Murphy's ad. is on page seven.

DAILY WITNESS

Watch it Grow

FAIR AND COOL

Vol. LII., No. 170. MONTREAL, CANADA. SATURDAY, JULY 22, 1911. PRICE ONE CENT.

PARCEL POST SYSTEM THROUGHOUT CANADA WILL BE CONSIDERED

Postmaster-General Makes Interesting Announcement in Commons

LIBERAL CAUCUS ON TUESDAY.

Week of Adjourned Session Marked by Little Progress—Reciprocity 'Debate' Listless.

July 21.—The first week of the adjourned parliamentary session drawn to a close. So far as real headway with the business of the session is concerned the members of the House might as well have remained at home. In the time given to the private bills last week one bill was advanced a stage, as the reports the sum total of the week's progress. There have of course been set discussions of public interest and several of the Opposition members who did not speak on reciprocity before the House adjourned have placed themselves on record in opposition to that pact. The list of Conservative members who have never been heard from is dwindling, which means that the end is approaching, when, under favorable conditions a vote would be taken on the resolutions. But as the business is taking place in Committee there is nothing to prevent the Opposition members from speaking as much as they want to, thereby making it impossible to reach a division on the passage of the preliminary stage unless only the preliminary stage of the bill based upon them would be considered in all its details.

The parties will meet in caucus on Tuesday and on Wednesday the House will commence to sit in the morning, so that night therefore will be extended to materialize about the middle of next week.

The most interesting development of the preliminaries was the announcement by Mr. Lemieux that the government proposed to study the question of parcel post, with the object of inaugurating in Canada a system similar to that of Great Britain. The discussion was aided by W. F. MacLean, who advocated parcel post as a means of reducing express charges.

The House went into committee on the reciprocity resolutions early in the evening, Claude MacDonnell, who was the first speaker, held the floor till after eleven o'clock. W. R. Smyth, for Algoma, followed, and the House returned shortly before midnight.

David Henderson asked what would be taken up on Monday, and Mr. Fielding replied, 'We will continue the very interesting discussion.'

As soon as the House met Sir Wilfrid Laurier said that he desired to make a statement in regard to the discussion on the Chinese Immigration irregularities, the previous day, dealing with the demands made by Mr. Taylor for the production of a report, he had said that Mr. Justice Murphy, the Royal Commissioner, had started the prosecution of certain parties, and had further read that the report be not made public until these prosecutions had taken place. Since yesterday he had further perused the report, and was now able to state that Judge Murphy had suggested this course because he was afraid that if the report were made public, material witnesses would disappear. However, he had learned that the parties it was proposed to prosecute are now not in Canada,, but in China. Therefore there was no reason why the report should not be made public. Sir Wilfrid then tabled the report and the evidence.

CENSUS COMPLAINTS.

Mr. R. L. Borden again inquired of Mr. Fisher as to alleged census irregularities. He said he had received a letter from a gentleman living in an apartment house in Toronto, in which it was stated that two people living in the apartment house had not been counted.

Mr. Fisher said that he would prefer to wait until he had made a thorough inquiry into the charges of irregularity.

Mr. Borden also asked for a statement as to whether he has been appointed. Mr. Fisher said, in reply, that the enumerator's statement was that he had called at Mr. Borden's house, when both Mr. and Mrs. Borden were out. He was asked to return, and had gone back five or six times, but could not find any one at home. He then sent in an absence card, which ensured the counting of the household at a later date.

Mr. Borden wanted to know when the special committee made to inquire into the charges against the Hon. Frank Oliver would get down to work. He thought it was strange that no action had been taken since the House opened to call this committee together.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier suggested that it was owing to the slim attendance of members.

Mr. A. H. Clarke, chairman, acknowledged that the members of the committee were not all here. One was still missing, but would be in Ottawa in a day or two.

Mr. A. C. Bryce, West Algoma, brought up the question of the preparation of voters' lists in the unorganized districts of Ontario. After referring to the discussion of 1908, he said that he had received semi-official information that the lists are now being made up, and that a board of registration was being constituted. If there was no provision for the earlier preparation, the work must be done between Aug. 1 and Oct. 15. Mr. Bryce said that the present procedure was cumbersome, and that in the practical test of 1908 the judges went outside of their jurisdiction, and the printing bureau was kept running on Sundays, and the lists were carried on a special train that did not arrive until three hours after the opening of the poll. They were then imperfect and irregular.

SAYS NO ELECTION MAY BE HELD.

Sir Allen Aylesworth said that administration of the act was not in the hands of any department of the Government but of the judges of the courts in the districts. Sir Allen said that in 1908 there had been probably need for a limit to the preparation period as far as the law would permit. He had heard no complaints except from Mr. Boyce, and was encouraged to think that no addition was necessary.

Laughter greeted the statement of the Minister that there was no dissolution in sight when the lists would be wanted; that there would be one or two sessions more of this parliament.

Mr. Boyce repeated his question as to proclamation, but was told by the Prime Minister that in the absence of the Secretary of State no answer could be given. The statement of the Government's intention to study a system of parcel post similar to that of England was obtained by W. F. MacLean, South York. Mr. MacLean renewed the argument for a state-owned telegraph and cable service, and added parcel post to his list. Such a system, he said, had been promised for twenty years, but had been stopped by the companies owning the express companies whose rates, he argued, would be reduced by parcel post competition.

Mr. Lemieux replied that he had been giving a good deal of attention to the question of parcel post. The rates, he said, between Toronto and Halifax, showed a surprising discrepancy when compared with the rates in England. It was costing more to send a parcel from one Province of Canada to another than to send it across the ocean. This was one of the things, he said, which could not be explained. Mr. Lemieux said that when, some years ago, a parcel post system was in preparation, twenty-four hours after the announcement was made, and for months afterwards the department was flooded with petitions from farmers and country storekeepers opposing the proposal. The petitions, he said, were mostly in the same form, printed or typewritten, the complaint being that all the benefit would go to the departmental stores. 'In my judgment,' said the Minister, 'parcel post should benefit the farmers.'

Mr. Lemieux added that a good beginning had been made in the free rural mail delivery system which was now on a fair way to success. One hundred thousand boxes were now being manufactured in Toronto.

Dr. Schaffner (Souris, Man.), inquired of the Minister of Railways whether the present Railway Commission had full jurisdiction over press rates.

The Hon. Mr. Graham, in reply, stated that so far as purely Canadian service was concerned, the Board had full control.

Early in the evening sitting the House got into committee on recoprocity resolutions, and repeated arguHouse got into committee on reciproed to a listless House till the hour of adjourning.

ANOTHER LIST FOR PAVEMENTS

Controllers Submitting Report to Spend $250,000 on Forty-Two Streets.

NOW MILLION FOR PAVING.

Various Proprietors Ask For Pavements in Place of Those Who Objected.

If the City Council approves on Monday the paving of an estimated cost of $250,000 of a supplementary list of forty-two sections of streets to be submitted to them by the Controllers, the amount spent this season for paving will approach the neighborhood of one million dollars. Many proprietors have sent in requests for pavements on the local improvement system now in vogue since the plebiscite that so materially reduced the first report, and enough will be paved now to entirely fill the gaps left by those who did not desire it. Each street will have to be tendered on separately if Council lets the report through Monday, and come again to Council in two weeks.

Chief Engineer Janin reported to the Board that the streets he had recommended were ready to be paved and that water mains and sewers were in good order.

The paving of the following street sections has been recommended:

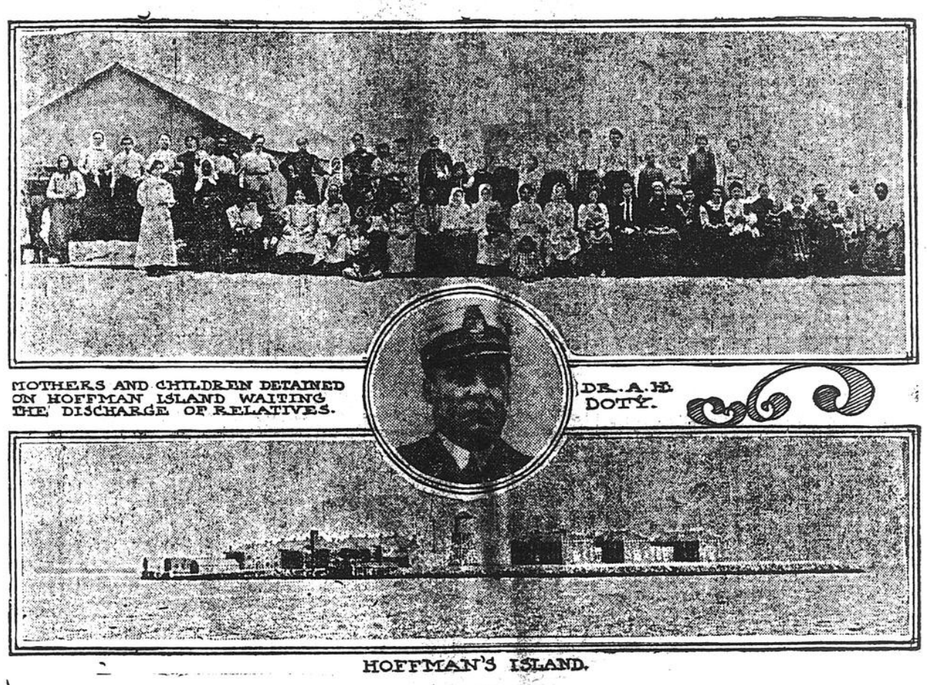
Leroyer, from St. Sulpice to St. Dominique; Carrieres, from Drolet to St. Denis; Berri, from Duluth to Mount Royal; Rivard, from Duluth to Mount Royal; Mitcheson, from Bagg to Marie Anne; St. Urbain, from Bagg to Marie Anne; Esplanade, from Duluth to Marie Anne; Drolet, from Duluth to Rachel; Drolet, from Marie Anne to Mount Royal; Sanguinet, from Duluth to Rachel; Gauthier, from Papineau to Delorimier; Dorion, from Craig to Ontario; Lagauchetiere, from Visitation to Papineau; Cartier, from St. Rose to Demontigny; Dorion, from Ontario to a point north; St. Andre, from Sherbrooke to Cherrier; Ontario, from Harbor to C. P. R. terminal; Youville square, from St. Francois Xavier to St. Peter; Bagg, from St. Lawrence to St. Urbain; St. Andre, from Dorchester to St. Catherine; St. Timothee, from Dorchester to St. Catherine; Berri, from Dubord to Laugauchetiere; Argyle, from Aqueduct to the West End; Dalhousie, from Common to William; St. Elizabeth du Portugal, from St. Ambroise, to the G. T. R. tracks; Plessis, from Lafontaine to Ontario; Mountain, from Notre Dame to G. T. R. tracks; Carleton road, from McTavish to Pine avenue; Park avenue, from Bernard to Van Horne; Roy, from Lafontaine Park to Mentana; Victoria, from St. Catherine to Burnside; Berri, from Sherbrooke to Duluth; St. Andre, from St. Catherine to Sherbrooke; St. Timothee, from St. Catherine to Ontario; Wolf, from Robin to Ontario; Montcalm, from St. Catherine to Sherbrooke; De Montigny, from St. Denis to Visitation; Johnson, from St. Andre to St. Christophe; St. Andre, from Roy to Duluth; St. Andre, from Duluth to Rachel; Mount Royal, from Papineau to Iberville; De Montigny, from Delorimier to Visitation.

POOR DR. COOK!

Diploma Granted For 'Finding' the North Pole is Cancelled.

Copenhagen, July 22.—The Geographical Society has cancelled the diploma granting a gold medal to Dr. Frederick Cook for his alleged discovery of the North Pole.

U. S. GOVERNMENT GUARDING AGAINST INVASION OF CHOLERA



MOTHERS AND CHILDREN DETAINED ON HOFFMAN ISLAND WAITING THE DISCHARGE OF RELATIVES.

DR. A. H. DOTY.

HOFFMAN'S ISLAND.

Although Dr. Alvah H. Doty, the Health Officer of the Port of New York, has sent out assurances that there is no danger of an epidemic of cholera, the United States government has despatched expert bacteriologists to New York to co-operate with Dr. Doty and make a thorough investigation of conditions. Six deaths from cholera have already occurred on Hoffman and Swinburne islands, where all immigrants of whom the physicians in charge have the least suspicion of being infected are detained for further examination.

PROSECUTION URGED IN REPORT OF PACIFIC IMMIGRATION FRAUDS

Extensive System of Allowing Chinamen to Enter Country Fraudulently is Disclosed—Collector of Customs Was Negligent.

Ottawa, July 22.—The report of Mr. Justice Murphy, of the Supreme Court of British Columbia, who was appointed a royal commissioner to enquire into allegations of fraud in connection with Chinese immigration on the Pacific Coast, was tabled in the House of Commons yesterday. It is a most voluminous affair. The report was accompanied by a trunk full of exhibits and evidence. Some time ago the Trade and Commerce Department, being suspicious of wrongdoing, sent an officer to investigate and subsequently the royal commission was appointed.

The general result of the enquiry is to establish that for some years a system of wholesale entry of Chinamen by fraudulent means has been going on at Vancouver. Through connivance with the interpreter, Yip On, numbers of Chinamen have escaped the head tax, on the allegation that they were merchants or the sons of merchants, and thus entitled to exemption. Somewhat intricate facts and allegations in the case are reviewed at length, and the following is a summary of Justice Murphy's conclusions:

(1) The charges, personal and official, against the Hon. William Templeman are found to be entirely without foundation.

(2) The charge against certain members of the Legislature of Vancouver was shown to be untrue.

(3) The existence was demonstrated of an intrigue on the part of T. R. E. McInnes, with whom were associated David Low and Gordon Grant, to establish some sort of connection with the administration of the Chinese Restriction Act at Vancouver by obtaining control of the Chinese interpreter, and possibly in other ways. Its object was to serve some personal ends.

(4) Mr. Foster, Government secret service officer, was utilized to advance this intrigue.

(5) Ample opportunity had existed te Vancouver for illegal entry of Chinamen.

(6) The administration of the Chinese Restriction Act at Victoria has been as careful and effective as the defects of the act would permit.

(7) The port of Union Bay is practically free for entering Chinamen and smuggling opium. This condition also obtained at Nanaimo, Ladysmith and Boat Harbor.

(8) A system of direct fraud to secure illegal entry of Chinese into Canada as merchants has flourished at Vancouver since 1907. It is impossible to say how many have thus entered.

(9) The interpreter, Yip On, was directly concerned.

(10) The method of identification was vague, the watch on ships farcical.

RECOMMENDS PROSECUTION.

(11) Mr. Bowell, collector of customs, was found to be negligent in so far as Chinese work was concerned, but is exempt from wrongdoing. The commissioner stated that Bowell had too much to do. Some suspicion rests on the new interpreter, Poon Shun Lung, by reason of his former connection with a Toronto firm suspected by the police.

(12) The charge that customs officers sold opium after seizure was found to be untrue. In this connection the commissioner notes that the quantities of opium coming in are regulated by the demand, and states that consumption must be discouraged by drastic amendments.

The commissioner in his report recommends the prosecution of Yip On and his partner, Yip Sue Poul. This recommendation can hardly be carried out, as the two men have departed for China. Another important recommendation is that the Government should make an agreement with China similar to the existing agreement with Japan, fixing a limit on the number of arrivals each year. In this connection it is pointed out that 'boss' Chinamen who secure employment can always pay the head tax. It is also recommended that Chinese, before coming to Canada, secure certificates of standing from the Canadian commissioner in China, and that the age limit for merchants' sons be increased to twelve years. The report also recommends that the administration of the act be left to the Immigration Department, rather than to the Department of Trade and Commerce. The recommendation has recently been carried into effect by the Government.

INSURANCE BILL.

Hard Problem Before the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

London, July 22.—Mr. David Lloyd George's Insurance Bill has incurred the hostility of so many different interests—doctors, friendly societies, trades unions, shippers, cotton spinners and others, and now the revolt of the Laborites in the House of Commons, that it is being freely predicted that the Government will be compelled to drop the bill, at least for the present.

The bill has been for a fortnight in committee, and only eleven of the 86 clauses have been disposed of.

Mr. James Kier Hardie, the Socialist and Independent Labor member, says that Mr. Lloyd George's health is giving way under the strain, and that he will not be able to carry the bill.

Mr. Philip Snowden, Socialist member, says that in the hands of any other minister the bill would have been dead long ago, and the odds are heavily against its ever becoming law.

LIBERAL MASS MEETING.

Two Ministers Will Speak at Marieville To-morrow.

As already stated in the 'Witness,' a mass meeting of the electors of Rouville county will be addressed tomorrow afternoon at Marieville, by the Hon. L. P. Brodeur, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, and the Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux, PostmasterGeneral, and by other important Liberal politicians.

The presence of two ministers of the Crown at the same meeting, and especially under the present acute political situation, may be full of significance, and the minister's utterances will be awaited with interest.

A special train for Marieville will leave Bonaventure station at one p. m., returning the same evening.

ATLANTIC RATES.

C. P. R. Will Not Increase Charges to Meet Higher Pay.

Mr. G. M. Bosworth, vice-president of the C. P. R., states that 'so far as the C. P. R. steamships are concerned there has been no arrangement made for any increase in rates either for passengers or freight as a result of the increased wages to various steamship employees since the recent seamen's strike.'

In addition to the announcement, made exclusively in the 'Witness' yesterday, that the company had ordered two new steamers for the Pacific service Mr. Bosworth mentioned the cost would be $2,500,000 each, and the length of each 600 feet. The two new boats will be put on the Vancouver, Japanese and Chinese route, and will rank amongst the finest vessels on the Pacific service. 'The traffic across the Pacific to the Oriental ports has shown a tremendous increase, necessitating extra accommodation.

CALEDONIAN SPORTS TO-DAY.

The rally call for all loyal Scots in the city to-day is at Dominion Park at 2 p.m., when a bagpipe contest will commence the annual games of the Caledonian Society. The programme, which is a lengthy one, and comprises thirty-six events, will be partly musical and partly athletic, but it will all be Scotch. To conclude the afternoon's sport a road race will be run from Dominion Square and finishing on the board walk of the Park.

RECOVERING FROM ACCIDENT.

Mr. George De Seve, Miss Kendal and Miss Boyer, who were injured in the automobile accident yesterday, when their car crashed into a telephone pole, were all reported to be on the road to recovery this morning, although Mr. De Seve is still in a critical condition.

TEN-HOUR DAY SUFFICIENT

Ald. Monahan Gives This as Reason for Third Early Closing Night

BELIEVES PEOPLE FAVOR IT.

Says if Legislation Committee Met at Night it Would Find Favorable Atmosphere for By-law.

'I believe that ten hours a day is enough for any man to work, and that is the reason I am going to vote in favor of a third night in which the shops should be closed at seven o'clock,' said Ald. Monahan, of St. Gabriel's Ward, yesterday afternoon, when asked his attitude on the question by a 'Witness' reporter.

'I listened to all the arguments urged against a third early closing night at the Legislation Committee the other afternoon, and I cannot say that they seemed very weighty to me. Amongst the deputation that made the protest I did not see any merchants from my ward, and only one man has approached me on the subject. He employs clerks, but he asked that I should vote for the by-law. The people in my ward do not care, so far as they themselves are concerned, whether the by-law is passed or not. They close their stores anyway every night except Saturday.

'One of the great arguments used was that it would deprive them of their liberty in the matter. In a few exceptional cases this may be so, but I would like to point out that they said they were satisfied with the closing for two nights a week. Is not that as much curtailment of their liberty.

'From my own business experience, covering twenty-five years, I do not believe that closing the stores at night would interfere at all with business as soon as the public knows. I myself close my store at six o'clock every night the year round. They say that closing the stores for the third night a week would send business to the departmental stores. I do not see how that could be, for the departmental stores themselves close every night.

'If we could have another meeting of the Legislation Committee at night, when the clerks could be represented, I think there would be a far different atmosphere to that at the protest meeting the other afternoon. It is not fair that an any one should be asked to work fourteen or fifteen hours a day. In office buildings clerks only work nine hours a day. It is only fair that clerks in the stores should be given a little time to themselves so that they can make use of the Technical School, of night classes, and of other means of improving themselves. It may be true that some would use their extra time in dissipation, but that is no reason to keep the others back. I think that the third night will be a good thing for the storekeepers themselves.

'Personally, I repeat that I do not need the by-law, and I will close my butcher store at six o'clock whether others do or not. If any man thinks he can take trade from me by keeping open later he is welcome to try.

'In the case of men who have no clerks and want to keep open at the expense of their own time, there may be some infringement of liberty, and I would be glad to see them do so if they thought it would do them any good, and if it could be allowed without weakening the by-law. In some of these cases, too, such a permission would be used to work their families very long hours. I have known cases of stores remaining open from five o'clock in the morning to midnight.'

CAPITAL HAILS SHAH.

Persian Municipality Deserts Government.

Teheran, July 22.—Astrabad, capital of the province of Astrabad, has declared for the deposed Shah, Mahammed Ali Mirza, and the deputy governor of Kermanshah has sent his submission to Salar Ed Dowleh, brother of the former Shah, who is at the head of the revolutionary movement in Kurdistan.

OPENING UP ST. LAWRENCE ST.

City Must Have Further Legislation From Province to Proceed.

VARIED OPINIONS.

Feeling That Street Should Be Wider Than is Suggested.

The city must obtain further legislation before it can take advantage of the offer made by the reverend sisters of the Congregation of Notre Dame to sell them nearly all the property necessary to open up St. Lawrence street from Notre Dame to the river front. It is expected that the options obtained by the sisters on property not owned by themselves will not expire before the Legislature can sanction the full procedure necessary for taking over the property.

EX-MAYOR LAPORTE APPROVES EXTENSION.

While there may be some difference of opinion among Montrealers as to the advisability of extending St. Lawrence Boulevard, it is nevertheless true that many of the leading citizens of the city are in favor of the scheme.

Ex-Mayor Laporte in conversation with a representative of the 'Witness' expressed his approval of the proposed extension. 'I am satisfied,' said Mr. Laporte, 'that the benefits from this extension will more than justify the expense necessary. There is no doubt but that when this much-needed improvement has been completed, property values in that section will increase very materially, and I will not be surprised if the city were to make enough on the real estate deals which will be involved to pay for the major part of the work.'

'It is, of course, a matter for regret,' continued the ex-Mayor, 'that such a historic landmark as the old church of Notre Dame De Petie should have to suffer in this connection, but this is a matter which simply cannot be avoided, and should not in the end be allowed to stand in the way of an improvement which I have been in favor of for many years past, and which I nope to see consummated in the very near future.'

ALD. CARTER NOT ENTHUSIASTIC.

Ald. Carter is amongst those who do not as yet see eye to eye with the promoters of the project. 'One of the principal objections,' said Ald. Carter to a 'Witness' reporter, 'is that St. Lawrence Boulevard has always been, and will always remain, a street of retail shops. As to the claim put forward that the new street would relieve congestion, it must be at once evident that the future growth of Montreal will mean that the heavy traffic goes east and west, not north and south. Take, for instance, the locality between Craig, McGillj street and the canal. Within 25 years this vicinity will be covered with warehouses, to keep pace with the growth of our expanding commerce. It is in this vicinity that all the heavy traffic of the city will concentrate.

Then there is the monetary consideration. At present, and for a long time to come, all the money available for improvements will be required for much more pressing needs.'

ALD. WARD ALSO DISAPPROVES.

Alderman Ward said he did not agree with the proposed extension, as there was no call for it, there being no trade relations between the north of the city and the harbor. 'Even if there was,' said the Alderman, 'the case would be better met by a tunnel under the hill. I claim that it is a purely local affair, and of no general use to the city.

'Then again, if the street is to be extended the property owners should share the expense and not leave it all for the city. There are more needful things for the money to be expended on such as paving, public conveniences, civic improvements, etc., with which the city's already strained finances could be used.

'I am surprised to see the Board of Control taking up such a matter, seeing that only a few weeks ago we were told there was not sufficient money with which to improve the parks and other necessary improvements.'

'Another thing I do not agree with is that the city should pay the whole of the expense. If they do, the property owners in that locality will pay nothing for the improvements to their property. It would also give other citizens the right to demand similar concessions from the city. Anyone that knows the financial position of Montreal, will see that this principle could never be adopted.'

'I have not seen the report yet, but I deduct from the newspapers that the city intend purchasing the whole of the property, open the street, and then sell the balance. I claim that the property owners are in duty bound to open the street themselves, as it is they that will receive the benefits.'

ALD. EMARD CRITICISES.

'I do not see how the city is going to take care of tht traffic and the crowds at the corner of St. James and St. Francois Xavier streets,' said Ald. Emard yesterday afternoon.

'There is the general Post Office on one corner to draw great crowds every day. On the northwestern corner there is another ten-storey building going up. Probably on the southwestern corner another ten-storey building will go up sooner or later. Think of the crowds of people that the offices in these buildings will throw out upon the street at certain hours, and of the greater crowds that will be continually coming to those corners on business at some of these offices, and one gets some idea of what it will mean. St. James sreet is not a very wide street itself, and St. Francois Xavier street is no more than a narrow lane in width. There will necessarily be a congestion of traffic there. Some adequate way of meeting the problem should be devised now.'

Ald. Emard also believes that the present proposal for extending St. Lawrence street from Notre Dame to Commissioners street did not allow of sufficient width. The properties that it was proposed to buy would allow of a greater width, he believed, than is proposed.

GIVES UP SON TO JUSTICE

Mother Denounces Wife Murderer to Police and Arrest Follows

SIX-YEAR-OLD CRIME.

Prisoner Admits Crime and Declares the Woman Was Killed by Fall in Scuffle.

Detroit, July 22.—Self-confessed murderer of his wife over six years ago, W. E. Lonsberry, a former Canadian, who came to Michigan from the village of Mabee, near Tilsonburg, in 1904, is in a cell in the Eaton County jail at Charlotte.

Several days ago he was arrested on the accusation of his own mother, who swore to a warrant charging him with having slain his wife on Jan. 5, 1905. Lonsberry steadfastly denied his guilt, and asserted that his wife was not dead, but had run away. On Thursday, however, officers unearthed the body of the woman under the floor of a shed on the Lonsberry farm, and when confronted with his fact, Lonsberry made a clean breast of the whole affair.

Mrs. Lonsberry, the wife, disappeared six years ago, and her husband gave it ou that they had quarrelled and she had left home. Nothing more was thought about the matter until about two months ago, when Lonsberry's mother, who is 83 years of age, and who was living with her son, went to the minister and told him that she had seen her son kill his wife six years ago. On the clergyman's advice she went recently to Sheriff Donovan and repeated the story to him.

At first the sheriff inclined to doubt it, but last week he went to the Lonsberry farm and started a search. Mrs. Lonsberry, sr., insisted that her son had buried the body somewhere about the place, but just exactly where she did not know. Officers dug pu the cellar under the house and searched two old wells on the farm, but without result. On Thursday they pulled up the floor of the sheep shed and began to dig. Three feet down they came upon the body of the dead woman.

It was in a badly decomposed state, having been buried in lime. Nearly all the flesh was eaten away, but enough of the clothing was left to make identification possible. There were two gold rings on one of the fingers, which Mrs. Robert Fullerton, a neighbor, positively identified as having belonged to Mrs. Lonsberry. When confronted with the facts, the husband announced that he was ready to confess. Justice Nicholls was called, with Prosecuting Attorney Peck, and the former prosecuting attorney, Elmer N. Barrows, and in the presence of these and Sheriff Donovan, Lonsberry told his story. His wife and mother did not get along well together, he said, and this started the trouble. His wife locked the old lady upstairs, and his demand for an explanation led to a quarrel. He struck his wife several blows and she fell, her head striking the floor with great force. She lay without moving, and though he and his mother tried to revive her, their efforts were in vain. This happened, he said, shortly before noon on Jan. 5, 1905. He covered up the body and left it on the floor until midnight, when he carried it out to the sheep shed and buried it under the floor.

At the conclusion of his confession, Lonsberry said he felt relieved now that it was all off his mind.

SIR DANIEL M'MILLAN

To be Succeeded as Lieutenant Governor of Manitoba by Mr. D. C. Cameron

Ottawa, July 21.—In the course of a day or two it is expected that Mr. D. C. Cameron, the well known Winnipeg lumberman, will be appointed Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Manitoba, in succession to Sir Daniel McMillan, whose second term of office has expired. Mr. Cameron has spent the greater part of his life in the west, and is popular with all classes of the community, and it is believed that his appointment wil be generally approved. Mr. Cameron was the Liberal candidate at the last general election.

Curiously enough, Sir Daniel McMillan, who retires from the post which Mr. Cameron will occupy, is spoken of as a probable Liberal candidate for Winnipeg when the government makes an appeal to the country.

THREE DEAD; 24 INJURED.

High Speed Trolley Cars Collided Near Paterson, N.J.

Paterson N.J., July 22.—Two high-speed trolley cars travelling in opposite directions on a single track met yesterday afternoon on the edge of a curve near Ridgewood, seven miles from here, and in the resultant crash three persons lost their lives and twenty-four others sustained serious injuries.

CANADIAN ATHLETES.

Will Have Civic Reception and Presentations.

Toronto, July 21.—Plans were made to-day for a civic reception and a presentation of lockets and medals to F. Halbaus, John L. Tait, Milton Brooks and Arnold Knox, the Canadian runners, who recently went to England.

OLYMPIC MODEL COMING.

Mr. P. V. G. Mitchell and Mr. R. F. Macfarlane, passenger managers for the White Star interests in Canada, have just returned from New York, where they were guests at an inspection and banquet on the new gigantic steamship 'Olympic.' They speak very highly of the giant steamship, paying a high tribute to her interior equipment. The banquet, Mr. Mitchell says, was a brilliant affair, and at its conclusion Mr. Hone, on behalf of the Canadians present, proposed the health of the captai and the success of the 'Olympic,' which was loudly cheered and the captain in responding thanked the visitors heartily. Mr. Mitchell states that while in New York he arranged for the loan of a model of the SS. 'Olympic,' and hopes to have it on exhibition in Montreal in September.

RECENT WORK ON NIPISSING MINE NOT PROMISING

New York, July 21.—There was a further decline in Nipissing shares yesterday to 8 5-8, althoughr transactions were not of large volume. Numerous requests for an explanation of the decline have been received, indicating a considerable degree of nervousness on the part of stockholders. Following so quickly the reduction in the Kerr Lake dividends, it is not surprising that there should be apprehension concerning the maintenance of the Nipissing dividends.

For quite a long period Nipissing has maintained quarterly dividends of five and two and a half percent extra, or thirty percent per annum on a par of five dollars, equivalent to $1.50 a share.

It is said that there need be little uneasiness concerning the continuance for the time being at least, of the current rate of dividends, but that recent development work has not been as encouraging as formerly. The summer season is a period in which active explorations are carried on in search of new veins, and unless new veins are constantly discovered to compensate for the exhausted territory, the property must quickly come to the point where ore reserves will show very rapid depletion.

According to the last annual report of the Nipissing Company, for the year ended Dec. 31, 1910, ore reserves were placed at 6,552,000 ounces, having a gross value at 50 cents per ounce, or $3,276,000, or a net estimated value of $2,300,000.

Previous to the payment of the last dividend there was $1,400,000 cash or cash equivalent on hand. At the present time the company must have something over three million dollars in cash and net ore reserves, or an amount equal to $2.50 per share on the 1,200,000 shares outstanding.

Nipissing has a large mineral territory and it is not impossible that development work will later on make good for some disappointments which we understand have taken place during the past season.

Announcement was recently made that the company would explore its territory at depth and would sink to a depth of a thousand feet to determine whether or not there was continuance of the silver veins at depth. It is not impossible that there have been some recent disappointments in connection with these deeper developments.

ALASKAN CLAIM DISCUSSED BY MR. S. W. ECCLES

Salt Lake City, July 21.—S. W. Eccles, head of the Guggenheim Exploration Company, is here inspecting the Utah Copper and Nevada Consolidated plants with Manager Jackling this week. Mr. Eccles says that they are burning about 1000 barrels of oil daily at the steptoe smelting and power plants of the Nevada Consolidated, and that they may decide to install the Steptoe system at the Garfield smelter. The railroads and the owners make the rate low enough to permit its use, while California oil can be bought and shipped much cheaper.

With reference to their Alaskan interests, Mr. Eccles says: 'Our only connection with the Cunningham interests, which by the way are composed of very high-class citizens and business men, was that we would take a one-half interest in their property for $250,000, which money was to be devoted to development purposes, provided the titles to the ground from the government were proper and legal. This agreement was known by the government officials, who saw no objection thereto.

'It was practically an option to purchase a one-half interest providing the titles were perfect, and the government has now decided against the Cunninghams. The result of the failure of the Cunninghams or others has caused the Copper River & Northwestern Railway Company to install California oil for fuel purposes upon its railroad, as oil can be delivered at the port of Cordova at less than one-half the cost of British Columbia coal, which we have been compelled to use for the past four years. And throughout all this time our railroad line has been operating practically within a stone's throw of coal fields.

'It may be that many locations in the Alaskan coal fields are illegal, but we hope that many will be approved, for Alaska cannot be developed properly by being compelled to use British Columbia coal at a cost of $12 to $20 per ton delivered at the various ports of that country.

'We believe that the national administration is earnest in its endeavor to develop Alaska, and that in time this unfortunate situation will be worked out satisfactorily. We have completed 200 miles of railroad into the interior of that wonderful country and the development of the mines, copper, ledge and placer mining, is making great advances.'

MONEY DEMAND IN WEST WILL CAUSE SCARCITY IN N.Y.

New York, July 21.—The only quarter in the interior which is at this time threatening an early withdrawal of funds from New York is Montreal. This New York exchange is close to the gold shipping point. San Francisco is manifesting some selling or eastern funds but outside of an occasional telegraphic transfer through the New York sub-treasury the cash drain to that point is not regarded as of any consequence.

In Canada, however, the prospects of exceedingly good crops, coupled with the boom in general commercial business throughout the Dominion, promises an unusual demand for funds during the fall season. Farmers there each year are confronted with the necessity of moving their crops to market as early as possible to avoid the frosts. It would not be surprising, therefore, if the gold movement across the border will be an important adjunct to the harvest withdrawal of funds from New York during the coming months.

At other interior points in the west and south-west domestic exchange has declined, but not to a point yet which denotes any marked drawing down of eastern balances. New York exchange at Chicago stands at par and at St. Louis, where there has really been some demand on the local banks on account of the early arrivals of grain, domestic exchange stands at 10 cents premium.

Within the next two or three weeks the situation in regard to the interior demand for currency will develop itself more definitely. It is pretty well certain that the New York banks will be called upon to ship funds into the interior earlier than was the case last year because the crops this year are two or three weeks ahead of the usual time.

CUBA RAILWAY STOCK GOOD AS AN INVESTMENT

A further increase in the dividend on Cuba Railroad six percent Non-cumulative Preference stock was recently announced, the distribution being 2½ percent, as against 2 percent paid in February last and a year ago, and 1½ percent in February, 1910, and August, 1909. Thus the stock has now been placed on a 5 percent dividend basis. It is evident, however, that no long time will elapse before stockholders will be in receipt of the full 6 percent to which they are entitled.



Sir W. Van Horne.

In the twelve-month to June 30, 1910, the profit in excess of charges amounted to $672,- This was equal to the full dividend on the 6 percent preference stock and to a distribution of over 1 percent on the amount of common stock issued. The distribution on the preference stock for the year was 3¾ percent, and the balance in hand amounted to as much as $322,000. In the past twelve-month further substantial progress has been made. For the ten months to the end of April the gross earnings showed an increase of $429,000 compared with the corresponding period a year ago, and the net earnings an expansion of $252,000; while the surplus in excess of charges has risen by $155,000, or by nearly 30 percent.

In other words, apart from any increase or decrease in profit in May and June, the divisible surplus for the year will be about $827,000, a sum equal to the full dividend on the six percent Non-cumulative Preference stock and to a distribution of 3½ percent on the Ordinary.

Moreover, if we reckon the betterment outlays charged to expenses as profit, now amounting to $96,000 a year, the dividend-earning power of the road at the present time is equal to about 5¼ percent on the common stock. The great improvement in the profit-earning power of the company in the last few years will be appreciated from the following statement:—

Year.	Net Profit.	Outlays Charged to Expenses.	Total Betterment Profit.
1910-11. . .	$827,000*	$96,000	$923,000*
1909-10. . .	672,000	96,000	768,000
1908-09. . .	551,000	96,000	647,000
1907-08. . .	355,000	156,000	511,000
1906-07. . .	288,000	158 000	446,000
1905-06. . .	87,000	114,000	151,000

*Apart from further improvement in the last two months of the year.

The price of the six percent preference stock is 92 xd, and on its present dividend basis, namely, 5 percent, the yield, allowing for accrued dividend and exchange, is as much as £5 12s. 4d. percent. As the stock of Sir William Van Horne's Railway will probably be in receipt of its full 6 percent at no distant date, it forms a most attractive investment and one likely to further appreciate in value.



NEW TERMINAL AND POWER STATION OF THE CANADIAN LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY.

The announcement is now daily expected regarding the distribution of electric current from the huge power plant of the Canadian Light and Power Company at St. Timothee, which will mark a new era in the industrial and commercial life of the Island of Montreal. The work of completing this gigantic undertaking has been carried on most aggressively, and according to expert opinion the plant and works of the Canadian Power Company are among the most modern in the country.

A valuable piece of land was secured some time ago on the north bank of the Lachine Canal in the vicinity of Cote St. Paul bridge, which has provided an admirable site for a terminal station for receiving the high potential current from the generating station at St. Timothee, and for transforming and distributing the same throughout the city and district. The building is now complete, and the equipment is rapidly nearing completion.

This station, as at present erected, is capable of handling over 30,000 h.p., while the land acquired is sufficient to afford accommodation for any future enlargements that may be necessary, as well as furnishing admirable and adequate accommodation for storage yards, and storehouses. When the construction of this station was planned, the directors deemed it advisable to provide for the construction of a steam plant, which served the purpose of forming the nucleus of a steam reserve. This steam plant has been in operation for some time now and has given admirable satisfaction.

MARITIME PROVINCES OFFER BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

Mr. H. W. Raphael, who has just arrived from a three weeks' holiday in the Lower Provinces, was welcomed back on 'Change yesterday by his many friends. He looks as if the trip had agreed with him, and talked entertainingly of the different places he had visited. Leaving Montreal on the 30th of June by the 'Sokoto' of the Mexican Line of steamers, they were made most comfortable on board, and every attention was paid to the passengers both by Captain Pierce and the officers. Arriving at Gaspe to take on more lumber, the steamer remained there five days. Gaspe is a beautiful spot; there are many beautiful trips that can be taken from there by motor boat or sail, as well as salmon fishing, of which sport I had a couple of days, and had the good fortune to land a number of salmon and sea trout, the last of which I think the finest eating fish I have ever tasted.

Our steamer then went to North Sydney and remained a couple of days. We crossed by the ferry to Sydney, got a pass to visit the great Dominion Iron & Steel Company's works, where one can see iron turned into steel rails, rods, etc. The size and extent of these works would open the eyes of a great many Montrealers. Sydney is a model city, with some 20,000 inhabitants, and no bars or saloons of any kind. The people there are banking on the new ship building works of our Ottawa Government, in fact, I had the place pointed out to me where the works were to be built, but there are many disappointments in this world. We might have gone 'Down in a coal mine' at North Sydney, only when we heard that the mine was out under the ocean for some two miles—we had a pressing engagement elsewhere. From Halifax we went by the Dominion Atlantic Railway through the far-famed Annapolis Valley to Digby, which was our destination. The land of 'Evangeline,' immortalized by Longfellow, is as beautiful as it is famous. Passing through Annapolis the remains of the old French fortifications are plainly seen from the train, and are in good condition. Even the 'Black hole,' where punishments was meted out to military offenders, is still in good state of preservation.

Digby is situated on the Annapolis basin, some few miles from the Bay of Fundy. It is quite a summer resort, there being many hotels or large boarding houses, which are scrupulously clean and well kept, but patronized mostly by Americans—very few Canadians going there, which is unfortunate, as it is a beautiful spot, and many things to do. It is a cherry country—I never saw cherries in such abundance—every house almost is surrounded by cherry trees, the public streets are lined with them, and as you walk along you have simply got to reach up your hand and pull as many as you wish, while boys are selling boxes and basketfuls for 10 cents.

Returning to Halifax, I have just time to say that it is a most interesting city—cool nights all the time, and weather pleasant in day time. Many historical places to visit. I was shown the table at the Halifax Club where the Prince of Wales—afterwards King Edward the VII., used to sit, and where his picture as a nice looking, fair young man still hangs, and underneath which is now one of George the Vth.

Halifax has many parks, but I must refer to the 'Public Gardens,' which are really a work of art and beauty; the most beautiful flowers and shrubs, winding paths and ponds of water, with water lilies of all colors and wild geese, ducks, etc., swimming round, while large 'model' yachts are going to and fro. It makes me think how far our own city is behind in matters of adornment.

One thing I could not help remarking, how very little Montreal news is in the lower port papers, and now that I make this remark, I may say, now that I think of it, we have very little Maritime Province news in our papers; while we have accounts of murders and hangings from Texas, Arizona, etc. This is a matter affecting the unification of our great Dominion, and I think the 'Witness,' as the leader in many things, should take this matter up, and see if something could not be done to interest our fellow Canadians from the different parts of our great Dominion in each other.

Borrowings in London during the first six months of this year aggregated $587,000,000, of which Canada took nearly $100,000,000. As compiled by the London 'Economist,' Canada leads in industrial borrowing in Britain with the United States second. While we took something like $95,000,000 from Britain in the half year ending with June 30th, the United States in the same period received just $5,000,000 less. The United States' borrowings, which were largely upon railway bonds, were actually only about half of the corresponding half year in 1910. Among the other foreign countries, Brazil takes second place with loans of $65,000,000, the greater part of which has gone into railways.

Punishment Will be Put Upon Breakers of Law in the Fruit Marketing Way

Ottawa, July 21.—It has been reported to the office of the Department of Agriculture that some of the basket manufacturers are turning out baskets under the standard capacity of eleven or six quarts, and they claim that they are importuned to do so by certain growers who think they can sell these small baskets of fruit for as much money as the full-sized basket, even though it may, in compliance with the law, be marked ten quarts or five quarts, as the case may be.

The object aimed at in the law which fixed the dimensions and capacity of fruit baskets, says the Department, was to provide a standard package so that the honest grower should not be placed at a disadvantage by those less scrupulous in such matters, and that the consumer should receive fair treatment by all. The fact that a basket may be marked ten quarts, does not convey much to the average consumer who is not, as a rule, aware of the legal standard size.

The fruit inspectors will watch this matter carefully and prosecutions will surely follow if under-sized baskets are not marked according to the provisions of the law. It would seem to be only fair that the public should be thoroughly educated in this matter so that they may know when they are being imposed upon. It is in the interest of fruit growing that all baskets should be of the same size.

There continues to come from all parts of Western Canada most optimistic reports regarding the crops. Out of several hundred replies to a request for information as to conditions, there are but few that do not state that conditions never looked better than they do at this time.

From many districts they talk of an expected yield of thirty to forty bushels of wheat per acre and of fifteen to twenty bushels of flax. The weather seems to have been all that could be desired ever since seeding. Wheat is heading out nicely, and although a little damage from hail is reported from here and there, it is on the whole, very slight.

The abundance of rain throughout the season has kept western pasturage in excellent condition, with the result that stock grazing has been the best in several years. With continued good weather, cutting should commence about two weeks earlier than usual, says Bradstreets, thus lessening the danger of damage by frost.

Mileage of Atcheson Has Now Gone Above 10,000--- Second Largest Annual Gain

For its fiscal year ended June 30 last, Atchison showed the largest increase in new mileage of any year in the last five, and with a few exceptions the largest of any year in its history. The total of new mileage added was about 700 miles of track, of which 600 was in Texas, about 100 in California. All of this new mileage will earn close to 10 percent for the current fiscal year. Most of it taps virgin territory and districts which have simply been waiting the advent of the railroad to insure their development.

An increase of 700 miles in the late year is equivalent to a gain of over 7 percent, and compares with 121.5 miles, or 1.2 percent in 1910 and 379.3 miles, or 4.0 percent added in 1909. The last year in which there was a larger mileage gain than in the 12 months just ended was in 1906, when 847.4 miles of new track, equal to an increase of 10.2 percent were added.

A very interesting phase of the trackage addition of the 1911 fiscal year is that for the first time mileage is brought above the 10,000 mark. With its new track Atchison will have a total of over 10,500 miles of road compared with 8305 miles in 1905. The details of this growth are best seen in the following:

Year.	Aver. miles Oper.	Inc.	P.C. inc
1911	10,600	700	7.1
1910	9,916	121.5	1.2
1909	9,794	378.8	4.0
1908	9,415	141.9	1.5
1907	9,273	120.3	1.3
1906	9,152	847.4	10.3
1905	8,305	.....	....

Financial and Industrial Conditions in Mexico Good According to Sec'y. Carbajal

New York, July 21.—Official statement issued by Mexican Acting Secretary of Foreign Affairs, Carbajal says: —Mexico is now excellently situated as respects its economic condition. As an example of this may be cited that when Senor de la Barra became president the reserve fund in the treasury was 62,000,000 pesos. It is now 63,000,000 pesos, although but little time has elapsed. Industrial conditions and the labor question are no longer vexatious.'

Expenditures to date virtually conclude all disbursements that must be made from the national treasury incident to the revolution. Exports for June totalled 22,000,000 pesos, showing slight effect of the war on production of mineral and other products marketed outside of Mexico. Mineral exports for July and August are expected to be abnormally large, because of huge quantities of bullion accumulated while revolution was in progress.

Policy of the government regarding administration of the National Railways is not changed in any important respect, although there will probably be gradual changes in the board. The government has no intention of dissolving the railroad merger, as the lines are profitable and are meeting all their obligations without calling upon the government guarantee.

Preliminaries of Purchase of Winnipeg Electric Co. are Explained by the Mayor

Winnipeg, July 21.—For the past few days rumors have been circulating that the purchase by the city of Winnipeg Electric holdings here, owned by Mackenzie and Mann, including the power plant at Lac due Bonnet, the street railway, gas and electric lighting plants, capitalized at over thirteen millions, was on the eve of accomplishment.

Mayor Evans issued a statement outlining the course of recent negotiations, which, after discarding alternate propositions offered by Sir William Mackenzie, boiled down to whether or not it was worth the while of the city to buy out the company as a going concern. Sir William made an offer in this respect on the basis of $250 per share in cash or bonds, guaranteed by the city and bearing five percent interest.

His Worship stated that the city was asked to reach an immediate decision on the offer of Sir William, who would not reduce the purchase price of $250; that the matter had been fully considered by the City Council, and that the opinion was that the offer was not unfair, provided that an audit of the company's books showed the necessary seven percent profit on the price.

DIVIDENDS ON INDUSTRIALS NOT AFFECTED

New York, July 21.—So far as dividend payments are concerned, leading industrial companies are in a very strong position, with most of them in a position to increase dividends in the event of a revival in business. Even if business should continue as its present rate, there would be few, if any, reduction in rates.

The Steel Corporation earned its dividends in the first half of the year and a surplus of several million dollars besides. The margin of profit available for dividends in the last half of the year is likely to be wider than in the first half. On a basis of the government's methods computing necessary depreciation, the Steel Corporation could meet present dividend requirements on earnings of not much over $90,000,000 a year.

Republic Iron & Steel Company will earn a substantial surplus over preferred dividend requirements this year, and the same can be said of Island Steel Company. Operating costs of Republic have shown a heavy reduction; capacity has been increased and production diversified. It would appear that the 7 percent on the preferred stock may be regarded as permanent.

Standard Oil Company continues to earn at the rate of more than $80,000,000 a year, or twice the amount required for dividends.

Corn Products Company will have a good year, although no increase in the preferred dividend is expected. Business of the company is larger, although the margin of profit on glucose products is small. United States Realty & Improvement Company is earning between 9 percent and 10 percent on its stock, compared with annual dividend payment of 5 percent.

Bethlehem Steel Corporation is showing earnings that would justify a dividend on the preferred, but C. M. Schwab says he does not propose to begin payments until he has completed his construction plans. Lackawanna Steel Company made a poor showing in the first half of the year, compared with other steel companies, but it is not paying dividends.

American Can Company is showing a good margin of surplus after dividend payments. There has been talk that the dividend would be increased in the near future, but reports of this character are met with prompt denial on the part of the company's officers.

Net profits of International Harvester Company are so far above dividend requirements as to warrant the statement that it will not be a great while before shareholders are favored with increased disbursements in one form or another.

MONEY MARKET IS TIGHTENING SLOWLY IN N.Y.

New York, July 22.—The money market shows little change. There is, perhaps, a slight tendency toward firmness, but it is so slight as to be hardly appreciable. In New York, however, long-time maturities are 1-8 to 1-4 percent higher, and this indicates a coming firmness locally.

There is no increased demand for money from mercantile or speculative quarters, but weare fast approaching the time when the interior will commence to call. Crops are far advanced this year. Banks are generally well loaned up so that the slightest demand will be felt quickly.

Although our bankers have encroached upon foreign capital during the last few years to some extent, it has been principally on account of the sale of bonds abroad. Borrowing on short term loans, in other words, finance bills, has not been resorted to nearly to the extent as in former years. This gives our bankers greater latitude in this respect than the case had we taken full advantage of our foreign credits. Of course, the drawing of finance bills has to be met by remittance at maturity of the loans, but this year, with the prospect of abundant crops, especially in cotton, our bankers can resort to the practice to a reasonable extent without undermining the financial situation.

Of course the extent of these b orrowing operations depends a good deal upon the attitude of the European banker, but it does not appear that the same prejudice exists at this time against the American finance bills as was displayed a few years ago.

On call, money rules from 2½ to 3 percent. There is more 3 percent money every day. In time money rates are 3¼ to 3½ percent for short dates and 3½ to 4 percent for six months. Some banks are not quoting under 4 percent for six months except for special causes. Commercial paper is selling at 3½ to 3 3-4 percent for dates this side of the new year and 3 3-4 to 4 percent for six months.

In New York money on call at the stock exchange rules at 2 3-8 percent. Time money has been marked up by lender for the ger periods, no six months funds being easily available under 3½ percent, while some institutions are asking 3 7-8 percent. The range is 2* to 2 3-4 percent for sixty days, 3 to 3¼ for four months, 3¼ to 3½ percent for five months, and 3 3-4 to 3 7-8 percent for six months and longer. Commercial paper is now in fairly large supply, though demand is still of sufficient volume to take care of all attractive offerings. Quotations are 3½ to 4 percent for 60 to 90 days' indorsed bills receivable and 3 3-4 to 4¼ percent for four to six months' single name bills of choice quality, with higher rates named for others.

PROXIES WANTED,

New York, July 21.—George Westinghouse has issued another circular in the fight for proxies, declaring Westinghouse Electric is well able to pay dividends on assenting stocks.

FINANCIAL PERSONALS

Financipa Financial personals

Mr. George Smithers has left the city on a short outing.

The Hon. William Harty, M.P. has returned to Kingston.

Mr. R. Forget, M.P., is at Ste. Irene.

Rains Have Helped Fruit

Hamilton reports say city trade there has been rather better during the past week, and the rains have much helped the growing fruit and other crops in the district.

Factories continue busy and wholesalers are looking forward to a big fall trade. Receipts of country produce are fair and prices hold firm. Collections are generally reported fair to good.

WILL BE PLENTY OF MONEY FOR MOVING CROPS

New York, July 21.—The preliminary foreign-trade statement of the United States for the eleventh month of the governmental year was surprisingly good as to both exports and imports, new records being made in each instance for that particular month. The value of exports for eleven months of the fiscal year—one billion nine hundred and seven million dollars—indicates that the two-billion-dollar mark will be passed by the exports for the twelve months. This is an increase of some three hundred million dollars over the total for the previous year. Imports for the eleven months—one billion four hundred and five millions—were about thirty-one million seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars less than for like months of 1909-10.

The excess of exports over imports for eleven months already exceeds half a billion dollars by a slight margin assuring a larger margin above imports for the twelve months than for any fiscal year since 1907-8.

The chief importance of these facts is their bearing upon the foreign credits of this country. The apparent balance of foreign trade does not, of course, show the real standing of the account between this and other countries, since there are many items in the account that do not figure in the foreign-trade exhibits. These include, among others, the expenditures of tourists from this country, sales of securities by American bankers, interest and dividends on American securities held abroad and ocean freight accounts, the total of all of which nobody knows, though it is known to be very large.

It is declared to be a fact that American bankers do not now find it necessary, as has often happened, to sell exchange short at this time of the year, depending on bills to be drawn against fall exports to cover the short sales. With large credits abroad, it will be comparatively easy to import gold if the necessity shall exist, or if there may seem to be an advantage gained by such a course, whether speculative or of other sort. The ability to take gold from abroad may be found of use in connection with the moving of the season's crops.

