southward to Virginia, where for many years Barnaby's sire worked as blacksmith and miller on the Randolph plantation. Barnaby and Randolph grew up together; and, despite their difference in rank, there was always a close bond of friendship between them—a bond that was all the stronger on Randolph's part because Barnaby once pulled him out of a prospective watery grave in the Potomac.

Five years before our story opens, Barnaby, who was a handsome, enterprising young fellow, and had 'a way with him,' had eloped with Ellen Cary, the only child of Major Cary, a neighboring planter. As the Carys were members of the class of 'Tuckahoes,' or tide-water aristocracy of Virginia, and as Ellen was a great belle in the society that centred about the capital at Williamsburg, the marriage was the talk of the province. The parents of the bride resolutely refused to become reconciled to the match; and Barnaby, his pride and ambition aroused, determined to seek his fortune beyond the wall of the Blue Ridge in the fertile and romantic valley of the Shenandoah. Urged on by his son's entreaties, the elder Randolph, who was a member of the burgesses, used his influence to obtain for Barnaby a grant of land—a kindness that proved to be one of the last acts of his life. With his wife and rheumatic father Barnaby removed to his new home, but, like most pioneers, was greatly handicapped by lack of funds. Knowing this, Randolph had obtained for him the opportunity to make the trip to the Ohio at a good rate of compensation and thus turn to account the idle winter months.

It was five years since the Currins moved to the valley, and in that time Randolph had not seen any of the family except Barnaby. Having played a prominent part in their elopement, he was curious to discover whether the match was a happy one. That Barnaby would be faithful and considerate Randolph had never doubted, for he came of God-fearing stock and was a man of much natural ability and refinement of character and of more education than his language might seem to indicate. But time and poverty often dull the keen edge of romance, and Randolph had wondered sometimes if Ellen might not come to regret a choice which deprived her of the luxuries and society to which she had been accustomed and condemned her to the monotonous existence of the border. But after seeing the light in her eyes and noting how some invisible power irresistibly brought her every minute near Barnaby's chair, he utterly ceased to feel any weight of responsibility for his part in the match.

He was much pleased to see that the interior of the house and the furniture were very creditable to Barnaby's ambition and energy. Instead of the one room that was usually esteemed enough on the frontier, there were three, besides a loft above that was used for sleeping. Dirt floors, he reflected, were the usual rule; but this cabin had one of whip-sawed lumber. There was also some furniture from 'the settlements.' Still, the residence could hardly be called luxurious. The walls were hung with implements of industry and of the chase; sundry hams, bags of seed, and bunches of red peppers were suspended from the ceiling; and a single great fireplace for heating, lighting, nad cooking.

'Tain't Eastover!' said Barnaby, Senior, apologetically,' reading his friend's thoughts.

'It's better than Eastover would be if I had had to build it from the ground up,' said Randolph heartily. 'Barnaby, you have done nobly!' And he held out his hand.

The child regarded the men unwinkingly, then he drew near Randolph. 'I like you!' he said gravely. 'I like everybody who likes my daddy.'

Presently the father asked: 'What happened, son, since I've been gone?'

'Old Bwindle has a little wed bossy; and the old black sow has ten little piggies; and a big old b'ar tried to et 'em all up, didn't he, danpa?' cried the boy, his eyes shining.

'That's her hoide nailed out to the side of the barn,' answered the old man, who had just come in. 'She was the biggest b'ar I iver seed an' that hard to kill it took three bullets to fetch her.'

'Were you afraid of the bear?' asked Randolph of the boy.

Barnaby, Junior, hung his head, partly through bashfulness and partly for another reason.

'Tell what you did,' said the mother, laughing.

'I crawled under ve bed,' the boy admitted shamefacedly.

'But it was him saw the b'ar an' tould me to shoot her,' said the grandfather, coming to the rescue. 'He was out playin' wid his sled, an' the b'ar made fer him an' might 've ketched him if old Ring hadn't nipped her in the flank. Then the old varmint turned to the pig-pen. The sow stood her off till I got there wid me rifle.'

Barnaby, Senior, called the hound to him and patted his great head. 'Good dog, Ring, good dog!' he said gratefully.

'We've fed him so well ever since that he's getting disgustingly fat,' said Ellen, likewise giving the dog a caress.

'He's not so fat yit but what he goes off huntin' ivry noight,' said the grandfather, as he threw some more logs on the fire. 'There's no kapin' him, except by tyin' him up an' thin he's after howlin' the whole of the toime.'

'Muvver's made you a new huntin'-shirt, daddy,' said the boy, evidently anxious to pass on to a subject that would render improbable any recurrence to the episode of the bed. 'Put it on, daddy; I want to see you.'

He ran into the adjoining room, and presently returned bearing the garment. 'Put it on, daddy,' he iterated; 'I do want to see you.'

A backwoods cabin is not a place of conventionalities. To humor the child, and perhaps not unwilling to be rid of the worn and soiled garment he was wearing, Barnaby yielded to the boy's solicitations; and the two retired into the room from which the shirt had been brought. Presently the youngster reappeared pulling his somewhat embarrassed parent after him and crying:

'See daddy now! See daddy wiv his new shirt!'

'Bravo!' Randolph cried, clapping his hands. 'Daddy is now the handsomest man in the valley. Ellen, it makes Mr. Van Braam and me feel envious and wish we had wives to make hunting-shirts for us.'

The garment was a flowing affair, a sort of loose frock, reaching halfway down the thighs, with large sleeves; it opened in front and was so wide that it lapped a foot or more over the belt. The cape was cut large, and was fringed with a ravelled piece of parti-colored cloth, the main garment being nut-brown in color. Picturesque in itself, the shirt was just what was needed to set off Barnaby's supple athletic figure.

'I think he'll do,' Ellen said happily.

'Go on with your blarneyin'!' cried Barnaby gayly; and catching up his son, he began to execute the steps of a Virginia reel.

Supper was presently announced, and all gathered round the table. Ellen had set forth her best; but the plates, cups, saucers, and spoons were of pewter, the knives and forks of iron, and the larger vessels, called trenchers and noggins, were either wooden bowls or gourds.

(To be continued.)

"BED-TIME STORIES"

THE BIG IRON BEDSTEAD.

(By the Rev. T. F. Bayley.)

I wonder if you know where the story is in the Bible. He was a king. Now a king can make a great name for himself by serving his people. But this man, after he died, was known as the king with a big iron bedstead. It was a wonder in that day, for the story says it was kept in the capital city—perhaps in a museum. It was quite proper for a large man to have a big bedstead; and it was well enough to have it of iron. But to think of a man with a king's chances being known chiefly for some thing which he owned!

There is another Bible story of a man whom the people called 'Comforter,' because he was always helping somebody. Nothing is said of what he had; but his name shows what he was. And everybody loved him.

There are both kinds of people today. Some are known by the things they have; others for the good they do. I saw in a magazine a picture of a bedstead of gold which cost $80,000. The man who owned it has gone where he cannot use it. Maybe it will go into a museum. I wonder if he was related to King Og! I have never heard that people loved him. Poor man!

A few years ago an English nobleman, who was also a noble man, was coming home from a long absence. A servant who had never seen him was sent to meet him at the train. And when he asked how he should know him, the answer was, 'Look for a tall, fine-looking gentleman who is helping somebody.' No wonder everybody loved Sir Bartle Frere.

What do people think of when they hear your name? Is it a pretty face, fine clothes, a big hat, a great house? Or is it a face that shines with kindness, a hand that is often helping someone?—The Congregationalist.

JENNY WREN.

(By Mr. Wm. H. Davies.)

Her sight is short, she comes quite near;
A foot to me's a mile to her;
And she is known as Jenny Wren,
The smallest bird in England. When
I heard that little bird at first,
Methought her frame would surely burst
With earnest song. Oft had I seen
Her running under leaves so green,
Or in the grass when fresh and wet,
As though her wings she would forget.
And, seeing this, I said to her—
'My pretty runner, you prefer
To be a thing to run unheard
Through leaves and grass, and not a bird!'
'Twas then she burst, to prove me wrong,
Into a sudden storm of song
So very loud and earnest, I
Feared she would break her heart and die.
'Nay, nay,' I laughed, 'be you no thing
To run unheard, sweet scold, but sing!
O I could hear your voice near me,
Above the din in that oak tree,
When almost all the twigs on top
Had starlings singing without stop.

WHAT SAITH THE SCRIPTURE?

August 17.

Delight thyself also in the Lord; and he shall give thee the desires of thine heart.—Psa. xxxvii., 4.

O Lord, I would delight in thee,
And on thy care depend;
To thee in every trouble flee,
My best, my only friend.

So run, that ye may obtain.—I. Cor. ix., 24.

PALESTINE EXHIBITION.

Preparations are being made for the Palestine Exhibition, which is to be held in the Arena of this city in October next, 3-24 inclusive. Mr. G. J. Byrnell, (organizing secretary,) and Miss Frances Schor, daughter of the Rev. S. Schor, now on his way out to Montreal, are busy giving lectures to all who have been kind in offering themselves as stewards in the exhibition. Every parish is taking an active part in it. An interesting feature of the exhibition will be the daily costume lecture given by the Rev. Samuel Schor who in his lecture points out and shows many Eastern manners and customs, and where they are referred to in the Bible. About 40 choir ladies will assist in giving Arabic, and Hebrew melodies. The Cathedral choir has promised their services during the first week of the exhibition. Miss Schor is instructing them. Two other choirs may assist for the last two weeks of the exhibition.

Mr. G. J. Byrnell is away in London, Ont., making preparations for the exhibition to visit there after Montreal. Any information required about the forthcoming exhibiton may be obtained at No. 48 Prince Arthur street East.

GARDEN SOCIAL COMING.

A garden social on an elaborate scale will be held on the church grounds of Amherst Park Congregational Church on Thursday evening, August 27th, by the Crystal Springs Congregational Mission. Humorous competitions, consisting of clothes washing by men, whistling by ladies, (test piece, British National Anthem), hat trimming competition for boys, and skipping for girls, and a tug of war for teams of six will be held, and funny sketches given by Mr. A. Duff and party. A brass band will play at intervals, and an address will be given to the young people by the Rev. Dr. J. L. Gordon, of Winnipeg, who is now preaching at Crescent street Church.

TORTURED FROM BABYHOOD

"Fruit-a-tives" Cures Constipation

MISS E. A. GOODALL.

Edmonton, Alta., Nov. 20th, 1911.

'I have been a sufferer since babyhood from that terrible complaint, Constipation. I have been treated by physicians, and have taken every medicine I heard of, but without the slightest benefit. I finally concluded that there was no remedy in the world that could cure Constipation.

About this time, I heard about "Fruit-a-tives" and decided to try them. The effect was marvellous.

The first box gave me great relief, and after I had used a few boxes, I found that I was entirely well.

"Fruit-a-tives" is the only medicine that ever did me any good and I want to say to all who suffer as I did—"Try this fruit medicine and you will find—as I did—a perfect cure."

(Miss) E. A. GOODALL.

"Fruit-a-tives" is the only medicine in the world made of fruit and the only one that will positively and completely cure you of Constipation.

50c. a box, 6 boxes for $2.50, trial size, 25c. At all dealers or sent on receipt of price by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY

Bonaventure Union Station.

TRAIN SERVICE

8.15 A.M. MARITIME EXPRESS. St. Hyacinthe, Quebec, Murray Bay, Riv. du Loup, Cacouna, Moncton, St. John and Halifax. On Saturdays to Campbellton only.

4.00 P.M. St. Hyacinthe, Nicolet, except Sunday.

7.30 P.M. OCEAN LIMITED. Quebec, Murray Bay, Metis, Matapedia, Campbellton, Moncton, St. John, Halifax, Prince Edward Island and Sydney. On Saturdays to Moncton and Halifax.

CITY TICKET OFFICE
122 St. James St. Tel. Bell M. 615.
H. A. PRICE, Asst. Gen. Pass. Agt. GEO. STRUBBE, City Ticket Agt.
HONE & RIVET, Tourist Agents, 9 St. Lawrence Boulevard.

TRAVEL via Canadian Northern Quebec Railway.

THE SCENIC ROUTE—BETWEEN MONTREAL AND QUEBEC.

Train leaves Montreal, Moreau Street Station, daily, except Sunday, at 9 a.m.

NEXT FARM LABORERS' EXCURSION.

August 28th 1912.

From stations west of and including Quebec City, and Riviere a Pierre Junction.

$10 to Winnipeg, Man.

Proportionately low fares from stations on Quebec and Lake St. John Railway.

City Ticket Offices:—
226-230 St. James St. Phone Main 6570, or Moreau Street Station.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS

ADVOCATES, BARRISTERS, &c.

GOUIN, LEMIEUX, MURPHY, BERARD & PERRAULT
Advocates, Barristers and Solicitors.
Quebec Bank Building, 11 Place d'Armes, Montreal.
Sir L. Gouin, K.C. Hon. R. Lemieux, K.C.
D. R. Murphy, K.C. L. P. Berard, K.C.
Ant. Perrault, LL.D. J. H. Dillon, B.C.L.

ELLIOTT & DAVID
Advocates, Barristers and Solicitors, Commissioners for all the Provinces. And for the States of Massachusetts and New York.
Canada Life Building, 189 St. James st.
Henry J. Elliott, K.C. L. A. David.
George L. Alexander.

SMITH, MARKEY, SKINNER, PUGSLEY & HYDE,
ADVOCATES, BARRISTERS, &c.,
METROPOLITAN BUILDING,
179 ST. JAMES STREET.
ROBT. C. SMITH, K.C. FRED. E. MARKEY, K.C.
WALDO W. SKINNER,
WILLIAM G. PUGSLEY,
S. GORDON HYDE.

Campbell, McMaster & Papineau
ADVOCATES
Canada Life Building.
MONTREAL.
George A. Campbell, K.C.
Andrew R. McMaster, K.C.,
T. M. Papineau.
Telephones Main 5776-5777.

MACLENNAN & BAKER,
Advocates, Barristers and Solicitors,
Quebec Bank Building, Montreal.
FARQUHAR S. MACLENNAN, K.C.
WILLIAM A. BAKER, LL.B.

Tel. Main 3960.
PATTERSON & CO.,
Advocates, Barristers & Solicitors,
180 St. James Street, Montreal.
W. PATTERSON, K.C.

MARRIAGE LICENSES
ISSUED BY
JOHN M. M. DUFF,
146 St. James Street. 49 Crescent St.
Have removed from 107 St. James St.

PATENT ATTORNEYS.

PATENTS PROMPTLY SECURED
in all countries. For information ask our 'Inventor's Adviser,' which will be sent free.
Marion & Marion, 364 University St., Merchants Bank Building, corner St. Catherine street. Phone Up 6474.

PATENTS.
FETHERSTONHAUGH & SON,
Liverpool & London & Globe Building,
112 ST. JAMES ST., MONTREAL.

INVENTIONS PATENTED
and Trade Marks Registered,
OWEN N. EVANS
Foreign Member Chartered Institute, London.
205 St. James Street, Montreal.
Phones: M. 192; House Up. 1794.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.
MONEY TO LEND ON MORTGAGE
BARRON & CUSHING
Notaries and Commissioners,
Liverpool & London & Globe Insurance Building
112 St. James Street

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

HIGH COST OF LIVING FELT IN CHINA.

Pekin, Aug. 16.—The Chinese Government is formulating a demand for the revision of the customs tariffs in regard to the fixed values of imported goods arranged in 1902, believing that the values of foreign articles have risen since that date.

PLENTY OF GINGER ALE.

Quebec, Aug. 16.—The charitable institutions of this city are benefitting by the application of the law against the manufacturers who use the trade marks of others. Hundreds of bottles of ginger ale that were seized from an offender were distributed today amongst various orphans homes.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

FARM LABORERS' EXCURSIONS
Going Aug. 16th and 28th.
From Montreal to Winnipeg $16.00

SPECIAL QUEBEC SERVICE
PLACE VIGER STATION.
5.00 p.m. daily. Parlor and Dining Cars.

HALIFAX
Lv. Windsor Station, 7.25 p.m., daily.

IMPROVED SUNDAY SERVICE
Sherbrooke, Waterloo, Knowlton.
Lv. Windsor Street Station .. 8.25 a.m.
Ar. Sherbrooke .. .. 12.00 noon
Lv. Sherbrooke .. .. 6.20 p.m.
Lv. Magog .. .. 6.58 p.m.
Lv. Orford Lake .. .. 7.11 p.m.
Lv. Waterloo .. .. 6.20 p.m.
Lv. Knowlton .. .. 6.53 p.m.
Ar. Windsor St. Station .. .. .. 9.50 p.m.

WEEK END TICKETS NOW ON SALE

SPECIAL EXCURSION
From Montreal to JOLIETTE & Ret. .90
Going 9.10 a.m., August 18th. Return same day.

EXHIBITIONS
TORONTO
ROUND TRIP FROM MONTREAL.
Aug. 31, Sept. 2 .. .. $7.00
Aug. 30, Sept. 1, 3, 4, 5 .. .. .. $10.00
Going rail, returning R. and O. N. Co. from Montreal and return $14.00
Going Aug. 30 to Sept. 5.
Return until Sept. 10, 1912.

THREE RIVERS
Round Trip from MONTREAL, August 19, 20, 22, 23, 24, $3.50.
August 21 .. .. $2.60
Return limit, August 26, 1912.

QUEBEC
Aug. 24, 25, 26, 31; Sept. 1, 2 .. $4.30
August 27, 28, 29 .. .. 3.90
Return until Sept. 4th.

SEASIDE EXCURSIONS
Going August 22, 23, 24, 25.
Return until Sept. 7.

PORTLAND, OLD ORCHARD, KENNEBUNKPORT
†9.00 a.m.—Buffet Parlor Cars.
*9.15 p.m.—Sleeper for Portland, in which passengers may remain until 8 a.m. Sleeper for Old Orchard and Kennebunk.
†Daily except Sunday. *Daily.

REDUCED RETURN TICKETS TO PACIFIC COAST POINTS NOW ON SALE.

HOMESEEKERS' EXCURSION
—TO—
Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta
Aug. 20; Sept. 3, 17, 1912.
Tickets good for 60 days.
Tourist Sleeper on trains, at 10.10 a.m. and 10.30 p.m. daily.

TICKET OFFICES:
141-143 St. James St. Telephone, Main 8125, or Place Viger and Windsor Street Stations.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

FOUR EXPRESS TRAINS DAILY
MONTREAL, TORONTO AND WEST.
9 a.m., 9.30 a.m., 7.30 p.m., 10.30 p.m. Dining, Parlor and Library Cars on Day Trains; Pullman Sleeping Cars, Electric Lighted, on Night Trains.
THE ONLY DOUBLE TRACK ROUTE. (Finest and Fastest Trains in Canada.)
HIGHEST CLASS OF EQUIPMENT.

EXHIBITIONS
TORONTO
ROUND TRIP FROM MONTREAL.
August 31, September 2 .. .. .. $7.00
August 30, Sept. 1, 3, 4, 5 .. .. $10.00
Going rail, returning boat, August 30 to Sept. 5, inclusive $14.00
Return limit, Sept. 10, 1912.

THREE, RIVERS
ROUND TRIP FROM MONTREAL,
August 19, 20, 22, 23, 24 .. .. .. $3.50
August 21 .. .. $2.60
Return limit, Aug. 26, 1912.

QUEBEC
ROUND TRIP FROM MONTREAL,
August 24, 25, 26, 30, 31, Sept. 1, 2, $4.90
August 27, 28, 29 .. .. $3.55
Return limit, September 4, 1912.

FARM LABORERS' EXCURSIONS
TO
$10.00 WINNIPEG, Man.
Proportionately low fares to Edmonton and intermediate stations.
Going, August 28th.

SEASIDE EXCURSIONS
Round Trip from MONTREAL to
PORTLAND, Me. $7.50
OLD ORCHARD, Me. 7.80
KENNEBUNKPORT, Me. 8.35
NEW LONDON, Conn. 8.00
WATCH HILL, R.I. 8.60
BLOCK ISLAND, R.I. 9.50
Going August 22, 23, 24, 25.
Return limit, Sept. 7.

MONTREAL-PORTLAND, THE ISLANDS AND MAINE COAST POINTS (Daily)
8.00 A.M.—High-Class Cafe Parlor Cars.
3.15 P.M.—High-Class, Commodious, Modern, Electric-Lighted Sleeping Cars, with Electric Fans.

MONTREAL-NEW LONDON SERVICE
†8.31 A.M.—Standard Pullman and Dining Cars.
*8.00 P.M.—Pullman Sleeping Cars, Electric-Lighted.
*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.
Connections made for Fisher's Island, Long Island, Sag Harbor, Shelter Island, etc.

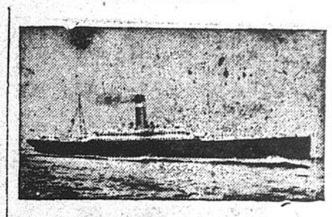
WEEK END TICKETS
On sale every Saturday and Sunday; returning following Monday.
The Only Sunday Train, MONTREAL-WATERLOO
Special train leaves Montreal every Sunday, 8.32 a.m., for Chambly, Marieville, Farnham, Granby, Waterloo and intermediate points. Returning, arrives Montreal 8.50 p.m.

MONTREAL-SHERBROOKE SERVICE
a*8.00 a.m. b†4.16 p.m. c*8.15 p.m.
*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.
aCarries Parlor-Library Cafe Car. bCarries Pullman Parlor Car. cCarries Pullman Sleeping Car.

Summer Tourist Fares, Montreal to Pacific Coast Points and return
In effect daily until Sept. 30, inc.; return limit, Oct. 31, 1912; stop-overs allowed,
Vancouver, Victoria, Seattle, Portland, etc. .. .. .. } $100.50
San Francisco, Los Angeles, San Diego, via Chicago and direct lines in both directions .. .. .. } $105.45
San Francisco, via Portland, Ore., in one direction .. .. .. } $115.50

HOMESEEKERS' EXCURSIONS
Round Trip Tickets to Western Canada, via Chicago, on sale, Aug. 20; Sept. 3, 17; at very low fares.

CITY TICKET OFFICES:
122 St. James St. 'Phone Main 6903, or Bonaventure Station.



ALLAN LINE
TURBINE STEAMERS to LIVERPOOL
LARGEST STEAMERS, MONTREAL
To Glasgow, Havre & London

MONTREAL to LIVERPOOL.
'Victorian' .. Aug. 16th, Sept. 13th
'Tunisian' .. Aug. 23rd, Sept. 20th
'Virginian' .. Aug. 30th, Sept. 27th
'Corsican' .. Sept. 6th, Oct. 4th

MONTREAL to GLASGOW.
'Grampian' .. Aug. 17th, Sept. 14th
'Pretorian' .. Aug. 24th, Sept. 21st
'Hesperian' .. Aug. 31st, Sept. 28th
'Scandinavian' Sept. 7th, Oct. 5th

MONTREAL - HAVRE - LONDON.
'Lake Erie' .. Aug. 22nd, Sept. 22nd
'Corinthian' .. Aug. 28th, Oct. 29th
'Sicilian' .. Sept. 1st, Oct. 6th
'Scotian' .. Sept. 8th, Oct. 13th

Steamers Scandinavian and Pretorian to Glasgow, and all steamers to Havre and London, carry one Class (II.) Cabin Passengers.
For full particulars of Rates, etc., apply Local Agents, or
H. & A. ALLAN, General Agents, The Allan Line Steamship Co., Ltd., MONTREAL.

CANADIAN PACIFIC EMPRESSES
AND OTHER STEAMSHIPS.
Lake Manitoba .. .. .. Aug. 17
Lake Champlain .. .. .. Aug. 29
Empress of Ireland .. .. Sept. 6.
Lake Manitoba .. .. .. Sept. 12
When travelling the Ocean, why not travel in Luxury, and go by the "EMPRESSES"?
Rates, etc., apply to any agent, or,
WM. WEBBER,
GENERAL AGENT, MONTREAL.

CUNARD LINE

Canadian London Passenger Service.
From Southampton. From Montreal.
Aug. 27—T.SS. ASCANIA .. Sept. 14
Sept. 10..T.S.S. AUSONIA .. Sept. 28
Sept. 24—T.SS. ULTONIA .. Oct. 12
Passage rates and full particulars on application to Special Uptown Agency, 530 St. Catherine Street West; W. H. Clancy, G.T.R., Transportation Building; W. H. Henry, 286 St. James street; Hone & Rivet, 9 St. Lawrence Boulevard; any Steamship Agent, or
THE ROBERT REFORD CO., Limited, 25 St. Sacrament Street.
Steerage Branch: 488 St. James Street.

QUEBEC STEAMSHIP Company, Limited.

RIVER AND GULF OF ST. LAWRENCE
Summer Cruises in Cool Latitudes.

SS. 'Cascapedia,' 1,900 tons, with all modern comforts.
SAILS FROM MONTREAL ON THURSDAY, at 4 p.m., 29th August, 12th and 26th September, and from Quebec the following day at noon from Pictou, N.S., calling at Gaspe, Mal Bay, Perce, Summerside, P.E.I., and Charlottetown, P.E.I.

NEW YORK FROM QUBEC
(Last trip to New York this season.
VIA THE FAR-FAMED RIVER SAGUENAY. Calling at Gaspe, Charlottetown and Halifax. SS. 'Trinidad,' 2,600 tons, sails from Quebec at 8 p.m., 23rd August.

NEW YORK TO BERMUDA
Summer excursions by the twin screw SS. 'BERMUDIAN', 10,518 tons displacement. Sailings from New York, at 2.00 p.m., 24th of August, 4th, 14th and 25th September, and every ten days thereafter. Temperature, cooled by sea breezes, seldom rises above 80 degrees. For full information, apply to Thos. Cook & Son, W. H. Henry, Hone & Rivet, or W. H. Clancy, Ticket Agents, or
J. G. BROCK & CO., Agents, 211 Commissioners Street, Montreal.
QUEBEC STEAMSHIP COMPANY, QUEBEC.

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

WHITE STAR DOMINION LINE
LARGEST STEAMERS FROM CANADA
MONTREAL-QUEBEC-LIVERPOOL
LAURENTIC, AUG. 17.
The St. Lawrence Route is the Shortest to Europe—Only Four Days at Sea.
*TEUTONIC. Sept. 7, Oct. 6, Nov. 4
LAURENTIC. Nov. 9th, Sept. 18, Oct. 16
*CANADA. Aug. 24, Sept. 21, Oct. 19
MEGANTIC. Aug. 31, Sept. 28, Oct. 26
Rates From: First $90.00 and upwards. Second $53.75 * One Class Cabin. "The Best for the Least" $50.00 and $51.00. Third Class, closed rooms only. At Low Rates.
Ask Agents for particulars, or Company's Office, 118 Notre Dame Street West. Uptown Agy., 530 St. Catherine Street West.

DONALDSON LINE
Glasgow Passenger and Freight Service.
From Glasgow. From Montreal.
Aug. 10..T.SS. CASSANDRA .. Aug. 17
Aug. 17..T.S.S. ATHENIA .. Aug. 31
Aug. 24—T.SS. LETITIA .. Sept. 7
All steamers fitted with refrigerator.
Passage rates and full particulars on application to Special Uptown Agency, 530 St. Catherine St. W., W. H. Clancy, G.T.R., C.T.A., Transportation Building; W. H. Henry, 286 St. James street; Hone & Rivet, 9 St. Lawrence Boulevard; any Steamship Agents, or
THE ROBERT REFORD CO., Limited, 25 St. Sacrament Street.
Steerage Branch: 488 St. James Street.

THOMSON LINE
From Montreal.
NEWCASTLE SERVICE.
S. IONA, about .. .. Sept. 9
LEITH SERVICE.
S. IONA, about .. .. Sept. 16
For freight rates and other information, apply to
THE ROBERT REFORD CO., Limited, 25 St. Sacrament Street.

CUNARD THOMSON LINE
JOINT LONDON FREIGHT SERVICE.
Cold Storage and Cool Air on Steamers marked *
FROM MONTREAL.
SS. DEVONA .. .. Aug. 24
SS. CAIRNDHU .. .. Aug. 31
SS. CERVONA .. .. Sept. 7
For freight rates and other information, apply to
THE ROBERT REFORD COMPANY, AGENTS.

Manchester Lines
(LIMITED.)
WEEKLY SAILINGS.
From Man. From Montreal.
July 27..MAN. COMMERCE .. Aug. 10
Aug. 3..MAN. SHIPPER .. Aug. 17
MAN. MILLER .. Aug. 24
Aug. 17. MAN. CORPORATION .. Sept. 7
Limited number of passengers carried.

FURNESS LINE
FORTNIGHTLY SAILINGS.
MONTREAL TO HULL.
Dalton Hall .. .. Aug. 10
FURNESS, WITHY & CO., Limited
Agents, MONTREAL.

BEST AND FASTEST.
Ask those who have travelled with us how we treated them. They are our best advertisers.
1 Hour, 50 Min., Rail, to LONDON.
MONTREAL—QUEBEC—BRISTOL
From Montreal. Steamer. From Bristol.
Aug. 21..Royal George .. Sept. 4
Sept. 4 Royal Edward .. Sept. 18
Sept. 18..Royal George .. Oct. 2
Oct. 2..Royal Edward .. Oct. 16
Oct. 16..Royal George .. Oct. 30
Any Steamship Agent or
CANADIAN NORTHERN SS. Limited 230 St. James St., Montreal.
Phone M. 6570.

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

G. T. R. & O Nav. Co. NEW SERVICE
"THE CROWN JEWEL OF SUMMER TRIPS."
In addition to the daily service to Quebec, Murray Bay, Tadousac and Chicoutimi the new STEAMER SAGUENAY will leave Montreal at 6.30 p.m. on Tuesdays and Fridays for Ha Ha Bay, on the Saguenay River, and the principal intermediate ports, making Montreal on the return passage at 10 a.m. Fridays and Mondays.
Tickets are good for the season, and stop-over will be permitted at Seaside Resorts and at Quebec, if desired. Stop-over is also given on through stateroom tickets. ROUND TRIP, $25, INCLUDING MEALS AND BERTH.
MONTREAL-TORONTO Line (Via Thousand Islands and Rochester, N.Y.). Steamers leaving every week day at 12.30 noon. Sundays at 10 a.m. from Lachine wharf. (Take Grand Trunk train leaving Montreal at 9.10 a.m.) Direct connections for all points west. ROUND TRIP, $24.50, INCLUDING MEALS AND BERTH.
TICKET OFFICE, NEW RICHELIEU BUILDING, 9-11 Victoria Square.

A day on the beautiful Ottawa STR. EMPRESS Cool and Comfortable $1.00
DAILY EXCURSION to CARILLON, and home by the Rapids, or return from Lachine by Grand Trunk if you wish. Take 8 a.m. Grand Trunk to connect with steamer at Lachine Wharf. ROUND TRIP ..
AFTERNOON TRIPS GOING RAIL AND RETURNING RAPIDS.
TO ST. ANNE DE BELLEVUE—C.P.R. 12.30 p.m.; G.T.R. 1.30 p.m. Saturdays, C.P.R. 1.30 p.m.; G.T.R. 2.15 p.m. ROUND TRIP, 80c.
TO LACHINE—G.T.R. 4.51 p.m. ROUND TRIP, 50c.
Tickets at Grand Trunk Station, 530 St. Catherine St. West, 130 and 256 St. James St., 11 Victoria Square, and Head Office, 166 Common St.
TELEPHONE MAIN 1090.

"Salada" you get full nett weight of
ea inside of every package, and the packers
uarantee that the quality, purity and value
incomparable

"SALADA"

LACK or NATURAL GREEN—Sealed packets only

AMES M. AIRD'S
BREAD AD!

ont suffer from indigestion. Try
"Triticumina Bread" or our "Bar-
Bread." If your are Diabetic, we
"Pirea Diabetic Bread." Tel. Main
5 or 2982.

OOSEBERRIES
GOOSEBERRIES

HOLESALE AND RETAIL, BY THE
RATE, BASKET, OR BY THE GAL-
ON.

Walter Paul's

461 ST. CATHERINE WEST,
Corner of Metcalfe.

Glasgow Drug Hall
REMOVAL NOTICE
216 Notre Dame West.
COME AND SEE OUR SUPERB
SODA FOUNTAIN.
J. A. HARTE
DRUGGIST.
Phone 1190 MAIN.

ITY OF MONTREAL.

Direction of Public
Works

Head Department.

Tenders under sealed envelopes, addressed to the Board of Commissioners and deposited in their office at the City Hall, will be received until noon, Thursday, August 29th, 1912, for moving the Queen Victoria Monument in Victoria Square, from its present position to the centre of the above-mentioned square.

All tenders not made on the forms furnished for that purpose by the City of Montreal, and not sent in the printed envelopes also furnished for that purpose, will not be entertained.

Copies of the specifications and of the forms of tenders, may be obtained by the interested parties at the office of the Engineer Superintendent of the Road Department, on deposit for that purpose, at the office of the City Treasurer, of a sum of $5.00, which will be reimbursed only to the persons having made and deposited their tender, in accordance with the present notice.

Plans may be examined, and all the required information may be obtained at the office of the Engineer Superintendent of the Road Department.

The lowest or any tender will not necessarily be accepted.

The tenders will be opened in presence of the interested parties, in meeting assembled, in their Board Room, at the City Hall, at noon, Thursday, August 29th, 1912.

By order of the Board of Commissioners,

L. N. SENECAL,
Secretary.

Board of Commissioners,
City Hall.
Montreal, Aug. 15th, 1912.

The Sacred Heart Convent,

Back River, have in use several pianos purchased from the old established house of Layton Bros., 550 St. Catherine street west (corner Stanley). Call or write for catalogues and full information.

QUICK CHINESE JUSTICE.

Pekin, Aug. 16.—Chang Cen Wu, who was alleged to be the originator of a conspiracy in Hankow, and also the instigator of attempts to shoot several members of the Ho Nan Assembly, was arrested at midnight and summarily executed by the police.

4 PHONES

THE TROY WAY
THE RIGHT WAY

We advise a trial of our

Handwork Department

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

THE TROY LAUNDRY
VERDUN

MARK YOUR PARCEL
'HAND-WORK DEPT.'

USE ABSORBINE, JR. LINIMENT FOR IT
Painful, Knotted, Swollen Veins, Milk Leg, Mammitis, Old Sores, Ulcers—it is healing, soothing, strengthening and invigorating—allays pain and inflammation promptly. Germicide and antiseptic.
Mrs. E. M. Romier, R. D. No. 1, Fedora, Kan., had enlarged veins that finally broke causing considerable loss of blood. Used ABSORBINE, JR. and reported Nov. 5, 1910, veins entirely healed, swelling and discoloration gone and has had no trouble with them since July 1909.
ABSORBINE, JR. is invaluable as a general household liniment, for the cuts and bruises that the children get, croup, deep-seated colds, stiff-neck, sore-throat. Removes fatty bunches, goitre, enlarged glands, wens, cysts, weeping sinews, etc. $1.00 and $2.00 per bottle at druggists or delivered. Book 3 G free.
W. F. YOUNG, P.D.F., 409 Lymans Bldg., Montreal, Can.

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

Mason & Risch Pianos

'The Piano with a Soul.' Beloved by the artist, and proclaimed by the musician. Ask for catalogues and booklet 'Inside Information.' Sole agents, Layton Bros., 550 St. Catherine street west (corner Stanley).

IN LIGHTER VEIN

MAKING SURE.

A commercial traveller at a railway station in one of our Southern towns included in his order for breakfast two boiled eggs. The old darkey, who served him brought him three.

'Uncle,' said the travelling man, 'why in the world did you bring me three boiled eggs? I only ordered two.'

'Yes, sir,' said the old darkey, bowing and smiling. 'I know you did order two, sir, but I brought three, because I just naturally felt dat one of dem might fail you, sir.'—'Harper's Weekly.'

SOUNDS BETTER.

The feeling of many men with regard to public office is much the same as that which a certain distinguished Frenchman had toward the Academy—that group of forty who are called 'the Immortals.' He was asked one day why he did not propse his candidacy for the Academy.

'Ah,' said he, 'if I applied and were admitted, some one might ask: "Why is he in it?" and I should much rather hear it asked: "Why isn't he in it?"'—'Christian Register.'

HE HAD NO CHOICE.

One must learn to sympathize with domestic frailties. I was rebuking a man the other day for backing up his wife in what was not only an absurd story, but one in which I could see he had no belief.

'You should really be more careful,' I said, 'and I tell you candidly I don't believe a word of your wife's story.'

'You may do as yer like,' he said, mournfully, 'but I've got to.'—Toronto 'Mail and Empire.'

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

HIT UP THE PACE.

(From 'Mack's National Monthly.')

A certain Missouri boarding school for girls has as a pupil a girl named Ellen Holm from Southampton, England. In one of her letters from home Ellen was told that her father was 'standing,' to use their expression, for some civic position. Hearing that the father of one of her schoolmates was running for mayor, Ellen sought her out.

'I hear that your father is standing for office, too,' she began with interest.

'Goodness, girl!' responded the Missourian, 'they don't stand in this country—they run.'

NO BEGGAR.

'Have you been begging cookies from Mrs. Brown again?' asked his father, sternly.

'No,' said Tady; 'I didn't beg for any. I just said this house smells as if it was full of cookies, but what's that to me?'—Norman E. Mack's 'National Monthly.'

The 'Witness' Daily Fashion Hint.

PHOTOS BY JOEL FEDER.

TAILORED SUITS OF DIRECTOIRE DAYS.

Fashion decrees now that wom ankind is to dress like a dandy of the Directoire days. The new tailored suits have long tailed coats with fanciful revers and brocaded waistcoats. Coll ars are chokingly high. With this suit is shown the new gaiter boot with a bu ttoned top of cloth.

The white and black striped bed ford cord suit pictured here is smart ened by a modish hat of cream milan trimmed with a black overhanging a grette, a new pleated neck frill and long-toed boots of patent leather with buttoned calf tops.

THE STEWARD.

(Manchester 'Guardian.')

In appearance the steward always suggested the amphibious nature of his profession. A regular seadog from the top of his rubber thigh-boots downwards, the dingy apron tucked round his waist in most unseamanlike fashion, and the feather duster protruding from the breast of his mess jacket distinguished him from the casual crowd of pull-and-haul sailormen. In the simply community of shipboard he occupied a unique position. By virtue of his office he was the vehicle of such slight communication as there was between the forward end of the ship and the autocrats who dined at the cabin table. Rule-of-thumb navigators who chalked a rough tally of the day's run on the forecastle bulkhead depended on him for the correction of their reckoning from noon to noon. On the occasion of any happening outside of the ordinary run of seagoing incident it was marvellous how soon the intelligence of it percolated through him to the ends of the ship. Long experience of the idiosyncrasies of merchant shippers had taught him all the diplomacy that it was useful to know. One could not be long in the company of shipmasters without being entertained by their views on the race of stewards and the shortcomings of their latest and most reprehensible acqisition in that capacity. But in spite of his unique opportunities for observation the prudent steward was less easily drawn to comment upon the foibles of his commander. In communicative moments he had racy anecdotes to relate of the noteworthy skippers under whom he had sailed — navigators whose track through the North Atlantic was punctuated by the plump of empty whiskey bottles dropped through the stern ports, and whose habitual language no self-respecting steward would ever so far demean himself as to repeat. But he admitted that the race of sea captains had sadly degenerated in his time, recollecting his early voyages as cabin-boy in a colonial trader out from the Port of London and the hard-bitten old disciplinarians who had trained him up to a high standard of efficiency by means of a handy belaying pin.

In his daily intercourse with the ship's company he observed a nicely adjusted demeanour. The mate, who held a master's certificate and was therefore well on the way to that exalted station, demanded a respect which was slightly less deferential than that accorded to the hasty-tempered skipper. Second mates, on the other hand, were six a penny. From a coign of vantage in his pantry the steward waged incessant warfare with the insatiable appetite of that young and growing officer, who, dining alone at the cabin table after his superiors had relieved him on deck, was under the suspicion of drinking the Worcester sauce as an aperitif and emptying the mustard-pot to give a relish to his ship's biscuit. It was the steward's dismal anticipation that some day if left unattended the second mate would complete his meal by devouring the tablecloth. But it was in his relations with the cosmopolitan fo'c's'le crowd that his diplomatic gifts shone to the best advantage. Familiarity was never permitted to encroach upon the deference due to a man who had extra rations in his gift and could abstract a couple of tins of sardines from the cabin stores without anyone being the wiser. Finicking Dutchmen who turned up their noses at wholesome food surveyed and passed by a beneficent Board of Trade inspector were invited to compare the spare diet of salt codfish and bean soup used in their native ships.

Nevertheless, in comfortable vessels the steward was the most popular man on board, and could reckon on the eager asssistance of all hands on those days when the sea-swept deck from the galley aft to the cabin door was a dangerous passage for an elderly man subject to rheumatic pains. Naturally it was not the paltry inducement of a steward's wage that had moved a man of such high attainments to ship on a helpless, blighted limejuicer. With the pardonable pride of one who had an anchor out to windward in the form of a landsman's trade at his fingerends, he was never tired of explaining to his envious shipmates that he could give up the sea any time he wished. In fact, his services were eagerly competed for by substantial master bakers, so light was his touch in the way of breakfast rolls. It was rumored about the ship, and the steward never troubled to confute the report, that a young woman who had 'ouses, a street of 'ouses, in Poplar' had persistently sought his hand in marriage and had only failed in her pursuit because she was not handsome enough. So he had yielded, much against his better judgment, to the skipper's earnest entreaty to make one more round voyage, which, he promised his audience, was surely his last before settling down to the slippered ease of a shore-keeping life on a modest competence amassed little by little in the course of illicit transactions with shore butchers. For, like every other seafaring man, the steward pictured in fancy an ultimate peaceful haven well within sound of salt water. His ambition ran in the direction of a snug public in a maritime quarter where retired sea captains would be proud to exchange hearty reminiscences of old times with their genial host, where his tales of shipwreck and other extraordinary nautical incidents would obtain the undivided attention of the saloon bar.

J. M. C.

THE 'WITNESS' DAILY PATTERNS.

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

9313.—A NEAT AND SIMPLE JACKET SUIT.

Girls' 'Norfolk' suit with strap, plaits, and long or short sleeve.

White linene was used for this model, with self stitching for a finish. The design is suitable for any of the materials now in vogue, and will be found a comfortable and attractive style for the growing girl. The pattern is cut in 4 sizes: 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. It requires 4 yards of 36-inch material for the 8-year size.

A pattern of this illustration mailed to any address on receipt of 10c, in silver or stamps.

PATTERN COUPON.

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

No. .....

Size .....

Name .....

Address in full:

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N.B.—Be sure to cut out the illustration and send with the coupon, 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.

A HIGH-GRADE RESIDENTIAL AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
Courses:—
Matriculation, English, Music, Art.
Senior and Junior Schools. Moderate Fees.
Re-opens Sept. 11th.
MISS CHARLOTTE THRALL, - Vice-Principal.
A. S. VOGT, Mus. Doc., - Musical Director.
Moulton College
34 Bloor St. E. Toronto

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Spadina Avenue, Toronto
A BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS
Principal - - MISS J. J. STUART
(Successor to Miss Veals)
Classical Tripos, Cambridge University, England.
Large well-ventilated house, pleasantly situated. Highly qualified staff of Canadian and European teachers. The curriculum in both Lower and Upper Schools shows close touch with modern thought and education. Preparation, if desired, for matriculation examinations. Special attention given to individual needs. Outdoor games. Rink.
School re-opens Thursday, September 12th. New Prospectus from Miss Stuart

WOODSTOCK COLLEGE
For BOYS and YOUNG MEN.
Equipped in every way for training boys and young men to enter Commercial or Professional life. 1,000 ft. above sea level. 30 acres of ground, campus, splendid Gymnasium, indoor running track, swimming pool.
Courses—Matriculation, Business, Scientific. Manual Training Department, the first established in Canada.
University trained staff of teachers and excellent physical director. Mental, moral and physical growth developed.
Write for 55th Annual Calendar.
A. T. MacNeill, B.A., Principal,
Woodstock, Ont.
School re-opens September 3rd.

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.
Acting President — Professor Wm. Peterson, C.M.G., M.A., LL.D., Principal McGill University.
Vice-President — Ven. J. G. Norton, D.D., Archdeacon of Montreal.
Principal—Miss Grace Fairley, M.A., Edinburgh.
The Institute will re-open TUESDAY, 17th September, at NOON.
Entrance examinations for new scholars will be held at the school on Saturday, 14th September, at 10 o'clock a.m.
For Prospectus, etc., apply to the Principal, or to A. F. RIDDELL, Secretary, North British Mercantile Building, 80 St. Francois Xavier Street, Montreal.

SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES.

Mount Royal Business College
301 MOUNTAIN ST., MONTREAL.
A PRACTICAL COMMERCIAL SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES
Course in Stenography and Typewriting, including all commercial branches. Individual Instruction. Experienced Teachers. Excellent light and ventilation of classrooms. Day and Evening classes. Term opens Sept. 3. Prospectus and full particulars on application. Telephone, Uptown 4297.
MRS. A. W. YOUNG, Principal.

LOWER CANADA COLLEGE
MONTREAL
Headmaster—C. S. FOSBERY, M.A.
uccesses—1st place McGill Science Matric. in 1910 and 1912.
Term Commences Sept. 11 at 9 A.M.

LACHINE ACADEMY
The LACHINE ACADEMY and the "EARL GREY," the "WESTWARD" and the SUMMERLEA SCHOOLS" will RE-OPEN ON WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 4th.
The School Fees, 15c to $1 per month, are the lowest in the province.
FRENCH CONVERSATION, in all grades, under the direction of Miss MARCEAU.
DAILY PHYSICAL AND WEEKLY MILITARY DRILL.
Special attention given to Business Rules, and to those subjects required for matriculation in Science, Arts, Law and Medicine.
At the Government Examination last June, every student but one presented by the Lachine Academy was successful.
Teachers' Meeting at Academy and "Earl Grey" School, on Tuesday Evening, Sept. 3rd.
For further information, apply to to C. A. JACKSON, M.A., Superintendent, or to HECTOR CAMPBELL Secretary-Treasurer.

ONTARIO LADIES COLLEGE
WHITBY ONTARIO
Offers the highest educational facilities and the most charming home life under healthful and inspiring surroundings. Seven resident University Graduates give instruction in the Literary Department. The Departments of Music, Fine Art, Elocution, Commercial and Household Science are equally far in advance in staff and equipment of those found in the ordinary Ladies' College. Proximity to Toronto gives City advantages without the distractions incident to city residence. Buildings and grounds, new gymnasium, swimming pool, etc., unequalled by any Ladies' School in this country. All physical exercises in the gymnasium directed by an expert Lady Physician. Send for Calendar during July to Prof. W. J. Greenwood, B.A., Mitchell, Ont., and during Aug. to Dr. J. J. Hare, Whitby, Ont.

STANSTEAD COLLEGE
STANSTEAD, QUE.
Residences for both Boys and Girls
DEPARTMENTS.
College of Music . . . . . 112 Students in 1911-12
Business College . . . . . 95 " "
Academic . . . . . 120 " "
Manual Arts . . . . . 80 " "
Seventeen teachers, all in residence. Write for prospectus to— G. J. TRUEMAN, Stanstead, Que.

OTTAWA LADIES' COLLEGE
RE-OPENS SEPT. 10th.
ALL COURSES—
MATRICULATION, ACADEMIC,
SELECTION SPECIAL.
Calendar and particulars sent on request.
REV. W. D. ARMSTRONG, M.A., Ph.D., D.D., President

LeROY BUSINESS COLLEGE
Montreal's Leading Business School
268 Graduates Placed in Permanent Positions During Past Year.
Day and Evening Classes. Positions for All Graduates.
School reopens Aug. 19th. Office reopens for Enrolment of
Prospectus Free. New Pupils Aug. 12th.
861 St. Catherine W.

Havergal Ladies' College
JARVIS ST. TORONTO
Principal . . . . . MISS KNOX
Thorough education on modern lines. Preparation for honour matriculation and other examinations. Separate Junior School, Domestic Science Department, Gymnasium, Outdoor Games, Skating Rink, Swimming Bath.
HAVERGAL-ON-THE-HILL . College Heights, Toronto
Junior School
for the convenience of pupils resident in the Northern and Western parts of the City. Large Playing Grounds of nearly four acres—cricket, tennis, basketball, hockey. Under the direct supervision of Miss Knox, assisted by specialists in Junior School teaching and in Languages.
For illustrated calendars and prospectus apply to the Bursar.
SCHOOL WILL RE-OPEN ON SEPT. 12. R. MILLICHAMP, Hon. Sec.-Treas.

MISS GRAHAM'S BUSINESS COLLEGE
109 METCALFE STREET
NOW OPEN
DAY CLASSES LADIES ONLY
EVENING CLASSES, SEPT. 4. BOTH SEXES.
Shorthand, Touch Typewriting, Bookkeeping, and English.
Phones—UP. 2936. M. 1714.
Positions Guaranteed to Our Graduates.

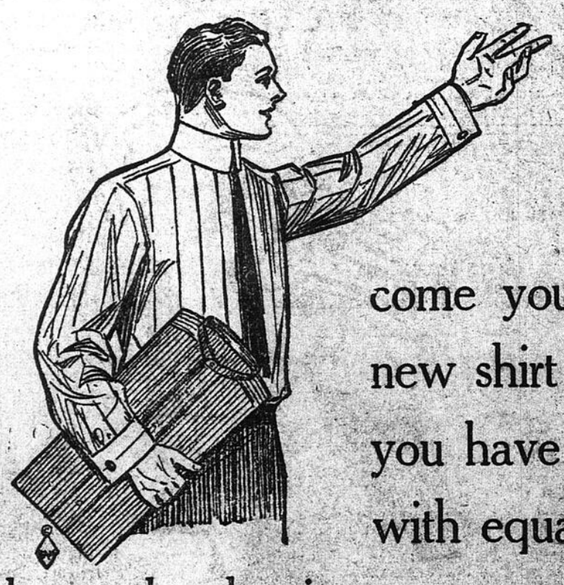
THE SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS OF WESTMOUNT.
The Schools under the control of this Board will re-open for Session 1912-1913 on Thursday morning, September 5th, at Nine o'clock. Principals will be in attendance at the schools from nine a.m., until noon on Wednesday, September 4th, to enrol new pupils and to give information in connection with the schools.
E. W. T. RADDON,
Secretary.

CENTRAL BUSINESS COLLEGE — Bookkeeping, Arithmetic, French, English, Typewriting, Shorthand (the easiest and most rapid system known). Terms easy. Success guaranteed. DENIS R. PERRAULT, Principal, 3 Pine Avenue West, Montreal.

ALBERT COLLEGE
BELLEVILLE, ONT.
OVER 300 STUDENTS enrolled annually, one-half of whom are young ladies.
Highest facilities in all departments.
Will re-open September 9th, 1912.
For illustrated calendar, address,
PRINCIPAL DYER, D.D.

KING'S HALL
COMPTON, P.Q.
BOARDING SCHOOL FOR GIRLS
Preparation for the University.
Special Courses in Music and Art.
MICHAELMAS TERM BEGINS SEPT. 18th, 1912.
MISS JOLL - - Lady Principal.

WELCOME.



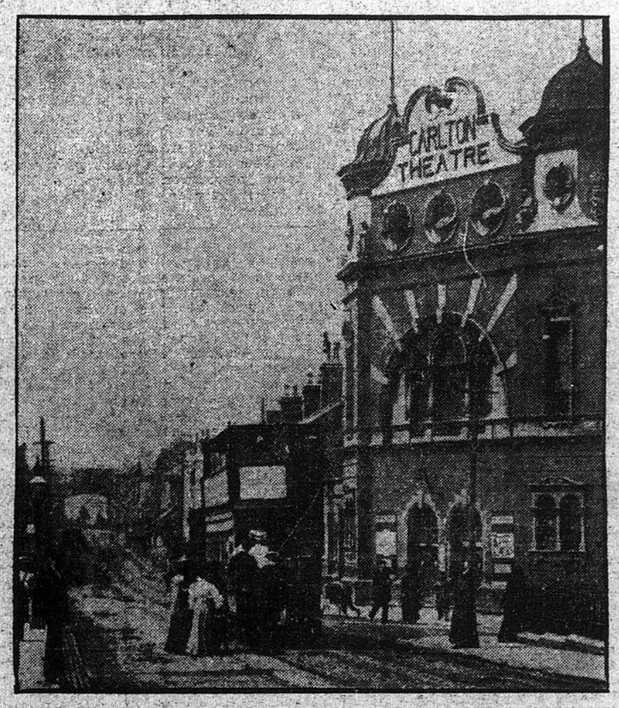
With an unusual measure of confidence we welcome you to inspect our new shirt patterns. When you have inspected them, with equal confidence we leave the buying to your good judgment.

New Summer Shirts, New Styles, 85c, $1.00, $1.25

R. J. TOOKE, LIMITED

St. James and St. Catherine Streets.

WHY NOT GET DOUBLE DECK CARS IN CITY?



PASSENGERS ASCENDING WINDING STEPS OF A COVERED-IN, DOUBLE-DECK TRAM CAR IN BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND.

Why are double-deck street cars not used in Montreal to relieve congestion at the rush hours? This is the natural inquiry of anyone who has seen and used the double-deck cars in the Old Country, some of which have seating capacity for one hundred people. They are operated there without difficulty and give splendid satisfaction in handling the heavy passenger traffic in the large cities. If they are successful there and no sign of their being abandoned, then why should they not be successful here, one is impelled to ask.

The congestion is so serious on the car lines of this city and the discomfort to men, and especially to thousands of women and girls, has become so acute that people look anxiously towards any seemingly reasonable means of relief.

A noticeable fact in connection with there 'double-deckers,' to all Canadians who visit the Old Land in the summer is that the passeners all make a 'bee line' for the seats on the top deck, if the weather is at all fine. They are cooler for they get all the breeze there is and they also enjoy a better view of the world. Many of the cars have the top-deck covered in against the elements. They are well lighted above and below and could very easily be comfortably heated in this country.

The New York Railways Company is about to experiment with a double-deck car on their Broadway line. Passengers enter and pass out at the centre of the car instead of at the ends. The car is only 17 inches higher than the ordinary car. It seats 88 passengers, but will hod 171 altogether.

Mr. J. E. Hutchison, manager of the Montreal Tramways Company, was asked if the double-deck street car was feasible in this city. He thought it was not. The new car being tried in New York could not be used here because it was operated by an underground trolley and the conductor was stationed in the centre of the car. On the cars used here the conductor must be at the rear to watch his trolley pole at the curves.

The use of the New York car would require the placing of the trolley wire underground and the alteration of all the cars.

The chief reason why the double-deck cars, used in the Old Country, were not in vogue here, he thought, was because they were too slow. The time consumed in loading and unloading was too great. Another serious objection in this city was the steep hills that the cars have to climb. The present cars when loaded have quite enough to carry now, he said. In New York the situation was different, for there were no difficult grades to climb.

UNCOVERED DOUBLE-DECK TRAM CAR ON A SUBURBAN LINE AT BIRMINGHAM.

COVERED DOUBLE-DECK TRAMS IN BIRMINGHAM HAVE GOOD CARRYING CAPACITY.

Tramways pass under ornamental archway at Birmingham City Hall extension.

Goodwins LIMITED

Owning and Operating A. E. Res & Co., Montreal, Limited.

D. LORNE McGIBBON, Pres. J. W. McCONNELL, Vice-Pres.
W. H. GOODWIN, Managing Director.

Sale of Home Comfort Chopping Machines For .98

No home should be without a good food chopping machine. Not only does it save a great deal of time, but it saves all the weary business of hand chopping.

The Home Comfort Food Chopper has 3 steel cutting knives, cutting coarse, medium or fine food as required.

On Monday, we are offering $1.50 Machines for .98

—Basement Salesrooms.

Dover Laundry Irons for 1.48

This iron has two great merits. It is made with a solid core, which *retains the heat three times* as long as an ordinary iron.

It has a wood cover specially designed to keep the heat in *and the hand from scorching.*

Full nickel plated finished set of 3 irons with stand and handle. Value $2.00, for $1.48

—Basement Salesrooms.

THE GREAT ANNUAL EVENT OF THE YEAR IN THIS PROVINCE IS THE

QUEBEC EXHIBITION

From August 24th to September 3rd, 1912

The Greatest, the Most Interesting and the Most Powerful Organization of its kind in this Province.

Agricultural Displays and Demonstrations—Horses and Auto Races—Aviation by the Famous French Birdman, Geo. Mestach—Splendid Panoramic Fireworks—Excursions on every Transportation System.

HON. C. E. DUBORD, President.
J. H. FORTIER, Secretary

COMING EVENTS

STREET RAILWAY EMPLOYEES' BENEFIT.

About this time of the year, when Dominion Park looks its best, with the flower beds and horticultural displays in full bloom, comes the benefit week of the employees of the Montreal Tramways Company. Of late it has been synonomous with the biggest business week of the year. Nearly one hundred and fifty thousand entrance tickets have already been sold for the week of Aug. 19-25—so far a record. The management of the Park Company rave co-operated in making the benefit a monster success in engaging for a return visit as a free attraction The Besses O' Th' Barn Band, which starts an engagement to-day with concerts twice every day, juust overlapping the big benefit. 'Bally-hooing,' which is the technical term covering all the numerous inducements put forth by 'Openers' in front of their various shows in the Park, will be stopped during the several hours in the evening and afternoon when the band occupies the stand.

During the entire week of the benefit, the 'Aeroplane Ladies' will perform. These dainty young women, suspended by their teeth from the wings of an aeroplane hoisted high above the big open-air stage in the centre of the Park, will float through the air. As the aeroplane guided by one of the girls revolves, the two other members of the troupe whirling about in the ever-changing lights from the big search-light on the tower, make a beautiful picture in their swirling draperies, like mammoth moths. This is another expensive free attraction engaged for the week.

'THE QUAKER GIRL' AT HIS MAJESTY'S.

Montreal is to be the first city outside of New York to see the 'Quaker Girl,' which will open a week's engagement at His Majesty's Theatre on Monday, August 26, coming direct from its year's run at the Park Theatre, New York. Ina Claire and Percival Knight are in the leading roles. The play concerns the adventures of an unsophisticated little Quaker maid in Paris.

MARK SPOT WHERE 'MAYFLOWER' LEFT.

Southampton, England, Aug. 16.—The laying of the foundation stone of a memorial tower to be erected on the spot where the 'Mayflower' was moored prior to her departure for America, with the heroic band of pilgrims which set forth from this port 300 years ago in search of religious liberty, marked the second annual observance of Pilgrim's Day yesterday.

MACHINISTS' ANNUAL PICNIC.

The International Association of Machinists will hold their third annual picnic to-morrow, the place selected being Otterburn Park. Five of the unions will be represented, Victoria, Longue Pointe, Lachine, Point St. Charles and Mount Royal, and a splendid programme of games, consisting of twenty-six events, will be held. This will include, in addition to races for boys and girls of various years, and for both married and single men and women races, various open events. There will also be a bean guess and a quoiting match, and a programme of dances.

RUNAWAY PRISONER RECAPTURED.

Quebec, Aug. 16.—Adelard Guay, a prisoner who escaped from the Quebec jail last week has been captured by the Montreal police and will be brought back to Quebec to-day. Jail Inspector Woods, of the Provincial Government, will hold an investigation into the escape. This is the fourth at the Quebec jail since last spring.

PRINCE ARTHUR FOR MIKADO'S FUNERAL.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, Aug. 16.—Prince Arthur of Connaught has been selected by the King to represent His Majesty at the funeral of the late Emperor of Japan. He will be accompanied by Lord Methuen, Admiral Edmund Poe, Mr. Miles Lampson, of the Foreign Office, and Captain Bonham, the latter as Prince Arthur's equerry.

NAT GOODWIN'S CONDITION.

Santa Monica, Cal., August 17.—'It will be impossible to tell the exact extent of Mr. Goodwin's injuries or his chances for recovery for at least four days,' said Dr. C. W. Thomtom yesterday. Mr. Goodwin was thrown on the rocks when his rowboat was caught in the breakers. 'He will be probably crippled for life, but we are doing the best we can.'

A RELIGION THAT LASTS.

Dr. Theo. Soares, head of the Department of Practical Theology in the University of Chicago, is to be the speaker at the Men's Meeting at the new Y.M.C.A. Building, Drummond street, to-morrow afternoon.

Dr. Soares is an interested Association man, and one of the most attractive speakers to men on the American platform. His subject will be, 'A Religion That Lasts.'

Delicious Scotch Shortbread

Rich Digestive Biscuits, Cream Crackers, and Thick Oatcakes from the well-known firm of

McVittie & Price,--Edinburgh

The old established house is noted for the extra fine quality of their products, particularly Shortbread, of which they make a very large variety, their assorted shortbread, comprising about 12 different varieties, is most delicious and has a very large sale.

Try some for your afternoon Teas.

McVittie & Price,--Edinburgh

Assorted Scotch Shortbread, per lb.	60c.
50c per lb. taking a tin of about 6 lbs. each.	
Beaufort Scotch Shortbread, Tartan Tins	60c tin.
Rich Digestive Biscuits, ½ lb. pkts.,	40c lb.
Thick Scotch Oatcakes, ½ lb. pkts.	40c lb.
Flaky Cream Crackers, ½ lb. pkts.	40c lb.

New Season's Lobster Meat

The Finest Packed in Canada.

IN GLASS JARS AND TINS.

Liberal supplies now to hand of the new season's pack of Lobster Meat. Only the very choicest parts of the meat is packed, consisting of the claws and tails. We have been handling the same brand of Lobster for a number of years, and recommend it as the very finest that is packed.

Fresh Lobster Meat	½-lb Tins	.35 tin
Fresh Lobster Meat	1-lb. Tins	.60 tin
Fresh Lobster Meat	Glass Jars	.40 jar

Fine Norwegian Sardines

There is never any let-up to our sale of fine Norwegian Sardines; they seem to have entirely caught the taste, judging by the great quantities that we are delivering to all parts of the city.

These Norwegian Sardines are very small in size, packed in the purest Olive Oil, and have a flavor that is simply irresistible.

Tourist Brand Norwegian Sardines in oil, ¼'s tins, 13c. tin; 2 tins for 25c.; ½'s tins, 25c. tin, $2.75 doz.

Also Sardines in Tomato Sauce, ¼'s tins, 15c tin, $1.75 doz.

Skipper Norwegian Sardines, ¼'s tins, 15c. tin, $1.75 doz.

FRASER, VIGER & CO., Limited

TWO STORES

211 ST. JAMES STREET

AND

235 and 237 LAURIER AVENUE WEST

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, whose names appear on our lists, 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 invariably be given.

BIRTHS.

JARMAN — On August 8, 1912, at 278 Prud'homme Avenue, a daughter, to Mr. and Mrs. Percy E. Jarman.

MARRIED.

ALEXANDER—WHITE—On Aug. 1, 1912, at St. Barnabas' Church, Tunbridge Wells, England, by the Rev. H. S. Iredell, William Boyd, son of the late Mr. William Peddie Alexander, of Glasgow and Calcutta, and Mrs. Alexander, of St. Leonards, Sussex, and Violet, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin C. White, of Violet Bank, Southborough, Kent.

CARMICHAEL—MacGILLIVRAY — In Kingston, Ont., on August 14, 1912, by the Rev. Robert Laird, Jessie Alice MacGillivray, of Kingston, to John Calvin Carmichael, of Byng Inlet, Ont.

COUGHLAN—MACKAY—At St. Agnes Church, on Aug. 14, 1912, by the Rev. P. McDonald, Patrick Coughlan (Live Stock Agent), to Lenore, daughter of the late A. L. Mackay, D.V.S., of Labelle, Que.

GOODDAY—COORE-MEIN — On Aug. 14, 1912, at the Cathedral of the Holy Trinity, Quebec, by the Rev. W. S. G. Bunbury, Horatio George Goodday, of Quebec, to Caroline Lavinia (nee Calland), widow of the late Major F. Coore-Mein, late The King's (Shropshire Light Infantry).

HOWITT—DUNCOMBE—In St. George's Cathedral, Kingston, Ont., on Aug. 14, 1912, by the Rev. Canon Starr, M.A., Ellen Caroline Duncombe, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Josiah Duncombe, to Frederick Henry Howitt, of Kingston.

LEWIS—EDSELL— At McVicar Memorial Church, on Aug. 14, 1912, by the Rev. Jas. G. Potter, James Campbell Lewis, youngest son of the late J. R. Lewis, to Edith May, second daughter of W. H. Edsell, of 2337 Esplanade Ave.

WOODLEY—HEATH — On Aug. 15, 1912, at Shaw Memorial Church, Montreal, by the Rev. Mahlon I. Robinson, B. A., Lizzie, second daughter of Thomas Heath, of Montreal, late of Appley Bridge, near Wigan, England, to Robert Joseph, only son of John Thomas Woodley, of Birmingham, England.

DIED.

CASTOR—On July 31, 1912, at the London Homoeopathic Hospital, suddenly, thirteen days after an operation, Ella Sophia Castor, aged 49, of 11 Wentworth Mansions, Hampstead Heath, London, daughter of the late Captain John --arion Castor.

COVEYDUCK—At Verdun, on Aug. 16, 1912, Livina Taylor, beloved wife of the late William Coveyduck, aged 83 years. Funeral from Verdun Methodist Church on Saturday at 2.30 p.m. Newfoundland, Toronto and Vancouver papers please copy.

FRENCH—At St. Mark's Parsonage, Emsdale, Ont., on Aug. 12, 1912, the Rev. Canon W. H. French, aged 74 years and 8 months.

KNOX—An August 15, 1912, at his father's residence, St. Michael St., Quebec, William Michel Knox, fourth son of James Knox, of the Ross rifle factory, aged 25 years and 2 months.

NASH—On July 25, 1912, at 5 Lambert Road, Brixton Hill, London, England, Margaret, the beloved wife of James Nash, in her 66th year.

IN MEMORIAM.

PATTERSON—In loving remembrance of Willie Patterson, accidentally drowned at Longueuil on 17th Aug., 1907. "Thy will be Done."

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

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The only train from Montreal running through to all the Maine Coast resorts is that of the C. P. R. leaving Windsor Street Station at 9 p.m. It carries sleeping cars for Portland, Old Orchard and Kennebunkport.

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C. P. R. Halifax

Train leaving Windsor St. Station this evening at 7.25 p.m. will run through to Halifax, the service now being a daily one.

STUDENTS WILL CAMP AT WESTMOUNT HILL

McGill Surveying Classes Will Establish Training Centre There for Field Work.

In addition to those resident in the city, many McGill students of the second, third and fourth years are expected to arrive in Montreal during the next two weeks, to take up the work in connection with the surveying school, which commences on September 2nd. A camp will be established on Westmount Hill for the fourth year, and for the third year at Beauport a Plouff. The work of the second year will be carried out with headquarters at the university, but each of the parties will visit the third year camp for four or five days on special duty. The fourth year will report at the Westmount Hill camp at 8 o'clock on Monday, Sept. 2, and the second and third years in the Macdonald Engineering Building, at 9 o'clock on the same morning. Entrance to the school after Sept. 2 will be permitted only under exceptional circumstances, and at the discretion of the professor in charge. The session will continue until Sept. 27.

The ordinary session in the Faculties of Arts, Medicine and Applied Science will open on Tuesday, Oct. 1, and although the attendance from the west is not expected to be so large as in former years, owing to the opening of companies in the spring with the reduced student rates, yet from the enquiries received by the registrar from all sources the indications are that session 1912-1913 will be a record one. Between Sept. 2 and Sept. 27, both dates inclusive, students who intend to enter the university may register at the office of the registrar, but any who are unable to do so on these days may register on Monday, Sept. 30.

LETTERS FROM READERS.

THE AUTOBUS CONTRACT.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—I am glad to see that the Autobus contract is beginning to receive a little public attention. The fact that it came to the council with the approval of the Board of Control seemed to allay all suspicion that it was open as all that could be desired.

As a rule I have been able to support the reports of the Board, and have often been glad to see that things have been much improved under their management, but we must not take too much for granted. If we want the board to do its best work they must be watched and their work carefully scanned, and if an alderman calls for meeting,' we must not be too ready to cry 'obstruction.' It ought, rather, to be the rule that no report should be acted upon till it has been before the council for at least one week.

Now this autobus problem should be considered by itself, but in connection with the general passenger transportation problem of the city, but there are one or two things that should be 'cut out.'

First—The city should not be a partner in the concern. The proposition that the city should be a stockholder in the company should not be considered for a moment, and I cannot understand how the Board of Control could have sanctioned such a proviso. It would embarrass the city in dealing with other franchises that might conflict with this one, and the stocks would be worthless unless it paid dividend, which would be an incentive to the city to make the company pay dividends rather than give good public service. Certainly, if the Board of Control allows such provisions to be put into contracts with the city we require very careful watching.

Second—No streets should be specially given to the company. As the streets do not need to be prepared in any special way, either by the city or the company, for the use of the company, they should not be given any special privileges on them.

If the main purpose of such company is to supplement the service of the Tramway Company, because the Tramway Company cannot or does not adequately provide the service that is required on the main thoroughfares, then the only thing is simply to increase their buses and let them go where they will and when they will. On those streets where the Tramway company have their vehicles and in those sections where the Tramway adequately serves the citizens no one will take a bus if he can get a car, and the buses will only get those that the Tramway cannot or does not adequately serve, like our present cabs.

If the main idea is to give the citizens a public and cheap service in those sections of the city which are not now served by the Tramway, and where the large expense of installing Tramway service could be done only at a large loss, then it should be made an adjunct of the Tramway, and provision made for transfers to and from the Tramway.

Don't let this contract be hurried through. Let it be referred to a special committee or commission of experts on street transportation.

The changes and improvements in street transportation in recent years and its relations and complications with other street problems require the serious consideration before the city does itself up with any proposition for the future.

KING'S COUNSEL.

P.S.—When the foregoing was written it was not known to the writer that the council had passed the contract. The reports as to the manner of its passing much intensifies the suspicion that the question requires more careful study. I am very sorry to see the way the Board of Control is compromised in the matter. It is so bad, as the citizens looked for better things from them.

K. C.

BACK TO THE TOWNSHIPS.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Some short time ago, in the columns of your valuable paper (which I regret has been mislaid thus prevent- ing particulars) I read of the intention on the part of a syndicate of Eastern Township descendants, to purchase the old home farms with the idea of once more settling on them. 'Back to the land' has been the cry for many years past, men eminent in the study of conditions now existing, socially and politically.

No other part of Canada should more cheerly respond to this call for repatriation. Consider we the national beauty all along the river front from Lennoxville to Kingsey, where in the world can be excelled its wonderful beauty as seen in the calm flow of the St. Francis when like a thread of silver it winds in and out among the hills or nestles at the foot of a gentle expanse of woodland. The undulating slopes, rich in fruitful product of fruit and field, as enriched by great trees of elm that tower aloft to heaven—or maples, that in their autumn Joseph's coat of many colors, give in this beautiful St. Francis river a vision of the City Beautiful. And where, such lovely springs of cool water or gentle babbling brook, hiding in its deep narrows the speckled trout?

Sure the winters are long and severe; the 'men of the northern zone' never had greater claims for the power to achieve than these Eastern Townships men, whose forbears, early in the last century here settled, and built up, amid primeval forests, neighborhoods with comfortably settled homes and having unique educational advantages all unrivalled in the present day. True the young men ploughed and harrowed, and with their fathers toiled late and hard, but with the night and winter, came time for reading, study and a broadening of individual thought unknown in the ordinary machine moulded child of our present school system. I need only point out to you the men who still live, after a life of noble ambition achieved, to show you that scholarship ripened in those Eastern Township farm homes of the long ago. Their names are too well known to be here mentioned.

And the girls, the mothers and grandmothers of to-day, did they stand one whit behind in ennobling endeavor to the present college graduate of the city? They did not, and the environment of those early years never can be forgotten, nor the personality of childhood days effaced. There was all the world of Nature before them, open freely to their view and what a teacher she was. Not only the intellectual, but the moral and religious side of life had its sweet fulfilment in the filial respect and devotion to parents and home, and in the simple services of the early church there was left much to the Man of God and the mind is heard to call for prayer and thought and humble devotion. Like Israel of old, as a wanderer in a far off land, we sit down by the waters of Babylon, and weep as we remember thee, oh Zion. How shall we sing the Lord's song in a strange land? 'If I forget thee, oh Jerusalem,' is the further accompaniment of the soul's desire to return to a world of unrivalled beauty and prosperity.

Could we follow the steps of those who have fared forth from the Eastern Township farms, do you think we shall find many of them in better circumstances or in more peaceful quietude in their sunset days? Enter into the old homes of those who in this garden of the East were character builders in their times. Inquire if these descendants have met with such success and in proportionate greatness to the effort and pain of leaving this earthly paradise, and I think the honest answer will be, they have not.

But there is more than all these in their return. The duty of our young nationhood to build up in these deserted places a loyal God-fearing race as were their fathers before them, and in the blossoming flower of a national type of character, make for the uplift of the Empire. 'Back to your lands,' oh Eastern Township friends of my childhood. Would God I could go with you.

CLEMENTINA FESSENDEN.

August, 1912.

A BOSTON FIREMAN'S PROTEST.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—I am indebted to you for a small space in the 'Witness' answering an article of recent date, written by Mr. Tremblay, chief officer of the Montreal Fire Brigade, commenting on the fire departments of American cities, especially Boston. I am surprised that Chief Tremblay, holding the above mentioned position, should make such remarks about Boston, when they are not founded on facts.

Answering Chief Tremblay's statement regarding the very low water pressure in Boston, I would say that the average pressure is 45 lbs., and in a great many places, even in the business section, the pressure runs as high as 90 lbs. He also stated that only five percent of the fires in Montreal were extinguished with engine pressure. Allow me to inform the chief of the city of big engines that of the total number (4,600) of fires in Boston in 1911, 49 percent were extinguished with chemical engines; which was not duplicated by any other city of its size on the American continent. These figures alone bear out the fact that the Boston Fire Department fights its fires from the inside of a building, not the outside, in spite of its narrow and congested streets. There is no department, Montreal included, where the men are compelled to take such punishment from smoke and heat as they do in Boston.

A stranger visiting this city will admit that it is a very difficult one to get around in. The streets are narrow, and the blocks are not laid out like they are in New York, Baltimore, Philadelphia, San Francisco or Montreal, but more on the cork-screw plan. The fire apparatus is entirely on wheels the year round, and in winter has no easy time navigating the streets with five horses.

Unlike Montreal, with the exception of a few so-called 'Modern fireproof buildings,' the entire business section is composed of old brick and stone structures, while the residential section is entirely of wood. Its 47 miles of water frontage, bounded with lumber yards, coal wharves and warehouses, forming a menace to the city, is guarded by three first-class fire boats of 6,000 gallon capacity each per minute, which by the way, Chief Tremblay forgot to criticise.

Fires in Boston are fought in a scientific manner, as fire fighting nowadays is a science in itself, but not possessed by all department chiefs. From Chief Tremblay's pictures of Boston fires he will note that the buildings afire are well covered with ladders. The fires are not always fought from the ladders and water-towers, except when the building is a complete mass of flames, and no human being, not even the men from Montreal, could live for a minute inside.

The Boston Fire Department is commanded by men who have had long years of experience, and it is one of the good qualities of our fire chiefs to be able to handle a fire with as little loss of life and injury as possible; not forgetting that the extinguishment of the fire is the first consideration. Time and again men have been ordered out of a burning building just before a wall or floor collapsed, thereby showing a knowledge the chiefs possess of the nature of the building and the progress the fire has made within.

I wish to state that if Chief Tremblay could spend his next vacation rolling with the Boston Fire Department, he would return to Montreal much enlightened in the way the Boston department fights its fires, and he would retract many statements he has made about it.

THOMAS P. LOHAN,
Engine Co. 26-35, Boston
Fire Department.

Boston, Mass., Aug. 12, 1912.

'LOOSE MARRIAGE REGULATIONS.'

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—I was much interested in reading Mr. Hugh Cumming's letter and your editorial note on the above, and I am glad to see that while the papers seem to spend all their time in pointing out the fallacies of the Ne Temere decree, yours allows room for the discussion of corresponding fallacies in our Protestant methods of marriage. Although I am a Protestant myself, yet I cannot help feeling that our 'looseness' has just as many drawbacks as Rome's 'tightness' in this question. Let me state a case in point. As an Anglican minister, I was requested by one of my parishioners to publish the banns of marriage between his daughter and a Methodist. I did so three Sundays, and because at the last moment I refused to marry them in a private house, they went to a Presbyterian minister, who, without any written evidence to say the banns were published, without ever consulting me, and without ever having procured a license, married them on the spot. They had agreed to get married in a public place of worship because I considered that the marriage oaths being public oaths should be made in a public place, where any possible 'impediment' might, or could be, lodged; but then, when the actual time for the ceremony approached, they insisted on a private house wedding. Some people afterwards, it seems, wondered if the marriage were valid, so the bridegroom came and asked me to marry them over again. This I refused to do, as I did not wish to belittle the action of the Presbyterian minister. Meanwhile, the latter refused to give the couple in question a marriage certificate, as he did not have a copy of the banns from me, but married them on the testimony of mere gossip, and, as I say, without a license!

Now the question naturally arises—not is this marriage legal or illegal? but—'Is a minister authorized by the civil law to marry a couple whose banns he has not published, and who have never handed him a license?' In other words, 'Can a Protestant minister marry a couple on the mere testimony of interested parties that the banns were published by another minister?' And can he do this without a license or without any evidence, written or oral, from the original publisher of the banns?

If you append your answer to this letter, as you have done to Mr. Cummings's, I shall feel much obliged. Two or three Presbyterian ministers have since told me that they would not do such a thing.

FAIR PLAY.

Note—The banns, having been published three times 'in a public place,' the minister could not have any doubt as to that fact, but might have needed evidence that no valid objection had been privately raised. There should have been no difficulty about obtaining a certificate to that effect, and most ministers will agree with those who said they would not have dispensed with it. They were bound to have it for their own protection. What effect such an irregularity would have on the validity of the marriage is another question. The man who should attempt to take advantage of it would be a scoundrel. The punishment, if any, in cases of irregularity should clearly fall on the administrator of the law who acted irregularly and in some proportion to the gravity of the offence, and not on the poor innocent wife in a manner altogether crushing.

THE TABERNACLE SCHOOL-HOUSE AND ITS SCHOOL DAYS.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—The Tabernacle School House, which is located near to the Hull Mountains, was the third schoolhouse erected in the Ottawa Valley, and was built in the year 1831. It is still standing, although for a number of years it has been used by the farmer on whose land it stands as a storehouse for keeping sleighs and other farm implements when not required for immediate use. The walls were built of undressed cedar logs, with the intervening seams 'chinked' with swamp moss. It had a straight roof and a rough plank floor, and continued in this rustic condition for fifteen years, when the walls were pointed with lime mortar and the inside was ceiled with dressed lumber. Mr. Alexander Moffatt, on whose farm the Tabernacle was erected, and who was the chief promoter in its erection, was killed by a falling tree while working in his bush the year after the school house was built, and his death had a most depressing effect on educational matters for more than ten years, during which time the school was in active operation for three short periods of from four to seven months each.

Towards the close of the year 1843 a young man named Robert Robinson, son of Captain John Robinson, of Lacolle, Que., was engaged to teach school in the Tabernacle for a whole year, for which he was to receive $12 per month and his board, lodging and washing at the homes of the various scholars. During the year 1844 there were fifty-four boys and girls who attended the school for a longer or shorter period, and in the year 1906 there were still thirty-five of these old scholars still alive, and nineteen of these were residing on their own farms within a distance of twenty-five miles from the old Tabernacle school house. Since that date the hand of death has removed some fourteen or fifteen of these old pupils, but at the beginning of the present year there were still living nearly forty percent of the fifty-four pupils who went to school in the Tabernacle sixty-eight years ago.

I think that this is a rather remarkable proof of the hygienic conditions of country life in the middle of the last century. But there is another fact which deserves consideration. Of the one hundred and forty children who were born in the nineteen families who sent children to school in 1844, about a dozen were born in Ireland, and I cannot say who was present at their birth, but this I do know, that no medical man was present at the birth of any of these children that were born in Hull. The wife of a poor hard-working farmer named Watson helped—without fee or promised reward—myself and one hundred more of these youngsters in their struggles to breathe the air of heaven, and she was so successful that there was not a single miscarriage or a single infant that did not live for more than a year after they were born.

Another fact worthy of notice was that only five out of these one hundred and forty children died before reaching maturity, and none of these were ever arrested on a criminal charge. Another fact of some significance was that one of the farmers, who owned six hundred acres of land, built a fine stone house in 1842. Two of his children afterwards died of tuberculosis in the building, while another of his children died of the same disease some years after he removed to a house of his own. But none of the other farmers' children who were born and brought up in log houses, with large open fireplaces, suffered from the same disease, or at least it was not the cause of their death.

I was present when the school was opened in the autumn of 1843, with Mavor's spelling book and the New Testament in which to pursue my studies, which hitherto with the exception of three months in which I attended school in the spring of 1842—had been conducted in the 'Fireside University' and the 'Bush Farm Collegiate.' I remained seven months in attendance at this session of the Tabernacle School, which was by far the longest period of uninterrupted educational training I ever got in a country school. After Mr. Robinson left there was a school vacation for about a year, when another teacher was engaged, and I was sent to school for near five months. I now had, in addition to the New Testament and Mavor's spelling book, Murray's English reader, Wallingham's arithmetic, and a blank copy-book and a goose-quill pen and ink. In those days it was thought best to let the pupils acquire a fair proficiency in reading and spelling before they were taught to write or 'count.'

When this teacher retired the school remained vacant for nearly one year, when a fresh teacher was engaged, on the same terms of $12 per month and board around at the homes of the scholars. This teacher continued steadily at work for two years, his vacation being every second Saturday, a fortnight in August and ten days at Christmas. I spent the better part of two winters under the somewhat severe discipline of this old Irishman, who had added to our curriculum the study of English grammar and geography, branches of education, which had hitherto been excluded from the Tabernacle school house.

This about finished my rural schooling, for although I attended the school for one month the following year, I helped the master with his difficult arithmetical problems much more than he helped me in the other branches of English education. Some of the pupils who spent less than fifteen months attending school in the Tabernacle, together with the useful knowledge obtained in the Fireside University, afterwards engaged as school teachers for one year, then took one session at the Normal School in Toronto, where they obtained first class certificates.

DAVID CURRIE.

HOME RULE FOR IRELAND.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Some friends have communicated with me respecting some letters in the 'Witness' respecting Irish Home Rule, and I desire to deal with some of the misrepresentations here.

First, in reference to Mr. Clark's references to Ulster. When we Unionists speak of the province of Ulster, we speak of the Ulster of the Plantation, of the six counties (excluding Donegal, Cavan and Monaghan) planted by British settlers in the reign of James I. In those six counties the Unionists number more than two to one, and our parliamentary representation is 17 Unionist members to eight Nationalists.

Over the whole geographical province of Ulster of nine counties the Unionist majority is close upon 200,000.

Mr. Clarke, though 'late of Belfast,' seems to know little about it, when he speaks of its great deep harbor, as if it had been provided by nature. That harbor has been dug out by the enterprising Harbor Board, and Belfast, which pays two-thirds of the whole revenue of Ireland, has £2,000,000 of the £3,000,000 of customs duties of Ireland to its credit. Cork and Galway and Dublin have better facilities and old-world harbors. Belfast has made itself, and since it has progressed under the union, why cannot the others do the same? Mr. Clarke's references to the 'meanness' of the employers' is just dirt-throwing. How is it we cannot get a Roman Catholic employer for comparison. All the linen trade, shipbuilding, tobacco manufacture, rope making, etc., are exclusively in Unionist or Protestant hands, while the public houses almost exclusively belong to the other side.

Walk down the streets of the working men in Belfast, you can distinguish which houses belong to Unionists and which to Nationalists. The nattiness and cleanliness of the one will be in contrast to the untidiness and dirt of the other.

Belfast men say that they will not submit to be handed over to a government of spoliators, taxers, and treason-mongers; and there is no power under Mr. Redmond's control could make them submit. And he knows it.

Mr. D. J. O'Sullivan wants to know how Mr. Galbraith can account for the appearance of Lord Pirrie, Mr. Carlisle, Mr. T. Shillington, Mr. Glencinning on the Home Rule platform. We, in Ireland, know all about it. These gentlemen have been Unionists. Mr. Pirrie put down his name eighteen years ago for £10,000 to fight Home Rule. The Unionist party would not make him a peer and the Liberals did, and now we have Lord Pirrie on the Radical and Home Rule platform. Mr. Carlisle 'verted and is now 'the Right Honorable,' and the same applies to Mr. Glendinning. These men have received their reward!

The Protestant, the fourth of the population of all Ireland, is strongly opposed to Home Rule, except about perhaps 300 or 400 out of the one and a half million. The number of Roman Catholics who are Unionists greatly exceed this number. In general phraseology any Roman Catholic who has anything to lose is a Unionist, though he may not be able to openly confess it. He dare not. Two Roman Catholic traders in the town of Armagh who are suspected of having voted Unionist last year had their windows broken and property injured, along with that of the Protestant Unionists, by their Roman Catholic Nationalist brethren, pursuing the usual tactics of terrorism.