The present indication is that there will be plenty of money for crop-moving and for general use the rest of the year. So large is the bank surplus that it is inconceivable that anything like stringency can arise in the autumn, unless the large bankers shall devote unexpected millions to foreign subscriptions and unless there shall develop extraordinary activity in the security markets, a thing quite unthinkable at present.

The attitude of money-lenders toward the latest Panama loan witnesses to the plethora of funds seekin- secure investment, though it is not true that the total of proposals to take such loans is a true index to the liquid condition of investment funds. Many bids are designed to get something to sell again, and it frequently happens that bidders apply for many more securities than they expect to be awarded them in the hope that they will get a fair amount.

All things considered, it is certain enough that general business will not be hindered by lack of money where the bank balance or the credit of the borrower is good. The evidence is that business men are proceeding cautiously and not counting upon a distinct revival of demand for the remainder of the calendar year.

GRAIN & OTHER CROPS THE BIG FACTORS NOW

The severe drought which has predominated during the past few weeks, has been relieved, during the week, by heavy rains, which have been very beneficial to the growing crops. The peach crop in the Niagara districts will be considerably short of that of last year. Advices received here from the bean growing districts state that the crop of beans will be a light one.

The root crop in this province is looking much better during the past few days. Wholesale houses report a fair volume of business during the week in all lines. The hay harvest is now being gathered in, and a few small lots have already been placed on the market, the lower grades of last year's crop are being marketed very freely, and as the demand is rather limited, prices of this grade have declined $1 to $1.50 per ton. Prices of the better grades remain firm and unchanged.

A further advance of 10c. per 100 lbs. has been made on all grades of refined sugars; this makes a total advance of 25c. within the past three weeks. There is a shortage of mill feed and prices are higher than a week ago. The past week's exports of both butter and cheese were the heaviest on record, during the present season.

Money is firm at 5 to 5 1-2 percent on call, and 5 1-2 to 6 percent on time loans. Remittances and city collections are reported fair by Bradstreets for the season.

Midsummer Dullness of Trade Noticed at Quebec

Quebec reports to Bradstreet's say business shows somewhat of a falling off, which is usual preceding the holidays, and no marked improvement is anticipated before September. Orders on hand are of a sorting up nature, provisions and groceries are holding their own. Reports from the country continue favorable to all crops. In some sections haying has begun and a good cut is expected.

In the city retailers are fairly satisfied. Local industries at the season are fairly employed, and on the whole the outlook is favorable.

Paid-up Capital, $6,000,000. Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits, $4,999,297
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In Every Kind of Trust and Agency Business
THE EASTERN TRUST COMPANY
Eighteen Years in Active Business,
CANADA LIFE BUILDING, H. B. STAIRS, Manager.

"PROVINCIAL"
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FIRE INSURANCE
WILLIS, FABER & CO., OF CANADA, LIMITED
CHIEF AGENTS IN CANADA

Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company Limited
5%
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
DUE JULY 1st, 1959
The net earnings of the Company for the year ending December 31st, 1910, were $1,140,504, being more than four and one-half times the amount required to pay the entire interest on these Bonds.
PRICE 95½ & INTEREST.
Royal Securities Corporation, Limited
164 St. James Street, Montreal
Toronto Quebec Halifax
London, Eng.

CROWN-RESERVE Mining Company, Limited
DIVIDEND No. 18
Notice is hereby given that a monthly dividend of 2 per cent. for the month of July, 1911, and bonus of 3 per cent. for the same period, making a total of 5 per cent., has been declared, and will be payable on August 15th, 1911, to shareholders of record the 31st July, 1911.
Transfer books will not be closed.
Dividend cheques will be mailed on the 14th August, 1911, 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, July 10th, 1911.

ENGLISH-FRENCH CAPITAL
CAPITAL FURNISHED for sound American, Canadian and Mexican enterprises. Mining, Industrial, Timber and Manufacturing. Steam and Electric Railroads financed. Irrigation projects promoted. Substantial Stock, Bond or Debenture issues bought, sold or underwritten. Collections and Clearances made for Banks, Bankers and Trust Companies. Head Office London, Branch Paris. Correspondence invited.
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Before re-investing any surplus funds be sure and obtain from us circular giving particulars of first class debentures yielding from
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CANADA CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED,
PREFERENCE SHAREHOLDERS;
DIVIDEND No. 6
Notice is hereby given that a dividend of 1¾ Per Cent. for the three months ending June 30th, 1911, being at the rate of Seven Per Cent. per annum, on the paid up Preference Stock of this Company, has been declared, and that the same will be paid on the 16th day of August next to the Preference Shareholders of record 1st day of August, 1911.
The transfer books of the Company will be closed from August 1st to August 10th, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
H. L. DOBLE,
Secretary.

EDITORS SPEAK OF RECIPROCITY

Montreal Receives Members of the American Editorial Association

PLEASED WITH RECEPTION.

After Trip Down Rapids Yesterday the Party Left For Quebec on Laurentic To-day.

Last night over a hundred American editors accompanied by their wives and friends arrived in the city and were housed principally at Freeman's Hotel. The party came through from Detroit by the Grand Trunk and completed the last stage of the journey by boat through the Thousand Isles as guests of the R. and O. Mr. J. A. Richardson, editor of the 'Tocsin, Indianola,' said the party thoroughly enjoyed their trip right from start to finish, and were much indebted to the Grand Trunk Railway for the excellent arrangements they had made for their comfort and entertainment.

Many of the visitors were in Canada for the first time, and expressed themselves much struck with the grand country and its fine cities. They had nothing to grumble at in regard to the reception that was meeting them on every hand, despite the fact that they have been dubbed 'annexation boosters.' 'But,' said Mr. Richardson, 'we are not here seeking reciprocity, we are here for enjoyment. It is quite true that we all speak the same tongue and have similar ideals, and there is no reason why we should not have reciprocity.'

Senator R. E. Dowdell, editor of the 'Advocate,' Artesian, South Dakota, said, 'I am sorry that in the reciprocity pact schedule there is no mention of an exchange of rivers, as we could do splendidly with your noble St. Lawrence. And when the Democratic party comes into power one of the first things I would propose would be to include it in the pact.'

Senator Dowdell was elected president of the National Editorial Association on Thursday at the 26th annual convention. He was naturally full of reciprocity, and in the course of a conversation said, 'there is an injustice from the American and Canadian point of view. The manufacturing interests should be brought into reciprocity just as the agricultural and other interests, as it was not fair that wheat should be on the free list, and flour on the protected list, nor that timber should be free, and farm machinery and manufactured products protected.'

Speaking as to whether reciprocity germinated the idea that eventually Canada should become a part of the United States, State Senator Dowdell said: 'Nothing could be further from the sentiments of the great common citizenship of our country than that. When such an idea was mentioned at the National Convention last Friday, it met the disapproval of eighty-five percent. of the members present, and, in fact, such utterances came only from the enemies of reciprocity within the United States, who believe that such utterances will be read unkindly by the Canadian citizens. They come from one other source, that of the Democrats—I am myself a Democrat—who seek to embarrass President Taft in his efforts to secure its passage. The Democrats are anxious for reciprocity; yea, further, for free trade in the necessaries of life.'

The party left this morning as the guests of the White Star line on the Laurentic, for Quebec, where they will be entertained.

The editors were met by Mr. R. H. Charlton, Mr. Riddell, and Mr. R. McC. Smith, all of the Grand Trunk. The company returns by the Grand Trunk on Monday, and will subsequently tour the west before returning home.

The National Editorial Association, who arrived in Montreal last night in charge of Mr. R. McC. Smith, Special Passenger Agent, Grand Trunk Ry. System.

They were invited to Dominion Park by the management of the Montreal Street Railway, who extended the courtesy of their line and supplied two special cars for the transportation of the party from the wharf to Freeman's Hotel. This was very much appreciated by the party.

MR. PLANT APPOINTED

Well Known Brick Expert Engaged by the Matheson Porcupine Co.

The works of the Matheson Porcupine Brick and Tile Company will be in the hands of the well-known brick expert, Mr. S. J. Plant, of Toronto. That gentleman has been responsible for the erection and management of some of the most important brick concerns in the United States and Canada, particularly the Piffany Enamel Brick Co., of Illinos, the Georgia Vitrified Brick and Clay Co., of Georgia, and the New York White Clay Brodct Co.

The appointment of Mr. Plant is an assurance of this new plant, not only being successfully handled but the means of ensuring the outpu tof excellent products.

GERMAN SAILORS TO PARADE.

A good opportunity will be given to all to-morrow to see the German sailors on parade when the crew of the German cruiser will march from the ship to the German Evangelical Lutheran church on Prince Arthur st. The route of the parade which will start from the ship at 10.20 a.m., will be via Craig st., along St. Denis, St. Catherine, Bleury and Prince Arthur streets.

PRINTERS' PICNIC TO-DAY.

The men and women who 'stick' type or operate a linotype or a montoype, or feed a press or do any one of the thousand and one things that is included within the scope of the art of printing, will lay aside ink-stained aprons to-day and make merry at King Edward Park. The occasion is the ever-popular printers' picnic, which is to be held by Typographical Union No. 176, and if one may judge by the programme which has been prepared, this year's picnic will surpass all others in interest. The programme include a long list of sports, also a dance and a bean guess, the results of which are to be announced in the daily press on Saturday, July 29.

The numerous committees have been earnestly at work for some time and no efforts have been spared to make the picnic a success.

CHATEAU LAURIER

The Grand Trunk Railway System have specially ordered for the Ballroom of their new hotel in Ottawa a Nordheimer Baby Grand Piano in Circassian Walnut of the period of Louis XIV. Duplicates of these instruments, recognized as the Standard Pianofortes of Canada, are to be seen at the warerooms of THE NORDHEIMER PIANO & MUSIC CO., LIMITED, 610-612 St. Catherine Street west, sole agents for Steinway Pianos, Pianos and Mason & Hamlin Organs.

DIAMONDS AND BONDS

Witnesses Testify About Steurman and McBeth's Characters

BONDS WERE USELESS.

Accused Not Well Known in New York, Pinkertons State.

The entire session yesterday in the Arraignment Court under Judge Bazin was occupied with the Steurman-Macbeth diamond case; the little court room was crowded all day, and as evidenced by the legal lights employed on the case, it should prove a hard-fought and interesting one.

Mr. H. J. Elliot, K.C., is conducting the prosecution, with Mr. E. Pelissier as counsel, and Mr. N. K. Laflamme, K.C., with Mr. Craigshaw, K.C., are appearing for the defence.

Yesterday afternoon's session was chiefly occupied by the cross-examination of Douglas Mire, of the firm of Mire Bros., 134 Mansfield Street, who is the prosecutor in the case, by Mr. Laflamme.

Mr. Mire stated that Steurman had presented himself as a member of the firm of the Vanderbilt Realty Company of Broadway, which he stated to be a wealthy corporation, and on July 6, on the strength of this statement, Mr. Mire accepted bonds on the Martin Mining and Power Company, numbers 2-11, stated to be worth $850 each, as security for $8,800 worth of diamonds, which Mr. Steurman desired to purchase, these bonds being given as security for four notes for $2,200 each. The day after this transaction the witness stated that he feared foul play, so went to three different banks in the city to prove the validity of the bonds, which he was told were worthless. Mr. Laflamme then forced Mr. Mire to admit that after he had discovered the bonds to be valueless he again communicated with Mr. Steurman about another deal.

After Mr. Mire's evidence had been taken, Samuel Ross Vineberg, a jeweller at 105 Craig Street, was submitted to cross-examination by Mr. Laflamme. Vineberg stated that he had bought a number of diamonds from the accused considerably below cost price. The prosecution here tried to prove that Steurman and McBeth had been working together as partners in a game of fraud, whereas the defence tried to show that McBeth had not been implicated in the bond transaction in the Windsor Hotel. According to the statement of Vineberg, however, the behavior of the accused in his shop was that of partners, neither one being able to act without the permission of the other.

W. A. Kissau, an engineer from New York was then called to the box. He stated that he had been acquainted with McBeth for some years in New York, and had several transactions with him, in fact, McBeth still owed him a small amount. When asked if he knew whether Steurman or McBeth were men of wealth and property in New York he said he did not know, but had always understood that McBeth had a large business in Canada. Then Mr. Laflamme asked the witness if he would associate with thieves, to which the witness replied, 'No, of course not.' Then said Mr. Laflamme, 'You had confidence in the accusd at the time?' 'Yes,' replied Mr. Kissan.

'Well,' questioned Mr. Laflamme, 'would you do business with them again in the future?' 'I guess not,' replied the witness, 'after they have got me in this position.'

The last witness to be examined was Mr. J. H. Bascombe, of Pinkerton's Agency, New York, who was interrogated on what he know of the worth of the bonds and the financial status of the accused in New York. Mr. Bascombe said that neither of the men were connected with any business firm in New York, nor were they men of wealth, nor did they have any offices, though Steurman received his mail at a certain address in the city. As regards the bonds, he said they had never been heard of by any of the New York brokers he had visited, nor had they ever been on the Exchange.

After the hearing of Mr. Bascombe the case was adjourned till Monday.

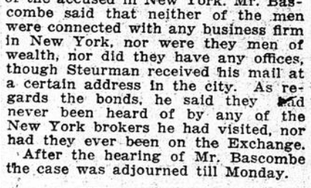
CAR REVERSED.

Major Boucher Injured in Strange Accident.

Through, it is thought, some children reversing the levers, the automobile belonging to Major A. V. Boucher, vice-president of the Castle Blend Tea Co., crashed through the front of the Castle Blend store at the corner of St. Catherine West and Stanley streets, yesterday noon, frightening the diners who were peacefully eating their midday meal.

Major Boucher had finished his round of morning inspection, and had left his big car waiting outside close to the curb. A few moments later he entered his machine, with the intention of turning round and proceeding west along St. Catherine street. Instead, however, of the car starting forward, it shot backward through the show window. Mr. Boucher was taken to the Western Hospital suffering from severe cuts, and he was detained there overnight.

Workmen were busy repairing the damaged window yesterday afternoon, and a rut one inch thick can be seen on the pavement, showing the force with which the machine backed.



INWARD.

Manhattan, arr. New York .....July 21
Corsican, arr. Montreal ..... " 22
Teutonic, arr. Montreal ..... " 22
Ascania, arr. Montreal ..... " 22
Nyanza, arr. Montreal ..... " 21

OUTWARD.

Carmania, arr. Liverpool .....July 21
Adriatic, arr. Southampton ..... " 21
George Washington, arr. Cherbourg 21
Wittekind, arr. Rotterdam ..... " 21
Emp. of Britain, arr. Liverpool .... " 22

CARPENTERS SUBSIDING

Signs that Strike is Now Nearing An End.

MEN SHOT AT.

Builders' Exchange Issues Statement Supporting the Open Shop.

The strike of carpenters, which has lasted since the early part of the week, would now seem to be practically at an end. Over one hundred men had returned to work this morning with a higher scale of pay in the majority of cases and a promise of 35 cents an hour, the amount desired, within twelve months. The majority of the larger firms in the city say they have now plenty of carpenters at work, and the firms engaged in the construction trade especially are not suffering for a lack of men.

As to the alleged shooting incident at the new factory of the United Shoe Machinery Co., yesterday, Chief of Police Marchessault, of Maisonneuve, conducted an investigation into the matter, and verified the assertions of the men who had stated that a foreman in the employ of D. G. Loomis, contractor, had fired revolver shots. This man, Fournier by name, was on his way to work at 6.45 a.m. when, at the corner of Girard and Bennett streets he was approached by four or five of the strikers. These latter spoke to him, asking him why he did not join their ranks as he would do the cause a lot of good by such action. Fournier took fright and drew a revolver. He declares he fired into the air, in order to scare the strikers, but the latter state he pointed the weapon directly at them.

BUILDERS' EXCHANGE MAKES STATEMENT.

The folowing statement was issued by Mr. J. H. Lauer, the secretary of the Builders' Exchange, last night:

'The Builders' Exchange has hitherto refrained from issuing any official statement; nor have we commented upon the present strike on the part of a small proportion of the local journeymen carpenters, on the ground that no good purpose can be served by mutual recriminations and other wordy forms of newspaper warfare. Owing to some perverted statement sof facts lately appearing in the press, which were calculated to create a wrong impression in the minds of the public, the Builders' Exchange in justice to itself desires to submit the following 'first and final' statement:

'The fact of simultaneous attacks by labor delegates on the one hand and certain contractors on the other regarding the attitude of the Builders' Exchange is the greatest unsolicited testimonial to the good work it has achieved, and never more successfully or with less risturbance than amongst the general construction work now under way.

'The action of the Master Carpenters' Association as far back as March last in deciding to offer a general increase of ten percent over the average rate of 1910, and the communication of that decision to the journeymen carpenters at large had already forestalled the demands of the men for a reasonable wage increase, and prevented the present strike at the outset from becoming really effective or assuming any serious proportions.

'In its dealing with the representatives of the Carpenters' Union whether in person or by letter, the Builders' Exchange has acted throughout with every courtesy. The mere fact of the president of the Carpenters' Union stating that the Builders' Exchange did not exist because he was unable to obtain all he wanted from it is only a modern version of the ancient fable concerning the fox and the grapes.

'Montreal in the present carpenters' trouble has shown to great advantage in comparison with similar troubles in Hamilton and Vancouver, both strong union cities, and great credit is due to our workingmen for the generally reasonable and law-abiding attitude displayed during the present phenomenal year of big building operations.

'The principles underlying the attitude of the Builders' Exchange towards labor may be very shortly defined as follows:

1. That the flat uniform rate for all workmen alike is unjust to the competent man.

2. That agreements can only be entertained with labor associations which have a 'civil existence 'otherwise they are simply waste paper.

3. That employers are always prepared to deal directly with their own employees in discussing grievances, but will not accept dictation from third parties not in their employ.

'The right to employ or not to employ irrespective of membership in any trade association. The demand for the "closed shop" without any guarantee of competence constitutes an injustice to the employer and tends to a lower standard of efficiency. No compulsion is placed upon any one to adopt these principles; if there are better ones to suggest the Exchange will be glad to consider them. While the carpenters' union, in the present case, disclaims any intention of forcing the closed shop, this is a very disingenuous statement, as the ultimate object of all unionism aims at the establishing of the closed shop.

'It has never been any part of the policy of this association to depress wages. As a matter of fact the scale for carpenters has risen fifty percent during the past five years. While the high wages prevailing in New York or Chicago, should be adopted in Montreal, it should be remembered that it is not the contractor but the public who pays the piper. People are never so beneveolent as when advocating the spending of other people's money. Even Artemus Ward was opposed on principle to exposing his own person to the dangers of the civil war, but was quite prepared to sacrifice all his wife's relations. It is certain that the public who in the end must pay, will not view with favor any move which will increase the cost of building operations, and, therefore inevitably increase their already sufficiently high rental charges. And without public sympathy no strike can succeed.'

FELL DOWN SHAFT.

Sad End to Hebrew Baker's Banquet Last Night.

Mr. Bell Labrovitch, a baker, 35 years of age, met his death last night, while attending a banquet of the Hebrew Bakers' Union in Coronation Hall, 204 St. Lawrence Street. By some unaccountable way, he tumbled headlong down the elevator shaft, and was dashed to death on the cement floor at the bottom of the shaft. When the body was recovered it was found that the head had been crushed and the arms and legs broken.

The deceased man's wife and two children were in the room at the time, and saw him fall down the shaft. Captain Belanger of the City Hall police station, was at the corner of St. Dominique Street with Constables Martin and Forget, when they were attracted by women screaming. They ran over to St. Charles Borromee Street, and reached the back of the hall two minutes after the accident had happened.

The police were informed that the man must have mistaken the door leading to the shaft for the door of the ante-room, which is only a few yards away.

Labrovitch lived with his wife at 2 Bronsden Lane, off Dorchester St., between St. Urbain and St. Charles Borromee Streets.

An inquest will be held at the morque this morning.

KNOWLTON CONFERENCE

Third Annual Temperance Convention Will be Success.

The third annual temperance convention opens at Knowlton to-morrow. Mr. John H. Roberts, Secretary of the Dominion Alliance, has spent a busy week in the city perfecting the organization of the convention, and leaves for Knowlton to-day. He expressed himself this morning as being confident that the convention is going to be the 'greatest ever.' Mr. Roberts fully expects that one result of the assembly will be creation of a large No-License area in the Eastern townships while the convention will afford Alderman Carter and himself an opportunity of voicing the desires of the the temperance forces for new temperance legislation.

To-morrow's speakers will be Miss Cora Frances Stoddard, of Boston, the Rev. T. E. Burke, the newly-appointed minister of Mountain st Methodist church, and Mr. John H. Roberts. Alderman S. J. Carter, President of the Dominion Alliance, will preside at the Dominion Alliance, will preside over to-morrow's great demonstration in the Grove.

The whole of the meetings will be open to the public and visitors from a distance are assured by the Secretary of plenty of good accommodation on the conference grounds. The Conference Hostel has already many bookings but there is room.

London, July 22.—Sir Percy William Bunting died to-day.

PERSONALS.

Miss Guerin and Miss Carol Guerin have returned from the Maine coast.

Sir Montagu Allan and Dr. H. B. Yates went down to Cacouna yesterday.

Mr. D. W. Campbell entertained General Garcia at luncheon at the St. James's Club yesterday. A number of Montreal business men were present.

The visiting governors to the Montreal General Hospital for next week are: Messrs. W. S. Leslie, Geo. Caverhill, J. Levinson, and D. S. Friedman.

A quiet wedding took place on Thursday, at the residence of Mr. James Arnold, Grenville, when Mrs. Arnold's sister, Miss Dora Ferris, was married to Prof. A. W. Kneeland, M.A., B.C.L., of Macdonald College. The bride, unattended, and wearing a dainty white gown of band-embroidered marquisette, was given away by her father, Mr. Robt. Ferris, of Buckingham. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Mr. Baugh, of Grenville. Prof. Kneeland and his bride are taking a month's trip down the Gulf to Newfoundland and other points, after which they will reside at Ste. Anne de Bellevue.

The following Canadian visitors have registered their names at the Canadian High Commissioner's Office, 17, Victoria Street, London, S.W.:—John McClive, Saskatoon; Alex. Elliott, Toronto; Wm. Davy, Ottawa; Miss A. and Arthur Higinbotham, Guelph; The Misses L. and M. Stock, Toronto; G. and Mrs. Severs, Montreal; Lt.-Col. Charles A. Smart, Montreal; J. G. de Lorimer, Montreal; Mrs. W. S. and Miss Fielding, Ottawa; the Misses L. and E. Fielding, Ottawa; J. S. Skinner, Calgary; G. R. and Mrs. Cockburn, Toronto; S. Zimmerman, Winnipeg; P. K. and Mrs. Mackenzie, Vancouver; H. A. Sloan, Toronto; Mrs. V. G. Gray, Ottawa; S. and Mrs. Denison, Toronto; S. and Mrs. Jones, Toronto; Hope and Mrs. J. West, Alberta; W. J. Pitman, Toronto; W. F. Vilas, Quebec; G. F. D'Halloran, Ottawa; R. P. Buzzell, Quebec; S. W. Jacobs, K.C., Montreal; A. and Kathleen R. Doughty, Ottawa; Adam and Mrs. Shortt, Ottawa; H. G. Wade, New Westminster; Miss Kirkby, Aurora; Mrs. Kirkby-Gomes, Aurora; Col. and Mrs. Refenson, Toronto; Miss Murray, Montreal the Misses Pride, Montreal; Mrs. H. Vallance, Montreal; Miss M. H. Woodcock, Montreal; J. S., Mrs. and Miss G. Ewart, Ottawa; Miss K. Ewart, Ottawa; C. H. Pringle, Toronto; Mrs. C. J., Masters L. and H., and Miss G. Samit, Montreal; L. and the Misses A. and N. Gosnell, St. John; Dr. F. W. and Mrs. Wells, Montreal; the Rev. J. Wordsworth, Winnipeg; Mrs. J. W. and Miss G. Hyman, London; Dr. E. R., Mrs. E. and W. D. Brown, Montreal; Mr., Mrs., Miss M. and R. D. Anderson, Montreal; H. and Mrs. Walker, Montreal; Mrs. R. and Miss G. Hall, Montreal; H. E. and Mrs. Walker, Vancouver; Lt.-Col. J. W. and the Misses W. D. and E. Gemmil, Ontario; C. M. McCualg, Montreal; W. G. Bond, Montreal; G. Macfarlane, Montreal; Mrs. S. Marotte, Montreal; Miss A. N. McEwen, Montreal; Mrs. E. R. O'Neill, Ontario; H. E. Smith, Ontario; A. Dale Harris, Ottawa; D. B. and Mrs. Macdonald, Toronto; W. D. Archer, Montreal; J. E. and Mrs. Day, Toronto; Lieutenant-Colonel Grassett, Toronto; Miss E. L. Jones, Winnipeg; R. E. A. Laud, Toronto; H. and L. O'Hara, Toronto; C. Wilson, Toronto; E. Mair, Toronto; Mrs. A. and Miss A. McMichael, Toronto; Mrs. J. M. H., Miss M., and James and John Robertson, Montreal; Miss Minogue, Vancouver; Isor W. Gray, Vancouver; H. T. Vipond, Montreal; Miss Ley, British Columbia; Mrs. A. D., Miss A. D., and Stuart Mactier, Montreal; Capt. R. S. Wilson, Toronto; Fred W. Green, Moose Jaw; C. W. and Mrs. Stoke, Winnipeg; F. G. Plummer, Toronto; Mrs. C. C. and Miss Baines, Toronto.

PROMINENT DIVINES HERE.

The pulpits of several of the leading churches of Montreal wil be occupied to-morrow by members from other cities. Among the prominent divines will be:

American Presbyterian Church.—The Rev. Dr. David G. Wylie, of the Second Presbyterian Church, New York.

Crescent Presbyterian Church—The Rev. J. L. Gordon, of the Central Coongregational Church, Winnipeg.

Erskine Presbyterian Church.—The Rev. Professor Johnston Ross, of Montreal.

Church of the Messiah (Unitarian).—The Rev. C. R. Eliot, of Boston, Mass.

Olivet Baptist Church — The Rev. I. H. Farmer, McMaster University, Toronto.

St. Andrew's (Church of Scotland).—The Rev. A. G. MacKinnon, B.A., St. Paul's Church, Lachine.

St. Paul's Presbyterian Church—The Rev. W. G. Wilson, M.A., St. Andrew's Church, Guelph.

"VARSITY"

Summer Suits FOR MEN $7.50

Boys' Little 'Varsity' D.B. Suits, with Strap and Buckle Pants $6.00

Ages 8 to 16 years. Reliable Fabrics.

For Clearance— 1 LOT BOYS' ODD Serge Sailor Suits While they last 75c.

WM. CURRIE

423 Notre Dame St. W.
905 St. Catherine St. E.

LOCAL MARKET AND WALL ST. STRONG TO-DAY

Rio once more assumed the leadership in the stock market The stock opened at 116 this morning—a series of transactions being made at that figure—after which there was a tendency to decline, as a result, no doubt, of fading hopes for an increased dividend this year.

Richelieu came on at 122, while Toronto Street came on at 163. Lake of the Woods opened at 147½.

WALL STREET OPENED STEADY.

The New York market opened with quotations practically on a level with last evening's closing prices. Canadian Pacific continues to show strength, selling at 146⅝, while Union Pacific was quickly to 192. Reading opened at 158¼, while Steel was higher at 80⅝. Up to 10.30 o'clock the tone of the market was strong.

C.P.R. OVER 253

London, July 22, 1 p.m.—Closing: — Consols for money 78 3-8; do., for the account, 78 3-8.
C.P.R. 253 3-4; G.T.R. 30¼.
Bar silver steady 24 1¼d per ounce.
Money 1 to ¼ percent.
Discount rates, short bills, 1 3-4 percent; three months' bills, 2 1-16 percent.

LONDON MARKET

London, July 22.—Money was easy and discount rates were steady to-day.

The stock market was dull and uninteresting. Home securities declined on the political outlook, but rubber stocks and Rio shares closed steady.

Foreign securities were barely steady. American securities were steady and fraction over parity on favorable crop reports. Canadian Pacific and Union Pacific received the most attention.

CANADIAN POWER CO.

Will Turn on Current About August 15, says President Robert

President Robert, of the Canadian Light, Heat & Power Company stated that he expected the St. Timothy power would be turned on August 15, and the first unit, comprising from ten to twelve thousand horse power, given to the public forthwith. 'There is no trouble whatever about selling the product of the Canadian Light & Power Company's plant,' he added, 'the difficulty being that the demand will be greater for a time than the supply.'

Shawinigan Power Co. June Gross Earnings

The Shawinigan Water and Power Company reports gross earnings for the month of June at $84,6'8.

BANK DIVIDEND.

The directors of the Canadian Bank of Commerce have declared the usual quarterly dividend at the rate of 10 percent per annum, payable to the shareholders of record August 16 next. The transfer books will not be closed.

DEATH OF GEN. O'GRADY-HALY

Founder of School of Musketry Died in England.

The death took place at Camberley on July 8 of Major General R. H. O'Grady-Haly, aged 70, who commanded the Canadian Militia for two years from July, 1900. General O'Grady-Haly's father was also connected with Canada, having been in command of the Imperial forces in Halifax in 1877, and acting as Administrator of Canada while Lord Dufferin, then Governor General, was absent in Washington. To the late General is due the credit for the establishment of Canada's School of Musketry, which, to use Sir Frederick Borden's words spoken in October, 1903, has 'proved one of the most valuable adjuncts that the Militia of Canada has ever possessed.'

General O'Grady-Haly acted as A.D.C. to the General in Canada from 1870 to 1879, and had thus gained a thorough acquaintance with Canadian conditions before his appointment to the Militia command. He did distinguished service in the Egyptian expedition of 1882, and again in the Hazara expedition, 1888.

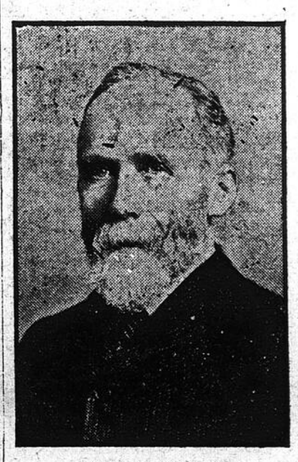
NEW BRIDGE FOR WESTMOUNT.

At a recent meeting of the Municipal Council of the city of Westmount, it was decided to spend $1,200 for the erection of a permanent bridge in Westmount Park, to take the place of the temporary structure now in use there, and about which there has been considerable discussion and feeling expressed in that quarter, owing to its unsafe and dangerous condition.

TO SUCCEED MR. MEIGHEN

Mr. James Ross is Mentioned as the New C. P. R. Director.

The vacancy on the directorate of the C.P.R. caused by the death of Mr. R. Meighen, it is anticipated will be filled by Mr. James Ross, who is the largest individual shareholder in the company, except, perhaps, Lord Strathcona.



MR. JAMES ROSS,
Spoken of as successor to Mr. Meighen on C. P. R. Directorate.

Mr. Ross built from four to five hundred miles of the most difficult section in the Rockies, the line under his immediate jurisdiction extending from the foothills beyond Calgary up to the point where they made a connection with the famous Onderdonk contract extending east from the Pacific Ocean. No man ever won higher encomiums from the president of the company and the minister of railways at that time, who was none other than Sir John A. Macdonald. On that memorable fall day when Sir Donald A. Smith, now Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal drove the last spike, uniting the St. Lawrence with the Pacific Ocean one of the justly proud men present was Mr. James Ross, who was then better known as an able engineer and railway builder, rather than a capitalist.

It is not a year since Mr. Ross revisited in his private car those scenes and when he arrived in Calgary Mr. Ross said to a friend that he had always been a believer in the C.P.R.

In fact so great was his confidence in the security that he cabled direct to London purchasing many thousands of C.P.R. stock on that market, and picking up a good deal of stock at different periods, Mr. Ross is to-day, perhaps, the largest holder of that security.

GUELPH RY. DIVIDEND.

Guelph, Ont., July 22.—At a meeting of the directorate of the Guelph Junction Railway, held last evening, a dividend of nine percent, amounting to $15,000, was declared on the capital stock of $170,000, this being for the last three quarters, being arrears for that time. The check has been made payable to the city.

"SALADA" CEYLON TEA

Teas may come, and Teas may go, but the sale of "SALADA" continues to increase enormously—

Solely because the quality is always uniform and incomparable—

This is no idle boast, but an established fact.

Black or Natural Green | Sealed Packets Only.

DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS

Intercolonial Railway—Improvements at Halifax—Further Extension of time.

The time for receiving tenders for Pier and Sheds has been further extended from Monday, the 31st day of July, 1911, to Thursday, the 10th day of August, 1911, at 12 o'clock noon.

By order,
L. K. JONES,
Department of Railways and Canals,
Ottawa, July 17th, 1911.

Newspapers inserting this advertisement without authority from the Department will not be paid for it.

Province of Quebec,
District of Montreal.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT

No. 2579.

Arthur Percy Taylor, of the City and District of Montreal, Accountant, Plaintiff.

Arthur Thomas Short, formerly of the City and District of Montreal, there having carried on business alone as trader, under the name of Short & Co., and now of parts unknown, Defendant.

The Defendant, Arthur Thomas Short, is ordered to appear within one month.

Montreal, July 21st, 1911.

J. B. A. TISON,
Dep. Prothonotary.

Foster, Martin, Mann, Mackinnon & Hackett, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

ROOM TO RENT; GOOD CONVENIences. Apply to 121 Canning street.

RIO DIVIDEND RUMOR.

The expected increase in Rio's dividend from a 5 percent basis will not, it is reported, be made in October, but an increase to 7 percent may be made in March.

THIS WEEK'S

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A Weekly reprint of Articles and Cartoons from the leading journals and reviews reflecting the current thought of both hemispheres.

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Weekly Calendar

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REV. JAMES L. GORDON, D.D.

OF WINNIPEG, WILL PREACH.

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Subject 7 p.m. "Can We Speak with the Dead ?---Or Spiritualism Ancient and Modern."

Dr. Gordon's sermon on "The Hand That Rocks The Cradle" will be distributed at the evening service.

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Corner Mance and Milton Streets.

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OF MANCHESTER, ENGLAND.

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THE FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

OF MONT REAL.

REV. MALCOLM A. CAMPBELL, Pastor.

SUNDAY, July 23rd—Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m., will be conducted by

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OF COLLING WOOD, ONT.

STRANGERS WELCOME.

OLIVET BAPTIST CHURCH

Dorchester and Guy Streets.

PROFESSOR J. H. FARMER, LL.D.,

McMaster University, Toronto,

WILL PREACH AT 11 A.M. AND 7 P.M.

SEATS FREE. Strangers Cordially invited.

ERSKINE CHURCH. Head of Crescent St.

REV. G. A. JOHNSTON ROSS

will preach at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. UNION SERVICES with the Congregation of Emmanuel Church.

VISITORS ARE WELCOME.

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Pastor—The Rev. E. I. Hart, B.A. Assistant—The Rev. R. R. Nichols

11 A.M.—THE REV. R. R. NICHOLSON.
Subject..... "THE GREATEST OF THE NATURE—MIRACLES."

7 P.M.—THE REV. E. I. HART, B.A.
Subject..... Studies from Nature—"THE GREAT MOUNTAINS."

Summer services, brief and bright. Visitors always welcome.

ST. JAMES METHODIST CHURCH.

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

11 A.M..... J. CLARK REILLY, B.A.

7 P.M..... REV. CHARLES E. BLAND, B.A., B.D. (of Edmonton College, Alberta.)

VISITORS CORDIALLY WELCOMED.

REV. DAVID G. WYLIE, D.D., LL.D.

of Scotch Presbyterian Church,

NEW YORK

Speaks at Men's Meeting—Sunday, 4 p.m.

Topic—"Jesus and His Method of Work."

ALL MEN INVITED. STRANGERS WELCOME.

Young Men's Christian Association—Dominion Square.

Church of Scotland--St. Andrews

BEAVER HALL HILL.

THE REV. A. G. MACKINNON,

OF LACHINE,

Will Preach on SUNDAY, the 23rd inst., at 11 o'clock A.M. There will be no Evening Service.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN MAILS.

To be Closed at This Office During the Week Ending July 22, 1911.

July

*22 12.30 p.m., Laurentic, W. S. Dominion

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

**Parcels are forwarded by these steamers; latest time of mailing is Thursday evening for Fridays, and 12 noon for Saturdays.

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*Matter for Registration closes at 5.30 p.m.

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

MEN'S MEETINGS

REV DAVID G. WYLIE, D.D., LL.D., OF NEW YORK,

WILL BE THE SPEAKER MEN'S MEETING,

SUNDAY, AT 4 O'CLOCK.

Topic: "Jesus, and His Method of Work." All Men Heartily Invited.

8.30 P.M.—OPEN-AIR SONG SERVICE, on Dominion Square.

Young Men's Christian Association, Dominion Square.

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(on Grounds of St. James Methodist Church), BY

Rev. R. H. WHITESIDE, Evangelist

EVERY NIGHT (Except Saturday), FROM JULY 21-30

Christian Workers are cordially invited to assist.

Weekly Calendar

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Cor. Drummond and Dorchester Streets.

Preacher, SUNDAY, July 23rd, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

REV. DR. DAVID G. WYLIE, OF NEW YORK CITY.

Preachers for July and August:

July 30th., the Rev. Dr. J. Balcom Shaw, Chicago.

August 6th., the Rev. Dr. John Timothy Stone, Chicago.

August 13th., the Rev. Dr. John Timothy Stone, Chicago.

August 20th., the Rev. Dr. Charles Erdman, Princeton, N.J.

August 27th., the Rev. Dr. C. H. Tyndall, Mount Vernon, N.Y.

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While the publishers of the 'Witness' exclude from its columns all financial and other advertisements which they consider calculated or intended to take advantage or 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.

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SATURDAY, JULY 22, 1911.

The president of Magdalen College, Oxford, and others set the true note of British imperialism at the banquet given unitedly to the colonial prime ministers, while in London, by the British Empire League and British Science Guild. The Lord Mayor of London had said that the League and the Guild literally were laboring for that time when each man's good shall be all men's care—a fine phrase—and to solve the problem how to preserve the perfect liberty and the entire independence of each unit of the combination, so as to constitute one empire. Referring to the coronation service in Westminster Abbey, he said it meant that the King, with stately and reverential observance, had dedicated his life to the service of his people—for those who would be greatest must be servants of all—and he suggested that all the King's lieges should join similarly in a humble degree, in a great dedication of their lives to the service of their fellow-subjects, to the upholding of the person and throne of His Majesty the King, to whom they are all so loyally and affectionately attached, to the maintenance of the Empire and the uplifting of the people. The Lord Mayor's ideal is to let us all seek individually and unitedly to do everything within our power to bring nearer the dawn of that day for which we pray: 'When our world-wide Empire shall own with free consent, one Throne, one Flag, one Fleet, one Parliament.'

The president of Magdalen College, himself a professor of poetry, showed how poetry unites, and should unite empire. We have one common poetry in every part of our great English-speaking combination. Shakespeare and Milton, Tennyson and Kipling go to every corner and hamlet, to every outlying portion of the Empire. Poetry and science go hand in hand in the development of the Empire, and they make empire possible. The speaker quoted Burns's verse: 'For a' that and a' that, 'It's coming yet for a' that, When man 'to man the world o'er, Shall brithers 'be for a' that,' and concluded, 'Well, 'my lords and gentlemen, that, I be'lieve, is the future of the world.' It is because they think that the Empire is a step, and the next step towards that still wider Confederation, and because they think that the Empire is the road to peace, the road to development, and the road to the ultimate union of mankind, that the chief speakers declared at this gathering that they were heart and soul for imperialism so understood. This is the only idea of empire and imperialism that is worth while and that can last.

JUSTICE TO FARMERS.

We invite attention to Mr. Lamb's letter under this title, or at least, to that small but lucid part of it which we have printed, leaving out some philosophizing as to what is wealth and so forth. Mr. Lamb quotes a controversy at a farmer's picnic, not far from Montreal, between Mr. Sellar, the hard-headed sage of Huntingdon, an advocate of free trade, and Mr. Ballantyne, of the Montreal Harbor Commission, an advocate of protection. Mr. Sellar held that the farmer in Canada was not getting his fair share—in fact, that while others in Canada are growing wealthy, the farmer, who is the real producer of that wealth, makes the barest living. While the privileged enterprises that fattened on him made large dividends, he did not make on the average two percent on his actual capital investment. Mr. Ballantyne controverted this by saying that he saw abundant signs of prosperity on the farms that surrounded him, and that several manufacturing enterprises with which he was connected had proved a loss and not a gain. He closed by threatening the farmers with direct taxation if they insisted on free trade. The farmers, of course, know better than that. They know that, instead of supplying the national treasury, protective duties, in so far as they are protective, simply tax the farmer for the support of enterprises that, as their operators usually affirm, would without such subsidy from the farmer's pocket be carried on at a loss or cease to live. Duties that do not protect may produce revenue, but these are not the sort that Mr. Ballantyne wants.

But the interesting question raised by Mr. Sellar is whether the farmer in Canada is, under our present system, necessarily a drudge slaving for the wealth of others without any reasonable hope of making good himself. Mr. Lamb goes further than Mr. Sellar and denies that the farmer gets even two percent. He has, he says, questioned hundreds of farmers as to what they were clearing every year, and the invariable reply was: 'Why, if I keep out of debt I do well 'without getting anything for wages 'or rent or interest.' He goes on to propose that the farmers in the Beauharnois district, or anywhere else, furnish the 'Witness' a statement of their business, showing how many of the family worked on the farm, what hours they worked, and after paying them current wages, what interest the result showed last year upon the actual capital value of their plant and equipment. It is not every farmer who could give such a statement, and herein is possibly one cause why many a farmer slaves away at a losing business and votes for those who burden him with protective duties. But there are those who can do so, making fair charge for all work put in and giving fair credit for any betterments which have increased the property value. These are no doubt the most thriving of their profession, and their showing would be better than the average. It would be in the highest degree interesting to learn the result of such an inquiry. All such might not wish to make their affairs public, especially if discouraging, but these can, if they will, give their bookkeeping anonymously and in confidence.

A TEST OF JUDGMENT.

If the Opposition should succeed in forcing the reciprocity question to the polls by refusing supplies, the resulting general elections will certainly have one distinctive character at least. There will be a very large issue, and the respective positions of the two parties towards it will be clearly cut and unmistakable. In so far as it is not determined by money, of which there will be plenty on one side, or by political influence, which will tell mostly on the other, it will show whether or not the people of Canada favor the principle of reciprocity with the United States. Other issues may arise or be forced in different parts of the country, but that will be the absorbing and dominant one. The public interest has been thoroughly awakened to it, and it must necessarily hold the stage. The wayfaring man, too, however undetermined he may be in his own mind, cannot fail to recognize the definiteness of the issue as between the parties. It is not a case of determining between a greater or lesser degree of protection or of puzzling out the particular meaning to be attached to 'adequate' protection. He will choose between two parties; one of which has declared by positive action for reciprocity in natural products, and the other of which has pronounced itself as opposed, and utterly opposed, to reciprocity from every point of view. It is many years, indeed, since there has been such a large and clearly defined difference of principle in Canadian politics, and it is well for the political atmosphere that it is so. If only for our own political education as a people, it is advantageous that a large measure should come before the electorate with the parties as definitely divided on principles as the British parties have been divided during the last few years.

If therefore the general elections are forced upon the issue, a great opportunity in political education will be afforded. It will be a test of judgment. A great onslaught has been made upon a measure which, for half a century, public opinion had regarded as wise and reasonable, and which both political parties endorsed by a 'standing offer' long remaining upon the statute books. The one thing that has stood in the way of fulfilment has been the unwillingness of the United States to negotiate. Even Sir Charles Tupper would have come home from Washington in 1896 with a reciprocity treaty in his pocket if Barkis had been willing, and Sir Charles, as everyone will remember, professed to have obtained the assurance of something or other which the public were asked to believe was reciprocity. But the scene has changed. A Liberal government has succeeded in obtaining an unquestionably fair offer and the Tory dove-cotes are more than fluttered; they are distracted. We had first the argument, and notably from Mr. Foster, that reciprocity would be of very little benefit to anybody from the commercial or economic point of view. This failed to convince the large bodies of agricultural producers, particularly of the West. Now Mr. Foster tells the British public, in the 'Nineteenth Century,' that the resulting expansion of trade, added to its present vast proportions, would make reciprocity dangerous in view of the immigration of new-comers who do not possess the same loyalty as the Canadian born These new-comers would demand political union as the pledge of the continuance of commercial intercourse. Mr. Foster is so far wise in his generation that, by implication, he absolves the great body of Canadians from the charge, so long and so stupidly made by himself and others, including his chief, that they would be likely to change their allegiance for the sake of reciprocal trade relations They planted their feet firmly on this subject in 1866, and they would do so again.

But what reason is there for believing that there is any danger in this respect from the new-comers? The Elgin treaty began in 1854. Lord Elgin urged it upon the home government as the only means of putting an end to the annexation sentiment which was then active, particularly in Upper Canada. A large percentage of the population in the upper province at that time were new-comers from the mother country and the United States. People moved in to Upper Canada as freely then from the state of New York as Canadians some decades later did into New England and other parts of the United States, to the loss of Canada. The immigrants from England, Scotland and Ireland had no modern theory of Imperialism to inspire them. Many of them shared to a greater or less degree the common theory of British statesmen at the time, that the colonies were destined sooner or later to fall away from the parent tree and become independent states. But out of all these circumstances there was developed a firm British sentiment which accepted the abrogation of the Elgin treaty in 1866 with dignity, and which still may be counted upon to treat reciprocity in trade and political connection as two entirely separate and distinct questions. Mr. Foster need have no shivers over the present day new-comers. A very large proportion of them are from the mother country, and our experience of them convinces us that they are as determined to be quietly British as some of our Tory friends are determined to be noisily British. But they and we and all of us in fact are practically of one mind that we do not want political absorption with the United States, nor are we asked to accept it in accepting fuller trade relations. It is a business proposition and those who raise the bogey of future annexation are either weak in faith as to the genuineness of Canadian loyalty or but little acquainted with our history.

TIME TO CLEAN UP.

While there may be the minimum of danger of a plague of cholera befalling Montreal because of the length of the sea voyage to this continent that must be taken by those likely to be affected, and the consequent likelihood that any infection would be discovered at quarantine, there is always the possible chance of a stray entry, and if such were hidden away for only a little while in our congested slums, the consequences might undoubtedly be very serious. At any rate, the danger, though remote, should be an added cause to the existing ones in inciting our health authorities to clean out the insanitary nests of which so many are now in the city. There ought to be enforced regulation as to the maximum number of persons who should occupy a room in relation to the air-space of the room. Windows should be sufficiently large and should open on sufficient air space to ventilate the room. The walls should be lime-whited or calcimined occasionally. There should be a free supply of water and adequate drainage. Disinfection of the entire house should follow any case of infectious disease. Indeed, if every house were disinfected, with every change of residents, the best opinion now is that it would prevent many new cases of tuberculosis.

The recommendations that we make here of methods to be followed in the slums for the institution of cleanliness and the prevention of disease are not impracticable ones. They are followed in London, where there are periodical house to house inspections by municipal sanitary officers, and they are followed in many other cities and towns, and even in some villages of the world. At one time, such inspections and regulations, and the insistence that doctors should give the city authorities notice of any infectious patients, and that houses containing infectious cases should be quarantined, were resented very generally as 'unwarrantable interference with the liberty of the subject'; but the sensible citizen was soon educated to the fact that such liberty meant disease and death to himself and others, and that 'dead liberty' was not at all desirable. He saw that more and more enlightened regulation and restriction were for the greatest good of the greatest number, and he now realizes that we are only at the beginning of the knowledge and the enforcement of that sanitary science which already has in some cities lowered the death rate remarkably.

The vast saving of infant life that has in Montreal followed the establishment of milk depots has just been set before us in a way which, now that we know how simply it can be brought about, characterizes the ways of the past as wholesale murder. The purification of milk is only the beginning of reform. Many of the children among us are preposterously fed. The unweaned child gets a banana to suck, and the mother is very boastful of it when it adds pork to its diet. It is conditions like this that Dr. Evans, the present reforming health officer of Chicago, is combating by a campaign of education. Despairing of doing much with the immigrant mothers, he has established a propaganda in the schools. On the plea that very many of the little girls have the care of younger children when their mothers are at work, object-lesson courses of instruction in home-keeping and in the care of children are given to the children at an age when impressions are strong, thus insuring a very new condition of things from ten to fifteen years hence. The boys are taught as well as the girls. It would be well if our health authorities and our school boards would get into touch with methods of this kind, as our conditions are not unlike those which are thus being met. A department of such an extremely practical school course as here described should certainly be how to behave towards the conditions of yards, lanes, streets and parks. The wilful scattering of eye-sores of garbage, of papers and of glass should be made to appear as a mark of barbarism. If this were effectively done the sward of the slopes above Fletcher's field would soon cease to be studded with broken gin and pop bottles to lacerate the knees and hands of children.

EVANESCENCE.

The congregated clouds still hold,
Abrim within each fleecy fold,
The sunset's overflowing gold.

And like a myriad-lighted shrine,
The woods upon that mountain shine,
With flames that flow from fires divine.

A faint foreshadow of the night,
From out the hollow climbs the height,
And lays its veil across the light.

By slow degrees, till over all,
The gloaming like a thin grey pall,
About the mountain-slopes doth fall.

And o'er the hills and far away,
The last blue limits of the day,
Are fading into folds of grey.

And so the evanescent gleam,
Leaves but the darkness and the dream,
Begotten of its vanished beam.

J. C. M. DUNCAN.

THE BAD BANDIT OF TURKEY.

(From 'Literary Digest.')

Tchakirdji, the bad bandit of Turkey, is on the move again. For a little while he had been inactive, living a life of luxurious ease, 'with a band of faithful followers about him, in the foothills and deserted places, far from the haunts of men.' But now, writes a correspondent of the London 'Daily Mail,' Tchakirdji is terrorizing Turkey as of old, and only a few days ago he appeared suddenly in the market-place of the village of Gureli, in the province of Smyrna, accompanied by eight 'most evil-looking' men. Then immediately and quite fearlessly:—

Going to the house of the head man, he ordered that the inhabitants—there are only some fifty families in the village—should be assembled.

With fear and trembling the order was obeyed. Standing contemptuously with his little group of followers in the midst of the crowd, Tchakirdji intimated that the first business of the evening would be the provision of supper for himself and his men. The elders explained with deep obeisance that the resources of the village were so low that nothing but the most meagre provisions were available.

Tchakirdji condescendingly waived his rights to a supper. He would, however, he now said, proceed to the main object of his visit:

He gave a sign to his men and in a few moments the heads of ten of the leading inhabitants of Gureli were rolling on their own market-place amid the wailing of their fellow townsmen.

'I am fairly sure,' explained Tchakirdji, in the brief address with which he closed the proceedings, 'that it was through the denunciations of one of you that my comrade, Sinan Mehmet, was surrounded and killed by the soldiers near here some months ago. I have now avenged him, and I hope that this will serve as a lesson to any who may be tempted to betray me or my companions. I will kill informers without pity, and, if necessary, the innocent shall pay for the guilty.'

With this the brigand and his friends withdrew, and, except for a futile expedition of a company of soldiers into the mountains after him, which returned with nothing to its credit, this has been the end of the affair.

Not long ago the correspondent of the 'Daily Mail' met at dinner a Turkish government official who unknowingly had met and chatted with the brigand. He tells of his narrow escape:—

'I was carrying out a government survey in the mountains behind Smyrna. As I sat in my tent one evening, a young man came in, saluted me, sat down, took the cigarette I offered him, and began to talk. I thought he was some local notable paying me a call. He was about thirty, tall, with a frank and open expression and a straight forward bearing, and he spoke like an educated man. He stayed about ten minutes, and when he had gone my servant came to me and said, "Do you know who that was, Effendi? It was Tchakirdji, who has killed in the last twelve years 700 men."'

Tchakirdji is a 'bad man' by heredity, following in the steps of his father, who was killed in an encounter with the troops. But he has often aided the poor, and last year sent a dowry of $1,000 to a beautiful but dowerless girl, whose poverty has prevented her marrying the man of her choice. Still, says the correspondent:

'Tchakirdji lives by blackmail varied with plunder. Last year he took £7,000 in specie from a government mail in the Smyrna vilayet, but his more usual resource is to write, courteously enough, to local personages of means, requesting the despatch to places of rendezvous in the mountains of sums varying from £100 to £500.'

And he employs the same methods too to interest his patrons in works of the public good. Once, we read:

'A village bridge badly required repair. Tchakirdji pointed out by letter to a wealthy Turk of the neighborhood that the benefit of an entirely new bridge could be conferred on the locality at a cost of £1,000. Three times this message was repeated without effect. Then one evening as the rich man was gathered with the rest of the village in the mosque at the time of the sunset prayer, Tchakirdji with a dozen armed men, appeared at the mosque. Learning his rifle against the wall he took off his shoes and joined them kneeling in the silent prostrations. When the prayer was finished, Tchakirdji walked quietly over to the rich man, who had seen him enter the mosque, and touched him gently on the arm. The man stood up but TEchakirdji nodded his head toward the little escort waiting outside the open door, and in a few moments the tary public benefactor was on horseback on the way to an unknown destination in the mountains. He returned thinner in a few weeks' time, when his friends had sent £2,000 in gold to a secluded meeting-place. Then at last began the reconstruction of the ruined bridge. A gang of workmen appeared under the direction of a young Greek. The latter was at once arrested as an accomplice of Tchakirdji. He denied all knowledge of the brigand. He was a young master builder; he had received written instructions with a remittance of money, he said, to carry out this work. It was his first big job, and he had asked no questions.

The young Greek was shut up in an insanitary goal at Thera as a measure of precaution, and the work on the bridge was stopped. Three days afterward there was an alarm of fire at a village three miles from Thera, and half the garrison was sent off there to put it out. Hardly had they gone when there came a call for help at another fire five miles away on the other side. The rest of the troops hurried off to the scene of the second alarm.

Then into the empty town dashed Tchakirdji and his men. They slew the few sentries that were left, carried off the local governor and the commander of the garrison, together with the imprisoned Greek, and were on the way back to the mountains before the weary troops got back to Thera from their false alarms. The negotiations that led to the release of the captured officials arranged also for the completion of the bridge.

Like most successful men, Tchakirdji is not lacking in a sense of humor, as this account of the writer shows:

Once he was tracking a party of soldiers who were chasing him in the depth of winter. He came upon them all wearied out, sleeping with no guard posted, in a stable. Entering quietly himself Tchakirdji first took away their arms and then awakened them.

'Whom are you looking for?' he asked.

'The brigand Tchakirdji,' they answered.

'Well, you have found him,' Tchakirdji replied, 'but you must still be punished for your carelessness in not posting a guard.' Then, calling in his men, he first had a sound thrashing administered to his pursuers for the offence of sleeping while on duty, and then sent them back through the snow rifleless to their headquarters.

Such are some of the many stories of this most famous of the Anatolian brigand chiefs. And lately, to the ordinary dangers of his profession the perils of notoriety are beginning to be added, for it is said that not infrequently letters reach the Smyrna postal authorities addressed to him by European ladies, who, touching as tourists at that port, have heard the tale of Tchakirdji's prowess. From these communications it appears that it is only his inaccessibility to postal conveniences that protect him from the trial of having to refuse frequent offers to brighten his mountain cave with the presence of a European bride.

AT LAST A SURE BLOOD-TEST.

The new serum test for the detection of the source of blood-stains, which has been noted several times in these columns during recent years, has reached the stage of direct applicability in practise, we are told by a writer in the 'Hospital' (London). A practical demonstration given recently at the serological laboratories of the Royal Institute of Public Health is thus described by that paper:

'In testing the nature of a blood-stain thought to be human, a small quantity of the dried blood-stain was scraped fom the cloth upon which it had been found and transferred to a test-tube containing normal saline solution. Into a second tube was put a more dilute solution than in the first. Into other tubes were put small quantities of blood derived from a horse, pig, and an ox respectively as controls. Some antihuman serum—that is to say, serum derived from a rabbit into which human blood had been injected under the special conditions—was then put into each of the tubes, with the result that the first and second gave the specific reaction, while those containing blood derived from animals other than man, gave no reaction at all. The test consists in the formation of a white cloudy ring which appears almost at once in the strong solution, but only after a minute or two in the weaker.

'The great point about the test is that it is specific. If a rabbit has been injected with the blood of an ox, its serum may be spoken of as "antiox serum," and when mixed with a solution derived from ox blood it gives a white precipitate with this, but gives none with human blood, horse blood, pig blood, and so on; similarly if a rabbit has been injected with dog blood under special circumstances the serum of that rabbit may be described as "antidog serum," and if it is put into a series of tubes containing solutions of blood derived from various animal sources it will give the precipitin reaction only in that tube which contains blood derived from a dog and so on. Sensitizing the rabbits is rather a laborious process, but it is possible to obtain a series of rabbits of which the first may for instance supply antihuman, the second antihorse, the third antiox serum, the fourth antipig serum, and so on, so that in a case of doubt as to the exact source of a given blood-stain it may in this way be possible to determine not merely whether it is mammalian or whether it is derived from human or an animal source, but even the exact animal from which it has come. The far-reaching importance of this in cases of supposed murder is very obvious.'

A PORTRAIT OF SIR WALTER SCOTT IN MELBOURNE.

Sir Thomas Gibson Carmichael, Governor of Victoria, has discovered in Melbourne a new portrait of Sir Walter Scott. This is one of the two original portraits painted by Leslie, and is in the possession of Miss Sanders, of Williamstown, Melbourne. The portrait was purchased from Mr. Alaric Watts in 1830 by Miss Sanders's father, who took it to Australia many years ago. Sir Thomas Carmichael has advised Miss Sanders to send the portrait for sale in London. It is believed that the other portrait by Leslie is in the Boston Museum.

$18,000 WILL BUY
A West End Residence

On the South Side of Sherbrooke Street—just west of Guy street. Comfortable family residence for sale, in good state of repair throughout. Very nicely situated, being within easy walking distance of the uptown shopping district, and just off the car lines connecting with the business-centre of the city. House has 7 bedrooms, Dining Room, Drawing Room, Bathroom, Kitchen. Also Maid's Dining Room, Furnace, etc., in the basement. Gas, Electric Light, Hot water Heating, Open Plumbing.

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With Closed Chamber in Cap.

Long for the Hand. Short for the Pocket.

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Stationers, Blank Book Makers and Printers,
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On the St. Lawrence. Good Boating.
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a perfect trial balance, your books opened, closed, systematised or audited,
See **GORDON**
Phone M. 4179. 251 St. James St.

Take Warning And Look Out For Your
PRESERVES
The unusual warm weather we have been having lately brought the Strawberry crop to a sudden stop, thereby disappointing many from getting their preserves made.
This week, July 11 to 16, will be the best week for Gooseberries, Raspberries, Cherries and Red Currants.
Everybody knows that the best place to get such preserving fruit is at
WALTER PAUL'S Stores
461 St. Catherine West,
80 University St.
Kindly give your order a day or two ahead to prevent disappointment.

HAVE YOU GOT A COLD
Get a box of Harte's Grippe Wafers Cures a cold in twenty-four hours. Price 25c.
HOW ABOUT THAT COUGH?
Try a bottle of Harte's Cough Mixture. Price 25c.
WINTER FLUID. For Chapped Hands and Lips; fifty years a favorite remedy. Price 25c.
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CARPENTERS, BUILDERS and CONTRACTORS
Valuations made. Jobbing promptly attended to.
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MARRIAGE LICENSES
MONEY TO LEND.
CUSHING & BARRON
Notaries and Commissioners
Liverpool & London & Globe Insurance Building
112 St. James Street.

PATENT REPORT.

Owen N. Evans, Solicitor of Patents and Expert, Merchants Bank Building, reports the following United States patents granted to Canadians last week:—997,911—Row lock, L. N. Foam; 998,014—Clamping device, C. Kingsley, et al; 998,096—Cement or concrete building block construction, M. Goelher; 998,114—Heater, W. Norris; 998,236—Car dumping mechanism, J. M. Coleman; 998,271—Wrench, 271, Barker; 998,276—Rail bonder, John Campbell; 998,325—Grain car, J. M. Coleman; 998,365—Gearing for cream separator, S. A. MacLean; 998,424—Game apparatus, H. Steveson; 998,448—Signal, B. Ferguson; 998,524—Boat releasing hook, J. Jordon.

DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS

Intercolonial Railway.

FREIGHT SHED AT HALIFAX.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tender for Freight Shed at Halifax," will be received at this office until 12 o'clock noon of the 1st August, 1911, for the construction of a Freight Shed on the Quay Wall at Halifax, N.S.

Plans, specifications and form of contract to be entered into may be seen and full information obtained on and after this date, at the office of the Chief Engineer, of the Department of Railways and Canals, Ottawa, and at the office of the Chief Engineer of the Intercolonial Railway at Moncton, N.B., or at the office of the Board of Trade, Halifax.

Parties tendering will be required to accept the fair wages schedule prepared or to be prepared by the Department of Labor, which schedule will form part of the contract.

Contractors are requested to bear in mind that tenders will not be considered, unless made strictly in accordance with the printed forms, and in the case of firms, unless there are attached the actual signature, the nature of the occupation, and place of residence of each member of the firm.

An accepted bank cheque for the sum of $2,000.00 made payable to the order of the Minister of Railways and Canals must accompany each tender, which sum will be forfeited if the party tendering declines entering into contract for the work, at the rates stated in the offer submitted.

The cheque thus sent in will be returned to the respective contractors whose tenders are not accepted.

The cheque of the successful tenderer will be held as security, or part security, for the due fulfilment of the contract to be entered into.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

By order, L. K. JONES, Secretary.
Department of Railways and Canals,
Ottawa, July 14th, 1911.

Newspapers inserting this advertisement without authority from the Department will not be paid for it.

Synopsis of Canadian North-West Land Regulations.

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

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

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

Duties.—Must reside 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.

USE ABSORBINE, JR. LINIMENT FOR IT'S
Swollen Varicose Veins Painful, Knotted, Tortuous, Ulcerated, Ruptured, Bad Legs, Milk Leg, Thrombosis, Elephantiasis. It takes out the inflammation, soreness and discoloration; relieves the pain and tiredness; reduces the swelling, gradually restoring part to normal strength and appearance. ABSORBINE, JR., is a mild, safe, pleasant antiseptic liniment, healing and soothing. Severe cases where veins have ulcerated and broken have been completely and permanently cured. First few applications of ABSORBINE, JR., will give relief and prove its merit. $1.00 and $2.00 per bottle at druggists or delivered. Detailed directions, reports on recent cases and Book 6 G free on request.
W. F. YOUNG, P.D.F., 409 Lymans Bldg., Montreal, Ca.

ALEXANDER LINDSAY,
HORSESHOER AND BLACKSMITH,
134 St. Maurice Street.
Quick Service, Good Work and Low Prices.

HARVESTERS FOR WEST.

Difficulty of Transportation Solved by Railways Combining.

The Ontario crops are expected much earlier on account of the spell of hot weather, and the railway authorities, are all busily making preparations for dealing with the traffic. It is anticipated that about 40,000 laborers will be imported for the record harvest, and all will be ticketed to Winnipeg. The problem that is exercising all the attention of the railroads is their rapid transportations, and as the number will require over 800 coaches, in addition to two to three hundred baggage coaches, the C. P.R. will be unable to provide the extra necessary rolling stock. In order to get over the difficulty the railways have combined, and the territory will be divided into 7 divisions.

Train loads will leave Winnipeg two days apart, and in this way the laborers will reach their destination. Much trouble has been experienced at Winnipeg, as the centre, as to what place the men have to be sent to, and the requirements. The general passenger departments of the C.P.R., the G. T. P. and the C. N. R., in order to solve the difficulty, have asked the Agricultural departments of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, to appoint an experienced man to be in Winnipeg on the arrival of the laborers and assist in their distribution.

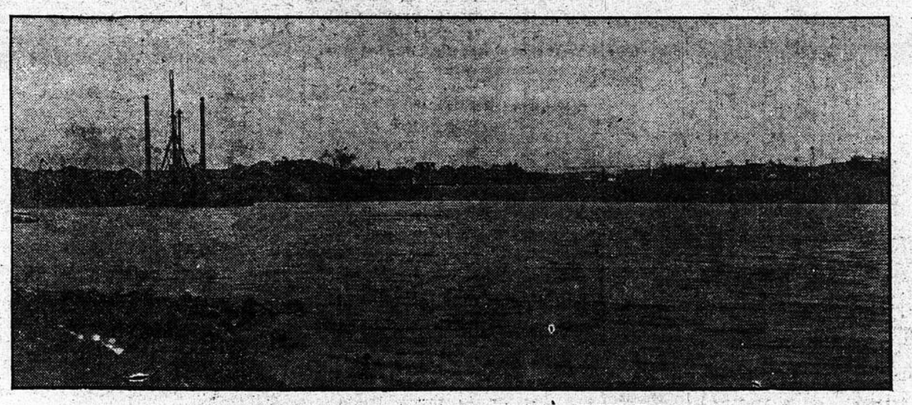
A conference was held in Winnipeg yesterday between Deputy Ministers of Agriculture for the provinces of Manitoba and Saskatchewan and the Dominion Government Commissioner of Immigration dealing with the question of harvest laborers needed this year, and most conservative estimates places the number from 40,000 to 45,000. Government reports show that winter wheat in Alberta and earlier districts in South Saskatchewan and Manitoba will commence cutting before Aug. 10th and harvesting will be in full swing by August 15th to 20th. The railway companies are taking action to co-operate with a view to obtaining the necessary labor, and in this connection the General Agent of the Grand Trunk Pacific advises that that company can take care of 4,000 or 5,000 along their line by August 8th and 9th, and commencing August 15th, as fast as they can be obtained.

FLOATING DRY DOCK IS A GIGANTIC UNDERTAKING

Dredgers Working Steadily on New Feature of Port of Montreal Which Will Advance its Position Amongst the Harbors of the World.

Quietly and without ostentation, there is being created down the river side at Maisonneuve, on an area of 30 acres, composed entirely of dredgings from the bed of the St. Lawrence, the biggest engineering proposition undertaken by the Harbor Commissioners in the history of the port of Montreal.

The undertaking when successfully accomplished, will place the port in the front ranks of those on the North American trade, and will mean the equipment of a floating dry dock, at present being constructed by Messrs. Vickers, Sons & Maxim, and an extensive engineering and ship repairing plant fitted out with the latest machinery the ingenuity of man has yet devised.



CONSTRUCTING A DRY DOCK FOR MONTREAL.

The entrance to the cradle of Montreal's new floating dry dock, showing Marine Dredge No. 10 in the distance, deepening the fair way. The artificial ridge shown in the forefront of the picture is the deposit from the river bed.

Illustration No. 1 shows the cradle of the huge floating dry dock and which powerful dredges of the harbor and marine departments are deepening to the extent of over fifty feet.

As the depth in parts of the dry dock site at present is only from 33 to 10 feet, the magnitude of the task can be guessed at. So fast as the dredg, with its almost human handling of the huge shovel loads up the 300 ton scows, the deposit is towed and dumped on the site from which will rise a perfectly equipped ship repairing and machine shop.

The possession by the St. Lawrence route to Canada of a first class dry dock and ship repaling plant, will ultimately result in the reduction of insurance rates on cargoes and hulls in the St. Lawrence trade, and will form an economical solution of the complaint hitherto existing, that no adequate dock facilities existed in Canada to take take care of the larger type of ship engaged in commerce with the Canadian port.

The proposed new dock will provide means to take care of ships of 10,000 tons more tonnage than any craft at present engaged in the St. Lawrence trade, and will be capable of docking two ships at a time.

Dredge No. 5 is shown in illustration No. 2, with a full head of steam, engaged in the work of deepening the cradle or basin, in which the dry dock will float. The heaped up deposit shown at the left hand side of the cut, is the site of the engineering shop. The men had a few seconds temporary cessation from the monotony of their occupation to illustrate for the 'Witness' photographer the strength and personnel of the crew of a harbor dredge.

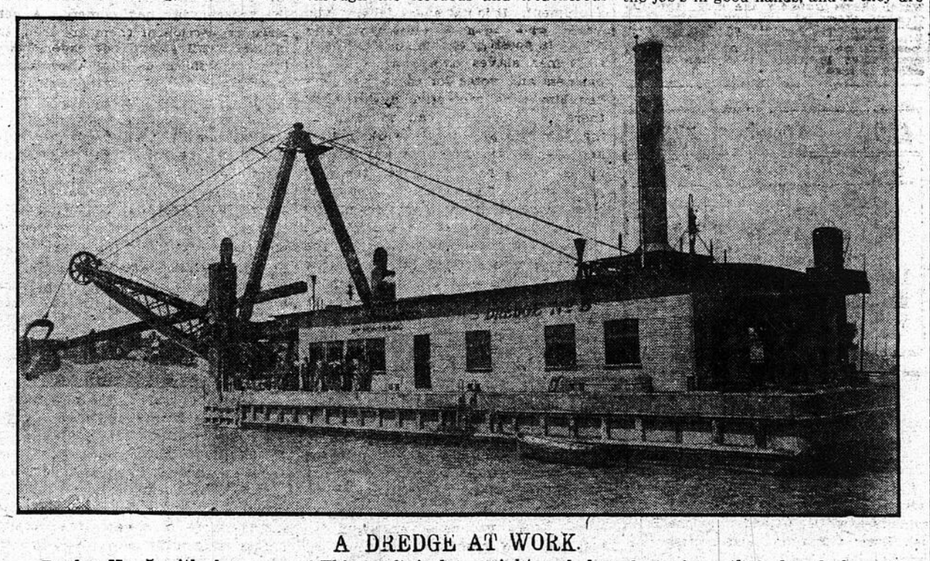
There is little romance about the life, and the arrival of a press representative and staff photographer was an interesting break in the ennui of their daily day. Night and day the huge shovel is digging and delving into the river bed of the mighty St. Lawrence, the waters of which have for time immemorial flown over the dark grey soil which is to be the basis of concrete wharves and foundations, and make way for the largest dry dock ever constructed in the world's maritime and engineering history.

Illustration No. 3 shows the entrance to the cradle or basin, with the tug 'Aberdeen' entering from the river, and Dredge No. 10, in the extreme distance of the picture, deepening the river channels and entrance to the proposed dry dock.

The Marine Dredge, No. 10, is one of the finest, largest and most powerful craft of her kind in the world. A huge mass of throbbing machinery and pent up power, and, as the engineer remarked to the 'Witness' representative, a veritable glutton for her food. The food consists of huge shovels of earth, rock and slime which she scoops out in quantities of 9 1-2 cubic yards at a time.

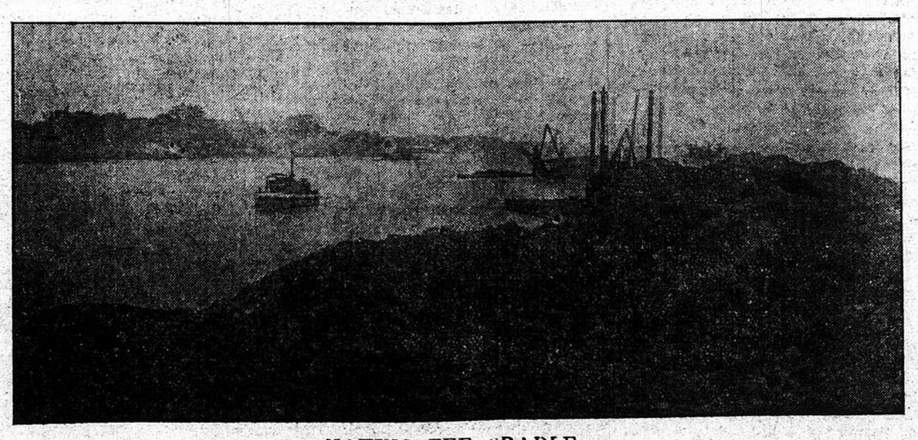
On the left will be observed a concrete culvert, which was no little engineering problem, nnd is only a few yards—very few—from the car track to Dominion Park. The Park wharf can just be discerned in the distance. The earth shown has all been deposited there from the scows, and is the basis of the foundation of a concrete wharf at the point of which a lighthouse will be built to guard the entrance and guide ships at night. The day when steamers were compelled to waste from 8 to 12 hours by arriving at Quebec too late to come up the river in daylight, are fast disappearing, and it is seldom now that steamers anchor at Three Rivers awaiting the dawn of day, to pick their way through the tortuous and treacherous channel of Lake St. Peter.

The channel from Quebec to Montreal is now so admirably buoyed, deepened, and brilliantly lighted, that the She was 'sick' all last summer, but a complete overhaul during the winter resulted in her being restored to a perfect state of engineering health, and is the pride of the mechanical department of the Harbor Commissioners to come up the river in daylight, and fast disappearing, and it is seldom now that steamers anchor at Three Rivers awaiting the dawn of day, to pick their way through the tortuous and treacherous channel of Lake St. Peter.



A DREDGE AT WORK.

Dredge No. 5 with day crew. This craft is busy night and day deepening the dry dock cradle. Seven and a half cubic yards of earth, mud and slime are bitten off at every snap of the huge shovel about to take the plunge.



MAKING THE CRADLE.

The cradle of the dry dock with powerful drill boat. This has to be deepened to over fifty feet, so that the gigantic undertaking will be readily understood. The photo. was taken from the artificial guard pier, looking towards Maisonneuve.

darker the night the better the river pilots can pick their way with almost absolute immunity from danger.

The demon fog is the only bar to the successful navigation of Canada's great waterway, and that is a force that no known science or skill can successfully combat.

The dock itself, now being built in Great Britain, and which will be delivered in the summer of 1912, will have a lifting capacity of 25,000 tons, and, as previously stated, will accommodate vessels ten thousand tons larger than any craft at present entering the port of Montreal. The foresight and provision for the accommodation of such ocean-going leviathans on the part of the Harbor Commissioners, is commendable, and will be appreciated when the slow and small vessels are fast making way for faster and larger craft, and with the recent launch of the 'Olympic' and the success of the 'Maurentania' and 'Lusitania,' he will be a wise individual who can predict what the port of Montreal will have to accommodate in the next twenty years.

The White Star-Dominion line, whose progressive policy of supplanting the older and slower craft for faster and mode modern ships, is instanced in the placing of the 'Teutonic' on the sailing list instead of the 'Dominion,' and the decision to withdraw the 'Canada' in favor of the 'Majestic.'

The phenomenal growth of Canada's trade and shipping, makes it compulsory that the best and fastest ships should be engaged. To secure this, adequate docking and repairing facilities are a necessity, as hitherto damaged craft have had to cross the three thousand miles of river and sea in a dangerously patched-up state, owing to their inability to be accommodated and repaired here. This has meant a serious handicap to the shipping companies, owing to the high rates demanded by the insurance companies, as well as a serious handicap to Montreal, fast taking its place in the front rank of commercial ports of the British Empire.

With the completion of the dry dock in Great Britain, and the cradle on the river front in which the gigantic engineering triumph will float, the natural conclusion formed is that the difficulties to be overcome will have been successfully accomplished.

The transport of the huge construction, over a thousand feet in length, across three thousand miles of the storm-tossed Atlantic Ocean, is a proposition which all concerned are up against.

This will be the most hazardous feature of the great task, the towing across from England of so huge an engineering construction, but as an intelligent engineer aboard one of the numerous craft engaged in the work remarked to the writer: 'That part of the job's in good hands, and if they are not worrying about it, we have no need to, and I guess it will arrive safely here when we are ready for it. But it's a tough job!'

He is about right, it is a tough job, and any 'Witness' reader, after paying a visit to the busy scene of action, will appreciate its toughness, and find interest and enlightenment from a cursory survey, and doubtless be impressed with the wonderful strides made in engineering, and the ease with which almost insuperable difficulties are overcome by intelligent obedience to instructions laid down after long and scientific thought by the clever engineering department of the Montreal Harbor Commissioners.

GRAND TRUNK WINS.

The Grand Trunk Railway won yesterday in its first contest in the Rhode Island courts with its rival, the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railway, when Judge Baker, in the Superior Court at Providence, granted its petition for an injunction restraining the New Haven Railway from proceeding with the construction of freight houses in the proposed path of the new road at Woonsocket.

The Southern New England, the branch of the Grand Trunk, which will be built from Palmer, Mass, to Providence, asked that the land owned by the New Haven on the state line at Woonsocket, over which the new road is practically compelled by its charter and the railway commission of Massachusetts to enter this city, be allowed to remain in its present condition until Sept. 18, when a hearing on the condemnation of land will be given by the court.

Don't fail to visit
"The Wigwam"
134 Peel Street
(4th door North of Windsor Hotel)
Largest Curio, Souvenir and Fancy Goods Store in the Dominion
10,000 Pairs of Indian Moccasins! Five Large Show-Cases of Souvenir Jewellery, and an Immense Display of Beautiful Souvenirs!
LOW PRICES!! LOW PRICES!!

REFRIGERATORS
The "BEST" Brand Agate-lined Refrigerators, in all sizes
Geo. R. Prowse Range Co., Limited.
22 McGill College Ave.
Headquarters for the "Berkefeld" Water Filter.

REAL ESTATE HAPPENINGS

PROPERTY CHANGES HANDS..

Henry Ward and Co., real estate brokers, have negotiated the following sales, the properties bearing civic Nos. 22 and 24 Victoria street, St. Georges Ward, from the heirs of the estate of the late Mrs. S. A. Reiniger t oMr. J. M. Guerin, for the sum of $31,775. The said Henry Ward and Co. have also sold four self-contained houses bearing civic Nos. 340-342-344, and 346 Victoria Avenue, Westmount, from Mr. Timothy Starr, to Mr. J. M. Guerin, for the sum of $20,500, and seven building lots on Wellington and Sherbrooke streets, Verdun, for the sum of $4,650.20, from Mrs. E. Heusser to Messrs. Lamarre Bros. They will commence to build at once.

CRAIG STREET.—Mrs. L. E. Masson has sold to H. S. Holt, property on corner of Craig West and Cote st., for $1, and other good considerations.

LAFONTAINE PARK.—Mr. A. Geguire has sold to Alex. Richer, houses on Lafontaine Park for $5,000.

ST. CATHERINE EAST.—Mr. J. P. Roux has sold to J. Alex. Besner, houses on St. Catherine East, near Fullum street for $16,000.

NOTRE DAME DE GRACE.—Mrs. J. D. Rowell has sold to Gordon K. Hodges, lot in Notre Dame de Grace for $7,000.

PINE AVENUE.—H. R. V. Viau has sold to Hyman Lakrer, a property lot, Languinet st., near Pine avenue, for $6,500.

TELEPHONE GIRLS WANTED.

Departmental Stores Attract Bilingual Girls With Good Wages and Shorter Hours.

At a meeting of the special committee on telephone rates yesterday, it was decided to accept the services of Mr. Dagger, of Toronto, as an expert in securing evidence as to Montreal telephone conditions.

Ald. Carter, chairman of the committee, said yesterday that the company admits that their help is not always as good as it might be. The good wages and shorter hours of departmental stores attracts most of the girls who know both French and English well, and it is difficult for the company to get enough girls who are efficient. Most intelligent girls prrefer stenography to sitting all day at a telephone board.

ST. PETER'S DAY CUSTOMS.

(London 'Chronicle.')

St. Peter's Day, June 29, was formerly the occasion of a curious ceremony at Westminster Abbey which, as every Englishman does not know, is dedicated 'to the honor of God and St. Peter.' Peter is the tutelar saint of fishermen, and every year on his festival a fine salmon from the river Thames was offered upon the high altar of the minster, the donor on such occasions having the privilege of sitting at the Abbey table at dinner and demanding ale and bread from the cellarer.

Another St. Peter's day custom was a procession of the Fishmongers Company of the Church of St. Peter, Cornhill. St. Paul's School is associated with St. Peter, and the old rule that the boys should number 153 had allusion to the reputed number of fishes caught by the fisherman saint.

BIRDS IN MONTANA.

(From the 'Miles City Star.')

'I can remember,' said an old resident, 'when there were only a scattering few of song birds in this section of Montana. To-day there are American birds of every description. the robin, the meadow lark, the yellow hammer, blackbird, the wren, the dove, catbird, kingfisher and in fact every kind except the English sparrow. There are more of these birds every year.

The English sparrows, so common in eastern cities, have not as yet gained a place in Montana, and taking in consideration the trouble they cause, they are not to be encouraged. Of course there has always been the cowbird in this state, but the real blackbird has only been coming in recent years.'

COMING EVENTS

THE PRINCESS NEW PROGRAMME.

The striking pictures which are being shown at the Princess this week are the subject of general remark. It is the first public display of the Urban-Smith colored pictures, which show subjects in the exact colors of nature. The management offer an entire change of programme next week.

Among the new pictures promised are: The Indian contingent at Hampton Court, royal progress through London, (part 2); Canadian troops at Liverpool (showing many well-known Montrealers); Camps in Hyde Park; Trafalgar Square on Coronation Day; Coronation procession from Parliament Square; Trooping the colors; Drill at Reedham Orphanage, in which the children before their Majesties made Union Jacks and other devices; the Coronation procession seen from Canning statue; Royal progress through London, June 23, in which their Majesties were in an open carriage; the full naval review at Spithead; the second part of the Royal Horse Show at Richmond; Investiture of the garter. Then we are taken to the East and given remarkable scenes of sunsets in Egypt.

The birth of flowers this week is to be followed by another series called 'Floral Friends.' Another big pageant, in the unveiling of the statue of Queen Victoria, will again show what Kinemacolor can do in giving full color value to a splendid parade. The German Emperor and King of Britain will be seen standing side by side reviewing the troops passing by. A beautiful series will be farmyard friends, in which some more beautiful evidence of what can be done with colors in reproducing children and animals will be shown. The day with the staghounds, fording the river, bathing at Ostend, and strange mounts will be attractive. The review of the troops at Khartoum by Lord Kitchener, and the changing of the guard at St. James are spoken of as unparalleled military views in color.

DOMINION PARK'S FREE ATTRACTIONS.

The free attractions at Dominion Park this week have been the means of drawing great crowds, and the high diving horses and the Leo Trio have proved a great success.

The horses, which are now the property of J. W. Gorman, formerly belonged to George Holloway, of Bencraft, Iowa, who raised and trained them to perform their wonderful feats. They are of a milk white color and are seventeen hands high.

A long wooden walk of gradual slant enable the horses to reach the platform from which they dive, and as the spectators stand around the lake to watch the feat, one of the horses carelessly saunters up the walk to the platformm, and after coolly surveying the crowds before it, without any sign of fear or hesitation, makes the dive. The height is forty feet from the water to the platform, and one of the interesting parts of the proceedings is that the animal does not make a jump into the water, but actually dives, striking the water with its fore feet. After a few seconds the horse calmly rises to the surface and, shaking its head, swims unconcernedly around, while applause breaks forth from all who have witnessed the performance. The second horse then goes through the same exhibition, and both display the result of training that can be only credited by being witnessed. The management have made arrangements to have the horses exhibit next week also.

The bill of fare at the Vaudeville Theatre next week will be a strong one, and will include the great Otto, who is said to be the world's greatest bag puncher, the Wagner Sisters, renned singers and dancers, with new music and dances; Alias Allie Roman, actor vocalist character and quick change artist, from the London music halls; and Pritchard and Pritchard, in a laughable black and white sketch.

The Leo Trio has been re-engaged for next week, and Vander Meerscheb's Military Band will be present and give high class musical selections.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. W. Sadler arrived home last week after an extended trip abroad, accompanied by Miss Winona Johnstone, of Scotland.

Cures Inflamed Nose and Throat

And such diseases of the respiratory organs as Bronchitis, Weak Lungs, Cold in the Head, and Nasal Catarrh, are treated with marvellous success on strictly scientific principles by Catarrhozone. The medicated vapor of Catarrhozone quickly traverses every air passage possible to be reached by any treatment. All soreness, pain, congestion and inflammation are at once dispelled, and by means of the healing powers of Catarrhozone the vitiated tissues are quickly restored. Where Catarrhozone is used colds last only ten minutes, coughs half an hour, and Catarrh, Consumption, Asthma and Bronchitis flee as from fire. A trial will convince anyone of the startling merit of Catarrhozone. Costs $1.00, small size 25c, at druggists.

Dr. Hamilton's Pills Cure Constipation.

MONTREAL NEEDS A SYSTEM OF TRAFFIC DIRECTION

Regulations Out of Date for a Metropolitan City, But Even as They Stand, Daily Incidents Show They are Not Observed.

One of the most apparent and pressing requirements of this city at the present moment is a better regulated street traffic. Many of our busiest corners and cross streets are scenes of confusion worse confounded, and the mystery is that more accidents do not take place and more valuable time is not wasted than is really the case. And all for the want of proper traffic regulations, properly enforced.

As an example of how things are allowed to run themselves in Montreal, the following may be cited:' Between 9.50 and 10 o'clock this morning —an hour when traffic is by no means at its heaviest—and at the corner of St. Catherine street and St. Lawrence boulevard is not the busiest corner in town by any means—the following traffic census was taken by a 'Witness' reporter:

Street cars passing that point, 32.
Horse-driven vehicles, 89.
Motor-driven vehicles, 16.

During the ten minutes in which this census was taken, and to which of course should be added the stream of pedestrians, the policeman standing in the centre of the crossing at that point made no attempt at all to regulate the traffic. On only two occasions was his hand raised, in one instance when an automobile crossed St. Catherine street at a speed of possibly fourteen miles an hour, and again when a man driving a buggy disregarded all rules of the road and made no attempt to go round the officer, but took the shortest cut from the right side of one street, straight across to the left of the other, and in so doing caused several other teams and one street car to pull up with the greatest possible speed. In both these cases the request of the officer of the law for the automobile and horse-driven vehicle to stop was disregarded and the drivers went their way without paying the slightest possible attention.

The truth of the matter would seem to be that while the city's traffic is constantly increasing, until during the past few years it has assumed truly metropolitan proportiosn, our street regulations have been allowed to stand as they were, and that even as they are they are not being enforced. What is required is that the officers who are stationed at the various congested points be made to enforce the regulations now in use and that as new rules become necessary they should be added at once. It is only in this way that the drivers of teams, automobiles and street cars, to say nothing of the public generally can become educated up to what is needed at this time It is absolutely necessary for public safety that this be done and only in this way, and by the arresting and punishing of a few of the more reckless spirits, can the blot which at presents rests on the fair name of Montreal in this regard, be removed.

An object lesson is afforded in the manner in which the dense crowds and traffic in connection with the coronation have been handled in London,. There, the word of the officer on duty is law, and woe betide the careless driver who disregards it. The punishment for such an offence as was committed on St. Catherine street this morning, in the case of the automobile driver above mentioned, would have been sharp and summary. To-morrow morning would see him hailed before a magistrate and fined, and this is true not only of England but of all the larger cities in the United States, where the traffic has grown to such dimensions as to require careful handling. The sooner our civic authorities awake to the fact that we are lacking much in this regard the better it will be for general business life of the city.

The following sections from the by-law concerning street traffic adopted at a special meeting of the Council of the City of Montreal, March 29, 1910, are interesting from the point of view that they are more often broken than kept, according to what may be seen on the majority of our city streets almost any day in the week. Sections 10 to 14 inclusive, are particularly worthy of notice. They are as follows

'Sect. 10.—No vehicle shall back in any street to take another direction.

'Sect. 11.—The vehicles of the Police, Fire and Water Departments, mail vehicles and ambulances, shall have right of way over all other vehicles.

'Sect. 12. —The driver of a vehicle, on the approach of any apparatus of the Fire Department, shall bring his vehicle to a standstill as near the right-hand curb as possible.

'Sect. 13. —Vehicles goin in a northerly or southerly direction shall have the right of way over vehicles going in a westerly or easterly direction.

'Sect. 14.— Drivers of vehicles shall stop whenever required to do so by any member of the Police force, either verbally or by a signal with the hand, and they shall obey his orders and comply with the directions which he may give them in the interest of good order, of traffic and of public security.'

Just how many drivers of vehicles in this city have a clear understanding of and endeavor to obey section 13, for instance, is a matter for conjecture, but it is safe to say that the proportion is very small indeed.

An amendment to section one of the by-law in question, adopted January 9th, 1911 ,illustrates very clearly to what extent even the existing traffic regulations are kept. It is as follows

'Every driver of a vehicle desiring to stop, take another direction or turn the corner of any street shall signal his intention so to do to the drivers of the vehicles in the rear, by raising his arm to the height of his shoulder.'

It is safe to say that the number of times this particular section of the by-law is obeyed every day could be counted on the fingers of one hand.

HUGE ARMY OF ENGLISH BOY SCOUTS GREET THEIR MONARCH.



FORTY THOUSAND BOY SCOUTS CHEERING KING GEORGE.
FROM THE SPHERE

King George inspected about forty thousand Boy Scouts in Windsor Great Park one afternoon not long after the Coronation. In front of the royal enclosure, spread out in a semi-circle ten ranks deep, were the King's scouts. Forty yards to their rear were scouts who have been decorated for life-saving and scouts with colonial flags. The main body of the scouts was drawn up beyond. His Majesty's arrival was marked by the hoisting of the royal standard. All the scouts saluted and the band played the national anthem. A grand charge and demonstration of first aid and other scout work followed. The King was in military uniform and rode his handsome bay charger, accompanied by the Duke of Connaught, Lieutenant General Sir Robert Baden-Powell, who was in command of the boys, and many other distinguished soldiers. To watch the vast array of boys assembled it seemed almost impossible to believe that it was only so short a time ago as January, 1908, that the first troop of scouts was formed.

PERSIA CLAIMS BAD FAITH

Declares Britain and Russia Have Allowed Former Shah to Return

TO AID REVOLUTION.

Russia Claims to Have Sought to Check Rebel Movement—Situation in Teheran Grave.

Teheran, July 22.—The Persian Government yesterday sent a note to the British and Russian legations, pointing out that the various representations made on the subject of the intrigues of the deposed Shah Mohammed Ali Mirza had been uniformly ignored, and alleging that the indifference of the British and Russian representatives had produced the natural effect in Mohammed Ali's landing in Persia.

The note adds that the Persian Government regrets that it has not received the assistance from Great Britain and Russia, which it had the right to expect in virtue on the protocol of August 25th, 1909.

The situation is of the gravest nature. The Government, in spite of its first show of energy, is disposed to temporize, and nothing yet has been done in the way of equipping an expedition to proceed against the ex-Shah and the revolutionaries who are active in Kurdistan. Two thousand Bakhtiarias have been summoned to Teheran, but the war minister says that the force cannot be set in motion for ten days.

St. Petersburg, July 22.—The semi-official 'Rossia' says that Mohammed Ali Mirza, the deposed Shah of Persia, accompanied by his wife, children and three attendants, left Odessa on June 10 for Karkbad. The Government received no further information as to his movements, and his sudden appearance in Persia is a complete surprise. Evidently the former Shah traversed Russia incognito on a forged passport.

Upon complaints of the Persian Government that Mohammed Ali was intriguing, Russia repeatedly warned the former Shah to refrain from agitation. Upon the recrudescence of disorders in Persia and signs of the restoration movement, Russia and Great Britain, jointly planned to warn Mohammed Ali, but the step could not be carried out on account of the latter's sudden departure from Vienna.

BISHOP'S COLLEGE APPOINTMENT.

Lennoxville, Que., July 22.— Mr. A. V. Richardson, B.A., senior mathematical scholar of Queen's College, Cambridge, and honor graduate in both mathematics and natural science, has been selected as lecturer in mathematics and science in place of Professor Gummer, appointed to a professorship at Queen's University, Kingston. Mr. Richardson is highly recommended by the president and tutor of Queen's College, and by the University of Cambridge Appointments Board, as well as by the Rev. Canon Allnatt, the Rev. Dr. Abbott-Smith, and the Rev. C. W. Mitchell, who have personally interviewed the candidates. Mr. Richardson will commence his work at Bishop's College in September.

W. J. LINDSAY COMMITTED.

Toronto, July 22.— W. J. Lindsay was committed for trial yesterday by Magistrate Denison on a charge of conspiracy to obtain the Farmers Bank charter by fraud.

REAL ESTATE HAPPENINGS

NEW BUILDINGS IN OUTREMONT.

Mr. Reid, building inspector for Outremont, has issued permits for the following residences.

Mr. J. Lemere, four flats of two stories, on Hutchison street, estimated cost, $10,000.

Mrs. Wite Johnstone, cottage on Bellingham Avenue, costing $7,000.

Mr. A. Berthiaume, dwelling on St. Catherine road, value $10,000.

LASALLE STREET—U. Bouliame sold to the Canadian Pacific Railway Company several lots in Hochelaga, with buildings on Lasalle avenue, for $32,500.

WESTMOUNT—T. Star sold to J. M. Guerin three lots on Victoria avenue, Westmount, numbers 215-38, 215-39, and 215-40-3, with residence, for $20,50.

ST. LAWRENCE STREET—Mrs. L. Piette sold to M. Bailey lots, with buildings on St. Lawrence street. near Mount Royal avenue, for $12,400.

LACHINE—The Estate W. J. Johnson sold to I. C. Lariviere lots 969, 7J58 and 754-127, parish of Lachine, with buildings, for $12,000.

part of lots 289 and 290, Sault au Recollet, with buildings, for $30,-000.

WESTMOUNT—Arthur Tooke sold to A. A. Robertson lots, with residence on Forden avenue, Westmount, for $21,000.

PARK AVENUE ANNEX—Mrs. D. Cream sold to the Belgo-Canadian Pulp & Paper Company, Ltd., lot in the Park Avenue Annex, for $22,728.48.

WESTMOUNT—W. H. Creed sold to Mrs. John Findlay lot, with residence No. 4 Belvidere road, Westmount, for $18,500.

BRITAIN MUST DEMAND PEACE

Mr. Lloyd-George Delivers Remarkable Address at London Banquet

COMMON SENSE OF NATIONS.

Only When Surrender of Position For Good is Demanded Should International Peace be Disturbed.

London, July 22.—Lloyd-George spoke to-night at the Lord Mayor's annual banquet to the London bankers and merchants.

Mr. Lloyd-George's speech was mainly cold finance, but when nearing the end he read carefully from the manuscript. The gist of his remarks was that the only thing possible to interfere with the continued prosperity now spreading over the world would be a disturbance of international peace. Fortunately there was no reason to fear that such a catastrophe was imminent, although questions would constantly arise between the governments, producing discussion and sometimes irritation. The common sense of nations of late years generally intervened to secure a peaceable oslution.

After landing arbitration and giving special approval to the Anglo-American treaty, Mr. George said:

'But I am bound to say that it is essential to the highest interests, not merely of ourselves, but of the world, that Great Britain at all hazards maintain her place and prestige among the powers of Europe. Her potent influence has been felt many times in the past, and may yet in the future prove invaluable in the cause of human liberty. It has more than once redeemed continental nations, who are now apt to forget the services that wrenched them from overwhelming disaster and even national extinction.

SACRIFICES FOR PEACE.

I would make sacrifices to preserve peace. I can conceive of nothing to justify a disturbance of international good will except questions of the gravest national moment, but if the situation were forced upon us wherein peace could only be preserved by the surrender of the great and beneficent position of good by heroism and achievement, by allowing Britain to be treated, where her interests were vitally affected, as if she were of no account in the cabinet of nations, then I say emphatically that peace at that price would he humiliation intolerable for a great country like ours.

'National honor is no party question. The peace of the world is much more likely to be secured if all nations realize what these conditions of peace must be, and it is because I have a conviction that the nations are beginning to understand each other better and appreciate each other's point of view more thoroughly, to be more ready to discuss their didficulties calmly and dispassionately, that I feal assured that nothing will happen between now and the next year to render it difficult for a Chancellor of the Egchequer to propose a toast to the continued prosperity of the public purse.'

NO SUSPICION OF JINGOISM.

London, July 22.—The 'Times,' in an editorial this morning, says that the whole country will endorse Chancellor Lloyd George's decisive and statesmanlike reference to the European situation created by the German demands, which are 'nothing less than a claim for absolute European predominance.'

The 'Times' continues: 'David Lloyd George is under no suspicion of jingoism, and he spoke not only for the British Government, but for his countrymen as a whole.'

LORDS MUST GIVE WAY

Constitutional Revolution in Britain is Accomplished Fact.

London, July 22.— The constitutional revolution appears to be an accomplished fact. Great Britain in the future will be governed practically by the House of Commons, with its hereditary Upper House possessing only a veto with a time limit of two years. The peers find their one gleam of hope in the predictions that the next Conservative Government will overturn Mr. Asquith's revolution and restore the old conditions, but the Radicals are confident that in such matters the hands of the clock will never turn back.

Yesterday the future career of the veto bill was apparent to all politicians and its eventucl acceptance by the House of Lords not doubted. Mr. Asquith dispelled all clouds by communicating informally to Mr. Balfour, leader of the Opposition in the House of Commons, the substance of an announcement which he will make in that House on Monday. His letter, which Mr. Balfour communicated to the meeting of the Lords this afternoon, was brief and to the point. The Prime Minister stated that the King had agreed to take such measures as were necessary to secure the passage of the bill, and brushed aside the lingering hope a few peers have cherished that the Crown would refuse to lend its authority to weakening the prestige of the nobility, which stands between the Crown and the people. The Premier's letter was as follows:

'Dear Mr. Balfour:— I think it is courteous and right, before any public decisions are announced, to let you know how we regard the political situation. When the Parliament Bill in the form which it has now assumed returns to the House of Commons we shall be compelled to ask that House to disagree with the Lords amendments. Under the circumstances, should the necessity arise, the Govcrnment will advise the King to exercise his prerogative to secure the passing into law of the bill in substantially the same form in which it left the House of Commons, and His Majesty has been pleased to signify that he will consider it his duty to accept and act on that advice.

'Yours sincerely,
'H. H. ASQUITH.'

PORCUPINE FIRE.

Another Man Dies in Hospital.

Toronto, July 22.— William Wilson, burned in the Porcupine fire, died at the New Liskeard Hospital last night. His face and hands were badly scorched and his lungs affected by the smoke and heat he inhaled. He was a pump man employed on the Dome. His nearest relative is Mrs. Charles Wilson, of Elora, Ont.

Washington, D.C., July 22.— The American Red Cross yesterday contributed $2,500 to the relief of the forest fire sufferers in New Ontario, and a similar amount for the assistance of those deprived of their means of livelihood by the recent woodland fires in Michigan. This money was given by the Minnesota Red Cross branch, and representatives, a surplus of contributions procured last year during the great forest fires of the Northwest.

ARBITRATION MOVEMENT.

President Taft Hopes for Six Nation Agreement.

Manassas, Va., July 22.— President Taft declared here yesterday that a general arbitration treaty, both with Great Britain and France, probably would be signed within the next ten days. He added that he hoped within the next few days to announce that three other great powers would enter into similar agreements with the United States. He did not go so far as to indicate the nations that he had in mind, but it was generally believed that he referred to Germany, Italy and the Netherlands. Japan ultimately may come into the far-reaching pact, but the negotiations with that empire as yet are said to be merely tentative.

TO REPRESENT CANADA

Dominion Alliance Asks Government to Send Delegates to Temperance Congress

The Dominion Alliance decided at a meeting of the Executive Committee, held yesterday afternoon, to ask the Canadian Government to send a number of delegates to the thirteenth International Congress against alcoholism, to be held at the Hague, Sept. 11th to 16th. Twelve active temperance workers of the United States have been chosen by President Taft to represent his country at the congress

The delegates include the following temperance workers:—E. H. Cherrington, managing editor of the 'American Issue'; S. E. Nicholson, legislative superintendent of the National Anti-Saloon League; Rev. E. C. Dinwiddie; M. N. Clements, New York excise commissioner; Judge W. J. Pollard, of St. Louis; Mrs. L M. N. Stevens, of Portland, Maine, President National W. C. T. U.; Miss Edith Smith Davis, of Wisconsin, director and superintendent W. C. T. U. Bureau of Scientific Temperance Investigation; Prof. Charles Scanlon, general secretary of the Presbyterian Permanent Temperance Committee, Pittsburg; the Rev. Father Peter F. O'Callaghan, of Chicago, president of the National Catholic Total Abstinence Union; Dr. V. A. Elsworth, of Massachusetts; Pro. P. J. Lennox.

THE LATE MR JAS. MACKAY.

Mr. James Mackay, a former resident of Montreal passed away at Chicago Ill., on the 18th inst of typhoid fever.

Mr. Mackay was prominent in the heating and plumbing manufacturing and supply business in the United States, being secretary of the Kellogg-Mackay Company, of Chicago, with branches in other western cities, he was also a member of the leading associations in his line, was a charter member and past president of the American Society of Heating and Ventilating Engineers and also a past president of the Illinois chapter of that organization.

Mr. Mackay was born in Montreal in 1853, received his education in this city and also learned his business here, going to the United States when a young man. He quickly made a name for himself in his chosen profession. He went to Chicago twenty years ago as manager of the American Boiler oCmpany, and later aided in forming the company of which he was secretary up to the time of his death. He travelled extensively and acquired a reputation as an engineer and business man which was second to none in the United States. Although ill for some weeks, his death was hardly expected, and came as a shock alike to his family, friends and business associates. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity, including the Lodge Chapter, Commandery and Mystic Shrine. A Masonic service was held at his home in Chicago, and his remains were brought to Montreal for interment in Mount Royal cemetery.

He was the eldest son of the late Andrew Mackey, of this city and is survived by a widow and daughter, also natives of Montreal, and several sisters and brothers, including William M. Mackay ,of New York; Alexander Mackay, of Alex. Mackay & Co., and David M. Mackay, of this city.

STONED PERUVIAN LEGATION.

Begota, Colombia, July 22. — The Peruvian legation was stoned Wednesday night by an irresponsible mob. Measures to prevent a recurrence of rioting. The violence was due to ill-feeling over the alleged encroachment of Peru upon territory claimed by Colombia.

FRENCH OFFICER ABUSED?

Rumor that Spanish Officials Seized Lieutenant in Morocco.

Tangier, Morocco, July 22.—A despatch from Alcazar says that the French lieutenant Thiriet, instructor of the Moorish troops camped at Rouznah, while riding to Alcazar to secure money for the payment of his command, was stopped by a Spanish picket. The soldiers tried to force the French officer to dismount, but Thiriet refused. A patrol of cavalry with drawn swords and a detachment of infantry with fixed bayonets rushed up and surrounded the officer. They beat him with the flats of their sabres, according to the despatch, and pointed their rifles at him, and thus dragged him to the Spanish camp. Thiriet was detained an hour, and after being questioned by Col. Sylvestre was released.

This report has not been confirmed from official sources.

McNAMARA TRIAL.

Unique Means to be Adopted to Raise Money for Defence.

Washington, July 22. —The American Federation of Labor yesterday inaugurated a vigorous campaign to raise money with which to conduct the defence of the McNamaras, charged with dynamiting the plant of the Los Angeles 'Times.' In addition to a general appeal through the press of the country, it is planned to augment the fund by the sale of buttons bearing a picture of J. J. McNamara, and the word 'kidnapped.' Stamps carrying a photograph of McNamara and designed to be used on the back of envelopes also will be offered for sale.

SAFEGUARDING THEIR HONOR.

Paris, July 22.—The playwright, Henri Bernstein, who has now a great number of duels to his record, added still another to the list yesterday, when he fought Leon Daudet, editor of 'L'Action Francaise,' first with pistols and then with swords. Both men were wounded, but it is not believed seriously.

M. Bernstein took exception to articles which appeared in M. Daudet's paper and challenged the editor. The duel came off yesterday afternoon at the Parc de Princes bicycle track. Four pistol shots were exchanged, but without result. The combatants then took swords. In the first bout Daudet was disarmed and received a scratch on the forehead. In the second both duellists were wounded in the arm. Daudet's wound appeared to be the more severe and the seconds stopped the fight, the doctors declaring that the editor was not able to continue.

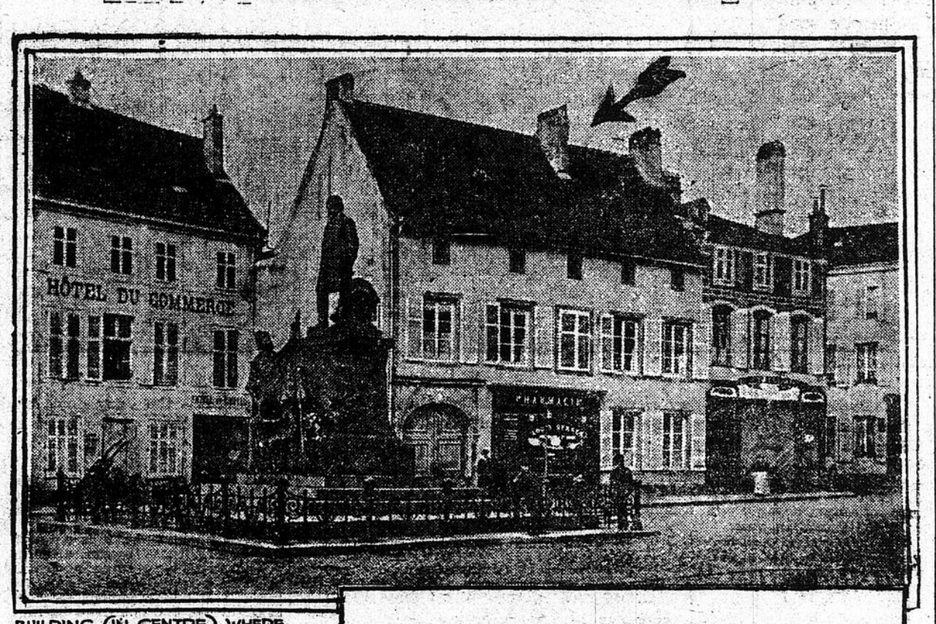
PRESENTED WITH WATCH.

Mr. George Luckhurst, for 36 years with the Pillow and Hersey Co., and eight years with the Montreal Rolling Mills, after that concern took over the former company, was presented with a gold watch and chain by his friends on his retirement from the company. Mr. Luckhurst will go to England in September for a year's holidays.