I smile at Mr. O'Sullivan quoting the Rev. Sylvester Horne as an authority for anything. We know him, just as we understand the cant of the English Radical. Mr. Horne opened his pulpit to Roman Catholic Irish Nationalists, who gloried in being rebels, and when some of his brother Protestant Nonconformists asked the same privilege they were denied. I was denied for one. Dr. Horton admits that in the event of Home Rule Irish Protestants would suffer, and suffer physically, yet, because he is a Radical, just like Mr. Horne, he would, for the sake of the Irish votes, subject us to a Dublin Parliament.

Those English Radicals would betray us. But we are of the same stuff as our fathers, and when they talk of the comparison of Canada, we remember that the 17,000 Protestants of Quebec Province have, by the same policy, been reduced to 2,000, and we say now, in time, we will not have it, and we can make our words good.

The Government is trying to accomplish a revolution, a division of the kingdom, without submitting it to the nation. We are justified, therefore, in planning counter revolutions, and the plan is prepared. But as things go now, the by-elections are going against the Government, and they may be compelled, in spite of Mr. Redmond's pressure, to consult the people.

I know perfectly well what Mr. Galbraith refers to is largely true. As to England's misgovernment of Ireland in the past, and the obstruction of the Irish woollen trade, we cannot help that now. But England has made amends. She has given her security for £180,000,000 to make the Irish farmers owners of their land; millions to erect laborers' cottages, build railways, provide harbors, relieve the congested districts, etc., so that Ireland never was so prosperous. By being united to a wealthy partner, Ireland has thriven owing to the generosity of that partner. And now the cry is for independence, when a separate Parliament would spell bankruptcy. I could show how, but cannot now trespass upon your space.

The present Home Rule Bill is not federalism; it is independence. Under it Ireland could impose customs and inland revenue duties against England, and then a separate post-office, separate savings banks, etc. The Nationalists cry now as they have done before for independence, for 'Ireland a nation,' etc. We are not fools; we see their object.

Protestants in Ireland have now no ascendancy anywhere except what virtue and morality may give them in public affairs. They only seek the same liberty which they extend to others. It suits Mr. O'Sullivan and cities are old; Belfast is new. But Protestant. Why do not his people build up something like it? Their cities are old; Belfast is new. But while Limerick, Cork, and Galway have been decaying, Derry has developed and grown; Belfast is a modern marvel, and Nationalists hunger for the taxes which they may impose upon our northern industries for their bankrupt Parliament.

We know what that Parliament would be. Dublin Corporation—a byword in the world—affords the example. Every town where the Nationalists have the power afford other examples — rates of 10.6, 11, and 11.8 and 14 against 4.4 (in Enniskillen, here), 5.6 and 7.6.

It is the old story. The Irish of Tammany in New York and corrupt Chicago, would soon make another Tammany in College Green. They may do it for Leinster, Munster and Connaught if they like, but they will not do it with us. We want to be left alone. We beg peace in the province that our fathers and we have made what it is. We require twelve police per 10,000 of the population to preserve order, and counties like Clare and Galway, blood-stained and cruel, which require forty-eight police for the same number, want the control of us.

No, no! We are prepared for the struggle if it comes. Better face it like our fathers, and not wait to be squeezed. But the nation may save us in time by an election.

There is no room here to enter into all the details — not half the details of this admittedly complicated Home Rule question. So I again beg all readers of the 'Witness,' if in any doubt regarding it, to give the benefit of the doubt to their own kith and kin; to trust those who live in the country and understand it, as being the best judges, and to recognize that Episcopalian, Presbyterian, Methodist, Baptist, Quaker and Jew could not take the stand they have unless driven to it by overwhelming evidence and knowledge, and that the Roman Catholic Archbishop Healy and other Roman Catholics would not say: 'Ireland's not yet fit for Home Rule,' unless it were absolutely the case.

W. COPELAND TRIMBLE.

Enniskillen, Ireland.

BOTH DENIED CRIME.

Chinaman Charged With Attempted Murder Released on Bail.

Lee Wong and Lee Hoy, two of the Chinamen being held on charges of attempting to commit murder on the person of Moon On, by firing revolvers at him and causing him bodily harm on July 21st last at 50 West Lagauchetiere street, were brought before Judge Leet this morning for voluntary statement, and both pleaded not guilty. Upon application of Adelard Leduc, counsel for the accused, for renewal of bail until the trial in September, Judge Leet granted same at $1,000 each personal bail.

FRUIT DEALERS FINED.

Eight fruit dealers appeared in Court yesterday charged with violating the by-law respecting the covering of fruit exposed for sale. They pleaded guilty and were fined $2 and costs. They were:—W. G. Marshall, A. Poirier, J. Scallie, Theodorus Adamakos, Frank Magne, Mammake Papadakos and M. Boosamra.

PASSIONS OF QUEBEC AND ONTARIO IRRECONCILABLE

Ottawa, Aug. 16.—The 'Free Press' says to-day: 'On the authority and in the words of one of its most prominent leaders, the "Free Press" is able to state that the attitude of Sir Wilfrid Laurier and the Liberal party to the naval question is as follows:

'We have a policy on this question. We adopted it after mature consideration. The Opposition of that day could not resist the temptation of making capital out of it, and aroused all the passions of Quebec and all the passions of Ontario against it. These passions to-day they cannot now reconcile. Hence their call for assistance. We will assist them if they frankly adopt our policy or have a better one to offer. But until they have shown their hand we stand on our platform and adhere to our policy.'

HUDSON BAY RAILWAY CONTRACT AWARDED.

Ottawa, Aug. 16.—The contract for the second section of the Hudson's Bay Railway and a number of smaller contracts were awarded at to-day's sitting of the cabinet, attended by the Hon. Messrs. Perley, Rogers, Hughes, Roche, Crothers, Reid and Nantel. For the 68 miles of the Hudson's Bay road between Thicket Portage and Split Lake, the tender of J. D. McArthur was accepted. The figure is $1,825,000.

FOOD FOR HOT WEATHER

If you are among those whose body needs nursing along, either on account of important work to be done or on account of waste of strength from past or present sickness, — Bovril should form an important part of your summer diet. Not only does it build and strengthen but it adds materially to your power to absorb the nutriment contained in ordinary food. Bovril is concentrated beef in its best form. A little spread on thin bread and butter sandwiches, or on hot buttered toast, is both appetizing and nutritious. A simple cup of Bovril makes an appetising and strengthening bouillon. Send for our booklet which gives much useful information to any mother.

Bovril Limited, 27 St. Peter St., Montreal. 6-7-12

They Bring Body to the Soup

—full flavour to Meat Pies — and generally a second helping to the Hash or Stew.

That is the Old Country record of

EDWARDS' DESICCATED SOUPS

They are delicious soups—and soup thickeners—in handy 5c. packages—to release the housewife from much hot weather kitchen drudgery this summer.

Edwards' Desiccated Soups are highly concentrated—Just add to the dish and boil.

5c. a Package

15c. and 25c. tins are even more economical than the 5c. packages—and Goodness knows, they are cheap enough.

Edwards' desiccated Soups are made in three varieties — Brown, Tomato, White. The brown variety is a thick, nourishing soup, prepared from best beef and fresh vegetables. The other two are purely vegetable soups.

WM. H. DUNN, 396 St. Paul street, Montreal, Representative for Quebec and Maritime Provinces.

THE PUBLIC TOO OFTEN FAKED.

Unscrupulous dealers, actuated by large profits, often recommend corn cures "as good as Putnam's." There is only one genuine Corn Extractor and that is Putnam's Painless Corn and Wart Extractor, which in twenty-four hours cures warts, corns, callouses and bunions. Putnam's is a miracle of efficacy and promptness. Try it, 25c. a bottle.

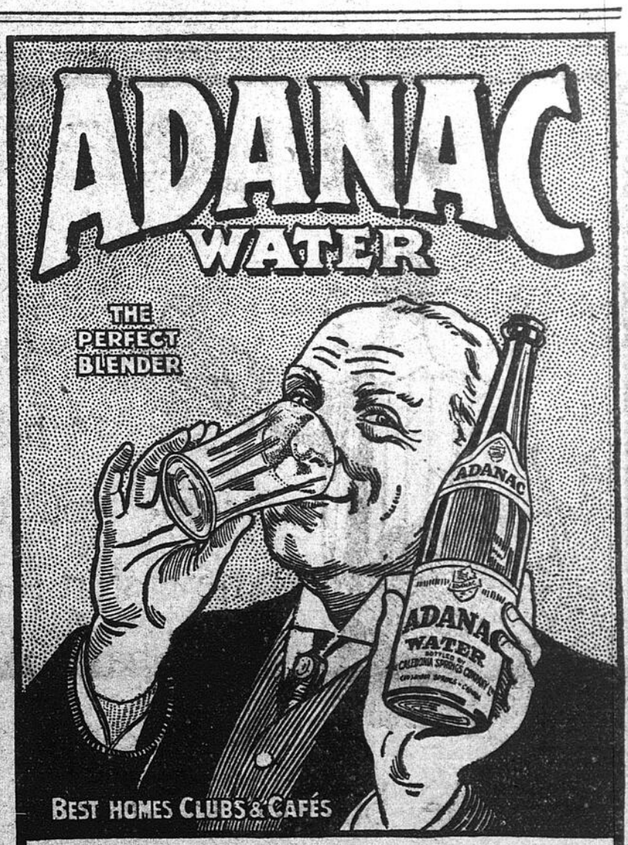
If You Feel Moody, Irritable, Depressed?

Then That Languid, Laggy, Easily-Tired Feeling Comes, Your Liver is Slow.

Tells How to Cure Quickly.

Even when I was young I was not just and healthy like other girls, suffered from headaches, and had that blue feelings that deprived me the joyful spirits and pleasures the girls seemed to get. After I was I found I could not throw this off like other women, and the full feelings of despondency weariness made me very unhappy. There was no cause to feel so, my doctor said my liver was sluggish, and this accounted for my pallor, my tiredness, languor and blue. The pills the doctor gave me were too purgative, made me weak- because they were too active for constitution. Dozens of my friends recommended Dr. Hamilton's Pills, they were so mild and helpful. I never used a pill that acted quietly as Dr. Hamilton's. They were so comfortable to use, I was glad they might not help. But in fact I knew they had been actively engaged in cleaning up my system. They did the work of a tonic and a medicine combined. I improved to a marvellous degree with Dr. Hamilton's Pills, and I now maintain the most perfect kind of health by using them just once or twice a week.'

This is Mrs. E. V. Erlanger, well known at Gloucester, who relates the experience. She proved what Pills and all others, men and women, can prove—that Dr. Hamilton's Pills are best for restoring health and best for keeping the system in perfect regular order. Don't be misled into buying anything but Dr. Hamilton's Pills. 25c. a box, five for $1.00, at all druggists and storekeepers, or post-paid by the Catarrhozone Co., Buffalo, N.Y., and Kingston, Canada.



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SCHOOL OPENING

We are specially organized to supply for BOARDING SCHOOLS and LARGE INSTITUTIONS, the CHINA or CROCKERY, DINNER WARE, CUTLERY or SILVER WARE, GLASSWARE and LAMPS At the WHOLESALE PRICES

Deliveries guaranteed within 24 hours, on account of our large stock. The same conditions can be had at all our stores.

Wholesale Warehouses and Offices, 84-86 ST. PETER STREET.

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ITCH-ECZEMA FREE TRIAL

(Also called Tetter, Salt Rheum, Pruritus, Milk-Crust, Weeping Skin, etc.)

ECZEMA CAN BE CURED TO STAY, and when I say cured, I mean just what I say—C-U-R-E-D, and not merely patched up for awhile, to return worse than before. Now, I do not care what all you have used, nor how many doctors have told you that you could not be cured—all I ask is just a chance to show you that I know what I am talking about. If you will write me TODAY, I will send you a FREE TRIAL of my mild, soothing, guaranteed cure that will convince you more in a day than I or anyone else could in a month's time. If you are disgusted and discouraged, I dare you to give me a chance to prove my claims. By writing me to-day you will enjoy more real comfort than you had ever thought this world holds for you. Just try it, and you will see I am telling you the truth.

Dr. J. E. Cannaday, 494 Park Square, Sedalia, Mo.

References: Third National Bank, Sedalia, Mo. Could you do a better act than to send this notice to some poor sufferer of Eczema?

Summer Resorts

LITTLE METIS.

The presentation of prizes to the successful competitors of the various tennis tournaments was held at 'Summerholm,' the beautiful summer residence of Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Grier, on Saturday afternoon. About 200 people attended the reception, and the winners were heartily cheered as each of the following were presented their prize by Mrs. J. Burland:

Ladies' singles—Miss Hutton, 1st; Mrs. Baird, 2nd.

Mixed doubles—Mrs. Baird and Mr. C. R. Lamson.

Men's singles—Mr. M. Williams, 1st; Mr. Geo. Grier, 2nd.

Men's doubles—Messrs. R. A. Manning and C. R. Lamson.

With the object of providing funds for the Cascade Tennis Club, to make two more courts, which the great popularity of tennis demands, Mrs. Jarley's Waxworks, staged by Mrs. Gordon, with Dr. S. Nichol starring as Mrs. Jarley, was imitated at the Union Hall, on the evenings of the 13th and 14th, those in the cast were: Miss H. Yuile, as 'Joan of Arc'; Miss Davida Wigmore, as 'Cleopatra'; Miss Macnee, 'Tetrazzini'; Miss Elsa May, Mrs. 'Allan's Hair Restorer'; Miss Rutherford, 'Elaine'; I. Nichol, 'Simple Simon'; Jack Hodgson, 'Little Jack Horner'; Miss Nichol, 'Little Miss Moffatt'; E. S. Merritt, 'Casabianca'; Miss G. Yuile, 'The Milkmaid'; Misses Rutherford and M. Yuile, 'Savage and Victim'; Dr. Smythe, 'Christopher Columbus'; Miss A. Watson, 'Queen of Hearts'; P. H. Chrysler, Late Mr. Jarley'; Messrs. M. Laing and J. Scott, 'Babes in the Woods.' Others taking part in the programme and adding greatly to the success of the concert were: Miss Stevenson, recitation; song, 'The Rosary,' Miss Lennon; recitations, Miss Adams. Prof. Cappon, in the absence of Col. Burland, thanked the officials and all those taking part for their aid in making the evening such a success, both financially and socially.

C. G. S. 'Cartier,' under Commander Irving Miles, R.N., was in port recently for two days. Mr. Miles joined Mrs. Miles, who was a guest at Miss M. A. Astle's, while a baseball team of the 'Cartier' played Metis team on Saturday, resulting in a score of 2-1 in favor of Metis.

The Misses Agnes and Effie Blue, Montreal, are spending a week with Mr. and Mrs. D. Blue, in Grand Metis.

Mr. Willie Trenholm has left for town.

Mrs. C. W. Trenholm, who spent a few days in town, has returned to Metis.

The regular Saturday morning sweepstakes was won by Mr. C. C. Holland and Mr. A. E. Evans, 1st; Dr. Smythe and W. Dixon, 2nd; Mr. H. B. Young, 3rd.

One hundred and twenty-two dollars and fifty cents were the proceeds from the fancy dress ball in aid of the Cascade Tennis Club.

Mr. and Mrs. McEwing, of Montreal, are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Holland, at 'Merlinwood.'

The ladies' single golf competitions, which finished on Aug. 10, was won by Miss Brenda Molson, 1; Miss Helen Hague, 2, who is a young lady of fifteen years, but whose play warranted her to play in the senior competitions, having won all junior competitions, no matter how handicapped.

Miss Alice Maunee is visiting Prof. and Mrs. Jas. Cappon, at the 'Crags.'

Mr. and Mrs. Archie Grier, who have just installed mhrfd lhrdl mfwy have just returned from their wedding tour, are guests at 'Summerholme.'

Mr. and Mrs. Stephen White were recently the guests of Judge and Mrs. Greenshields.

Mr. and Mrs. Norris Bryant, of Montreal, who have been touring the Maritime Provinces in their automobile, are now at Leggatt's Point Hotel.

Mr. and Mrs. A. F. C. Ross have returned from England and will shortly join their family at 'Riverside' cottage.

Mr. A. Mathewson is the guest of Mrs. Hugh Mathewson, at 'Fairview' cottage.

Dr. Rogers has concluded his visit with Mr. and Mrs. C. Trenholm, at 'Villa Meda.'

Mr. Edgar Brodie, Scotland, is spending a few days the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Brodie, at 'Sunny Bank.'

Miss Hall, of Montreal, is the guest of Col. and Mrs. Burland, at 'Kilmarth.'

Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Manning, who were visiting at 'Kilmarth,' have returned to Boston.

Among those leaving and week-enders were: Mrs. Cornish, Mr. Bernard Cornish, Mr. Bolton, Mr. R. Hastings, Mr. O. Hastings, Mr. Patterson, Mr. Hodgson, Mr. Blair Russell, Mr. T. Mowatt, Mr. C. R. Lamson and Mr. H. Evans.

Mr. T. Astle, of Ottawa, is visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Astle, at Boule Rock Hotel.

Miss Blue and Mrs. Cains were the recent guests of Mr. T. Astle.

Col. J. Burland has joined Mrs. Burland at 'Kilmarth.'

Mr. C. B. Esdaile has joined his family here.

Mrs. A. Gwilt, who was the guest of the Misses Gwilt, has returned to St. John, N.B.

Turriff Hall's annual Field Day was a great success, with its races, jumping and swimming matches.

Mrs. A. Guest, who has been visiting her mother, Mrs. Jas. Campbell, for the last month, has returned to town.

The baseball match between the East and West end finished with a score of 8-4 in favor of East end.

Mrs. Chas. Patton has gone to town, the family will follow in a few weeks.

Mr. S. Baylis has joined his family at their cottage here.

Mr. and Mrs. Harold Grier have returned to town from 'Summerholme.'

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Allan are spending two weeks the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Crawford.

Miss E. Lepage entertained at euchre on Wednesday night.

ST. HYACINTHE

Mr. Morton, employed at the 'Penmans' left last week for two weeks vacation, he will spend most of the time with his brother, Mr. James Morton, in Connuclient, U. S. A.

Mr. J. Daigneault and son, former residents of St. Hyacinthe, and who now live in Rhode Island, Providence, U.S.A., are here visiting some of their relatives.

Mr. Chaudsey, accountant in the Canadian Bank of Commerce,' has left for New Brunswick, to relieve one of the managers in the Bank there, after which he will take his own holidays before returning here.

Mr. Clancey, of the Grande Hotel, spent the week-end with his daughter, at Littleton, New Hampshire. Miss Clancey has been away for several weeks for her health.

Mr. Olive, of the I. C. R., was here for a couple of days on railway business.

Mr. Cotdrell, of London, Ontario, has been moved here, to take Mr. Burke's place in the 'Bank of Montreal,' Mr. Burke having gone home on sick leave.

Miss Bradford and Miss Myra Bradford have returned from their canoeing expedition to Knowlton, Miss Bradford returning to Montreal on Monday last.

Mrs. Walsh and young son spent last week with relatives in Abbotsford.

Miss Edna Lee, of Westmount, is spending a few days with Miss Duclos.

Mrs. Norman Dowd has returned from Montreal, where she has been passing a week with her sister.

Mr. Garcean, ex-Mayor of Drummondville, was in town on Tuesday.

SIXTEEN ISLAND LAKE.

Mrs. Wm. Buchanan and son, who spent the month of July here, have returned to Montreal.

Miss Gertrude Jarvis was the guest of Mrs. W. B. Taylor for a short time.

Mr. Wm. Ludington has returned from a trip through the Canadian West, and will spend the remainder of the summer at 'Liberty Hall.'

Mr. Wm. Muir, jr., is at 'The Nook' for a month's vacation.

Dr. and Mrs. B. S. Stackhouse have closed 'Idyl Wilde,' and returned to their home in Lachute.

Mr. J. Stanley Cook is spending his vacation at his camp here.

Miss Ruth Baillie has left for Lac Brule, after a week spent with relatives here.

Mr. William Dolbel is a guest at 'Fern Rock.'

Mrs. Simpson and little son have returned to town, after spending a month at 'Lakeview Cottage.'

Mr. E. L. Williams, of Boston, is the guest of his sister, Mrs. George E. Fuller, at 'The Manor.'

Mr. 'Lucky' Gordon and Mr. M. Silver have returned to town, after spending several days at the 'Jahastahecus Camp.'

Mr. A. T. Holland is spending a week with his family at the head of the Lake.

Mrs. Bryce A. Loudon, of Fort Rouge, Winnipeg, has completed a three weeks' visit with relatives here.

Miss Cora Baillie is the guest of the Misses Tester at 'Kamp Kumfort.'

The Rev. W. Goold Henderson, Mrs. Henderson and the Misses Burrel and Pearl Henderson are guests at 'The Manor.'

Mr. Jos. Rodger and Miss Mary Rodger have returned to Brownsburg, after spending some time at the Lake.

Mr. George Dewey was a week-end guest at Professor Bieler's cottage.

Miss Merle d'Auvigne, who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. Chas. Bieler, during the past year, has left the Lake and will shortly return to her home in Paris, France.

Messrs. Charles and Dougal Cushing were recent Lake visitors.

Mrs. Van Buren and the Misses Van Buren are at the head of the Lake visiting Mrs. Guignard.

Mrs. Rowell and Miss Enid Rowell are the guests of Mrs. George Holland.

Miss Evelyn Smith is visiting Miss Ina Muir at 'The Nook.'

Mr. and Mrs. George McGarry have returned to Westmount, after spending some time at 'Jordan Hill Cottage.'

Mr. Allan McGarry and Mr. James Boa spent the week-end at 'Jordan Hill Cottage.'

Mr. H. A. Mattice has returned to Montreal, after spending two weeks with his wife and son at 'Dew Drop Inn.'

Miss Sutherland and Mrs. Greig are the guests of Mrs. John Greig at 'Edgewater.'

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Vipond are again occupying their camp at the head of the Lake.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Ford Brass are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Vipond.

Mr. O. R. MacMartin was the week-end guest of Mr. W. B. Taylor.

Mrs. A. T. Holland is entertaining Miss Marcou.

Miss Martha Richardson, of Grosvenor avenue, Westmount, is visiting the Misses Loudon at 'Uneeda Rest.'

Mrs. Noble is the guest of her daughter, Mrs. Hugh Reid.

Mrs. G. W. Thompson and Miss Edna Ashley have returned to 'Sunset Cottage' after a short trip to Montreal.

Mr. Edgar Holland has completed his vacation and returned to the city.

The Rev. W. P. Wornell is spending a few weeks with friends at 'The Syndicate.'

Mr. Frank Sullivan has been spending some time at 'Jahastahecus Camp,' and is now convalescent.

The Misses B. Smith, L. Flawn and G. Gleason are spending a few weeks at the Lake.

Mr. W. S. Bullock, M.P.P., spent the past week with his family here.

Miss Mabel Baker was Miss Burch's guest at 'Kamp Good Luck' for ten days.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarabut are guests at 'The Manor.'

Mr. Reg. Wadsworth has been spending his vacation with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Wadsworth.

Mrs. Hugh Reid has returned from a trip to the city, and is again at 'Hillside Cottage.'

The Misses LeDain and Mr. Victor LeDain are spending some time at 'The Syndicate.'

Miss Miller is the guest of Mrs. Richard Tees.

Mr. and Mrs. Stewart and Master Charlie Stewart have returned to Montreal, after spending some time here.

Mrs. Blaiklock and son, Mr. Walker Blaiklock, were the recent guests of Mrs. Arthur Holland.

Mr. and Mrs. Zell and Miss Zell, of Philadelphia, are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Wadsworth.

Miss Myrtle Gould, of Granby, has been at the Lake visiting Mrs. W. S. Bullock.

Recent arrivals at the 'Manor House' include the following: Mrs. S. Booth, Mrs. R. McCrudden, Mr. E. McCrudden, jr., Mr. S. E. Murphy, Mr. H. S. Blagg, Mr. C. H. Alusel and Mr. S. Jones.

Miss Edith Boa has returned to town, after a visit with friends at the Lake.

Mr. Peter Henderson was a recent guest at 'The Rock.'

Dr. and Mrs. Cluniеare are the guests of Mrs. Thos. McOuat at 'Bonnie View.'

Mr. S. S. Silver is here on his vacation.

Mrs. Ernest F. Kerr is spending some time at 'The Rock.' Mr. Kerr was up over the week-end.

Mr. James Blackwell is at the 'Jahastahecus Camp' on his holidays.

Mr. Jean Bieler has left Long Lake to spend some time at Mount Bruno.

Mr. Stanley LeBrocq is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. A. I. Morison.

ST. LAMBERT.

The dance at the Boat House on Friday evening was one of the most enjoyable of the season. The return of many of the residents from the Mountains added greatly to the number of those present.

The 'Carnival of Nations' being organized by Miss Sara Morris, which takes place in the Town Hall on the evening of August 29th, promises to be an interesting event. About forty young people are rehearsing daily for the folk dances and tableaus.

A number of ladies and gentlemen prominent in musical circles are contributing to the programme. The proceeds are for the 'Children's Fresh Air Fund.'

Miss Bragg, who has been spending some weeks in the Laurentians has returned home.

Miss Marrianne Dart, who has been visiting friends for some time, returned home on Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. Stevenson, Logan street, returned home from the Laurentians this week.

The Misses Hay's, of Lachute, are visiting here at present, guests of Mrs. Harry Horsefall.

Mrs. McLeod, of Toronto, is spending some weeks here the guest of her daughter, Mrs. Meredith Jaques.

Mrs. Tom McCallum and children are leaving for Bondville for a short holiday.

Mrs. R. T. McFarlane has arrived from Ottawa to join Mr. McFarlane here.

Mrs. Edmond Dessaulniers, who has been spending the summer at Old Orchard, returned home this week.

The Misses Beaudoin leave shortly for Boarding School.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Walker and daughters have returned from Knowlton, where they spent a couple of weeks.

Mr. Treachman, who has been a resident here for the past year, left this week for Winnipeg where he will in future reside.

Mrs. Wain is among the Transatlantic passengers from here to spend some weeks in England.

Mr. and Mrs. Bert Horsefall have returned from the Maine Coast.

Ed. Mayar and Mrs. W. H. V. Hooper will spend the next few weeks visiting old scenes and friends in England after an absence of thirty years.

Miss Hope Turnbull has left for the Lower Provinces where she will remain until September.

Miss Miriam Dix, who has been spending some weeks in Worcester, Mass., is expected home shortly.

Miss Florence Beatty, who has been Mrs. C. E. E. Phillips' guest at Ste. Agathe for some weeks, is home again.

Miss Robertson, formerly of Victoria Park, is spending the summer at the Coast the guest of her brother.

Mr. and Mrs. Garbi were recent hosts at an enjoyable reception in honor of Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Heckles, of Washington, D.C.

Miss Gertrude Elliott, of North Bay, has arrived to spend some time at Smith's Point the guest of Miss Edna Smith.

Mrs. L. E. Kimpton and children, who have spent the summer by the sea, are expected home shortly.

LAC DES ILES.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. A. Ross and son, Montreal, are the guests of Mrs. D. A. Budge.

Miss Marjorie and Miss Rosamond Chapman, and Mr. Gordon Boyd are the guests of Mrs. Cuttle.

Mr. Percy Robertson and Miss Mildred Robertson have returned to the Lake from a visit to Lac Marois.

Miss Curran, Miss Katie Curran, and Master H. Curran are at Lac des Iles.

The recent arrivals at Hotel Ludger Teroux include: Miss Dolly Jennings, Miss A. Casgrove, Miss E. Casgrove, Miss Ethel Fitzpatrick Miss L. Halstead, Miss Lizzie Marnell, Mr. Ed. Marnell, Mr. Jack Marnell, Mr. G. E. Buckley and Mr. John Asselin.

Mr. C. K. Calhoun will spend the month of August at his home at Lac des Iles.

Mrs. Gougeon, Miss Gougeon and Miss Birdie Gougeon are visiting at the Lac.

Miss Cloran, Miss Nellie Cloran and Miss Lucy Cloran are here for a few weeks.

Miss Alice Underhill, New York, is visiting her sister, Mrs. James McConaughy.

Miss Flossie Kelly, Miss Alice Kelly, Miss A. Maguire, Miss C. McDonald, Mr. Art McKenna, Mr. G. Burns, Mr. C. Burns and Mr. Wm. Cope are enjoying a vacation at the Lake.

Mr. Donald Budge is at his father's home, Inglewood, for a few weeks.

The following are among those recently registered at Hotel Zotique Teroux: The Misses Hannah, Mary and Annie Carey, Miss Irene Allard, Miss Flossie Donahue, Mr. Tom Fennell.

Mr. Paddy Casgrove and Mr. Tom Feron, Mrs. C. W. Jeffrey, Miss Grace Jeffrey and Master Fred Jeffrey, Ottawa, are the guests of Mrs. A. R. Griffith.

The Misses Armstrong, Miss Pearl and Miss Florence Holbrook, Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Rollo, Miss Nellie McKenna, and Mr. A. E. McKenna are at Hotel Chartier.

Miss Irene Ellis, Miss Ashton, Miss Nellie Shay, Miss May Duggan, and Miss Nellie Fiske are at Lac des Iles for a few weeks.

Mr. R. J. Donovan was a visitor at the Lac last week.

Mr. John L. Mott is spending his vacation at Lac des Iles, at the home of his father, Mr. John L. Mott.

ABENAKIS SPRINGS.

Arrivals at Abenakis Springs Hotel: Geo. Harkness, A. D. Echenburg, Mr. and Mrs. Lefebvre, Sherbrooke; Geo. Brown, Wm. M. Brown, Boston, Mass.; Miss E. Bell, St. Albans, Vt.; J. S. Farrell, Toronto, Ont.; D. J. Perrigood, Wm. Wetherbee, F. A. Paine, P. Devenger, St. Johnsbury; A. E. Murray, Miss Gladys Murray, Miss Edith Palmer, H. Barron, Miss F. Savage, Misses Isa and Bertha Copland, Robt. Dixon, Misses N. and L. Dixon, Mr. J. R. Cox, Miss Lottie Cox, Miss Annie Hayden, D. F. Golt, Mrs. Wm. Wright, Montreal, Que.; Fred Jenie, Newport, Vt.; Fred B. Joanette, Brigham, Que.; H. P. Clifford, Chelsea, Mass.

MAPLE GROVE

Mayor and Mrs. Rathwell, Mr. and Mrs. Young, and Mr. and Mrs. Jackson, of Lachine, and Miss Leahy, of Montreal, were week-end visitors with Mrs. Brown and Mrs. Lester.

Mr. Gordon Crowsley, of Montreal West, spent Saturday and Sunday the guest of Mrs. Peattie at Camp Goasupleaz.

Mr. Gordon Trenholme, of Blue Bonnets, was a week-end visitor at the home of Mrs. Bell, Cottage Killiecrankie.

Mrs. Watt (sr.), of Lancaster, Ont., and Mrs. Watt and family, of St. Louis de Gonzague, are visiting with Mrs. Watt at Donalda Cottage.

Mrs. Morrison, of Ottawa, is the guest of Mrs. Peattie at Camp Goasupleaz.

Miss Vosburg, of Montreal, is visiting with Mrs. E. Lawrence. Miss Kennedy was a week-end visitor.

Miss Raymond, Mr. Donald Smith and Mr. Jack Howe, of Montreal, and Miss Margaret Allan, of Lachine, spent the week-end the guests of Mrs. Allan.

Miss Lowe, of Toronto, and Messrs. Hubert and Colley Osler, of Montreal, were week-end visitors at the home of Mrs. D. D. Smith.

Miss Ida Webster, of Lachine, Mrs. Ryan and Mr. Alguire, of Montreal, spent Saturday and Sunday the guests of Mrs. Parkins at Gladukum Cottage.

Miss M. A. Boast and Mr. Fred Telling spent the week-end at Sunkist Camp the guests of Mrs. I. H. Skelcher.

Miss Flossie Hutton, of Montreal, is spending her vacation the guest of Miss Maud Skelcher at Sunkist Cottage.

Mr. A. W. Reid, of Newark, N.J., and Miss Selma Holland, of Montreal, were week-end visitors at the home of Mrs. E. Scott, White Rock Cottage.

POINTE CLAIRE.

The Beaconsfield Boating Club Annual Regatta, which took place off the Grove, on Saturday, was a great success, despite the miserable weather—great enthusiasm being shown by both contestants and onlookers—the Pointe Claire crews did remarkably well, especially among the younger paddlers. The prize giving was largely attended in the evneing. Those from Pointe Claire were the Misses Patterson, Meakins, Brock, Holland, Lindsay, Lilly McBride, Mure, Kennedy. Messrs. Dean McNaughton, Hollingsed, Ferrier, Lomer, Archbald, Meldrum, Clouston, Beaudin, Duval, McBride and many others.

Mr. Arthur Beavers was the week-end guest of Mrs. H. Vicars Millar.

Mr. R. Dewar, of Bella Vista Cottage, has left on his holidays for New York.

Mr. Campbell MacFarlane spent Sunday here with friends.

Mr. Reginald Wingate was the guest of friends for the week-end.

Mr. Harold Reele and Arthur Saunderson spent Wednesday here with friends.

Mrs. O. F. Lilly and Miss A. Lilly have left for Ste. Agathe des Monts for a few weeks.

Among those who attended the Grove dance from Pointe Claire, on Wednesday, were the Misses Mure, Holland, Meakins, Patterson, Kennedy, Lindsay, Lilly, McBride. Messrs. Ferrier, Peters, Harding, Archbald, Meldrum, McNaughton, Peller, Millar, Dean, du Val, Hatchy, Lomer and others.

Mr Killaly and party of friends of the Oswegatchie House Boat spent the week-end here.

Miss Irene Haskell has returned after spending a few weeks in Boston, Mass.

ST. ADOLPHE DE HOWARD.

The followin arrived at the Y.M.C.A. senior camp during the week: — J. Amour, Jas. Bissett, H. Lapierre, A. Dudley, R. Belgrave, P. Leslie, A. Green, C. B. Robinson, A. King, C. S. Jones, P. C. Hart, A. enkins, B. Craig, W. Marshall, H. Archibald, A. W. Amour.

ALGONQUIN NATIONAL PARK

The following are among the guests registered at the Highland Inn, Algonquin National Park:—

Miss Gladys Cayle and Mr. C. O. ames, W. W. McKinley, E.SMm; CM Wilson, Montreal.

Messrs. Frank James, W. W. McKinley, E. K. M. Wedd, Miss Mildred Warwick, and Mr. and Mrs. Thos. B. James, Toronto.

Miss C. MacCoun, Miss I. Stewart, Mr. J. L. McKenzie, Mr. F. H. Whileaves, Ottawa.

Mr. and Mrs. Somerville and boy; Mr. and Mrs. Corbett Whitton, Mr. A. M. Cunningham and Miss Cunningham, Hamilton.

Miss Elmslie and Miss N. Elmslie, and Miss Marion Elmslie, Galt.

Mr. A. E. Wilson and Master Wilson, Picton, Ont.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Grayson, Messrs. Russel and Howard Grayson, Moose Jaw.

Mr. F. P. Kerr, Miss Gladys Kerr, and Melville Kerr Saskatoon.

Mr. Walter Harbord, London, Eng.

Mrs. A. M. Simpson, Mr. C. H. Ronter, Mr. E. S. Leopold, Mr. Herbert Goldstein, Mr. and Mrs. Millard Morz, Drfl. and Mrs. Leopold, Mr. C. S. Leopold, Philadelphia.

Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Freer, Mr. W. B. Freer, and Mr. N. B. Freer, Chicago.

Mr. and Mrs. Ames Bert Thompson, Mr. Lochart and Miss Ruth Thompson, from Cleveland.

Mrs. S. M. Weil and Mr. James W. Weil, Rochester.

Dr. Sidney K. Simons, New Orleans.

Miss A. Davis, Jersey City.

Messrs. Alexander M. Bruen and Geo. M. Shipman, Belvedere, N.J.

Miss Slade, Hinsidale, Ill.

Mr. D. M. Very, Fairdale, Pa.

Mr. C. W. Gray, Wilmington, Del.

SHAWBRIDGE.

Mr. McPhearson is a recent arrival at Mr. C. L. Girard's 'Orchard Cottage.'

Mr. and Mrs. Kennedy, Mrs. McIntosh, Misses McIntosh, Mr. Waugh, Miss Altimus, Miss Deegan, Miss V. Shirley, and Mr. Richie are new arrivals at Mrs. J. W. Boyd's.

Mr. A. Theberge, Miss G. Phelan, Mr. R. S. Asher are guests of Mrs. Young.

Miss Le Blanc, Mr. Wilson, Miss Daoust, Miss J. Lorrain, Miss E. Jolicoem, Mr. Racicot, Miss F. Lorrain, Miss C. Repentigny and Mr. P. Lorrain are guests of Miss Hamilton.

Mrs. C. Booth spent Wednesday with Mrs. J. Seth Stephens.

Mr. and Mrs. James Menzies, Master James Menzies, Miss Gladys, Reta and Dorothy Menzies were the guests of Mrs. Robert Becket for the week.

Mrs. Henry Lewis and son, Miss M. Walsh, Mr. and Mrs. John Papps are guests at 'Beverly Farm.'

Mr. Archie McAllister is spending his vocation with his mother at 'Abercrombie Cottage.'

Miss M. Patton, Miss Crawford, Mr. and Mrs. Verner and family, Mr. H. McDonald, Mrs. Lockman and son, Mr. F. O'Flaherty, Mr. F. Cleary, Mr. and Miss Rilpin are recent arrivals at Mrs. Jos. Shaw's 'Glenbower House.'

Miss Mina Dougherty spent the week with her sister, Mrs. Robert Becket.

Mr. and Mrs. James Jordan, of New York, are guests of Mrs. P. M. Jordan.

KNOWLTON.

Among the week-end guests at the Lakeview Hotel were: Sir Wilfrid and Lady Laurier, Sir Frederick and Lady Borden, Mr. E. A. Robert, who motored here from Montpelier, but returned to Montreal on Saturday.

Mr. Lorne MacMillan, of the Molsons Bank, is spending his holidays in Montreal and Grenville.

Mr. Leslie Davignon is spending his holidays here.

Mrs. Harris and four children, of Montreal, who have been spending several weeks here at Mr. Magoon's on the west side of the lake, have returned home.

Mr. and Mrs. Lormer and family, and Mr. and Mrs. Archie Lanfer have been spending a few weeks in Mr. Jenne's cottage.

Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Pratt, of Montreal, were recent guests of Mr. and Mrs. H. G. McDowell.

Mr. George Hemming has returned to New York, after spending several weeks with his mother here.

Mr. Ned Soles, Montreal, spent the week-end at 'Alva Farm.'

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Geseau, and Mr. and Mrs. Alton Geseau are in Mr. Jenne's cottage for a few weeks.

Mrs. Wynde, Miss Wynde and Mr. Wynde, of Montreal, are at Mr. Hiram Wood's for two weeks.

Mr. Norman Planche, Montreal, spent the week-end here.

Mr. W. R. Granger, of Montreal, president of the Brome Lake Boating Club, was here for the regatta last Saturday.

Mr. Blaiklock, Montreal, spent the week-end with his family at the Lakeview.

Mr. David Wilson, Montreal, was here for the week-end.

Mr. Fred. Monk, of Montreal, is spending his holidays at the Lakeview with Mrs. Monk.

Mr. Louis Burke is here from New York for a few weeks.

Mr. Reginald Taylor, Montreal, spent the week-end here.

The Misses Vivian and Queenie Wilks, of St. Lamberts, are visiting the Misses Rexford at Conference Heights.

Mr. and Mrs. Vallener and son, of Montreal, are at Mr. Penn England's.

Mr. and Mrs. Dyson Bain have returned to Montreal after visiting their uncle, the Rev. E. M. Taylor.

Mr. Arthur Magill, Montreal, spent the week-end with his family at Mrs. R. N. England's.

Mr. Frank Johns and Mr. William McLaughlin, of New York, are visiting friends in Knowlton.

Mr. Rodgers, of Montreal, has returned from the West, and is with his family here at their summer residence.

Mr. Jim Carmichael, Montreal, was a week-end guest at the rectory.

Mr. Willie Armstrong, of Montreal, spent a few days this week at Mr. G. H. Robb's.

Mrs. Hibbard and Miss Grace Goff were at the Lakeview over the week-end.

Mrs. Davidson, of Montreal, is visiting at Mr. Scott's.

Mr. and Mrs. Philip Hovey, and Messrs. Rex and Waldo Hovey have been visiting Mr. and Mrs. H. Hubbard.

Mr. Walter Gilby, of Montreal, who has been spending his holidays here, has returned home.

Miss Smith, former teacher in the academy here, was visiting friends here last week.

Messrs. Albert, Russell and Alfred Scott, of Montreal, spent the week-end here.

Mr. Johnson, of Montreal, spent the week-end with his family at Mr. Penn England's.

Mrs. A. J. Eldridge, of Vermillion, South Dakota, who has been visiting her brother, Mr. G. G. Macfarlane, at the 'Anchorage,' has returned home.

Mr. Cass, of Montreal, is at Mr. Penn England's.

Mr. and Mrs. H. V. Truell, Montreal, are guests of Mrs. Nathaniel Pettes.

A few of the events of last week's regatta, which were cancelled, will be competed for this afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. Hulse, of Montreal, are at Mr. Hiram Woods for two weeks.

Miss Rockhead, of Montreal, who has been spending a short time here at Mr. Chester Bullard's, has returned home.

Mrs. Robinson and daughter were guests of Mr. and Mrs. F. N. Williams this week.

Mrs. Fred. Shaw, Mrs. Donald Johnson were guests of Miss Johnson this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Minty and daughter, who have been spending a few weeks here at Mr. Hiram Woods, have returned to Montreal.

Miss Bessie Johnson is a guest of Miss Mollie Robb.

Miss Lena Runk, who has been spending a few weeks at 'Seldom Inn,' has returned to Montreal.

Miss Darline Robb is visiting her grandmother, Mrs. George Robb.

Mrs. James Perrigo was in Montreal this week.

Mr. and Mrs. S. S. Bain, of Montreal, are guests of the Rev. E. M. Taylor.

Miss Charlotte Stevenson, who has been spending two weeks at Mr. Penn England's, has returned to Montreal.

Miss Hawkes, of Montreal, is spending her holidays here.

Mr. and Mrs. A. S. McNaughton and family, of Montreal, are spending this month at Mr. Hiram Wood's.

Mrs. Mitchell, Miss Florence Mitchell and Miss Wallace were guests of Mr. and Mrs. F. P. Williams this week.

Col. Gardner, Mrs. Gardner and little daughter have left for England.

Mrs. Cuddy, of Montreal, is a guest at Mr. Chester Bullard's.

The Misses McArthur, of Montreal, are at Mr. Chester Bullard's.

Mr. Leslie Robb was in Montreal this week.

On Thursday evening, August 22nd, the Rev. Dr. Roy, of Montreal, who is spending the summer at Conference Heights, will deliver a lecture in the Conference auditorium on the 'Geology of the Niagara Gorge.'