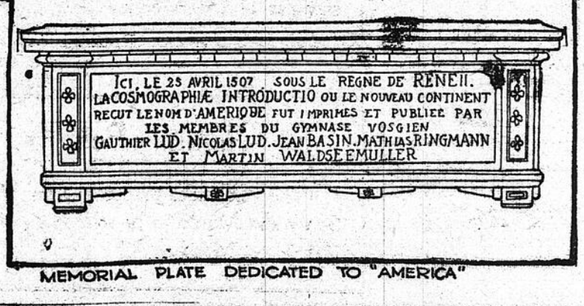
KILLED BY FALL FROM CAR.

Suffering from a fracture of the skull as the result of falling from a street car at the corner of Park Ave. and St. Viateur Street, Mrs. Sara Mars, 287 St. Antoine Street, was taken to the Royal Victoria Hospital, where she died an hour later. The body was removed to the morgue, where an inquest will be held, this morning.

NAMING OF AMERICA CELEBRATED IN SOUTHERN FRANCE.



BUILDING (IN CENTRE) WHERE THE NAME "AMERICA" FIRST WAS PRINTED.



MEMORIAL PLATE DEDICATED TO "AMERICA"

St. Die, in Southern France, is in festival garb this week, and crowds are flocking to the city from all directions to take part in the exercises commemorating the naming of America, in 1507.

Mr. Robert Bacon, United States Ambassador to France, is taking part in the exercises. The programme includes the placing of a commemorative tablet on the house where the name America was first given to the New World in a little pamphlet on the discoveries of Amerigo Vespucci, the explorer.

On the tablet is an inscription, a translation of which is as follows:—

"Here was printed and published on April 25, 1507, in the reign of René II., the Cosmographiae Introductio, wherein Gymnasium, Vautrin Lud, Nicolas Lud the new continent received the name of Jean Basin, Mathias Ringmann and Mar America by the members of the Vosgian tin Waldseemuller."

PATENT REPORT.

Below will be found a list of patents recently secured through the agency of Messrs. Marion & Marion, Patent Attorneys, Montreal, Canada,and Washington, D.C. Any information on the subject will be supplied free of charge by applying to the above named firm.

Canada—Nos. 134,312, Alophe Cordeau, Ste.Madeleine, Que., rake attachment; 134,402, Albert Saint-Martin, Montreal, Que., gramophones; 134,464, Herrman Penner, Schoneberg, Germony, electric time alarm apparatus; 134,477, Mrs. Mathilde Rutten, Lierre, Belgium, process of sterilization of victuals.

United States—997,345, Victor Varin, Montreal, Que., chain saw mortiser attachment; 997,923, Albert Larose, St. Esprit, Que., transplanting machine.

Great Britain—No. 19,555, Arthur J. Laliberte, Montreal, Que., chemical composition for increasing combustion.

CRAIG STREET—Mrs. L. E. Masson sold to Herbert S. Holt lots, with buildings at the corner of Craig and Cote streets, for $1 and other considerations.

ST. CATHERINE STREET—J. P. Roux sold to J. A. Besner part of lot, with buildings on St. Catherine street east, near Hochelaga boundary, for $16,000.

LAFONTAINE PARK—A. Giguere sold to A. Richer lot, with buildings on Lafontaine Park, for $15,500.

OUTREMONT—Victor Morin sold to La Compagnie Federal d'Immeubles & d'Administration, Ltee, 168 lots in Outremont, wwith buildings on Victoria avenue, Outremont, for $125,000.

LONGUE POINTE—Mrs. E. Emond sold to Edmond Guay lot 38a of the parish of Longue Pointe, for $30,000.

SAULT AU RECOLLET—Guillaume Picard sold to N. K. Laflamme and W. G. Mitchell, a farm comprising

RUPTURE CURED

146 Mountain St., Montreal.

I have been ruptured about four years, and have worn a Lindman Truss one year, and am a perfect cure. I may say also I wore another truss, which cost me about sixty dollars, but failed to cure me.

HENRY B. COSTELLO.

Write or call on

B. LINDMAN, Reg'd.
16 McGILL COLLEGE AVENUE, MONTREAL

FINE Oriental Rugs

We are now offering all our fine collection of

HIGH-CLASS EASTERN RUGS at 10% to 30% Off for Next Week

M. HICKS & CO.,
101 METCALFE STREET

NATIONAL CONVENTION, KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS, DETROIT, AUGUST 1-4

The Knights of Columbus National Convention will be held in Detroit, Mich., August 1st to 4th next, and in connection with same round trip fares have been announced by the Grand Trunk Railway, fare from Montreal being $14.70, tickets good going July 29th to 31st inclusive with final return limit August 7th. The Knights in the Province of Quebec have selected the Grand Trunk Railway as the Official Route to the Convention at Detroit. They will travel in a party from Quebec and Montreal in special Pullman sleeping cars, leaving Quebec and Montreal July 30th via the Grand Trunk to Toronto, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, thence steamer to Detroit, returning by the Grand Trunk to Toronto, thence steamer through the Thousand Islands to Montreal and Quebec, arriving Montreal 7.00 p.m. August 6th, and Quebec 6.30 a.m. August 7th. The party will be personally conducted and the trip, including all expenses, except meals at Detroit August 1st, 2nd and 3rd, from the time of leaving until return will be $57.75 from Quebec and $51.90 from Montreal. Sight-seeing trips have been arranged at all points and are included in the above rates, and any person joining the party is assured of a comfortable trip without any worry. Full particulars will be furnished on application to any Grand Trunk agent.

The John Murphy Company Limited

We have a fine selection of Mark Twain's works in our CIRCULATING LIBRARY.

The John Murphy Company Limited

Just Ten More Days to Close Out Our Summer Stocks Before Stock-Taking



Ladies' Afternoon and Evening Dresses Reduced in Price

Reg. $35.00 to $60.00
Monday . . $27.50

We have a few Marquisette Dresses left which we are going to place on Sale Monday. These are in eyelet embroidery and fancy insertion, and beautifully embroidered in colors with handsome designs in wide Cluny insertion. It would take you a long time to find anything prettier for. **$27.50**

Our $5.00 Mesh Bags

A very fine Mesh Bag in German Silver, with plain 6-inch frames, shirred, kid lined, inside pocket, ball ornaments. Price. . . . **$5.00**

Genuine Ebony Toilet Sets at Reduced Prices . . .

Two Brush and Comb sets—genuine ebony back hair brush, 9 rows of pure bristles, excellent comb, in seal leatherette satin lined case.
Regular $2.25, for. . . . **$1.39**

One manicure set, comprising nail buffer, 2 enamel jars, nail buffer with removable chamois, cuticle knife, scissors, button hook and nail file, every article of finest quality, in black leatherette satin lined case.
Regular $5.00, for. . . . **$2.98**

Seven piece, comprising genuine ebony brush, comb and mirror, buffer with removable chamois, cuticle knife and enamel jar, in red Morocco leatherette case. Regular $7.50, for. . . . **$4.95**

Three piece set, comprising genuine ebony Military brushes and comb, in alligator leatherette satin lined case. Regular $3.50, for. . . **$2.19**

Four-piece set, comprising 1 pair ebony Military brushes with pure hand drawn bristles, 1 cloth, and 1 hat brush, in Morocco leatherette satin lined case. Regular $7.50, for. . . . **$4.95**

12-piece set, comprising genuine ebony brush and comb, bevel plated mirror, buffer with removable chamois, hat whisk, nail file, button hook, scissors, corn knife, cuticle knife, shoe horn and glove stretcher.
Regular $15.00, for. . . **$9.95**

Coral Necklets

We have just received a special line of coral necklets, some guaranteed sizes, others with 3 rows. Prices .19, .25, .50 and .59 each.

Also a fine assortment of long coral chains. Prices $1.25 to $1.50.

WASH GOODS

A Sale of Remnants on Monday of all our Wash Goods Remnants. All kinds of Muslins, Silk Muslins, Marquisettes, Cotton Voiles, Galateas, Fancy Foulards, Gingham, Print, Lawns, Vestings, Nainsook; everything in Wash Goods. All remnants on MONDAY AT HALF MARKED PRICES.

1000 yards Fancy Crepe Cloth, in all the leading shades. This cloth is a silk and cotton goods, fine and soft.
Regular value .65 a yard. Monday. . . . . **.25**

1000 yards fine White Lawn, 40 inches wide, fine even weave, no dressing, an extra fine cloth.
Special Monday per yard. . . . . **.16**

A Pre-Inventory Sale of Silk Lengths Less 50 Per Cent.

We are rapidly approaching stock-taking day, and on examining the stock, find there are about 1000 *lengths of Silks and Satins*, ranging from 1 to 8 yards, which we will not take into stock. There are silks of every color, also white and black, suitable for Blouses, Dresses, Linings, Fancy Work, etc., at HALF REGULAR PRICE.

Purchase early while there is a good choice.

Interesting Embroidery News

For those who wish to take advantage of the Summer Sale Prices, we are going to place on sale one of the high-class Embroidered Flouncings which we consider to be the best that Switzerland produces in the way of embroidery. In 27 and 45 inch widths.

Regular $2.00 per yard; Monday. **$1.25**
Regular 3.00 per yard; Monday. **2.50**
Regular 4.00 per yard; Monday. **2.75**

Belt Buckles---Special

Black mourning belt buckles, made of fine ivory, all two-piece; each. 35

D.M.C. Perle for Slippers

D.M.C. cotton perle for summer slippers, in pink, sky, mauve, red, green, brown, yellow, black, and white (1 skein makes a pair of slippers size 3 or 4); at per skein. 50

Pearl Buttons

Buttons of finest quality pearl with steel shank, 3 sizes. Prices .35, .75 and $1.25 per dozen.

Pearl buttons with smooth top, self shank, line 14 and 16. Price. 10

Pearl buttons with 2 or 4 holes, sizes from 14 to 30 line. Prices .10 to .35 per dozen.

BEADS

Beads by the bunch in solid or variegated colors, used for beading blouses, fancy work, etc. Price, per bunch. 10

Stamped Hand Bags

Hand Bags stamped on linen crash, with gilt frame and cord handle, several new and pretty designs to choose from. . . . . **.50**

Oddments from Our Lace Department

In connection with our Mid-Summer Sale we shall offer on Monday all the oddments from our Lace Department, comprising Guipure edging and insertions and Oriental edging and insertions. Although they are the best in our Lace Department, and in the regular way they would sell from .15, .25, .50, .75, $1.00 all the way up to $2.50 per yard,

MONDAY, HALF THEIR MARKED PRICE.

Misses' Middy Waists

Misses' white duck Middy waists, with collar, cuffs, pocket lap and turn-up piece of Turkey red. For ages 12 and 14.
Regular $1.25; Monday. . . . . **.95**

Infants' Bonnets

The remainder of our Infants' Bonnets in Straw and Muslin to be sold at a reduction of **25%** on Monday.

Queen Quality

Queen Quality Sample Boots on Sale Monday. **$1.79**

ALL LEATHERS, ALL STYLES, BUTTON and BLUCHER, which will fit any foot size 2½, 3, 3½, 4.
Regular $3.50 to $4.50. Monday, **$1.79**

OUR PHONE NUMBER UPTOWN

6010

.25 Specials from Our Leather Goods

A Gentleman's genuine pig-skin purse. 25

Suede leather change purses, with double compartments, assorted colors, at. 25

Children's Suede hand bags, with gilt frame and chain, assorted colors, .25

The "Tite Wad" bill fold of black calf leather. 25

Car Ticket cases of Morocco leather, assorted colors. 25

A medicine or travelling glass for 25

For Your Home

500 pairs beautiful fine Pillow Cases, hemstitched ends, well made from fine English cotton; sizes 42 and 45 inches.
Monday per pair. . . . . **.47**

30 pairs only fine quality hemstitched sheets, size 80 x 90 inches, firm weave sheeting. Regular value $2.35.
Special Monday per pair. . **$1.75**

1000 yards Factory Cotton, 36 inches wide; will bleach pure white; strong even weave. Special Monday. . . . . **.09½**

25 only Table Cloths, size 2 x 2 yards. These Cloths are seconds; not much wrong with them; likely you wouldn't notice it if it were not shown to you. They are all very pretty designs.
Regular price up to $2.50. To clear Monday each. . . . **$1.59**

500 pair Huckaback towels, hemstitched ends, all pure linen, good weight, size 20 x 38 inches. Monday per pair. . . . . **.50**

500 yards bleached Table Damask, 68 inches wide, all pure linen, pretty patterns and will wear well. Special Monday per yard. . **$1.69**

150 Damask Tray Cloths, pretty designs, hemstitched all round; size 17x 23 inches. Monday each. . . . . **.25**

Semi-made Robes Less Than Half-price

There are only five of these semi-made robes left, two in Black Crepe with the high waist effect, and trimmed with Guipure Lace insertion.
Regular $25.00 each; Monday. **$10.00**

One Sky Crepe, high waist effect, trimmed with Lace.
Regular $20.00; Monday. **$10.00**

Two white embroidered robes of fine Swiss.
Regular $25.00; Monday. **$10.00**

SPECIAL OFFERING OF Exclusive Robe Lengths

25 ONLY DRESS PATTERNS in exquisite materials of silk and wool fabric. There are no two alike and are comprised of the very daintiest shades. The lengths are sufficient to cut robes of any style.
Regular values $12.50 to $20.00. Monday's Special Price. . **$6.95**

On Sale at 9 a.m. *FIRST FLOOR.*



The Famous "Rengo Belt" Corset

Prices $2.25 and $3.50

The Corset that imparts to short, medium and tall figures the graceful curves demanded by the present fashions.

The points about this celebrated Corset are:—
The Comfort it gives;
The Style it produces;
The way it wears;
The Hygienic support it gives the figure;
The modish swing it gives the gowns;
And guaranteed to be rust proof.

Demonstrations given by *MISS ANDERSON*, an expert Corsetiere, who will be here all next week.
(*Third Floor.*)

Three Girls on a Yacht

By E. E. COWPER

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Author of "The Invaders of Fairford."

SUMMARY OF THE PRECEDING CHAPTERS.

The fortunes of the three girls, Alix, Anne and Angela Temple, are at their lowest ebb apparently when they face a third summer without holiday in their tiny flat at Battersea Park. The death of Captain Temple, the easy-going father, and of the invalid mother, had left them stranded in Brittany, and London had seemed to offer unlimited chances to enlarge their too slender income. Alix, at twenty-two, has the usual struggles of a slightly successful author, while Anne, twenty, works for a pittance in a millinery establishment, and seventeen-year-old Angela keeps house. Returned MISS. and four weeks of hot dry weather have done their work when Anne returns one day with a delightful surprise. Miss Alicia Granchester, a wealthy customer, has asked if the sisters would be willing, during Anne's holidays, to 'air' the 'Flying Fish,' as the yawl will otherwise lie idle all summer. Unknown to the girls her brother William personally superintends the preparation of the 'Flying Fish,' giving the man, Tobin, strict orders to do his best, then joins his friend, Reggie Lassetter, on the 'Rose Marie,' before the girls reach Cumber. They spend the first few days in lazy enjoyment and short sails, but soon go out to sea, to the dismay of the coastguards. Among the many vessels they notice a racing cutter in particular, from its odd manoeuvres and the curiosity of its crew as to the doings of the yawl. All goes well until running into Birley, they stick on the mud and are released ignominiously by the local coastguards. They learn that the cutter which saw it all is the 'Rose Marie,' and leaving the next day discover the cutter again in evidence. Steering closer in to avoid it, they again run aground and have to be taken off the 'Fish' by the crew of the 'Rose Marie.' Mr. Lassetter and his friend, introduced as 'Mr. Otway', give them a good time before they return to the yawl, and next day the girls slip off unseen to further adventures, anchoring for the night at a little island with an apparently deserted castle on it. Rambling about the island they see three rough men in a dirty boat, and, later, the one inhabitant, an odd little Frenchman. Their next stopping place is the Peace Pool, an dagain they are interviewed by the coast guard.

CHAPTER XI.—Continued.

The galley shot away towards the be-decked committee boat, and Angela took the opportunity to groan aloud.

'I wish there were anything in the world we could do without the coastguard knowing. Talk about Russian spies! Why, anarchists are barn-door chickens compared to chief boatmen. And they don't even know it; it all comes naturally.'

'It makes one feel rather small, certainly,' said Anne, making a little disdainful face. 'But the question is, could we do without them? It is all very well to be independent in theory; in practice we got stuck on the mud—also we ran ashore——'

'Suppose we run ashore now,' suggested Angela, with a quick change of ideas. 'I'm dying to go right up to the top of that peak where the coastguard station is. I don't understand how those little cardboard houses stick on in a gale. Oh, think what a real gale must be on these cliffs!'

'Don't think,' said Anne quickly. 'I hate that sort of thing. Let us go ashore, then; I am stiff with sitting in this boat.'

The landing of this novel crew caused a mild sensation as usual. Fishermen on board their boats and fishermen smoking pipes on shore equally paused to watch the proceedings. There were no 'longshore' men in the Peace Pool village. The few laborers attached to neighboring farms were at work in their gardens every evening after tea.

Of course, the small population was swelled by summer visitors, but the influx was bound to be limited because there was so little accommodation. 'The Crossed Anchors,' half way up the steep bit of road that led inland from the beach, being but a public-house, and the stone-built cottages standing back in their well-kept gardens, bearing no resemblance to the usual seaside lodging-house. The inhabitants were accustomed to pack away where they could in the season, and let a room; but, even so, rooms were few, and those who wished for them had to bespeak many weeks ahead.

The spectacle of three girls alone in a fair-sized yawl was, however, sufficiently exciting to draw the lethargic attention of a Peace Pool fisherman. And a battery of eyes was directed upon the dinghy.

Angela returned the stare with interest; but Alix and Anne hurried over the making fast of the boat, and then started for the cliff path without question or comment.

'We needn't ask the way,' said the former, as they began the ascent; 'it is obvious. Won't it be a climb, though!'

They had landed at the little jetty that protected from the steep beach and formed the chief feature of the Pool sea-front. The village road, widening as it came, ended here, losing itself in shore. The road itself was but a gully in the downs which formed an unbroken, though irregular, barrier around the rest of the basin. There appeared no way out of the Pool except by the road. The edge of the basin was formed by a steep ridge of shingle, and from that the broken ground rose in bank or slope to a height of sweeping country.

The most extraordinary part of the conformation, however, lay in the seafront. On both sides of the entrance the down swept up to a terrific height, and then fell sheer to the sea, leaving a cliff wall of three to four hundred feet, this wall being cut through cleanly to make an entrance. Either height was accessible to a vigorous climber, though both were difficult, because the short grass was burned brown by sun and wind and gave no foothold.

The coast guard station crowned the westward horn that towered over the village street, its long slop, turned away from the sun, in shadow. The little white settlement, surrounded by its low, white wall, looked like a child's toy set up with its toy flagstaff to crown all.

The girls started bravely on the climb up, but had achieved but a small part of the way when they were glad to sit down. The looking back was one of the most exquisite revelations of the wonders of the Peace Pool. The fairy lake cradled in purple hills. The miniature village straggling up the gully; each tiny cottage set in its patch of painted garden. The strange cloven entrance, with giant portals glistening vivid white against the deep blue of the sea. And then, stretching away, the setting of the jewel, miles of country swelling inland, purple downs and woods hiding in the shelters of them. White roads creeping lazily where they could—without reference to short cuts. And then to the westward, where the valley of the village opened a vision of the amazing coastline, peak after peak, with the edges of sheer falls outlined against the light of an unrestful sky.

At first the girls exclaimed in startled sentences, but presently they were silent; there are some scenes that carry you out of the range of words. Many minutes passed, either in climbing or looking back, before the top was reached. There the view was changed, for the Peace Pool was to a certain extent hidden by the foreground, while the distant parts of the picture were greatly extended. The coastlines, east and west, showed up in full beauty as far as eye could see; while a murmuring moan came up from the far depths, where a thread line of white advanced and receded in never-ending motion againts the base of that wonderful bastion.

The scream and wail of gulls mixed with the far-away threatening of the wave voice, but otherwise there was absolute silence on the summit of the sentinel rock.

'Angela was, of course, the first to throw off the spell of it.

'They've got here first,' she said, in an excited whisper.

'Do explain,' from Anne, with a touch of annoyance in her eyebrows.

'The gold-laced one and the coastguard. I never saw them coming up. I expect it's the drains——'

'Really, Angela, sometimes one would think you had no soul,' exclaimed Anne sharply. 'Fancy coming up to this glorious place to talk about drains.'

'My dear girl, to be accurate. I didn't come up here to talk about them; I merely suggested that the gold-laced one had come up to inspect them. Surely there was no harm in that! it is common sense.'

'Brain,' said Alix dreamily. 'Did you say drains or brains? It reminds me of the cat in "Alice in Wonderland"—'did you say pig or fig?" Oh, what a land of enchantment! Why can't we stay here and never, never go back any more?'

'To do that you must be one of two things,' said Angela. 'A Mrs. Coastguard or a kittiwake. You'd do very well for either. You are clean and methodical on the one hand; while you are smooth and black and white, with lovely dark eyes like a gull——'

An exclamation from Anne caused her to turn, to meet the expected rebuke.

The 'gold-laced one' was advancing quickly upon them; indeed, was so near that he had probably heard most of the last remark.

'You must have had a splendid sail from Rallstone to-day,' he said, speaking more especially to Alix, in a very pleasant voice that gave the idea of much power in its ring. 'And you drop into our festivities if you elect to stay. There is very good holding-ground, and Oldrey will look after you.'

'Oldrey?' echoed Alix, with a question.

'The Chief Boatman; he's a very safe person.'

'That's the worst of it,' said Angela hastily.

'It's usually considered the best of it.' The 'gold-laced one' spoke politely, with a twinkle in his keen grey eyes.

'Not when you are trying to be independent,' Alix broke in, with a little laugh. 'You see, we are very much amateurs, trying a little coasting on our own account, and the coastguards have a way of helping us out of trouble that is most galling to our ambition.'

'Your description of your qualifications falls rather short,' said the officer gallantly. 'If you are amateurs, you have had some very good training.'

'Our father was a naval man. We've lived by the sea and in boats since we can remember anything,' said Alix quickly, with the little lift of her head that always came with a mention of her father.

'A naval man. Will you think me very rude if I ask his name?'

'Temple,' said Angela quick-speak. 'We used to live on the ly, before the others could coast in Brittany, mostly at Roscoff. And he was in command of the "Penelope" when—when——'

The coastguard officer looked from one to the other, and his strong face was a study in varying expressions.

'It is a most extraordinary thing,' he said. 'But—I suppose you couldn't by any possbility remember me? I came to Roscoff with your father once—before he got the "Penelope"; he was commander, and we were on some survey work kwith the "Pilgrim."'

'Were you a boy?' cried Angela eagerly. 'An awfully nice boy came once; he made boats for us. It couldn't have been ,though; you are too old.'

'It is fifteen years ago, and I was a youngster about twenty-one. I know your father was very good to me. He was one of the best men in the service; there are few like him.' He spoke looking at Alix, for the expression of her eyes drew him on to speak. 'When he got the "Penelope" command, I wanted to get on to his ship; but it wasn't possible.' There was a moment's pause, and then he went on in a lighter tone. 'That is an extraordinary thing, though. I remember two little girls—and a baby—and——' He pulled up again rather awkwardly, for the remembrance came of a story that Mrs. Temple had died from shock soon after receiving news of her husband's death.

Alix saw what was passing in his mind.

'I can remember your visit,' she said, in rather a breathless voice, her eyes shining as though tears were not far off. 'Oh, yes, I remember you. I was seven, and Anne was five; Angela was the baby.' She looked at him intently, as one does trying to recall a young face in an older one, and then said shyly. 'I don't think you are much changed, really. I mean I can see your eyes haven't altered.' Having said this she became pink to her ears, with a nervous fear that she had said too much.

'Perhaps you'll remember my name, too, when you hear it. Ardagh —Vivian Ardagh. About two years ago I got this coastguard work. It's a lovely district.'

He spoke as though for something to say, and to Anne; for Alix was looking away at the coast-line and biting her lips nervously.

'I don't remember your name,' said Anne in her dainty voice; 'five isn't very old, of course. We miss the sea dreadfully now.'

'oYu don't live in this part of the world?'

'Oh, no; in London——'

'In Battersea.' Angela fired off the abhorred name with much expression. 'In a flat. We have to ——'

She stopped suddenly in the intimate relation, quelled by Anne's eye, and then went on with less vigor

'The boat is lent to us by some friends.'

'I know—the Chesters. We all know the "Flying Fish"—she's a grand boat for coasting work. Bill Chester was here with her last summer.'

'Dear me, how comfortable it is when everybody knows everybody isn't it?' cried Angela, once more exuberant. 'To tell the truth, we felt rather small because the coastguard knew us so dreadfully well——'

Captain Ardagh laughed.

'Oh, that's only coast custom. You've no idea how well one gets to know every sail running between North Foreland and Land's End, and all the others besides—good, bad and indifferent. It is not of malice prepense on the part of the coastguard; they really can't help it.'

After this the conversation ran on easier rails. The sisters were inducted into the history of the Peace Poo' and neighborhood, and heard stories of storms experienced at the little station on the height that even Angela hardly dared to believe.

Mr. Oldrey took them under his special protection, and when presently they began the descent to the harbor again, Captain Ardagh was with them, and only said 'Good-bye' at the jetty.

'Is it going to be fine to-morrow?' said Alix gaily. 'What's the good of being a sailorman if you don't know?'

'Even sailormen hope—against their better judgment,' said the 'gold-laced one,' as he deftly untied the painter.

'What does that mean?' asked Angela. 'It has a dull sound. You are not a— what's-his-name— are you? The thing that begins with a "p."'

'A pessimist? No; I've got a good digestion. But I think it amounts to this. We are going to have some wind, but it may hold off over to-morrow. Will that do for you, Miss Angela?'

'Anything will do, as long as it lets us stay in this heavenly place,' was the heartfelt answer.

'Hear, hear,' said Captain Ardagh, with quite as much earnestness, as he lifted his cap to the departing dinghy.

(To be Continued.)

"BED-TIME STORIES"

BENNY'S WONDERFUL PONY.

It was eight o'clock in the evening and Benny Caruthers sat alone in the dining room of the Caruthers' big house studying his lessons for to-morrow. All the rest of the family had gone to the opening night of the winter fair of the village church, and the house was so still you could have heard yourself think, at least Benny said so afterward whenever he told the story. All of a sudden, in the midst of the stillness, Benny was startled by a queer knock at the door and a kind of scraping sound as though someone was rubbing the door with a heavy substance like a stick.

Going to the window, Benny looked out, and was horrified to see a big black object there, pawing the door with its foot and trying to get in. There was no one upon whom to call for aid, and for a minute Benny was so scared that he stood there, too frightened to even cry out. At length finding voice he called out:

'Who is there?'

At these words the big, black creature began to neigh and whinny, just like the horses in the barn, Benny said afterward; and then, not finding its neigh answered, it began to pound on the door with its feet until poor Benny was afraid that the door would fall and break off its hinges.

'I may as well open the door,' said he. 'The creature, whatever it is, will break it down anyway.'

So going cautiously to the door, Benny opened it a little way; and to his surprise and fright, in walked a little Shetland pony—the cunningest little Shetland pony you ever saw.

Benny was so astonished that he staggered back against the wall, and as he did so, the pony walked over to him and lifted up his fore foot for Benny to 'shake hands.' Then it walked on its hind feet and waltzed around the hall and right into the parlor.

'Oh, dear!' exclaimed Benny. 'Oh, dear! What shall I do? Oh, I wish papa and mamma would come home.'

For an hour the pony kept on with his tricks, sitting up on its hind legs, standing on its forefeet and kicking into the air, and then rolling over and getting up again to dance. After a while Benny began to laugh heartily at the sight, and by the time his father and mother got home there were peals of laughter echoing from the parlor and out of the front door.

'Why, what is the matter, Benny?' exclaimed Mrs. Caruthers, hurrying into the parlor. But the question died on her lips as she saw, with astonished eyes, the spectacle of a little Shetland pony standing on his head, in the middle of the piano stool while Benny shrieked with laughter, which they all took up for the sight was funny to see.

'He came and knocked on the door himself, Mamma!' exclaimed Benny, in explanation.

'Who is he?' 'Where did he come from?' 'How did he get in?' were the questions which everybody asked, but nobody could answer. While they were laughing and talking, and while the pony was still doing his tricks, there came voices at the door. And one of them was a big, gruff voice, which said:

'I reckon he's here. That young feller at the corner seen him comin' up the front walk.'

'They're after the pony,' whispered Benny. 'Oh, will they take him away?' he said, with tears coming in his eyes.

And, sure enough, they were after the pony. He was a trick pony, the best one in the circus which was playing in the next town, and for two days the men had searched for him. And now they were overjoyed to see him, and the pony was delighted to see them also.

'He was a-askin' for somethin' to eat,' said the man, as he smilingly led the pond away. 'And he thought you'd give it to him, if he done this tricks. Come on, now, Christopher Columbus, an' don't you run away again!'

Benny watched the pony until he was out of sight in the darkness and then he went to bed to dream that his papa bought him a circus pony exactly like the one that had called upon him, and whose visit he had enjoyed so very much. — The 'Sunday School Advocate.'

WHAT SAITH THE SCRIPTURE?

July 22.

Who then can be saved?—Mark x., 26.

God so loved the world, that he gave his only begotten Son, that whosoever believeth in him should not perish, but have everlasting life.—John iii., 16.

We shall be saved from wrath through him.—Rom. v., 9.

A MAXIMUM AGE FOR MARRIAGE.

(London 'Chronicle.')

According to Russian law no person over 80 years of age can enter the bonds of matrimony. All civilized countries fixe a minimum age for marriage, but nowadays apparently only in Russia is a maximum age laid down. The law in ancient Rome was strict on this point, no man over 60 or woman over 50 being allowed to marry.

PROBLEM FOR THE EDITOR.

It has been asked whether stepping on a man's corns is sufficient provocation for swearing. The editor advises, keep your toes clear of corns by using Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor, always best, painless, and prompt. Sold by druggists, price 25c.

R & O NAV. CO.

PLEASANT WEEK-END TRIPS
(Sailings from Victoria Pier.)

SATURDAYS AT 2.30.—Str. 'Berthier' sails for Boucherville, 35c; Verennes, 50c; Vercheres, 60c. Returns at 7.30.

SATUEDAYS AT 2.30.—Str. 'Three Rivers,' for Lavaltrie, 50c. Returns at 8.30.

SATURDAY OR SUNDAYS AT 7 p.m.—Quebec Line Str. for Quebec. Returning Sunday or Monday, $4.90.

SUNDAY AT 9 a.m.—Str. 'Three Rivers' for Repentigny, 60c; St. Sulpice, 60c; Lavaltrie, 70c; Lanoraie, 75c; Berthier, 85c; Grand Nord, $1.00.

SUNDAYS AT 9 a.m.—Str. 'Berthier,' for Varennes, 50c; Vercheres, 60c; Contrecoeur, 75c; Sorel, $1.00.

UP RIVER.

SATURDAYS AT 12.30 NOON—Rapids Steamer for Cornwall (or 9 a.m. G.T.R. Sunday), returning up to Monday, $2.50. To Prescott and return up to Monday, $3.50. To Thousand Islands, R. & O. or G.T.R. to Prescott, R. & O. to Islands, returning up to Monday, $6.

TO KINGSTON, R. & O. or G.T.R., returning up to Monday, $6.

CITY TICKET OFFICE, 9-11 Victoria Square.

THE TRIP YOU ALWAYS ENJOY
Is the EXCURSION on the POPULAR STR. EMPRESS to CARILLON

Fanned by cool, balmy zephyrs, and passing by shores of matchless beauty, from MOUNTAIN TOP to RIVER BANKS, you pass the day so pleasantly. Returning to Montreal by the Rapids.

Take the 8 A.M. G.T.R. Daily (except Sunday), for Lachine Wharf, to connect with steamer.

TICKETS AT GRAND TRUNK STATION.

ROUND TRIP, ONLY $1.00.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM Canada's Double Track Line

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM Canada's Double Track Line

THE 9.00 A.M. TRAIN BETWEEN MONTREAL AND TORONTO IS THE FINEST AND FASTEST TRAIN IN CANADA.

ONLY DOUBLE TRACK ROUTE
Between Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton, Niagara Falls, Detroit and Chicago.

7½ HOURS TO TORONTO
"International Limited"
(Canada's Railway Greyhound),
Lvs Montreal 9 a.m. for Toronto and West.

FOUR EXPRESS TRAINS DAILY
Between MONTREAL and TORONTO.
9.00 a.m., 9.45 a.m., 7.30 p.m., 10.30 p.m.
Elegant Dining, Parlor and Library Car Service on Day Train. The Pullman Sleeping Cars operated on Night Trains are electric-lighted, including reading lamps in berths, and are also equipped with electric fans.

MONTREAL, PORTLAND, THE ISLANDS, AND MAINE COAST POINTS.

Trains leave Montreal, daily at 8.00 a.m. and 8.15 p.m., arriving Portland at 5.45 p.m. and 7.00 a.m., respectively.

Trains leave Portland, daily at 8.20 a.m. and 8.20 p.m., arriving Montreal at 6.40 p.m. and 7.30 a.m., respectively.

Close connections made with boats for the far-famed Islands of the Portland District. Maine Coast Points also conveniently reached.

On the night trains are operated high class commodious, modern electric lighted Sleeping Cars, with electric fans, keeping atmosphere nice and cool

High Class Cafe Parlor Cars on Day Trains.

CITY TICKET OFFICES:
153 St. James St. 'Phones Main 6905. or Bonaventure Station.

THE 10.30 P.M. TRAIN IS THE MOST POPULAR AND BEST PATRONIZED NIGHT TRAIN BETWEEN MONTREAL AND TORONTO. 'Nuff Sed.'

CHICAGO DETROIT LONDON NIAGARA FALLS HAMILTON TORONTO KINGSTON MONTREAL
THE ONLY DOUBLE TRACK ROUTE

SUMMER TOURS TO PACIFIC COAST
In effect until Sept. 30th. Round trip from Montreal, via Chicago to Vancouver, Victoria, Seattle, Portland, etc. $100.50
Los Angeles, San Francisco, San Diego, etc., via 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 July 25; Aug. 8, 22; Sept. 5, 19, at very low fares.

CHEAP WEEK-END TRIPS
FROM MONTREAL

Cornwall	$2.15	St. Johns	$1.00
Prescott	3.50	St. Hyacinthe	1.30
Brockville	3.90	Sherbrooke	3.30
Ottawa	3.45	Quebec	5.00

MONTREAL-HEMMINGFORD FORT COVINGTON
Effective each Sunday until further notice. Special Train leaves Montreal 8.05 a.m., for Hemmingford, Fort Covington and intermediate points. Returning, arrives Montreal 9.00 p.m.

MONTREAL-WATERLOO
Effective each Sunday until further notice. Special Train leaves Montreal, 8.32 a.m. for Chambly, Marieville, Farnham, Granby, Waterloo and intermediate points. Returning, arrives Montreal, 8.50 p.m.

MONTREAL—ST. HYACINTHE
Effective each Sunday until further notice, Special Train leaves Montreal at 12.10 p.m. for St. Hyacinthe and intermediate stations.
Returning, leaves St. Hyacinthe at 8 p.m.

MONTREAL TO VALLEYFIELD AND RETURN $1.15
Good going Saturday and Sunday, July 22 and 23. Return limit, July 24.
Proportionately low fares from Montreal to Ste. Anne's, Vaudreuil, Coney Island, Valleyfield and intermediate stations.
Sunday train leaves Montreal at 9.10 a.m. and returning leaves Valleyfield at 7.30 p.m. for Montreal. Through Coaches.

CITY TICKET OFFICES:
153 St. James St. 'Phones Main 6905. or Bonaventure Station.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY

BONAVENTURE UNION STATION.
TRAIN SERVICE.

MARITIME EXPRESS.
8.15 A.M. for Levis, Quebec, Murray Bay, Riv. du Loup, Cacouna, Little Metis, Campbellton, Moncton, St. John and Halifax, daily except Saturdays. On Saturdays, to Campbellton only.

4.00 P.M. EXPRESS to St. Hyacinthe and Nicolet and intermediate stations, daily except Sunday.

OCEAN LIMITED.
7.30 P.M. daily, except Saturdays, for Levis, Quebec, Murray Bay, Riv. du Loup, Matapedia, Campbellton, Moncton, St. John, Halifax, Prince Edward Island and the Sydneys.
On Fridays only, special sleeper for Riv. du Loup and Cacouna.

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A Parlor Car will be attached to the Maritime Express between Montreal and St. Flavie, commencing July 8th.

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10.45 P.M. TO NORTH TORONTO.
Travelling is cool and comfortable in the large, roomy and electric-lighted Sleeping Cars of the C.P.R. Every traveller knows that these cars have no equal.
8.45 a.m. and 10.00 p.m. daily to Union Station.

KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS CONVENTION,
From MONTREAL to DETROIT, Mich.
Out and back rail, $14.70.
Going rail, returning via Lakes and Thousand Islands, $22.70.
Tickets good going July 29, 30 and 31. Returning until Aug. 7th, 1911.

Old Orchard, Kennebunkport, &c.
Leave Windsor St. 9.00 a.m. and 8.00 p.m. Only line running through Sleepers and Parlor Cars.
Quickest trains to the Maine Resorts, running through the heart of the White Mountains.

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Daily through Sleepers. Train leaves Windsor St. 7.25 p.m.

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FROM MONTREAL TO
Vancouver, Victoria, Seattle, Portland, etc. $100.50
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Going until Sept. 30th.
Return until Oct. 31st.
EXTRA REDUCED RATES
Going Aug. 6 to 10, 13 to 16.
Return limit, Oct. 15th, 1911.

HOMESEEKERS' EXCURSIONS
—TO—
Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta
July 25th, August 8th, 22nd, and every second Tuesday, until Sept. 19th.
Tickets good for 60 days.
TICKET OFFICES:
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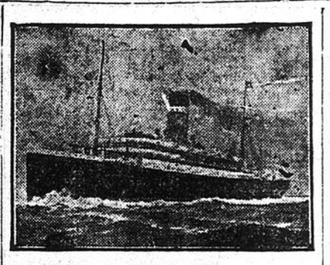
CARDIFF CONDITIONS SERIOUS.

Seamen's Strike May Cause 150,000 Miners to Be Idle.

Cardiff, July 22.— It looks now as if the strike of the seamen and dockers was deginning to demand recognition, and that the unions would put a complete stop to work in this city and the neighborhood. There are 16,000 men now striking at this place, Barry and Newport. All of these ports are absolutely idle, and not a ship entered or left any of the three yesterday. Many mines have been compelled to close down owing to the inactivity at the ports, and it seems that the stopping of all the neighboring collieries is inevitable. If they do close down there will be more than 150,000 miners out of work.

A disorderly spirit is prevalent. There was a fierce fight on Thursday night, and last night the mob tried to rush the stables of the London Mounted Police. They were repulsed, many with bloody scalps and faces.

Five hundred soldiers were brought to Cardiff yesterday afternoon to strengthen the six hundred police and three hundred troops from Newport.



ALLAN LINE.
ROYAL MAIL SERVICE TO LIVERPOOL.
SHORTEST OCEAN PASSAGE.

From Montreal.		From Liverpool.
Victorian . July 21	Aug. 4	Sept. 1
Corsican . July 28	Aug. 10	Sept. 7
Virginian . Aug. 4	Aug. 18	Sept. 15
Tunisian . Aug. 11	Aug. 24	Sept. 21

Saloon passage, $80.00 and $90.00, and up.
Second Cabin, $50.00, $52.50 and up. London, $2.50 additional. Third Class, Liverpool, London and Glasgow, $30.00 and $31.25, according to steamer.

From Montreal.		From Glasgow.
Hesperian . July 22	Aug. 5	Sept. 2
Ionian . . July 29	Aug. 12	Sept. 9
Grampian . Aug. 5	Aug. 19	Sept. 16
Scotian . . Aug. 12	Aug. 26	Sept. 23

SS. Grampian and Hesperian: Saloon, $70.00, and up. Second Class, $50.00, and up. Other steamers.
One Class Cabin, called second cabin, $45.00 and up. Third Class, $30.00.

From Montreal.	From London.	From Havre.
Sardinian . July 23	Aug. 10	Aug. 12
Corinthian . July 30	Aug. 17	Aug. 19
Pomeranian Aug. 6	Aug. 24	Aug. 26
Lake Erie . Aug. 13	Aug. 31	Sept. 2
Sicilian . . Aug. 20	Sept. 17	Sept. 8

One Class—Second Cabin Rate—London, $42.50; Havre, $47.50, $55.00, and up; Paris, $3.65 additional. Third Class: London, $29.00; Havre, $29.00; Paris, $31.50.
All the steamers on the above services, Liverpool, Glasgow, London, and Havre, are fitted with cold storage.
H. & A. ALLAN, MONTREAL.

The Royal Line
Finest and Fastest Steamers on the Canadian route. Holders of all records. Land to Land, 3 days 14 hours. Dock to Dock, 5 days 20 hours, sailing between Montreal, Quebec and Bristol.

From Montreal.	Steamer.	From Bristol.
July 26	ROYAL GEORGE,	Aug. 9
Aug. 9	ROYAL EDWARD,	Aug. 23
Aug. 23	ROYAL GEORGE,	Sept. 6
Sept. 6	ROYAL EDWARD,	Sept. 20

And Fortnightly thereafter.
Write or call for Fares and illustrated pamphlets—any Steamship Agent.
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CANADIAN PACIFIC
EMPRESSES AND OTHER STEAMSHIPS
MONTREAL, QUEBEC AND LIVERPOOL.
EMPRESS OF IRELAND, JULY 28
LAKE CHAMPLAIN. . . . AUG. 3
EMPRESS OF BRITAIN. . AUG. 11
LAKE MANITOBA. . . . . AUG. 17
Rates—Empress steamships First class, $92.50 and upwards. Second class, $53.75 and upwards. Lake Steamships—One Class Cabin, second class rates, $50.00, and upwards.
Tickets and information from any Steamship Agents or
W. G. Annable, Gen. Passenger Agt. Wm. Webber, Passenger Agt.
3 and 5 Board of Trade Building.

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GASPE BASIN
The favorite spot for th and Sport.
CHARMING RESORT FOR SPORTSMEN AND PLEASURE SEEKERS.
The vicinity affords beautiful scenery, fine sea bathing and unexcelled fishing. Guests have the privilege of salmon and trout fishing in connection with the house. Salmon and Trout Fishing par excellence.
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(Now Open)
so long and favorably known, offers first-class accommodation for tourists, with all the comforts of home.
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Largest, Finest Most Modern Steamers Between Canada and Europe. Orchestras Carried.
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ASK AGENTS FOR PARTICULARS, or Office, 118 Notre Dame St. W. 'Phone 7760 Main. Up. Dock. 530 St. Catherine W.

DONALDSON LINE
GLASGOW PASSENGER AND FREIGHT SERVICE.

From Glasgow.		From Montreal
July 14—	T.SS. CASSANDRA .	July
July 22..	T.SS. ATHENIA . .	Aug.
July 29..	T.SS. SATURNIA ..	Aug.
Aug. 5..	T.SS. SALACIA	Aug.

*Steamers fitted with Refrigerators
Passage Rates: Cabin (called Second) $47.50 upwards. Third Class, Eastbound $29.00; Westbound, $30.00.
Special Uptown Agency, Thos Cook & Son, 530 St. Catherine St. W., or
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JOINT LONDON PASSENGER AND FREIGHT SERVICE.
Cold Storage and Cool Air on all Steamers.
SS. IONA . . . . . July 2
*T.SS. ASCANIA . . . . . July
SS. DEVONA . . . . . Aug.
SS. ALBANIA . . . . . Aug.
*Passenger steamers.
Passage rates: Cabin (Called Second) $45.00 and upwards. Third class, British, East, $29.00; prepaid, West, $28.75.
Special Uptown Agency, Thos Cook & Son, 530 St. Catherine St. W., or
THE ROBERT REFORD CO., Limited AGENTS.

THOMSON LINE
LEITH SERVICE.
SS. CERVONA . . . . . Aug.
For full particulars for all services apply to
Special Uptown Agency, Thos Cook & Son, 530 St. Catherine St. W., or
THE ROBERT REFORD CO., Limited, Montreal, Toronto, Quebec, St. John, N.B., and Portland, Me.

CUNARD LINE
CANADIAN LONDON PASSENGER SERVICE.

From Southampton.		From Montreal for London
July 11..	T.SS. ASCANIA . . .	July 29
July 25..	SS. ALBANIA	Aug. 12
Aug. 8..	T.SS. AUSONIA. . . .	Aug. 23

Passage rates: Cabin (called Second), $45.00 and upwards. Third class British, East, $29.00; prepaid, West, $28.75.
Full particulars on application to
Special Uptown Agency, Thos Cook & Son, 530 St. Catherine St. W., or
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From Man.		From Montreal
June 17..	MAN. COMMERCE . .	July
June 24..	MAN. IMPORTER .	July
July 15..	MAN. SHIPPER . . .	Aug.
July 22..	MAN. CORPORATN,	Aug.
July 29..	MAN. COMMERCE ..	Aug.

Limited number of passengers carried.
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QUEBEC STEAMSHIP Company, Limited.
RIVER AND GULF OF ST. LAWRENCE.
Summer Cruises in Cool Latitudes.
SS. 'Cascapedia,' 1,900 tons, recently fitted out on the Clyde, specially for this service, with all modern comforts.
SAILS FROM MONTREAL ON THURSDAYS at 4 p.m., 3rd, 17th and 31st August, 14th and 28th September, and from Quebec the following days at noon for Pictou, N.S., calling at Gaspe Bay, Perce, Grand River, Summerside, P.E.I., and Charlottetown, P.E.I.
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(Via Far-famed River Saguenay)
calling at Gaspe, Charlottetown and Halifax, SS. "TRINIDAD," 2,600 tons, sails from Quebec at 8 p.m., 28th July and 25th August and 8th September.
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Summer excursions, by the twin screw SS. 'BERMUDIAN,' 5,600 tons. Sailings from New York, at 3 p.m., 29th July, 5th, 19th and 30th August, and every 10 days thereafter. Temperature, cooled by sea breezes, seldom rises above 80 degrees.
The finest trips of the season for Health and Comfort.
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J. G. BROCK & CO., Agents, 211 Commissioners street, City.
QUEBEC STEAMSHIP COMPANY, QUEBEC.

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THE WHITEST, LIGHTEST
MAGIC BAKING POWDER
NEW STYLE LABEL
COSTS NO MORE THAN THE ORDINARY KINDS
MADE IN CANADA
E.W.GILLETT CO. LTD.
TORONTO, ONT.

IN LIGHTER VEIN

LUCKY THIRD TIME.

A resourceful canvasser is a hard man to get the best of. Witness the experiences of the Cohoes man. On the way to the railroad station one morning he was halted by a book agent, and being a great reader he bought a book for five dollars.

'It will be something to read on the train,' he thought, as he gave his name and accepted a receipt.

It was a dull book, however, and the Cohoes man left it at his office; but on his return home that evening there was another copy on the library table, and his wife explained that the agent had left it, and had collected five dollars, saying that such were her husband's orders.

The Cohoes man was wild with rage. 'If I had that agent here,' he growled, 'I'd kill him, the dastardly hound!'

'Why, there he goes now!' cried his wife. 'Look—hurrying down the street towards the station!'

The Cohoes man rushed upstairs for his coat and shoes; but while he was dressing, a neighbor came along in a motor car. He hailed the neighbor from the window.

'Hurry down to the station and hold up that chap for me!' he cried. 'That chap with the books! See?'

'Sure,' said the obliging neighbor, and he put on full speed and soon reached the agent.

'That man up there on the hill wants you,' he said.

'Oh, yes,' said the agent, as the train steamed in. 'That's Mr. Smith. He wants one of my books. Do you mind taking it for him? It's five dollars, please.'

Then the train steamed off, with the agent on it, and the motorist sped back to Smith, again.

'Here's your book,' he shouted, holding it aloft, 'and you owe me five dollars.'

ANSWERED.

'You, there, in the overalls,' shouted the cross-examining lawyer, 'how much are you paid for telling untruths?'

'Less than you are,' retorted the witness, 'or you'd be in overalls, too.'—'The Housekeeper.'

ALL RIGHT WITHOUT ASSISTANCE.

It is probable that many queens of the kitchen share the sentiment good naturedly expressed by a Scandinavian servant, recently taken into the service of a young matron of Chicago.

The youthful assume of household cares was disposed to be a trifle patronizing.

'Now, Lena,' she asked, earnestly, 'are you a good cook?'

'Ya-as, 'm. I tank so,' said the girl, with perfect naivete, 'if you vill not try to help me.'—'Lippincott's.'

STOLEN ELOQUENCE.

Dr. C. W. Aked responded to the toast of 'Eloquence' at a banquet at San Francisco.

'But it is better to be silent,' said Dr. Aked, in conclusion, 'than to be eloquent by unfair means.'

There was once a divine whose good wife said to him:

'"James, dear, the Rev. Dr. Tenthly has made over $200 by the publication of a volume of sermons. You preach much better than Dr. Tenthly, dear. Why not print a few of your sermons?"

'"My love," the man whispered, hoarsely, "they were all printed long ago."'—Washington 'Star.'

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

A MATTER OF BREED.

'Them fellers in the office of the 'Bee' are what I call fresh,' Ezra Bullock remarked to his wife at the supper table on his return from his monthly visit to the town of Balston.

'How so, father?' inquired Mrs. Bullock.

'Well,' Mr. Bullock said, 'one o' my errands was from Saba Mabel Briggs. She wanted I should find out why they hadn't punctuated her last poem. They sent her a copy, an' she said it made her most sick, the way they'd spiled her beautiful ideas.

'Well, when I'd got loaded up to come home I drove round to the 'Bee' office an' composin' room, an' beckoned a young feller in his shirtsleeves to come out.

'"Now," I says, "you'll do her a favor if you'll tell me why you didn't punctuate Saba Mabel Briggs's last poem."

'"Cert'nly," s's he. "I'm not a pointer. I'm a setter."'—'Youth's Companion.'

SO MIXED UP.

Mrs. Allcash, who has not as yet got over the novelty of riches, is not inclined to admit the fact. On the contrary, it is her great desire that the society with which she is now entitled to mix by virtue of her husband's wealth shall think she was born in the purple.

Recently she was at a big dinner party, and as she was being piloted from drawing room to dining room she noticed a marble bust on one of the pillars in the hall.

'Do you know who that is?' she inquired of her cavalier.

'That is Marcus Aurelius,' was the answer.

'Oh, is it, now?' ejaculated the lady. 'But can you tell me,' she added, 'whether it is the present marquess or the late marquess? I get so mixed up with dukes and things.'

FROM THE OLD COUNTRY

ENGLISH NEWS NOTES.

Replying to a request from the secretary of the Poetry Society, the King stated that he does not wish the Prince of Wales to take part in public functions until he is of age.

Ex-Inspector Syme was sentenced to six months' imprisonment for having feloniously sent a letter to Mr. Ramsay Macdonald, M.P., threatening to murder an inspector of the Metropolitan Police.

Mr. Horatio Bottomley, M.P., has submitted to judgment against him for £17,250 in one case, and £20,000 in another. The actions arose out of share dealings in which Mr. E. T. Hooley, now a bankrupt, was concerned. Mr. Bottomley is the member of Parliament who is always, through a weekly paper, vilifying Canada, and warning people against emigrating.

Owing to the decision of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain to withdraw their £3,000 a week subsidy of the funds of the Cambrian Combine strikers, the South Wales miners have resolved to send 'missionaries' to the English and Scotch coalfields to explain the present position of the strikers, and to call upon the miners of England and Scotland to bring about a national strike in their support.

In view of the announcement of the Prime Minister that he will leave the House of Commons free to carry a women's enfranchisement bill introduced by a private member, the Women's Social and Political Union have decided to suspend for the time being their anti-Government policy. If the Prime Minister's promise does not result in the granting of votes to women, they will revert to the original policy.

Some interesting evidence as to the profits of London 'beauty specialists' was given in a case where an American lady was unsuccessfully sued for inducing an assistant to break her contract of employment. The lady took the assistant to America, paying plaintiff £150 a month for her services, and subsequently employed the assistant (who was paid 12s. 6d. a week) as private secretary at £250 a year. Assistants, plaintiff stated, would earn for the firm from £90 to £500 a month.

A report on the working of the Education (Provision of Meals) Act, for the year ended March 31, 1910, issued as a Blue-book, shows that the cost to the rates during the year was £134,105, as against £72,333 in 1908-9. The total number of meals provided, which in 1908-9 was 4,546,771 in London and 9,671,782 elsewhere, increased to 7,335,469 The largest numbers of meals were provided as follows—London, 7,335,469, Bradford—957,739 Birmingham—575,036. Sunderland—509,402.

Seven years for bigamy and four years for fraud were the sentences passed in London on George W. Lucid, who was found guilty of the most heartless bigamy. It was proved he married several women, obtained all their money, and then left them. At the prisoner's lodgings were found 2700 letters from different women, in most of which sums of money were mentioned. Actually he had received £285 from these women. The police stated that the prisoner's real name was Patrick Morane, and he came from Tipperary.

A partner in one of the most prominent firms in London, John Bowron, of Bowron Bros., has been sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment. T. L. Knight, the manager, is serving the same sentence. The firm was the creator of the skin trade of New Zealand, and did a annual business of over 1,800,000 dollars. Owing to lack of capital and the accumulation of immense stocks, disaster over took the firm, and the manager and partner were found guilty of conspiracy to defraud.

David Davis, the Dartmoor Shepherd, released from prison by Mr. Lloyd-George, has been again sentenced at Shrewsbury for stealing four bottles of whiskey. The Chancellor of the Exchequer befriended the man, who was in prison for a long term for stealing two shillings, but instead of responding to the kindness, he ran away from the farm where he was employed, and again took to stealing. Mr. Lloyd-George was subjected to some strong criticism for his action in obtaining the man's release.

Lady Wantage has presented £50,000, Mr. and Mrs. George W. Palmer £100,000, and Mr. Alfred Palmer £50,000, to University College, Reading, as an endowment fund, with the object of enabling it within the next four years to apply for a charter as an independent University. It has also been announced that Mr. Alfred Palmer will, in addition, present to the college the freehold of that portion of land, extending to four acres, which is contiguous to the main college site, and is at present held and used for horticultural purposes by the college under lease from him.

SCOTTISH BRIEFS.

Over £25,000 has been left to various Scottish charities and institutions by Mr. J. Clason Harvie, of Edinburgh, and Lanarkshire.

Felicitations were the order of the day at the Clyde Trust meeting when Sir Thomas Mason informed his colleagues that the revenue for the year had established a new record. The receipts totalled thousands over half a million sterling.

Lord Provost Brown, Edinburgh, has issued an appeal for subscriptions towards the Scottish National Memorial to King Edward. The differences that emerged at the commencement of the project are at an end, and there is now hope that the memorial in character and magnitude will be worthy of the late King and worthy of Scotland.

An appeal has been made for subscriptions to pay for the Arched House, Ecclefechan, the birthplace of Thomas Carlyle. The main object is to secure its preservation on an assured basis, and to avoid the possibility of its ever falling into the state of dilapidation that overtook Carlyle's Chelsea home, and made it a byword and reproach for several years.

Scottish shipbuilders launched during June 31 vessels of 54,417 tons. The Clyde output—23 vessels of 52,474 tons—is the best but two on record for the month. The Clyde total for the half-year—135 vessels of 309,860 tons—is the best but one on record, being exceeded only by the first half-year of 1906, in which the Lusitania was launched.

At a meeting of the Board of Management of the Royal (Dick) Veterinary College, Edinburgh, it was intimated that the purchase of a site for new college buildings had been concluded. The site extending to about one and a half acre, is on the east side of the Meadows, and within easy reach of the university. The cost of the new buildings, which will be commenced without undue delay, is estimated at £50,000.

The necessary funds having been subscribed, the memorial tablet to Henry Bell, of 'Comet' fame, will be placed this autumn in the old mill where he was born, in the valley of the Avon, near Torphichen. At the same time a commemorative medal will be struck for the school children of the district. Bell was famous as the builder of the 'Comet,' which began to ply on the Clyde in 1812, and thus as the originator of steam navigation in Europe.

An extremely interesting experiment has been carried out in the general post-office, Edinburgh, as the result of which it has been proved that communication by telephone between Paris and Edinburgh is now possible. The connection was established over the circuit from Edinburgh to Glasgow and London, thence to Dover, and then to Paris via Calais, and the conversational tests were a complete success.

The Aberdeen Byron Statue Sub-Committee have now entered into an agreement with Mr. Pittendrigh Macgillivray, R.S.A., embodying the terms and conditions for the execution of a statue of Lord Byron. Designed by Mr. Macgillivray, the statue will be of bronze, 9 feet high, and will be mounted on a granite pedestal 12 feet in height. Under the agreement, the statue is to be completed and ready for erection in June, 1913, when the jubilee of the transference of the school to its present site will be celebrated. Lord Byron was a scholar of the old grammar school in Schoolhill.

A manifesto to the Scottish people on the subject of Scottish Home Rule has been issued by the Young Scots Society. At the outset it is stated that victory for the Commons now being assured the society returns to its home rule propaganda, and intends to put that issue with all the energy it can command. It is claimed that devolution is, after the abolition of the Lords' veto, the most urgent reform of the time. The Imperial Parliament cannot cope with its work, and as the burden of Empire increases rather than diminishes devolution has become a vital imperial necessity.

A prominent breeder of Clydesdales has died in the person of Mr. D. Riddell, Paisley, at the age of 83. He was known throughout the country for his magnificent horses. In 1891 he was presented by the draught horse breeders of Scotland and England with a service of solid silver plate in recognition of the invaluable services he had rendered to the Clydesdale breed. The last occasion was in November, 1908, when he was entertained by the Clydesdale breeders to a complimentary banquet in Glasgow, and presented with his portrait in oil, painted by Fiddes Watt, at present in the Scottish Exhibition Art Gallery.

Mr. Andrew Fisher, Premier of Australia, has been presented with an illuminated address by the inhabitants of Crosshouse, near Kilmarnock, his native village. The burgess ticket was enclosed in a silver casket. A fete was also held. The village was profusely decorated, and nearly all the houses were nicely festooned. After the sports Mr Fisher presented the prizes to the successful competitors, amid a scene of great enthusiasm. In the evening Mr. and Mrs. Fisher were entertained at a banquet in the public school, which was attended by nearly three hundred ladies and gentlemen.

There has been launched from the yard of Messrs. Napier & Miller Limited, Old Kilpatrick, the double screw ferry steamer Halifax, built to the order of the Dartmouth Ferry Commissioners, Dartmouth, Nova Scotia. The dimensions of the vessel are Length, 125 feet; breadth, 48 feet; depth, 13 feet 1 inch; with a gross tonnage of about 600 tons. The vessel has complete main deck, with promenade and awning decks above, three watertight bulkheads, and has been specially built for ferry service between Dartmouth and Halifax. Accommodation for passengers has been provided. The vessel has been fitted with electric light throughout. The naming ceremony was performed by Mrs. D. J. Murray.

IRISH ITEMS.

The death of Mr. Thomas Farrell, of Saltmills, near New Ross, co. Wexford, at the age of 109, is announced. He was never ill in his life and never drank intoxicating liquor.

Captain John Shawe-Taylor, of Castle Taylor, co. Donegal, whose name had been associated for some years with movements for political and social reconciliation in Ireland, is dead. He was a keen devolutionist, and did much to shape the policy which brought about the Wyndham Land Purchase Acts.

After an animated debate, full of political animus, the Dublin Council declined to raise the Lord Mayor's salary to its former figure. It was stated in debate by some of the ex-Lord Mayors that certain occupants of the Mansion House have made private gain out of the emoluments of their office.

Out of a population of nearly 20,000 in the New Ross Petty Sessions districts, there was not a single case of drunkenness at the last Petty Sessions Court, says a correspondent. This has happened frequently during the past six or eight months. The Pioneer, Anti-Treating, and Total Abstinence Societies have made rapid progress in the district.

At a luncheon given at the Viceregal Lodge, Dublin, to Colonial visitors to the Irish capital, the Lord-Lieutenant said he hoped none of his guests would regret having included Ireland in their programme. He was letting out a secret when he said that when it was thought there would not be time to include Ireland in their tour it was at the suggestion of one person and one only—who should be nameless—that Ireland was included.

Dr. Ormsby, medical officer of the Ballylague district, Roscommon, had a marvellous escape from death while motoring from Ballina to Limerick. He had reached the Pontoon Lakes when, in attempting to pass a flock of sheep on a narrow road, the car crashed through a low wall, and dropped between 50 ft. and 60 ft. on to some rocks. Just as the car was about to drop over the declivity the doctor jumped clear, and escaped with only a severe shaking and a few scratches. When the car struck the rocks an explosion occurred, and the vehicle was completely wrecked.

In Dublin judgment has been given by the magistrate in a pearls case. The police applied for the disposal of forty-seven pearls, which are said to be worth £300, and which have been in the custody of the police since December, 1905, when they were handed over by a Dublin firm of jewellers. The magistrate directed that the pearls be sold by the Crown after a lapse of six months, if the owner were not found in the interval. The pearls were originally deposited with a firm of jewellers by a man who never afterwards claimed them, and the firm handed them over to the police.

The 'Witness' Daily Fashion Hint.



SOME NEW PARIS FASHIONS.

OPPOSE EXPROPRIATION.

Landowners Claim Cedar Rapids Co.'s Right Has Expired.

In the Practice Court, to-day, before Mr. Justice Guerin, was argued the opposition of some twenty land owners of Soulanges county, who oppose the expropriation of their properties by the Cedar Rapids Development Company, and the appointment of a third and final arbitrator in expropriation.

It is the contention of those proprietors, who protest against the expropriation, that they should have been expropriated before June 30th, at which time the company's right to expropriate expired. They claim that notice of the expropriation was only served on them on June 24th, and that the law gives them ten days to consider the demand of expropriation, and that in the present case, the ten day delay overreached the time allowed the company to expropriate. The matter was taken en delibere.

Messrs. Simon Beaudin, K.C. ,and J. O. Monsseau, K.C., M.P.P., represented the protesting proprietors, and Messrs. P. B. Mignault, K.C., and C. Dessaulles appeared for the Cedar Rapids Development Company.

COCAINE CASE.

Druggist Prosecuted Claims he Did Not Make Sale Charged.

The police are on the sharp lookout for all cocaine sellers, and yesterday in the Police Court, J. A. Lambert, a druggist at the corner of Hutchison and Van Horne Street, had to answer to the charge of selling the drug on the night of May 21st.

The detectives had been watching the shop for some time, and they got young Antoine Durand to purchase the drug on the night in question. It was claimed at the trial that young Durand had been forced to give evidence against Lambert under a threat of arrest by the detectives. Lambert used as his defence the fact that he was not in his shop at the hour on the night in question, and therefore he could not have sold the drug, but that it must have been done by one of his clerks, who looks very much like himself.

COMPANY OBJECTS TO TAX.

The Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company has applied for a writ of certiorari against the judgment rendered recently by Mr. Recorder Weir, condemning it to pay the city a tax of $400 on their cranes used by the company to hoist coal from the steamers. The company claims that the cranes are moveables, while the contention of the city is that it is real estate property.

OUTREMONT SPEEDERS FINED.

The Outremont police still hold to the campaign against speeding by automobilists, and during the present week one alleged lawbreaker has been listed for appearance at the city courts on a charge of exceeding the statutory limit. Penalties as follows were inflicted on the last offenders sent for trial a few days ago:—Ernest Vallieres, $20; Hector Girard, $20; W. Carruthers, $30, with costs additional in each case.

THE 'WITNESS' DAILY PATTERN.

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



8983-8998—A SIMPLE AND STYLISH GOWN.

Composed of Ladies' Skirt Pattern 8998, and Ladies' Waist Pattern 8983. The skirt is well cut and has a back panel, while the closing is made at the centre front. The waist has deep Gibson plaits over the shoulders, and is finished with a deep sailor collar. The waist pattern 8983 is cut in 6 sizes: 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. The skirt pattern 8998, is cut in 5 sizes: 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inches waist measure. It requires 6 yards of 36 inch material for the entire costume for a medium size.

This illustration calls for two separate patterns, which will be mailed to any address on receipt of 10c for each in silver or stamps.

PATTERN COUPON.

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

No.....

Size .....

Name .....

Address in full:

.....

.....

.....

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

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LOWER CANADA COLLEGE
Notre Dame de Grace
MONTREAL.
FOR BOARDERS AND DAY BOYS
HEAD MASTER,
C. S. FOSBERY, M.A.
Late Headmaster, St. John's School.
PREPARATORY, JUNIOR AND SENIOR DEPARTMENTS
Healthy situation. Use of Westmount Athletic grounds, 2 tennis courts. 2 rinks. Gymnasium. Sloyd (Manual Training) room. Excellent system of heating, ventilating and humidifying class rooms and dormitories.
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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.
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A second Junior School to be opened for the convenience of pupils resident in the Northern and Western parts of the City. Large Playing Grounds of three acres—cricket, tennis, basketball. 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. 13. R. MILLICHAMP, Hon. Sec.-Treas.

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NEWMARKET
A Residential School, with Preparatory, Commercial, and Collegiate Courses, Music and Art.
Fall Term commences Sept. 11, 1911
LARGE GROUNDS, new buildings, beautifully situated, with perfect sanitary equipment, electric light, steam heating, roomy, well-ventilated.
COMPETENT instruction, firm discipline, and home-like, Christian influences unite with these material advantages to make Pickering College worthy of your confidence. For Announcement write
W. P. FIRTH, M.A., D. Sc., Principal.

Ontario Ladies College, and Ontario Conservatory of Music and Art
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100 ACRES OF GROUND
Campus, Gymnasium, Swimming Pool, etc.
Seven Resident University Graduates give instruction in the Literary Department, and other Departments are equally in advance of the ordinary Ladies' Colleges in staff and equipment.
Proximity to Toronto gives city advantages without distractions incident to city residence.
Offers the Highest Educational Facilities and an exceptionally pleasant home life under healthful and inspiring surroundings.
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One of the best residential schools in Canada for Girls and Young Ladies.
Every Department fully equipped.
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Large staff of highly qualified and experienced teachers and professors. Native French and German teachers. Pupils prepared for the Universities and for Examinations in Music of Toronto University, the Conservatory of Music, and the Toronto College of Music. Modern Educational Methods, Refining Influences and well-regulated home. Lawn Tennis and other games. Rinks.
For Prospectus apply to MISS VEALS, Principal.
SCHOOL RE-OPENS SEPT. 12th.

McGILL UNIVERSITY.
THE UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF COMMERCE
Two Years' Course—Evening Classes—Practical Subjects.
EXTENSION LECTURES
(OPEN TO THE PUBLIC.)
During the Session 1911-1912 Extension Lectures will be given in the following subjects:—
Political Economy, Thursday Evening, 7.30 ..... Fee, $5.00
Accountancy, Monday and Wednesday Evenings, 7.30 ..... Fee, $5.00
Commercial Law, Tuesday and Friday Evenings, 7.30 ..... Fee, $10.00
Apply for circular and further information to the Registrar, McGill University.

TRINITY COLLEGE SCHOOL
Port Hope, Ont.
Residential School for Boys.
Healthy Situation, Fireproof Buildings, Extensive playgrounds, large gymnasium, skating rinks, etc.
Boys prepared for the Universities, Royal Military College and business. Special attention given to younger boys. Next term begins Sept. 13. New boys must report Sept. 12.
For Calendar and all information apply to the Headmaster.
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(Affiliated to McGill University.)
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For the Higher Education of Young Women, with Preparatory Department for Girls under 13 years of age.
President—Rev. James Barclay, D.D., LL.D.
Vice-President — Ven. J. G. Norton, D.D., Archdeacon of Montreal.
Principal—Miss Grace Fairley, M.A., Edinburgh.
The Institute will reopen TUESDAY, 12th September, at NOON.
Entrance examinations for new scholars will be held at the school on Saturday, 9th September, at 10 o'clock a.m.
For Prospectus, etc., apply to the Principal, or to A. F. RIDDELL, Secretary, North British Mercantile Building, 80 St. Francois Xavier street, Montreal.

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BELLEVILLE, ONT.
OVER 300 STUDENTS enrolled annually, one-half of whom are young ladies.
Highest facilities in all departments.
Will reopen Monday, September 11th, 1911.
For illustrated calendar, address,
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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 54th Annual Calendar
A. T. MacNeill, B.A. - Principal
Woodstock, Ont.
—School re-opens September 5th.—

KING'S HALL
Compton, Que.
BOARDING SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
Preparations for University—Examinations, Royal Academy and Royal College of Music, and Royal Drawing Society's Examinations. Michaelmas term begins Wednesday, Sept. 13, 1911.
MISS JOLL, Lady Principal

OPPOSITION IS DIVIDED

Nationalists Disapprove of Obstructionist Tactics in Commons

The Opposition, after Thursday's fate of cutting down the discussion on reciprocity to less than two hours out of a nine and a half hour's session, will probably allow the House to go into committee on the resolutions at an earlier hour to-day. If they do not the Government will again force a late sitting as Mr. Fielding is determined that some progress shall be made with the debate each day. It is understood that W. F. MacLean will introduce a discussion this afternoon on someone of his favorite topics, and that subsequently the Opposition will again revert to the Chinese immigration question. Just how long the reciprocity struggle will continue it is hard to conjecture, everything depending on the future action of the Opposition. If obstructive tactics are persisted in for a fortnight more the Government will doubtless decide on a quick dissolution.

It is understood that the Nationalists are not very enthusiastic over the Opposition programme, and are not likely to render much assistance. They are advising Mr. Borden to let the agreement go through and to face the Government a year hence on other issues.

There are others in the Conservative party who candidly admit that politically that would be the same course, but apparently the 'Wild men' of the party are in the ascendency, and Mr. Borden has no choice but to fight the pace to 'the bitter end.'

Business Good at Capital

Ottawa reports say retail business continues good for this time of the year. Mid-summer quietness is noted in most lines of wholesale trade, but the outlook for later business is bright. Country trade is about normal and collections satisfactory.

Duke of Westminster to Handle American Polo Cup Challenge

JOLLY JACK TARS DANCED HORNPIPE VICTORY YESTERDAY

Royals Used Up Four Pitchers in an Endeavor to Recover From Early Disaster.

RESULT SEVEN TO FOUR.

George Leclaire Pitched Steady Ball and Held the Sailors Down—a Coming Pitcher—Baseball News and Statistics From the Venues of the Three Leagues.

The Jolly Jack Tars from Newark, illustrated at the Park yesterday, how battles, were won and lost, by dancing hornpipe to victory, and taking cold and cruel revenge on the Royals for the crushing defeat the day before.

There were 2500 ball fans present, and three scouts, one of the latter having declared to stay in the city of churches during the visit of the sailor boys, and endeavor to neutralise the paralyzing effect of President Sam's Saxony serge triumph of the tailor's art, by glib talk and persuasiveeloquence. Wise old owl. Sam. Never anxious to buy and never anxious to sell.

Very few of the fans present were prepared, from the tame opening of the disaster, for what was to come, and when the sailor laddies got a modest run in the first, one and all smiled the smole of indulgence, and leaned back in gleeful anticipation of what they fondly thought would happen.

It happened all right, but not in the manner they wished.

A good old-fashioned broadside from the Newark guns riddled the hull of the good ship Montreal, and only the superb heroism of George Leclaire, the gallant boy pitcher, who nailed the colors to the mast, saved the gallant craft, which but yesterday rode proudly the crest of victory, from going down with all hands. The casualties at the expiration of the third encounter were: Newar 7, Royals without.

A stern chase, my hearties, is a long one, and the sailors, slipping their cables, were soon a speck on the horizon, with the Royals in hot pursuit. Slowly, but surely, the gap was reduced, but crowd on all the sail they could, the Royals were unable to get abeam of the enemy, and the Jolly Jack Tars sailed away with a seven to four victory, much to the surprise of Captain Joe Yeager and his merry band of guccaneers.

Prominent in despatches are mentioned George Leclaire, whose steady pitching of five innings shows signs of his being one day an admiral of the fleet.

Joe Yeager, whose mighty swatting in the repel boarders, franks him as the right man in the right place.

Chick Gandil, whose good work at 1st base and heroic efforts to land the ball in Caughnawaga, are deserving of special mention.

Charles Handford, who was there, as of yore, with his five fingered tatoo on the gripping area of the belaying pin, and whose success was not backed up by the right parties at the right time.

Killed.—Burchell.

Wounded.—Dicky Carroll, whose pitcher member was injured by a Newark back fire.

Further details are mentioned in despatches appened.

NEWARK.

	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Bailey, rf	4	1	2	1	0	0
Agler, 1b	4	1	2	10	0	0
Kelly, lf	4	1	1	2	1	1
Dalton, cf	4	1	2	5	0	0
Smith, 2b	4	1	1	1	1	0
Louden, ss	3	1	1	3	4	0
Reams, 3b	4	0	1	2	3	0
Cady, c	4	0	1	3	0	0
Lee, p	4	1	1	0	3	0
Totals	35	7	12	27	12	1

MONTREAL.

	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
French, 2b	5	0	0	2	2	1
Yeager, 3b	5	2	3	2	1	0
Miller, cf	4	0	3	0	0	0
Hanford, rf	5	1	1	2	0	0
Gandil, 1b	5	0	1	12	3	0
Demmitt, lf	3	1	0	1	0	1
Nattress, ss	4	0	0	1	1	0
Roth, c	4	0	3	6	1	1
Carrol, p	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burchell, p	0	0	0	0	0	0
Leclaire, p	3	0	1	1	5	0
Burke, p	0	0	0	0	0	0
xCurtis	1	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	39	4	12	27	13	3

xBatted for Leclaire in 8th.

Score by innings—

Newark . . . . . 1 0 6 0 0 0 0 0 0—7
Montreal . . . . . 0 0 0 1 1 0 1 1 0—4

Summary—Three base hit, Bailey; two base hits, Yeager 2, Roth 2, Agler, Bailey; first base on errors, Montreal 1, Newark 1; left on bases, Newark 4, Montreal 9; hits off Carroll 5 in 2 1-3 innings; off Burchell, 2 with none out; off Leclaire 3 in 5 2-3 innings; off Burke, 2 in one inning; bases on balls, off Carroll 1, off Leclaire 1, off Lee 2; struck out, by Carroll 1, by Leclare 2, by Burke 1, by Lee 1; sacrifice hit, Bailey; time, 1.40; umpires, Doyle and Byron; attendance, 1,250.

BALTIMORE AGAIN.

Buffalo, N.Y., July 21.—Baltimore nimply toyed with the Bisons to-day, winning as if stacked up against some semi-professional team. Fourteen hits netted the leaders 10 runs, which could have been increased had they not scented rain early in the contest, and played to get out in order to push in the five innings. Score:—

BUFFALO.

	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Schirm, lf	4	1	2	0	0	0
Starr, ss	3	0	1	2	3	1
Curray, cf	5	0	2	4	0	0
McCabe, rf	5	0	0	1	0	0
Miller, 1b	5	0	2	8	1	0
Killifer, c	4	1	3	8	1	1
Truesdale, 2b	4	0	0	1	3	1
McDonald, 3b	4	0	0	2	1	1
Stroud, p	4	0	0	1	1	0
Totals	37	2	10	27	10	4

BALTIMORE.

	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Parent, ss	4	1	1	1	4	1
Rath, 2b	5	2	2	5	4	0
Corcoran, 3b	4	1	1	5	3	1
Schmidt, 1b	4	1	2	11	0	0
Seymour, cf	5	2	3	1	0	1
Walsh, lf	4	1	1	1	0	0
Heitmuller, rf	4	1	2	1	0	0
Egan, c	5	1	2	2	1	0
Adkins, p	4	0	0	0	3	0
Totals	39	10	14	27	15	3

Score by innings:—

Buffalo . . . . . 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 0—2
Baltimore . . . . . 0 0 0 4 0 4 0 0 0 2—10

ROCHESTER WINS IN OVER TIME.

Rochester, N.Y., July 21.—A long fly by Jacklitsch, which Wheeler barely touched as he was crossing into foul grounds, gave Rochester to-day's game, 9 to 8, in the 12th inning. The visitors contended the hit was foul, but Umpire Hart ruled otherwise, and it scored Moeller with the winning run. Score:—

ROCHESTER.

	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Moran, lf	4	1	0	4	0	0
Batch, rf	5	1	0	0	0	0
Foster, ss	4	2	3	6	4	2
Ward, 3b	4	1	1	0	2	0
Osborne, cf	6	1	2	2	2	1
Simmons, 2b	6	1	3	2	7	1
Spencer, 1b	5	0	1	14	1	0
Jacklitsch, c	6	0	1	7	2	0
Dessau, p	2	1	1	1	0	1
Holmes, p	2	0	0	0	2	0
Wilhelm, p	1	0	0	0	2	0
xxMoeller	0	1	0	0	0	0
Totals	43	9	12	36	22	5

JERSEY CITY.

	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Breen, 2b	6	1	1	0	4	1
Gettman, cf	6	0	1	0	0	0
Dolan, 3b	5	3	3	0	2	1
Deininger, lf	5	0	1	3	0	1
Abstein, 1b	6	0	2	20	1	0
Wheeler, rf	6	1	3	2	0	0
Roach, ss	5	1	2	2	3	0
Wells, c	5	1	1	6	2	0
Doescher, p	1	1	0	0	0	0
Mason, p	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kissinger, p	3	0	1	1	7	0
Totals	48	8	16	x34	19	3

xOne out when winning run scored.
xxRan for Simmons in ninth.
Score by innings:—

Jersey City . . . 1 0 2 2 0 0 1 1 1 0 0—8
Rochester . . . . 0 0 0 7 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 1—9

THE GREYS LOSE.

Toronto, July 21.—Toronto took the second game of the series from Providence, the score being 6 to 3, which makes it two straight. Both teams played poorly in spots. Pierce was hit in pinches, but in such spots Tesreau was hard to find. Score:—

PROVIDENCE.

	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Anderson, lf	5	0	2	0	0	0
Atz, 2b	1	0	0	0	2	1
Perry, cf	4	0	2	1	0	0
Elston, cf	3	0	0	2	0	0
Tarleton, 1b	5	1	1	8	0	0
Gillespie, 3b	5	2	2	0	2	2
Rock, ss	3	0	0	2	1	1
Spears, c	3	0	0	11	0	0
Pierce, p	4	0	2	0	0	0
Totals	33	3	9	24	5	4

TORONTO.

	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Shaw, cf	5	0	1	0	0	0
O'Hara, lf	3	1	0	1	0	0
Frohan, lf	1	1	1	0	0	0
Delehanty, rf	5	0	1	2	0	0
Jordan, 1b	4	0	0	12	1	0
Bradley, 3b	4	2	2	3	3	0
Phelps, c	3	2	0	7	2	1
Smith, ss	3	0	1	0	2	0
Fitzpatrick, 2b	3	0	1	2	2	1
Tesreau, p	4	0	1	0	4	2
Totals	35	6	8	27	14	4

Score by innings:—

Providence . . . . . 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 1 0—3
Toronto . . . . . 0 2 0 0 1 0 3 0 x—6

EASTERN LEAGUE STANDING.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Baltimore	56	30	.651
Rochester	56	32	.636
Toronto	52	36	.591
Montreal	38	42	.475
Jersey City	37	44	.457
Buffalo	36	45	.444
Newark	32	50	.390
Providence	28	56	.333

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING.

	Won.	Lost.	P.
Detroit	59	26	.694
Philadelphia	54	30	.643
Chicago	43	30	.589
New York	43	41	.512
Cleveland	45	44	.506
Boston	44	43	.506
Washington	29	57	.337
St. Louis	23	61	.274

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Philadelphia	52	32	.619
Chicago	50	31	.617
New York	50	33	.602
St. Louis	48	35	.578
Pittsburg	46	37	.554
Cincinnati	35	46	.432
Brooklyn	30	52	.366
Boston	20	65	.235

SPORTING TYPES---NO. 13



THE POLO PLAYER.

A type of sport that was recently in the limelight of sporting publicity. A millionnaire's form of recreation but none the less a sport for that. The necessary qualifications of a poloist are nerve, horsemanship and a good stable of ponies. The latter qualification a very essential one, and one of the reasons why that cup at present in the trophy case of the principal American club, is not at present resting in the beautiful, aristocratic and exclusive precincts of the club house at Hurlingham, England.

It takes years of practice to be able to figure on the line up of a crack polo team, and years of practice for that team to be a crack one.

Polo is not usually practised or imitated by the small boys on Fletcher's field, or the aristocratic 'lungs' of Westmount, possibly owing to their inability to keep ponies as easily as they can keep rabbits, white mice, and other animals joyous to the boyish heart, consequently the recruits to the ranks of the polo playing fraternity are, for this reason, and financial considerations, few and far between. Hence polo is a sport exclusively indulged in by a very few of the leisured and moneyed classes, and the daring officer riders of the British and American crack corps, but is none the less a true form of sport, in which there is plenty of healthful strenuous exercise and excitement, strictly amateur, never has had, and never will have (the latter is a safe prediction) professional exponents engaged therein, consequently for reasons stated it is obviously certain that the polo player is a gentleman, duly qualified to take his proud position in the 'Witness' gallery of Sporting types, pony and all.

TO-DAY'S SPORTING EVENTS

LACROSSE—
Senior League.
Shamrocks vs. Cornwall, at 3.30 p.m.

BASEBALL—
Montreal vs. Newark.

SOCCER—Senior:
Locos vs. Sons of England.
C.P.R. vs. Valleyfield.
Dragoons vs. G.T.R.
Sons of England vs. Railroad Y.M.C.A.
Royal Rovers vs. Fairmount.

SOCCER—Junior:
Rose & Thistle vs. St. Paul.
C.P.R. vs. Rosemount.

REGATTA—C.C.A. Eastern Section fixture at Cartierville—First race, 2.30 p.m.

CALEDONIA SPORTS—
At Dominion Park, 2.30.

KING EDWARD JOCKEY CLUB meet at King Edward Park.

PRINTERS' PICNIC and Sports at King Edward Park.

SHAMROCKS VS. CAPITALS LOCAL LACROSSE FIXTURE

A Battle Royal Expected to Escape the Cellar Position—Both Teams Anxious for Victory.

IMPORTED 'STARS' VS. HOME TALENT.

Nationals and Toronto Clash in the Queen City This Afternoon, While Cornwall Will Endeavor to Humble the Indians in the Factory Town—General Lacrosse News.

The local attraction in the lacrosse arena for this afternoon is the Capital-Shamrock match on the Shamrock Amateur Athletic Association grounds, and the meeting is certainly not devoid of interest despite the fact that both these one-time almost invincible teams are out of the championship race so far as this season is concerned. Both of these teams figure rather low in the league standing, and it will be a battle royal to decide whether the Senators are to be confirmed in their basement position, or whether they will share the honor with the Irishmen and possibly with Cornwall also. The difference in the teams playing to-day lies in the fact that while the Caps have been endeavoring to strengthen their line-up by the wholesale importation of outside 'stars' (?), the Shamrocks have remained loyal to their youngsters on the intermediate and junior teams, hence their line-up to-day, from goal to inside home, will be 'home-brews' throughout. It now remains to be proved which is the wiser method to pursue, and we are inclined to favor the latter.

Montreal is resting to-day, but some of their representatives will view the interesting meeting between the Nationals and Toronto, in the Queen City this afternoon, which promises to be a nip-and-tuck struggle from start to finish. The Nationals have gone to Toronto with the full determination to win, as their remaining in the championship race hinges on the outcome of this match.

Cornwall, Ont., July 22.—The Cornwall team to play the Tecumsehs here to-day will be selected from the following fourteen men: Hesse, Cameron, White, F. Degan, Charles Degan, Fid Cummings, Frank Cummings, Donald Smith, H. Donihee, R. Degan, Guy Smith and Mark Cummings. The spare men will be Lawrence Degray and Corbet Deneny, Ambrose Degray and Cyril Deneny, who were selected to play in Ottawa last Saturday, threw the team down, and have been dropped. The Cornwalls have had three good workouts this week, and will make the Tecumsehs go some.

CAPS WITHOUT ASHFIELD.

Ottawa, July 21. — (Special). — The Capitals will be without Jack Ashfield in to-morrow's game against the Shamrocks at Mile End. Ashfield, who has been suffering all season from tonsilitis, was operated upon to-day, and will be out of the game for about a week. The Caps have selected the following thirteen from which the team will be chosen on arrival at Montreal:

Foley, Fagan, Shea, Pringle, Sarazin, Joe Gorman, Butterworth, Lavelle, Seed, Dupras, Eastwood and Roberts and Currie. The last named will probably act as spare.

NATIONALS GONE TO TORONTO.

Fifteen players and a number of the executive of the National Lacrosse Club left last night for Toronto where they will play the Blue Shirts this afternoon, in what will likely prove to be one of the hardest games of the season. Many local lacrosse men pick the Toronto buneh to beat the Frenchmen.

CLOVERS PLAY IN QUEBEC.

The Clover Lacrosse Club [illegible] to Quebec to play the fast National team of the Ancient Capital to-[illegible] Messrs. Alf. Kane and J. Aspe[illegible] the M A A A lacrosse club, [illegible] been training the local team [illegible] defence has been considerably strengthened since the earlier part of the season by the addition of Bridge in goals, whilst Phil O'Reilly will be at cover-point The home is in good shape, and the team seems fit to go the distance A good crowd of fans will accompany the team.

SOCCER NEWS

The much talked of Rose and Thistle Amateur Athletic sports will probably be held on the morning of Labor Day on the M.A.A.A. grounds, Westmount. The committee of the Rose and Thistle are fully intent on having these sports, and is about sure they will come off. The events will include many novel features, among which will be a Marathon race, to start from the ground and also finish at the ground. This race will be open to any amateur runner in Montreal and district, and it is hoped to have a silver cup for the first prize. There will also be a mile flat race for members of teams under the jurisdiction of the PQ.F.A. Two other novel features will be two flat races of one hundred yards, one for secretaries of clubs in the first division of the P.Q.F.A., and the other for those of the junior division. There will also be other open events, which will make the programme very interesting.

YACHTING.

Fifth Series of Races For the Black Cup.

The 'B' class boats will be asked to negotiate the Pointe Claire course this afternoon, in the fifth of the races in the series for the Black cup. With thre of the six boats eligible for the prize so close together in at the head of the list, this is likely to be one of the best races of the series, providing that the wind holds. Mr. Mercur, who held first place for some time with the Lady Kitty, but who has had the misfortune to lose a point of two of late, is determined to regain the position, if possible, while Mr. Ross Hutchins, who is sailing Mr. A. R. Doble's boat, is equally certain that the Lady Kitty cannot win another race from him.

In spite of the fact that the Pointe Claire course hardly gives opportunity for members of the Royal St. Lawrence Yacht Club to follow the race, unless they do so in motor boats, there is so much interest being evinced in sailing just now that the capacity of even the largest of the cruisers on the lake is likely to be taxed to the utmost.

TENNIS NEWS

To-day's tennis matches both in sections O. and B. may have an important bearing on the leadership in the two sections. Mount Royal, who at present lead section A. will by a win to-day be undisputed champions of the first section, but on the other hand a defeat by the Riverside Club means a tie between Mount Royal and the winners of the McGill St. Lambert match, these two clubs being at present tied for second place. St. Lambert will be at a disadvantage owing to difficulty in raising a pair for the third doubles. It is fairly safe to presume that Riverside will be defeated, and that Mount Royal will get the leadership, but the result of the St. Lambert and McGill game is very much in the balance. In section B. a win for Y. M. C. A. will clinch them the championship of their section, but a defeat by Westmount will result in a tie for the place between these two teams.

The following players will represent the McGill and St. Lambert teams who meet on the McGill courts in a section A. fixture:

McGill:—Messrs. DeBay, Eberts, Strang, Murphy, Baber and McDermott.

St. Lambert:—Messrs. W. O. Holland, John M. Miller, W. L. Dart and F. D. Williams.

Westmount Y. M. C. A. tennis team will play a match on the Y. M. C. A. courts this afternoon.

The match promises to be a close one as the championship of section B. depends on it.

Y. M. C. A. will be represented by Dr. T. H. A. Baxter, H. D. McMullen, P. C. Hart, Wm. Stewart, J. G. Birnie and S. W. Tilden.

LEAGUE STANDING.

Section A.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Mount Royal	4	1	.800
Country	3	2	.600
McGill	3	2	.600
Riverside	0	5	.000

Section B.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Y. M. C. A.	4	1	.800
Westmount	3	2	.600
Wanett	2	3	.400
M. A. A. A.	1	4	.200

TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP.

Toronto, July 22.—The all-Canadian championship tennis tournament is rapidly nearing completion. Yesterday saw further progress, when the semi-finals in both the handicap and novice events were played. Most of the matches provided excellent tennis. Results:—

Men's Handicap.

Shepherd beat Samuel, 6—2, 6—3; Langley beat Davidson, 7—5; 6—2.

Semi-Final.

Bickle beat Shepherd, 6—4, 6—2.
Langley beat Young, 4—6, 11—1.

Unfinished.

Men's novice—Calder beat Bickle, 6—2; 6—4; Mackenzie beat Samuel, 7—5; 9—7; (semi-finals).

WESTMINSTER TO THE RESCUE

Duke Will Take Charge of the American Polo Challenge.

London, July 22.—The Hurlingham Polo Club yesterday decided to again challenge for the International Polo Cup in 1912. Their financial difficulties have been solved by the Duke of Westminster, who has agreed to take charge of the American polo cup fund and ponies and to carry through the necessary arrangements in conjunction with the Hurlingham Club, for a meeting next season.

ENTRIES FOR POLICE SPORTS

Long List of Events Promise Successful Athletic Meet to be Held July 26.

The annual sports of the Police Amateur Athletic Association of Montreal will be held on the M. A. A. A. grounds, at Westmount, on July 26. The following are entries and list of events:—

Event No. 1, throwing 56 lbs. weight, high throw, C.P.F.—W. Holmes, Toronto; N. Bramer, Hamilton; A. Maranda, Maisonneuve; Const. Meegan, Montreal; J. Lefebvre, Montreal; Z. Desmarteau, Montreal.

Event No. 2, running high jump, C. P.F.—J. Bowie, Toronto; N. Bramer, Hamilton; A. Maranda, Maisonneuve; J. Chamaillard, Montreal; J. Landriault, Montreal; V. Bluteau, Montreal; R. Trudel, Montreal; L. Morel, Montreal; J. Lefebvre, Montreal.

Event No. 3, throwing the 16 lb. hammer, C.P.F.—W. Holmes, Toronto; J. Bowie, Toronto; N. Bramar, Hamilton; A. Maranda, Maisonneuve; J. Chamaillard, Montreal; V. Bluteau, Montreal; R. Trudel, Montreal; L. Morel, Montreal; J. Lefebvre, Montreal; Z. Desmarteau, Montreal; Capt. J. Landriault, Montreal; Const. Meegan, Montreal.

Event No. 4, fat men's race, 225 lbs. or over, M.P.F.—J. Lefebvre, Montreal.

Event No. 5, putting the 16 lb. shot, C.P.F.—W. Holmes, Toronto; J. Bowie, Toronto; N. Bramer, Hamilton; A. Maranda, Maisonneuve; J. Chamaillard, Montreal; U. Bluteau, Montreal; R. Trudel, Montreal; Capt. Landriault, Montreal; L. Morel, Montreal; Const. Meegan, Montreal; J. Lefebvre, Montreal; Z. Desmarteau, Montreal.

Event No. 6, discus, C.P.F.—W. Holmes, Toronto; A. F. Adams, Toronto; J. Bowie, Toronto; N. Bramer, Hamilton; A. Maranda, Maisonneuve; J. Chamaillard, Montreal; V. Bluteau, Montreal; R. Trudel, Montreal; L. Morel, Montreal; Capt. Landriault, Montreal; J. Lefebvre, Montreal; Z. Desmarteau, Montreal.

Event No. 7, running broad jump, C.P.F.—A. F. Adams, Toronto; J. Bowie, Toronto; N. Bramer, Hamilton; A. Maranda, Maisonneuve; J. Chamaillard, Montreal; V. Bluteau, Montreal; R. Trudel, Montreal; L. Morel, Montreal; J. Lefebvre, Montreal; Capt. J. Landriault, Montreal.

Event No. 8, 100 yards dash, open to amateurs—A. Maranda, Maisonneuve; C. Coombs, Hamilton.

Event No. 9, standing broad jump, C.P.F.—A. F. Adams, Toronto; J. Bowie, Toronto; N. Bramer, Hamilton; A. Maranda, Maisonneuve; J. Chamaillard, Montreal; V. Bluteau, Montreal; Capt. Landriault, Montreal; R. Trudel, Montreal; L. Morel, Montreal; J. Lefebvre, Montreal.

Event No. 10, 100 yards dash, C.P.F. —J. Lefebvre, Montreal; L. Morel, Montreal; R. Trudel, Montreal; V. Bluteau, Montreal; J. Chamaillard, Montreal; Capt. Landriault, Montreal; W. Lamont, Maisonneuve; A. F. Adams, Toronto; J. Bowie, Toronto; N. Bramer, Hamilton; C. Coombs, Hamilton.

Event No. 11, throwing 56 lb. weight, long throw, C.P.F.—W. Holmes, Toronto; J. Bowie, Toronto; N. Bramer, Hamilton; A. Maranda, Maisonneuve; J. Lefebvre, Montreal; Z. Desmarteau, Montreal.

Event No. 12, running hop step and jump, C.P.F.—J. Bowie, Toronto; N. Bramer, Hamilton; A. Maranda, Maisonneuve; J. Chamaillard, Montreal; V. Bluteau, Montreal; Capt. Landriault, Montreal; R. Trudel, Montreal; J. Lefebvre, Montreal; L. Morel, Montreal; Z. Desmarteau, Montreal.

Event No. 13—Half mile race, open to amateurs — A. Maranda, Maisonneuve; Chs. Coombs, Hamilton.

Event No. 14—220 yards race, C.P.F. —J. Lefebvre, L. Morel, R. Trudel, Capt. Landriault, V. Bluteau, W. Lamont, J. Chamaillard, Montreal; A. Maranda, Maisonneuve; J. Bowie, Toronto; A. F. Adams, Toronto; Chs. Coombs, Hamilton.

Event No. 15—100 yards race, open to Montreal reporters.

Event No. 16—Quarter mile race, C. P.F.—J. Lefebvre, L. Morel, R. Trudel, V. Bluteau, J. Chamaillard, W. Lamont, Montreal; A. Maranda, Maisonneuve; J. Bowie, A. F. Adams, Toronto; N. Bramer, Chs. Coombs, Hamilton.

Event No. 17—One mile race, open to amateurs—Chs. Coombs, Hamilton.

Event No. 18—100 yards race, officers twenty years or over, M.P.F.—Captain Victor E. Neagele, Montreal.

Event No. 19—Hurdle race, C.P.F.— J. Lefebvre, L. Morel, R. Trudel, V. Bluteau, Capt. Landriault, J. Chamaillard, W. Lamont, Montreal; A. Maranda, Maisonneuve; J. Bowie, A. F. Adams, Toronto; N. Bramer, Chs. Coombs, Hamilton.

Event No. 20 — Five mile race on track ground, Harrier Club — Bert. George, Bert. Ellis, Bert. Moore, Sid. Harvey, W. H. Munslow, H. Teryann, F. S. Gales, A. G. MacDonald, Geo. MacLean, F. Harrison, L. Daouist, M. Perreault, W. White, W. Jeweel, Angus Canadian, Henri Gibeau, A. R. Guffiths, A. Dixon, A. Lloyd, Gordon A.A.A.

Event No. 21—Tossing cuber, C.P.F. —N. Bramer, Hamilton; W. Holmes, Toronto; A. Maranda, Maisonneuve; J. Lefebvre, Z. Desmarteau, Montreal.

Event No. 22—Half mile race, C.P.F. —J. Lefebvre, L. Morel, R. Trudel, V. Bluteau, J. Chamaillard, W. Lamont, Montreal; A. Maranda, Maisonneuve; A. F. Adams, J. Bowie, Toronto; N. Bramer, Chs. Coombs, Hamilton.

Event No. 23—Tug of war, between east and west, M.P.F.

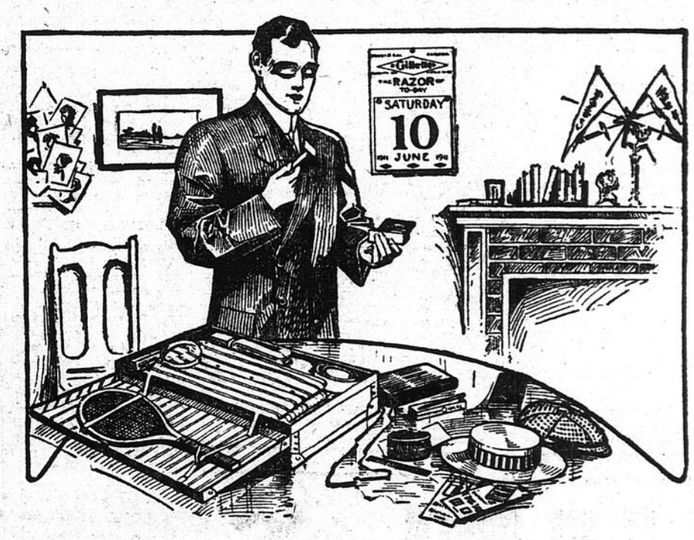
Event No. 24—Bag race, 100 yards, C.P.F.—J. Lefebvre, L. Morel, R. Trudel, V. Bluteau, Capt. Landriault, J. Chamaillard, Montreal; A. Maranda, Maisonneuve; A. F. Adams, J. Bowie, Toronto; N. Bramer, Chs. Coombs, Hamilton.

Event No. 25—Consolation race, 100 yards, C.P.F.

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Sporting Intelligence FROM The Mother Country

The return of the fine weather has ...ed the cricket clubs to resume the ...mpionship schedule, the table of ...ich now reveals Yorkshire at the ... of affairs, with last year's cham... second.

...nnair heads the English batting ..., whilst East and Hurst are at ...d of the bowling statistics.

...rded in the light of a test match ...Gentlemen vs. Players' match, at ...al, could be regarded as a suc... in the sense that it confirmed the ... generally held with regard to ... of the leading cricketers. It was ...what of a pity that Hayward, Hirst ...uckenham were left out of the ...rs' eleven, but doubtless the sel... committee had good grounds for ...ourse they took. Possibly they ...desirous of giving a chance in a ... match to Kinneir, the left handed ...wickshire batsman. Kinneir has ...been known as a sound, capable ..., and doubtless, save for indiffer... health, would before now have gain... higher place in the cricket world. ... the way in which he played it ... be assumed that he is now quite ...g and well, as the great heat se... no way to affect him. Through... his long innings he batted in a ..., confident manner, making a num... of fine strokes, but never running ...risks. He played the Test match ..., and was wise in so doing. When ...mes last five or six days, batsmen ...ill afford to adopt hazardous meth..., and batsment must be sent out ...can play the Australians at their ... style—the game, as it is called, of ...

Kinneir, after his display, must be ...ell in the running for the team to go ...Australia, and George Gunn is very ...ely to be asked. He played a very ...ind innings, and all through the sum... he has shown consistently fine form. ...dy batsmen, with strong defence, are ...ded for Australia, and Kinneir and ...orge Gunn are of that type.

The following statistics may be inte...sting to those who follow the for...nes and performances of those engage... in England's national summer pas...time:

BATTING AVERAGES.

	No. of Inns.	Total Runs	Most Man Runs.	Times not out.	Average.
Kinneir ..	12	1019	268*	3	55.61
A. P. Day ..	14	610	135*	3	55.45
H. Spooner	25	1300	180	0	52.00
Hayward ..	26	1109	170*	6	48.21
J. B. Wood	30	1196	117*	5	47.84
Gunn (J.) ..	19	848	160	1	47.11
Seymour (J.)	26	1053	196	3	47.08
B. Fry ..	15	700	150	0	46.66
L. Fane ..	18	748	217	1	44.00
Rhodes ..	31	1159	121	4	42.92
E. Warner.	27	1115	118	1	42.88
Perrin ..	12	463	114	1	42.09
S. Littlejohn	12	414	110	2	41.40
Denton ..	28	1073	137*	2	41.23
Mead (P.) ..	24	942	127	1	40.95
Line	25	1012	180	0	40.48
Makepeace ..	26	1040	139	2	40.34
M. Falcon ..	19	725	134	1	40.27
Carpenter ..	16	481	85*	4	41.08
Hearn	29	1110	127	1	39.64
Hardinge ..	20	719	175	2	39.94
Hayes	29	980	96*		
Tarrant ..	27	984	127	2	39.36
Gunn (G.) ..	21	805	143	0	38.3
Hearne (J. W.)	22	718	126	2	35.90
Hendren ..	18	537	134*	3	35.80
Hearn	17	414	110*	3	35.84
Hobbs	30	1031	93	1	35.55
Drake	25	782	147*	2	35.54
Humphreys ..	26	913	144	0	35.11

*Signifies not out.

BOWLING AVERAGES.

	Overs	Mdns	Runs.	Wkts.	Av
Hast	369.1	119	776	49	15.85
Hirst	508.4	125	1316	84	15.12
Thompson ..	398	98	1093	62	15.14
Dean	671.1	184	1583	96	14.18
Seymour, J.	259.3	65	643	38	16.92
Mead, W. ..	350	99	828	54	17.13
A. R. Littlejohn ..	335.1	72	904	51	17.72
Cook	435.3	115	1049	50	17.77
Tarrant ..	529	125	1347	72	18.45
Hearne, J. T.	501.	147	1118	60	18.63
Smith, W. ..	706	182	1827	92	19.61
Rushby ..	556	128	1583	80	19.78
A. R. Foster	479.3	81	1283	63	20.44
W. Brearley	262	26	1001	49	20.18
Meadows ..	301.3	34	1057	51	20.72
Field	299.2	77	1318	63	20.92
Woolley ..	423	96	1135	54	21.01
Warren	470.2	86	1353	64	21.14
Kelder	490.1	81	1191	53	21.20
Fielder, A. ..	406.4	71	1324	62	21.35
Rhodes	490.1	92	1417	66	21.15
Cheetham ..	511.3	85	1675	77	21.75
Riley	338.5	78	874	40	21.85

COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP.

	1st Inns. P.	W.	L.	W.	L.	P.C.
Yorks	14	10	3	0	1	72.85
Kent	12	7	2	2	1	70.00
Surrey	14	9	2	0	3	68.57
Middlesex ..	10	6	3	1	0	66.00
Notts	10	5	2	2	1	61.00
Essex	8	4	2	1	1	60.00
Lancs	15	8	5	1	1	53.66
Warwick ..	10	5	4	1	0	50.00
Worcester ..	11	6	5	0	0	54.54
Hants	10	4	4	1	1	48.00
Northants ..	11	3	6	0	0	45.45
Sussex	11	3	6	2	0	38.38
Derbyshire ..	11	2	8	0	1	20.00
Gloucester ..	10	2	8	0	0	20.00
Somerset ..	7	1	5	0	1	11.09
Leicester ..	14	0	12	1	1	5.71

Five points for a win outright, otherwise three points to side leading on 1st innings and one point to side led. If not even a first innings result, game to be ignored in calculating percentage. In event of a tie points to be divided.

Association Football.

The Council of the Football Association held their summer meeting at West Kirby recently, Mr. J. C. Clegg presiding.

Mr. Clegg was re-elected chairman, and Mr. C. Crump vice-chairman.

In the report of the rules by the Revision Committee, it was agreed to so alter the F.A. Cup rules as to permit of a club not having a ground of the required dimensions playing on a ground in the same district that fulfilled the conditions, and that applies for consent before July 31.

In Amateur Cup rules it was decided to make the competition proper an open draw when the number of clubs had been reduced to sixteen, and to provide that when a club had no enclosed ground it might nominate another locally, subject to previous application to, and the consent of the Council.

The question of playing the final tie at the Crystal Palace was referred to the Finance Committee.

A resolution was carried thanking Mr. W. P. Gregson, on his retirement, for his services to the game and the Association. Mr. D. B. Woollall was appointed as representative of the F.A. on the International Board in the place of Mr. Gregson.

A letter was received from the Players' Union asking for the support of the Council in their forthcoming athletic meeting. The secretary was instructed to reply, and to point out that it was not the practice of the Council to associate itself with matters outside its own sphere of work.

The Council approved of the League Sanction Committee's recommendations regarding the matters in dispute between the new Central League and the Lancashire Combination and other leagues. So far as the Sanction Committee have at present decided. Southport Central are members of the New Central League, but Rochdale must stay in the Lancashire Combination and Hurst and Macclesfield in the Manchester League and South Liverpool Combination, subject to any mutual arrangement which may become to by the clubs and leagues concerned.

Bradford City were granted permission to present Gildea with a Cup medal, he having played at Crystal Palace, but not in the replay.

Life Games and Swimming.

Highgate Ponds presented a picturesque appearance, there being an enormous crowd to witness the final list of this year's competition for the cup presented to the Royal Life Saving Society by the late King Edward, some eight years ago, for International competition.

The Colonial, Finlay, won from Schiele by 30 points to 20 points. Third was the Yorkshireman, Blatherwick, with a total of 14, and fourth the Notts man, Carlisle, whose aggregate was 10 points. Details:—

King's Cup Competition (Second List), 440 Yards:—E. G. Finlay, Perth, Australia, 15 points, total 30 points, first; Oscar Schiele (holder), Magdeburg, Germany, 10 points, total 20 points, second; S. Blatherwick, Attercliffe S.C., 8 points, total 14 points, third; G. H. Carlisle, Boots S.C., Nottingham, 6 points, total 10 points, fourth; C. Atkinson, Opawa S.C., New Zealand, 2 points, total 10 points, fifth; M. E. Champion, Auckland, New Zealand, 4 points, total 6 points, sixth. At half-distance the holder led Finlay by a touch, but the Australian arrived at the supposed drawning person five yards in front. Increasing his advantage to the finish, he won by twelve yards; eight yards between next two. Time, 7 min. 30 sec.