At the annual meeting of the Knowlton Conference, held on Saturday evening, the following officers were elected: Hon. president, Judge Foster; president, the Rev. E. I. Capel; vice-president, the Rev. E. M. Fuller; secretary-treasurer, the Rev. E. M. Taylor; executive committee, Mr. Justice Lynch, Mr. Justice Leet, the Rev. Dr. Rexford, the Rev. A. E. Pates, Canon Carmichael; Messrs. Jas. Rodger, George G. Foster, S. J. Carter, W. A. Kneeland, J. Ritchie Bell, C. R. Westgate and A. McTeer. Reports given by the various departments were most encouraging.

NEWAYGO

Miss May Borrie and Mrs. F. Tilling have returned to town, after a pleasant stay at 'The Birches.'

Mrs. Roger Epps is spending a week with her aunt, Mrs. Booth, 'Gahnobway Cottage.'

Mr. S. Brodie is spending a few days in town.

Mrs. Naylor and Mrs. F. Davis have returned to town, after a pleasant stay at 'Bideawee Camp.'

Mrs. H. Albro and son are spending some time at 'Bideawee Camp.'

Mr. Wm. Reid has returned to town, after a week at 'Thistle Camp.'

Mrs. H. Owden and family and Miss B. Elson have returned to town, after a pleasant stay at 'Uneeda Rest.'

Miss May Douglas spent the week-end at 'Thurston Park.'

Mr. Henry Watson has left here to spend a week at St. Adolphe de Howard.

Mrs. J. Melville, Miss N. Melville and Mrs. Rutherford spent the week-end at 'Braeside Cottage.'

Miss E. Birch has returned to town after a pleasant stay at 'Cedar Lodge.'

Mr. J. Bodfish has returned to town, after a pleasant stay at 'Lakeview.'

Mr. Geo. McNiece spent the week at 'Wabasso Camp.'

Mrs. A. J. Cooke and son are spending some time at 'Tumble Inn.'

Mr. J. Bolton and son spent the week-end at 'Tumble Inn.'

Mr. A. A. Haskell spent the week-end at the Lake, on a fishing trip, the guest of Mr. O. Eastwood, 'The Limit.'

Mrs. Strothers and son spent the week-end at 'The Limit.'

The Misses Edith, Maude and Ethel Kirby, and Messrs. H. and P. Kirby and A. Green will spend the week-end at 'Bay View.'

Mr. W. E. Williams is spending two weeks at 'Rockwood.'

Mr. J. H. Williams has returned to town, after a two weeks' vacation at 'Rockwood.'

Messrs. Chas. Booth, Fred. Bonnell, K. Blatherwick spent the week-end at 'Gahnobway Cottage.'

Mr. H. Goldthorpe, jr., has returned to town, after a two weeks' vacation at 'Gahnobway Cottage.'

There was a dance given to the Newaygo residents on Saturday last at 'Gahnobway Cottage.' Although the weather was bad there was a good attendance.

Week-end visitors to the Lake were: Misses E. Ingham, S. A. Noble, Messrs. Robt. McNiece, F. Davies, W. Dixon, A. Reid, G. I. Goddard, G. Goddard and J. W. Bolton.

HUDSON ON THE LAKE

Miss Mabel Wallace and Miss Kathleen Hodgson, have left for a short visit to South Hero, Vermont

Mrs. C. Wood is home again fgrom town. Mrs. J. E. Yeomans entertained at luncheon on Wednesday, covers were laid for twelve.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Ross and Master Donald Ross were guests this week at their cousins at Barrymore.

Miss G. Parke dwho spent the past five weeks with her friend Mrs. Wm. Christmas has returned home to New York.

Miss Marguerite DeBoucherville, who has been visiting friends for the past ten days has returned home.

Mr. J. T. Keene has returned from Ottawa.

Mr. G. Ferguson who has been the guest of Mr. and Mrs. J. H McNaughton has left for his home in New York city

Mr. Yeh, of Brooklyn, has joined Mrs. Yeh at 'Lone Star.'

Mrs. Wallcott Buffalo is visiting her friend Mrs Keene.

Miss Tressider has been visiting her sister, Mrs. Fred. Hughes.

Miss Viola Waters who has been the guest of her aunt Mrs. J. H. McNaughton has returned home.

Mrs. John Farquharson entertained a large number of ladies at the hour on Wednesday.

Mrs. Cronk, accompanied by mother, Mrs. Milligan, have left Toronto, Niagara and Buffalo.

Miss Lee, who has been visiting Mellville at the Wigwam, has left home.

Miss HcKenzie who spent the mer with her sister, Mrs. H. J. son, has left for points in Ne

Miss M. J. Phillips, of Quebec is visiting her cousins, Mr. and J. T. Keene.

Mr. Yeh, of Brooklyn, has Mrs. Yeh at Lone Star.

WEIR.

The recent arrivals at Cedar are: Miss Rose Robinson, Messrs. C. Goldstein, Frank E. Munn, Sydney W. Goulbown.

Among the guests at Mrs. Morgans are: Miss A. Friskett dun, Mrs. A. Giles, Mrs. J. Lunn, Edith Lunn, Mr. and Mrs. W. Murphy.

The Misses Pert, who has been stopping at 'Mon Repos' cottage, returned to town.

The latest arrivals at Round House are: Gavin J. Walker, Miss D. Skelly, D. W. Armstrong, M. Coughtry, H. M. Millar, W. Mrs. J. McIver, H. Caulfield, F. Muirhead, Mr. and Mrs. R. Hazel Harling, Pancy Driscoll, Brown, Geo. Wray, R. J. Douglas S. Stevenson, F. Forest, O'Grady, P. C. Cope, St. Fred Schnaufer, Jr., S. Dudley Carleton, E. Denny, Mrs. Denny.

ST. GABRIEL DE BRANDON

The St. Gabriel Boating Cl their third annual regatta on Maskinonge this afternoon. There be fifteen events and keen competi is expected. Always the most picturesque and notable feature in the race between two big 'log-driver' boats; this will be specially exciting this year, two rival crews belonging to Messrs. McLaurin's timber manning the boats.

Miss Winnifred Tate paid a visit to St. Gabriel last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Major Bohrer and the daughter who have been staying some weeks left on Tuesday Montreal.

Mr. W. B. Hurd is staying at 'Hill Cottage.'

Mrs. John Byrne and Miss Byrne of St. Lambert are in St. Gabriel.

The Misses Mabel and Mary Pepore and the Miss Beatrice and Clair McLaurin gave a card party on Wednesday evening of this week in 'Maison Jaune.' Bridge, five hundred and other games were indulged in and a very pleasant evening was spent.

Col. Sullivan who has been spending the summer at the Laurentide House paid a flying visit to Montreal this week to meet his brother.

Miss Elizabeth Fall, of Brooklyn, N.Y., came on T

city after spending a short time the 'Royal Oaks.'
Miss Mabel Kirklen, Montreal, is ending a month at 'Greenwood Cot-
Mr. Hartley Barrow was the guest his mother, Mrs. James Barrow at fairview' over the week-end.
Mr. T. Kyle is visiting his sister, R. Brown at 'Beaver Farm.'
Miss M. Parkinson has been spend- a short time with her cousin, Mrs. Morgan, at 'Hillcrest.'
Mrs. T. Purcell with her little son, ster Kenneth is visiting her moth- Mrs. J. Lindsay.
Mr. Tarlton, of Alexandria, spent week-end with his family at 'Pine
Miss Dundon was the guest of Mrs. ter at 'Villa Mon Repos' over the k-end.
Miss Muriel Morgan has returned to ntreal after spending a short time h her mother Mrs. Frank Morgan.
and Mrs. Haden are guests at enwood Cottage.'
Mr. J. Morgan and his guest, Mr. mpson have been spending a few s at Lake Michael, trout fishing.
Mrs. Mason, Miss Frances Mason Master Reginald Mason are ending a few days in the city.
Miss Sarah Green is spending a few ks with her father, Mr. M. Greene.
most successful picnic was held Darwin's Falls by the members of Anglican Church, about five hun- d people attending. Races were an esting feature in the afternoon prizes were given to the winners.
Reid, of Ramsay, accompanied a party of friends motored to town the picnic, returning home in the ening.
Mr Fleming is spending a few weeks th his family at 'Pinehurst'
An enjoyable hop was held in the ries Hall on Wednesday evening.
Mr. Mason and Mr. Jones spent the k-end at their cottages.

ATHELSTAN

The hot summer weathtr has again ven some favored ones out to this utiful village near the American ntier.
at Mrs. H. Beattie's Orchard farm Richardson was up for the week-
Mrs. Rovert Lumsden's river farm always a favorite spot and those ny there lately are Mrs. L. B. tterson, of Montreal, Mr. A. R. ghtman, Messrs. Irving and Arthur ghtman and Miss Isabel Wightman ssrs Lloyd and Bay Farguhar, of stmount, and at end of week Mr. Mrs. D. McCallm and Miss Bessie Callum will arrived.
new industry here is Mr. Chauvin ken farm started lately and is de- oping well. His 1,500 Plymouth k hens and chicks look fine.
Beaver baseball team are do- splendid work, they played Orms- n last week and won 15 to 9.
r. Rowat made up a small fishing y lately and they did well, secur- muskalinge, dore and pike is a ming's catch.
severe storm of wind and hail ck the village alst Sunday and much damage to trees and apples, the boys camping tent was lifted m its mooring and flattened out.

TERREBONNE.

Matthew Moody was in Quebec the week-end.
Mrs. Bourgeois and little son, of Shawinigan Falls, are spending a few ays at Sunnyside the guests of Mrs. Graham
Miss W. Moody and her friend, rs. Gulick, have returned from Que- , where they have been spending few days.
Miss A. Kikmpton, of Montreal, was week-end guest of Mrs. V. A. mpton.
Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Pelton, Miss rjory Moody, Messrs. R. E. and S. ody have returned home after ending a month at Lac Laghigan.
Messrs. W. and C. Earl were week- guests at Maple Hall.
Mrs. W. Earl and Master Ernest re have left to visit friends in arlottetown, P. E. Island.

LAC CHARLEBOIS.

The following guests have registered Chateau Gauthier: Mr. and Mrs. Dermot, Mr. and Mrs. Lee, Mr. erritt, jr., and Mr. Geo. Sherritt.
C. M. B. Brown and Miss Jessie wn, Crescent street, Montreal, are ing at Lac Charlebois.
ecent arrivals at Hotel Ben Le- include Mr. Geo. Lepeilier, Mr. ie Leger, Mr. Pevey Farrell, Mr. A. Jacobson, of Lachine; Mr. J. H. ebvre, Mr. Herbert Mole, Mr. Hor- Diggins, Mr. Brooks Holmes and 'Doc' Gardiner, Montreal.
r. and Mrs. Graham are spending w weeks at Lac Charlebois.
as M. Somerville, Miss L. Fletcher Miss Ruth Ashton are at Lac bois.

LACHUTE.

rs. Dr. Archibald and children, of ntreal, were guests recently of Mr. Mrs. Thos. Barron.
Miss Ruby Hampton is spending this at Lake Louisa.
r. and Mrs. B. S. Stackhouse re- ed from spending some time at een Island Lake last Monday. Dr. rkhouse left Wednesday by boat a month's trip to the Maritime vinces.
Miss Isabel and Mr. Hugh Kearns, Montreal, were week end guests in n.
Miss Louisa Bampton is spending days in town.
James S. and L. McGibbon were in ntreal last week.
The Rev. J. G. Calder, of Detroit,

Mich., is visiting friends in this vicinity.
Miss Doris Ross, of Ottawa, is the guest of her aunt, Mrs. T. Christie.
Mr. John Boa, a former resident of this place, and demonstrator of the Winchester rifle, was in town last week.
Miss Catherine Barron is visiting friends at Sixteen Island Lake.
Mr. H. O'Rielly, of the Bank of Ottawa staff, has left to spend his vacation at his home in Peterborough, Ont.
Miss Draper, of Vancouver, is the guest of Mrs. Parris.
Mr. and Mrs. Von Painter and family left last Wednesday for a trip to Fulton, N.Y.
Mrs. Jas. Drysdale is at Shawbridge, the guest of her niece, Mrs. R. Robinson.
Mr. George Hay left last Friday for a trip out west.
Mrs. T. Jousse entertained at 'afternoon tea' last Wednesday.
Mrs. Givan and Miss Nora de Lisle have returned from a month's visit to Quyon.
Mr. and Mrs. John Ritchie and family, of Montreal, have opened their summer cottage, on the Brownsburg road, for some time.
Mr. Wm. Howard, of Fulton, N.Y., is spending his vacation in town.
Miss Small, of Montreal, is the guest of Miss Tampton for a couple of weeks.
Mr. Lorne McCoy, of Montreal, was the guest of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. McCoy, for the week end.
Mr. F. Monette and family are visiting Duluth and other points.
Mr. and Mrs. G. Upham, of Winnipeg, who have been the guests of Mr. and Mrs. T. Foreman for some time, have left for a trip to St. Stephen, N.B.
Mr. and Mrs. Simpson, of Toronto, are guests at 'Tran Bower.'
Miss Henury, of Renfrew, is the guest of her cousin, Miss Deacon.
Col. and Mrs. arr have returned home to Montreal, after spending some time at Lake Louisa, the guests of their daughters, Mrs. Jas. McFaul, and Mrs. Hamilton.
Mrs. Thos. Christie is home from spending some weeks, the guest of her parents, the Rev. Mr. and Mrs. McLeod, of Scotstown, Que.
Mr. Jeffrey Cornell, of Montreal, was a week end guest of the Misses Buchan.
Mr. Henry Giles and family have returned from spending some time at 'Sandy each Cottage,' Lake Louisa.
Miss Jessie Earl has returned from visiting friends in Montreal.
Mr. Jas. Copping, of Montreal, is at 'Tran Bower.'
The Rev. Mr. George, of Montreal, has accepted a call to the Presbyterian Church of this town.
A picnic party consisting of the Rev. and Mrs. Forsythe, Mr. and Mrs. Tofousse, Mrs. J. A. McGibbon, Miss Buhan and others motored up the river last Tuesday, and camped near 'Tran Bower,' where a pleasant day was spent.

MELOCHEVILLE

Mrs. F. Hamilton and daughter have returned to Montreal for the winter.
Miss L. Ewart, of Montreal, is spending her vacation with her mother, Rapid View Villa.
Mr. R. H. Ross, of Montreal, is the guest of his brother during his vacation.
Mrs. Wm. Wray has returned to town for a few days.
Mrs. Booth and her daughter have returned from Dewittsville, having spent the week there.
Miss V. Ewart has gone to Bristoe, Que., having spent the summer with her mother at Rapid View Villa.
The week-end guests included Messrs. H. Matthew, A. E. Story, L. Booth, S. Booth, I. Simpson, J. Buckley, H. Nicholson. Misses R. Groves, E. Donald, M. Dougherty and Mrs. Jos. Ross, of Calgary, Alta.
Rapid View Hotel entertained many guests over the week-end.
Mrs. Groves and family have returned to the city.
Mrs. L. Pregent and family and Miss M. Ewart is the guest of Miss P. Pregent.

LAKE MANITOU.

Miss Louise Townsend has been spending a short time at Brockville, the guest of Mrs. Arthur Heward.
Mrs. Joachim Ribbontrop was here recently from Quebec for a few days.
Mrs. W. S. Jopling, who is visiting her sister, Mrs. William Davidson, spent a few days in town lately.
Mr. Jack Walker spent the week-end here.
Miss Gertrude Walker, who has been visiting Miss Margaret Holden, has returned to Ste. Agathe.
Mr. S. B. Townsend was here for the week-end. Mrs. Townsend had as her guests Mr. and Mrs. Stewart and Miss Alice Ross.
Mr. William Stewart spent the week-end at Lac Brule.
Mr. Guiton Ivry has been visiting for a few days at Mrs. James Pollock's.
Mr. J. J. Pollock was here for Saturday and Sunday.
Mr. David Pollock is spending some time at the Lake. He will leave shortly for the West.
Mr. Refus C. Holden and Mr. Arthur Holden spent the week-end here.
Dr. Gardner is building a cottage on the narrows.
Mrs. E. B. Greenshields is occupying her house here. Mr. Greenshields joined her for the week-end.
Mr. Clement Holden has arrived here to spend the remainder of the summer.
Mrs. W. Davidson was in town for a few days last week. Mrs. Scadding, of Toronto; Mr. and Mrs. Bowllry and the Misses Janet and Marion Bowllry were her guests for the week-end.
Mr. Davidson was here for the week-end.
Mr. Russel Starke is spending two weeks at the Manitou Club.
Mrs. John Pitblado has returned from her visit to town.
Mr. James Oliver and Dr. George W. Oliver were amongst the week-end visitors.
Mr. Woodward Marler is spending a short time here.
Miss Edith Sandman, who has been visiting Mrs. J. A. Jamieson, is the guest of Mrs. J. Pollock for a week. Miss Edith Jamieson is also Mrs. Pollock's visitor for the week.
Mrs. Alex. Strathy has returned after a short absence from the Lake. Miss Elizabeth Van Vliet, of Amsterdaw, and Mr. Kieth Notman are her guests.
Mr. Angus McIntosh was here for a few days.
Miss Brenda Hebden spent the week-end in town.
Mr. J. A. Jamieson was here recently.
The Messrs. Percy and Duncan Adams were at the Lake for the week-end.
Mr. George Grafftey was here as their guest.
Mr. Jack Hebden and Mr. William Davidson, jr., have arrived from Midlands, Ont., and will spend the remainder of the summer here.
Col. Robert Starke spent the week-end in his bungalow here.
Mr. Gordon Harrower and Mr. Brown, who have been staying at the Manitou Club, have returned to town.
Mr. Horsley Townsend joined his wife here for the week-end.
Miss Jean Pollock is spending ten days at Como.
Mr. A. J. Ferguson is spending a month in his cottage here.
Mr. Alex. McNicoll is spending a few weeks at the Lake.
Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Hanson have returned to Ste. Agathe, after a short absence.
Mr. and Mrs. Von Rappard and Miss Von Rappard, who have been travelling in Germany, have returned home, and are spending the summer in their cottage at Ste. Agathe.
Saturday last a delightful little dance was given by Mrs. Townsend in honor of her guest, Miss Alice Ross, and her daughter, Miss Marjorie Townsend.
Mr. William Walbank is spending his holidays at Lac des Sables.
Some of the guests at the Manitou Club during the past week were: Mr. Dodge, of Montreal; Professor C. H. McLeod, and the Messrs. Norman Magor, Russel Popham, W. G. R. Gordon, Alfred MacDonald, Anderson, Walters, and J. H. Lousen
Miss Phillis Schyler is the guest of Miss Margaret Holden.

VALCARTIER

Tuesday was a gala day for the Protestant population of the village. Some hundreds of people gathered in the beautiful grove adjoining the Presbyterian Church to enjoy an entertainment of a doubit character. In the afternoon the Sunday school children of the church, and those of the summer visitors, rendered a most interesting programme of songs and recitations under the direction of Mrs. Dr. Aarmon, of Quebec. The parents and friends was so delighted that they insisted that several of the pieces should be repeated in the evening, when the older folks would render their programme, which extended over two hours, and reflected credit on the local talent and some outsiders who gave their kind assistance.
The grove lighted up with numerous Chinese lanterns and a strong arch-light, gave a most enchanting aspect to the scene. Ice cream, fruit, cake and other refreshments were served afternoon and evening.
The Rev. J. J. Wright, of Levis, moderator of the Valcartier Church, preached here last Suuday, and conducted the ordination service of Mr. Brown, elder-elect.
Mr. Cecil MacBair has left for a trip to the West where some of his brothers reside.
There was much excitement and merriment at the Tuesday picnic during the search of two objects which had been held in the grove, and of which the finders would become the owners. The clock was found by Miss Eslette Amarvin and the gentleman's toilet set by Mr. Clark, the summer visitors.
Mrs. LeValley who has spent some months at her father's home left on Saturday for Montand, her present residence.
The Rev. J. R. MacTeod, convener of the Quebec Presbytery's Home Mission Committee, visited the Presbyterian Church of Valcartier, on Wednesday evening. He was accompanied by the Rev. J. J. Wright, of Levis, who is moderator of the Valcartier session. The Rev. T. Bennett was also present, and the Rev. Dr. Amaron, of Quebec.
After an inspiring address by the missionary in charge, the Rev. Mr. Buzzell, Mr. MacLeod explained to the congregation which was well represented, that the object of the meeting was to encourage the church in the good work it was doing and to help them to greater success. The home mission was ever ready to help weak churches as long as it was necessary, but at the same time was anxious to lead the congregations that need help to assume as large a share of necessary expense in the carrying on of their work as it is possible for them to do. This congregation was growing in every way, and he did not doubt that it would be glad to relieve the missionary funds to some extent. The Rev. Mr. Wright and Dr. Amduvi pointed out how the finances could be greatly helped and urged the adoption of the duplex envelope system which had revolutionized every church which had adopted it.
At a meeting of eiders and managers held at the close of the service it was felt that the time had come to make an appeal to the people and urge them to take a forward step. The officers of the church expressed their willingness to set the example by increasing their offerings, and there is no doubt that the mission grant will be considerably decreased. The feeling was that it would be wise thing to introduce the envelope systems at the beginning of the new year. The Rev. Mr. Buzzell who has charge of the church hopes that ere long Valcartier may proclaim its independence and extend a call to a minister of their choice.

ST. ANDREWS BY-THE-SEA.

Mr. Albert Waycott, of Cleveland, Ohio, is paying his annual visit to St. Andrews-by-the-Sea, and is receiving a very hearty welcome.
Miss Mary Southam, of Montreal, is enjoying the sea breezes at the Algonquin.
The Misses Mary and Eleanor Short, of St. Stephen, are the guests of Miss Jennie Kennedy, at Kennedy's Hotel.
Mr. Ralph Osler, of Montreal, has been a recent guest at the Algonquin.
Mr. and Mrs. Fred Williams, of Moncton, are spending a few weeks with the Rev. R. S. and Mrs. Crisp, at the Methodist parsonage.
These are exciting days at the golf links. In the match for the Maltby prizes, Miss Alice Thompson and Mr. Phillips were the winners. The handicap medal match was won by Mrs. Goodeman and Mr. Murdock. This week the Thompson cups are being played for.
Mrs. G. R. Marler, of Montreal, is passing the summer at the Algonquin Hotel.
Mrs. Harold C. Schofield, of St. John, has been a recent guest of Mrs. Howard Grimmer.
Miss Mary Murphy, of New York, who has been absent from here for forty years, is at Kennedy's Hotel renewing old acquaintances.
Mr. W. T. Hood, of Outremont, Montreal, has been a recent visitor to St. Andrews-by-the-Sea.
Mr. and Mrs. Carl Cole arrived from Castleton, Vermont, and are guests of Mrs. Cole's parents, Mr. and Mrs. George F. Hibbard.
A party of British journalists from London, composed of W. Leonard Palmer, Ellis T. Powell, A. Percy Knightbridge, and Llewilyn D. Williams, with their wives, are at the Algonquin Hotel.
Mr. and Mrs. L. P. D. Tilley, of Rothesay, have been recent guests of Lady Tilley at 'Linden Grange.'
Miss Nellie Gardiner arrived from Montreal on Monday's train, and is being cordially welcomed by her hosts of young friends.
Mr. George S. Balfour and Mr. W. J. Hogg, of Montreal, were among recent arrivals at the Algonquin.
Mrs. G. D. Grimmer entertained a few friends informally at bridge on Thursday evening.
Miss Shore, of London, Eng., is enjoying a few weeks at the Algonquin.
Mr. C. A. Bucknell, of Montreal, has been a recent guest at the Algonquin.
Mrs. Walter Magee, of Boston, is spending a few weeks with Mrs. E. A. Cockburn.
Mr. Brock Morehouse arrived from Lisbon, North Dakota, on Friday last, and is the welcome guest of his sister, Mrs. Geo. E. Smith.
Mr. and Mrs. Robert R. Forgan, and Mr. David Forgan, jr., of Chicago, are now occupying their beautiful new summer cottage near the Algonquin.
Miss Halliday, of Gorham, and Miss Stetson, of Auburn, were recent guests of Mrs. F. N. Davis at the Merritt cottage.
Mr. M. R. Ernest Stuart, of Montreal, is spending a few weeks at the Algonquin.
Mrs. Angus Kennedy has returned from a pleasant visit to Montreal and Ottawa.
Mrs. Ben Fraser, of St. John, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Smith, at their charming cottage, at St. Andrews-by-the-Sea.
Messrs. Wilson Dunton, J. D. Armour, H. O. Barneby and W. D. Chambers, of Montreal, were among last week's arrivals at the Algonquin Hotel.

DALHOUSIE, N.B.

The late arrivals at the Inch Arran House are:— Miss P. G. McNair, Montreal; Richard Smith, Campbellton; Mr. and Mrs. T. Wran and Chas. Johnson, Campbellton; Miss M. Johnston, St. John; R. S. Cutler and D. T. Cutler, of Boston; Mrs. Stephen Mooris, Campbellton; Mrs. J. R. McKenzie, J. R. McKenzie, Master S. McKenzie, Campbellton; Miss Gladis Fleiger, Boston; V. R. Scott, Campbellton; Mrs. MacCallum, Montreal; Mrs. M. R. Talmage, Henry A. Lloyd, New York; S. D. Simmons and wife, Miss Henry, Fredericton; Miss Carmichael, St. John; D. M. Caughlin, Montreal; W. S. Gaynor, Montreal; the Hon. Geo. E. Foster, Ottawa.

HUDSON HEIGHTS.

In spite of the unfavorable weather the annual regatta held last Saturday was most successful. The different events were keenly contested and the prizes were worthy of the contest. The dance at the Boat House in the evening was thoroughly enjoyed.
The preacher at St. James Church last Sunday morning, was the pastor of the Anglican Mission to the Jews in Montreal. A wonderful work is going on among the Jews all over the world which is prophecy being fulfilled in regard to Israel.
Mr. Dumbrill, of Montreal, was the soloist at the evening service. New pews and flooring add to the beauty of the church.
Mr. and Mrs. Charles Heward were week-end visitors at Mrs. J. Barrets.
Mrs. and Miss Burgess, of Ottawa, are guests at Mrs. Frank Clarkes, on the Main road.
Mr. Charles Mitchel was at the Heights for the week-end.
Rev. Dr. Martin, Mrs. Martin and children, have returned to town after a two week's visit at Mount Victoria.
Miss Jessie Dickson was the guest of Miss Inez McLachlan.
Miss Nichols is visiting her friend Miss Jean Clarke.
Mrs. Matheson entertained at the tea hour on Thursday for friends from Ottawa.
Miss Weir is visiting her sister, Mrs. McLachlan, at 'Simpson Cottage.'
Mrs. J. R. Barlow has left for a visit to Toronto.
Mr. and Mrs. George Hutchison of Ottawa, are spending a short time with relatives here.
Mrs. Knowlton, who has been visiting Mrs. Barlow at 'Clairmont,' has returned to Toronto.
Miss Birkett, Westmount, is the guest of Mrs. Milliigan.

PORTNEUF, QUE.

Leon Lebrecque, of Montreal, is visiting his parents.
Charlie Webb, druggist, of Montreal, is spending his vacation with his mother and sisters.
Joseph Ford, sr., left on Tuesday last for the Old Country.
Roland Ford left for Migwick for a few days trout fishing.
Sir Lomer Gouin, of Quebec, and S. Delisle, M.P., paid a short visit with the Rev. Mr. Buckland last week at the rectory.
A very successful concert and supper under the auspices of the ladies of the Church of England was held last week.
Mr. C. J. A. Dalziel and Miss Phyllis Dalziel, of Waterloo, England, are spending a short visit with relatives at Woodend.
Mrs. Thomas Ford, who has been spending a short time at Little Metis returned to town the early part of the week.
Mr. Cowie, Superintendent of the Montreal Harbor paid a week-end visit with his family.
Gilbert Buckland paid a visit with his parents last week at the rectory.

CHURCH NOTICES.

UNDENOMINATIONAL.

GIRLS' READING ROOM AND EVANGELISTIC HALL, 111 Stanley street.—Library open every day from 9 a.m. to 7.30 p.m. excepting Wednesday evening. Prayer meeting every Tuesday at 8.15 p.m. 'What We Can' Circle of the King's Daughters second Tursday of each month at 3.15 p.m. Bible class on Sunday at 4 p.m., and song service on Sunday at 8.30 p.m. All young women are cordially invited to al lthese services.

THE CITY MISSION, 204 Cadieux st., between St. Catherine and Dorchester. Sunday services at 11 a.m., 3 p.m. and 7 p.m. Classes every night except on Monday. Mission open daily from 9 to 12, and from 2 to 9. Ladies' day on Thursday at 3.30 p.m., in which ladies of all denominations are invited.

SALVATION ARMY, University St.—Sunday services conducted by Colonel Turner, of Toronto. Times of meetings: At 11.00, 3.00 and 7.30. Corner of McGill College and St. Catherine streets at 7 p.m.
The Citadel, corner of University and Cathcart streets. Adjutant and Mrs. Cornish and Lieut. Clayton, in charge.
The Metropole, 22 St. Alexander st.—(Major L. E. Taylor, Supt.)—Sunday, 3 p.m., Men's Own Meeting; 7 p.m., prayer meeting; Wednesday, 7.30 p.m., testimony meeting; Friday, 7.30 p.m., Bible class.
Bourgeois Street, Point St. Charles—Adjutant and Mrs. Mercer, in charge.
French Corps, 11 Vitre Street West, near St. Lawrence Boulevard—Adjutant Sabrit and Captain Boeffiin, in charge.
Demontigny Street, near Delorimer Avenue. — Captain and Mrs. Smith, in charge.

WELCOME HALL MISSION—Gospel services. 117 St. Antoine street, Montreal. Sunday, 7 p.m. Tuesday, 8 p.m. Thursday, 8 p.m. Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday at 8 p.m. Sunday, the Young Women's Bible class at 4.30 p.m.

YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, 502 Dorchester st. West—Sunday, Bible class at 4.15 p.m. Tea, 5.30 p.m. Praise service, 6 p.m. Monday; Bible Study Class, 8 p.m. Third Tuesday of every month—Mission Circle, 8 p.m. Thursday: Prayer meeting at 10.30 a.m. Service conducted by one of the city ministers at 7 p.m. All young women cordially invited to all these services.

OLD BREWERY MISSION (RESCUE WORK, 344-346 Craig St. West, Montreal.—Services in the Mission Hall every evening at 8 o'clock. Sunday evening, 7.45 o'clock. Hearty song service and Gospel of Jesus Christ. Children's service on Sunday morning at 10 o'clock. Mr. W. G. Taylor's Bible class for converted men only. Sunday afternoon at 2.30. Mr. W. G. Taylor's Bible class for women only, at the Girls' Happy Hour Association, 121 Congregation st., Point St. Charles. Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock, Mothers' meeting. Children's class and nursery on Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Cottage meetings. Kitchen Garden class for children on Tuesday afternoon at 3.45. Sewing class for children on Saturday afternoon at 2.45. W. G. Taylor, Supt.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, Dominion Square. Meetings for Men, Saturday, 8 p.m.; prayer meeting, Sunday, 3.45 p.m. Sunday, 8.30 p.m., Home Hour.

PROTESTANT HOUSE OF INDUSTRY AND HOMES, Longue Pointe.—On Sunday, Aug. 18, at 3 p.m., divine service will be conducted.

RAILROAD MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION meets in the R.R.Y.M.C.A. Building, cor. of Sebastopol and Leber streets every Sunday at 4.15 p.m. All railway men and others are cordially invited to attend.

UNITARIAN CHURCH.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH (Unitarian), Sherbrooke street West and Simpson street. The Rev. Frederick R. Griffin, B.A., S.T.B., (Harvard), pastor. Church closed during August.

CHURCH NOTICES.

METHODIST CHURCHES.

CENTENARY METHODIST CHURCH, corner of Wellington and Charron street. The Rev. J. D. Ellis, B.A., pastor. Class meetings at 9.30 and 10 a.m. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school and Bible classes at 3 p.m. Midweek service on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Epworth League on Monday at 8 p.m. Junior League on Friday at 7 p.m. Hope Chapel Sunday school at 3 p.m. Strangers welcome to all services.

DELORIMIER METHODIST CHURCH (corner of Simard street and St. Joseph Boulevard).—Pastor, Rev. C. H. Brown, Wesleyan College. Phone Uptown 2213. Next Sunday the pastor will preach. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school and adult class at 3 p.m. You will be sure of a welcome.

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. Services will be held in the school room, in rear of church, during the month of August.

SHERBROOKE STREET METHODIST CHURCH, Sherbrooke street, just west of St. Lawrence. Rev. Alfred A. Radley, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Morning subject: 'Mystery.' Evening subject: Life Lessons from the Story of Joseph. The Temptations of Youth.' Sunday school at 3 p.m. The pastor will preach at both services.

DOMINION SQUARE METHODIST CHURCH—Pastor, Rev. E. I. Hart, B.A. Public worship at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Class meeting 10 a.m. The pastor will preach at both services. Visitors and strangers always welcome.

SHAW MEMORIAL METHODIST CHURCH. Rev. Mahlon I. Robinson, B.A., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. 3 p.m., Sunday school. The pastor will preach at both services. The church is situated at the corner of Beaubien and Christophe Colomb streets, St. Denis Boulevard. All are welcome.

ST. JAMES METHODIST CHURCH.—Rev. Wm. Sparling, B.A., D.D. pastor. Sunday, Aug. 18th. The pastor will preach both morning and evening. Men's Association at 3 p.m. Combined Sunday Schools at 10 a.m. Bright singing by the choir, led by Mr. C. V. Chamberlain. A cordial welcome to strangers.

EBENEZER METHODIST CHURCH, (corner of St. Antoine and Convent sts. St. Henry). S.S. and Adult Bible classes at 10 a.m. during summer months. Morning service at 11 a.m. Evening service at 7 p.m.
Woman's Own meeting at 2.30 p.m. on Monday. Epworth League on Monday at 8 p.m. Prayer and praise service on Wednesday at 8 p.m. All seats free. Everybody welcome.

MOUNTAIN STREET METHODIST CHURCH, corner of Mountain and Torrance streets. Rev. T. E. Bourke, B.D., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The pastor will preach at both services. 10 a.m., class. 3 p.m., Sunday School. Wednesday evening, at 8 p.m., prayer meeting. Strangers welcome to all services.

MARLBOROUGH ST. METHODIST CHURCH. 17 Marlborough street. 11 a.m., preacher, Mr. J. Hughes. 7 p.m., the Rev. Walter P. Booth, B.A. Sunday School at 3 p.m. Epworth League, Monday, 8 pm.

FAIRMOUNT AVENUE METHODIST CHURCH, corner Fairmount and Hutchison streets. The Rev. Geo. W. McCall, B.A., B.D., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Brotherhood of Andrew and Philip Sunday at 10 a.m. Sunday school and adult Bible classes classes at 3 p.m. The pastor will preach at both the morning and evening services.
E.L. of C.E. on Monday at 8 p.m. Prayer Meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Strangers cordially welcome at all services.

WEST END CHURCH, corner of Canning and Coursol streets. Services in the Royal Arthur school, Canning street. Rev. C. S. Laidman, B.A. B.D., pastor. The pastor will preach at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school at 3 p.m.
Services will be held in the basement of church, beginning Sunday, Aug. 18. Special service for children at 6.30 p.m.

EAST END METHODIST CHURCH, corner of Cartier and DeMontigny sts.—The Rev. B. B. Brown, pastor. 11 a.m., Mr. John Poulson, 7 p.m., Mr. J. H. McComb. The Tri. Mus. Men's Bible Class at 3 p.m.
E. L. of C.E. on Monday at 8 p.m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Junior League on Friday at 4 p.m. Visitors welcome.

MOUNT ROYAL AVE. METHODIST CHURCH, corner of Mount Royal ave. and Berri street. The Rev. Henry A. Young, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 pm. The pastor will preach at both services. Sunday school at 3 p.m. Epworth League of Christian Endeavor on Monday evening. The Junior Christian Endeavor Society meets on Wednesday at 3.30 p.m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. All seats free. Strangers welcome.

WESTMOUNT METHODIST CHURCH, (corner of Western and Lansdowne avenue, Westmount). The Rev. W. E. Baker, pastor. Union meetings with Westmount Baptist Church during August. Morning service at 11 a.m. in Bantist Church. Evening, 7 p.m., in Methodist Church. Come and hear Pastor Dean, of Toronto. 11 a.m., subject 'The Christian's Standing and State.' 7 p.m., 'The Gospel: Just what it is and what it will do.' A very earnest invitation is extended to all.

BRITISH METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH MISSION, Desrivieres street. Rev. Moses Newsome, pastor. Rev. R. Brown, Pastor Emeritus. Preaching at 11 a.m. and 7.30 p.m. Sunday school at 3 p.m. Strangers welcome.

METHODIST ITALIAN MISSION, cor. of Dorchester and St. Urbain streets. Sunday school and Bible class at 10 a.m. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Communion first Sunday of every month. Preacher, the Rev. Liborio Lattoni. All are welcome.

EGLISE EVANGELIQUE, rue Delisle—Services publics a 11 hrs. et 7 hrs. Ecole de Dimanches a 10 hrs. Reunion de priere, Mercrdi soir a 8 hrs.

CHURCH NOTICES.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL, Montreal.—Venerable Archdeacon Norton, D.D., Rector of Montreal; Rev. Herbert Symonds, D.D., LL.D., Vicar of Christ Church Cathedral. Rev. A. H. McGreer, M.A., Curate. 8 a.m., Holy Communion. 10 a.m. Holy Communion. 11 a.m., Cathedral service. Preacher, the Rev. A. H. McGreer, M.A., 7 p.m., Cathedral service. Preacher, the Rev. P. G. Ascah, B.A. Saturday, St. Bartholomew Day, Holy Communion, 8 a.m.

ST. EDWARD'S CHURCH, corner of Inspector and St. Paul streets—Rural Dean Sanders, Incumbent.—Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Preahers, the Incumbent. Holy Communion at 7 p.m. The Royal Black Knights of Ireland will attend the evening service. Bible classes, 9.45 a.m. Sunday School, 9.45 and 3 p.m. Strangers made welcome.

ST. GEORGE'S PARISH CHURCH. Dominion Square.
Clergy.
Rev. J. Paterson-Smyth, B.D., LL.D., Litt.D., D.C.L.
Rev. Wm. Stevenson Major.
Rev. R. G. Ascah, B.A.
Eleventh Sunday after Trinity.
Celebrations of the Holy Communion at 8 a.m. and 11 a.m.
Morning prayer at 11 o'clock.
Preacher, the Rev. R. G. Ascah.
Sunday School at 3 p.m. in the church
Evening prayer at 7 o'clock.
Preacher, the Rev. H. McGreer.
The church is open all day for private prayer.

ST. MARTIN'S CHURCH, corner of Prince Arthur and St. Urbain Streets. Rev. Canon Troop, M.A., rector; Rev. Edgar T. Capel, assistant minister. 8 a.m., Holy Communion. 11 a.m. morning prayer and sermon. 7 p.m., evening prayer and sermon. All seats free and unappropriated. Strangers welcomed. All one in Christ Jesus.

The BISHOP CARMICHAEL MEMORIAL CHURCH, St. Zotique street, St. Denis Boulevard. 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.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION, Park avenue, near St. Viateur. Rev. Jas. L. Flanagan, rector. 11 a.m., Matins; preacher, the rector. 3 p.m., children's service. 7 p.m., evensong. Preacher, the rector.

L'EGLISE DU REDEMPTEUR (Episcopale), 12 Chatham street. Morning prayer and sermon at 11 a.m. Evening prayer at 7 p.m. Henry E. Benoit, rector.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCHES.

ZION CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, corner of Mance and Milton streets. Services held at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Preacher, the Rev. Branden Greenaway, of East Rochester, N.Y.
Sunday school, 3 p.m. Strangers welcome.

CALVARY CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.—Rev. John J. Martin, Ph.D., pastor. Sunday, Aug. 18. Morning service in Bethlehem Church at 11.15 a.m. Preacher, the Rev. John J. Martin, Ph.D. Sunday school will be held in the Church House, 4210 Dorchester street, at 3 o'clock. All children invited. Evening service in the Big Tent on St. Antoine street, near Atwater avenue, at 7 o'clock. (Union service of Westminster and Calvary Churches.) Preacher, the Rev. John J. Martin. Everybody heartily invited. Men's Own Brotherhood will meet in the Big Tent on St. Antoine street, near Atwater avenue, at 3 o'clock. Wednesday next, Aug. 21st, 1912, special service in the tent at 8 o'clock. Preacher, the Rev. J. L. Gordan, D.D. Special music by Maisonneuve Presbyterian Choir. Everybody heartily invited.

THE UNION CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH (Colored), 75 Inspector st.—Rev. H. B. Gantt, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7.30 p.m. Morning subject: 'Prisoners of Hope.' Evening subject: 'Our Main Need.' Sunday school from 12.30 to 1.30. The Rev. Gantt will speak at both services.

AMHERST PARK CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, corner Christopher Columbus and Daniel streets. The Rev. Herbert Moule, B.D., pastor. — Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The pastor will preach at both services. and church parade of First Amherst Park Boy Scouts. Subject: 'The Scouts Motto.' Evening service at 7 p.m., subject, 'The Great Teacher.' Visitors welcome.

EMMANUEL CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, 169-171 Drummond street. The Rev. Hugh Pedley, B.A., D.D., pastor. Union services. The congregations of Erskine Presbyterian Church and Emmanuel Congregational Church, will worship together in Emmanuel Church during August. Sunday, Aug. 18, the Rev. J. B. Silcox, former pastor (presently of Kansas City, Mo.), will preach at both services. Morning: 'The Regnant Might of Goodness.' Evening, 'Don't Fret' (by request). If everybody who needs this sermon is present, there will be a large attendance. Everybody welcome.

PT. ST. CHARLES CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH. Rev. A. W. Main, pastor. 11 a.m., subject, 'Atonement Only.' 3 p.m., Sunday School. 7 p.m., subject, 'Christ preaching to Spirits in Prison.' The pastor will preach at both services.
Monday, 8 p.m., C.E. Tuesday, 8 p.m., Young Ladies' Circle, Wednesday, 8 p.m., prayer service; Wednesday, 2.30 p.m., Ladies' Aid; Thursday, 8 p.m., the Men's Club; Friday, 8 p.m., choir practice.

BAPTIST CHURCHES.

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.

OLIVET BAPTIST CHURCH, corner Dorchester and Guy streets. Pastor, the Rev. Joseph Sullivan, M.A. Sunday, Aug. 18

TAMARACOUTA.

COL. WHITEHEAD VISITS TAMARACOUATA

Last Saturday Col. Whitehead, accompanied by Col. Gardner and Mr. Patterson, arrived in camp in time for dinner. His approach was signalled by scouts from the tops of the hills, and as the Col. entered the mess hall, the scouts received him by the band playing the 'Salute,' and the troops coming to the 'Alert.' Dinner being ready, grace was sung, and everybody fell to. After the meal was finished. Prov. Sec. Evans told the colonel what a pleasure it was for the scouts to have him and his friends at Tamaracouta; adding that the colonel had indeed been a friend to the scouts, and if it had not been for his untiring interest in the boys, there would have been no Tamaracouta.

Col. Whithead rose to reply, and was received with musical honors. He said: 'Scoutmasters and scouts, I cannot tell you how much pleasure it has given to be here with you to-day. My only regret is, that I am unable to make my stay longer, for nothing pleases me more than to attend the meetings of my 'Scout Boys.' And now scouts, you have lots of room here to carry out all your scout work and games, and when the time comes, and I hope that time will be soon, when there are thousands, instead of hundreds of scouts, well we can easily add another lake to this one.

Remember scouts, this is your camp, this property is yours, with everything that is on it. Therefore you should take a great interest in helping to improve it in any way you can. Tamaracouta will, I hope, enable each one of you boys to return to the city stronger mentally and physically.'

Immediately after dinner the colonel inspected the mess hall, kitchen, and stores, and expressed his approval of the excellent conditions, and the way in which everything was kept.

In the evening an impromptu concert was put on, and Col. Whithead took the chair.

Among those taking part were:—Charlie, in one or two solos, a very spirited boxing-match between W. Smart and L. Binmore, which raised great applause, 'Seasick,' who was as popular as ever in 'It's years and years,' etc., and Mr. Logie, who gave a baritone selection. Both Col. Gardner and Mr. Patterson expressed their pleasure at being present, and their keen interest in the organization.

In the morning scout's Corner and McKim had the honor of rowing the colonel's friends around the lake, while they inspected the range, camp, etc. At noon a demonstration of lifesaving was put on from the wharf, which was followed by the 'fall-in' being blown, and the troops fell-in around the flag-pole in a hollow square. Here the colonel saw another phase of scout-life, by witnessing the installation of three tenderfoots.

After lunch everyone went down to the falls, but it was too cool to go in.

All good things come to an end; and at four o'clock Col. Whithead left for the station, amidst the deafening cheers from all the scouts in camp. Before leaving, Col. Whitehead again expressed his great satisfaction in the way the camp was being run. He also suggested quite a few improvements which will involve considerable outlay, but when the colonel suggests, we guess things are always done.

TROOP 35 (MONTREAL SOUTH).

On Tuesday evening, August 13, the 35th had a most interesting meeting, and Mr. A. D. Hair, of Longueuil, who has kindly consented to act as instructor to the troop, in ambulance work, gave his first lesson.

Mr. Hair has a personality which attracts and holds boys, and from the first word to the finish he held the close attention of his audience.

There are 14 boys taking the course for the 2nd class badge test, and they are getting ready to pass out for the ambulance badge too.

The boys are full of enthusiasm, and are going at 'ambulance' in a thorough manner, with the aim of being THE ambulance troop of the Movement.

The 35th have also formed a 'Useful Committee,' and any one who wants assistance of any kind has only to send word to S.M. De Perry, Lafayette avenue, Montreal South, or to P.L. J. Routledge, Prefontaine avenue.

ORDERS FOR THE WEEK ....

Orderly patrol—'Peewit.'
Tuesday, ambulance and first aid. Parade to headquarters, 7 p.m. sharp, in full uniform.
Thursday—Physical drill.
Saturday—Football and drill.

Two new patrols are being formed, 'Kangaroo' and 'Beaver.'

S.M. De Perry will be glad to welcome any boys between the ages of 11 and 18.

Motto of the 35th Troop:
'Don't knock, boost!'

TROOP 35 AT CHURCH.

THE BEST CAMP IN THE WORLD

Last week-end was a gala one at Camp Tamaracouta for Col. Whitehead and several friends, including Colonel R. Gardner and Mr. A. Paterson, visited the camp. When the train reached Piedmont about three o'clock on Saturday afternoon, the mountains were almost hidden by descending sheets of rain. In spite of this W.S.M. Allen and a few adventurous spirits started to walk by the short cut to the camp. The first stage of our journey was accomplished when we arrived at Kanawana Camp, where Mr. Hollinshead and his Y. M. C. A. boys received us very cordially. On our asking for directions as to the road to Tamaracouta, they showed further cordiality by rowing us up through Lakes Kanawana and Desjardins, and setting us on the Bush road near the head of the latter lake. The two lakes are connected by a winding passage, sometimes very shallow, but quite navigable for well loaded boats. The winding reaches of water, shadowed by thick brushwood, were like a scene from Fenimore Cooper, and the entrance to the Bush's Road would make a perfect background for an Indian story. A concert was just about to start in the mess hall when we arrived, but we took supper in the rear of the hall while the audience were taking their places. The entertainment which followed was a good one, and Colonel Whithead proved a genial chairman. Among many items, all excellent, it seems almost ungracious to single out only two or three for mention, but among those which contributed greatly to the success of the evening were: 'The Professor of Hypnotism,' by Simmons and Smart; the Chinese songs, by 'Charlie'; the recitation, by 'The Canadian Irving,' W.S.M. Allan; the sparring bout between Smart and Binmore, and the habitant story by Colonel Gardner. The week had been a wet one, but the resident officers and the boys all looked fit and healthy. Next morning the camp was astir as early as usual, and we were glad to see the clouds breaking and the sun shining out. The impressions of the previous week-end were intensified. The camp is the finest school for citizenship that could be imagined. Neatness, cleanliness, order, kindliness, courtesy, enterprise, cheerfulness, all are inculcated, and the best thing about it is that all these features are arrived at by throwing responsibility on the boys themselves. A public spirit has been created in the camp, which effects results which would never have been attained by mere exterior discipline. Of course, there are breaches of order now and then, but they are exceedingly rare, and I did not hear of a case in which a boy repeated a fault, or error for which he had once been corrected. 'I do believe,' said one little fellow to me, 'that it's the best camp in the world.'

J. W. ROCH.

A SCOUT CHAIN.

The Boy Scouts of the County of Kent in England, carried out last week a big scheme of mobilization and communication prepared by Commander James Galloway, a retired officer of the British Navy and other officers. The boys were sent off to watch the southeastern coast of England in sections extending from New Romney round the Forelands to the Isle of Sheppey, and their duty was to pass information between the coast and London and between towns in the County of Kent, and to form lines of communication with adjacent counties. Stations were established at half-mile intervals, with three scouts posted at each. In time of war, with an attack by warships on the coast, and the resulting cutting of communications, it is believed that this human chain would be invaluable, and, if it is successful on this occasion, it is to be made an annual affair.

HOW THE SCOUTMASTER WINS RESPECT.

(From a publication in the U.S.)

Hamilton Douglas, scoutmaster of Troop No. 1 in Atlanta, Georgia, has hit upon an odd and very practical way of demanding the respect of his boys. 'To be a successful scoutmaster,' he writes in Uncle Remus' Home Magazine, 'it is necessary for the boys to feel a certain amount of deference for the master. This is inculcated often in the form of address used. Now, this was a problem for me. I could not encourage the use of the word 'captain,' for we are distinctly a non-military order; firearms and fighting we absolutely forbid, hence 'captain' would be absurd. I feared being called 'professor,' as I am no pedagogue; plain 'mister' would not do at all, and so remembering, too that the order was founded by Sir S. S. Baden-Powell, I decided to confer the title of 'Sir' on myself, and at once the ready imagination of the boys took fire!

'I was Sir Douglas' immediately and universally, and my assistant was 'Sir Ware!' The problem was solved through the medium of that saving grace of the boy-imagination! This very quality is one reason why the organization of Boy Scouts has become so popular; the age of Boy Scouts is an age of an active and vivid imagination. All it needs is food! We give it food in our company and we are a success!'

Comment is hardly necessary. We don't think that many Canadian Scoutmaster's will care to pursue such methods and if they did that they would win the respect of the Boy Scout of Canada who is a pretty robust speciment — thank goodness. —Ed.

Dick Symonds applies for a place to sleep in, down in the camp. Anyone who enjoys to be awakened about 5 a.m. by his partner getting up and dressing is requested to communicate to the above-mentioned gentleman.

THE DINGHIES AT CAMP.

No sport is more popular at camp than racing the dinghies and very few scouts have come back from Tamaracouta who have not learnt to handle a sheet. So probably a few tips on sailing a boat would not be amiss.

SAILING IN SMALL BOATS.

The most convenient kind of a boat to learn to sail in is a dinghy which is a boat with a single sail held in place by a boom at the bottom, and a gaff at the top.

To understand the principle of sailing we must realize that a sail boat, without the use of a rudder acts in the water and wind very much the way a weather vane acts in the air. The bow of the boat naturally turns towards the wind, thus relieving the sail of all pressure and keeping it shaking. But if by keeping the main sheet in your hand you hold the sail in a fixed position, and, at the same time, draw the tiller away from the sail, it will gradually fill with air beginning with the hoist or mast end of the sail, and impel the boat in the direction in which you are steering. Given a certain direction in which you want to travel, the problem is by letting out or hauling in your main sheet, to keep the sail as nearly as possible at right angles with the direction of the wind. We must remember, also, that, while the sail must be kept full, it should not be kept more than full; that is, its position must be such that, by the least push of the tiller towards the sail, the sail will begin to shake at the hoist. It is even desirable in a strong wind, and especially for beginners to always let the sail, close to the mast shake a little without losing too much pressure. When you are sailing with the wind coming over the boat from its port side, you are sailing on the port tack, and when you are sailing with the wind coming across the boat on its starboard side you are sailing on the starboard tack. The port side of the boat is the left hand side as you face the bow whilst standing on board, and the starboard side is the right hand side. An easy way of remembering this is by recalling the sentence, 'Jack left port.'

DIRECTION OF WIND.

Of course you will see that, if you should forget which way the wind is blowing, you could not possibly know the right position for your sail; and this is one of the first requirements for a beginner. It is quite easy to become confused with regard to the direction of the wind, and therefore every boat should be provided with a small flag to fly at its mast-head and you should keep watching it at every turn of the boat until the habit has become instinctive. It is convenient to remember that the flag should always point as nearly as possible to the end of the gaff, except when you are sailing free or before the wind.

CLOSE TO WIND.

Sailing with the boat pointing as nearly as possible against the wind is called sailing close to the wind; when you have turned your bow to the right or left so that the wind strikes both boat and sail at right angles you are sailing with the wind abeam; as you let out your sheet so that the boom makes a large angle with an imaginary line running from the mast to the middle of the stern you are sailing off the wind; and, when your sail stands at right-angles to this same line, you are sailing free or before the wind.

BEFORE THE WIND.

Sailing free, or before the wind, is the extreme opposite of sailing close-hauled or on the wind, and the wind is blowing behind your back instead of approaching the sail from the direction of the mast. If you are sailing free on the port tack, with the boom at right angles to the mast on the starboard side and you should steer your boat sufficiently to starboard, the wind would strike the sail at its outer edge or leech and throw the sail and boom violently over to the port side of the mast. This is called jibbing, and is a very dangerous thing; it should be carefully guarded against whenever sailing before the wind.

REEFING.

If you find that the wind is too strong for your boat, and that you are carrying too much sail, you can let her come up in the wind and take in one or two reefs. This is done by letting out boat the throat and peak hallards enough to give sufficient slack of sail, then by hauling the sail out towards the end of the boom, and afterwards by rolling the sail up and tying the points under and around it, but not around the boom. Always use a square or reef knot in tying your reef points. In case of a squall or strong puff of wind remember that you can always ease the pressure on your sail by turning the bow into the wind, and if for any reason you wish to shorten suddenly, you can drop your peaks by loosening the peak halliards.

READY ABOUT.

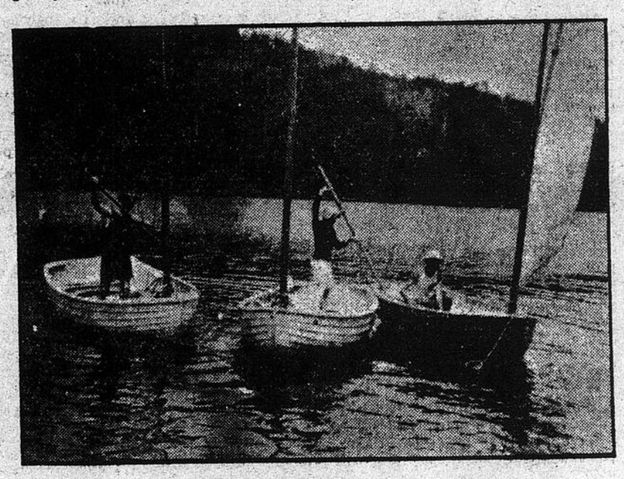
Before 'going about,' or turning your bow so that the wind will strike the other side of the sail at its mast end, he man at the helm should always give warning by singing out the words, 'ready about.' 'Going about,' is just the opposite of jibbing.

RIGHT OF WAY.

When two boats approach each other in opposite directions, close hauled, the boat on the starboard tack has the right of way and should continue her course. The responsibility of avoiding a collision rests with the boat sailing on the port tack. But a boat running before the wind must always give way to a boat close-hauled. When sailing through high waves, always try as far as possible to head into them directly at right-angles. Always steer as steadily as possible. If you are careful to keep the boat on her course only a slight motion of the tiller from side to side will be necessary.

FLYING THE FLAG.

While the 'fly' or 'pennant' is carried at the top of the mast, the flag is carried at the peak or upper corner of the sail at the end of the gaff. The salute consists of tipping or slightly lowering the flag anu raising it again into position.



SAILING THE DINGHIES AT CAMP.

PASS THE BALL.

Pass the ball.
Let the other fellow kick,
Pass the ball, and do it quick.
Play together; no one man
Ever won a game, or can.
Work together—that's the way,
Keep your temper while you play.
Pass the ball.

Pass the ball.
Never mind about your luck,
Show a little manly pluck,
Throw a goal or try your best,
Each man playing with the rest.
If you win, the trophy's won;
If you lose, you've had the fun,
Pass the ball.

Pass the ball.
In the play of life the same;
Bound to others in the game;
No man living all alone.
Each is part of every one.
Grit and pluck and fair play here
Win the trophies, never fear.
Pass the ball.
—'George A. Warburton, in Association Men.'

THE OWL

JOTTINGS.

'A beautiful spot could not be better,' said Col' Whitehead, of Tamaracouta, after his first visit to the Scout camp.

'The splendid discipline and cheerfulness displayed by every Scout is a marvel to me,' said another visitor.

The Owl overhead the Colonel say he wished there had been Scouts when he was a boy.

Anyway Colonel, if you are not a boy, you are a jolly good Scout!

Who is 'Ginger?'

Don't ask Lachine, or you might get killed for being funny..

Say—what has happened in Westmount old camp?

Is it an Army Service Corps stationed there, or is it a division of a Company of Field Engineers?

Certainly there are some fires.

Do canned beans require all that preparation?

Scouts who carry umbrellas, in uniform, should be promptly hied home to bed. Camp is no place for them.

'Doc' looked very happy on Saturday night, with his 'five center.'

The Prov. Sec. when entertaining guests for the week-end, should not use so much persuasion to feed them.

It is not good form, David.

What does it matter if Peaches do cost 18 cents?

S. M. Logie is to be presented, next meeting with a Cook's Badge but I think he might just as well have a poultryman's thrown in.

Logie is some juggler of eggs!

Should Quarter Master Dick find a few dozen jam rolls missing, search John Brisbane, he was sitting next to them on Saturday night.

S. M. White reports that the country around Shawbridge, St. Jerome and St. Agathe is very nice, but that it was a little damp last Saturday.

Next time you want to find the Camp take a tenderfoot with you.

North is not South — savey?

There will be quite a lot of teams entered for the Sir Edward Clouston Cup this year.

But the R. L. S. S. had better put a little hot water in the St. Helen's Island bath, on September 7th.

It's cold Mr. Norris!

THE OWL.

A CANDY LOVER.

Dear Sir,—During a recent visit to the Boy Scout camp at Tamaracouta I was filled with admiration for the way things are arranged and handled, but quite fail to understand why the candy store is closed on Sunday. On that day all other departments of the trading post are in operation, but candy is taboo. Books of travel, adventure, and other subjects which delight the youthful minds are issued from the library, but the candy store is closed. On Sunday the super athletic may indulge in a strenuous game of Ping-Pong, but candy is disallowed. Those able, and wishing to do so may swim, row, or sail about the lake, but candy is prohibited. 'Why, why, why, in one word tell me why?' Will somebody enlighten a sweet-toothed seeker after information?

We print 'Sweet Tooth's' letter because this page is open to opinions and discussions of every description, although, of course, we heartily approve of the action of the camp committee in refusing to allow candy to be sold on Sunday. Surely no scout would wish to buy candy on Sunday.—Scout Editor.

TROOP THIRTY-SIX.

Troop 36 will have its first church parade on Sunday, August 18, when they will march with S.M. Pownson to the Amherst Congregational Church to attend the 11 o'clock morning service. The Rev. Mr. H. Moule will preach a sermon for boys.

THE 'BLOW HARD.'

By Special Permission.

Prov. Sec. Evans removed a hairs this afternoon, and wearing mitting, he will shoe-string row.

Toronto is a demon for the scrub brush; but, oh! your nail brush.

The Prov. Sec. again appeared the Lake in his favorite dinghy green one.

As you probably know, the barber has gone out of business—

Listen to this—If you blow hard get a Longuell.

Art. Smith is a good paddler, rotten fish.

Although the Lachine fellows so small, the big fellows of 2nd Outmont challenge them to a grub-and contest.

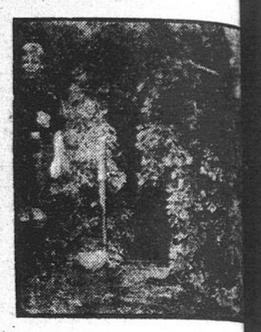
Where is the Longueuil Troop days?

As Mr. Wensley keeps a good of ducks, perhaps he can supply camp with eggs.

Wanted—a few good buglers drummers—apply Lachine Troop.

Wanted—pupils to learn the keeping a tent tidy—apply Tent

HOUSE BUILT OF BRANCHES



SPORTING NEWS.

After the lantern lecture last the championship bean-eating contion took place in Tent 2. This easily won by Mr. Allan.

The 'Blue Bird'—celebrated hydroplane, manned by Capt. A met with an accident this afternoon Pump Pipe Place, and Capt. Allen so distressed that he tried to com suicide, but was pluckily rescued Admiral Evans, with his favorite buoy.

Where was Mr. Evans' canoe this afternoon?

P.L. Binns is some conjurer.

Admiral Evans was out again tising for the intermediate sail trophy.

SOCIETY NOTES.

Big Chief 'Rain in the Face' has his tent for a few days. To get sleep. Person sleeping in hosp please note.

Messrs. Evans and Fraser have returned from a trip to the great It is rumored they got a hair cut.

Wanted—a dinghy which will tip—address all correspondents Sec., Camp Tamaracouta.

Wanted—Chickens for making those who wear rubber boots need apply.

RECEIPTS.

Probably the subject of Beans will be interesting to my readers therefore we take the liberty of giving you a few words about beans.

First, they can be divided into classes, e.g., those that have tin around them and those that have

In the first case the beans are ped into the tin case by a bait piece of pork, and when once in their exit is cut off by an attrac paper label.

Charlie's Hunter's stew.—First three bones that have been used yesterday's soup. Add a few of bread and any old boots around to flavor. Stew this three weeks, stirring constantly. piping hot and color to a rich kha

Hot Rolls.—Take a few handfuls flour, somebody's else's preferred a little glue to make a rich paste, cut mixture off into lengths and bake to jet black.

ALEE OF THE TANK-SHIP.

(By Albert W. Tolman, in 'Youth's Companion.')

As he slipped back into the dense gray fog astern of the Gloucester trawler, 'Elizabeth Ann,' Capt. Jack Harvey flung a parting hail to Otto Nelson at the wheel.

'Mind you don't lose us, doctor!'

And the light-haired cook answered:—

'Aye, aye, sar!'

It was the first time the Swede had had complete charge of the schooner. Of twenty-two men, but one besides himself remained aboard that July morning—Zeke Penney, confined to his bunk with a sprained ankle. Captain Harvey had taken Zeke's place, that no dory might put out single-handed.

The 'Elizabeth Ann' was fishing in fifty fathoms on the sandy bottom of southeastern Georges. Splitting the fog briskly with an eight-knot southwest beam wind, she had in the half-hour since six o'clock dropped her ten dories about a hundred fathoms apart. The cook must now run to leeward to pick up Number 1, which by this time had got its trawl overboard.

Otto felt his responsibility. Before long he had run back to where he thought the first dory should be; but it was nowhere to be found. This was not strange, as he could barely see the bowsprit end. He cruised back and forth, but failed to run across a single boat. His only course was to anchor until it cleared; otherwise he might lose his mates altogether.

Hurrying forward, he let the jib and foresail run. With a handspike he hove the anchor off the bow and let go the cat-stopper; then he jumped to the cable-coil abaft the windlass, paid out a hundred and twenty-five fathoms, and made it fast to the traveiler. Running out on the bowsprit, he furled and stopped the flopping jib. The main-sail was left up and the wheel lashed amidships, until the fog should lift. It was now about seven o'clock.

But there was no loafing for the industrious, clear-headed Swede. A man who feeds twenty-two sets of brains and muscles has no time to be lazy. Galley, deck and cabin claimed Otto's attention that morning, for on him fell the triple duties of watch, nurse and cook.

In his oven a stuffed codfish was soon baking, while a big kettle of rice simmered above. These demanded frequent attention.

From the main-boom hung the hundred-pound bell, a rope tied to its tongue. Every little while Otto jangled this eight or ten times, in hope the dories might hear it, and also to avoid being run down by some passing steamer.

Besides, Zeke Penney, who had slept through all the stir of dropping the boats, was now awake. The worst grumbler on board, he was just sick enough to be disagreeable. Fussy and unreasonable as an ailing baby, he kept Otto dodging up and down.

'Slush, bring me a drink of water.' 'Swede, toss me a doughnut.' 'Any signs of clearing, doctor?'

So it went the morning through, Otto trotting obediently, with unfailing good nature. His legs were stout and his temper good; otherwise one or both would soon have failed.

But fearful perils sometimes burst suddenly from the thick gray that walls the anchored fisherman, perils of which too often no man lives to tell.

Fifteen minutes to ten by the galley clock, and both the rice and codfish were doing finely. Zeke had not demanded a drink for fully five minutes. It was time for Otto to ring the bell again. He climbed the stairs and jerked the rope.

Jangle! jangle! jangle! As the clear tones sang through the mist, the Swede sniffed wolfishly to windward. What was that strange odor spicing the briny fog?

A fisherman's nose must often take the place of his eyes, especially when the latter can pierce only a hundred feet. Otto knew that something not of the sea lay beyond the mist wall. He was familiar with the smell of fish, of kelp, of ice, of the malodorous phosphate droger, of the West Indianman laden with sugar and molasses; but this was none of these.

Full and long the cook sniffed. At last he recognized it—kerosene oil.

Gradually it grew stronger. Otto strained eyes and ear uneasily. As yet he could neither hear nor see anything, but instinct warned him of approaching danger. Could a ship be bearing down? But why did he not hear her horn? At any rate, he must give notice of the 'Elizabeth Ann,' anchored and helpless in her path. Again he seized the bell-rope.

Jangle! jangle! jangle! An almost incessant peal set the fog vibrating. Otto was tempted to buoy the cable and get under way; but that would have taken time, and the schooner would be little safer running than anchored. Besides, he dared not leave the bell.

'What's the matter up there?' shouted Zeke, from below. 'Do you want to split a fellow's ear-drums?'

But his yell passed unheeded. Otto's eyes were fastened painfully on the fog beyond the bowsprit. He stopped ringing a moment, and the brazen notes died echoing away. Suddenly above the crisping waves he caught a crackling, a hissing. Then came a warm blast, like an August handbreeze. The smell of oil was strong and penetrating. He waited breathless, palsied by an indefinable fear.

All at once to windward the mist gaped raggedly asunder. Through it streamed a brightness, that burst blue and red and yellow into a moving wall of flame. Licking tongues darted from it, shrivelling the vapors. At its base appeared a blotched hull, with lower masts standing, on fire from end to end.

It was a steel oil-vessel, a derelict, menacing everything in her course.

For two or three seconds the fearful spectacle paralyzed the cook. Then he roused to the peril threatening the schooner. The tank-ship was drifting straight down on the 'Elizabeth Ann.' Already barely fifty feet distant, she was coming on fast before the eight-knot breeze and strong Georges tide. Should he remain idle, in less than a minute the trawler would be wrapped in flame.

Otto threw off the wheel-lashing. He must get under way at once. Forward he darted, snatching a bait-knife from its cleat on the gurry-kid. Twice, three times he drew the sharp blade strongly, quickly across the cable. It parted, flicking out through the hawse-pipe. The trawler, unleashed, surged back her length, swung broadside to, and lay quiet. It was a brief respite.

Out ran Otto on the bowsprit, and cut the stops on the jib. Jumping for the halyard, he began to sway madly upon it. Could he get the sail partly up, enough to pay the vessel off before the wind, he might be able to escape from the stranger's path. But every second the burning ship was drifting nearer. It was a race between her and the schooner. Which would win?

Hand over hand the frantic Swede swayed upon the halyard, to the accompaniment of rings rattling on the wire stay. Foot by foot the jib rose.

Meanwhile, alee of the flaming oil-carrier, the 'Elizabeth Ann' hung practically becalmed. She had lost the impetus of her first rebound, and was now moved only by wind and tide. In the drifting match there was no question but the stranger was slowly gaining. Her eighteen feet of depth gave the strong current a far greater purchase than did the trawler's twelve. Besides, the fiery wall to windward cut off some of the breeze from the schooner.

Ring by ring the peak of the jib jerked up the stay. Yard by yard the oil-ship wallowed nearer. As the cook pulled on the halyard, he looked over his shoulder at the approaching terror. The air was growing steadily hotter. The scent of oil was overpowering. He began to feel sick and faint. At last the jib was half-up.

Catching a turn round the cleat, Otto raced aft again, hove the wheel hard up, dropped the main peak, and let the sheet run. There was nothing more to do. He could only finger the wheel and wait, hoping soon to get before the wind and run clear of the wreck.

'On deck there! On deck! What's the matter?' bellowed Zeke, furiously, but the cook was too busy to answer. He watched the shivering jib in agony, praying to see it fill and draw away.

Thus far he had acted from instinct; he had really been too busy to think. Now, hanging over the wheel, his brain seemingly clarified by the heat, he had time to take in the situation.

Every boat was gone. He could see a bare chance for himself, and for himself alone. By running forward and jumping off the bowsprit end with an oar, he might escape and be picked up later. But what of the men in the dories if the vessel burned? What of Zeke, crippled and panic-stricken? No, he must try to save the schooner.

The oil-ship was steadily drawing nearer. Ten waves had tossed between the vessels when the race began; now there were only five. From trough to crest, from crest to trough, they pitched and sank, the gap every moment narrowing.

Above the companionway rose a tousled head. It was Zeke, his face white, his eyes glaring. He had crawled out of his bunk and dragged himself up to learn what the trouble was. One glance was enough. His jaw dropped loosely. Too terrified to speak, he tumbled in a heap on the stairs.

The sweep of flames now drowned the rush of the waves. The heat was terrific. Wisps of smoke twisted up along the windward rail. Otto caught whiffs of tar, of burning paint, of scorching canvas. Under his southwester his face and neck were searing. He strained his smarting eyeballs forward. Unless the jib caught the wind in time, there was no hope.

Fortunately the head of the schooner projected a little beyond the lee of the burning ship. A fresh gust bellied the jib; it began to flap, to fill. Otto could feel the trawler start. Slowly, very slowly, she swung about; her mainsail filled, the slack sheet tautened. The spokes became living under the wheelman's fingers; the vessel had steerage way at last. With a graceful courtesy the 'Elizabeth Ann' slid out under the very flaming nose of her pursuer. The paint was peeling from her starboard side, her sails were scorched; but, thanks to the plucky cook, she had won the race.

By degrees the burning vessel vanished in the fog. The heat lessened; the crackling diminished; the blaze died away; and she was gone at last, swallowed up from sight and sound. Once more the trawler was wrapped in the thick gray fog. It made the Swede shiver, but he rejoiced in its welcome chill.

Back and forth he tacked, waiting for it to clear, hoping to keep within reach of the dories. At twelve came the 'noon scale,' and the fog scattered long enough to enable him to pick up all the boats, holding on to the ends of their trawls.

In Gloucester, at the end of the trip, they found that the vessel that had threatened the 'Elizabeth Ann' was the tank-ship 'Madagascar,' with kerosene from New York for Saigon, which had caught fire the day before, and had been abandoned by her crew. She was never heard from again. She probably sank somewhere in the Gulf of Maine after her encounter with the trawler.

CORELESS APPLES.

There will be no core to throw away after one has eaten an apple if Frank Rodgers, a Delaware fruit grower, succeeds in experiments he has under way. He owns a tree that has produced now for two years seedless and coreless apples. The fruit is of the usual size and very highly flavored. He is grafting some of the twigs into other trees into his orchard and hopes in the course of a few years to make his fortune.—Chicago 'Tribune.'

Puzzles

CHANGED HEADS.

Change the first letter of a carpenter's tool, and get a short prayer. change again and get a mark.

TRANSPOSITION.

Transpose a word meaning retract, and get a drink of the gods; transpose again and get a state of insensibility; again and get a moderate pace.

WORDS REVERSED.

1. A division in a hospital—to ske
2. A vehicle—an enclosure.
3. A sacred symbol—an entrance
4. A bar for raising anything we
ty—A feast.
5. A being endowed with sensatio
Part of a leaf.
6. A small pipe—An animal.

ANSWERS TO LAST WEEK'S PUZZLES

SOME POETS

1. Burns. 2. Pope. 3. Moore(l.
Crab(be). 5. Longfellow. 6. Scot
7. Dryden. 8. Cook.

Correct answers to the puzzles July 30 ('Weekly Witness') have b received from Bertha Smith, Bo Island. C. McKeracher has answe correctly last week's puzzle.

BRIGHT BITS FROM OUR BOYS' BUDGE

'I have received my pen, and want to say that anyone using your fountain pen will of should be satisfied.' Baird Cairns, Sask.

'I am more than pleased with my watch, just received. I need not say it is a beauty. It is far above my expectations.'—Wilfrid Tuttle, N.B.

'My water wings were dandies.'—Ronald Starrat, N.S.

'Please accept thanks for the splendid camera and chain knife which I received last week. They are the best I have seen. All my chums from school have been in to see them and admire them very much. I am going to work harder than ever to sell my 'Pictorials.' I have saved $5.00 cash by selling 'Pictorials,' besides what I have sold for my camera. My grandfather, John R. Macdonald, has taken the 'Weekly Witness' for over forty years, and says he would be lost without it. Says you can always depend on what you read in the 'Witness.' He lives with my papa and mamma, and we always read the 'Boys' Page' as soon as we get the paper.'—Keith Lee, Ont.

Bright boys (yes, and girls, too), can earn cash commission and splendid premiums by selling among their friends copies of the 'Canadian Pictorial'—s from cover to cover with exquisite tures, splendid stories, etc., etc. Wat and chains, baseball goods, knives various kinds, automatic pencils, fo tain pens, books, artists' color boxes some of the things that our boys stantially to their bank account by ing cash prizes and commissions.

SUMMER SNAPS.

A fine pair Water Wings—Heaps fun. For selling only eight (8) co at ten cents each.

Baseball Mitt (Catcher's or Pitcher —The envy of every boy. For sel only (18) copies.

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Home-Makers and House-Keepers

THE HEART'S SECRET CARE

(The Rev. Charles Brown, D.D.)

A secret care is a care that you cannot or do not wish to speak about—a burden that you alone must carry. And more men and women than we realize carry such a burden. It is not signified by the burden of Bunyan's pilgrim, which everybody could see. Rather it finds its counterpart in the 'discipline' which the Romish devotee carries next his skin, and carries with a patient and peaceful face. There it is, tearing and lacerating his flesh, making a raw and ugly wound, and nobody sees it. Only at night, in his solitary cell, does he uncover the sore and look at the instrument of torture, and wonder, perhaps, how much longer he must endure it—how much longer before the unholy desire is killed and the soul is purified.

So there are people everywhere who carry their burden, of which they may not speak save to the Father who seeth in secret. You may, indeed suspect that there is something, but it is so carefully concealed that you can never see it. If you could, it might explain much: why they excuse themselves from this or that, why they refuse work or honor, why they speak strongly and bitterly about certain things, why their life is tinged with sadness or feverish in its restlessness.

Sometimes it is a burden which must be carried right through to the grave—the burden of a great disappointment or loss. 'O Sorrow!' exclaims Tennyson—

'O Sorrow, will thou live with me.'

Always with me, waking and sleeping, bound to me in indissoluble bonds—so something enters into life and remains.

How does it come? In various ways. Sometimes by way of a love, deep and passionate that is unrequired. When the marriage bells are pealing, and the day is one of gladness and mirth, there is often a heart that is unutterably sad. Somebody sees the carriage bearing away the blissful couple, and creeps back with a dull and heavy heart. Part of Elaine's dying message to Lancelot is—

'I loved you, and my love had no return,
And therefore my true love hath been my death.'

But there are those who envy Elaine—they cannot die. They must live and carry an aching void in the heart that can never be filled, and which must be kept secret as the grave.

Sometimes the care belongs to the relationship of the home. Marriage has brought disillusionment. There is uncongeniality, even incompatibility of taste and temperament. The burden is shouldered, the situation is accepted with as brave and resolute a heart as may be, but the full-hearted fellowship is not there. Instead, there is a great unfulfilled longing, a recurring weariness, a shadow that casts itself over the life.

Sometimes children are denied, or, when they come, and grow up, they take a way contrary to the parents' wishes. They are as disappointing as the sons of Jacob were to him. They repay love and care with wilfulness, the withholding of confidence and affection, or with defiance and rebellion. Here are cares of which you cannot speak, and do not wish to. You must consume your own smoke, you must keep your burden to yourself. The heart knoweth its own bitterness.

Or the care comes in by way of your business. To speak of it would be to imperial your position, or to cause suffering or disaster to those for whom you deeply care. You are being irritated and wronged daily, or you are losing ground—things are going wrong. In the night, as you lie sleepless, the ghosts of defeat, of failure, of unemployment and want visit you, and for months you carry with you a haunting fear of disaster, and the vision of an old age of poverty and dependence pursues you.

Or, once more, you yourself are the author and the subject of your care. You know your own history as nobody knows it. There lies somewhere in your past some indiscretion, some folly some sin. In an unguarded moment you were strongly tempted, and you yielded, and that sin has cast its shadow over the whole of your life. If you forget it for a time, something will recall it to your memory. A face in the crowd, the refrain of a song, an incident in the newspaper, and it is there, and you live the horrid experience over again.

Or you know your own heart as nobody knows it—its fickleness, its strange and untoward passions, its unholy cravings, its loathsome suggestions, its sad and mournful failings. You know how your temper betrays you, how your tongue escapes your control, how passion runs riot in your nature. You have tried sometimes to unburden yourself to somebody, but you were not understood, you were accounted morbid or strange, and you have withdrawn into yourself, burden and all.

So one might run on and speak of secret cares for the Church and for some work of God in the world, or the Christian character of some in whom you are interested. But it is time to ask the question: What is to be done? Well, first of all let it be realized that a good part of our life has to be lived in solitude—that many of our experiences are inevitably and exclusively our own; they cannot be shared by any human being. That is one of the mysterious burdens of personality. Every man must bear his own burden. Also disappointments are inevitable. We expect too much from life, and we expect the wrong things. The soul of man is too big to be filled in all its cravings with anything that this world affords.

ALMOST HOME.

(Mrs. H. E. Gill.)

'Tis evening, and the moon across the sky
Shines brightly o'er the city's motley throng;
In pensive mood I think of things gone by,
And tune my meed of praise in evening song.

I sing, Sun of my soul, my Saviour dear,
(The willow trees waft back the glad refrain),
There is no night if thou, my God, art near;
No darkness is where thou dost rule and reign.

The night of death is near, the day of life
Is dawning on my soul in perfect peace;
I'm resting 'neath his wing, free from earth's strife,
No earthborn clouds arise while years increase.

When softly dews of kindly sleep shall come,
My wearied eyelids gently close to rest,
Be my last thought, I'll wake in haven, my home,
Reclining sweetly on my Saviour's breast.

But while life lasts help me to labor on,
And lead some soul to Jesus day by day;
So I may hear the Master say, 'Well done;
Thou has been faithful to me all the way.'

THE WORKING WOMAN.

Every woman who works for her living realizes that the food question is of the first importance to her. You can't do justice to yourself or your employers when you are tired, faint and half famished; neither can you be brilliant and resourceful if you have a racking headache bred by indigestion.

If you consider the matter you will generally find that those days on which everything went wrong are the days on which you did not have time to take a proper breakfast, or scamped your lunch and 'made do' on tea and buns. Such feeding as this is sure to lead, sooner or later, to nervous breakdown and inability to do any more good work. So the wise woman takes thought for the morrow by choosing her food, and selects not only what will satisfy her hunger at the moment, but also what will build up her brain and body so that both may do the best service of which they are capable.

Breakfast is a most important meal, and one which working women are far too apt to neglect. A girl who lives alone in rooms and has to get her own breakfast often finds that she has no energy for cooking so early in the morning, and that she would rather drowse till the last moment, and then take the cup of a and piece of bread wh she salves her conscience by calling 'a French breakfast.' As a matter of fact, it is nothing of the kind. The French have breakfast just before noon, and their little early morning meal is nothing but a 'snack' which will help them along till the real hour for eating arrives.

Besides, a French breakfast—the little one—does not include tea. The foundation of it is a large cup of coffee or chocolate, made with milk—a very different thing from tea, which is little better than colored water.

Some form of substantial nourishment should always be taken at the breakfast of a woman, who will get nothing else to eat till one or two o'clock in the day. Those who have not the means or the energy for preparing the time-honored dish of eggs and bacon may perhaps like to adopt some of the following suggestions:

A basin of hot bread and milk can be made in two minutes over a spirit lamp or gas stove. Provided that at least half a pint of new milk is used, this, with the addition of a little fresh fruit or a slice of bread and jam, makes a meal which is both nourishing and dainty.

Oatmeal porridge can be prepared over night.

Supper at night is another meal that the busy woman is rather apt to neglect. She comes home feeling 'fagged out and good for nothing'—so tired that she can only throw herself down on the nearest chair. There she stays till the original weariness has turned to sick exhaustion, and then she drags herself up and wonders whether the cupboard contains anything which would tempt her to eat a little. Then she can't understand why she sleeps so badly, and has such a dreadful headache next morning.

Next time you come home feeling like this, just try the effect of rousing yourself enough to get a proper supper. You will be surprised to find how much better you soon grow, and how all the troubles which worried you so terribly fade away under the influence of a sensibly filled stomach. Please do not take exception to the word. We all have them, you know, and their condition at the moment influences our view of life in general far more than we care to own.

FURNITURE CREAM.

To make an excellent furniture cream finely shred an ounce of beeswax, half an ounce of white wax, and half an ounce of Castile soap. Cover with half a pint of turpentine, and stand on the stove in a double boiler to dissolve. Next day add a quarter pint of boiling water, stir thoroughly together, and then put in wide-mouthed bottle for use. Keep well corked.

In death's unrobing room we strip from round us
The garments of mortality and earth;
And, breaking from the embryo's state that found us,
Our day of dying is our day of birth.
—Cardinal Newman.

RECIPES.

SOME VEGETARIAN DISHES.

Vegetarian food is not so simple as some folk suppose. The composition of a menu must be done with knowledge and discrimination. Cream is both good and nourishing, but it is absurd to serve it every day and at every meal, as some housekeepers do. There are many instances when it is more suitable for the health of those concerned to substitute milk. So with mayonnaise cream it cannot be served incessantly since it is far too rich. Pulse food is out of all keeping with the season; it is too heating, and it is a mistake to neglect the fresh vegetables available in favor of food which is adapted for periods when young growth cannot be got. A mistake made by the inexperienced is that of putting down dishes that are all soft and pulpy. The housekeeper forgets that the teeth must be used by people in ordinary health, and so something for them to bite must be provided. A meal of soft food is for the average individual neither satisfying at the moment nor nourishing.

In the vegetable curry, included amongst the recipes specially arranged by Mr. C. Herman Senn, a vegetarian expert, the vegetables are treated like meat and rendered crisp. Young carrots and turnips must be chosen, for no cooking will make stringy ones tender. Some dishes amongst the recipes added are hot, others cold, notably the vegetable jelly, which must be served with lettuces that are perfectly crisp and white. In choosing soup, the usual courses, and sweets the hostess must also bear in mind that all dishes ought not to be white. The rule is the same with regard to vegetables as to meat.

Vegetable Curry.—Wash and peel thinly four to six new potatoes, four small turnips, and four small carrots; then cut them into neat and even-sized pieces. Peel and mince finely a small onion. Pour half a gill of good salad oil into a frying or saute pan; when it is hot put in the prepared vegetables and fry to a nice light brown. Take an ounce of butter, half an ounce of flour, and a quarter of an ounce of curry powder and mix together; fry for several minutes in a small stewpan, then moisten with one pint of stock, and stir carefully until it boils and thickens. Put the fried vegetables into a stew-pan, strain over the sauce, add some French beans (previously boiled), season with salt and pepper, and cover the pan. Allow to stew gently for about an hour. Arrange in a hot dish, surround with a border of plain boiled rice, and garnish with chopped gherkins and chillies. Serve with chutney and cut lemon.

Baked Vegetable Timbale.—Butter the inside of a timbale mould, or brush it over with olive oil. Sprinkle the bottom and sides with browned breadcrumbs. Put a thin layer of finely-chopped nuts and parsley at the bottom of the mould, then a thicker one of grated cheese, a third of tomato pulp, and the last of soft breadcrumbs. Repeat these layers until the mould is nearly full. Beat up two eggs with a gill of cream or milk, season it well, and pour this into the mould. Allow it to stand for about half an hour, then bake it in a moderately-heated oven from thirty to forty minutes. When done turn out the timbale on to a hot dish, pour some hot piquante or tomato sauce round the base of the dish, and send to table immediately.