110 Yards Back Stroke Race (open:—G. H. Webster, Sowerby Bridge S.C., first; Oscar Schiele, Magdeburg S.C., Germany, second; J. Slade West Ham S.C., third. Also swam:—H. Sandon, A.S.C.; S. Blatherwick, Sheffield, A. Chaplin, Southwark S.C.; C. H. Gates, R.L.S.S.; and W. E. Cooper. Webster won by a foot. Time, 1 min. 35 1-5 sec.

National Graceful Diving Competition:—H. Johanson (holder) Amateur S.C., first; R. L. Ede, Amateur Diving Association, second; H. T. M. Aldous, A.D.A., third; G. F. Cane Highgate Life Buoys, fourth; L. Hill, D.A., fifth; K. G. V. Vingquist, Swedish S.C., sixth.

Ladies' Diving Competition:—Mrs. F. Tyers, first; Mrs. E. L. Vautier, second; Miss B. White, third.

110 Yards Handican (visitors from Overseas Dominions):—G. Johnstone, Canada, first; C. Draper, Canada, second; Cadet Furness, New South Wales, third. Won by a yard. Time, 1 min. 30 sec.

Water Polo:—Hudson's Team drew

HENLEY FINAL DETAILS.

STEWARDS' CHALLENGE UP—Final.

Thames R.C. beat Trinity Hall (Cambridge). Thames were always leading. At the mile Hall spurted up to within a length, but Thames drew away again, and won by a length and a quarter, in 7 min. 35 secs.

GRAND CHALLENGE UP—Final.

Magdalen College (Oxford) beat Jesus College (Cambridge). The winners had the advantage from the start, and at the mile post went right away, and won by two and a quarter lengths. Time, 7 mins. 2 secs.

DIAMOND CHALLENGE SCULLS—Final.

W. D. Kinnear beat F. W. Powell. It was a very fine race for three-quarters of a mile, Kinnear having slightly the best of it. From this point he went ahead, and at one mile was leading by a bare length. He continued to go away and passed the winning post a length and a half to the good, in 8 mins., 14 secs., or 3 secs outside record.

LADIES' CHALLENGE PLATE—Final.

Eton College beat First Trinity (Cambridge). At the quarter mile Eton was quite half a length to the good, and,rowing splendidly, continued to increase their lead, passing the winning post leaders by two lengths (amidst great enthusiasm), in 6 mins. 56 secs., which beats the record of 7 mins. 1 sec., made by Eton in 1897.

VISITORS' CHALLENGE CUP—Final.

Third Trinity (Cambridge) beat Trinity College (Oxford). Third Trinity took the lead at the quarter mile, being three quarters of a length ahead, and this advantage they continued to increase. Despite steering rather a bad course from the three-quarter mile post, they were easy winners by three lengths. Time, 7 mins. 37 secs.

THAMES CUP—Final.

First Trinity (Cambridge) beat Twickenham R.C. This was a capital race for three-quarters of a mile, when First Trinity went away,and at the mile were well clear, and they led at the winning mark by one and a quarter lengths,their time being 7 mins. 13 secs.

WYFOLD CHALLENGE CUP—Final.

Pembroke College (Cambridge) beat Kingston Rowing Club. The crews were level at the quarter mile, when Kingston appeared to meet with a mishap, but at the half mile Pembroke were some three lengths ahead. Despite the very plucky efforts of Kingston to get on terms, Pembroke were easy winners by two and a half lengths in 7 mins. 16 secs. This time beats the record of 7 mins. 43 secs., made by Burton-on-Trent in 1902.

SILVER GOBLETS—Final.

Thames R. C. (J. Beresford (bow) (steers) and A.Hamilton Jouette (stroke) beat Christ Church, Oxford (N. M. Bruce (bow), C. A. Gladstone (stroke) steers. At half a mile Thames held a little advantage. At three-quarters of a mile they were half a length to the good, and at a mile they led by one length, and, continuing to row in splendid form,passed the post easy winners by a length and a half. Christchurch ceased to row for a moment or two, and then continued their journey to the finishing point. Time, 8 mins. 15 secs.

CANADIAN BASEBALL LEAGUE.

At London, first game—

										R.	H.	E.
St. Thomas	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1—2	9	3	
London	0	1	0	0	2	0	3	0	x—6	12	3	

Batteries—Conley and Speer; McIntyre and Reske.

Second game—

										R.	H.	E.
St. Thomas	0	1	0	0	0	3	2	1	0—8	9	1	
London	4	0	0	1	1	0	3	x	—11	11	3	

Batteries—Killingsworth, Turner, Elliott and Speer; Hynes, Doanne and Reske. Umpire, Smith.

At Berlin—

										R.	H.	E.
Berlin	0	1	5	2	3	0	0	0	x—11	15	2	
Guelph	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	—3	8	5	

Batteries—Mueller and Dunn; Burton, Orth and Peacock.

At Hamilton—

										R.	H.	E.
Hamilton	1	0	3	0	1	0	4	0	x—9	8	2	
Brantford	0	0	4	1	0	0	0	0	—5	7	7	

Batteries—Keating and Barton; Tasker and Lamond.

TENNIS AT LONGWOOD.

Boston, Mass., July 21.—In the Longwood tennis singles, G. F. Touchard, New York, beat Maurice E. Mc-Laughlin, San Francisco, 2—6, 6—4, 1—6, 6—2, 6—4.

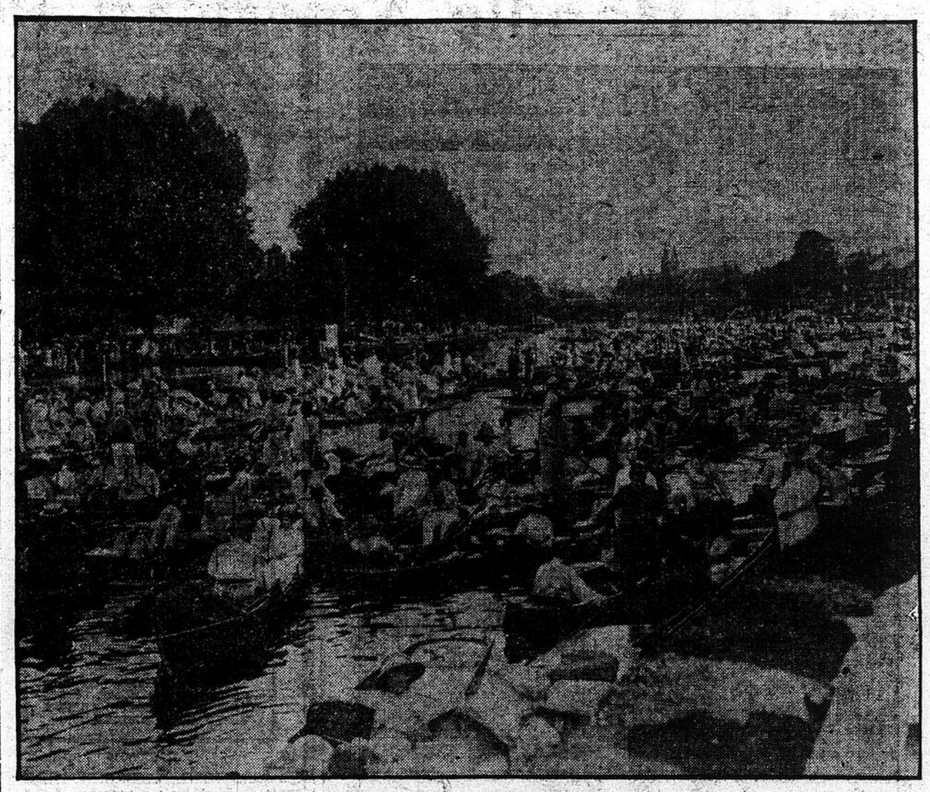
Melville H. Long, San Francisco, defeated W. J. Clothier, Philadelphia, 6—4, 3—6, 6—4, 1—6, 6—0.

UNION CENSURES MEMBER.

Ottawa, July 22.—At the meeting of the Allied Trades and Labor Association last night one of the delegates was called to task for his action in regard to a strike at J. R. Booth's mill Mr. Walters, the man in question, was accused of having threatened to close down the whole mills. It was also stated by other labor men that the strikers had been offered quite recently and refused the eight-hour day they are now striking for. The president of the labor council also censured the delegate for some wild attacks on the character of J. R. Booth, which he had got inserted in a local newspaper.

POLE DIES IN HOSPITAL.

Alexander Oxava, a Pole, 25 years of age, residing at 1114 Demontigny street, died yesterday morning in the General Hospital. He had been picked up in an unconscious condition by the police on Papineau square last Thursday night, with a bottle of liquor in his pocket. An inquest will be held this morning.



GLORIOUS HENLEY.

A section of the fashionable crowd watching Ottawa beat Ghent in heat A of the Grand Challenge Cup.

WOMAN AVIATOR KILLED

Mme. Moore, of France, Crushed to Death Under Biplane Which Capsized.

Etampes, France, July 22.—Mme. Denise Moore is the first woman victim of aviation. She was killed at the aerodrome here last night. Mme. Moore had already made several fine ascents and was about to make a high flight. When about 150 feet in the air her biplane was caught by a gust and capsized. It fell straight to the earth, and the women was crushed beneath it.

Mme. Moore was a French woman, although she had an English name. She was about 25 years old. She had hoped to obtain a pilot's license next week.

WE ARE NOT AN EMPIRE'

Premier Fisher's Remarkable Views.

London, July 22. — The 'Review of Reviews' publishes a remarkable interview with Premier Fisher, of Australia, who is alleged to have said:—'Don't talk to me of Empire. We are not an Empire. No end of mischief has come from the use of that word. We are a very loose association of five nations, each independent, each for the time being willing to remain in fraternal co-operative union with Great Britain and each other, but only on condition that we may at any time and for any cause terminate the connection. We are independent self-governing communities, absolutely untrammelled by any laws, treaties or constitutions. We are free to take our own course according to what we believe to be our own interests, without any one being able to prevent us. There is no necessity for us to say we will or will not take part in any of England's wars. If we are threatened we should have to decide whether to defend ourselves, and if we thought the war unjust, and England's enemy in the right we should have the right to haul down the Union Jack, hoist our own flag, and start on our own account. We don't expect to be attacked, and don't contemplate a declaration of independence, because, except as a riddance of the risk of being attacked by England's foes, we could gain nothing, as we are as independent as any other sovereign state, and we might lose much.'

CHARGED WITH FRAUD.

Frank McKeown, Arrested in Ottawa, Claims to Hail From This City.

Ottawa, July 22.—The case of Frank H. McKeown, of Montreal, who was brought to Ottawa on Thursday night to stand trial, was remanded until next Friday. McKeown stated that he had no one at the time to defend him. He is charged with obtaining $7,800 from the Traders' Bank by fraudulent means. W. H. McBeth is charged jointly with the offence, and is being held in Montreal. The information leading up to the arrest was laid by Mr. Norman Ross, manager of the Traders' Bank.

DRINKING FOUNTAIN NEEDED.

A hygienic drinking fountain, placed at the head of the street car line in Guy street for the accommodation of people who go to the cemeteries by that route, is the request of ex-Ald. McKenna in a note addressed to the Board of Control yesterday. The Water & Power Company supply the water free for such purposes.

LOST IN SHOOT-OFF

Sgt. Russell, Ottawa, Finishes Third in Grand Aggregate at Bisley.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

Bisley, July 22.—In the shoot off for second place in the Grand Aggregate, Sergeant Ommundsen, of Edinburgh, defeated Sergeant Russell, of Ottawa, winning the N. R. A. silver cross. Russell was third; Lieutenant Frank Morris, 12th, Private Clifford 20th, Private Bibby 30th, each winning a bronze medal, and £5. Corporal Mortimer, 60th; Lance Corporal Trainor and Sergeant Clark, 73rd, each won £2.

Freeborn wins the Steward Challenge cup and silver cup valued at £10 10s.

At the Canadian garden party yesterday Lord Strathcona distributed his own prizes to the Canadian team.

BANDITS BLEW UP CAR.

Seized Flag Station and Fought Guards.

Tiflis, July 22.—Ten brigands seized a flag station on the Akhlat mountain section of the Kars Railway. They cut the telephone wires and held up a train in which was a railway cashier escorted by four guards. The guards jumped upon the embankment and opened fine. In the meantime the brigands threw three bombs under the car when a passing detachment of mounted troops, hearing the fusilade, galloped to the scene. The robbers made their escape, but without loot. The firing lasted an hour, the cashier and the engineer and conductor of the train being wounded.

BIGAMIST SOUGHT HERE.

Fred. Arnot, Ogdensburg, Eloped, Leaving Wife.

Brockville, July 22.—On July 4 Fred Arnot, an Ogdensburg plumber, told his wife that his employer had assigned him a job in Malone, N.Y. This was simply a ruse on his part, as it turns out that Arnot eloped from the Maple City to Brockville in company with Miss Ethel May Baker. There the couple were married at the George Street Methodist Church parsonage by the Rev. Thomas Brown. An effort will be made to have Arnot arrested. It is believed he is in Montreal, and detectives there have been asked to watch for the couple.

ASSAULTED AND ROBBED.

Syrian Merchant Suffers as Sequel to Riot.

When Mr. Ira Mansour, a Syrian merchant, took the witness stand yesterday he had a black eye and a cut patched up with sticking plaster. The result of a blow from a bottle, which he claimed was thrown at him by one of two men, who gave their names as Karim and Bouse. When he recovered from the blow, which was inflicted in his store, he claims that between $250 and $400 was taken from his pockets.

The men were held for trial at the King's Bench. The affair is another link in the outbreak that took place between the Syrians and the Mohammedans at a religious gathering last Sunday.

MANY SIDEWALKS WANTED.

Controllers Recommend the Spending of $117,533 for Water Mains.

Demands for new sidewalks are so great that the Board of Control have before them a list as large as the original list recommended at a total cost of $500,000. The board are therefore not ready to send in another report. They, however, are recommending the expenditure of $117,533 for the laying of water mains in certain streets which are to be paved next ytar. Preliminary work of this kind is being done by the board so far as is possible in order to save opening of a street once paved.

LEG SEVERED BY ROPE.

Quebec, July 22.—Henry Samson about twenty years of age, employed by the firm, of Etienne Dussault, at Levis(met with a fearful accident at an early hour yesterday. He was working on a dredge at Barras's wharf when one of his legs became entangled in a rope and was completely torn off. the dismembered limb dropping into the river. He was rushed in the ambulance to the Hotel Dieu at Levis, where Doctors Roy and Ladriere attended to his injuries.

JULY SALE AT M. MARCHAND,

284 ST. CATHERINE ST. W.

EXTRAORDINARY OFFERS FOR MONDAY

25 dozen White Lingerie Waists, low neck and kimona sleeves, nicely trimmed with insertion. Value $1.50. Monday..... .89

5 dozen White Repp Skirts, most stylish design, ornamented with pearl buttons. Value $4.50. Monday .. $2.95

100 SUMMER DRESSES

in Lingerie and Percale, trimmed with fine lace and medallion, in the newest shades of Sky, Pink, Mauve and Ecru. Value up to $12.00. MONDAY..... $4.89

25 p.c. to 50 p.c. reductions off all our high grade Dresses, Suits, Skirts and Blouses.

M. MARCHAND,

284 ST. CATHERINE ST., W.

TO PROTECT GERMANS.

Battleship in American Waters is Suggested.

Berlin, July 22.—The killing of four Germans at Puebla and further reports of disorder in Mexico, coupled with disorders in Hayti and Venezuela, and the recent attack upon a German in Cuba, have called attention to the inadequacy of the German naval representation in American waters. Only the cruiser 'Bremen' is in service in those waters, and she is at Montreal. The inadequacy is admitted, and the semi-official 'Nautilus Tageblatt' suggests the sending of one or two cruisers to America. It intimates that the presence of a warship will hasten satisfaction for the murders at Puebla.

QUEBEC FIRE CHIEF.

Quebec, July 22.—Excitement prevailed at the special meeting of the City Council, held last evening, to reconsider the recent vote on the appointment of a fire chief for Quebec. At the last meeting of the council, Captain Blouin, of the 9th Regiment, was named by a vote of 17 to 15, the latter vote being for Sub-Chief Marin, of Montreal. Notice of reconsideration was given by Ald. Dinan, and last night's meeting was held to consider the same. The vote for reconsideration was carried by 18 to 16, but no progress was made in regard to the appointment of a new chief, the aldermen being still debating on the question when the council adjourned at midnight. The next meeting of the council will not take place until August 11, so that no definite action will be taken before then. The council chamber was crowded during the debate.

CHOLERA QUARANTINE.

New York, July 22. — One hundred and eighteen first cabin passengers of the steamer 'Principe di Piemente,' who have fretted for several days at the tightly drawn quarantine lines, were given clear bills of health by Health Officer Doty yesterday afternoon, and landed later in Jersey City. Steerage passengers and crew, however, were left aboard the vessel.

Hoffman Island, where are detained several hundred immigrants from Italy's cholera-infested districts, also discharged forty-six of the passengers and crew of the steamer 'Moltke.' The delegation was taken to Ellis Island. No further deaths and no outbreaks are reported.

The steamer 'Roma' reached quarantine last night from Marseilles and Barcelona with 72 passengers in the steerage, and was detained. She usually takes passengers at Naples, but did not stop there this trip, and will probably be released to-day.

POOR OPINION OF MADERO.

Ottawa, July 22.—William Boone, of San Francisco, mentioned in the despatches as fighting for the deposed Mexican Government in the recent war, was an Ottawa man. He has written home saying:

'I fought in a lost cause (lost for the time), but I have no regrets. Madero, who is now ruler of Mexico, is no better than Diaz. I fought with the Liberal party of Mexico (a Socialist organization). We were in the minority as far as arms and ammunition were concerned, so we had to give up a hopeless task. But our party fought to the last ditch. The revolution in Mexico is only started and some time, sooner or later, Madero will pay with his life for his treachery.'

IMPORTANT CAB RULING.

For demanding three dollars instead of one dollar, which was the legal fare for a cab drive which Mr. Meyer Goldstein and three friends took to Dominion Park, C. Paquette a hackman of the Ontario and St. Urbain streets stand, was fined five dollars and costs in the Recorder's Court yesterday. Mr. Goldstein stated in court that when Paquette had driven him with three friends to the park he had demanded three dollars as his fare, which was exorbitant. The driver claimed that amount on the ground that having passed through Maisonneuve, the city tariff was no longer effective, and that he could charge accordingly. 'Certain cabmen in this city,' said the recorder, 'are always awaiting an opportunity to rob the public by charging more than the fare. This must be put a stop to at once,' and he ruled that if a hackman is engaged within the city limits, the city tariff applies and is in effect until the end of the drive.

KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS CONVENTION DETROIT, MICH.

The Canadian Pacific Railway will sell, in connection with the above tickets for the round trip to Detroit, Mich., going on July 29th, 30th and 31st, and good for return until August 7th, from Montreal for $14.70, and from other stations in Canada at single first class fare for the round trip. The Canadian Pacific have also arranged for delegates desiring to vary their trip on return to so issue tickets on payment of a small extra amount. Full particulars can be had on application to any agent of the Company.

The Famous Laurentians

Excursion tickets are on sale Saturdays and Sundays good to return Monday, to St. Jerome, Shawbridge, St. Agathe, St. Margaret, Lac Masson, Val Morin, St. Faustin and north to Nominingand Mont Laurier. Splendid service of Saturday and Sunday trains, returning Sunday night and Monday morning.

Montreal-Farnham-Knowlton and Brome Lakes

Canadian Pacific Brome Lake Special leaves Windsor St. Station at 1.15 p.m. Saturdays, running via St. Johns, Farnham, Knowlton, Orford Lake, arriving Sherbrooke 5.10 p.m. Returning, this train arrives Montreal 9.20 a.m. Mondays.

Sunday Excursions to St. Eustache and St. Lin.

Special Sunday train leaves Montreal, Place Viger Station, at 9.50 a.m. for St. Eustache, returning arriving Montreal 10.25 p.m.

Sunday train leaves Montreal, Place Viger Station, at 9.00 a.m. on Sundays for St. Lin, returning arriving Montreal 8.30 p.m.

Excursion tickets on sale.

Sunday Excursions to Ste. Scholastique, Lachute, Calumet, &c.

Sunday train leaves Montreal, Place Viger Station, at 9.40 a.m. for Calumet, stopping at all intermediate stations, returning leaving Calumet at 7.20 p.m. Sunday night, arriving Montreal at 9.50 p.m. Excursion rates at one way first class fare plus ten cents.

Saturday and Sunday Excursions, Terrebonne, Joliette, St. Gabriel, Three Rivers and Intermediate Stations.

Special week-end trains leave Montreal, Place Viger Station, at 12.45 p.m. Saturdays, and 9.10 a.m. Sundays, returning arriving Montreal 10.00 p.m. Saturday and Sundays. Week-end excursion tickets on sale.

Montreal-Portland-Old Orchard-Kennebunkport, via Canadian Pacific and the White Mountains.

Trains leave Windsor St. Station 9.00 a.m. daily except Sundays and 8.00 p.m. daily, consisting of Canadian Pacific high class coaches, parlor cars and standard sleepers running through to Fabyans, Crawford's Notch and the famous White Mountains. Canadian Pacific parlor cars and sleepers run through without change to Portland, Scarboro Beach, Old Orchard and Kennebunkport.

Montreal-Quebec High Class Service.

Special train leaves Place Viger Station at 1.30 p.m. Saturdays only, arriving Quebec at 6.30 p.m. Train de luxe with Cafe Service leaves Place Viger Station at 4.40 p.m. arrives Quebec 9.40 p.m. daily.

BONNIE BELAIR, DORVAL

The beauty suburb of the Lake Shore. No other property so interesting. No other property so attractive. No other property so low in price. See it for yourself.

BONNIE BELAIR LOTS

50 x 120 feet on wide streets.

ONLY $360 UP

Payable 5 % Cash, Balance Monthly.

Make appointment for Automobile to take you to the property.

CUT OUT THIS COUPON.

Mail me plans, etc., of Bonnie Belair.

Name .. ..

Address .. ..

Findlay & Howard LIMITED 211 Notre Dame St. West Phones Main 1908, 1909.

FOR SALE

Business Premises, Self-Contained Residences, Residential Flats, Factory Sites and Building Lots In All Parts of the City, Westmount and Outremont.

Call and see our large List and let us take you to see the properties in our Automobiles. We can suit the humblest or the rich buyer.

FINDLAY & HOWARD LIMITED 211 Notre Dame Street, West. PHONE MAIN 1909.

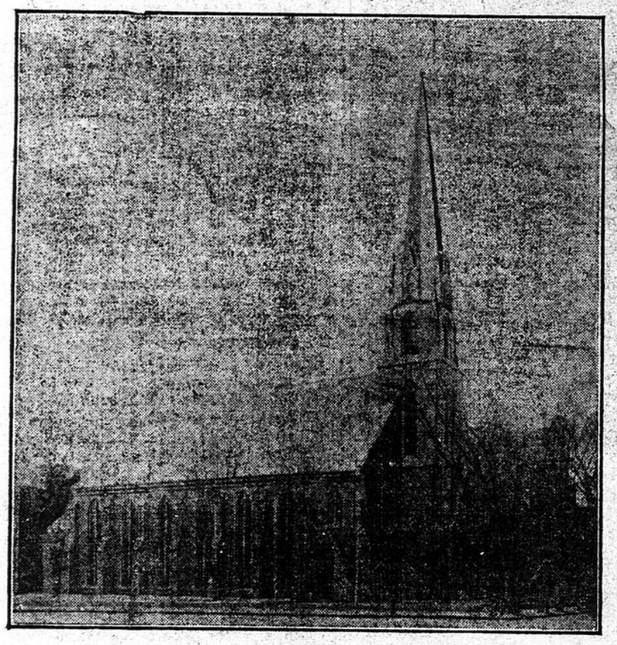
AN HISTORICAL SKETCH

A Relic of Old Montreal Methodism to Disappear.

The city of Montreal is to lose one of its oldest Protestant churches, the Dominion Square Methodist Church having fallen into the hands of the speculator for a fabulous sum. Consequent upon this a brief historical sketch will not be out of place.

The church dates its origin to the year 1864, when a church extension movement resulted in the establishment of this church, the Sherbrooke Street Church and the Point St. Charles Church.

In connection with this movement most valuable service was rendered by the late Rev. H. F. Bland, and the late Mr. T. M. Bayson. Largely as a result of their efforts, between $50,000 and $60,000 was raised as an extension fund, and this church received five-twelfths of the sum raised as its share, The Rev. Mr. Bland was then stationed at the church. He was the father of the Rev. C. E. Bland, of



DOMINION SQUARE METHODIST CHURCH.

Westmount, and the Rev. S. G. Bland, of Ottawa.

The corner stone of this edifice was laid by the late Mr. John Torrance on Saturday, October 1, 1864. The lecture hall was opened for divine service on June 11, 1865, and the preachers were the Rev. H. F. Bland and J. A. Gordon. The church proper was opened on Oct. 8, 1865, and at the dedication service the preachers were the Rev. Dr. Rice, the Rev. Dr. Douglas and the Rev. MacVicar (Presbyterian).

The original board of trustees consisted of Messrs. J. A. Henderson, J. Brandon, J. Ferrier, jr., J. Jeffrey, G. Robson, J. A. Mathewson, P. Reynolds, T. M. Bryson, J. Elliott and P. Reynolds.

The cost of the building was $34,000. In the basement of this church the work of the Wesleyan Theological College was commenced in 1873, and the total extinction of the church will wipe away forever these old associations. The church not only gave the free use of its lecture and class rooms for college purposes for ten years, but has given with commendable generosity to its support ever since. The Rev. Dr. Rigg and the Rev. Dr. Jenkins, of London, England, took part in the opening exercises, while Dr. Barnard, who was a member of the church, and at that time Mayor of Montreal, presided.

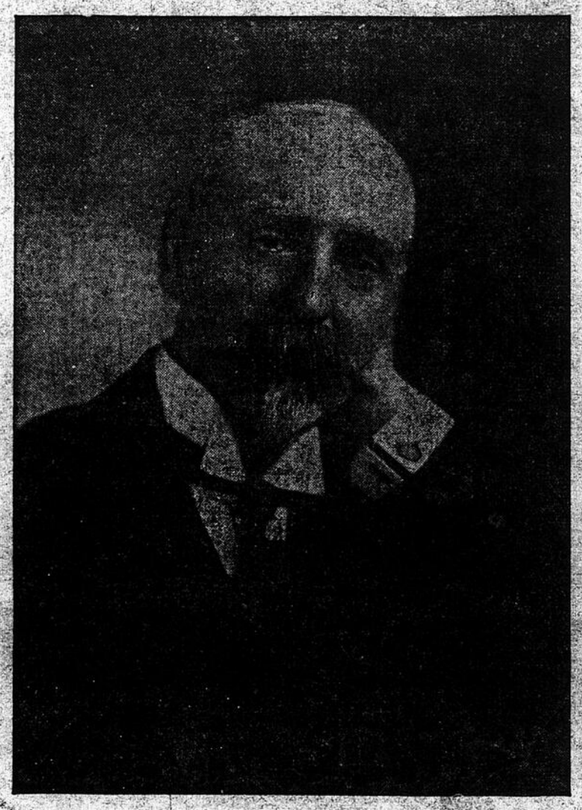
It was also under the liberal patronage of this church that the Old Brewery Mission was founded. The grand work of this mission is well known. About twenty-six years ago, before there were any Christian Endeavor societies, Mr. Charles C. Holland, Mr. W. S. Louson, and a few other members of the Dominion Square Methodist Church, organized a series of young people's meetings. They introduced the element of Christian experience, and considerable success attended their efforts. One day Mr. Holland paid a visit to 'Joe Beef's Canteen,' and as a result an old brewery was leased on William street and fitted up. Representatives from the St. James Methodist Church, the American Presbyterian and other churches heartily joined in the movement, and later on a board of management was formed. Since that time the present Brewery Mission on Craig street have been in constant use.

The Sunday-school of the Dominion Square Church has always been considered a very important branch of the church's work. The first superintendent was the late Mr. T. M. Bryson, who acted for nine years. Mr. J. J. Maclaren, K.C., LL.D., now of Toronto, followed Mr. Bryson, and it was during his term of office that the splendid orchestra was organized. Dr. Maclaren was succeeded by the late Dr. J. R. Alexander, who was superintendent for five years, and during his term many radical changes were made. The basement was entirely remodelled to accommodate the increasing numbers who attended the school. Dr. Alexander died in August, 1895, and he was succeeded by Mr. C. C. Holland, who superintended for thirteen years. Then Mr. P. H. Davidson took office, and he was followed by Mr. W. G. Hunt.

The following is a list of the pastors who have had charge of the church: 1865-67, the Revs. J. Elliott and W. Briggs; 1867-68, the Revs. W. Briggs and W. I. Shaw, B.A.; 1868-71, the Revs. G. M. Meacham, B.A., and W. I. Shaw, B.A.; 1871-73, the Rev. G. Douglass; 1873-74, the Rev. W. W. Ross; 1874-77, the Rev. G. A. Stafford; 1877-80, the Rev. H. F. Bland; 1880-83, the Rev. G. A. Stafford, B.A.; 1883-86, the Rev. J. Henderson; 1886-89, the Rev. J. C. Antliff, D.D.; 1889-92, the Rev. S. P. Rose, D.D.; 1892-94, the Rev. A. C. Courtice, B.A., B.D.; 1894-96, the Rev. W. J. Hunter, D.D.; 1896-1901, the Rev. T. J. Mansell.

The present pastor is the Rev. E. I. Hart, and his assistant is the Rev. R. R. Nicholson.

HONORED BY HIS BROTHER SCOTS.



MR. D. M. PATON,

The newly-elected chieftain of Johannesburg Caledonian Society.

Many of the friends of Mr. D. M. Paton, recently of this city, will be delighted to hear of the high honor which has been tended him in the city of Johannesburg, where he is now living, in being elected chief of the Caledonia Society of that city.

'The work,' said Mr. Paton, in a letter to the editor of the 'Witness,' 'is I know a difficult one, but it will be my endeavor to enroll every Scotsman in the community into the society, in order that all who call themselves Scotsmen may be linked together by this common tie.'

At the present Mrs. Paton and her three children are in Montreal for a few months visiting her mother, Mrs. Charles Macadam, 428 Lansdowne avenue, Westmount.

Fine Crop Conditions West Keep Trade in Winnipeg Bounding---All Lines Active

Winnipeg reports say all lines of business there continues active. The crop sitiation in all parts of the west is most encouraging. Great efforts are being made to secure laborers for the harvest and the railroads are already beginning to arrange for a supply of cars to move the grain. The movement of summer lines continues good.

The splendid outlook for crops is reflected by confident expectations for a big fall and winter business on the part of manufacturers and wholesalers who are making preparations accordingly. Money continues firm and in active demand. Collections compare very favorably with those of this time a year ago.

Building permits for the week have been large here as well as at most other points, and clearings show a satisfactory expansion over those of last week and of the same week a year ago.

Business Maintains a Steady Tone in London, Ont.

Reports from London, Ont., say a steady tone is noted to general trade there. Local business is of fair proportions, and the outlook for fall trade continues encouraging. Roots and grass crops have benefited by rains and prospects, for country business have improved accordingly.

Local factories are busy and labor is generally well employed. Collections and remittances are reported satisfactory.

Trade in Toronto Receives Stimulus From Demand From Porcupine Demands

Toronto reports to Bradstreet's say wholesale trade there has received considerable impetus during the week from the demand for stocks of general merchandise to replace those burned out in the recent New Ontario fires. There has been also a good sorting demand for midsummer lines which has kept alive an excellent volume of business for this time of the year.

Crop reports from practically all parts of the country continue exceedingly favorable, and opinions regarding fall and winter trade are most optimistic. As a result both manufacturers and wholesalers here are making preparations for a heavy volume of business. The grocery trade has been active during the week and there continues a heavy demand for all lines of hardware and builders' supplies.

Country trade holds steady in character. Deliveries of produce are fairly large with prices firm.

Activity at the Coast

Vancouver and Victoria reports say the movement of general lines of seasonable goods continues large. Business at interior and up-coast points appears to be brisk and all lines of supplies are in active demand. The shipping trade is actively engaged and the volume of goods going through Pacific ports shows a steady expansion.

B.C. crops promise well and prospects continue to favor a heavy volume of fall trade.

OPINIONS on the MARKET

Cummings & Hubbard. It remains true that conditions are excellent, but as we have still the month of August through which the crop must pass, and in view of the supply situation, it would seem from a conservative standpoint that the market had done fairly well in discounting conditions.

J. S. Bache & Co.: A slightly better remand is reported for copper due to more pronounced improvement in Steel and other industries.

Dick Bros. & Co.: The Hill group showed considerable firmness and advanced sharply on the rumor of the passing of the reciprocity bill on Saturday.

COBALT TO HAVE A BANNER YEAR

It is estimated that since the inception of Cobalt in 1904 the silver mines of the district have shipped ore containing 93,275,077 ounces of silver, valued at $48,265,236, after freight and smelting charges were deducted.

The production in 1904 was 206,875 ounces of silver, and in 1905 this was increased to 2,451,356 ounces. In 1906 the output was practically doubled and that output doubled in 1907. In 1908 nearly twice as much was produced as in 1907, and in 1909, 25,897,825 ounces of silver were sent out. In 1910 the output amounted to 29,856,069 ounces.

It is indicated that 1911, notwithstanding many serious handicaps as to power supply and other matters, will be a banner year of the camp.

REMOVE DUTY ON COAL

Suggested as Solution of Western Miners' Strike—Strikers Issue Statement.

Calgary, Alta., June 22.—The Dominion Government will be asked by the city and Board of Trade of Calgary to at once suspend the duties on coal entering Canada from the United States for a period of six months.

A local paper publishes a letter from a Spokane coal dealer containing the information that there were a hundred thousand tons of coal available for export to Alberta and Saskatchewan during the next two months.

At a joint meeting of the Board of Trade and representatives of the city, held yesterday, a unanimous resolution was passed, to the effect that the Government be memorialized to suspend all duties on coal for a period of six months.

This resolution was transmitted by wire to Mayor Mitchell, who is now in Ottawa, for submission by him to the proper authorities. A resolution was also passed asking the city commissioners to ascertain at what cost coal would be obtained in the United States, and to endeavor to secure reduced rates from boundary points to al points in Alberta, Saskatchewan, and British Columbia.

MINERS AND MINISTER OF LABOR.

Fernie, B.C., July 22.—The miners' executive held a meeting in Fernie yesterday and wired the Hon. Mackenzie King as follows:—

'Newspapers have reported you as stating to the House that the cause of the dispute here is the question of closed or open shop, and that settlement of that point would practically settle the strike. Your statement is no doubt founded on the report of Dr. Gordon, which is misleading and not true. This matter was only referred to casually by the board during the investigation, but would appear to have been made the means of apologizing for failure to settle the real cause of dispute in question of wages.

'We have offered at all times to renew old conditions in the matter of closed or open shop, providing the wage question can be settled.'

(Signed on behalf of the Executive Board),

W. B. POWELL,
A. J. CARTER,
C. STUBBS.

The miners will send representatives to the MacLeod joint boards of trade gathering on Monday.

DIVIDEND DECLARED.

The directors of the Canadian Cereal and Milling Company, have declared a regular quarterly dividend on the preferred stock of the company, for the quarter ending July 30th. The dividend is payable September 10th to shareholders of record August 31st.

Our Idea

Of a Good Loaf of . .

Bread

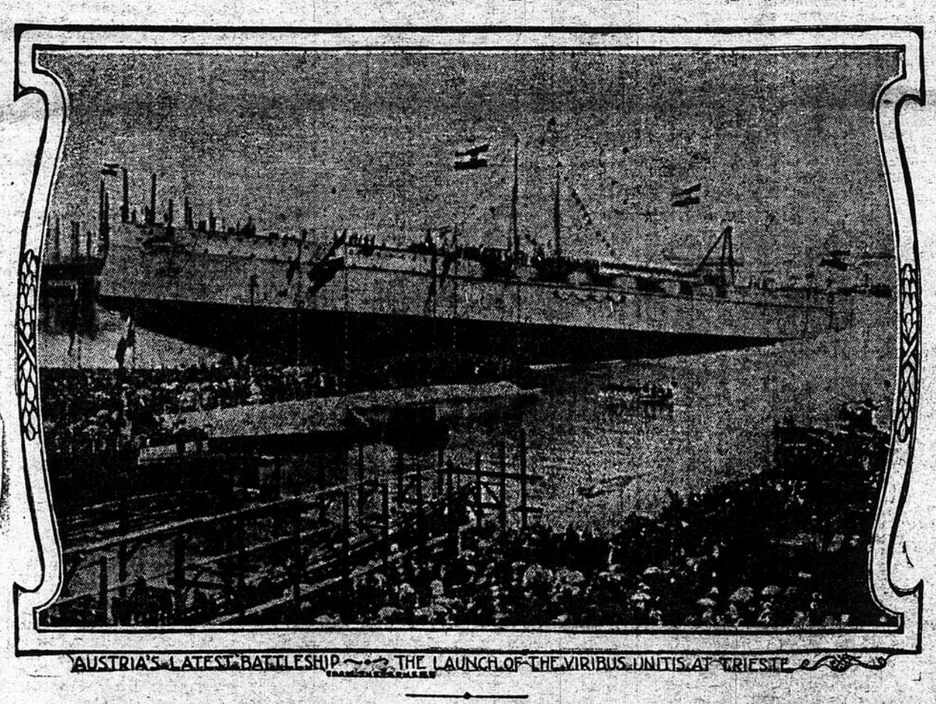
is what we ask you to try. Ask your Grocer to secure one for you. Compare it for price and quality. You will be satisfied.

Harrison

BREAD EXPERT

Mount 386. Westmount

AUSTRIA'S BIG BATTLE SHIP MOST FORMIDABLE CRAFT AFLOAT.



AUSTRIA'S LATEST BATTLESHIP ~~~ THE LAUNCH OF THE VIRIBUS UNITIS AT TRIESTE

The accompanying photograph shows the launching at Trieste of the first of the four dreadnoughts laid down for the navy of the Austrian Emperor. This magnificent battle ship, the Viribis Unitis, was launched on June 24 in the presence of the Archduke Franz Ferdinand, the Duchess of Hohenberg and several others of the imperial and royal family. The Viribis Unitis has a displacement of 20,330 tons, and when in commission will be one of the most formidable fighting craft afloat.

Goodwin's Limited

OWNING AND OPERATING

A. E. REA & CO. LIMITED, MONTREAL

Goodwin's Semi-Annual---The Sale That Starts the Week Satisfactorily

We'll Go Into a New Building

And do all the necessary decorating before you are ready to move in. Anything in the way of Paper-Hanging, Silk and Tapestry Hanging, is just in the line of our Decorating Department, in fact, anything you may want done in the interior decoration of your house will be willingly undertaken by us.

We don't make a specialty of new houses, for we would be just as glad to brighten up the house you have been living in for years as any other. WE ARE PRETTY HANDY WITH THE BRUSH.

Japanese Lanterns and Parasols

When you are in the basement selecting a trunk or suit case for the holidays, fishing tackle for the week-end, or even a doll for the baby, you might care to look at some nice Japanese Paper Lanterns we have. They are as useful for outside decorations as the Japanese Parasols are for inside the house.

JAPANESE PAPER LANTERNS, an immense assortment, in a great variety of styles, shapes and sizes. Ideal decoration for porches or verandahs. Price, .5, .8, .10, .15 and .25.

JAPANESE PARASOLS, in brilliant colors, large enough to be useful, and will make nice decoration. Each ... .15

—Basement.

Perhaps She's Lonesome for a Doll

If so, bring the Little One down to the basement by all means, where it is cool. She will be happy amongst the Dolls and other toys there. A Doll like this might be a great comfort to her, for it wouldn't run away from her on holidays.

JOINTED DOLLS, finest Bisque head, pasted legs, pearly teeth, sewn wig, rich curly hair, tied with ribbon bow. Jointed at neck, shoulder, elbows, wrists, hips and knees; real stockings and shoes, fancy chemise, with lace trimmed yoke, neck and sleeves. Sleeping eyes and eye lashes, 14½ inches high. Price ..... .59

—Basement.

Her Visit Is Drawing to a Close

Only ten days left to take advantage of Madame Norcross's vast experience in correct corseting. Come in and consult her upon your new corset, or any points you wish to know regarding corsets. Present modes are exacting, and it requires a garment exquisitely designed and welded like the Walohn to exhibit the richness and delicacy necessary for the new corset. Walohn Corsets invariably effect a subtle charm. Their beautiful lines are planned by masters, and executed by expert craftsmen.

The B. J., or Bien Jolie Corsets from $3.00, $4.00 and $4.50.

Walohn Corsets, from $6.00, $6.50, $7.00, $8.50, $9.50, upwards.

Exquisite new lines of B. J. Brassieres—best on the market, allover embroidery—fine Swiss Dr. Demiel Linen Mesh, linen trimmed back and front with pretty insertions. All styles and all kinds. We invite you in to inspect them. Prices from .50, .75, $1.00, $1.35, $1.50, $2.00, $2.50, $3.00, upwards.

Mrs. Norcross will fit any style or make of corset desired; full range of Walohn, Bon Ton, Rengo Belt Corsets, Ivy, Royal Worcester, Warner's, American Lady, Kabo, R. & G., W.B., and many other makes.

—First Floor Up.

Why Ladies Buy These Hats Early

Many ladies come into the store just as soon as the first models for the season arrive.

"Now, I do not think I'll see anything nicer than this during the whole Fall season, so I'll just take this hat with me now," was what one customer said the other day. There are many who act just as she did. Some of these early Fall styles may never be on sale again. It is wise, therefore, to make the most of these early opportunities.

Referring to these two models, let us tell you that the $14.00 one is made of:

BLACK VELVET, slightly turned up at side, folds of White Chiffon over crown, finished off with smart White wing, tipped with Black $14.00

THE $10.00 ONE:

VELVET HAT in the new Tan shade, new braid over crown, with Marabout mounts at side. $10.00

—First Floor Up.

Hard to Keep Them Down Except in Price

Just you enter the main door here you will note how prominently our Ribbons, Laces, Embroideries and insertions are displayed. It is hard to keep them in the background, even if one wanted to. Most women associate the idea of ribbons and laces prominently with a store of this kind.

Beginning with Torchon Laces, 1½ a yard, and ending with .30 and .40 Embroideries for .15 a yard, this Department just wants printed these few short reminders:

Good Quality Imitation Torchon Laces and Insertions, in various patterns, from ¾ to 1½ inches wide.
MONDAY, per yard .01½

Normandy Vals, ½ inch to 2 in. wide, in very pretty patterns.
MONDAY, per yard .02½

Pure Silk Taffeta Ribbon, 7½ inches, extra heavy, with a very bright finish. A very good quality, in all the newest shades.
MONDAY, per yard 25

Embroideries.—Just a small quantity of these finest embroideries and insertions. Reg. .30 and .40.
MONDAY, per yard 15

—Ground Floor.

How to Get the Best Candy Results

Take a pound of pure granulated sugar, and a piece of butter the size of an egg, and a little flavoring extract. Heat a clean pan over an even fire till it is nearly red hot. Pour the sugar into the pan, adding a small quantity of filtered water. Then suddenly turn around to the people who are watching you and tell them they can make their own candy if they want to, you are going to Goodwin's, where you can get the ideal of Real Pure Candy at the lowest prices.

It may be fun making candy, but we have taken all the trouble and risk for you. Let us do all the pouring over the hot fire. You take the results. It pays BETTER, and you get nicer Candy.

TEXAS CO. YEAR SHOWS 10 P.C. FOR DIVIDENDS

New York, July 22.—Just before the Texas Company declared a stock dividend of 50 percent in June, 1910, increasing outstanding share capital from $18,000,000 to $27,000,000, the stock was selling at 220. Now it is quoted around 114. With issuance of the additional stock, the price has steadily gone down. Transactions are never large in volume, the trading is mostly by specialists, and the stock is easily affected.

Of course the grave illness of John W. Gates, the founder of the company, has acted adversely; but long before Mr. Gates was taken ill the course of the stock was downward. One explanation advanced is that the present margin of profit in th oil business is very small, and, although the Texas Company has been doing a large business, the low prices made it difficult to realize a profit that should strengthen earnings back of the stock. There is little question of inherent stability of the concern, and its growth has been remarkable.

Incorporated in 1902 with a capital of $3,000,000, the Texas Company has increased this to $27,000,000, with amount authorized $50,000,000. During the past year, to provide funds for extension of facilities, it has twice gone into the market for money. In August, 1910, $8,000,000 6 percent serial notes were sold, and in March, 1911, stockholders were offered $12,000,000 6 percent 20-year convertibles, of $20,000,000 authorized. The $8,000,000 unissued is to provide for extinguishment of the serial notes and to secure funds for new acquisitions and improvements.

The company in the year ended June 30 earned its dividend requirements of 10 percent on the $27,000,000 stock. The first income account published was for year ended June 30, 1910, when the company had gross of $9,848,770, and earned 14.8 percent on then outstanding capital of $18,000,000. For the year just ended charges, through sale of two issues of securities, were increased approximately $350,000. Dividend requirements last year were $1,562,872, while this year's disbursements at 10 percent on $27,000,000, stock required $2,700,000. From 1903 up to and including the year ended June 30, 1910, the Texas Company had paid dividends amounting to 9½ percent in cash, requiring $6,951,872. The lowest rate was 6 percent in 1904, and the highest 15 percent in 1907. In addition two stock dividends, one in 1908 and one last year, have been declared, totalling $10,100,000 in securities.

Negotiations for purchase of the Pearson holdings are said to be in progress, and estimates of cost to the Texas Company have ranged from $12,000,000 to $25,000,000. The company, to put through such a deal, would very likely have to do some new financing. An offer of stock might be made or bonds sold. There is $23,000,000 stock authorized, but not issued, of which $8,000,000 is needed to care for conversion of bonds, and there are $5,000,000 available for acquisitions and improvements.

The plant and equipment are very complete and the area of business is constantly being extended. On the Jersey shore opposite New York, the Texas Company owns a $750,000 plant which is regarded as one of its most promising assets.

GOOD ROADS WEEK.

(From the 'National Magazine.')

The Central Highway was chartered by the last General Assembly of North Carolina to run through nineteen counties from Beaufort Harbor to the Tennessee line, a distance of 460 miles.

This highway will be a thirty-foot road from ditch to ditch, made of sand clay, gravel and macadam. It will represent the beginning of a great transcontinental highway from Atlantic to Pacific.

HEAVY DEMAND FOR NEW MONEY DURING 1910

Demands for new capital throughout the world summarized each year by the Belgian 'Moniteur des Interets Materiels,' show larges issues for new enterprises during 1910 than in any previous year. The figures for the United States, given at about $1,600,000,000, are apparently less nearly complete than those for European countries, where data are more readily accessible. Total issue during 1910 reached about $5,110,000,000, compared with a total for 1909 of about $4,750,000,000. When deduction is made for conversion or refunding, the differences in net new issues is exceeded by the fact that conversions were heavier in 1910 than in 1909. Net issues stand for 1910 at about $4,421,000,000, as against corresponding figures for 1909 of $4,270,000,000.

The table which follows gives (in millions of francs) the issues causing new demands for capital, the conversion, and the total issues for each of the past five years:

	New issues.	Conversions.	Total.
1906	16,241.2	10,318.3	26,559.5
1907	16,117.0	226.9	15,343.9
1908	20,844.0	359.2	21,203.2
1909	22,119.9	2,456.4	24,575.3
1910	22,905.9	3,563.2	26,469.1

A classification of demands for new capital by the countries where employed, rather than by markets on which securities were issued, shows that the Continent of Europe, which usually takes a little more than one-third of the total issues, declined in its demands as compared with last year; while Great Britain and her colonies showed an increase and the Americas a considerable increase, especially South America. Latin America is credited in 1910 with obtaining loans, largely from Europe, of about $750,000,000, against only about $275,000,000 in 1909.

The increase in refunding operations is considered significant of the comparative ease of money, but it is pointed out that rates in Europe, while moderate, have not been exceptionally low. Refunding came practically to halt in the panic year of 1907, and was not resumed in 1908; but the relaxation of industry in the last two years and the comparative plenitude of money have brought about a resumption of refunding.

THE GERMANS IN THE HOLY LAND.

('La Cri de Paris.')

Tourists who visit the Holy Land note the progress of its Germanization. On the road to Nazareth most of the inns are kept by Germans. Nearly all the streets of Jaffa have the aspect of the Prussian village. The houses have red roofs and are surrounded by the little garden so dear to Gretchen. Traces of the Teuton are everywhere. The Syrian has been supplanted by the Berliner, who has migrated from the banks of the Spree to the borders of the Jordan in order to make his fortune. German is spoken everywhere.

The American consul himself is a German. Souvenirs of the Kaiser abound everywhere. Here one shows a fountain that he erected to furnish water to the pilgrims dying of thirst; there is a road that he levelled to lighten the fatigue of the journey. Enthusiastic guides show on the Mount of the Ascension, besides an imprint attributed to the Christ or to Mahomet, according to one's faith, a human foot, well marked in the rock, of which he will confidentially murmur in the ear of the tourist: 'William II. stepped there.' In a hundred years perhaps this will solidify into the legend of William II.

THE ROUTE TO PORTLAND AND THE MAINE COAST.

The Grand Trunk Railway System operates daily two high-class trains over its own rails, between Montreal and Portland, Maine.

The Day Train from Montreal leaves at 8.00 a.m., arriving Portland at 5.45 p.m. The Night Train leaves Montreal at 8.15 p.m. and arrives Portland at 7.00 a.m.

Trains leave Portland at 8.20 a.m. and 8.20 p.m., arriving Montreal at 6.40 p.m. and 7.30 a.m. respectively.

These trains, as "Grand Trunk Trains," are expected to be "On Time." They are living up to their reputation.

It may also be noted that this service caters to the convenience of those who travel with limited or leisure time at their disposal. Those who select the day ride in order to enjoy the many and remarkable beauties of the "White Mountains" will be well advised. These natural attractions lend aid to the artificial in maintaining the popularity of the "Grand Trunk Route."

The Day Trains carry high class Cafe Parlor Cars, the food and service on the same being up to the "Grand Trunk Standard" of excellence.

On the Night Trains are operated high class, commodious, modern electric lighted Sleeping Cars, with electric fans keeping atmosphere nice and cool.

From Portland the far-famed Islands of the Portland District are conveniently reached, as are also the Maine Coast Resorts, to all of which tickets are sold, and baggage checked through by the Grand Trunk Railway System.

JOACHIM AND THE BARBERS.

(From the 'Westminster Gazette.')

Mr. Rutland Barrington's story of the barber whose only comment on one of his impersonations was to the effect that his hair was rather long recalls a tale which used to be told in relation to the late Dr. Joachim and another member of the fraternity. This knight of the scissors was also struck by the undue length of his victim's locks and suggested a reduction accordingly, adding confidentially in support of his recommendation 'Makes you look like one of them fiddler chaps, sir.' Joachim's answer is not recorded.

Yet another barber story in relation to Joachim tells of the astonishment aroused among the practitioners at one establishment who knew not that they were entertaining angels unawares, when Joachim and two or three comrades of the bow all happened to be having their wants attended to simultaneously. As each indicated in turn a tender spot beneath the chin for which special consideration was besought, the only possible conclusion which suggested itself to one and all was that these must be members of some secret society and that this curious behavior must be part of their ritual.

A RELIC OF THE FRENCH REVOLUTION.

('Le Temps.')

An ex-voto which formerly belonged to Paul re Barras, the celebrated member of the Convention, has been discovered in the Church of Amphoux at Toulon.

Barras, who was a lieutenant of marine infantry on board the warship 'Actif,' was nearly lost in a terrible tempest. In recognition of his miraculous escape he made a pilgrimage walking barefooted to the church, carrying a candle. Here he deposited the ex-voto which has just been discovered.

HOW THE CITY'S FOOD IS GUARDED

Many citizens are dimly aware that there is a Food Inspection Department located in the City Hall whose duty it is to rummage around and discover food stuffs that are either of advanced age or ... spoiled in their youth that the less human beings have to do with them the better for their health and comfort. They occasionally read of seizures of under-aged veal, of inspectors turning sour milk into the gutter, of the destroying of old milk-cans, of heroic measures taken against fruit and vegetables that are in bad order for one thing or another, but few have more than the slightest idea of the well-planned and extensive system by which this Department reaches out over the city and adjacent country to get hold of those fraudulent persons



DR. J. J. McCARRY.

who for money are willing to sell stuff not only unfit for human consumption but positively dangerous to those who eat of it.