Stuffed Tomatoes with Rice.—Select the required number, say, six to eight convenient, but even-sized and fairly ripe tomatoes; remove the stems and cut a small slice off the top of each tomato, or, better still, insert a round paste cutter and thus remove the top and centre portions from each tomato; carefully scoop out the pulp and put it in a stew-pan with an ounce of butter. When quite hot put in about 2 oz. or 3 oz. of boiled rice, season with salt and pepper, and mix with two or three tablespoonfuls of grated cheese. Fill the prepared tomatoes with this, sprinkle some breadcrumbs over the top of each, as well as a little oiled butter. Place them on a baking sheet and bake in a fairly hot oven for about fifteen minutes. Dish up neatly, garnish with parsley, and serve hot.

Vegetable Jelly with Lettuce.—Cut up six medium-sized ripe tomatoes and cook them till tender in a little well-seasoned vegetable stock, then rub the pulp through a fine sieve, and add five or six sheets of gelatine previously soaked and melted. Season to taste with salt and pepper, and pour the prepared jelly into a border mould, which put on the ice to set. When ready to serve turn out carefully on to cold dish, and fill the centre with finely-shredded lettuce or cucumber, blended with shredded peeled walnuts and seasoned with mayonnaise. Garnish the dish with small crisp lettuce leaves and serve.

Corn Pudding.—Chop one can or the kernels of ten ears of lightly boiled green corn until each kernel has been divided into about four pieces; add one heaping teaspoon of sugar; a level teaspoon of salt, a saltspoon of white pepper, a pint of milk, a tablespoon of melted butter and three beaten eggs. Mix all well together, pour the preparation into a buttered dish, cover, and bake in a moderate oven for about forty minutes before removing from the oven.

Corn, Stewed.—Husk, and boil for ten minutes. As soon as it has cooled enough to handle, remove the kernels with a sharp knife, press the pulp from the hulls with the back of the knife, place in a stewpan and to every pint add one-half teaspoon of salt, one-half teaspoon of sugar, one-fourth teaspoon pepper, one tablespoon butter and three-fourths cup of cream or milk. Let the whole simmer for ten minutes, and serve very hot. Any corn that may be left over from some other meal may be cut from the cob and cooked in this way.

Chocolate Custard Pie.—Take part of one pint of milk and work into a smooth paste with three dessert spoonfuls of cornstarch and the same quantity of grated chocolates. Boil the remainder of the milk and pour it on the mixture while stirring it briskly. Return all to the pan and stir for three minutes while it thickens. Remove from the fire and add a teaspoonful of vanilla essence. Beat the yolks of two eggs and stir in. Line the edges of a pie dish with pastry and ornament it prettily. Pour in the custard and bake for twenty minutes; whisk the whites of the eggs to a stiff froth with a tablespoonful of sugar. Pile the meringue lightly on the pudding, sift sugar over, and just brown in the oven. Serve hot or cold.

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HIS SWEETHEART: By Mabel J. Stedman.

Jack Harvey saw the ring in the shop window and immediately went in to purchase it. As he was examining it another man asked to see a lady's ring. Jack Harvey was a little startled when he heard the man say that he wanted to make a birthday present to his wife.

Jack remembered that to-morrow was his own wife's birthday—an event he had not celebrated with any gift for ten years.

For a moment he was tempted, but he promptly decided that the idea of buying a present for her was not to be considered. She had enough to be satisfied with. He must appear up-to-date in every way, and this diamond ring would add to his appearance of prosperity.

'I'll take this,' he said to the salesman, 'but I want it a size smaller; can you do this and send it me to-night?'

The other man joined in, saying:

'Yes, and this will do. Please engrave this on the inner side.'

Jack saw the word 'Sweetheart.'

With a half grunt he turned away, thinking to himself that a man forty years old ought to be over that foolishness. He did not think of the ring until well on his way home. He refused to confess to himself that the thought of what the other man had done had rather made him feel ashamed of himself. By the time he reached his home any good nature that had been his when he started was exhausted.

Mrs. Harvey opened the door, but his answer to her gentle greeting was short. A swift shadow of pain went over her face, but she said nothing.

She had a delicious dinner ready for him and he was cheerful for a time, but in the midst of comfort he thought of the ring and a scowl went over his face.

Harvey looked across the table at his wife, but he knew she would give him no opportunity to work off his ill-humor.

She looked slight and girlish to him, but she had faded during the last years, though he had had much of her work done for her. The roses had fled from her cheeks, leaving a pallor that distressed him.

'Aren't you feeling well?' he asked, shortly.

'Why, yes, Jack,' she said. 'Why?'

'Oh, you look——' he began, but he saw her dark eyes upon his and the blood leave her lips; 'you look a little weary.' She looked at him in silence and he read the unspoken thought in her eyes. 'What I was thinking was that you ought to do something to liven up. You're growing old too fast,' he added, grimly.

She put down the cup she was holding. 'Jack, please, please don't say such things. Perhaps you don't mean them as you say them, but—but they hurt,' she said. Her eyes suddenly clouded and Harvey knew the change was the forerunner of tears. He changed the conversation.

Later in the evening he tried to soften his words and manner, and immediately, as always happened, she brightened under the change. Just before they retired he heard his wife call: 'Jack, what day of the month is this?'

He started and wondered whether or not she had asked that with a purpose. The thought irritated him and he again saw the happy face of the man who was a purchaser in the jewellery shop.

'What do you want to know for?' he asked, shortly.

'Oh—I—just,' the rest trailed away in a sort of frightened manner.

He slammed the door and entered the bedroom. He was angry at his wife, himself and the universe in general. At last he fell asleep.

In the morning he heard her moving in the kitchen; then she went into the dining-room. A moment later he heard an odd cry. She appeared at the door holding the box containing the ring. The rose color was in her face, a light in her dark eyes, her lips red. Harvey sat up, startled by the change. She came up close to him swiftly, and he saw she was breathing fast, her bosom rising and falling under the plain blouse.

'Oh, Jack, you did remember it was my birthday, didn't you?' she half whispered.

Staggered by the question, fascinated by the look in her eyes, his own dropped, and she, evidently regarding that as a sufficient answer, bent and kissed him.

The fearful truth smote him when she showed him the ring with the engraved word, 'Sweetheart,' and kissed it. In dumb silence he watched her with fingers that trembled with their eagerness slip the glittering circlet on.

'It's just lovely, Jack; just lovely!' she cried, holding it up so that she could view it better.

After she had kissed him again, Jack Harvey lay back to think. Evidently the salesman who had done the packages up had mixed things. The mistake had placed Jack Harvey in a position that was anything but desirable.

His attention was drawn to the kitchen. His wife was singing softly. As she stood in the doorway he saw she was a girl again, pretty and happy as on the day he had brought her to his home. He lay back and cursed himself for missing the happiness that might have been his.

In the midst of his thoughts the bell rang and Mrs. Harvey answered it.

'Dear, there's a man who wants to see you—very, very much. And his voice sounded—what's wrong, do you s'pose?' she said.

'Nothing, little girl!'—how good the old phrase sounded—'I'll take care of him,' he answered, throwing on his clothes, but there was a chill in his heart. He knew who the caller was—the man who owned the ring.

Harvey stopped him before he could begin to talk and shut the door.

'Please speak softly,' he said.

The man, who introduced himself as Owen, eyed Harvey curiously, but he plunged into his errand the moment the door closed, explaining what Harvey already knew. 'Now, if you'll exchange——' He pulled Harvey's ring from his pocket.

Harvey's heart went down to zero. 'I wish I could keep that ring you bought,' he began in a clumsy way. Owen's eyebrows went up.

'What for? Why, man, I got that for my wife, and the girl's heart would break if I missed a birthday. I haven't for twenty-five years!' he exclaimed. 'Have you the ring?'

Harvey explained everything and didn't spare himself. Owen's eyes were hard as he listened at first, but they became gentle as Harvey proceeded.

'The fact is, Owen,' he said, 'if I ask for that ring now I'll come so near breaking her heart that there will be no chance of mending it again. I've realised this morning what a contemptible cur I have been these years. I want to start to-day and make a change, and that ring's the beginning of things. She's——' The sound of her low singing came to them. Owen nodded. 'Now,' Harvey said slowly, 'I'll pay you twice, three ——'

'No, you won't! It isn't the money. I must have the ring, or——' Owen said, seeing the look on Harvey's face, 'one like it that's it! Where can I telephone from? I'll call up the jeweller and get him to express another down to me. He has a duplicate there. I'll get that. I shall have to dispense with the engraving, though. Yes, if you wish to make out a cheque. I know my wife wouldn't object to your having the ring anyway, if she understood. I think I shall tell her. Where can I 'phone?'

A little later Owen came back. 'It's all right, Harvey; it's none of my business, but make her and keep her a sweetheart. Good-bye.'

Harvey stood in silence as the door closed after the handshake, nor did he move until the door opened slightly and his wife came in swiftly.

'My dear, everything is all right,' he said quietly, drawing her tight into his arms and pressing her against him. 'I have decided we'll go and visit Steadman, who has asked us. Then in the evening we'll go out, and then—— a slow gleam burned into his eyes, 'you watch the change in your husband. God has given me another chance.'—Selected.

ROME IN BRITAIN.

A British Pompeii Awaiting the Spade.

(J. Saxon Mills in London 'Morning Post.')

The investigation of the sites of Roman cities in this country has yet to be seriously undertaken. There are vast subterranean treasure-houses of interest and information still to be unsealed and opened, and of these I know none more promising than the site of old Magna Castra at Kenchester, close to the city of Hereford. I walked the other day over the ploughed fields that cover the remains of this large and important Roman city, and was amazed at the amount of concrete historical evidence lying about on every side. I can scarcely imagine how anybody, though quite uninformed about the historic interest of the place, could cross these fields without discovering their secret for himself. In the first place, almost the whole circuit of the town walls is clearly visible, and at one point a mass of the old masonry lurks beneath the hedge. A peasant, whose cottage is near the site of one of the main gateways of the town, told me that when the crops are standing the course of the main street is easily discerned by the slightly different color and character of the corn. I had seen this myself at Old Verulamium, so that I had no difficulty in believing him.

RELICS BROADCAST.

Crossing these twenty acres of English ploughed land, one treads at almost every step on the debris and litter of the old city. Not many years ago, I hear, big loads of pottery, coins, ornaments of all kinds were carried away by curious folk who followed the track of the plough. And these treasures are by no means exhausted. The soil is still thickly sown with shards of pottery and tiling of varied color and mark and moulding. The humble antiquarian who walked with me into the city area pointed out that these fragments are scattered uniformly over the whole site and that they are not found on the neighboring fields. All this, not to mention the intrinsic style and quality of the relics, proves that they are fragments from the great skeleton of the city lying far below the surface. In fact these bits of old Magna Castra are so numerous that one ceases at last to pick them up.

COINS.

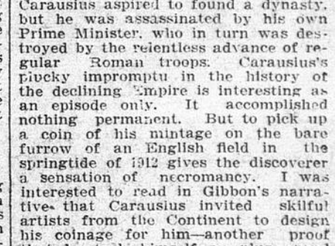
This is the happiest of hunting grounds for the collector of Roman coins. The farmer who occupies these fields has always a number in his waistcoat pocket which he willingly gives to his antiquarian visitors. But you have simply to watch the furrows as you walk along to enjoy the luxury of original discovery. Only the other day I was walking across the fields with a lady when she picked up, quite accidentally, two valuable coins which were lying exposed on the surface. I had these washed and scrubbed afterwards, when the busts and emblematic figures and the lettering came out with startling distinctness. Afterwards I carried them to the British Museum, where I was surprised at their immediate and unerring identification by the coin experts there. One, it appeared, was a 'Postumus' from the middle of the Third Century A.D., but the other was to me of very exceptional interest. It was a coin of Carausius, that simple Menapian sailor who became Admiral of the Roman Channel Fleet, annexed that Navy for his own purposes, detached the Roman troops in Britain from their allegiance, and ruled in this island as independent Emperor for a good seven years (from 287 A.D.)

A FORGOTTEN HERO.

I am surprised that Carausius has not been made the subject of a historical romance. As Gibbon points out, he anticipated the future maritime power of England. His purloined Navy, manned undoubtedly from the local and especially the British tribes, was his first line of defence. Another Fleet, which Diocletian fitted out for the purpose of suppressing this usurper, was hopelessly defeated, and Diocletian had formally to recognize Carausius as a real purple-clad Emperor of Britain, almost a partner in the Imperial Sovereignty of Rome. For seven years, as I said, this forerunner of Drake and Nelson, under whom Britannia first ruled the waves as a single and independent power, held his proud but precarious position. As this coin we found at Magna Castra testifies, Carausius took himself quite seriously. One side reveals clearly the rather heavy and bearded side face of the sailor-Emperor himself, suggestive rather of a modern Wesleyan minister than of a hero of perilous and desperate romance. The reverse of the coin displays an emblematic figure of Pax, a pathetic symbol for these stormy days. No doubt Carausius aspired to found a dynasty, but he was assassinated by his own Prime Minister, who in turn was destroyed by the relentless advance of regular Roman troops. Carausius's plucky impromptu in the history of the declining Empire is interesting as an episode only. It accomplished nothing permanent. But to pick up a coin of his mintage on the bare furrow of an English field in the springtide of 1912 gives the discoverer a sensation of necromancy. I was interested to read in Gibbon's narrative that Carausius invited skilful artists from the Continent to design his coinage for him—another proof that he took himself au plus grand serieux.

PROSPECTS AT MAGNA CASTRA.

The other coin we picked up on this occasion dates a little earlier. The Museum expert identified it at once as a coin of Posthumus, the famous and successful general of the Emperor Gallienus, known from his resounding victories, as 'The Conqueror of the Germans' and 'The Saviour of Gaul.' He occupies, I believe, about half a page of Gibbon's history. It was strange to find a coin (or is it rather a medal?) of his on these far borderlands of Wales. That an inexhaustible store-house of 'treasure-trove' lies a yard or two below the wheat and barley of these twenty acres seems certain, and I am glad to know that a local society of learned antiquarians proposes at last to have the site properly excavated. Many will wonder where the rich and deep soil came from that covers the walls and foundations of the old city, and that now waves every year with golden harvests. A scientific friend attributes it nearly all to the action of worms. These undermine the ruins, which gradually sink, and the soil being pressed upwards at the open spaces and interstices, gradually overflows and covers the whole site, deepening gradually with the course of the centuries. I have no doubt he is right, and that the entire ground-plan, with substantial relics of the old city, could be laid bare within the area of these ancient walls.



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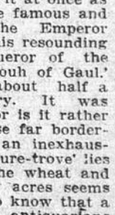

LITERARY REVIEW.

A STUDY OF TAXATION IN CANADA.

The latest number of the Columbia University studies in Political Science is entitled, 'Provincial and Local Taxation in Canada,' by Solomon Vineberg, Ph.D., (Longmans, Green and Company, New York.) The preliminary chapters trace the growth of self-government in the various provinces and the development of taxation following the rise of representative institutions. The paternal government of the French Regime in Quebec, affording a radically different foundation for its political system from those of the provinces with a preponderating British element, is shown to have a still powerful influence on its fiscal system, at times favorable, at times adverse. The dislike of the French-Canadians to direct taxation. Dr. Vineberg holds, saved the province from the unsuccessful experiment of the Personal Property Tax and led the way in the business taxes now almost universally substituted for it. The same aversion to taxation on the other hand, is responsible for the lack of local improvements, especially good roads. In the consideration of the history of the personal property tax, the chief point to which attention is drawn is the ease with which reforms have been secured by the provinces which are not hampered by the constitutional restrictions that hinder all changes in their neighbors, the states of the union. The present status of the business taxation is that of a tentative arrangement as it has not yet a secure and equitable basis of assessment, some calculations being made on capital, some on rental, some on income. Difficulties of administration stand in the way of a general taxation of income, as with the present machinery, income can hardly be ascertained. Dr. Vineberg, after study of European systems, suggests a classification of incomes that would afford a more easily administered, a juster and a more popular basis of taxation. Chapters are devoted to the examination of income taxes, taxes on real estate and corporations, and succession duties as these have been levied in each province since confederation. The great difficulty in apportioning the income tax is the prevention of double taxation, against which elaborate precautions are taken in business taxation. The provinces differ in regard to making residence or siters, (place where property yields income), the ground of taxation. Dr. Vineberg strongly advocates the second method. 'There is no good reason for taxing a person for the privilege of spending his income.' In considering real estate taxes, he discussed (a) the exemption of improvements which is very general in Canada, where these are greatly inferior to land values. (b) Methods of valuation, which are similar in all the provinces except Quebec, which differs in the exemption of all church property from provincial taxes, even if such property be not devoted to religious uses. All other provinces strictly limit exemptions allowed to religious and philanthropic institutions. (c) special assessments for local improvements,—here again Quebec differs from the others, on the historical grounds above mentioned,—(d) statute labor and poll taxes, (e) taxation of mortgages. The corporation taxation methods are examined in great detail. Here again assessments based on capital rather than income are held to be inequitable. Co-operation between the provinces and a central tax-commission for each are required to bring about a satisfactory solution of such problems. More definite in character is the regulation of succession dues as the Privy Council has decided some debated points, though there is considerable difference in the practice of different provinces. In all of these there has been a steady increase in the percentage claimed by the state, and in the income derived from this source. On the whole Dr. Vineberg finds Canadian conditions and practice fairly satisfactory at the present time, and the prospect bright for improvement in legislation without any disturbance of financial and political life. He is at one with the great majority of writers on economics to-day in acknowledging the wisdom of the Fathers of Confederation in giving to the Federal government instead of to the component provinces the 'residual powers' of legislation, thus securing greater centralization and greater uniformity in all matters of general welfare, and rendering the constitution capable of development with the changing conditions of national life. The definite limitations of provincial legislation prevent the conflict between local and federal action, and all the evils of 'concurrent legislation.' Even where there is inequality of adjustment, the constant growth of population, the development of rich natural resources and the commercial prosperity of the country makes taxation so light a burden that this inequality is not felt to be a grievance. By the time the ill is apparent the remedy will probably be ready.

A NATIONAL PROHIBITION PARTY

'A treatise on the ethics of Prohibition and the passing of all fallacious methods which have obstructed the progress of the great Prohibition movement to dissolve the partnership of the Federal Government with the liquor traffic' is a little pamphlet entitled 'At the Parting of the Ways,' by Elton Raymond Shaw, (the Shaw Publishing Company, Grand Rapids, Mich., 10cts.; 3 for 25 cts.; 75 cts. per doz.; $5.00 per hundred.) It is brief and epigrammatic in style, with several definite propositions clearly reasoned out. The writer wishes to arouse public opinion to the unrighteousness and unrepresentative character of the federal license law of the United States, and to the futility of any means except national prohibition to end the evils of the drink traffic. A brief historical survey of the parallel great national evil, slavery, and the means by which it was overcome illustrates three great principles shown by experience to underly all reform movements. The first is expressed by Herbert Spencer when he says, 'there is a peculiar characteristic in the nature of man which causes him to use every conceivable wrong method to solve a problem before he comes to the right method.' In the fight against slavery and in the fight against drink the American people have justified this statement. The second is expressed by Bishop in 'Statutory Crimes.' 'No legislation founded on unsound principles can accomplish a permanent good, whatever be the present seeming.' High license made the State a partner in the drink traffic and was soon recognized by the liquor dealers as an instrument of value to them, an insurance of their business. Local option has delayed or prevented prohibition, and it also has been seized upon by the liquor interests to blind the people and secure their own safety. The third quotation is from the national hero, Lincoln himself, 'There are certain things that the majority have no right to vote out the minority.' The Declaration of Independence declares all sovereignty subordinate to the rule of right. That which harms the people cannot be constitutionally enacted. The majority have not the power to do wrong. The three federal license laws that have been enacted in the United States were special provisions for funds to carry on the three wars of 1774, of 1812, and of 1865. Lincoln resisted to his utmost the last of these bills as wrong and unconstitutional, but was induced at last to consent to it on the promise of the government to withdraw it as soon as the war was over. That promise was not kept. The evil has been perpetuated by the government in the interests of party. Both Republicans and Democrats have refused to make good the faith of the nation as the liquor organizations secured representation on both parties, and held the balance of power. The Prohibition party, started in 1869, made great progress till 1892 when its work was brought to a standstill by the local option movement which promised speedier results. Now the nation is convinced of the uselessness of this method, under which the drink traffic has prospered and grown amazingly. In this regard it is 'at the parting of the ways.' It is time for a nation-wide Prohibition party to take the field once more to meet the enemy, and declared that it shall no longer 'demoralize the people and dishonor the nation.' Canada has not the constitutional difficulty of the United States, but otherwise the points in Mr. Shaw's pamphlet deserve consideration. The liquor traffic is here also the greatest enemy of the people. It is protected by strong political interests. The efforts to cope with the evil have been met by similar tactics. Similar methods have been tried by temperance advocates with similar results. The same principles underly our institutions and laws. If the conclusions are right in one country, they must be so also in the other. This little pamphlet is easily read and worthy of study.

It deals with the curious resemblance of two girls, of a lost peerage and its discovery and of the undoing of the unrighteous.

'Heroines of Modern Progress,' by Elmer C. Adams and Warren Dunham Foster, will appear this fall, under the Sturgis & Walton Company (New York) imprint. It is the first of a series entitled 'Modern Heroines Series.' Mr. Foster is a department editor of the 'Youth's Companion.' The aim of the biographies or biographical studies in this book is to tell how some notable women accomplished great tasks, and how these tasks reacted upon them as women. It is designed especially for the young woman of from twelve to thirty. The volume includes the lives, among others, of Harriet Beecher Stowe, Clara Barton, Florence Nightingale, Elizabeth Fry, Mary Lyon, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Frances Willard, and Jane Addams.

'A Voice from China' is an instructive and interesting work by the late Dr. Griffith John, 56 years a missionary in China (James Clarke & Co., London, 5s. 6d.).

'Camilla Forgetting Herself,' by H. L. Vahey (S. Paul, London, 6s.). The inconsequent doings of a couple of 'honeymooners' form the subject of this amusing book, which is written in a light, bantering vein. There may be an underlying moral, but if so, it is successfully sugar-coated. Camilla and her husband are a pair of children, and cannot be taken seriously. There is plenty of fun and sparkle, which once or twice verges on vulgarity, but, taken as a whole, the book will find favor with those who want to be amused rather than enlightened.

'The Door Ajar,' by Virginia Milward (Rider, London, 1s.), is a collection of seven short stories that are noteworthy for their reserve, dramatic power and vivid imagination, the author of which does not hesitate to avow her belief in the occult which colors her vision of life rather gruesomely.

'Morocco in Diplomacy,' by E. D. Morel (Smith, Elder & Co., London, 6s.), is a twisted, tortuous story, in which the author tries to present clearly the events preceding and leading up to the Algeciras convention, and subsequently, with a view to furthering the understanding between England and Germany, of the practical violation of the terms of that historic agreement by at least two of its signatories, which led to the despatch of the 'Panther' to Agadir.

TO TRAIN CLERKS

Y.M.C.A. Business College Will Reopen on September 3rd.

The day school and business college in connection with the Central Y. M. C. A., will re-open on Monday, September 3rd. For the past eleven years Mr. A. W. Young has conducted the Mount Royal Business College in the old building on Dominion square, and has been appointed principal of the Association Day School for boys and young men.

The supply of well-trained male office help is far below the demand, and as the Y. M. C. A. has quite an amount of space for class rooms in their new building, the directors have decided that they owe it to the city to assist in training competent office help, and also to young men to give them the very best educational equipment. The courses of study will consist of a business course, and also a stenographic course. Under the former heading bookkeeping, penmanship, arithmetic, spelling, composition, business, English and office practice will be taught, while in the latter shorthand, typewriting, spelling, composition, business English, penmanship and business systems will be the subjects.

TO TRY A NEW ABATTOIR SCHEME

Plan to Introduce Vacuum System and Destroy Smells.

The Montreal Abattoirs Company filed plans of new rendering tanks, press and dryers which the company proposes to instal. These will eliminate, it is expected, all malodors. They will introduce the vacuum system. All the gases resultant from boiling will be collected in retorts and condensed. The liquid will go into a sewer, and any gases remaining will pass through the furnaces and be consumed. The company proposes to instal this apparatus in its west end abattoir at a cost of $100,000. Dr. Laberge said that he has worked for such a system for years, to prevent the suffocating of residents near these establishments by the strong smells.

HAD TO PAY INTEREST.

In the case of Paul Jules Lorraine vs. Bannell Sawyer, in which the former sued for $2,300, the amount overdue on certain promissory notes, a judgment by default condemned the respondent to pay the amount indicated, together with 3 percent interest. It seems that Sawyer signed the notes in favor of Wm. M. Richardson, payable at the Sterling Bank in Toronto. Mr. Richardson turned the notes over to Lorraine, who proceeded to sue for payment.

DEFENDS PARK SCHEME.

Ald. Poissant said to-day that he will ask the city to approach the Dominion Government for leave to sell the far eastern section of Lafontaine Park, in order to obtain the Normal School grounds from the Provincial Government with the proceeds. He says his scheme will add about 145,000 square feet more to the area of the park than that of Ald. Mederic Martin, which proposes to take in about 125,000 square feet, at a cost of $600,000 to $750,000.

In addition, said Ald. Poissant, the scheme he suggests will cost the city practically nothing.

THE GARDEN

WATER GARDENS.

(By Donald McDonald, F.L.S.)

There is no more charming feature in modern gardening than the effective planting of such things as love moisture by the margins of water. Opportunities are not always present in gardens, but where a stream, lakelet, or larger stretch exists on the grounds or bordering them, it may often by transformed into the most beautiful scene imaginable by planting the banks and edges with suitable materials. Once the waterside plants are set out there should be little more trouble with them, as the kinds appropriate to the place are chiefly such as take care of themselves in a wild state, humidity at the roots being their greatest requirements.

Among well-known plants suitable for the purpose are the Japanese irises, I. Koemferi, and the German irises, all of which are most attractive, both in flower and foliage. Then there is the pretty yellow-flowered marsh marigold (Caltha palustris), the marsh calla (Calla palustris), with white flowers, the brilliant cardinal flower (Lobeia syphilitica), the arrow head (Sagittaria purpurea), the cat-tail or reed mace (Typha latifolia), the fringed orchises (Habernarias) of different colors, and the pitcher plants (Sarracenias.) Some of these abound in wild places along streams, and many of the sedges and ferns which can be procured in those places are also attractive in this form of gardening.

Many of the regular hardy plants of the garden may also be used with good effect to beautify the waterside, provided they are set a little in from the edge. Among them may be mentioned the spiraeas, especially S. aruncus and S. palmata, forget-me-nots, day lilies (Hemerocallis), the golden-spurred columbine (Aquilegia chrysantha), liliums superbum and Canadense, campanulas, loosestrifes (Lysimachias), lythrums, epilobiums, and wood lilies. The great reed (Arundo donax) and the eulalias, with almost all ornamental grasses, are grea lovers of moisture, and when planted where they can enjoy unlimited doses at the roots assume great proportions in stems and branches, giving a most picturesque effect. Where the soil is fairly rich in black vegetable matter little preparation will be needed for the plants, but where it is extremely poor it should be improved by the working in of manure or rich garden loam to the depth of a foot.

Where a pond or a piece of running water exists it is easy enough to have a water-lily garden. They are lovely plants, and are well worth cultivating. No difficulty need be anticipated with regard to growth, so long as there is sufficient space for the full development of their leaves. They may even be grown in tubs of water, so that they will be within 6in of the surface, and in as many pots as the tubs will conveniently hold. In order to raise them as high as this the pots may be set on other inverted pots, or on a bed of loam or gravel put in the tub for this purpose. A pretty way to arrange the tubs in summer is to dig a hole near the edge of the lawn, and set them down in it to the level of the grass, making them appear like miniature ponds.

Nymphaea is the botanical same of the true pond lilies, and there are white, yellow, blue, pink, rose, and crimson-red flowered nymphaeas. This is a contradiction to the often expressed notion that red, blue, and yellow colored flowers do not occur among the species of one genus. Again, the same colors are to be found among the columbines, hyacinths, anemones, larkspur, and salvias. Nymphaea odorata is the delicious white pond lily, and the pink variety of it is called rosea. N. coerulea is the blue pond lily from the Nile, and N. Zanzibarensis a blue one from Africa. N. Mexicana and N. Marlacea chromatilla are both yellow. All these grow easily and bloom freely, and may be recommended to beginners in the cultivation of water plants.

If there is no piece of water, one or more tubs as required may be utilize, placing 3in. deep of rubble in the bottom, a this inverted turf that, and then filling up to half full with turfy loam asd cow manure. Plant the lilies in this, set outside in a warm, sunny place, and fill it up with rain water. After the summer is past, and the lilies have died down, the water should be emptied out, and the plants removed to a place where frost cannot reach them, but where it is not very warm. Next spring, say about the end of April, they may be brought out again, filled up with water, and placed as recommended above.

FRUIT TREES IN SUMMER.

Some cultivators imagine that because the nights are getting cooler and the days shorter it is not of much importance to water trees, even after a hot and dry period. Then the question arises, Can the watering be done thoroughly? Nothing can be more unnatural to fruit-trees than keeping the surfaces over the roots moist and cool while the roots are dry and parched, and this is too often done with all kinds of plants, indoors and out. Fruit-trees are not all situated alike, and in some positions they may profit by the absence of moisture at the roots, while in others they may be seriously injured. Where soil is shallow, poor, and light, a good soaking or two of manure-water, followed by muching, would do much good, especially in anticipation of requirements next season.

COMMON ERRORS.

In gardens where fruit trees are only intended to occupy a limited space, and the ground has to be utilized for the production of vegetables and perhaps flowers for cutting, special culture must be practiced. But what is too often a great mistake, even in well-appointed establishments, is the cutting out of young wood and keeping the tree to a given height, while the roots are stretching far away into rich, strong growth-producing soils, with the result that canker puts in an unwelcome appearance and there is a marked absence of fruit. It too often happens that pruners keep on cutting year after year, leaving at each time of pruning an eye or two outwards, which in time develop into long, knotty spurs. The trees become so crowded that they cease to produce fruit worth the labor of training or any other attention. It is necessary, therefore, when pruning to have in mind what is likely to happen in the future.

PLUMS AND CHERRIES.

Plums are not unlike apricots in their habits and requirements. They can do with more cutting than apricots, and artificial spurs can be formed with impunity, but the more naturally the trees do their own work the more likely are they to thrive. Systematic thinning and stopping the shoots must have due attention. Greenfly, as well as the thicker-coated black aphis, may be troublesome, and if left alone the vermin become destructive to young growths. Where the latter will admit of it they should be topped and all the discarded wood removed and burnt. Most of the pruning to plums should be finished soon, and the less left for winter the better. When trees have covered the space allotted to them they should have their shoots all on a par with each other, and by careful stopping of rampant growths equalization can be managed pretty fairly. These shoots may be laid in 4in. apart, and the breast-wood not needed should be taken off gradually.

Cherries are managed very simply. The centre shoots require checking with finger and thumb. Young growths are increased, which may be utilized as permanent branches. Morello cherries, which have their fruits upon the shoots of the previous season, when grown to full size and the space given to them covered, may be induced to form natural spurs; but to keep on stopping and cutting the wood short means the loss of fruit. It is better to get them into a fibrous state at the roots, keeping them within bounds in solid soil, and then the branches are short and stiff. When cherries, are allowed to grow grossly they are very subject to suffer from gumming and die off; a calcareous, hard-rammed soil removes much of the difficulty. Where cherries are grown as a market fruit and do well they are very remunerative, but when much knife work is done to them they bear in very scanty proportion. The shortening of them back should be avoided if possible; one should rather depend upon bringing the mino subjection by action at the roots and the present time is very suitable. If fruit is ripening it will be better to postpone the operation until it is gathered. Other kinds of cherries I have always found to do best with a proper system of spurring, and occasionally removing old wood to make way for new growth.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO SUCCESS.

Thorough ripening and long rest contribute much to successful fruit culture, and when trees have to be grown in a restricted form, summer is the time to attend to their chief wants, whether it be pruning, mulching, or water. Where a mass of fibrous roots are embedded in solid soil much can be done by the application of a wholesome stimulant in a liquid form in the maturation of fruit when the crop is heavy in proportion to the size of the tree. This can be done, too, when exhausted Nature is trying to complete growth, but such work must not be done at random. Where trees are weedy they may be gradually divested of superfluous spurs at this season, leaving any which are necessary to keep the tree evenly balanced, and not shortening within several buds of where they may be cut by and by. Sun and air must have free access to all fruit-bearing wood.

OTHER TREES.

The treatment of peaches and nectarines varies somewhat, inasmuch as little shortening back, with the exception of lateral growth on strong, vigorous branches is required. Raspberries should have all suckers cut off, leaving only six or eight of the strongest young canes to each. Currants, red and white, are far better both in quality and quantity, as a rule, if they are subjected to summer pruning. In this case the young wood may be cut back to a length of 6in. A few young healthy bushes treated in this way will be found far more profitable than double the number of older ones which receive only the customary winter treatment.

LITERARY NOTES

'Introductions to the Poets,' by W. F. Rawnsley, M.A. (Routledge, 2s. 6d. net). These are real introductions, not essays. Mr. Rawnsley is candid enough to admit that they 'are in most cases a digest of what has already been published by various writers, with such additional criticism as seemed likely to be of use or interest.' The treatment is practical and suggestive. Nor is there any attempt at dogmatising. A few facts, a few principles, a short bibliography, and the student goes forth prepared to meet the master. The list of subjects includes 'The Arthurian Legend,' 'Old Ballads,' 'Gray,' 'Burns,' 'Matthew Arnold,' 'Tennyson,' etc

'The Other Girl,' by Charles Garvice (Hodder, London, 6s.). Mr. Garvice can always write a readable story, and this is no exception to the rule.

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In this practical way they are saving hundreds of men and women and restoring them to citizenship and usefulness. The Government of South Australia recognize the duty they owe to their people who are helpless in the clutch of the insatiable craving due to the excessive use of intoxicants, and have adopted the practical solution of the problem. The example they have set is worthy of the consideration and emulation of all civic bodies.

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PUBLIC NOTICE

is hereby given that Part of chapter ... Statutes of Canada, ... Companies Act, ... been issued under ... retary of State of ... the 7th day of Aug... ing Maxwell Goldst... of the City of Westm... ince of Quebec, ... King's Counsel, ... cate, John Albert ... and Edwin John ... retary, all of the ... the said Province of ... lowing purposes, viz ... and acquire as a ... business of jewellers ... City of Montreal, in ... Quebec, under the ... Hemsley, Reg'd; to continue ... ness and to manufacture ... goods, wares and merchandise of ... nature and description ... use, lease and operate ... perty or undertaking ... part of any person or ... ing on any business similar ... tal to this company; ... mate or enter into any arrangements ... sharing of profits, ... ests, co-operation, joint ... procal concession or ... person or company carrying ... to carry on any business ... company is authorized to ... advance money to, or ... contracts of or otherwise ... person or company having ... gagements with this company, or ... debted to it, and to invest ... moneys of the company in the ... of any other company carrying ... similar business; (d) Notwithstanding ... the provisions of sections 44 of the ... Act to subscribe for, receive, ... or otherwise acquire the ... curities of any company carrying ... similar business or to accept the ... in whole or in part payment ... charge of the price or ... the sale, lease, concession ... posal of any property, rights ... which may be held, enjoyed by ... this company; and such shares ... ties to hold, vote upon, sell, ... otherwise deal with as this ... may see fit; (e) To purchase, ... change or otherwise acquire and ... all movable and immovable ... which the company may deem ... sary or useful for its business ... tions, including trade marks, ... designs, patents, patent rights, ... franchises, or other rights and ... leges of any kind whatsoever; ... issue, allot and hand over as fully ... up and non-assessable, preferred ... common shares, bonds, debentures ... other securities of this company ... payment or part payment of the ... ness so to be acquired by this ... pany, and of any other property ... tracts or rights which this ... may from time to time acquire for ... purposes of its business, or of ... which may be rendered to the ... or in settlement of any indebtedness ... the company (g) To sell, exchange, ... lease or otherwise deal with any ... of the property, movable or immovable ... and the rights at any time owned ... joyed by this company upon such terms ... and conditions as may be thought ... (h) To invest, loan or otherwise ... with the moneys or other property ... the company not immediately required ... in such a manner as may from ... to time be determined, or to distribute ... in specie or otherwise as may be resolved ... among its shareholders, any property ... or assets of the company; (i) To ... all acts and exercise all powers and ... ry on all business incidental to and ... mane to the objects of the company. ... operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere by the name of "Richard Hemsley, Limited," with a capital stock of fifty thousand dollars, divided into 5,000 shares of ten dollars each, and the chief place of business of the said company to be at the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 8th day of August, 1912.

THOMAS MULVEY,
Under-Secretary of State.

GOLDSTEIN AND BEULLAC,
Solicitors for Applicants.

SYNOPSIS OF DOMINION LAND REGULATIONS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Province of Quebec,
District of Montreal.

CIRCUIT COURT.

-NO. 12017.

Charles Brandeis, of the City of Montreal, Electrical Engineer, Plaintiff,

vs.

Burnet K. Snider, of the same place, defendant.

The defendant is ordered to appear within one month.

By order), J. CARTIER.
Deputy Clerk of the said Court.

Montreal, 15th August, 1912.

NOTICE

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

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

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ATH OF DR. GRIFFITH JOHN.

Pioneer of Chinese Christianity.

(The 'Christian World,' London.)

Dr. Griffith John, one of the greatest modern missionaries and a famous pioneer of Chinese Christianity, died in nursing home at Hampstead, London, st. The veteran missionary was in s eighty-first year, and he has been broken health for the last three four years. He was brought home England in January, but was taken om the steamer to a nursing home such a condition of mental and phyal weakness that none but his dical advisers and the nearest relass have been permitted to see him. e has passed away ripe in years, er a whole lifetime grandly spent disinterested and self-sacrificing ser- e to God and humanity, and his me will abide among the heroes of modern missionary field.

Griffith John was a Welshman, com- from a devout Welsh Nonconformstock. He was born at Llangyfe- d-road, Swansea, on December 14, . His father was a foreman at a ansea ironworks, and in comfortable circumstances. It was a deeply igious home into which the boy was rn, and when his mother died of ncer eight months after Griffith's rth, an aunt, his father's sister, ought him up in the same deeply igious atmosphere, and strenuously eavored to take a mother's place in s life. In early boyhood, Ebenezer apel at Swansea bulked largely in s affections. His was a sensitive rit, and the religious services deep- impressed him. At the age of eight sought Church membership, and he as satisfied the 'eminently judicial rutiny' of two deacons.' The desire preach also came upon him early, d at fourteen he preached his first rmon at a prayer-meeting in a pri- e house. This first effort cannot ve been a conspicuous success, as o years went by before Griffith John ade his second attempt. Thenceforh he became known as a 'boy eacher.' Meanwhile he had begun rk—at the age of twelve—in a genal store at Onllwyn, a village twenty iles out of Swansea. But when enteen years of age he felt the tegorical imperative' to devote him- lf to the Christian ministry, and in 38 (at the age of seventeen) he reurned to Swansea to prepare for adission, in 1850, to Brecon College. hile at college, Griffith John's preachg ability ripened so rapidly that he ade fair to become one of the great eachers of Wales. It was at college at, as he put it, 'the missionary deire came in and took possession of r heart' and the lower desire to be me famous as a preacher was 'driven t never to return.' This, he said, as one of the greatest victories ever n in the arena of my soul.' Principal Griffiths, of Brecon College, in recommending Mr. John to the directors f the London Missionary Society described him as 'beyond comparison the est popular preacher in Welsh we ve heard.'

Accepted by the L.M.S., he spent a ar studying at the Bedford Missionry Academy. His ambition had been o go out to Madagascar, but that door as closed to him by the anti-missionry persecutions of Queen Ranavalona. he L.M.S. directors wanted him for hina. 'It is easier,' they said, 'to get n for Madagascar than for China, *as they would do as well as yourself Madagascar; but it would be difficult to get persons so well adapted to China.* That was fifty-eight years ago, and at that time China was a sealed land excepting for five treaty ports. Griffith John reluctantly accepted the directors' fiat. 'China is a noble country,' he said, 'though I am not fascinated with it.' His attitude was that if he could not go to Madagascar he did not mind very much where he was sent. In the spring of 1855 he was married at Swansea to Margaret Jane Griffiths—duaghter of a L.M.S. pioneer missionary in Madagascar—and on May 21, 1855, sailed for Shanghai and the China to which he gave fifty-six years of unexampled service. Shanghai had just been opened to foreigners, and the missionary had not there as soon as the trader. In the great commercial centre, Griffith John found Dr. Medhurst, Dr. Lockhart and Dr. Muirhead hard at work. Five years were spent by Griffith John in Shanghai, mastering the language and dialects of China and itinerating whenever an opportunity arose for an evangelistic tour. During the last three of his five years in Shanghai the city was really only a base for wider operations in the interior. He and his colleague, Dr. A. Williamson, were the first to penetrate into Pinghu and Sung kiang. His heart was set on entering Hankow. The conviction grew upon him thus early that if China was to be converted, it would be by the agency of native teachers. The idea of founding an institution for the teaching of native ministers filled him with eagerness to settle in Hankow, 'the Athens of China,' and make that city the strategic citadel of the missionary attack. The Treaty of Tientsin of 1858 opened Hankow to foreigners, and in 1861 Griffith John ascended the Yangtse and entered Hankow, the first Christian missionary to penetrate Central China, and the founder of the Central China Mission. The journey was a terrible one. The Taiping rebellion was raging, and as he journeyed along the Yangtse Griffith John says he saw the river 'red with blood and crowded with the slain.' The rebellion leaders gave Griffith John and his comrade, the Rev. Robert Wilson, freedom to preach in Hankow. The missionaries lived in a native house in a noisome alley amid such insanitary conditions that Mr. Wilson died, and Griffith John lost two children. From June 21, 1861, to March 24, 1862, Griffith John labored incessantly in dangers oft, without making a convert. Then came the first convert in Central China. The ice was broken, and from that date until, amid the rattle of revolutionary guns last November, he left Hankow, Griffith John watched the steady growth of the Christian faith in Central China, which has been the active cause of the astounding awakening of the Celestial Empire during the last few years. When he arrived in China fifty-seven years ago there were less than 1,000 Christians in the land. To-day there is a Christian community of 470,000, and side by side with this growing church, and deriving vitality and stability from it there has arisen a new Chinese civilization bearing its best fruits in schools, colleges, hospitals, asylums and the larger liberty of the people.

Griffith John was first and foremost a preacher and an evangelist. He translated the Bible into Chinese—the New Testament alone taking him twenty years—he founded the Central China Tract Society, whose yearly output is now nearly 3,000,000 publications. He wrote and published scores and scores hundreds of tracts and booklets, but it was by preaching that he aimed supremely at making Christian disciples among the Chinese people. To make Christ known to China was his consuming passion. He founded at Hankow a hospital, a high school, a normal school, a divinity school and a medical school; but pioneering as a preacher of the spoken Word was his greatest joy. His keen eyes were ever open for fields to enter and conquer. The enormous risk to life and limb he encountered into fresh cities, preaching the Gospel and teaching the Scriptures. For that work, he said, 'one feels that he could dare anything and endure anything.' For long years Dr. Griffith John (he had received the degree of D.D. from Edinburgh University in 1889 in recognition of his work as a Biblical translator), had sought an opening in Hunan. His sorties among the roughest and most hostile of all the Chinese provinces had failed, again and again; but at last Hunan opened its doors and he saw the occupation of the city of Changsha by the L.M.S. To the 'Christian World' Dr. John wrote a paean of jubilation upon this triumph. The most conservative province of China had capitulated; the bitterest enemies of the 'foreign devils' had permitted missionaries to settle in their capital city. In the recent reorganization of the L.M.S. work in China, this last field to be entered by Dr. Griffith John has been abandoned to other societies, but happily, perhaps, when this decision was taken the pioneer who forced open the gates was too feeble in health to feel the blow. The last great crisis in Griffith John's missionary career was the Boxer Rebellion which at one time threatened to overthrow the whole superstructure to whose foundations he had given so much toil and thought. Happily, he lived to see a renaissance of Christian energy after the rising—which, as everyone knows, was followed by a rapid acceptance of Western civilization in the Celestial Empire.

For fifty-six years Griffith John lived for China in China. Again and again he let his periodical furlough pass by, and when he returned home invalided at the end of last year he had not been in England for thirty years. Yet he often yearned for another glimpse of the Welsh hills. He was in England in 1872, but on the way back to China Mrs. John died at Singapore, and that blow must have obliterated all the happy memories of his sojourn at home. He was in England again in 1881-2. In the interval Dr. John had married again, the widow of Dr. Jenkins, an American Methodist Episcopal missionary, but she died in 1885. Since then his only daughter, Mrs. Sparham, has cared for the aged missionary with tender solicitude. Honors might have been heaped upon Dr. Griffith John had he not shrunk from them. In 1889 the Congregational Union elected him its chairman, but he declined. Some years later he was nominated again, but once more he withdrew from the ballot. He wanted to work to the end of his life and to die in China. That was not to be, for ill-health and the revolutionary war last year necessitated his being brought to England to await the end of his strenuous life. Two years before he had published a volume of addresses under the title of 'A Voice from China.' Dr. John always believed firmly in the great future of China. He saw China reforming herself instead of being broken up from without, as some expected. In 1905 he wrote: 'It has been given to me to see a new China. The changes that will be witnessed here within the next twenty years will astonish the world.'

Dr. John leaves two sons, who are resident in New York, and the daughter above-mentioned, the wife of the Rev. C. G. Sparham, of Hankow.

SOME REMINISCENCES.

(By Nelson Bitton.)

It was Dr. John the aged whom I knew. And yet until that magnificent brain was beclouded by the repeated attacks of disease in the last two years of his marvellous life, it was impossible to think of him as old. The will faltered not, the intellect was undimmed, the natural faculties did not fail, and the spiritual apprehension was as clear and as whole as it had ever been. Until the insidious 'stroke' fell upon him, he seemed as one set apart from the physical decay common to our human lot. His deep, enthusing love for China became a very spring of life in him, and while he could think and plan and work for China's redemption he lived, as he served, with every fibre of his being.

How far the very intensity with which men love their labor keeps them greatly living it may not be possible to say; but it is noticeable that the group of missionaries on whom the remarkable personality of the great Medhurst set its seal gave phenomenal length of days to the cause of Christ in China. Muirhead died in China after fifty-three years of missionary service; his colleague Edkins served for fifty-six years, and is buried beside him in Shanghai; John, who was the junior of the group, spent fifty-six years of missionary life in China, during which time, it will be remembered, he visited England but twice. None of these men spared themselves; night and day the claims of work were upon them, and no one of them cared anything for physical recreation. Griffith John's recreation was an evangelistic tour to the country districts. This was his unfailing tonic; Muirhead's was a bout of outdoor preaching; whilst Edkins renewed his youth in the study of new and almost unheard of languages. It was not often that Dr. John talked much of the great days gone by, but he held his old senior Medhurst in unbounded admiration, and had the deepest brotherly love for his former comrades.

Masterful to a degree this great apostle of Central China was, and persistent in pursuit of his personal ideals almost to a fault; he was not without the faults of greatness, but he never failed in consideration for his juniors, was no brow-beater, and, as many can testify, loved to hearten and cheer the recruit. His was a nature to call forth the best service that a man had in him. Slackness was shamed and idleness reproved in his virile presence.

In the year 1906, when I was privileged to spend a little time with Dr. John in New York, whilst he was staying at the home of his doctor son, it was an inspiration to watch the fire kindle in the old man's eyes, deep set under the shaggy eyebrows, and to mark the play of that wonderful head, as he set forth his dreams for the future of work in the land of his love and service. The figure of the man was not prepossessing, he was short and ill-proportioned, but every sense of the physical figure was lost when he began to speak. One realized the force of a remark I have heard more than one of his colleagues make, that when Dr. John was urging in committee the claims of work or policy in which he was specially interested, you would never believe that the 'other side' had any case at all. He was a born advocate. Do not the records of the occasions when, after much opposition, he has brought the directors of the L.M.S. to the approval of a policy they began by opposing, though he was ten thousand miles away, stand to testify to the fact?

The last day that I spent with Griffith John, in the year 1908, is vivid in my memory as I write. We travelled out from Hankow to Hsiao-Kau, where the Doctor was to spend the week-end with the Christians of the church he had established a generation before, in a city which had been wholly hostile to his work and opposed to his entrance. Once in Hsiao-Kau he was like a boy in his keenness to see all that was going on. He must visit the lepers, and mark with emphatic admiration the perfect little chapel which had been erected for them under Dr. Fowler's superintendence. Then nothing would do but we must go with him to see the small Chinese house which had been his dwelling thirty years before. And as we went through the streets where in the old days he had been reviled and mobbed, the word went round that this was the 'Lao muh-sz—venerable pastor, from Hankow. I bade him farewell that evening, making my way back to Hankow, and the last words of this invariable optimist were, 'Believe in the good things ahead, my brother.' On the day following, after preaching to a crowded congregation of Christians, he was smitten down; the active life of the greatest missionary the interior of China has known was over.

Others will tell the story, which will not soon be forgotten, of the wonderful work he accomplished. It is my desire to pay this tribute to the memory of one who was great and good enough to bless with kindness and to cheer with encouragement the younger generation of missionary workers, and who never failed to pass on to his fellow-laborers the vision of the coming Kingdom of God. Souls such as his are those which 'age cannot wither.'

WHERE MAN EATS MAN.

(By D. Crawford, F.R.G.S., in 'The Christian,' London.)

Wanting is—what?
Summer redundant,
Blueness abundant,
Where is the blot?

The grisly boundary of cannibalism, you can take it, is the Lualaba, and this river is merely the 3,000 mile long Congo in its upper reaches. This Lualaba is the cannibal boundary on the east as it leaves Lake Mweru; and the Luban is a man-eater, pur sang. Down here, looking up river, you see, indeed, that 'every prospect pleases and only man is vile.' The valley is dense and beautiful as a dream; and where the Lualaba bursts through the Mulumbe Range, out on this vast green plain, the picture is full of life and incident. For the lie of the land being so dead level, this Lualaba, so long pent up between precipitous cliffs, has ripped the plain up into about fifteen lovely islands, laden with palms and vegetation, round which the river foams and eddies. Hamlets are scattered over nearly all the islands, and there is an allday bawling at the ferries: 'A boat! A boat!' the rushing of the river often drowning the cry. The history of these riverine hamlets, decimated by hunger and war, and of Lualaba playing its pranks, is all a matter of three unerring lines of Isaiah's prophecy: 'A people scattered and peeled . . . a nation terrible from their beginning hitherto; a nation meted out and trodden down, whose land the rivers have spoiled.'

But is this man-eating authentic? Here I shall go into the witness box and answer in the first personal pronoun. Down here in Lubaland, on June 16, I came sharply round the corner of a hut in Kalamata's town. There, before my eyes, stood a chocolate-colored cannibal crunching, with evident relish, a bit of the human body—the thorax. But he stuck to his bones with never a blush. Of course, as a missionary, I did not propose to look on this incident with a languid and well-bred indifference, but in two seconds my cannibal took French leave. Now, as this subject of cannibalism has been fictitiously exploited far too much, I propose only to stick to what I know, and not what is rumored. Surely an actual experience of fact is better than mere question and conjecture!

AN AUTHENTIC CASE.

Take, for instance, my old friend, eaten up not far from our own doors. This old lady was surnamed 'Mrs. The Slave of God,' and the only burial she received was the day I interred her literal remains' in a Melrose 1-lb. tea tin. Of all the 263 bones in the human body, these few gnawed items were all I could rescue from the cannibal feast. For with tipsy hilarity the Kasanshi Club had fastened on their victim, and resolved to eat her, with a deviltry never yet devised by wit of man. The plan was that they, with the quintessence of cruelty, should eat her in thin delicate morsels while she was yet alive. There, before her glazed old eyes, were the pots for her own consumption.

Here, then, at my elbow, is an authentic incident much worse than the Abyssinian ox story told by Bruce, only to be laughed at. Did not Bruce say that the natives cut off a bit of the living ox to cook on emergency? But here is a literal instance of a living woman eaten piecemeal before her own eyes. Just too late by a few hours, arrived the old lady's expostulating son, Luvembeleka, who narrowly escaped a similarly dreadful fate.

Now, to overhear that wrangle between the bereaved son and his own mother's murderers, is quite a sidelight into Luban ideas of cannibalism. For this son's argument is not at all that man-eating was obnoxious per se, but rather that they might have selected somebody else. It was a reference to his own hippo-hunting, however, that caused him to use the cannibal word, misuni ('steaks') in a curious connection: 'Yes,' he said, many a time every one of you has eaten meat from my hippo-traps, meats I gave you gratis—yet where are my thanks? On the top of my own gratis steaks (misuni) of hippo flesh, you put the steaks of my mother.'

THE CANNIBAL CONVERTED.

A week later, and with godly glee, I negotiated the arrest of the brute who was the chief offender on that occasion. This cadaverous cannibal, so lean that even his full face looked like a profile, only got six months in prison; his return home was the signal for all the members of the man-eating club to pay him damages for imprisonment, the cannibal arguing that, by law and logic every man at the feast should pay him, for had he not borne all their sins for them in his own body for six solid months in the chain! A long lanky fellow, measured by a foot-rule, this cruel brute certainly fell short when measured by the Golden Rule—a sinner above all the Gentiles—yet this is the very man who, when he came to die after his victim, sent a messenger to me over the marshes: 'Tell the man of God I am just off on the long journey to the City of God, where I hope to meet him!'

In writing upon such a gruesome theme, of course, one must be blunt, and even ignore the exigencies of a well-balanced phrase. Dealing with cut-throat sinners of this sort, the missionary must

STRIKE OUT FOR GOD,

undaunted by all the negroes who ever wore a black skin.

The man who essays to speak with the stereotyped formulae is of no use here. It is verily vain in Lubaland merely to 'venture to affirm,' or to be 'not one of those who deny;' such preaching will be splendidly null in its results. Sam Jones' way is the only way here. His theme was a mustard plaster—not a very poetic subject; but oh, how warmly it appeals to a man's feelings! A dissertation on mustard—where it grows, how it grows, and how prepared for market, is one thing, and that one thing does not help the colic. But it is the spreading on of the African mustard poultice that stings and smarts, yet relieves the agonized patient.

Abstract Gospel in Lubaland is abstract futility, and will never sting the cannibal conscience. The bootmaker who makes the best fit gets most customers—and this is emphatically the case with the Gospel!

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

Lesson VIII.—August 25.

THE VISIT TO NAZARETH.

Luke iv., 16-30. Memory verses 18, 19.

GOLDEN TEXT.

He came unto his own, and his own received him not. John I.11.

NOTES FROM DR. MacLAREN'S EXPOSITIONS.

The Gospel of the King, which is Matthew's, begins Christ's ministry with the laws of His kingdom, in the Sermon on the Mount. The Gospel of the servant, which is Mark's, plunges at once into the narrative of His acts. The Gospel of the Son of man, which is Luke's, keeps up the note struck in its accounts of the birth and youth, by giving as His first reported discourse this one, in the place 'where He had been brought up,' and in the synagogue into which it had been 'His custom' from childhood to enter on the Sabbath. It was a natural feeling which drew His feet thither, that He might win disciples among the companions of His boyhood. The events of His first visit to Jerusalem, as given by John's Gospel, had probably just preceded; and the rumor of these, as well as of His miracles in Capernaum, may have heightened His reputation among His fellow-villagers. One can fancy the curious looks of the congregation, and the busy remembrances filling His heart on that Sabbath.

The lesson falls into two parts; the first giving Christ's conception of His work, and the effect that produced on the listeners; the second giving His view of its universality, and the effect of that.

There would be a hush in the synagogue as He stood up, in accordance with custom, to read. The attendant handed Him the roll for the second lesson of the service. He 'found the place' implies not, as is often said, a providential guidance, but a search for the passage which He chose. He probably read from the Hebrew, but we cannot tell whether He or Luke introduced the quotation in verse 18 from Isaiah lviii. However that may be, it was surely Jesus who stopped in the middle of a verse, and said nothing about 'the day of vengeance of our God,' but kept the sweet and radiant side of His mission unshaded by any terror. It was intended to be unsullied light, and He will not speak of the attendant possible darkness. He seated Himself, as became a teacher, and then, amid the eager attention of all, declared at length (for Luke's 'began' shows that He abbreviates the discourse) His claims to be Messiah.

This solemn beginning of His ministry, as recorded in Luke, suggests many thoughts. Note how definite and complete His conception of His work is, from the first. He knew what He had come to be and do. His aims neither cleared nor grew, but were sun-clean and world-wide from the beginning. That is not the experience of God's other servants. They are led by undreamed-of ways to an end which would have stunned or crushed them, if known at the starting-post. But Jesus had no mist on His future, nor any unconsciousness of His significance.

Note, too, that Christ's great theme was always Himself. Other teachers have all had to say, 'We preach not ourselves, but——' This Man did preach Himself. He has said many glorious and sweet words about God, many tender things about our sorrows, many solemn commands of duties many deep utterances piercing to the heart of things present and to come, but His truly characteristic and unparalleled teaching is about Himself. His demand is not, believe this or that which I tell, but believe in Me; and there, in the synagogue, among old men who had seen Him in His cradle, and young ones who had played with Him in the streets, and neighbors who had known Him as the maker of their rustic carpentry, He begins His ministry by claiming that the great prophecy is fulfilled in Him.

What did the people who knew Him so well think of His words? They 'bare Him witness.' Something in their hearts was stirred by the gracious manner as well as substance of His words, and endorsed His claims and drew the hearers towards Him. That inward witnes speaks still. Will the testimony within be listened to, or stifled? Life and death hang on the answer. The balance wavers for a moment, and then goes the wrong way. A cold jet of criticism is turned on; and when the hearers got to saying, 'Is not this Joseph's son?' (which He was not), all was over. We should probably have done the same if we had been there. Let us take heed how we deal with the witness of our own hearts to Jesus; for we, too, are in danger of drowning its voice by noisy prejudices and inclinations.

Jesus sees how their thoughts are running, and meets the unspoken demand by a flat negative. The descent from their first impressions is swift and sure. If they have begun with remembering His apparent origin, they will soon get lower down into the chill fog of sarcasm, and a mood half angry that Capernaum should have been more favored than they, and half sceptical whether these wonders, which had made such a noise, had ever been done at all.

No wonder that they 'were filled with wrath.' Their interest had quickly cooled. The carping question and the craving for miracle had effectually damped the incipient admiration. No doubt the words of prophecy had stirred some hopes of mere political freedom in these fierce Galileans, in whose remoter province opposition to Rome smouldered in every corner, ready to break into a blaze with little fanning, and, if He had preached revolt, He might have beat up a following. But this declaration that the outside heathen were to have a share in the healing, sight, and liberty which He proclaimed extinguished all the dreams of a political Messiah; and that helped to make the Nazarenes the angrier. How true to the passionate Eastern nature is the sudden burst of wrath! They 'rose up,' interrupting the synagogue service, and, in the whirlwind of their fury, drag Him to some cliff, high enough to kill any one thrown over it. What an end to all the early years and to the possibilities which lay before the Nazarenes!

Let us learn how little the mere familiarity with Christ in the flesh availed to open men's eyes to His beauty, and let us beware lest a similar familiarity with the letter of the record of His life may equally blind us to our need of Him and His Divine authority over us, and Divine power to help and heal us. Let us take heed that we yield to and follow out the stirrings of conviction in our inmost hearts; and remember, for warning against dealing lightly with these, that the same people who one half-hour bare witness to Jesus, and wondered at His gracious words, were ready to fling Him over the rock the next, and, so far as we know, lost Him for ever when He passed through their midst and went His way. That way led Him out from the little village of His birth into the wide world. It leads Him to each heart that is sad and sore, and brings Him to our doors with hands pierced, and laden with blessings.

HOME READINGS.

Monday.—Luke iv., 16-30. The Visit to Nazareth.

Tuesday.—Isa. lxi., 1-9. Herald of Good Tidings.

Wednesday.—Jer. xxvi., 16-24. Perils of God's Messengers.

Thursday.—Acts v., 17-32. God's Care for his Messengers.

Friday.—Acts iv., 13-21. Boldness of Peter and John.

Saturday.—Acts xii. 19-34. Deliverance of Paul and Silas.

Sunday—Psalm 91. Security of the Trustful Man.

THE 'WITNESS' BIBLE STUDY CLUB.

Splendid Results For 'Witness' Readers.

Once again the members of the 'Witness' Bible Question Club have carried off almost all the prizes awarded to this division of the International Press Bible Question Club, the five gold medals, five silver medals, five splendid Bibles, and the bulk of the books being won by 'Witness' readers.

The list of the prize winners is given below, and the prizes themselves are now being sent out from the 'Witness' office. A line from each recipient to acknowledge receipt in good condition will be appreciated.

The examiners are warm in their praise of the general high standard of answers received from 'Witness' readers, and we are sure that all who systematically followed the course, whether they receive prizes or not, will have received ample reward for the time expended in a better knowledge of God's word.

GOLD MEDALS.

MR. A. L. FULLER, Lennoxville, Que.
MISS MARY N. DUNCAN, Stoney Creek, N.B.
MISS ANNIE HUTSON, 630 Wiseman Ave., Outremont, Montreal, Que.
MISS E. J. McNAIR, New Mills, N.B.
MRS. K. N. TAIT, Box 723, Truro, N.S.

SILVER MEDALS.

MISS MARGARET HUSTON, Linden, N.S.
MISS NAOMI ROBERTSON, Auburn, Ont.
MR. BENJAMIN SIMPSON, Chicopee Falls, Mass.
MR. F. W. CRAIK, Newbury, Ont.
MISS HATTIE M. OWENS, 150 St. Luke St., Montreal, Que.

BIBLES.

MISS EMMA TOWNE, Augusta, Maine.
MRS. JAMES REID, Admaston, Ont.
MISS IRENE GORDON, Orangeville, Ont., (Box 362).
MRS. AGNES HANSELPACKER, 162 Adelaide St., St. John, N.B.
MISS J. I. BEGGS, South Mountain, Ont.

BOOK PRIZES.

MRS. ALEX. McCULLOCH, Lower Onslow, N.S.
MISS ELSIE NELSON, Stroud, Ont.
MRS. OSCAR CHASE, Church Street P.O., N.S.
MISS LILLIE M. TAYLOR, Shoal Harbor, Nfld.
MISS MARY SMITH, North Pinnacle, Que.
MRS. W. G. McGERRIGLE, Tatehurst, Que.
MRS. J. R. ROBB, 69 Louise St., Stratford, Ont.
MR. JAMES DUNCAN, Stoney Creek, N.B.
MRS. PAUL CAMERON, Columbus, Ont.
MRS. W. P. BERWICK, Ayer's Cliff, Ont.
MRS. JAMES McKELL, Riverfield, Que.
MRS. ELGIN HATCH, Straffordville, Ont.
MRS. JOHN BURGESS, Leamington, Ont.
MRS. RUSSELL SHARP, Edrans, Man.
MISS AGGIE HUSTON, Linden, N.B.
MR. JOSHUA BULL, East Farnham, Que.
MRS. ELLA B. CARROLL, Drinkwater, Sask.
MR. E. M. FRY, 15 York Ave., Westmount, Que.
MISS MAMIE L. WOODMAN, Steam Mill Village, N.S.
MISS GERTRUDE SMITH, Lower Coverdale, N.B.
MRS. R. G. GORDON, Baldur, Man.
MISS A. B. CHESLEY, North Kingston, N.S.
MISS ELLEN WILSON, 771 Delorimier Ave., Montreal, Que.
MR. PHILIP McGREGOR, Martintown, Ont.
MISS SADIE COOPER, Light House, Random Head, Trinity Bay, Nfld.
MRS. A. McPHERSON, New Glasgow, N.S.
MRS. HELEN M. JONES, Brookdale, N.S.
MRS. JOHN McGILL, Bunclody, Man.
MRS. GEO. A. RENNIE, Brooklet, Que.
MISS JENNIE FRIER, 12 Spruce St., Augusta, Maine.
MISS AMY MUSGROVE, Holmsworth, Auburn, N.S.
MISS LILA M. WOODMAN, Steam Mill Village, N.S.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR

SECRETARY'S MESSAGE.

AT THE HEAD:

'The president of a Christian Endeavor Society should be some one who realizes his responsibility. That is the very first essential. Far better a young and awkward president who realizes what being a president means than an experienced Endeavorer who has become careless in the work.

The president's duty is to see that every one else does his duty. He will work through the committee chairman wherever he can, and thus through the executive committee. He will make it a rule never to do anything that he can get some one else to do for him. The more persons he can get to work, the greater will be his success.

The president should become acquainted with all the best Christian Endeavor methods, and therefore he should read the manuals of work for the officers and committees. He should always be ready to suggest plans, and then see that they are carried out.

'The president's weapon will always be praise and not blame. He is to be the society's cheer and inspiration.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR AND THE IMMIGRANT.

Christian Endeavor could do more for the foreigner than we imagine in our fondest dreams. Here and there an enterprising society shows us what might be accomplished. Many societies exist in German and Swedish churches, but a much larger work than this lies to hand—the work of reaching the foreigner and bringing him in.

In Boston, for instance, there are several Chinese societies where the service is conducted in the members' native tongue. In not a few places in New England and the West the same conditions prevail.

There is a large and vigorous Spanish Junior Society in El Modena, Cal., which takes care of not a few Mexican children. These little ones recently took Bibles to their homes, where the word of God had never been housed before.

Chicago has Persian societies. The pledge and constitution have been translated, and the members are warmly interested in their work. Some of them were Endeavorers before leaving their native land. In Montreal, Canada, there is an interesting Chinese society that deserves mention. It was organized in 1899, and since then 185 members have passed through its ranks, the present membership being 76. A number of these Endeavorers are students. One of them won the medal for general proficiency and a scholarship in the high school.

This society conducts open air meetings in Chinatown, surely a most wonderful thing. The members assist at a number of Bible classes and Sunday schools. Their own meetings are full of interest, especially when one of the members returns from China, and reports progress in that land, where several of their number have been of material service.

These Endeavorers collected $1,000 for the famine fund some time ago. Last year they raised $1,200 for work in China, $600 for a chapel in Canton, and $600 to support a native pastor.

Right in the heart of the Syrian colony in Montreal there is a Syrian Junior Society, which was organized in a day-school where the boys and girls learn English. The work is a labor of love done by Miss L. Bouchard, supported by the Ladies' Missionary Society of the Methodist Church.

The natural tendency of Christian Endeavor is to draw the young people into the life of the community, and by its spirit of fellowship to break down the racial and lingual walls that hitherto have separated people. Christian Endeavor can reach out the hand of brotherhood to the stranger and introduce him into large life and the enjoyment of blessed liberty. The Christian Endeavor union may stand for brotherhood to the races that are coming to our shores.

Important Warning!

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DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, COLIC, CRAMPS, PAINS IN THE STOMACH, CHOLERA MORBUS, CHOLERA INFANTUM, and ALL SUMMER COMPLAINTS.

If an unscrupulous druggist tries to talk you into taking any other preparation when you ask for "Dr. Fowler's" refuse to take it, and insist on getting what you ask for. Price 35 cents per bottle. See that the name, The T. Milburn Co., Limited, is on the wrapper, as we are the manufacturers and sole proprietors.

THE SERMON.

THE GREATNESS OF SMALL THINGS.

(By the Rev. Richard Braunstein.)

Text: 'But what are they among so many?' John vi: 9.

The spirit of contempt with which men are always so apt to regard things that God honors is very strikingly manifested in these words of Andrew. Five small barley loaves and two little fishes are, to the disciples' minds, a nucleus far too mean and insignificant for the feeding of a vast multitude of famished souls, and as nothing short of that very feast is contemplated by the Master, they turn to him, and with the finger of scorn pointed at the little stores of food they have in hand, they exclaim, 'But what are they among so many?'

Notice that their disparagement was not over Christ's ability to work a miracle, or feed the hungry throng; this they did not doubt, but actually believed, perhaps that from the stones that lay about he was able to raise up bread for all to eat, and from the flinty rocks could bring forth streams to give them drink. Their despair lay in the supposed impossibility of their little stock of bread and fish becoming the basis of a sumptuous meal for thousands. Their contempt was directed, not against the possibility of Christ's power, but against the probability of their possessions, and their amazement was not so much over his feeding the hungry hosts as over his feeding them with their own provisions. And so it is always. In expression of their contempt for their paltry sum of loaves, they simply yielded to what seems to be an almost universal tendency of the human heart, namely, to despair of small things because of their very smallness, to judge by human appearance rather than by the divine idea of multiplied usefulness, by size rather than by significance. We delight to hear that God is going to perform a great work in our midst, but despair when we learn that he will perform it with our miserable means; we glory when we are told that the world will be fed by Christ, but groan when we find he will feed it from the little stock we now possess. And it is about just such thoughts as these that I wish to speak, calling your attention to a few of the most evident lessons taught by our Saviour when he fed the multitudes. And primarily there is the simplest lesson of all, which is, at the same time, one of the profoundest laws of the kingdom of God, namely, that in his kingdom it is impossible that something should come from nothing.

LITTLE BEGINNINGS.

As some one has suggested, we have all doubtless wondered and asked ourselves the question, would this not have been a decidedly greater and more impressive miracle had Jesus, with one sweep of his omnipotent hand, brushed aside those miserable fragments, those five loaves and two small fishes, and bid the heavens rain down food and the sands spring forth into streams? He could have done it all, and would it not have been more wonderful, much more of a miracle? Little do we understand the Master if we so judge. This is much the greater miracle, this using the disciples' scant supply, because it reveals the greater wisdom of Christ. It teaches us that in the kingdom of God, as in every other realm and department of life, nothing can come from nothing. It is the lesson of the fields, which seem to say to the farmer, 'You may fertilize us, and till us, and cultivate us for ever so many years, but we will yield you nothing until you give us something. Give us just a few handfuls of last year's grain, just a little seed, even though it does seem so small to you, and we will amaze you with the multiplicity of our returns.' It is the lessons that the principles of trade seem ever to be teaching the business man, saying in effect, 'Give us something to begin with, yield us your talents, give us your capital, and even though it be ridiculously small, we will gratify you with unfolding wealth.' And to the student, too, the college halls and classrooms seem to say, 'Lend us your mind, loan us your little beginnings of knowledge, and we will shortly return them all back to you, increased and beautified a hundredfold, but for nothing we can give you nothing.'

So does the Master teach us, as he taught the disciples, that in his kingdom there is no such thing as spontaneous generation, but that always, and everywhere, what is to be must come from what already is. As summer unfolds from winter, harvest from seedtime, youth from childhood, and age from youth, so must new truth evolve from what has gone before, new experience from that which is old. One reason why Christianity should call forth our keenest admiration is because of the fact that it represents the only religion of the world that has one unbroken continuity and unfolding glory, from the very beginning of time. It has suffered no innovation nor secessions. Christ is but a completion, an unfolding of all the prophets and patriarchs who went before, and we are the multiplied powers of Christ. The motley multitude of isms which have sprung up in recent days cannot be true, as they have no adequate foundation, no there may be a grain of Christian truth hidden away amidst their folds and traditional dust heaps, which, if brought to Christ, could be so multiplied and developed as to be of use, but in themselves they can never feed a multitude any more than could the scanty supply of old, nor can they satisfy the hunger of a single soul.

SMALL THINGS MULTIPLIED.

So it must ever be in our Christian lives. We cannot dig up treasures where we have buried nothing, for gold is earned, not found, and we must dig and delve in order to reach it. We cannot reap where we do not sow, nor receive where we have given nothing. How can we expect to become strong Christians if we do not exercise our strong gifts? How can we ever hope to have the multitudes of our soul's demands fed if we will not yield to the demands of Christ our little all? From nothing you will receive absolutely nothing, and this introduces a second and another marvellous law of the kingdom of God.

Very much may come from a very little. The teaching of this very truth seems to me to be one of the Saviour's missions to us. He opened up to us the gospel of the greatness of small things, and taught us that a little Babe wrapped in swaddling clothes and laid by a penniless mother in the manger of a cattle stall is a worthy object for wise men as well as shepherds to worship, for kings and princes, the poor and lowly, and potentates of earth, yes, a worthy object for angels and arch-angels of highest heaven to adore with songs of purest praise. He taught us that a widow's mite when multiplied by the spirit of self-sacrificing devotion may become a greater gift in the Lord's treasury than all the gifts of the rich. He taught us that the greatest in the kingdom of God is he who, most like the little child whom Jesus suffered and bade come unto him, was filled with modesty, innocence and purity. And when in briefest terms he desired a parable to illustrate the amazing possibility of his Gospel, he said, 'The kingdom of God is like unto a grain of mustard seed.'

CHRIST AND THE HUNGRY SOUL.

The Gospel that he taught was that of possible greatness of small things, and such was the truth he revealed in the miracle of the loaves and dishes. Nothing from nothing, but bewildering, satisfying abundance from something, even though that something be ridiculously small in our sight. When the disciples asked, 'But what are they among so many?' Jesus said in effect, 'They are not much, they are certainly poor, insufficient in themselves to supply this great demand, but they are the best, yes, they are all you have and that is all I ask; give me simply what you have,' and when they sadly handed him the little of which they were ashamed, he honored it, and blessed it, and broke it, and gave it back to them, and they to the hosts, and much, oh, very much remained over, untouched that night.

In the same manner Jesus comes to us to-day, and sees the hunger of our souls calling for food; he sees the famished multitudes of our city and this land of ours who do not express their sensations of hunger and need any more than did the throngs of old, but they are hungry and they are fainting, and we say, 'Master, give us and them to eat, for our souls are hungry,' and he replies, 'Give ye them to eat.' He would have fed them long ago if only we had done our part, which is to bring our best, however mean, our all, however small, and say, 'Here, Lord, we give it all to thee.' Of course we have not much and yet no life is so benighted, no heart so poor but that it has precisely what God can use, what God will bless. The little you possess is powerless in your hands, but all-powerful in his.

POWER SEEN ONLY IN SERVICE.

So, then, let us search our souls and see what we can find, and when we learn how small it is, let us not condemn and say, 'What is this among so many?' but bring it to Christ and he will use it. Have you ever thought how much wiser it would have been of the disciples if they had said, 'This little stock of food is small, but it is of the same nature as that which would satisfy the multitudes if there was only enough of it?' So we ought not to despair of the little experience or paltry truth we have, for, however small, they are of the same quality as are the highest and best. Our truth is the same as God's truth, only there is much less of it; therefore we should treasure it because it is the same, and pray that God may bless and multiply it.

Side by side with the revelation of the possible greatness of small things lies the fact that the small things must be used to produce their amazing results. The loaves and fishes were not multiplied while in disuse, but they increased with amazing rapidity while beng broken and distributed by the disciples. Grain multiplies, not in the granary, but in the field; capital increases, not in the hand but in its investment; and so talent can expand and become all powerful only in its use and exercise. And by the exercising of the Christian graces, the doing of the little but noble deeds, shall we grow in grace and become more like him who commanded us to take up our crosses—little daily crosses—and follow him to victory and the attainment of the soul's desire, eternal life.

The last packet for Labrador for this year leaves in October, and all parcels should be deliv

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NEWS OF JEWISH WORLD.

The death on July 18th of the Rev. Charles Voysey, the founder of the Theistic Church in London, was a cause of much sorrow in Anglo-Jewry. He was in life something more than a mere friend of the Jews. He largely shared their beliefs; he was one with them in feeling. A great but simple preacher, more than three million copies of his sermons have been published and distributed. All through his life he had many Jewish friends, especially the leaders of Jewish journalism in England. In his service at Swallow Street he adopted more than one Jewish tune. At one time he seriously considered the possibility of his becoming a proselyte to Judaism, being what was 'called a proselyte of the gate,' but such was an impossibility. He was especially noted for his outspoken denunciation of Jewish persecutions. He also did not hesitate to speak frankly to the leaders of Anglo-Jewry and point out to them their defects.

* * *

It is rumored in England that the present Chief Secretary for Ireland will be raised to the Peerage and that Mr. Herbert Samuel, Postmaster-General, will be given the Secretaryship.

* * *

A Jewish Council for the direction of the elections has been formed at St. Petersburg. It is gratifying to learn that the body embraces all the most important members of the different factions in Russian Jewry, counting besides among its members the Konvo Committee, representatives of the democratic groups and the Zionist organization. This new organization has been greeted with satisfaction in all circles which recognize the importance of the coming elections. The organization is especially necessary in view of the determined efforts made all along the line by the reactionaries and Black Hundreds to stultify the Jewish vote. Which is, of course, for liberty and proper enforcement of the laws of the land with no discrimination, because of race or religion.

* * *

Severe criticism has been the lot of the Itoists and their settlement of Angola scheme. The 'Frankfurther Zeitung,' in a long and inspired article, says that the politicians of the Ito have no idea what it means to colonize a territory like Angola. The resolutions of the Ito Conference rejecting the Angola scheme on the terms offered to the Jews has produced an enormous impression in Portugal. The Press has manifested its displeasure at the attitude of the Conference. In the Senate, too, Senator Bernadine Roco has found opportunity to reply in strong language to the Ito. 'The Jews,' he said, 'are dissatisfied with our scheme. Our terms are not sufficient for them. They want to re-erect their destroyed Zion, and realize their hopes on our land. Such conditions we will not give them.' As the land was only offered to Jews, because no Portuguese could be obtained for it, and to prevent the ultimate annexation of this territory by Germany, the remarks of this gentleman are only actuated by spite, as the Portuguese thought that the Ito was going to 'pull their chestnuts out of the fire for them.'

* * *

The forthcoming marriage of Baron Alphonse de Rothschild and Miss Adelaide Sebag-Montefiore, will not be the first alliance between the families of Montefiore and Rothschild, although it will create a precedent between the branches of the families immediately affected. Miss Sebag Montefiore is a descendant of the second sister of the famous Sir Moses Montefiore, and the bridegroom, Baron Alphonse de Rothschild, is the second son of Baron Albert de Rothschild of Vienna.

* * *

A party of sixty Jewish unemployed will leave Lodz shortly to commence work in the Katowitz mines. They will be followed in the near future by another party of some two hundred men. The Lodz Jewish community has offered to defray a part of the cost connected with the transfer of the workmen.

* * *

It is proposed to establish a Jewish Board of Deputies representing all the Jewish communities of South Africa. Mr. M. Ehrlich, president of the Bloemfontein Congregation, has convened a conference from all over British South Africa to discuss this matter. The Conference opened on August 6th.

* * *

The Jewish aviator, H. Abramovitch (who is flying from Berlin to St. Petersburg), has received permission to alight in the Russian capital.

* * *

The Hon. A. M. Myers, the new Minister of Railways, has introduced important regulations for the safety of the public. Another Jewish New Zealander has been honored in the person of Mr. Mark Cohen, editor of the Dunedin 'Star,' who has been appointed chairman of the Education Commission. Mr. Cohen was in Montreal on two occasions, both on going to and returning from the Imperial Press Conference, held in London two years ago. While in Montreal, Mr. Cohen spoke at the Montefiore Club.

* * *

The Bezalel Company, formed in Warsaw for the purpose of promoting the sale of products of the Bezalel School, has proved a great success. The first issue of shares for $25,000 is already subscribed, and a new issue of shares for the same amounts will shortly follow.

* * *

It is officially announced that the Russian Ministry will soon complete the publication of the decisions of the Rabbinical Conference in the version confirmed by the Government.

* * *

Dr. Angelo Sacerdoti has been installed as Chief Rabbi of Rome. He is not yet thirty years of age. The installation ceremony was attended by representatives of the state and the municipality.

* * *

A Hungarian barony has been conferred by the Emperor-King Francis Joseph on the members of the Kohner family in Buda-Pesth, in appreciation of their services to the public life of Hungary.

* * *

The fifteenth annual convention of the Federation of Zionist of the United States, held at Cleveland last month, was a great success. Mr. Louis Lipsky presided during the various sessions. During the year over $22,000 were raised for the National Fund alone. A compromise was reached between the Federation and the Knights of Zion. The Knights of Zion by forming sub-federations in such districts as could enlist the required membership, would take its place as a sub-Federation of the Federation. The new officials elected were: Hon. president, Dr. Harry Friedenwald; hon. vice-president, the Rev. Dr. Max Heller; chairman executive committee, Louis Lipsky; executive committee, Dr. J. L. Magnes, the Rev. David de Sola Pool, Messrs. Schwartz, J. Fischman, B. G. Richards, B. Semel, and M. Brodsky.

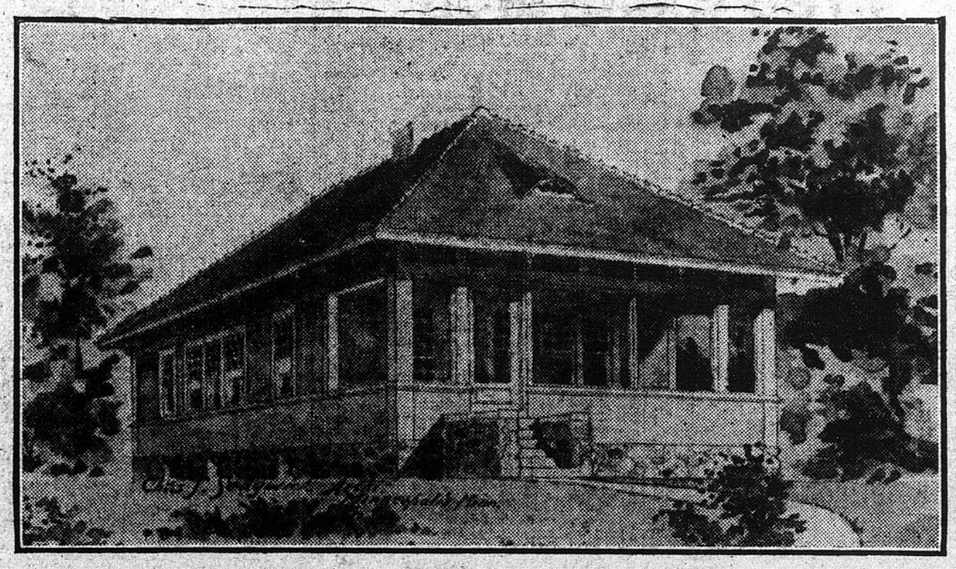
* * *

Mr. Jacob Moser, J.P., Bradford, has given 30,000 francs towards the cost of enlarging the gymnasium at Jaffa.

* * *

A further contingent of Jewish families from the Yemen have arrived in Jerusalem. Many of the newcomers, through the efforts of the Zionists, have been admitted as weavers to the Technical School of the I. C. A.

A DAINTY FIVE-ROOM BUNGALOW



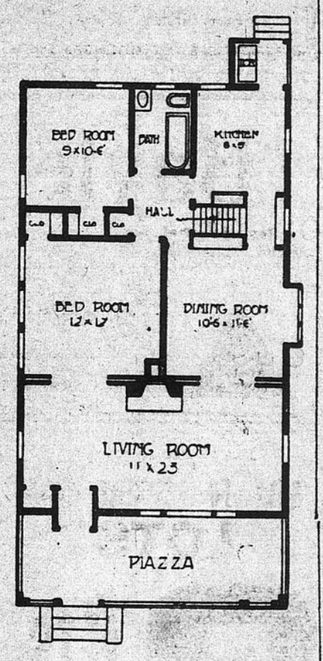
Here is a dainty bungalow, the main part of which is 24 ft. in width by 38 ft. in length. There is an 8 ft. piazza across the front, making a total length of 46 ft. It is estimated that the cost will not exceed $2,500, exclusive of heating and plumbing.

There are five conveniently arranged rooms on one floor and stairway between the dining-room and kitchen extending up into the high part of the attic, which has ample floor space for storage of trunks, etc.

The outside studs used in the construction are 8 ft. high, with double sill and plate, the story being 8 ft. 6 in. high. The roof is medium high pitched and the rafters carried over with wide projected cornice showing on the underside and painted or stained. The exterior is covered with metal lath and cemented with a 'pebble dash' finish. Inside walls are plastered and papered. The piazza across the front is liberal in size.

The vestibule entrance is on the left side and opens into a large living room, 11 ft. by 23 ft., with a wide fireplace and single chimney in the centre, the latter used also for hot water heating in the basement. On the right hand side, back of the living room is the dining-room, and on the left hand side a bedroom, both connected with the living room with wide sliding doors. In the rear on the right hand side is the kitchen and on the left hand side a second bedroom, and between the bedroom and kitchen is the bathroom. These rear rooms open conveniently off from a small hallway. The basement is full under the entire house, and cemented.

The finish throughout is of Washington fir and stained dark Mission, with beam ceiling in the living room and plate rail in the dining-room. This is a very well arranged, convenient bungalow, and one that is quite economical to build.



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We do wood turning, scroll work.
WE MAKE A SPECIALTY OF DRY WOOD OF ALL KINDS.
Ask for prices. Telephone Lasalle 814

WALTER REED, Duquette and Aylwin Streets, MONTREAL.

WATER BOTTLES.

Makeshifts of Different People for Holding and Carrying Liquids.

(From the 'Pathfinder.')

We in this country have so many kinds of cheap pails, cans, boxes and receptacles of all sorts ready to our hand that it is hard to realize what straits the people in cruder lands are put to for such things.

In a large part of the Orient wine and water are still carried and stored in bags made of skin, usually goatskin with the hair side inside, just as in Bible days. Even now the same rule applies against 'putting new wine into old bottle' for the dampness soon rots the leather and makes it weak.