Even when they realize this fully they are very few indeed who are awake to the fact that this is not only a department by which the public is protected, but that it is what is far greater importance, an organization by which the citizens can protect themselves. There are thousands of people all over the city to whom it is a positive pain to see uncleanliness and dirt associated with the manufacture or sale of food, to whom the sight of swarms of flies banquetting on meats, breads, cakes, pies, confections, candies, fruits or vegetables is sufficient to cause a slight feeling of nausea, and who see daily practices that to them are revolting, or to say the least, not aesthetic. Things which offend one's sense of the aesthetic are generally found to be unhygienic as well, and for that reason there are few of these things which people find offensive personally that they cannot remedy by a complaint to the Food Inspection Department. An officer would be sent with power to investigate, and the condition to which objection is taken would be soon remedied if it contravenes the strict regulations of the Provincial Health By-law.

Many would hesitate to send a complaint for fear that their action would be spoken of as the result of crankiness, but what is offensive personally to them in the handling of food is likely also to be a public danger, and so one that they should report to the City Hall. For instance, if one hears that a consumptive man is employed in the manufacture of bread in any bakery, it would be hard on the man to report him, but he has no right under the law to such an occupation, and for the benefit of those who eat the bread his place should be filled by another. The citizen can also see to it that any merchant who fails to do so shall protect his meat, fish, poultry, fruits, vegetables, bread, cake and so forth from the dust and the dirt of the street, and from the flies by gauzy coverings. Montrealers need only to will it to have clean and healthy food in the city. A consistent effort on the part of many in pointing out such places as allow unhygienic conditions would soon create a much better atmosphere than exists at the present moment.

The little force of the Food Inspection Department does good work in protecting the citizens, but if the citizens would use it in this way to protect themselves it would be able to do far more and better work. They have large territories to cover, certain rounds and beats to go, and a man cannot be everywhere at once, or even everywhere very often.

It was in the year 1899 that Dr. J. J. McCarrey, a skilled veterinarian and a graduate of McGill University, first became connected with the department of which he became the chief two years later, and he has devoted his whole time ever since to systematizing and expanding it to meet the needs of the city of Montreal. There was much to do then, and there still remains much to do, and probably always will be much to do. The words of the western philosopher (all cuss-words eliminated) 'Life is just one thing after another' holds as true with food inspectors as with cowboys.

Dr. McCarrey was born and has lived in Montreal all his life, so that he is peculiarly qualified outside of his scientific attainments by the fact that he knows conditions in the city and district intimately, and by the fact that he is a bilinguist.

Under Dr. McCarrey there are nine milk inspectors, five who supervise all city milkmen and dealers, and four who spend their time watching the farms and dairies in the country. The city inspectors also keep an eye on milk sold in restaurants, grocery stores and dairies. All places where milk is kept are visited to see that they are kept in a sanitary condition, and the city keeps a hold on them through the fact that they cannot sell milk without a license. Samples of milk are collected daily by these inspectors in the streets, and in the stores, and the Civic Laboratory tests these samples as to their butter fat density. Suspicious samples, or any found below the standard, are handed on to the City Analyst for an official certificate, and actions are taken in the Recorder's Court against the people who were selling it.

There are five hundred and seventy-six licensed milkmen in the city, and there have been enough among them transgressing the By-law so far this year to allow the Food Inspection Department to secure over 84 convictions since the first of January. The record of convictions by months was as follows: January, 9; February, 22; March, 14; April, 8; May, 13; June, 4; and July up to the 18th inst., 14.

The city inspectors also visit all the wharves and depots, and inspect all the milk received by the boats and trains to see if it is all right. In the same way the cans going back to the farmers have to be inspected to see that they are clean. If not thoroughly washed, they are returned to the dairies for further washing, and any very old tins are confiscated, as the difficulties of cleaning them thoroughly render them unsafe for milk.

The country inspectors' duties are to visit all farms from which milk is shipped to the city of Montreal in order to inspect the sanitary conditions with regard to light, ventilation, drainage, air space, the cleanliness and health of the cattle, and also the general cleanliness in the handling of the milk by the employees as well as the hygienic condition of the farm and surroundings. They must also see that the proper vehicles are used to take the milk to the railway station, and that the milk does not arrive there until shortly before the arrival of trains to carry it to the city, and that it is properly handled while at the depot.

The man who milks the cow, the company that carries the milk, and the merchant that sells it with all intermediaries come under the ken of this department. Only the consumer, both the ignorant parents that kill off their babes because they do not know how to take care of the milk, and those who are wiser, cannot be reached by them. From that follows the great mortality among the children from diarrhoea and kindred diseases.

On the farm the milk must be placed in the refrigerator immediately after milking and kept at a temperature of 50 degrees until taken to the depot. On the train 60 degrees is set as the maximum by the provincial by-law, which every city and municipality in the province has to follow. They may enact regulations of their own even stricter, but they are bound to have them as strict.

One thing is certain, and that is that Montreal must have milk of some kind. The department tries to see that that milk is the best available, but sometimes under present circumstances it seems impossible to exact the full requirements of the law. During one hot day in July the inspectors found 421 cans at temperatures ranging from 62 degrees to 92 degrees, and only the milk showing the very highest temperature was confiscated. But this is not right, and Dr. McCarrey has accordingly reported to the Board of Control that refrigerator cars to carry the milk and ice houses at the stations to receive it are necessary if the requirements of the by-law and of health are fulfilled. Now the inspectors can only pour out the sour milk, and insist that all other cans shall be removed immediately from the depot by the milk dealer. The train and the station are the weak places in the system, and Dr. McCarrey has indicated how these can be strengthened.

Many will wonder how the city can enforce its will regarding the care of milk and the sanitary condition of dairy farms in the country. Every one of the city dealers who gets a license has to state when securing it the sources of supply from which he gets the milk. The city has, therefore, a list of every farmer supplying milk to city vendors. In many cases farmers drive in themselves with their milk, and deliver it to a regular round of customers. These are also known, their exact rounds noted, and the inspectors can secure a sample from him at any time on the street. The question is, supposing that one of the country inspectors makes a bad report against a farm, what can the city do? It can notify the dealers whom the farmer supplies not to accept his milk until the objectionable conditions reported are remedied. When this is the case the embargo is lifted.

Bad milk leaves a trail easy to pick up. It may easily escape the country inspector, it can get through the cordon of city inspectors charged with the duty of meeting it at the trains and boats, and the dealer may sell it to some one who knows bad milk when he or she sees or smells it. If a complaint is made, the milk of the dealer who sold it can be kept under surveillance as it arrives, and the cans discovered in which such milk arrives if it is a common occurrence. In this way the bad dairy or the bad farm may receive not only the official and regular visit, but a special visit to ascertain what is wrong.

The country inspectors report in the city every Saturday morning, and keep the office apprised of their whereabouts during the week, so that they can be reached at any time if it is necessary to put any farm under quarantine because of the outbreak of some contagious disease.

There are seven inspectors of meat. Two are occupied permanently at the Montreal Stock Company's abattoir and the East End abattoir to see every animal slaughtered. Whenever any of these are considered diseased, bruised, emaciated or in any way unfit for food they are seized and placed to one side, and Dr. McCarrey notified. In order that there may be no dispute, it is considered best that a skilled veterinarian should pass final judgment upon this meat, and so far Dr. McCarrey has performed this duty himself, as the men at the abattoirs are not veterinarians. All such animals are sent to the incinerator, and if at any time a passer-by finds the odor of roast beef or any other roast clinging around the latter institution he will know the reason why.

There are five inspection districts in the city, each with its inspector. The meat inspectors visit the markets, butcher shops, restaurants and all places where meat is sold, and are supposed to see that all these places are kept in a sanitary condition, as well as to inspect the meat on the premises at the time of their call. All the ice houses are also visited to see the meat kept stored there, and in every case meat unfit for use is seized.

In the spring of the year, when the calves come in plentifully, these inspectors visit the depots and commission houses as well, and make inspections of all the dressed meats coming in. Public markets, such as the Bonsecours market, are visited, and meat brought in by farmers inspected. In this way all the meat coming from a distance to the dealers of the city is inspected, but meat brought in by farmers driving in from nearby points on the island of Montreal cannot always be inspected, as it comes in from too many sources. With the milk, which comes in daily, it is easier, although in the outlying wards even this cannot be tested regularly. But the meat comes in sometimes only once a month, and sometimes oftener. The farmers bring in very little in the summer time as it won't keep. The winter is their season.

BREAD.

Two inspectors look after the bread interests of the City of Montreal, one having the western half of the city, and the other the east. They inspect bakeries, confectioneries, restaurants, and all places where bread, pastry, cake and candies are manufactured or sold. As in the other departments of meat and milk inspection, one of their most important duties is to see that the bakeries and other places of manufacture are kept in a sanitary condition, to see that only sound materials are employed in the baking or making, that the utensils are clean, and that the employees are healthy. Any employee suspected of being in an unhealthy condition is examined by one of the department physicians, and his job hangs on their report. The inspection of confectioneries and restaurants is much the same, and in cases where the by-lay is infracted action is taken against the offending parties. All food not considered good is destroyed. None of these articles can legally be exposed to the dust and flies, but any citizen by a complaint can see that proper care is taken.

FISH, FRUIT AND VEGETABLES.

Two inspectors visit the Bonsecours fish market, the fish departments of all the other markets, the fish stores, all the fruit and vegetable stores and stalls, and the wholesale and retail stores in the city. Their work is exactly the same as in the other departments. Fish is one of the principal things needing inspection, as it goes bad very quickly.

The grocery stores and small candy stores throughout the city are not under regular visitation, but all the inspectors of the department, whether calling at these places to inspect bread or milk, are expected to also observe and report on anything insanitary as well. Street vendors of fruit or vegetables are checked in the same way by any inspector that happens to come across them. All eating-houses and restaurants are covered by the meat inspectors in the districts as it is the meat in these places that is likely to go bad. The visits are not as often as Dr. McCarry thinks necessary, on account of the small number of inspectors at his disposal, but a better supervision is expected later. The assistance of the public who eat at these places would help. Food at the lunch counters and restaurants should not be exposed any more than in the various stores. Anything subject to contamination from dust of flies should be covered.

All the inspectors of all the departments except the country inspectors report each morning to the registrar and secretary the work done on the day previous. They have slips which they fill out with each inspection. In this way reports of all stores in the city have been registered, and information is at hand with regard to sanitary conditions, any seizures, and so on.

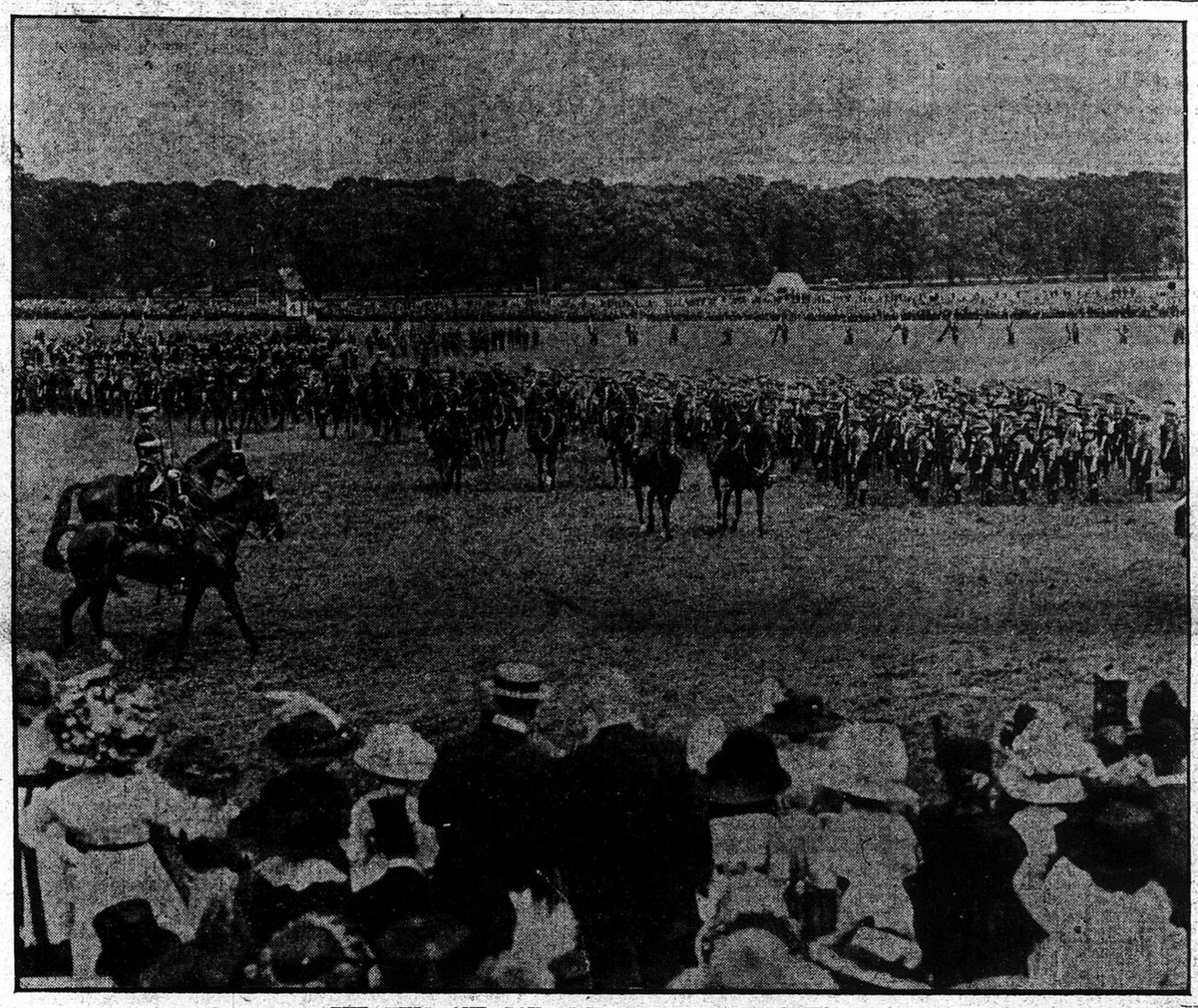
ICE.

Ice inspection is very important. During the winter months it is the duty of the department to see that all ice brought into the city is pure and that it is cut in places where the water is not contaminated with sewage or otherwise unfit for the purpose. They must also see that it is placed in good ice-houses. If both these matters are attended to, a little judgment in the matter or delivery will secure good ice for the citizens. The men who look after the fruits and vegetables in the summer time look after the ice in the winter months. As in the case of the milk the ice now has its greatest chance of contamination at the home of the consumer where it is often left exposed to dogs and dust for some considerable period before being taken into the house.

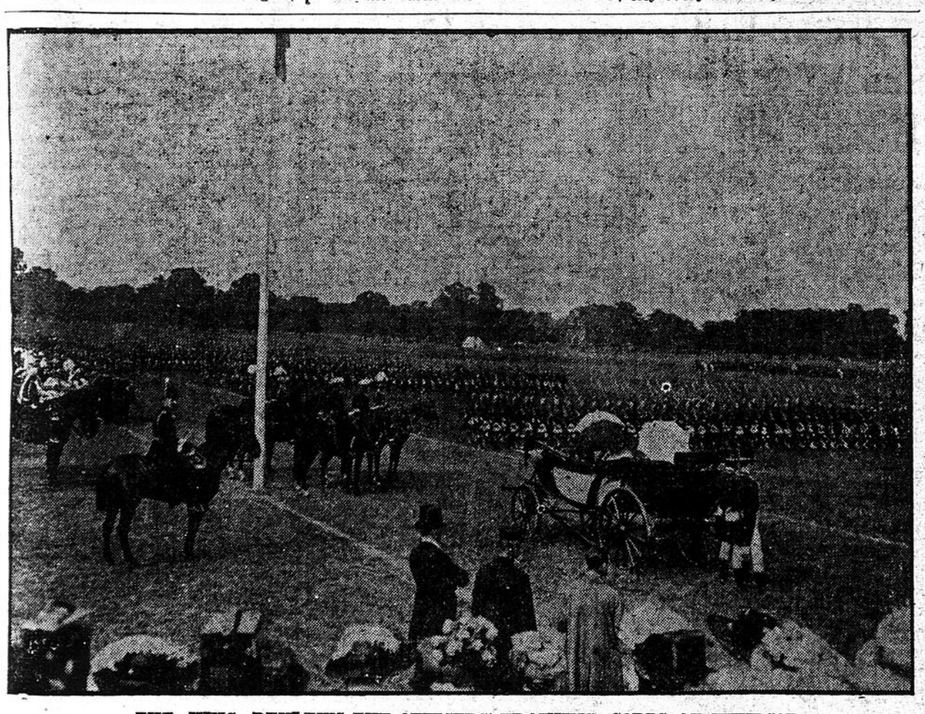
The ice used in the city is cut in the River St. Lawrence, above the Victoria Bridge, and comes as well from Lake St. Francis, from Hudson and Valleyfield, and from the south side of the river, opposite Longueuil and Boucherville.

EMPLOYEES.

All the work of this department is done by twenty-five men, including the city analyst and Dr. McCarry and his office staff.



THE KING AND BOY SCOUTS AT WINDSOR PARK.



THE KING REVIEWS THE OFFICERS' TRAINING CORPS AT WINDSOR.



THE KING REVIEWS THE OFFICERS' TRAINING CORPS.
Showing the Royal carriage containing the Queen, the Prince of Wales, and Princess Mary.

NEWS OF JEWISH WORLD.

According to the latest returns, nine Jews have been elected to the new Austrian Chamber of Deputies. The best known among them are Ministerial Councillor Kuranda and Dr. Julius Ober, both returned for Vienna constituencies, and Dr. Straucher, for Czernowitz. Herr Stand, the well known Zionist, was defeated. The outstanding feature of the election is the blow inflicted on the Christian Socialists, who lost a considerable number of seats, all their most prominent leaders having been defeated.

* * *

Rabbi Meir intended leaving Salonica for Jerusalem on June 25th, but thousands of the common people, who loved him, assembled around his residence and prevented his departure. They still want him for their leader, in spite of the efforts of the assimilationist portion of the community to thwart his work in the past. The ultimate outcome of this matter will be awaited with interest, for there is but little doubt that Rabbi Meir's presence is much more urgently required in Jerusalem than in Salonica.

* * *

A movement is on foot to raise to Lombroso's memory a monument in Verona, the native town of the great Jewish criminologist. A committee of English admirers of Lombroso has been formed to aid the efforts of his countrymen.

* * *

In the Cabinet which has just been formed by M. Caillaux, the post of Minister of Finance has been accepted by M. Lucien L. Klotz. He held the same portfolio in the Briand ministry, which fell in the early part of the year.

* * *

For the first time since Bulgaria became an independent state, the organizations of the political parties, on their own initiative, decided to nominate Jews as candidates for election to the great National Assembly. Eight Jews were selected as candidates, and at Sofia. M. Frachi, a chemist, has been elected by a large majority.

* * *

The returns from the recent census taken in Bavaria show a total population of 6,887,401. Of this number only 56,965 (0.8 percent) are Jews

* * *

The Chief Rabbi of Baghdad, who had been accused of favoring malefactors and reactionaries (including the late Governor-General) in that city, has, after a judicial hearing, been declared innocent of the charge.

* * *

The Minister of Education has issued an official report on suicides among Russian Jewish students. Statistics prove that the malady shows a steady increase among the Jews in the Pale, 8.31 percent of the suicides in Russia being Jewish. The victims are mostly pupils of secondary schools, and there exists little doubt that the numerous educational restrictions, enforced within the past few years, are responsible for their acts.

* * *

A number of Jewish rabbis of all shades of religious thought were invited by President Taft to the celebration of his silver wedding.

* * *

Owing to the negligence of General Tolmatcheff, the plague has reappeared in Odessa, the first victims being a Jewish mother and child.

* * *

The census returns from South Africa, already published, show that roughly one-fifth of the white population is concentrated on the high veldt of the Transvaal on and near the Rand. The drift of the Jewish population is in the same direction, but in far greater percentage. The Rand is the real Jewish centre of South Africa. At the same time the Jews follow, and even precede the railway, and Jews are engaged in the rubber trade of the north.

* * *

In connection with the compulsory service law of the Australian Commonwealth the Jewish recruits are permitted to absent themselves on Sabbaths provided they put in extra drills to make up for the ones missed.

* * *

Rishon le Zion, like many other Palestinian colonies, will soon be provided with a modern water supply. An expert has been employed on superintending the work and Jewish labor is to be employed. A particularly good vintage is expected this year. The colony school is at present attended by 130 children.

* * *

A conference of representatives of all Pale centres met at St. Petersburg at the end of June to discuss the preliminary arrangements for the Vienna Universal Emigration Congress. It was attended by many emigration experts. It became clear from the beginning that all the delegates were in favor of the congress. A strong feeling was evinced against the Ica. Various schemes were approved, including the founding of an emigration bank. To impress the necessity of a world Congress on Jewry in general deputations will visit the chief continental centres to explain the advantages of holding a congress.

* * *

A few months ago the Governor-General of Kieff postponed the exile of the Jewish assistant apothecaries from Kieff, subject to the reconsideration of their claims. Last week they were informed that they and their families, numbering in all a thousand souls, were exiled.

* * *

The Jews of Marrakesh, Morocco, are in a state of great anxiety owing to the fact that a new governor has been appointed who is a pronounced anti-Semite. The Moorish notables have protested to the Sultan against the confirmation of the appointment of the new governor.

* * *

A famous reactionary in Russia, M. Nichlas Steinfeld, says that the Jews in Manchuria, and especially in Harbin, carry everywhere the standard of Russian influence and colonization. The Jews alone are responsible for the high development of the country, and they uphold the honor of Russia in the province.

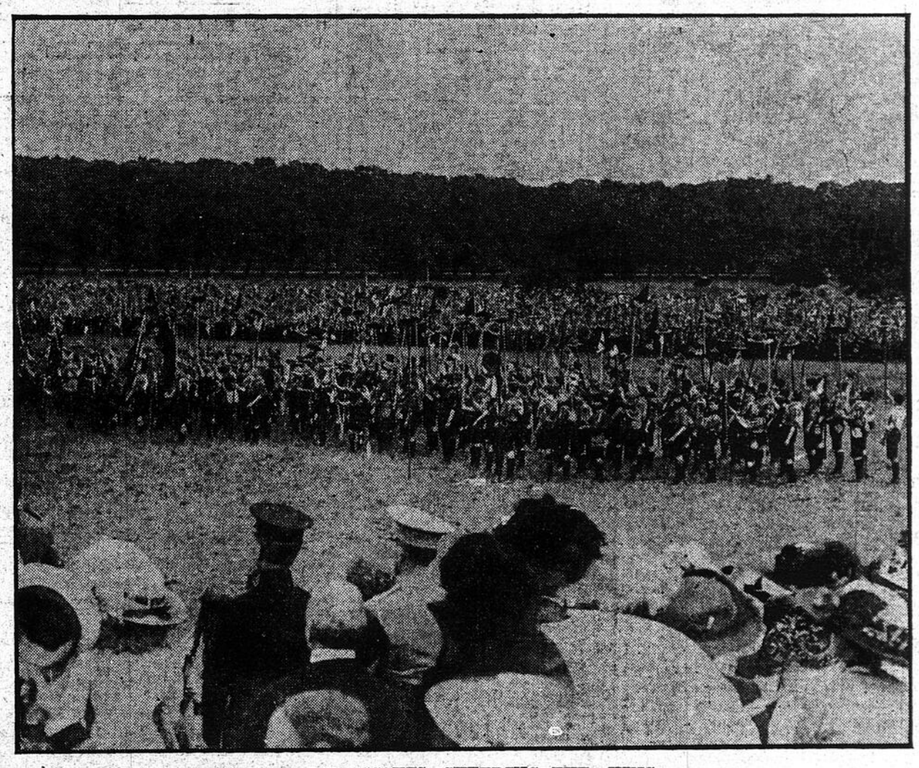
* * *

The sensation of the visit of the United States fleet to Cronstadt was the discovery among the sailors of some scores of Jews and also several Jewish officers. In Russia no Jews are allowed to serve in the Navy. The Anti-Semites are at a loss to find an explanation of the phenomenon that Jewish officers can keep their men-of-war in a higher state of efficiency than

'It's bound to be hard, but it's not the Russians.'

* * *

The new chief rabbi of Servia was recently installed in office with due solemnity. The ceremony in the synagogue was attended by the prime minister, representing the King; the Mayor of Belgrade, and many other notables.



BOY SCOUTS CHEERING THE KING.

MALMAISON ROSES.

(Paris correspondence London 'Standard.')

A very charming idea is being carried out in the gardens of Malmaison. At great expense and with an immense amount of trouble the authorities in charge of the Malmaison have succeeded in finding beautiful specimens of the 200 different kinds of roses which used to be the favorites of the Empress Josephine.

These flowers have been planted in the gardens and next year the gardens will present as nearly as possible the exact appearance which they had when Napoleon and Josephine lived there. The house itself is full of souvenirs. The table on which Napoleon signed his divorce is there. There is the little folding writing table on which Napoleon used to work in his tent during a campaign.

In a few months a number of pictures which have been sent by many friends of France from all quarters of the globe will decorate the walls, and by the time the roses bloom again visitors to the Malmaison will have the illusion of being allowed to see the historic little residence during a temporary absence of the Emperor and Empress.

Home-Makers and House-Keepers

THE JOYS OF GOING BACK

Among the scores of busy women immersed in the rush and bustle of summer packing, there are many who are getting ready for a long visit to the old family homestead.

Just as 'over to old Aunt Mary's' has been the desired end of many a country lad's walk across fields and woods, so 'going to grandmother's' for the summer vacation possesses for the lucky owners of grandmothers great joy. And many mothers realize the advantages of such happy summers. 'I've got to go to Europe this year,' wailed one disconsolate urchin, as he said good-by to his school teacher. 'And I'd much rather go to grandfather's farm, where there's lots to do.' But despite his very definite protests, it was Europe for this twelve-year-old, Europe with a French governess! Hotels, art galleries, and hot compartment cars—instead of the apple orchard, the cool creek, and the fragrant haymow. Even the educational value of languages and art pale before the greater value of association with the world of outdoors, the getting acquainted with birds and flowers, with horses and cows and chickens, and wise indeed is the mother who delays the fancy frills of educaton while she gives her small sons and daughters the happiest days a child can have.

One often wonders whether the sophisticated little maids and blase little boys of this generation are storing up the memories that art part of the treasure trove of the past for their fathers and mothers. Modern grandames are more apt to live in brownstone fronts, and the newest fashion of motor car is substituted for the old-fashioned carryall when the children arrive.

To each, the thought of the old homestead conjures up a different picture. One may be a village street shaded by elms and arching horse-chestnuts, lined with white, green shuttered houses with smooth laws and gay flower borders. Back of the house was the stable, and across the narrow lane the lot, where were to be found the garden and chicken yard. There were syringa and lilac bushes, a trumpet vine and a yellow rose climbing over the latticed out-kitchen. Tanbark walks, smelling pungently, led to rows of coreopsis and larkspur, with candytuft and sweet alyssum along the edges. There was a cool cellar, dark as a pocket, where rows of crocks held butter and milk, and swinging shelves, against which you bumped your unwary head, were laden with spiced fruits and preserves. But even better than the cellar was the loft, as grandmother called the garret, where lethargic bluebottle flies and vindictive wasps buzzed at the panes, and decrepit furniture and discarded garments furnished the materials for many an afternoon of amateur theatricals.

And if that is one picture, perhaps another is of a big gambrel-roofed farm-house with huge barns and stables, woodsheds and corn-cribs, surrounded by fields of wheat and oats, or tasselled Indian corn. Nothing made a better playhouse for the small girls than one of the empty corn-cribs; and as for small boys, there were nooks and corners in the pleasant hills of hay where one might be a bandit chief or a bold smuggler with stage setting of the most entrancing description.

After all, what could be better for little folk, or big one, either, for that matter, than such healthy happy pleasures as these? We hear a great deal of the sophisticated young person of to-day, of the enfant terrible, who is well informed as to the ways of the world. It is scarcely fair to blame the children. They do not crave excitement unless they are abnormal. Paddling in a sandy-bottomed creek is just as engrossing as a surf bath; jogging down the pike or the main street behind sober old Joe or Bill, appeals quite as much as a motor car, and the resources of the old homestead are limitless. Three youngsters made themselves happy one whole summer, in the intervals of intense excitement, by collecting chicken feathers in the barnyard. They rose at five to capture early prizes, they matched and compared and exchanged, they bargained with the stable boy to find rare specimens, and went home with boxes full to make into Indian head-dresses, to trim dolls' hats, and to enjoy for an entire winter.

One mother whose old home is now the summer headquarters of her own daughters is a bit troubled by the fact that discipline is hard to maintain when lenient, kindly relatives are omnipresent. It is true, undeniably, that aunties and grandmothers have proverbially soft hearts, and that nieces and nephews are privileged characters; but after all, their petting is so genuinely founded on the best motives that it can scarcely be permanently harmful. What if grandmother does slip an occasional cookie into a grateful little hand when the weekly baking day comes round, in defiance of the rule that there is to be no eating between meals? What if grandfather will have peppermints in his coat pocket for stray nibbles? The rosy faces and sturdy legs of the small grandchildren after a summer holiday on the farm are the most eloquent testimonials to the results of such petting.

Going to bed early is one factor in the achievement of such results, and it is strange, but true, that it is easy to go to bed early in the country. Stevenson's small boy plaint, 'In summer, quite the other way, I have to go to bed by day,' does not disturb the city youngster in the country.

The day has been so full of things to do there have been so many steps taken and so many adventures by the way, that twilight finds nodding heads and tired eyes, and the chickens and the children are ready for bed at the same time.

Are modern mothers afraid that the village or the farm may entail association with children whose English may not be of the best, or whose habits are not wholly refined, they need only recall their own associates of the long ago. The country child's speech may be rural and unadorned, but it is more free from slang than is that of the city child, and devoid of affectations. There is much these small rustics can teach their city chums. They are wise in the ways of nature, they know about crops and cattle, of bird haunts, and squirrels, and woodchucks. They can show you how to bait your hook for catfish, and where to get the biggest 'sunnies.' The girls are adept in making corn cob dollies and dishes of leaves, and the boys will explain how to set a trap, or harness a horse, or evolve a whistle out of a willow twig.

Even Sundays at the old homestead are not days of dull care, although their observation may be more Puritanic than is familiar. The long drive or walk to the country church in your best clothes—for this is one day when one must look like a city child—is always interesting. You sit beside grandmother very sedately in the long, hard pew, holding the hymn-book and a clean handkerchief, in the corner of which is tied your collection money. A new odor pricks your nostrils, and you look around to discover that it is the spring of lemon verbena that grandmother carries which she crushes in her hand as she bows her head for a moment of silent payer.

The choir you approve of. It sings lustily, with a hearty good-will, and much melody, if little harmony. If you were a small boy you probably fell in love with the pretty girl who played the organ, not a big resounding pipe organ, as at home, but a cosy little instrument like the one in the farmhouse parlor, which made music only when you worked your legs up and down. The sermons were long, one must admit, but no one frowned when you slipped down on the bench into a convenient lap, or propped a sleepy head against the nearest shoulder. Then, church over, you sat up, smiling and wide awake, to shake hands with all the neighbors, and be introduced as 'Ellen's oldest boy,' or 'John's youngest daughter.'

Good days! Yes. Days of endless enjoyment and fun that never failed. Days of activity and refreshing sleep. Even the infantile book-worm had to yield to the spell of the 'books in the running brooks,' and there was 'good in everything.' May the day never come when no mothers pack trunks and bags, and, collecting eager children, set off for a summer at the old homestead.—N. Y. 'Evening Post.'

AFTER THE STORM

After the storm, a calm;
After the bruise, a balm.
For the ill brings good in the Lord's own time,
And the sigh becomes the psalm.

After the drought, the dew;
After the cloud, the blue.
For the sky will smile in the sun's good time,
And the earth grow glad and new.

Bloom is the heir of blight,
Dawn is the child of night,
And the rolling years of the busy world
Bid the wrong yield back the right.

Under the fount of ill
Many a cup doth fill,
And the patient lip, though it drinketh oft,
Finds only the bitter still.

Truth seemed oft to sleep,
Blessings slow to reap,
Till the hours of waiting are weary to bear
And the courage is hard to keep.

Nevertheless I know
Out of the dark must grow,
Sooner or later, whatever is fair,
Since the heavens have willed it so.

—Selected.

GOD CARES.

God cares!
How sweet the strain!
My aching heart and weary brain
Are rested by the sweet refrain—
He cares, our Father cares!

God cares!
O, sing the song
In lonely spot, amid the throng;
'Twill make the way less hard and long—
He cares, our Father cares!

God cares!
The words so sweet
My lips and life shall e'er repeat,
My burdens all left at his feet—
God cares, he always cares!

PICNIC DISHES

Cold Meats.—To prepare these properly, cut in even slices and remove all superfluous fat, gristle and ends of the meat; take the skin off chickens and joint them; remove all the large bones, roll in paper in small quantities, not all in one package. Serve with the meats either devilled eggs or salad.

Devilled Eggs.— Boil hard as many as will be needed and drop them in cold water to loosen their skins. Peel them and cut in halves crosswise; take out the yolk and mash with salt and pepper, a pinch of dry mustard, and moisten with either a very little vinegar, or oil and vinegar mixed; the latter is better. Press two halves together and roll each egg separately in paper. Or, if the lunch is rather elaborate, put up each half by itself. In serving, put them around the meat on a paper platter and put some parsley around.

The Pepper Sandwich.— This ought to be a favorite with those who like pungent dainties. Chop a pepper fine removing all the seeds. Place in a saucepan with a tablespoonful of butter and allow it to heat without browning. Stir briskly. Add a little salt and take from the fire. When quite cold spread between thin slices of bread, adding a little grated cheese before putting the slices together.

An Onion Dainty.—A picnic sandwich which is a great favorite with college girls is made with a filling of Bermuda onion sliced thin and spread with mayonnaise dressing. The onion odor is not noticeable in the open air, and the sandwich is really delicious.

The Nut Sandwich.— Nuts are especially good for sandwiches, and of all nuts the most nourishing and palatable, when mixed with other food, are English walnuts, says the New York 'Tribune.' If they seem dry when shelled they can be boiled a few minutes to soften them. Chopped or pounded fine, English walnuts are good mixed with chopped figs or dates making a most appetizing and healthful sandwich. The nuts can be mixed with chopped eggs also, or with chopped meats. But the queen of all nut sandwiches is the following:—

Cream one roll of Neufchatel cheese. If a little hard, as it is apt to be, put in a spoonful of milk or cream. Add a little salt and a dash of red pepper or paprika. Paprika, by the way, should always be used with cheese, as it develops the flavor better than any other pepper. Mix with the cheese half a cup of chopped or pounded nuts, and spread on slices of rye, graham, whole wheat, or Boston brown bread. The mixture loses half its delicious flavor if spread on white bread and the brown breads are much more nourishing. Rye is the bread par excellence to use with this filling, a rye sandwich of this kind being enticingly appetizing.

Veal Loaf.— Put three pounds of veal with three slices of salt pork through the meat chopper Mix in one unbeaten egg, a cup of soft fine bread crumbs, three teaspoonfuls of salt and one of black pepper. Press this in a bread tin and bake three hours, basting it as it cooks with half a cup of hot water mixed with half as much melted butter; the two can stand mixed on the back of the stove to be used as needed. Make this the day before the picnic and slice thin when very cold.

A Gingerbread Sandwich. — Cut squares of the gingerbread, split them in two, and spread with Neufchatel cheese and preserved ginger.

Jellied Chicken. —Simmer a cut up fowl in enough water to cover it till the meat drops from the bones; season with salt and a little pepper and lay this aside. Strain the juice and boil it down till you have a good half pint; strain again and add a level tablespoonful of gelatin dissolved in a little cold water. Arrange the chicken meat in a mould, light and dark meat in layers, and, if you like, slices of hard boiled eggs; pour the jelly over and set on ice over night.

A Sandwich Hint. —The ordinary cold meat sandwich is much improved for the luncheon by running the pieces of cold roast beef used through a meat-chopper. The result is a deliciously tender, moist, minced filling that is far more appetizing than the pieces of cold meat.

TIME FOR READING.

I cannot be on my feet long at a time, but I can 'keep going' on busy days of housework, by resting five minutes of every hour, and I invariably read something while I rest. This keeps me from yielding to the restless desire to get back to work again. For years this has been my plan, and though there are few days when I can sit down for an hour's steady reading, I think I average a book a week, besides several magazines and the daily paper, which is doing pretty well.

I believe the secret of finding time to read is in having a great desire to read. There is a good deal in the old saw, 'Where there's a will there's a way.' Of course I will confess that I don't embroider initials on one single tablecloth, napkin, towel, sheet, or pillowcase, and I never hemstitch, not because I consider these things wrong, but because I prefer to read. The woman who does those things should not say she cannot find time to read, but that she prefers monograms and hemstitching.—'Harper's Bazaar.'

A valuable remedy for cuts and bruises is made by pouring sufficient spirits of camphor over gum camphor to dissolve the latter. Keep tightly corked, and apply freely after the cut surface has been bathed. This remedy prevents blood poisoning as well as discoloration.

PA DERRINGTON'S FOOD EXPERIMENT

By ADELAIDE D. ROLLSTON, in the 'Western Recorder'

(Concluded.)

But when he had finished his simple repast, instead of making haste to perform the various duties that for years had been a part of his daily life he put on his hat and left the house.

'I'm goin' for a stroll,' he remarked to his daughter-in-law as he went out. 'Maybe a long walk'ld strengthen me some.'

Dick, who was stirring the fire, looked surprised but said nothing until the door had closed behind the old man. Then he straightened up and turned a half-laughing, half-accusing face to his wife.

'Father's scared about himself,' he said. 'You've stuffed him with that health food till he thinks he's on the verge of the grave.'

'I'm sure he is run down,' she replied defensively.

'Bosh!' exclaimed Dick, with unexpected rudeness. 'He's no more run down than I am. But you've made him think he is, which is just as bad—or worse.'

'Why, Dick!' she said in a hurt tone, yet with a sudden sense of guilt. 'I'm sure I believed he needed the health food or I wouldn't have bought it and insisted on his eating it,' she continued. 'And I think it's very unkind of you to say that I have frightened him!'

'Well, it's the truth,' he retorted, bluntly. 'Do you suppose he'd neglect his work, or stay in bed till nearly six o'clock in the morning if he thought he was well and strong? Why, hard labor is a second nature of father's, and he feels lost and out of place whenever he's compelled to spend an idle day. I was afraid your constant nagging would do more harm than good, but you was so bent on having your own way about it that I didn't say anything. And now see what's come of it!'

She put up her hand and furtively brushed away the tear that lay like a drop of dew on her pink cheek; but Dick saw the little movement and was instantly smitten with contrition.

'I know your intentions were good, honey,' he said in a conciliatory voice. 'And I had no business to speak as I did. But sometimes you do get such queer ideas in that little head of yours.'

'He seemed to need that food,' she persisted, rather weakly.

'Well, I'm worried,' continued Dick, passing over her remark. 'For I've got to go back to town to-morrow, and will likely stay two or three days, but if father thinks he's sick I'll hate to ask him to do all the work while I'm gone. And I can't get anyone else in the neighborhood. They're all too busy at home.'

And he went out in a vexed mood to milk the two cows that were lowing impatiently in the back lot.

But Pa Derrington didn't wait to be asked. When told of the proposed trip he brightened up at once and seemed more like himself than he had seemed for weeks.

'Jest go on to town, son, and don't bother about me and Lindy,' he said that night. 'For we'll manage as well as if you were here, and maybe better.'

He didn't add that already he was tired of his self-enforced idleness. But such was the case. The day had seemed interminably long, and, eager as he was to follow Mandy's covert hint, he felt a sense of relief and pleasure at the prospect of going back to his daily routine of work. And he was glad that Dick was to start at four o'clock in the morning, for it would give him a chance to do a great deal of extra work that day.

'It's sorter breakin' into my plans,' he reflected. 'But I reckon I can go back to my loafin' when Dick gets home.'

He rose at his accustomed hour the next morning, and it was good to stretch his lazy limbs, to dress in the pale, uncertain light of the early dawn, and to go out into the cool, bracing air and potter around about in the stable and big barn.

When he had finished his out-door work he lighted the kitchen fire, put the tea kettle on, and was in the act of grinding the coffee when he heard Lindy calling him from her bedroom upstairs. Putting the grinder down he hurried into the house and up the long narrow stairway.

She was on the landing, and was leaning against the wall, her face white and drawn with pain.

'I've twisted my foot,' she explained, 'and I'm afraid you'll have to help me back to my room.'

'Dear me, how did it happen, Lindy?' he inquired, with great concern, as he half-carried her to her room and placed her in a chair.

'I stepped on a spool out there. It was just a minute ago. And then I tried to walk down stairs, but couldn't.'

'I should think not,' said Pa Derrington, as he removed her shoe and stocking. 'It's a sprain, and it needs attention right away. Now, don't you fret,' he added soothingly. 'I know jest what's good for it and I'll go and fetch it this minute. But you mustn't try to walk. You must set right here in this chair, or else go back to bed.'

'I'll sit here,' she said, trying to laugh. 'I'm not going to let a little sprain like this keep me in bed. Oh! but the breakfast?' she added in sudden dismay.

'Now, don't you worry about the breakfast,' he rejoined. 'For I'll attend to that. Maybe you don't know it but I can cook as good as anybody.'

And he hurried down stairs without giving her a chance to reply.

In a few minutes he returned with a hot poultice for the throbbing foot.

As he knelt down to put it on she gave him a sweet tender glance.

'You are so good, Pa Derrington!' she remarked in a tone of compunction.

He said nothing, but there was an odd vacillating smile on his face when he returned to the kitchen.

What his thoughts were during the next half-hour was known only to himself. But they must have been many and conflicting, for his face did not regain its composure until he had eaten a hearty breakfast and was at leisure to go upstairs again.

'I reckon you thought I wasn't never comin' with your breakfast, but you see I was pretty hungry myself, so I stopped to eat my own breakfast first,' he explained, as he drew up a little table and set down a covered dish and a glass of water.

'I'd like powerful well to offer you some of my cookin',' he continued, looking, not at her, but at the wall beyond, 'but bein' as you're weak from that sprain I 'lowed maybe you'd better let strong vittles alone for awhile. Meat ain't good for you, and neither is tea nor coffee.'

'Of course not,' she said, politely, but with her face reddening, perceptibly, as she removed the cover from the dish of health food. If she understood his purpose she made no sign.

'I put plenty of sugar and cream on it,' he remarked as he left the room.

When he had gone she laid her head on the table and laughed hysterically. But presently she sat up, wiped her eyes, and ate the health food. Not because she liked it, but because she was hungry. Besides, she was determined that Pa Derrington should not have the satisfaction of knowing that he was getting even with her. She hoped, too, that he would repent by dinner time and bring her something good and relishing to eat.

But at noon nothing more substantial than the health food appeared.

'Maybe you'd better have the doctor come and look at that foot,' suggested Pa Derrington.

'Thank you, but it's doing very nicely,' she replied, with sweet dignity, as she lifted a spoonful of the food to her lips.

'Spunky!' was the old man's mental comment, as he left the room. He hadn't noticed the quivering of her underlip nor the moisture in her downcast eyes, or he probably would have relented.

She sat alone all the afternoon, for he was too busy to keep her company. So she had ample time in which to ponder over the unpleasant situation and when, at six o'clock, the odor of broiled ham, coffee, and other appetizing things floated up to her, she had quite made up her mind what to do.

She would go down stairs in spite of her aching foot. And she would demand her supper, too. Thus thinking she rose and limped painfully to the door. Hunger and loneliness and anger gave her momentary strength, and she succeeded in reaching the landing without any apparent difficulty. But out there the pain in her foot became so severe that she was forced to return to her room.

Pa Derrington found her huddled in bed when he came in a little later on to replenish the fire.

At the sound of his heavy footsteps she slipped out of bed and limped painfully over to her chair.

For a few minutes she watched him in silence, then she reached out her hand and timidly touched his sleeve.

'Am I a nagging person, Pa Derrington?' she asked in a low voice.

The suddenness of the question almost took away his breath. He raised up and began to pull at his bristling locks.

Well, I won't go so far as that,' he replied slowly, and somewhat confusedly. 'But you're rather persistent sometimes.'

She laughed in spite of her aching foot.

'Dick seems to think so,' she remarked briefly. 'And now will you go down and bring me that package of health food?' she added in an altered tone.

He obeyed her with a dazed and wondering expression on his face.

'It's nearly half empty,' he remarked as he handed her the package, a minute later.

She took it from him and deliberately threw it on the fire.

'I'm awfully hungry, Pa Derrington,' she said plaintively.

'Well, you won't be hungry long, for I'm goin' down to bring you up some supper right away,' he replied, and ran out of the room with a fleetness that was astonishing in one of his years.

When he reached the kitchen he sat down and drew a long breath of relief.

'It's a good thing she give in jest when she did, for I couldn't a-helt out ag'inst her another day,' he remarked to the cat, that sat blinking and purring beside the stove.

A SHAVE IN CHINA.

(Dr. Louis Byrde in 'Sunday at Home.')

The greatest treat, which I only give on special occasions, is a midday shave in public! In the early morning a Chinese inn is terribly dark, and at night bed soon claims one, I select a table at the street front (the whole front is formed of movable doors which are entirely taken away during the day), and, provided with the necessaries, commence operations. Fifty or sixty people stand round in ranks, the innermost circles consisting of children, and the outer rings of men and mothers with their babes. Not a word is uttered, all eyes are fixed first on the shaving brush as the soap is lathered on the face, and then on the razor as the stubble falls. The Chinese never shave themselves, and possibly to see a man handling a razor on himself may suggest that he is about to commit 'harakiri' in their village.

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This Society is at the service of the Public, regardless of creed or nationality. The object of the Society is now well known—the Protection of Women and Children from any kind of wrong, abuse or cruelty.

Any woman or child who is ill-treated or abused in any way has only to call on the secretary, Mr. O. H. Skrodzer, 332 Lagauchetiere St. west, Tel. Main 796, where they will receive assistance or advice; or if any one knows of a woman or child who is ill-treated in any way, if they will report the case to the secretary, the matter will be carefully investigated and the necessary action taken.

W. F. CARSLEY, President.

THE BOYS' PAGE.

CAPTURING TWO LIVE LION CUBS.

Boarding a lion in his den is not half so hazardous as stealing cubs from a lioness, yet the latter feat has been attempted with success, if we may believe an East-Indian hunter, Nizam Din, who recounts his adventure in 'Hindustan' (Allahabad). An Englishman desirous of securing a couple of lion cubs for a friend's zoo, commissioned the Mussulman to obtain them, offering him a prize of one thousand rupees (about $333). The hunter, armed himself with a trusty rifle, plenty of cartridges, and lunch enough to last him four days, set out, all by himself, to walk alongside a mountain stream. After twenty-four hours of tracking, on the morning of the second day, he came upon what he thought to be the footprints of a lioness who apparently had come to the stream to drink. It was quite difficult to decipher the tracks on the rocks, but, following the trail as best he could, he scaled about half the hill. Suddenly he heard a noise that he took to be the roar of the animal he was stalking. He at once climbed a tall tree, and with loaded gun waited for further developments. However, nothing happened, and the beast continued on her way. When all was quiet he climbed down and once again followed the footprints until he came to a point where the jungle was dense and the rocks rose high on all sides. His instinct told him to climb a tree and reconnoitre. From his high perch he gazed right into the cave into which the lioness had jumped, and where she presumably made her home. Now he was within sight of his prize, but since by this time it was nearly dark, he could do nothing until morning. So he ate some of his dry bread, drank a few sips of water which he was carrying in a gourd-flask, and made himself as comfortable as he could in the tree until the day dawned. Before long the lioness ventured out of her den. If she had come within the range of his rifle, he would have shot her dead. But this was not to be. An hour after her departure the intrepid hunter got down and began slowly to make his way to the cave. To tell the rest of the story in the narrator's own words:

On looking into the pit I found the lioness' two cubs—about as large as cats—playing with each other. This spectacle delighted my heart . . . but since the cave was about eight cubits deep, and the rock was perfectly perpendicular, I felt puzzled as to how to get into it. After much cogitation, I found that a low branch of a tree was hanging part way into the pit. This would help me to get down. I deposited my gun on the rock, and made up my mind to use the limb of the tree to assist me in entering the cave. My weight made the branch hang a little lower down, and I was thus able to reach the bottom of the hole.

Presuming that their mother had returned, the cubs came out of their nook and slowly walked over to where I was. Thereupon I took off my coat and bound the little beasts up in it, then taking hold of it I began to figure how I could get away with my booty.

Now, for the first time, I missed the branch of the tree which had helped me descend. But horror of horrors, it was not within my reach. After I had got down, the minute my weight was removed, it had resumed its former position, leaving me absolutely helpless. I thought and thought, but failed to find any way out of my dilemma. I was absolutely nonplused, and my plight was miserable in the extreme.

Meantime the cubs tied up in my coat had begun to make a little noise. I unwrapt them and put them in a corner, and, in order to prevent them from coming over to me, for they could and did scratch me, I put my coat between them and myself.

Now I began to hear a noise which I at once took to be proceeding from the lioness. I quietly sat down. Instead of looking into the cave, she turned her back toward it, being attracted by the rifle which I had deposited upon a stone, roaring at it in a terrifying manner. The rays of the sun, falling directly upon the steel barrel, made the gun shine brightly, and claimed the attention of the big beast, who switched her tail, which was hanging into the pit.

My condition at this time can better be imagined than described; but my very desperation made me think and act fast. I at once grabbed hold of the tail that was hanging over the edge of the pit. The lioness gave a jump, and quick as a flash I was landed outside, and, as luck would have it, near my rifle. I had presence of mind left to grasp the gun and fire it at the lioness, and killed her instantly.

The rest was easy. The hunter went back to the city and brought back the Englishman to verify his story. A ladder was brought and lowered into the pit, and the cubs were taken out and finally sent to the zoo.—Translation made for the 'Literary Digest.'

ONE THOUSAND SUCCESSFUL MEN.

I have on my desk a list of 1,000 successful men of this nation. By 'successful' I do not mean mere money-makers, but men who have given us new conceptions of steam, electricity, construction work, education, art, etc. These are the men who influence our moral as well as physical lives. They construct for better things.

How these men started in work is interesting. Their first foothold in work is a fine study.

Two hundred started as farmers' sons.

Two hundred started as messenger boys.

Two hundred were newsboys.

One hundred were printers' apprentices.

One hundred were apprenticed in manufactories.

Fifty began at the bottom of railway work.

Fifty—only fifty—had wealthy parents to give them a start.—'Juvenile Court Record.'

ASKING QUESTIONS.

More trouble for other people with less exertion to yourself can be made by asking questions than in any other way. Of course, there is a legitimate place for questions in the intercourse of men and women. When someone else knows something you do not and cannot well find out for yourself, it is proper to ask a question. But when you can find out the answer to your question as easily as can anyone else, it is mere laziness or thoughtlessness that leads you to ask a question. Besides, it would do you a lot of good to dig out the answer to your question for yourself. You would be sure in your search to find out many things you do not know and would never know if you depend on other people's answers to your questions. That is a self-limitation of knowledge to simply ask the things which you happen to want to learn about. An independent and vigorous investigation of any subject will bring to light more things of interest and value than you ever dreamed of.—'Lutheran.'

THE FATE OF BOB WHITE.

One of the saddest records of the year 1910 is the death of the only male passenger pigeon known to exist in the United States, says an editorial in the New York 'Independent.' One female is known to exist, now about eighteen years old. There were four in Milwaukee two years ago and three in Cincinnati. The former are all dead and only one of the latter survives. Occasionally we hear of a flock of these pigeons in some remote corner, but it turns out to be mourning doves or something else in the pigeon line. Some of us can remember when this bird migrated by the millions. There seemed to be no end of them, as they flew north in April. The sky was often darkened with them at mid-day. From earliest morning until darkness at night flock after flock flew over.

Mr. E. H. Forbush, New England agent of the Audubon societies, recalls the fact that eighty tons of these pigeons were sent from one county in New York State, to be marketed in New York City, in the spring of 1849, and that at least three hundred tons were dispatched from one town in Michigan in 1878. From another town we have the record of nearly twelve million being shipped inside of forty days. During two succeeding years 15,840,000 were shipped from another town. It did not seem then to be within the possibilities that the passenger pigeons could be obliterated. The lesson is a severe one and it is serious, for our recklessness accomplished the undesirable fact, and now we have just one survivor of this superb bird. The buffaloes are gone, and the passenger pigeons, and there are some hundred thousand guns undertaking to sweep out that most useful of all our birds, Bob White.