In Asia and Africa bamboo joints are utilized for making receptacles in great variety. The bamboo in favored places grows to a diameter of six inches or more, and a 'joint' from a foot to two feet or more long makes an ideal bottle or jug, for nature provides it with a partition at each joint which makes it water tight. Bamboo is very light and very strong and it is a strange thing that it is not imported into the United States, for it would be used in immense quantities for a thousand purposes.

A book of African travel by A. W. Hodson just published in England gives an interesting account of the way the natives in the Kalahari desert provide for their thirst. Though there is not water found on the surface in this arid region, there are places where veins are struck several feet underground.

A bamboo tube is run down to the water supply and when any one comes for water the well tender, who is usually a woman, puts her mouth over the bamboo and by a vigorous intake of breath sucks up a quantity of water. This she then dexterously squirts from her mouth into the shell of an ostrich egg.

These shells when furnished with corks of pith make very good water bottles and they will stand considerable rough handling. They are often buried in the ground in order to keep the water cool.

C.P.R. JOLIETTE

The Canadian Pacific will sell tickets leaving Place Viger Station 9.30 a.m. Sunday, August 18th, to Joliette and return, good to return same day, 90c adult, and 45c child.

MISSING RELATIVES.

Boswell (Edward James) was living at Haileybury, Cobalt, Toronto, months ago. Sister Alice asks.

Forbes (Fred) left Leeds for Montreal 18 years ago. Brother Herbert asks.

Kemp (Wallace and Gilbert) were living Brookfield, Colchester County, Nova Scotia, 1888. Niece Carrie asks.

Caldwell (Elizabeth Irwin) was living Loftridge, Athens County, Ohio, many years ago. Nephew and niece ask.

Dixon (Thomas), formerly employed in Silksworth Colliery, England, was working 100 miles east of Edmonton, Canada, 12 months ago. Mother asks.

Warwick (Richard) was manager of a motor factory at Vancouver three years ago; had thought of going to Australia. Sister Dolly asks.

Sherman (John), a barber, left Balls Pond road for Chicago 22 years ago. Brother asks.

Morris (Florence), nee Pullinger, was living Winnipeg two and a half years ago. Sister Sarah asks.

Noonan (John and Joseph) were last heard of Port Credit, Canada, 10 months ago. Mother asks.

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Requires no cow's milk to prepare—water only—safe and convenient when travelling with baby.

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Write at once for Booklet on 'Infant Feeding and Hygiene' which will be sent with a large tin of Nestlés Food free to any mother.

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The best nourishment for **even the youngest infants** when mother's milk is not available.

"THE BEST" TRADE MARK.

Use only "THE BEST" Nurser. Mothers are relieved of much trouble and anxiety by the advantages of this bottle. Price 25c. By mail, 35c.

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Cow's Milk supplied in the cities carries many dangers mothers can avoid.

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thinking of

BUYING

Building

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CORMIER PARK Lots are

the best buy on the Island of Montreal, barring none. You, you do not know the first thing about it, but it is up to you to find out, if you are thinking of buying building lots on the Island of Montreal.

Cormier Park Lots are

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in price

THAN ADJOINING LOTS

Streets are open, shade trees planted, and water is now on the property. You are asleep,

WAKE UP

Send for particulars of Cormier Park at once, or better still, come yourself.

My office on the property is open every week end. Take any car running East and change to Terminal cars at Lasalle Avenue. Ask the conductor to let you off at Cormier Park.

As I say, you do not know the first thing about it,

IT IS UP TO YOU

to find out.

Martin W. Stuart

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Uptown **6895**. Open Evenings.

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Grosvenor Ave., 7 rooms	$ 6,350
Grosvenor Ave., 7 rooms	7,500
Redfern Ave., 9 rooms	8,500
Lansdowne Ave., Upper Level	12,000
Grosvenor Ave., Upper Level	16,000

We have many others. 'Phone for further particulars.

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180 St. James St

SEA SIDE VILLA

Saguenay **FOR SALE** Tadousac

That large and magnificently situated villa, with its beautiful grounds, commanding the finest view of the far-famed Saguenay and the mountain ranges beyond, for sale, at a bargain to a prompt purchaser.

At dawn, high noon, the sunset hour, or under the full moon; at times of calm or storm, when the water is dotted with yachts or enlivened by silvery porpoises and the leaping salmon, or bespangled with myriads of gulls and other sea fowl, the view is one never to be forgotten.

There is a large Sitting Room, Library, Dining Room, Pantry and Kitchen on the ground floor, and some seven bedrooms and a bathroom on the upper floor. A verandah runs almost around the house, and behind the house there is an ice-house, woodshed and stables.

The house was designed for a gentleman's residence, but would be easily adaptable to club purposes, if desired.

Tadousac is reached by the magnificent Saguenay steamers, and a railway from Quebec has been building for two years. Land values at Tadousac are increasing, and the grounds of L'Anse a L'Eau, 3½ acres in extent, are large enough and easily suited to subdivision into lots, though such grounds, so splendidly located, will become increasingly valuable, since it is the best there is along the entire coast.

The Estate desires a quick sale, and a low price will take it. If it is held for another year the price will be advanced by at least another thousand dollars.

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OF

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FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL 100 ACRE farm, fronting on Lake St. Joseph, land all clear, high and dry. Lake about 10 miles long, close to Young Men's Christian Association. $4,500. Easy terms; good for sub-division. Building railway at property. Box 67 'Witness' Office.

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WANTED TO PURCHASE, ABOUT AN acre of land, near Montreal; must be cheap. Buyer wants it for raising poultry. Address, M.R., 'Witness' Office.

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BARGAINS IN SLIGHTLY USED Upright Pianos; cash or credit.— THE LEACH PIANO CO., LTD., 560 St. Catherine St., West, near Drummond.

BEGINNERS' PIANO, ROSEWOOD case, good tone and action. May be exchanged within 3 years for new piano. Only $75. Payable $4 cash, and $3 monthly. LAYTON BROS., 550 St. Catherine St., W., cor. Stanley.

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EDUCATIONAL ESTABLISHMENTS, Hospitals, and other large institutions can save considerable time and money by purchasing their chairs, wardrobes, cupboards, writing tables, etc., from the manufacturers. GEO. H. LABBE & CO., showrooms, 350 St. Paul street.

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Owing to changes in our plant, we have the following machines for sale:

1 Automatic Screw Machine, taking up to 3-8 inch stock, with collets and cams.
1 Three Spindle Drill, 24 inch table, 6 inch centres.
1 Two Spindle Drill, 18 inch table, 6 inch centres.
2 Garvin Millers, 30 inch tables.
1 Garvin Miller, 18 inch table.
1 4-Foot Speed Lathe.
1 18 inch Lap Wheel.

These machines are all in first class condition, and may be seen at any time. Address, THE MANAGER, P.O. Box 2234, Montreal.

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COLONIAL AVE, 277. — LARGE bright room on bath flat for gentlemen or ladies, employed during day; hot and cold water.

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TABLE BOARD — 67 CHURCH ST., near Sherbrooke.

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MOUNTAIN STREET, 208, NEAR DORchester Street, nicely furnished five room apartment, No. 3; heated hot water; electric lighted; with telephone; up 3635; will rent Sept. 1st.

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PAINTING, PAPERHANGING, TINTing, plastering, etc., by a mechanic, at the very lowest prices. City or country. Post card, will call. A. FIELDMAN, 637 Ave. Henri Julien.

WANTED.

WANTED TO BUY, A CONCRETE mixed, with or without engine. State size and price wanted. GENERAL CONCRETE CONSTRUCTION CO., Kilbourne Siding, Que.

WANTED — SECOND-HAND DROPLever Platform Scale. Capacity, 2,500 lbs., about. State price, etc., to P.O. Box 2833.

MOTORS WANTED.

One Induction Motor, about thirty H.P., 1200 R.P.M., sixty cycle, three phase; also, one Motor Generator, set about 12 Kilowatts; Alternating and Direct Current. Apply, with full particulars and price, to MANAGER, P.O. Box 3116, City.

TEACHERS WANTED.

WANTED—THE SCHOOL BOARD OF Wentworth wants a teacher with an Elementary Diploma, to teach for a term of nine months, at 29 dollars per month in School No. 2 in the Glen. The building is new, the apparatus is complete, and the boarding place is only five minutes' walk from the school. The Glen is 12 miles north of Lachute town. Apply to Henry Morrison, Louisa P.O., Que.

LONGUEUIL MODEL SCHOOL. WANted, Teacher with Model diploma to teach 4th Elementary and 1st Model Grades. Qualified to teach French by the natural method. Good salary to the right person. Address, G. R. GRAY, Sec.-Treas., P.O. Box 88, Longueuil.

WANTED — TWO PROTESTANT teachers for schools in the School Municipality of Havelock. Salary, $28.00 per month. Term, 9 months' teaching. Schools to open Sept. 3rd. Teachers must be duly qualified. Apply to J. W. CURRAN, Sec.-Treas., Covey Hill, Que.

WANTED—AN ASSISTANT TEACHER for the Academy Grades of St. Lambert Academy. Must be a graduate in Arts, or hold an Academy diploma. Good opening for the right person. Apply giving references and salary required, J. R. BEATTY, Sec.-Treas., School Com., St. Lambert, Que.

A PROTESTANT FEMALE TEACHER, with diploma, for the Roxton Pond Elementary School. Salary, $25.00. Board convenient. Apply to Mr. Omer Jette, sec., Roxton Pond, Shefford Co., P.Q.

WANTED — TWO PROTESTANT Teachers, holding Elementary Diplomas for schools No. 2 and No. 4, Arundel. Apply stating salary expected to C. J. STANIFORTH, Secretary-Treasurer, Arundel, Que.

PROTESTANT TEACHER WANTED for the Kinnears Mills Model School, with Model School Diploma, to teach 9½ months. Commence Sept. 3rd, 1912. Will pay $330. Apply at once to H. A. LOWRY, Sec.-Treas., Kinnears Mills, P.Q.

TEACHER WANTED — A PROTESTant female teacher holding an Elementary Diploma, for No. 1 School, Port Daniel West, for a ten months' term, beginning 1st September, prox. Board can be had reasonable. Applicants will please state salary expected. NORMAN L. DOW, Sec.-Treas.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT TEACHer, holding a Model Diploma, for Lacolle Model School. Apply, stating salary wanted to NORMAN C. VAN VLIET, Secretary, Lacolle, Que.

WANTED — RESIDENT TEACHER holding Model Diploma for City Boarding Institution. Apply to Dr. P. VILLARD, 1095 Greene Ave., Westmount, Que.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT FEMALE teacher, with diploma, for an elementary Rural School. Salary, $30 per month. Apply Mr. Wm. Knox, St. Philippe West, Que.

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WANTED, ELEMENTARY TEACHER, holding a diplomas for DeRamsay Protestant School. Term, 8 months, commencing about the 15th of September. Salary, $25 per month. Board $8 per month. Small school; pleasant locality. Apply, stating references, to LOUIS P. BODDY, De Ramsay, Joliette County, Que.

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WANTED, FOR RIVER DESERT DISsentient School, a Protestant teacher, holding first class diploma; salary $35 per month, for ten months; duties to begin 2nd Sept. Apply to WM. SMITH, Secretary-Treasurer, River Desert P.O., Que.

PROPERTY.

QUERBES STREET, OUTREMONT — Solid brick house, light on 3 sides, Chestnut finish; basement entrance. Apply J. Birchenough, 208 Merchants Bank Building.

VICTORIA AVE., UPPER LEVEL, Westmount. Solid brick house, 10 rooms, chestnut finish; stationary wash tubs; everything up-to-date. Apply J. Birchenough, 208 Merchants Bank Building.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—REVENUE producing flats in good locality. Address, with terms and particulars, to M. R., 'Witness' Office.

FOR RENT—DESIRABLE FARM OF seventy-five acres. Large apple and pear orchard. Red brick house with ten rooms, bath room, halls, attic and cellar. Large barns, with out houses. Rent desirable to suitable tenant. Apply E. H. D., P.O. Box 30, Niagara Falls South, Canada.

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TO LET, ARGYLE COTTAGE, UP among Brome Mountains; pure spring water, 8 large rooms, wide verandahs, shady lawn, daily mail, room enough for two families. Apply, H. H. BEARD, Iron Hill, Que.

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Apply to the MANAGER, 'Witness' Office.

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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.

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HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR all kinds of Veteran Land Grants, located or unlocated. LEO L. LEET, Cartier Bldg., Montreal.

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200 LOADS CLEAN EARTH DUMP may be had free for the cartage at 346 Elm Avenue, in rear.

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LAUNDRY MAIDS FOR GENERAL work and Ironers. Montreal General Hospital.

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LARGE WESTERN FLOUR MILL, with established reputation for the quality of its products, will require an experienced salesman for the province of Quebec about September 15. Desire to get in touch with man of proven ability who is familiar with conditions, capable of handling a quality proposition, and acquainted among bakers and flour and feed dealers; also require experienced salesman for Montreal baker trade. Require high-class men and willing to pay salaries commensurate with ability. Address in confidence, with full particulars. QUALITY, care Northwestern Miller, Lumsden Building, Toronto, Ont.

WANTED, A YOUNG GIRL, ABOUT 16 or 17 years, for light housework. Good home to the right girl. Phone Westmount 4496, or apply 137 Grey avenue, three streets past Victoria avenue.

BOYS WANTED

to carry papers after school hours.
Apply to
'WITNESS' OFFICE.

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100 PICTURE POST CARDS FREE if you send 25c for 25 of our Summer Girl, Flower and Greeting cards. All postpaid. Money back if not delighted. DAVIS EMPORIUM, Beebe, Que.

TO LET.

TO LET—204 KINKORA AVENUE, 8 large rooms, heated by hot water during winter. Phone Up 4193.

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Wanted to purchase, one platform hoist, capacity about thousand pounds. Address full particulars, HOIST, P.O. Box 3116, Montreal.

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ROOMS TO LET, SINGLE AND DOUble furnished rooms, bathroom flat. Apply, 68 Beaver Hall Hill.

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THE NEWPORT MANSIONS, No. 105 St. Luke street. Handsome Suites to let. Four, five and six rooms. Desirable locality; two minutes from street cars; ice free in summer; heated in winter; hot water every day. Moderate rents, which include all taxes. Furnished or unfurnished. Can be leased for the summer months, if desired. Apply to the Janitor, or to JOHN M. M. DUFF, 146 St. James street.

Subscribers not getting their paper regularly from the carrier boy will confer a favor on the Publishers by notifying us either by 'phone or card. Main 4090. JOHN DOUGALL & SON.

The 'Witness' is on sale, among others, at the following suburban agents:—

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20 Words for 10c.
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NOTICE PARTICULARLY.

Postage Stamps Will Be Accepted.
The above rates are cash with order. When not prepaid numerous entries have to be made, and the rate is, in consequence, much nigher.

ENGLISH GIRLS IN PARIS.

A Shattered Illusion.

(London 'Daily Mail.')

No Continental city contains more English-speaking girls looking for occupation than does Paris. They are like wasps round a sugar-bowl, only that wasps never swarm round an empty bowl, whereas the girls seeking situations as governesses, companions, and the like swarm around the bowl of Paris, which is undoubtedly to-day licked fairly clean, for such few good chances as from time to time are to be found are quickly seized by those whose parents live on the spot.

Why do English and American girls (not to speak of thousands of Russians, Germans, Swedes, Italians, and Spaniards, as well as girls from the provinces of France) fly to Paris, as though it were a land flowing with milk and honey — as though the very streets were payed with gold? If they think so, their illusion does not live many days after they have reached the gay city. Oh, that it were more generally known what hardships and what struggles have to be endured to earn even a meagre living in this beautiful, cruel capital! Perhaps no other city wears a fairer mask to hide greater suffering and misery

WHY GIRLS GO TO PARIS.

There are various reasons why girls come here. One is that on leaving school many are faced with the problem of avinb to gain their own livelihood, and they think that this can be easily done in Paris without any other qualification than speaking their own language, and speaking it often very indifferently. Some girls wish to acquire good French with the idea of teaching it in England, and the fact that the Educational Departments insist on a Parisian accent makes them go to the capital rather than to the provinces. Then a girl may go because perhaps life at home is deadly dull, and some friend returning from Paris paints a vivid picture of its gaiety and pleasures, and asks her why she does not go there and 'have a good time,' adding, 'Oh, it is so easy to get pupils! Everyone learns English!' Certainly this last is true, but that it is easy to get pupils is not true, and a girl must be prepared to fight, and fight with vigor, the dangers and difficulties that crop up at every turn of the road, otherwise she will find herself in many a tight corner through inexperience and ignorance of the perils that will surround her. Girls are not prepared for the surprises that await them in Paris, because parents for the most part labor under the delusion that ignorance is innocence. Many a girl would have been saved much trouble and suffering here if only she had been spoken to plainly before leaving home and not been allowed to go abroad to find things out for herself.

MISTAKES AND DIFFICULTIES.

Another mistake girls fall into is thinking that because they are qualified and hold public-school or university certificates they are certain to find posts awaiting them. Not so. Knowledge is not influence. And what is more, they will find in the English 'Miss' who speaks ungrammatically and unmusically with an appalling accent a most serious rival; for there are many French families here whose children are being taught English (?) by girls who originally came abroad as general servants or scullery-maids and who have 'bettered themselves,' as they call it. I have in my mind one French family in particular whose children speak Whitechapel English with a terrible Cockney accent. Few foreigners are in a position to judge for themselves whether a girl speaks her language correctly or not; all they want is something cheap, and they get it with a vengeance, very much to the detriment of the educated class of girl with which the market is overstocked.

Then so many girls believe that Paris is a regular mint; and they arrive with little or no money to speak of. Daily confirmation of this fact is forthcoming at the English and American Consulates and the 'British Charitable Fund,' which are always aiding penniless and distraught maidens to get back to their own country. The majority of those who come here seeking work often have to wait three months or more before anything turns up, so they should never arrive in this city unless they have at least £50, that is, 1,250 francs, in hand. Moreover it must be remembered that the month's notice given in England does not exist on this side of the Channel, and a girl will find herself dismissed from her situation with eight days' notice, and sometimes an hour's, for the English 'Miss' is seldom treated by her employer on a footing of equality, but is generally placed on a par with the servants.

TRAMPING FROM BUREAU TO BUREAU.

Now, what is an experienced girl, often not speaking the language, to do when she finds herself unwittingly and unwillingly in one of these difficult positions? Pride often prevents her writing home and confessing her failure and asking for funds. True, there are several excellent institutions for Anglo-American girls, but these homes are always overcrowded; and, again, if the girl is unknown to the authorities or has been brought up, as is unhappily now the mode, without religion, she finds it difficult to gain admission. Failing this, she may go to a boarding-house (in Paris rather a risky proceeding) where, when her money is spent, she will find no indulgence, and the cherished dream of a visit to the City of Art and Pleasure more often than not turns out to be a terrible nightmare. Instead of visiting the museums and churches, and enjoying Parisian life with its music and gaiety, a girl finds herself condemned to tramp, weary and half-starved, from bureau to bureau in search of employment — any employment. 'We'll be pleased, Miss, to put your name down; but . . . .' An expressive shrug of the shoulders tells her what she has already found out — that there are too many English-speaking girls in Paris. Sometimes it happens in the end that some sort of employment is found for her, but often it is with a family of which her parents would in no way approve. A case has been brought to my knowledge of a well-bred girl who found herself in four such families in succession in less than six months.

At last in despair she fled to England, where she is now a nursery governess. Perhaps others less strong-minded would have deserted their principles and lived in a false position knowing how difficult it is to earn a living otherwise. French people do not yet understand the emancipation of women. Their ideas upon the subject are very different from ours. Sensitive girls are out of place in Paris; and unless protected, and well protected, should think twice of coming to this city to earn their bread.

BETTER CHANCES OVER-SEAS.

Surely our oversea Dominions hold out many more favorable prospects, if not so alluring to the eye. There a girl is among her own race, who understand her and respect her, whatever her position in life may be; there she will have the opportunity of serving both her own interests and those of the Mother Country. It is useless for her to come to Paris in the hope of learning French and earning her living at the same time.

As a proof of the immense number of English-speaking girls in Paris, let me quote the latest report of the Girls' Friendly Society, which says: 'Eighty-six have been recommended to us and sixty-nine admitted by proxy, so that we come to the large number of 349 on our books.' This is one society alone. The British-American Young Women's Christian Association can tell a similar tale of woe. But these two worthy societies are only in touch with one fraction of the total number of girls who pour into Paris during the year to add misery to their own lives and to the lives of their sisters already [illegible] streets in search [illegible] Elyce.

NEW ELECTRIC VESSEL

Through contract recently been let [illegible] Transportation [illegible] ian Canal trade [illegible] electrically propelled [illegible] ever built. The [illegible] Messrs. Swan, Hunter, Richardson, on the [illegible] John Reid and Co., of Glasgow, and the [illegible] pulsion Co., of Glasgow, equipped with internal [illegible] gines, but these will be [illegible] dynamos instead of the [illegible] electric power thus developed [illegible] be used for driving the [illegible] other mechanical [illegible] vessel. The Captain [illegible] will be able to handle [illegible] switches on the bridge [illegible] as a car [illegible]. The [illegible] be of the usual canal [illegible] sions, with a deadweight capacity of 2,400 tons on 14 feet, and [illegible] by Next year.

THE DAILY WITNESS is printed and published at the 'Witness' [illegible] offices No. 140 St. Peter street, in the City of Montreal, by John Redpath Dougall and Frederick Eugene Dougall, both of Montreal.

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

I consider the 'Witness' the best managed newspaper in Canada.

Sydney Fisher.

The 'Witness' is a clean and reliable newspaper.

—Toronto Star.

MONTREAL WITNESS
CLASSIFIED BUSINESS AND TELEPHONE DIRECTORY
1912

"ORDER IS HEAVEN'S FIRST LAW."

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McCuaig Bros., & Co., 17 St. Sacrament. M. 923-4.
McDougall & Cowans, 95 N. Dame W. M. 6814.
Turpin, W. J., & Co., 67 St. Frans.-Xav. M. 940.

CUSTOMS BROKERS.

Blaiklock, Geo. H. E., 223 Bd. of T. M. 2565.
Finlayson, J. A., Room G, 84 St. Fran.-Xav. Tel. M. 1308.

INVESTMENT BROKERS.

Hurd, Oliver E., 11 St. Sacrament. M. 130.

BOND DEALERS.

Montreal Securities Corporation, Ltd., 94-95 Bank of Ottawa Bldg. St. James. M. 7424.
Wilson-Smith, R., & Co., 160 St. Jas. M. 950.

REAL ESTATE AND BONDS.

The British Canadian Realty & Investment Co., Ltd., 120 St. James St. M. 5748.

FINANCIAL AGENTS.

WILSON-SMITH, R., 160 St. Jas. St. M. 950.

INSURANCE

ACCIDENT AND EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY.

Grier, J. W., & Co., 53 St. Fran.-Xav. M. 2461
The Provident Accident & Guarantee Co., 160 St. James St. M. 5027.

BURGLARY.

The Dominion-Gresham Guaranteen & Casualty Co., 302 St. James St. M. 5041.

FIRE.

BOILER INSPECTION & Ins. CO. OF CANADA, 227 Board of Trade Bldg. Office, M. 2046. Residence, M. 1994.
COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, 232-236 St. James. M. 3620.
Law, Union and Rock Ins. Co. Limited, 112 James St. M. 3213.
LONDON MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE CO., H. Blachford, 180 St. James St. M. 868.
New York Underwriters' Agency, 151 St. Jas. St. M. 1105.

REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE.

Benn, Alfred, 4 Hospital. M. 592; W. 2846.
Le Beau, Geo. L., & Co., 40 Hospital. M. 571.
St. Louis 123.
Mitchell, Jas. M. 214 St. Jas. M. 549. Up. 2974.
ROSS, H. J., 180 St. James St. M. 1180.
Ross Realty Co., 30 St. John St. M. 5261.
Simpson, The Cradock Co., 120 St. James St. M. 8090-1.

WESTERN REAL ESTATE.

J. B. WATSON REALTY CO., 530 St. Cath. W. Tel. Up 4577.

PLATE GLASS.

Grier, J. W., Co., 53 St. Fran.-Xav. M. 2401.

FIRE INS. AND PLATE GLASS.

Mount Royal Ins. C. M. 3920 and M. 6599.

LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANIES.

Sun Life Assur. Co., Sun Life Bldg. M. 4224.

LIFE INSURANCE.

Imperial Life Ass. Co., 199 St. James. M. 2245.
Mutual Life Ins. Co., of New York, Royal Trust Bldg. M. 1716.

LIFE AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE.

McCaw, Wm., Trans. Building, 120 St. James. M. 3383.

FIRE INSURANCE BROKERS.

COLE, F. MINDEN, 234 St. James. M. 3162.

INSURANCE BROKERS.

WILLIS, FABER & CO., OF CANADA, LIMITED, 28 Board of Trade Bldg. M. 2614.

WORKMAN'S COMPENSATION.

The Employers' Liability Assurance Corporation, Ltd., 86 N. Dame W. M. 2225.

PROFESSIONAL

ADVOCATES.

Armstrong, Edgar N., Bk. Ottawa Bldg. M. 11[illegible].
ATWATER, DUCLOS & BOND, 160 St. James Street. M. 3280.
BAKER, W. A., 58 St. James Street. M. 3540.
Brodeur & Garand, 80 St. Gabriel. M. 2223.
Brown, Montgomery & McMichael, 145 St. Jas. Street. M. 42-43-44.
Busteed & Lane, Quebec Bank Bldg. M. 1427.
Cahan, C. H., K.C., Transportation Bldg. M. 1250
Campbell, McMaster & Papineau, Can. Life Bldg. M. 5776-5777.
Chauvin, Baker & Walker 230 St. Jas. M. 2002.
COUPER, W. M., 107 St. James. M. 3006.
Cruikshank, W. G., K.C., 107 St. Jas. M. 2360.
Ferguson, J. M., K.C., 179 St. James. M. 2054.
Geoffrion, Geoffrion & Cusson, Banque du Peuple Chambers, 97 St. James St. M. 10.
HIBBARD, BOYER & GOSSELIN, Liv., London & Globe Bldg. M. 2456 and 2635.
Holt, Charles M., K.C., Guardian Bldg. M. 14.
Hutchins, Horace A., K.C., 151 St. Jas. M. 2118.
JACOBS, HALL & COUTURE, Power Bldg., Craig St. M. 174.
Lamothe & Tessier, Que. Bank Bldg. M. 3555.
Lavallee & Delfausse, 97 St. James. M. 1212.
Lighthall & Harwood, Que. Bk. Bldg. M. 2382.
MACALISTER & COTTON, Royal Insurance Bldg. M. 4989.
McCormick & Lebourveau, 4 Hospital St. M. 2497.
McGoun & Pelletier, 4 Hospital. M. 1978.
Mathieu, A. Papineau, 180 St. James St.
Patterson & Co., 180 St. James. M. 3960.
ROSS, Howard S., K.C., 326 Transportation Bldg., Main 4828.
SMITH, MARKEY, SKINNER, PUGSLEY & HYDE, Metro. Bldg., 179 St. Jas. M. 4944.
Trihey, Bercovitch & Kearney, 151 St. James St M. 5100-5101.
Vipond & Vipond, 120 St. James St. M. 3513.

ACCOUNTANTS.

DURNFORD, GEO., C.A., F.C.A., Can., Canada Life Bldg. M. 450.
ROSS, H. J., 180 St. James Street. M. 1180.

ADVERTISING CONSULANT.

Benison, Lionel J. W., Personal Service in Advertising. Tel. Up. 6568. 426 Kings Hall, City.

ANALYSTS AND ASSAYERS.

Donald, Dr. J. T., 318 Lagauchetiere W. M. 2264.
Hersey, Dr. Milton L., 171 St. James. M. 1634.

AUCTIONEERS.

Fraser Bros., 453 St. James and 131 Inspector Streets. M. 790.
Hicks, M., & Co., 99 and 101 Metcalf. Up. 2[illegible]
Kearns, W. M., 32 University St. Up. 3809.

AVERAGE ADJUSTERS AND SURVEYORS.

Boyd, Phillips & Co., 25 Coristine Bldg. M 2290

BUSINESS COLLEGES.

DAVIS, J. D., Mont. Bus. Coll. Up. 151.
INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS COLLEGE, 195 St. Catherine St., W. M. 230.
MISS GRAHAM, 109 Metcalfe. Up 2936.
Montreal Bus. Coll., 8 Phillips Place between Phillips Sq. and Dorchester St.
MOUNT ROYAL BUSINESS COLLEGE, Y.M.C.A. Bldg. Up. 4297.

CONSULTING ENGINEERS.

Francis, Walter J, & Company, 232 St. James St. M. 5643.
LEA, R. S., 405 Dorchester W. Tel. Up. 751.

ENTERTAINING.

McGlaughlin, R., Professional Elocutionist and Humorist, 22 Burton Ave. Tel. W. 1666.
Sheppard, Chas., Prestidigitateur and Humorist, 445 Berri street. Tel. E. 2300.

MARRIAGE LICENSE ISSUERS.

Wilks & Burnett, Merchants Bk. Bldg. M. 5508.

PATENT ATTORNEYS.

Budden, H. A., 601 Que. Bk. Bldg. M. 1694.
Evans, Owen N., Merchts. Bank Bldg. M. 192.

MANUFACTURING AND DISTRIBUTIVE

BUILDING AND ALLIED TRADES

BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS.

Byers & Anglin, 65 Victoria street. Up. 2640.
Jackson & Co., 329-335 Hibernia St. M. 4153.

BUILDERS' BRICK AND STONE.

Morrison, T. A. & Co., Mech. Inst. M. 3300.

CARPENTERS AND JOINERS.

EVELY, WM., 449 Bleury St. Up. 361.
Jackson & Co., 329-335 Hibernia St. M. 4153.

PAINTERS AND DECORATORS.

BACON, J., 70 Bruce Ave. Mt. 1588.
BOON, HEDLEY W., 30 Queen [illegible] Up. 3200.
BOPP, A., 287 St. George St. M. 4759.
CHAPMAN, WM. J., 4151 St. Catherine W. Mt. 886.
DANIELS, H., 139 Fulford St. Up. 3216.
Murphy & Son, 80 Drummond St. Up. 1337.
Stewart, Wm., 167 Rielle Ave., Verdun. M. 3190.
Bulmer & Williams, 15 St. Edward St. M. 2715

PLASTERERS.

CROSS, H. R., Plastering, Etc., 1156 St. Lawrence. M. 5357.

PLUMBERS, GAS AND STEAM FITTERS. ROOFERS.

COTE, JOHN, 232 Mitcheson St. L. 4294.
Gordon, Egan, & A Mansfield St. Up. 1115.
REED, GEO. W., & CO., LTD., 37 St. Antoine Street. M. 987

SASH AND DOOR MANUFACTURERS.

MACFARLANE, R., & CO., LTD., cor. St. Jas. and Richmond Sts. Up. 2288 and 2289.
RUTHERFORD, WM., & SONS CO., LTD., 425 Atwater Ave. M. 4314.

LUMBER—(Wholesale.)

CREAM, D., & CO., Can. Life Bldg. M. 4281.

LUMBER—(Retail.)

THE WM. RUTHERFORD SONS CO., 425 Atwater Ave. M. 4314.
THE LAURENTIAN LUMBER CO., 207-8 Board of Trade Bldg. M. 163.

GRANITE AND MARBLE MERCHANTS.

HAWKINS, F., 166 Bleury Street. M. 3571.

SIGNS AND SHOW CARDS.

Morgan, Fred., Crescent & Cath. Up. 2703.

Farm, Garden and Sport.

SEED MERCHANTS.

EWING, WM., & CO., 146 McGill St. M. 181.

SPORTING GOODS, ETC.

Costen, T., & Co., 409 St. James. M. 2856.

SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS.

Lamontagne, Ltd., No. 338 Notre Dame W. Balmoral Block. M. 413.
Roberts, J. W., 338 St. James St. M. 1966.

MACHINERY AND HARDWARE.

ASBESTOS AND ASBESTOS MATERIALS.

Canadian Asbestos Co. Youville Sq. Main 611.
The Asbestos Products Co. of Canada, 227 Wellington St. Tel. Main 3940.

BLACKSMITHS AND MACHINISTS.

Crowe, J., & Sons, 17 St. George St. M. 804.
Estate J. K. Macdonald, 318 Craig W. M. 2591.

ELECTRIC FIXTURES AND SUPPLIES.

Canada Electric Co., 230 Dorchester W. M. 733.
International Electric Co., 97 Bleury St. M. 3101.

GASOLINE LIGHTS AND SUPPLIES.

Pitner Lights. F. R. Miller, Agent, 101 Drummond St. Up 4689.

BELTING.

McLAREN, D. K., LTD., 351 St. James. M. 4304-5. (Leather Belting).

MACHINES AND METAL GOODS.

THE CANADIAN OLIVER TYPEWRITER CO., 275 St. Martin. Up. 1878.

METAL AND GLASS MFRS.

Langwell, G., & Son, 1094 Dorchester E. E. 419.

SAFES AND VAULT DOORS.

Ahern Safe Co., Limited, Showrooms, 390 St. James. M. 813. Factory, 113-153 Dagenais St., St. Henry.

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

McClary Manf. Co., 23 Wellington. M. 5272.

WIRE GOODS, ETC.

National Wire Works, 51 Craig W. M. 1134.

GLASS.

Ramsay, A. Frank & Co., 748 St. Paul. M. 578.
Grimson, G. J. E., 76 and 78 St. Antoine. M. 1925.

CHINA AND CROCKERY.

TYPEWRITER AND OFFICE SUPPLIES.

CANADIAN OLIVER TYPEWRITER CO., 275 St. Martin Street. Uptown 1878.

SCRAP IRON, METALS, RAGS, PAPER.

Dominion Waste Paper Co., 435 Visitation. E. 2075.
Walker, J. R., & Co., 35 Common St. M. 1338-9.

BOX MANUFACTURERS.

ESPLIN, G. & J., 126 Duke St. M. 3647.
Martin Freres & Co., 203 St. Patrick. M. 3536.
THE WM. RUTHERFORD SONS CO., LTD., 425 Atwater Ave. M. 2457.

FURNITURE.

ANTIQUE FURNITURE.

McANDREW, D., 262 Dorchester W. M. 4414.

FURNITURE AND CARPETS.

Prince, The J. S. Co., 35 St. Law. Blvd. E. 209.

OFFICE FURNITURE.

Canada Office Furn. Co., 221 St. Jas. M. 1691.

UPHOLSTERING.

McAndrew, D., 262 Dorchester W. M. 4414.

DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING.

DEPARTMENT STORES.

Lemire, O., & Co., 204 St. Denis St. E. 2624.
Morgan, Henry & Co., Ltd., Phillips Sq. Up. 6300.
The John Murphy Co., Ltd., St. Catherine St. W. Up. 6010.
Vallieres, 605 St. Catherine St. E. E. 832.
Viau, Eugene, 1321-1329 St. Cath. E. E. 2813.

DRY GOODS—(Retail).

HAMILTON CO., THE, St. Catherine St., between Drummond and Mountain Sts.
OGILVY, JAS. A., & SONS, cor. St. Catherine and Mountain Sts. Up. 8305.

BOOTS AND SHOES—(Wholesale).

ROBINSON, JAMES, 184 McGill St. M. 344.

BOOTS AND SHOES—(Retail).

Central Shoe Store, 735 St. Cath. W. Up. 2604.
Ronayne Bros., 485 Notre Dame W. M. 472.
Sloan Bros., 633 St. Catherine St. W. Up. 917.

GLOVES AND CORSETS.

Paris Kid Glove Store 140 Peel St. Up. 1068.

LADIES' TAILORING.

N. Y. LADIES' TAILORING CO., 867 St. Catherine Street West. Up. 3819.

MILITARY EQUIPMENT MNF'S.

J. B. Gaunt & Son Co. Limited, 63 and 65 Beaver Hall Hill.

BAG MANUFACTURERS.

THE CANADIAN BAG CO., 492 William Street. M. 3289.

TRUNKS AND BAGS—(Wholesale.)

Eveleigh, J., & Co., Ltd., 245 St. Jas. M. 438.

TRUNKS AND TRAVELLING BAGS.

LAMONTAGNE, LTD. 'Phone M. 413. Notre Dame Street, Balmoral Block.

PROVISIONS AND HOUSEHOLD SUPPLIES.

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ALLAN, ROBT., 86 Dorchester W. M. 1784.
GURD & CO., CHAS., LTD., 76 Bleury St. M. 731, and Merchants 52.

BANANAS.

BANANAS all the year round. THOS. BROWN & SONS, 29 and 30 Youville Square. M. 4095-4096.

BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS.

MONTREAL BISCUIT CO. (THE), 100 Brewster Avenue, Mount 106 and 107.

BREAD MANUFACTURERS.

Aird, Jas. M., 165 St. Urbain. M. 1028.
GRAHAM BROS., 291 St. Antoine. Up. 1123.
SMITH, GEORGE, 456 Guy St. Up. 2535.
Harrison, Dent, 317-327 Pr. Albert ave. W. 986.
STUARTS, Ltd., 609 Rivard, St. Louis 108.

CANDY MFRS.—(Wholesale).

MONTREAL BISCUIT CO. (THE), 100 Brewster Ave. Mt. 106 and 107.

CONFECTIONERS.

Logan, W. J., 214 Sherbrooke W., cor. Bleury. Up. 1792.

EGGS AND BUTTER.

GISLOP & HUNTER, 117 King St. M. 710.

FISH AND OYSTERS—(Wholesale).

Leonard Bros., 20-26 Youville Sq. M. 4448.

GENERAL PRODUCE.

Ward, Joseph & Co., 115D Youville Sq. M. 4089.

GROCERS—(Wholesale).

LAPORTE, MARTIN & CO., LTD., 562-5 St. Paul. M. 3770.
MATHEWSON'S SONS, 202 McGill St. M. 3686.

GROCERS—(Retail).

Brown, W. J., 388 St. Cath. W. Up. 2900 & 2901.
English Provision Co., Sherbrooke & Decarie
Geddes, S. J., 705 St. Cath. W. Up. 934 & 935.
GRAHAM, GEO., 572 St. Cath. W. Up. 1347-Up. 3486.
Strong & Strong, 480 Lagauchetiere W. M. 6337
TRUDEAU, A., 344 St. Catherine St. E.

ICE MERCHANTS.

THE CITY ICE CO., LTD., 295 Craig St. W. M. 3957, 3958.

COAL.

COHEN, L., & SON, 86 Prince St. M. 881.
Robertson, F., 206 St. James St. M. 4610.

WOOD AND COAL.

Baile, Andrew, 10 Beaver Hall Hill. M. 4622-3

RECEIVERS AND DISTRIBUTERS OF FISH.

Hatton, D., Coy. Established 1874. M. 1248.

ART AND MUSIC.

ANTIQUES, OLD CHINA, SHEFFIELD PLATE.

WATSON, R., 155 Peel Street.

BAND AND ORCHESTRAL INSTRUMENTS.

Lavallee, Chas., 35 St. Law. Blvd. M. 354.

PHOTO ENGRAVERS.

Dougall, John & Son, 'Witness' Bldg. M. 4090.
SMEATON BROS., 4 Cote St. M. 737.

PHOTOGRAPHIC SUPPLIES.

Hogg, The D. H. Co., 160 Craig W. M. 1953. 374 St. Catherine St. W.; 493 St. Catherine E.
Smith, R. F., 116 Notre Dame W. M. 1467.
UNITED PHOTOGRAPHIC STORES, LTD., 132 St. Peter St. 453.

PRINTING, PAPER AND STATIONERY.

BILL POSTING AND NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.

The Canadian Advertising Agency, Limited, 4 Hospital St. M. 814.

BLANK BOOK MAKERS.

Borrie, H., 91 Lagauchetiere St., W. M. 1812.

BOOKBINDERS AND PRINTERS.

JOHN LOVELL & SON Ltd., 23 St. Nicholas Street. M. 230.

BOOKS, STATIONERY AND POSTALS.

Chapman, A. T., 513 St. Cath. St. W. Up. 927.
Phelan, F. E., 437 St. Catherine W. Up. 1490.
Miss Poole, 45 McGill College Ave. Up. 210.

COUNTER CHECK BOOKS.

COLE, E. A., & CO., 311 St. Paul. M. 2024.

LITHOGRAPHERS.

THE BENALLACK LITHO. & PRINTING CO., LTD., 80-84 Victoria Square. M. 3390.
Yale Litho. & Print Co., 222-6 St. Paul. M. 763.

PRINTERS AND STATIONERS.

Fortier, Jos., cor. St. Peter & N. Dame. 444-5.
Dougall, John & Son, 'Witness' Bldg. M. 4090.

PAPER DEALERS—(Wholesale.)

COLE, E. A., & CO., 311 St. Paul. M. 2024.
Edwin Crabtree & Sons, Crabtree Mills, Que.
Little, T. B., & Co., 23 Cote. M. 3069.
The Northern Mills Co., 278 St. Paul. M. 2444.

RUBBER STAMPS, STENCILS, ETC.

Montreal Stencil Works, 221 McGill. M. 1434.
Walker & Campbell, 93 & 95 Blery St. M. 775.

PERSONAL AND DOMESTIC SERVICES.

CARPET CLEANERS.

DOMINION CARPET BEATING CO., 262 Dorchester St. W. M. 4414.

UNDERTAKERS.

U. Bourgie, 1420 Notre Dame W. M. 7977. 1320 Wellington. M. 1317.
TEES & CO., 912 St. Cath. W. Up. 1653.
WRAY, WM., 113 University St. Up. 2667.

DYERS AND CLEANERS.

BRITISH AMERICAN DYEING CO., 215 McGill St. M. 774.
Dechaux Dye Works, 62 St. Cath. E. E. 51.
Royal Dye Works, 445 Guy St. Up. 644.

STEAM LAUNDRIES.

Crown Laundry Co., 4218 St. Cath. W. Mt. 1059.
Household Washing Co., 75 William. M. 3659.
N. Y. Steam Laundry, 10 Ontario St. W. E. 1072.
The Globe Laundry Co., 2005 St. Dominique.
Toilet Laundry Co., Ltd., 425 Richmond St. Up. 3480.
TROY LAUNDRY, Verdun. M. 3644.

LADIES' HAIRDRESSING AND WIG MAKERS.

Asselin, Mad., 175 Laurier ave. W. St. L. 4085.

VALET SERVICES.

DOWNES, A., 110 Inspector St. Main 5965.

OPTICIANS.

FOX, F. C., 16 McGill Coll. ave. Up. 1185.
Thomas, Frank B., 233 St. James. M. 7331.

CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.

TANSEY, O. H., 278 Sherbrooke W., cor. City Councillor St. Up. 242 and 5159.

FOREIGN STAMPS, ETC.

CENTURY STAMP CO., 54 Beaver Hall Hill Up. 6088.

HOTELS.

Place Viger, Craig St. (opp. Viger Sq.) M. 8720.