Bob White is the cheerful and familiar name given to a bird that is, all in all, the most important that we have in America. We are told by the educational leaflet of the Audubon Societies that not a single record can be found where this bird has done harm to the farmer. It possibly may destroy a few useful insects, but it does such wonderful work in destroying the hurtful that we can very well spare the few that are of some value. It eats potato beetles, cucumber beetles, wire worms, weevils, including the cotton boll weevil; grasshoppers, chinch bugs, squash bugs and caterpillars; and where you let Bob White run free and fearless he will nearly put an end to the existence of these pests. One of the teachers at Clark University gives as a single meal of one of these birds 100 chinch bugs, 12 squash bugs, 2,500 plant lice, 39 grasshoppers, 12 army worms, 568 mosquitoes, 8 white grubs, and 101 potato beetles.

What better friend than this could a farmer ask for? Our Bob will do for us what domestic fowls will not do, not a single tribe among them, for they will not eat potato bugs, and rarely squash bugs. It is said to be a fact that four hundred thousand sportsmen annually go out of our cities to scour the country, for the fun of killing Bob Whites. A good many farmers rent their lands for hunting grounds to this worthless lot of tourists. In this way farm taxes are paid, and it is said that in some parts of the country the education of children, beside other extraneous expenses, is paid for by Bob White. Beside his value as a scavenger and farm ally, this bird is a delightful companion and friend. Where undisturbed he becomes a semi-domestic friend, you will hear him from early in the morning till night, calling as he works, in his cheerful way, and not unwilling to come around your doorsteps for a bit of additional food. The birds of a covey are very fond of each other, conversing in a tender and twittering tone. They sleep in a circle, with their heads out to watch for danger. They have a marvellous power of self-concealment, and that is the only reason why they multiply in spite of human beings.

Bob has never been known to disturb fruit, or in any way to damage a grain crop, but he does destroy a vast amount of weed seed. One of our best observers computes that the Bob Whites of Virginia and North Carolina consume annually ,341 tons of weed seeds, beside eating 340 tons of insects. It is time people waked up to the immense value of this bird. Artificial production has become an absolute necessity, or we shall lose the one most important friend that man has left in the feathered kingdom.

Puzzles

A DIAMOND.

(Sent in by Robert E. Brown.)

An insect.
A resinous product.
The favorite Dutch flower.
A well known English statesman.
What the police quell.
The contents of a boil.
The sign of royalty.

WORD SQUARE.

(Sent in by Margaret G. Duncan.)

A musical instrument.
A preposition.
A boy's name.
A bird.

NUMERICAL ENIGMA.

(Sent in by Jean Cartier.)

My 7, 8, 95 is a large quantity.
My 11, 2, 4, 3, 6 is an undergarment.
My 12, 10, 15 is a cover.
My 1, 13, 14 is a dairy vessel.
My whole is an island in the Pacific Ocean.

ANSWERS TO LAST WEEK'S PUZZLES.

DOUBLE WORD SQUARE.

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C A R
A C E
R E A D Y
    D O E
    Y E T
```

WORD SQUARE.

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S C O R E
C O V E Y
O V E N S
R E N T S
E Y S S A
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DIAMOND.

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        W
      N E T
    R E S I N
  C E N T U R Y
W E S T M O U N T
  R E S O L V E
    R O U G E
      A N T
        T
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Correct answers to last week's puzzles have been received from Jean Cartier, Montreal (thanks for original puzzle).

Sometimes I'm fast,
Sometimes I'm slow.
I have a round face,
And two hands—and so
You'll guess I'm a watch,
With a key to lock it.
But I'm not. I'm a b-y
With two hands in my po—et.
—The 'Youth's Companion.'

The old man and the young man, the thinker, the artist, the worker, the merchant, the doctor and the lawyer—out of each comes up to the surface a profounder individuality when they all begin to live to God.—Phillips Brooks.



FROM THE EDITOR'S CHAIR

Many of our Scouts will be 'summering' at the seaside or in the country. We would advise them to take their uniforms with them. They are likely to meet Scouts wherever they go, and may have a chance of taking part in the operations of other troops. We rest assured that wherever they go, they will remember that they are Scouts, and Canadian Scouts at that, and will try in every way to bring new lustre to their honorable name. The holidays give an opportunity to all to improve themselves in the various branches of scouting. Some of the Second Class and First Class tests can be best taken in the country or by the sea, and opportunities will also present themselves for getting into shape for 'proficiency' examinations. Many fellows are going camping, some for week-ends and some for longer periods, and there is no doubt that camping, besides being splendid fun, affords about the best school for Scouting that has ever been discovered.

Every Scout, of course, knows Chapter III. on 'Camping,' in 'Scouting for Boys.' There are more good hints upon the subject in it than I have ever seen elsewhere. Here is one gem: 'A camp is a roomy place, but there is no room in it for one chap, and that is the fellow who does not want to take his share in the many little jobs that have to be done; there is no room for the shirker or the grouser—well, there is no room for them in the Boy Scouts at all, but least of all when in camp. Every fellow must help, and help cheerily, in making it comfortable for all. In this way comradeship grows. On service, if one fellow is out on night duty getting wet through, one of those left in the tent will be sure to get a cup of hot cocoa for him when he comes in, and that is the kind of thing every Scout should think of and carry out.' If Scouts are camping over Sunday near a town or village, it is a good thing to have a church parade. Even if the camp is a small one, the people will be glad to see the Scouts marching to church, and the hour at service will do fellows good also. Chief Scout Baden-Powell says again 'Religion seems a very simple thing; 1st. To trust God. 2nd. To do good to other people. . . . No man is much good unless he believes in God and obeys His laws. So every Scout should have a religion.' Some fellows in a camp may have one form of religion and some another. This may be all the better, as some of the churches may hold their services at a different time from the others, and the boys who attend the earlier service can mind the camp while the others are away at the later one. However, some of you fellows may not be going camping at all this year. That is too bad, but 'Better luck next year!' And a great deal of fun can be had and a great deal of scouting can be done in and around the city. There are very few of us who have thoroughly explored Mount Royal. It seems to me—although I have been over it and over it again for more than twenty years—that every time I go up I find some place that is new. Then there is St. Helen's Island also. I think that we Scouts have hardly discovered it at all. And there are many other places almost at our doors where we can have an equally good time. I am very glad to note that many Scouts go up the mountain in uniform, singly or in small groups, upon afternoons when there is no parade for their troop. They will meet other Scouts there, and can play Scouting games and have a first class time. Several communications have reached us regarding troops who are at present without Scoutmasters. Some weeks ago we published a letter from Patrol Leader Munro, Panther Patrol (2nd Outremont), telling how the patrol was, up to the present, 'going alone.' We also have received a letter from a lady in reference to one of the Annex troops, which is in somewhat similar condition. Now very likely there are, just now, Scoutmasters without troops, as well as troops without Scoutmasters. Could they not work together for the summer months with advantage to both? Troops could also amalgamate for the summer under one Scoutmaster. We hope that all Scouts, whether they stay in the city or go elsewhere for their holidays, will enjoy the summer, and that we will all take up our regular troop work and play with renewed vigor when we meet together in September.

SCOUT EDITOR.

THE KING AND BOY SCOUTS.

His Majesty's Message.

At the conclusion of the rally of Boy Scouts at Windsor on July 4 the King caused the following letter to be sent to General Baden-Powell at the Windsor Great Park Camp:

Windsor Castle, July 4, 1911.

Dear Sir Robert,—I am commanded to inform you that the King was very much pleased to see so many detachments of the Boy Scouts from all parts of the United Kingdom, including some from the Oversea Dominions, at the Rally to-day. His Majesty welcomes this opportunity of showing his appreciation of the great voluntary work which is being carried out by men and women of all classes who are striving to further the advance of sound training and education among the rising generation of the Empire. The healthy appearance as well as the smartness and keenness of the boys surprised iHs Majesty. I am further to heartily congratulate you and your workers on the widespread interest the Boy Scout movement has aroused and on the remarkable results already achieved. The King feels sure that the boys of the Empire will show their gratitude for the encouragement so generously given by the various organizations, both at home and abroad, and will endeavor to become God-fearing and useful citizens.—Believe me, yours sincerely, Clive Wigram.

A PICTURESQUE SPECTACLE.

It is difficult to write about the great Scouts' Rally before the King and Queen in the Windsor Great Park, writes a special correspondent of the London 'Times.' It was nothing like anything that I had ever seen before; it was an impressive, engaging, and at moments almost an emotional spectacle.

THE 'RALLY.'

Of the ethics of scouting as practiced by boys in a civilized country I know nothing beyond what I am taught in the neat little handbook which was passed to each visitor. As far as I can see, like Freemasonry, it makes for nothing but what is good. This much I can bear witness to, that it turned out at the Rally about thirty thousand youngsters, who appeared to be as manly and keen as their age and stature would allow, and who seemed throughout a healthy, happy, rollicking English childhood. I am astonished at the distances many had come. There were Overseas Scouts, Scouts and Eagles from Scotland, Wolves from Wales and Ireland, and other denominations that defeat my memory from every county in England. Many arrived the night before last. In fact, as the cadets of the Officers' Training Corps marched out of Windsor Park gallant little patrols of Scouts moved in. They were organized in eight divisions, and an elaborate staff arrangement, in which regular officers lent a hand, was able to parade this miraculous little army without a hitch. Their parade formation was curious. For some occult reason the formations which these boys are taught resemble the massing of Zulu impis. They were therefore drawn up in a great semi-circle of eight impis. The centre of the circle was the saluting base, and in front of it was the Union Jack, which is rightly the banner of the entire organization. In an inner semi-circle were the King's Scouts, youths who have passed the highest examinations in their scout law. Behind them was a little cohort of small heroes, Scouts who had been instrumental in saving life. At the head of this great gathering, on a dark brown horse, was the Chief Scout, Sir Robert Baden-Powell.

THE COMING OF THE KING.

The Queen arrived on the ground a few minutes before the King. She was driving in the Windsor landau drawn by four greys, and she had in the carriage with her the Prince of Wales, Princess Christian, and Princess Mary. The salute with which the Queen was received had hardly been completed when the King arrived. He was riding, and was accompanied in semi-state by a large staff. The procession was led by the Equerries to the Princes of the Blood, and was escorted by a squadron of the First Life Guards in undress uniform. Accompanying the King were the Duke of Connaught, Prince Christian, and Prince Alexander of Teck, and Field Marshals Lord Roberts and Lord Grenfell. The King rode at once to the saluting point, the Royal Standard was broken over the saluting base, and the Scouts gave 'a Royal salute.' This was a pretty ceremony, as, filling a gap between the King's Scouts, were the banner party, with the King's Colonial Colors bought with the King's special donation to the organization. Just at this period the weaker Scouts began to feel the strain and the excitement, and several dropped in the ranks, but were immediately attended to by their comrades of the Ambulance Corps.

The King then proceeded to inspect the parade, and was followed by the Queen. I must pay a high compliment to the skill with which the impis were deposed. Each impi was a sector of the semi-circle, and each sector was in three groups, so that the King was able to pass four times along the lines. During the wait that such a close inspection necessitated little groups of Scouts doubled out to the front and lit camp fires and improvised ingenious first-aid measures. Before the King and Queen had completed their inspection the pent-up enthusiasm of the high-spirited youths broke bounds, and the final phase of the Royal progress was made amid a forest of staves raising hats in the air and a Babel of shrill cheering.

THE IMPIS' ADVANCE.

Amid the spontaneous and unrehearsed ebullition of loyal enthusiasm the King and Queen returned to the saluting base. The whistles of the Scoutmasters then restored order. The evolution that followed was the prettiest evolution that I ever remember having seen. The Chief Scout gave the order, a bugle sounded, and then the entire force of Scouts, holding their banners on high, and shouting their patrol cries, came doubling forward to where the 'life savers' had made a ring by joining their staves. It was nothing like anything I have ever seen before—forty thousand bare knees moving at once, thousands of shouting boys pouring onwards over the green sward of the park. It was a great, irresistible turmoil of gaily scarved boys. The impis came to a halt at the life savers' ring, and the Scouts then squatted on their poles while King's Scouts and the King's banners were all borne inwards before the saluting point.

THE ROYAL SALUTE.

The final salute gave us another moving spectacle. The whole plain between the Long Walk and Queen Anne's Drive seemed to be filled with excited youths. The Scoutmaster then gave the signal that they should raise their hats. In a moment 20,000 staves seemed to start out of the ground, and 20,000 voices rose in a clamor of salutation. It was really a most emotional moment, and few, if any, of the grown-up spectators failed to be affected by the enthusiasm.

It was in September, 1909, that the Boy Scouts held their first great annaul parade at the Crystal Palace, when 13,000 of them heard King Edward's message: 'Please assure the boys that the King takes a great inteerst in them, and that if he should call upon them later in life, the sense of patriotic responsibility and happy discipline which they are now acquiring as boys will enable them to do their duty as men, should any danger threaten the Empire,' and, having heard it, proved that they had not forgotten how to make a cheerful noise. King George has shown his approval of the movement by becoming its Patron, all that is now required of the boys and those who instruct them is to act on the old French professor's adage, 'Continuez, mez enfants.'

To-day the Boy Scout is a familiar figure in every frequented or unfrequented thoroughfare; there is no country lane so lonely that one does not meet him at the end of it, following up some undecipherable track or carefully preparing his open-air hearth. Speak to him, and he replies with disciplined courtesy, first of all saluting—a symbolic act, since the three upraised fingers are to remind him of the three points of the Scout's Promise. At his enrolment he promised on his honor (1) to be loyal to God and the King; (2) to help others at all times; and (3) to obey the Scout Law, a brief and pity code which, without any of the distressing verbiage of a 'pi-jaw,' forbids selfishness, snobbery, rudeness, unkindness to animals, disobedience to any rightful authority, lack of cheerfulness, extravagance, and impurity in thought, or word, or deed. There can be no doubt that the vast majority of the uniformed Scouts whom one meets are trying to live up to this simple but sufficient code, which is, after all, merely a translation into words of the inarticulate creed of our public schools, perhaps the only true democracies existing in the world at the present time. No doubt some of them fail again and yet again. But it is an observed fact that these bare-kneed urchins, with their cowboy hats and measured staves, treat the public more politely than the public sometimes deserves.

HAPPY DISCIPLINE.

But scouting in the new sense of the term is not merely a code of everyday morality simple enough for boys to understand. If it were no more than that, we should not have seen the Boy Scouts multiplying in our midst as mysteriously and prodigiously as, say, the petrol-driven vehicles in our streets during the last few years. The truth is that scouting is a new co-operative pastime, new to the boys of this industrial age though old as the hills in reality, which has its own 'happy discipline' (King Edward's phase is the keyword) and teaches sportsmanship.

COMMENTS BY THE SCOUTMASTERS.

Hints on the Reception Given the Coronation Boys, as Seen by Their Officers.

'We have a dandy camp at Barnes.'—S.M. Allen.

'We have had eye-openers right along.'—S.M. Evans.

'Our camping place is an ideal spot in possibly the most wealthy section of London.'—S.M. Evans.

'There have been several things which have happened which should find their way into the Owl.'—S.M. Young.

'Cunningham has been nicknamed sea-sick Bill, and is known as such by all the passengers.'

'Whilst we felt proud of the Old Country before our departure from Canada, now we feel that there is nothing that comes within miles of it.'—S.M. Evans.

'The rally was certainly an eye-opener. I was fully convinced that our Canadian Boys were well ahead of any of the English Scouts as far as physique and smartness went. Possibly I was justified in making this judgment inasmuch as the troops which have visited us at camp have been very tiny specimens.

The rally with its 40,000 boys, was wonderful in its organization, in its enthusiasm, and in its inspiraton.

Hundreds and hundreds of troops formed of magnificent specimens of Englishmen, Irishmen, Scotchmen, Welshmen, were marching in unceasing columns all through the night of Monday until it seemed that the whole boyhood of the kingdom was present.

'One lady remarked that this was the one .... when she had seen the King and felt that he was not bored but really interested.'—S.M. Evans.

'We had a grand view of the Coronation procession, being lined up on Constitution Hill.'—S.M. Allen.

'We caused immense amusement by our yells.'—S.M. Allen.

'The boys got a dandy reception as they marched down the streets to take up their stand.'—S.M. Allen.

'Portsmouth. It was a great sight. 167 English men of war.'

'Everyone expresses surprise at the fine, smart appearance of the boys, and the boys are behaving fine.'—S.M. Allen.

'The Rally- It was a proud day in Baden-Powell's life, indeed, it was a proud day in all our lives, because we felt privileged to be units in an organization which had such a widespread influence.'—S.M. Evans.

FROM THE CORONATION CONTINGENT.

Canadian Boy Scout Camp,
Rochampton, Surrey, July 6, 1911.

Boy Scout Editor,—

Dear Sir,—Here are some jottings which I hope will be of interest:

THE CAMP.

Our camp is situated in the private grounds of Rochampton House, the home of Captain Grenfell.

Besides the Canadian Scouts there is a patrol of Malta and one of Gibraltar Scouts.

THE ENGLISH SCOUTS.

The English Scouts are a fine lot. On an average they are far smaller than our Canadian Scouts, but nevertheless they are smart and well up in the badges they wear. They don't obtain a badge just for the sake of saying they have one more than other fellow. Some troops can give ambulance displays that are a credit to the movement, and we have heard some troop bands which would do credit to a regiment of militia.

THE RALLY.

Of all the 'sights' we have seen in the old country the Rally was the most impressive. The troops from Scotland and Wales went into camp with the Overseas Contingent the night before at Windsor. The day set for the Rally couldn't have been a better one, for the weather was of the best. From 4 a.m. until 12 noon troops from all parts of England poured into the camp at Windsor. About 1 p.m. our contingent moved into our position on the field. By this time most of the 40,000 scouts attending the Rally were in their positions, which, on the whole, took the form of a huge horse shoe. Sharp at 3.30 p.m. the King arrived. He then inspected the Rally riding through the long lines of troops. All movements in the Rally were controlled by numbers placed on a tower. At last the bugle sounded for the circular rally, and 40,000 scouts ran for two hundred yards forming a smaller horseshoe. As one looked back on the seething mass of scouts it gave one some idea of the great strides the movement has taken. It was a sight which perhaps most of us shall never see again until the next Rally. As an eye-opener it beat the coronation procession.

OUR SPECIAL.

On July 6 the Oversea Contingent were inspected by the Duke of Connaught, Earl Roberts and the Chief Scout in the grounds of Rochampton House. The Duke presented the two Alberta heroes with their certificates of merit.

On the night of July 5 the Colonial Contingent gave a tattoo at the hall of Capt. Grenfell at Rochampton House. Each scout was supplied with a torch and after a march through the grounds in and among the trees we all lined up and sang the 'Be Prepared' Chorus, 'The Maple Leaf' and 'God save the King.' The tattoo came off at midnight.

We have all had a fine time, and have been treated by the people and scouts of the Old Country like 'bricks.'

G. R. MACKAY,
Montreal Contingent.

ST. LAMBERT SCOUTS.

The XIX. Montreal 1st St. Lambert Troop gave a short display of scout work on Thursday evening, in St. Cuthbert's Presbyterian Hall, the object being to let those interested, see what kind of work scouts do.

During the performance a short address on the 'Scout movement' was given by W. S. M. Storer, after which badges were presented by the Rev. William Munroe, who was himself presented with a Swasteka badge, for his assistance to the troop at various times.

On Saturday, the 15th, the troop set out with a new trek waggon for the woods between St. Lambert and Longueuil, and spent the week-end in the open air.

Quite a little excitement was experienced, several scouts finding that wasps, likewise hornets, can give a nasty sting.

F. M. McLAREN,
A.S.M., XIX. Montreal.

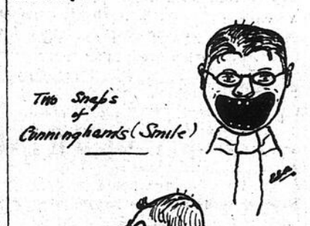
CARICATURISTIC SKETCHES.

Patrol Leader Almon Again Displays His Talent.

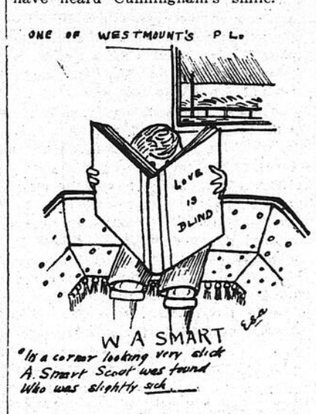
We are very glad to have had passed on to us some comic sketches made by our special artist on the voyage across to England. The insight into life on board SS. 'Megantic' is a touch we would not have missed. Our artist, perhaps, did some genuine scouting to get hold of these portraits.



By the way, nobody ever did hear of Scoutmaster Allen being sea sick, did they?



On the other hand, nearly all of us have heard Cunningham's smile.



For Patrol Leader Smart we can only say that his reputation is already so renowned that we can but insert the sketch in our columns without further comment.

IN CAMP WITH THE SIXTH, AND SEVENTH, ELEVENTH AND TWELFTH M.B.S.

Our city scouts rightly lays great stress on the camp side of scout life as being most important, and if we are to be what we aim to be, pioneers, it is at camp that our hardest work must be done. It was with much satisfaction, therefore, that the scoutmasters of the above troops saw large percentages of their scouts taking keen interest in the coming outing, and on the eventful date, June 30th, twenty-five paraded from the Sixth and Seventh, Westmount, and from the Eleventh, McGill, and twenty-two from the Twelfth St. George's.

These contingents met on board the SS. 'Laurentia,' at noon on that date, and were soon steaming up the Lachine Canal on their way to Valleyfield, which point was reached after a glorious day, at 9 p.m.

Those of us who welcomed the Coronation contingent on their way through this city know the strong feeling of comaraderie which exists between brother scouts, and it is a further proof of this feeling that when we arrived at Valleyfield, our brother Boy Scouts of that town were drawn up on the pier to welcome us. With them we marched round the town, visiting the Montreal Cotton Company's Club House, and finally finding our way back to the boat, where we all turned in on the deck and tried to sleep. Over that night we will draw a veil! Suffice it to say that some of us slept, and they, with the others, arose at 5 a.m. on Saturday morning for breakfast.

An early start had been decided upon (as we were to march across country to Ormstown, and camp there all Sunday.) And so at 6.45 we swung out of Valleyfield, Westmount, with their trek carts bringing up the rear, St. George's, with their ten-year-old leading them, in the van. Lunch had been arranged for at the Creamery, our half-way point, and we reached this point at 10 a.m.; an attack was made upon the commissariat, a bathe in the river was indulged in by some, and refreshed outwardly and inwardly, we resumed, our 'Boots, boots, boots, boots, sloggin' out o Valleyfield.'

Ormstown was reached in the early afternoon, and we were soon in the river, enjoying a swim, as it had been pretty hot and dusty work. Camp had to be made for the night, so we returned to the baseball ground, kindly lent us for the occasion, and pitched our tents. Nothing but kindness and encouragement had been given us, and, though tired, we all agreed that scouting was the best thing under the sun. St. George's were lucky in having one of their scoutmasters, the Rev. Mr. Ascah, at the rectory, on his holiday, and after pitching our tents, we repaired there for supper.

Sunday was spent as a day of rest, needed and enjoyed by all. A church parade was held in the evening, and a stirring scouts' sermon was delivered by our scoutmaster.

On Monday morning we struck camp, piled our kits on to a waggon, and marched up to our camping ground at Maloy's Farm, some three miles east of Ormstown, on the Chateauguay river. Our doings in camp will be described in the Scouts' Page of next week.

KIM'S KAMP.

Lake Manitou, July 16th, 1911.

Dear Editor,—Here we are located on the side of a mountain, facing on beautiful Lake Manitou. The weather has been fine so far, in spite of a couple of showers which did not bother us in the least.

We arrived at Jury Friday evening, and some kind friends met us there with motor boats, bringing us the three miles across to our camp at the southern end of the lake. Some of us slept in a tent lent us by the kind gentleman on whose property we are staying, and the rest slept in a boat house. Saturday was spent almost entirely fixing up our outfit, and the result is we have as nicely an arranged camp as one could wish for. There are sixteen of us, divided into two parties each occupying a bell tent, then we have our grub tent fixed up with a couple of tables, and also an awning to eat under, with benches and a table. We have a very good camp kitchen, lined with stones, with a chimney made of sods, and plastered with clay paste.

Some of the boys have turned out to be first-class cooks, and our meals are very well-cooked indeed. Two scouts are appointed for each day to do the cooking, and every fellow must take his turn.

This morning we went to the service held at a pavilion on the edge of the Lake, and the Rev. Mr. Bushell kindly addressed hsi remarks chiefly for the benefit of the Scouts, and proved very interesting. Everyone has been just as kind as possible to the boys, and we could never repay them for all they have done for us.

The raspberries are very plentiful around here, and we hope to cook some during the week. The mountains should prove splendid scouting ground, and we hope to put in some good work. We go in for a swim twice every day, and have some boats kindly placed at our disposal.

Altogether we expect to have a dandy time, and come back feeling greatly benefitted by our outing.—Yours fraternally,

S. M., 1st Longuuil.

WITH MAISONNEUVE.

Dear Sir.—The Maisonneuve and Hochelaga Troop of Boy Scouts had a successful camp from Saturday to Monday, and had the pleasure of a visit from the Petit Cote Troop numbering 24 boys.

Saturday 22nd the troop start in on a week's walking camp, starting from Point Aux Trembles and going round the island via Back River, Cartierville, etc. An army bell tent has been secured much to the delight of the boys.

Might the suggestion of more joint parades of troops in the same district be brought to the notice of scoutmasters? For it is only in this way that uniformity in drill can be effected. They are also of great benefit to the boys.

S.M., R. MARTIN.

LITERARY REVIEW.

HEREDITY AND EVOLUTION.

Half a century ago the world was stirred by the publications of Darwin and Wallace, and their views on the origin of species. Natural selection and heredity became almost universally accepted by unbiased scientific men. This was natural because of the thoroughly scientific manner in which their work was carried out and the vast amount of authoritative detail they exhibited, and, although there was somewhat of a hiatus between their proofs and conclusions, no better nor, indeed any other, scientific explanation was available.

But of late years the work of an obscure monk, Gregor Mendel, published in 1865, but for many years unknown, has brought into these problems an entirely new idea, and a fresh conception of the nature of living things. The elaboration and explanation of the work of Mendel form the subject of a book by R. C. Punnett, Professor of Biology, in the University of Cambridge, now before the public in its third edition, and entitled 'Mendelism' (Toronto: the Macmillan Co., of Canada, Ltd., $1.25 net.)

The present edition has many new and splendid illustrations, and is entirely rewritten, as the advance of knowledge in this line has been rapid. The object of the author is to indicate what are the facts and laws governing the transmission of qualities in living things, plants and animals alike, in as far as they are at present known, and to show that it is primarily to Mendel and his work that we must attribute any further progress.

Although dealing with a subject that demands scientific accuracy, and mathematical precision, Professor Punnett has put his subject matter in such a clear and readable form, as to be accessible to every one, without any previous study of the questions involved.

Gregor Mendel was of Austro-Silesian parentage, was born in 1822, and early entered the monastery of Brunn, where he carried out the series of experiments which have since had such an effect in clearing up the complex and interesting question of heredity and an account of which he published in 1865 in the 'Proceedings of the Natural History Society of Brunn.' This article remained in obscurity—overshadowed by the researches of Darwin and Wallace—for thirty-five years, when it was simultaneously discovered by several distinguished botanists.

Mendel worked with plants and sought to find out the manner in which the definite and fixed varieties found within a species are related to one another and for this research he considered the common pea (pisum sativum) most suitable. His attitude was very different from that of earlier investigators, for he recognized that their failure to elucidate any general principle of heredity from the results of cross-fertilization, was due to their not having concentrated upon particular characteristics and through a sufficient number of generations; both these mistakes he carefully avoided. Mendel, however, in his later years was disappointed in some of his researches, and gave them up, nor did he live to see his results accepted, but died in 1884, practically unknown. The application of his results is likely to do away with the views on heredity which have prevailed since the time of Darwin. Darwin claimed that as the result of the reproductive capacity, every species of animal and plant tends to outrun the available food supply, with an inevitable struggle for existence and a consequent survival of the fittest; in this manner occurs what is known as 'Natural Selection,' and a gradual improvement in, and evolution of, the species. 'Through the continued action of natural selection on each successive generation, the useful variation was gradually worked up, until at last it reached the magnitude of a specific distinction.' But there were two assumptions in this theory of Darwin—not unnatural in the absence of exact knowledge—yet which are no longer tenable: first, that variation was a continuous process; secondly, that any variation could be transmitted to the offspring.

Mendel, as also Bateson and De Vries, independently, has placed 'Heredity' on a definite scientific basis—in the 'gamete,' not the individual. They point out that new variations spring into being by a sudden step, not by a process of gradual and almost imperceptible augmentation; it is not continuous, but discontinuous: 'Yet once formed, its continued existence is subject to the arbitrament of natural selection.'

Professor Punnett gives detailed and clear examples to bear out all his arguments and then goes on to the questions of more general interest, the application of the results to economics and heredity in man. In applying the resultant knowledge to man, he brings out some very interesting facts, and gives explanation to some phenomena long known to medical men, but hitherto unsatisfactorily explained.

The book is neither too large nor too scientific to appeal to the average thinking man, and the questions dealt with are of first interest to everyone, especially to all who have read Darwin's 'Origin of Species.'

'NONE OTHER GODS.'

Like a prose hymn to one of the 'conquered who fell in the battle of life,' a tribute to one of the 'wounded, the beaten, who died overwhelmed in the strife' is this record of a young man's short career, 'None Other Gods,' by Robert Hugh Benson (The Macmillan Co. of Canada, Limited, Toronto, $1.25). The Hon. Frank Guisely, twenty-two years of age, younger son of Lord Talgarth, of Merefield, is a youthful English nobleman of average good looks, average talent, average goodness, and at the opening of the story a Cambridge student. The noteworthy characteristics of this ordinary young Englishman are firmness amounting to obstinacy in following a course of conduct once decided upon, an utter disregard of the judgment of society, strong religious convictions rarely if ever openly expressed, and an ignoring of the comforts or advantages of material things. Converted to the Roman Catholic religion, he deliberately puts away all that might be his, wealth, ease, friendship, pleasure, and enters upon the life of a common tramp along the highways and byways of some of the English countries. Of the love and trust of the girl to whom he is engaged he feels absolutely sure, but is soon disillusioned. The book records minutely the six months of the vagrant life of this young idealist in which the only apparent good accomplished is the rescue of a young girl from a life of shame and her restoration to her parents. But this deed costs him his life at the hands of the girl's dispicable paramour. The marvel of the work is that out of such an apparently unpromising topic should be woven a tale of such fascination and power. Simple almost artless in the style of narration, the impression left upon the reader is that the real values of life are the spiritual values; that it is actually as well as theoretically profitless to gain the world at the loss of one's soul; and that this world's conspicuous failures may be the signal successes of the other. The whole trend and influence of the story is the exaltation of Roman Catholicism, but almost every non-Catholic in the story, clerical or lay is pictured as shallow, worldly, selfish, insincere, and totally lacking in strong religious convictions, while Roman Catholicism is presented in its best, purest and most self-sacrificing aspects. There is not a trace of controversy, but none the less potently felt is his endeavor to leave the imprint of the superiority of Roman Catholicism upon the reader's mind.

A LOVE STORY.

A very romantic romance of the loneliest, the wildest and the weirdest of the Austrian Mountains is 'Elfa,' by A. W. Marchmont (London: Hodder and Stoughton. The Musson Book Company, Limited, Toronto, $1.25). The motive of the tale is the power of love to transfer a savage nature. A murderer's son, hideously scarred in a duel with a cowardly maligner, flees from the habitations of humankind and becomes a hunter of beasts in the mountain fastnesses. His marred visage is an index of the hate, revenge, cruelty, anger and love of strife that rage in the man's soul. But in one of his hunting expeditions he finds at the foot of a tree an unconscious maiden whom he carries up the mountain side to his hut. Tender, loving, fragile, true and good, he lavishes upon her all the pent-up love of a distorted nature and a starved life. How she becomes his wife; how during their return to civilization the savage in him is again roused and the demons of jealousy and despair again exorcised by the same gentle spirit forms the material of the story. There are no very complex situations in the tale, which is a love story throughout, extravagantly and sometimes choppily written. The language seldom rises to anything that could be called literature, while it sinks on occasion below the level of good writing. While it starts out inauspiciously, it improves somewhat, but the tale is at times frankly impossible, and occasionally crude in the attempt to delineate a character swayed by the primary passions.

BEAUTY IN WOMAN.

Eight essays on platonic love in poetry and society form the collection entitled 'The Religion of Beauty in Woman,' by Jefferson Butler Fletcher (The Macmillan Company of Canada, Ltd., Toronto, $1.25). These essays are, the author states, 'chapters of a possible literary history of woman.' They glance at one interesting event in that history, 'the rise and fall of a peculiar worship, or maybe idolatry, of her physical and spiritual beauty as a means of grace.' The meaning of the term 'platonic love' as treated by the essayist is not our modern import, 'too nice to be platonic or too platonic to be nice.' The subject is seriously treated as it was by its founder, Cardinal Pietro Bembo, by its apostles, among them Michael Angelo, Vittoria Colonna, Philip Sidney, Edmund Spenser, and by many sincere believers in its creed. To the best of its exponents it was the power in ourselves, which makes for righteousness.' 'It was a cult with rules and limitations, duties and rewards, as sharply defined as those of the mediaeval love-cult. Love is desire awakened by beauty, and by progressive illumination passes from sensible beauty to spiritual, and from spiritual beauty to divine—from lust to love, and from love to religion. The duty of the lover is service and honor.' The period covered by the studies extended from the thirteenth century to the reign of the first English Charles. The progress of the cult is traced from Italy northward to England. The first chapter treats of the subject in its general outlines. Another chapter deals with the relations of Dante and Beatrice as a variety of religious experience. Two of the essays are studies of Guido Cavalcanti's philosophy of love and his ode of love; while Benivieni's ode of love, and Spenser's 'Fowre Hymnes' form the subject of another essay. The last of the series deals with the Court of Charles the First of England, and the purifying of court life and uplifting of morals through the influence of the young French Queen. A knowledge of Italian would add much to the pleasure and profit of the perusal of these studies, as many of the copious quotations from that language are given without translation. There is much in the volume to interest and inform the thoughtful student of literature.

'FALSELY SO CALLED.'

'Christian Science Falsely So Called,' by William Leon Brown (Toronto: Fleming H. Revell Company, 75 cts. net), is a book of about one hundred pages. The author believes that both words, Christian and Science are misnomers as applied to this cult; that the great multitude of Christian people are ignorant of its real trend, and that on account of its subtle teachings it is a delusion peculiarly vile and deceptive; hence this arraignment. He states that Mrs. Eddy declares herself the wife of the Lord Jesus Christ and pictures herself as the mighty angel of whom John spoke as coming down from heaven. The opening chapters are devoted to the personality of the author of 'Science and Health' and her audacious assumption. Then, one by one, the author takes up the basic doctrines of Christianity which, after a general acknowledgment of the Bible, are all through the 'Key to the Scriptures' practically denied. Side by side with the statements of the Bible concerning many of its chief truths are placed quotations from Mrs. Eddy's work, which either deny the doctrines or reduce them to absurdity. These are personality of God, that Christ is but an 'idea' or 'fancy,' that matter has no existence, sin and sickness no reality, that there is no such thing as sex, and that death is an 'illusion.' The misquotations and deliberate alterations of Bible passages rendering many of them almost unrecognizable, are scarcely as extraordinary or incomprehensible as the mass of contradictions of her own statements culled from the author's irrational pages. The manner of Mrs. Eddy's death stated in the language of her closest followers disproves many of the chief doctrines propounded by herself, for 'in the end her bronchial tubes had become congested and the air passages had so filled up that she could no longer breathe.'

MOUNTAIN SCENES.

A book of exquisitely beautiful views and instructive text descriptive of Mount Tacoma, officially known as Mount Rainier is 'The Mountain That Was "God",' by John H. Williams (G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York. Leather. $2.50 net; cloth, $1.50 net; paper, 75 cents net). The volume is illustrated with eight three-color halftones, full page, and about a hundred and eighty one-color half-tones of varied sizes. These picture all sides of the mountain and its surroundings. The text treats of the mountain's Indian traditions, of the needs of the National Park of which it is the centre, of the story of the mountain, of the climbers of the mountain, and of the flora of its slopes. Appended are notes giving railway, hotel and trails information, and a list of books that make the literature of the region. A map of the section is found at the end.

A CONTRIBUTION TO LOCAL HISTORY.

An unpretentious volume modestly put forth, but showing a great amount of research and painstaking work is 'Past Years in Pickering,' by the Rev. Wm. R. Wood (William Briggs, Toronto). Pickering Township, not very far from Toronto, finds its first recorded history in 1669, when two missionaries of the Sulpician order labored in that region. In what has evidently been a labor of love, Mr. Wood sketches the meagre records from that date until the occupation of the section by British and American settlers in the early years of the last century. From that date the records are many and varied. Among the matters dealt with in the twenty-five chapters are Upper Canada in the Thirties, early and later Presbyterianism, the stories of the Baptist and Methodist churches, the schools of the township, Pickering institutions in general and Pickering College in particular, agriculture and stock-raising, and Pickering people. Among the early settlers the large majority were men of fair education, and Mr. Wood remarks that the early records of churches and societies 'are such as put to shame many records of similar kind being made to-day.' An illustration of interest to the horse-lover is that of the 'Matchless MacQueen,' a Clydesdale imported by the Graham Brothers in 1887, and for years the best known draught horse in America, if not in the world. Beaten but once in competition for championship, he closed his triumphant career on March 24th of this year. The early legislators of Pickering township might give pointers to their modern successors in the art of framing by-laws. 'Barrin' a few liberties taken with spelling and grammatical construction, they are terse, apt and clear. We cannot resist the temptation to quote a few. 'Voted that hogs is not to run on the Commons without a Yoak that is six inches above the Neck and four Below.' By-law 'That hogs are to run at large till they do damage and then the owner of the hogs is to pay the same and yoke them with a croch yoke 6 Inches above the Neck and four inches below the Neck and Let them Run.' By-law 'Noted that any Person who shall knowingly allow Canada Thistles to go to seed on his Farm shall be liable to a fine of Two Pounds Ten Shillings to be laid out on the Highways in the District wherein the Said Thistles are neglected which said Fine to be paid to the Overseers for the time being.'

ALSO RECEIVED.

'The Concise Oxford Dictionary of Current English.' Adapted by H. W. Fowler and F. G. Fowler (Toronto: Henry Frowde); 'The Yellow Pearl,' by Adeline M. Teskey; 'The Trouble Man or the Wards of St. James,' by Emily P. Weaver (Toronto: The Musson Book Company); 'The Theology of Schleiermacher,' by George Cross, Ph.D., D.D. (Illinois; The University of Chicago Press); Britain and Sea Law,' by T. Baty, D.C.L., LL.D. (London: G. Bell & Sons, Ltd.); 'The Bible and Modern Life,' by Clayton Sedgwick Cooper (New York: Funk & Wagnalls Company); 'Canada's West and Further West,' by Frank Carrel (Quebec: The 'Telegraph' Printing Company); 'Rod and Gun' in Canada, the 'Outing Magazine,' 'Pall Mall.'

LITERARY NOTES

ASIATIC TURKEY.

Not primarily concerned in the political problems which confronted her on her journey described in 'Amurath to Amurath' (New York: E. P. Dutton and Co.), Miss Gertrude Lowthian Bell has produced a book that is distinctly of moment to the students of the times to-day, while its literary and archaeological value are in no way behind. An archaeologist trained under Sir William Ramsay she has followed the banks of the Euphrates stopping here and there as her interests led her, and never with the ruins of the great past so much in her mind that she was not alert to catch the impressions of the stirring present, The accession of the new rule in the land impressed her favorably:

The further I went the more convinced did I become that European Turkey is the head and brains of the empire, and that if the difficult task of reform is to be carried out in Asia, it can only be done from western Turkey. I believe that this has been recognized in Constantinople, for the provincial governors appointed under the new régime have been almost invariably well chosen.

While the torn and troubled country with its confusion of creeds and races presents problems which it is difficult for western minds to conceive of there is promise of hope in the new order:

Cruel and bloody as Ottoman rule has shown itself upon these remote frontiers, it is better than the untrammelled mastery of Arab beg or Kurdish agha, and if the half-exterminated Christian sects, the persecuted Yezidis, the wretched fellahin of every creed, who sow in terror crops which they may never reap, are to win protection and prosperity, it is to the Turk that they must look. He, and he only, can control the warring races of his empire, and when he has learnt to use his power impartially and with rectitude, peace will follow.

TOLSTOI.

Long as is the list of Tolstoi's works, a prodigious quantity of unpublished manuscript has been found, and doubtless a large part will be printed says the Springfield 'Republican.' The journals alone will make nearly 30 printed volumes, and besides there are some 20 works of various sorts, including a play called 'The Living Corpse' which is to be staged in Paris. The macabre theme, by the way, is much the same as that of Hawthorne's little story, 'Wakefield.' In Tolstoi's play, however, the hero disappears because he imagines that his wife will be happier with some one else. A very thorough life of Tolstoi by his English disciple, Aylmer Maude, has lately been brought down almost to Tolstoi's death, and now a French biography which is sure to be admirable is to be written by Romain Rolland, author of 'Jean-Christophe.'

ALFRED NOYES.

'There is more beauty in Alfred Noyes' verse play, 'The Forest of Wild Thyme,' than there is in Maeterlinck's 'Blue Bird,' much though I admire the latter, too,' declared Sir Herbert Beerbohm Tree, the English actor-producer, recently. Noyes has, apparently, taken to the writing of verse plays not merely because of interest in the dramatic form, but because his expanding genius as a poet is demanding a larger field. This is indicated also in the series of peace poems which he has been publishing. There was a time when Alfred Noyes was thought by some critics to be merely a very melodious lyric poet, with rather a reactionary tendency. However, his 'Drake,' a real English epic, a poem big in every way, both in its appreciation of the splendid Elizabethan heroism, and in its vivid romantic color, showed that he was growing, and rapidly. Now, in a series of poems that, like clear trumpet calls, demand international peace and brotherhood of nations, particularly as regards England and the United States, he has shown himself strongly alive to the modern attitude of international fraternity. At the same time, he has not yielded in the least in his position that poetry must be, first of all, beautiful. The lyrics in his 'Sherwood' are among the most charming and harmonious he has done, and the setting, the action, the characterization, are all romantically beautiful. It is an unlackadaisical beauty, however. In such scenes as the rescue of Robin Hood from the tower, he has quick, sure dramatic sense.

BRIEFLY.

For those who delighted in 'King Solomon's Mines,' and Mr. Rider Haggard's kindred stories of the weird wonders of African wilds there is a promising sound about the title of his latest book which Messrs. Longmans now have in press. Mr. Haggard has called this 'The Mahatma and the Hare.'

It is the opinion of Mr. William Winter—the fourth of whose papers on 'Shakespeare on the Stage' will discuss, in the August 'Century,' (the Midsummer Holiday Number) 'Othello'—that Othello was not a negro and should not be represented as one. The veteran critic will give at length in the August 'Century' article his grounds for his estimate of the Moor's color and character.

Little, Brown & Co., are just publishing 'The Dominion of Canada,' by W. L. Griffith, secretary to the office of the high commission for Canada, the volume being the third in the 'All Red Series' of books that describe the physical features, natural products, commerce, social and political institutions, of the constituent parts of the British Empire. The book contains 25 illustrations and a colored map.

One of the first novels of the autumn season will be Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett's 'The Secret Garden,' to be published August 25th by Stokes. This story has been running serially in the 'American Magazine.'

Edith Wharton will begin in the Fiction Number of 'Scribner's Magazine' a new short serial, the setting of which is an old farmhouse in a desolate region in New England, and Olive M. Briggs, a daughter of the Rev. Dr. Briggs, the theologian, will have a short story in the same issue entitled 'The Chess Players,' in which some Russian anarchists are the moving characters.

The publication of Mr. George Moores' new book 'Ave! Salve! Vale!' has been postponed until the autumn.

BOSTON'S EARTHQUAKE.

(Boston 'Journal.')

Boston is generally regarded as outside the earthquake zone, and therefore immune from shocks of this kind. People living in San Francisco believed the same of their city prior to the great quake of 1906, with as little reason.

As a matter of fact, Boston has been more or less seriously shaken by seismic disturbances no less than seventeen times since 1638, when the Pilgrim colony, which had, eighteen years before, been established at Plymouth, was alarmed by an earthquake with vibrations that lasted twenty days.

The last time Boston had a shock was Sunday, March 20, 1904, when earth tremors radiating from St. John, N.B., to Hartford, Conn., jarred the city in a fashion that alarmed its residents.

Of the first earthquake, Bradford's history declares it was 'greate and fearfull,' and continuing, says:

'It was in this place hearde before it was felte. It came with a rumbling noyse, or low murmurs like unto remoate thunder. As ye noyse approached nerer, the earth began to shake. It was observed ye somers for divers years togeather after this earthquake were not so hot and seasonable for the ripening of corn as formerly.'

Of the earthquakes recorded many were of great severity. Some damaged houses and churches, ripped up rences, closed old springs and opened ones. At times the earthquakes came with such frequency as to make it appear the early settlers of this region suffered an epidemic of them.

The earthquake that destroyed Lisbon in November, 1755, was felt here curiously enough. As if this were not enough, three other shocks occurred the same week, all of great severity.

LOCOMOTIVE BLEW OUT THE FIRE.

(Lindsborg Correspondence Topeka 'Capital.')

Using a locomotive engine to extinguish the flames in a burning building is a new departure in Lindsborg, but this is what happened here.

On the outskirts of the city a Mexican hut situated about thirty-five feet from the Missouri tracks caught fire and being out of reach of the Fire Department it became the duty of the man nearest the blaze to at least make an attempt to put out the fire. The Missouri Pacific's engine was standing idle on the tracks and had on plenty of steam. The engineer saw the fire and steamed up to a point opposite the burning building, turned on all his steam and blow the fire out in a few minutes. The steam smothered the fire.

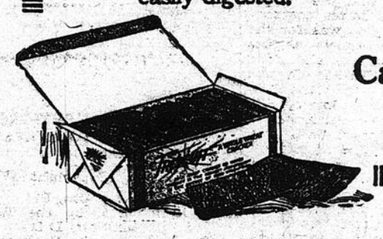
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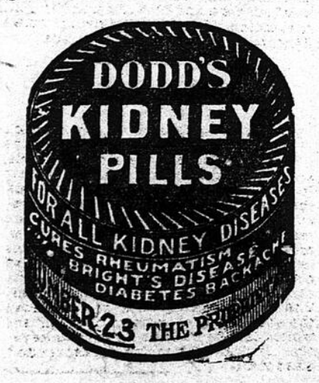
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WORLD'S WELFARE

DR. GRENFELL AND THE WINTER'S WORK.

('Toilers of the Deep.')

Dear Mr. Editor. — I cannot help sending you a few words about the winter's work that will be of interest, possibly, to our friends. The mere list of places that I have lectured in seems almost impossible—New York, Boston, Baltimore, Washington, Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Chicago, Indianapolis, Minneapolis, Albany, Rochester, Cleveland, and many more—and everywhere we have had the very kindest of receptions; and, though the labor has been very strenuous, complicated as it is by the management of the work and the consequent large mail correspondence, it has all been well worth while. I most sincerely pray that the message we have tried to give, beyond being helpful to our people in Labrador, has served to encourage those who are working for the Master every bit as sincerely and earnestly as missionaries in farther off fields, only in the less romantic environments of city life.

The main impression on my mind, after this long tour, is so optimistic, with regard to the undoubted spreading everywhere of the real kingdom of God, which is shown in every-day, practical, common-sense life, and is so deeply engraved on my own convictions, that I want to say just a word of encouragement to any who have any doubt about the matter—whether it be in beautifying cities, or in clean politics, or in the more personal work among the poor of cities, or the more purely spiritual work in the churches. While there are still those that it is necessary that Christianity should label itself, there are, thank God, a majority of those who think that labels may, after all, mean little, and that true Christianity must be self-interpreting. Once we can all recognize this, we shall care less whether the man who works with us for his neighbor finds the best help for his own soul through the form of worship of some other church affiliation, or through our own.

To one and all the thousand workers that have helped me so generously in this long campaign, my whole heart goes out in gratitude, and, while I fear I have not done by them a thousandth part of what I would have liked to have done, I want hereby to assure them that it has only been the inability of physical limitations which may have made me appear at any time cold or unappreciative of their kindness and unselfishness.

From several sources I have learned of the extreme destitution of the east coast of Labrador during the winter. Dr. Grieve on his long travels, Sister Bailey in the Straits of Belle Isle, various fishermen and trappers from the little settlements, have all written in exactly the same strain, namely, that there has not been everywhere enough actual food on the coast even if the people had had money to buy it. Chronic starvation, the pangs of hunger, the getting up in the morning with the knowledge that there is not nearly enough food for the day for any member of the family, has been the experience of a number during the long winter months on that ice-bound coast. Nothing has tended more to discourage one's heart than to hear all this of one's friends. The Governor of Newfoundland has come nobly to the rescue, and the fur and seal catch has helped considerably to relieve the results of the bad fishing of last year.

The people of Labrador were there when I went, and, though we have helped some to get to other climes, and shall yet help more; all are not fitted or able to go, and no doubt will be there after I am gone. In famine districts of India, in plague districts of China, in poverty districts of great cities, in tropical deserts, and in wild oceans, sections of the human race seem fated to have to exist. It is an infinite privilege, it seems to me, to realize that those who love the Christ have no use for the lines of latitude and longitude as bounding the space in which we must call humanity our neighbors. The fact that men differing in their political allegiance no longer need us does limit our privilege of recognizing men as those whom we are bound in reality to love, and, while we have been greatly cast down by the great want on the coast this year, all those who have held out the neighborly hand to these people in the Northland have been glad of the privilege that has meant so much to our brothers. These men of the sea, this flotsam and jetsam of the great migration of English-speaking people to the West who have fringed out into the bleak cold and ice (as those in the South have into the desert and the plain, we realize are our brethren; so, in my estimation, it is only a privilege to be the bearer of the fresh messages of undeniable affection that almost out of our superfluity we are again able to carry to them.

At Ottawa, on the table of the Governor-General, it was delightful to see a newly arrived roll of home-spun cloth, made by our people on the coast, who have been able to add that source of income through the work of Miss Luther and the industrial workers. It has been delightful to hear from Mr. Halsey, the Princetonian, in charge of our mechanical work, of the splendid results accomplished by the aid of the boys who were sent to New York for one year's mechanical training—heating apparatus installed, water supplies laid on, machinery ably handled. To two of these young men he most earnestly desired that we should give them another winter's opportunity, and he has promised to remain during the coming year that he may do their work, if some friends are willing to defray the expense of sending them once more to the Pratt Institute next winter.

Letters from Dr. John Little, Dr. Hare, Dr. Grieve, Dr. Wakefield—all are most encouraging. So much is in the air at St. Anthony that I hardly know where to begin. The little school has grown into a large, fine building, managed by that ray of sunshine, as I always think of her, Miss Ruth Keyes, during the winter. Miss Olive Leslie has, in Boston, been preparing for a proper kindergarten campaign this spring. She is hard at work, in the interim of her own daily hard work, raising some help to make this department which she has taken over efficient and promising. It is our great desire that the schools should stand for more than mere teaching school-book learning. They can be centres of real civilization. The miserable little hovels (which is all I can call the school rooms that existed previously) have always, to my mind, taught as much evil as good. Dirty, ill-ventilated, without bath or toilet equipment, to say nothing of the inefficient service of teachers alone withing their reach, they have not been that which a school should stand for. We are greatly hoping that some one may be inclined to help this school by enabling us to add to it a water supply and a bathroom. It would be a lesson of infinite value and of Christian love to generations to come, to say nothing of the generation that now is. Miss Lesley is working hard at a small endowment fund. I would like, with all my heart, to commend this special branch of work to those interested, and it would be an infinite satisfaction to all of us if this fund could enable us, not only to nurse the children in the immediate neighborhood of the hospitals, but eventually to branch out a little bit here and there for the benefit of those farther afield. We could then avail ourselves of a much larger number of volunteers for school work in the summer months. I would like to flood the coast with trained kindergartens, especially if they are as attractive and efficient as Miss Lesley.

I had no idea of the value of the work they do till I saw the effects of Miss Lesley's splendid work on the children of St. Anthony. If I had money to give, or another life to devote to another kind of work besides surgery or trained nursing, I have felt, ever since, it would be towards school work of that kind.

It will be a source of satisfaction to all who so generously helped us with the reindeer to know the immense success that they are proving. By the end of this month the original 250 will be 1,200. They have been eminently successful this winter, not only once more in hauling heavy loads, but also in driving around the coast. At last my good colleague and volunteer helper, Dr. Arthur Wakefield, has shown that he can travel all the long rounds quite as quickly, and quite as comfortably, with reindeer as with dogs—an achievement of which we are both proud and delighted. Meanwhile, other parts of the country are getting interested, and the Governor-General of Canada has strongly recommended, from the personal knowledge that he has, after having come down to visit our herds, taking some of our herders and reindeer, and at once commencing the experiment in other parts of North America.

The continued success of the Alaskan experiment is now scarcely needed to make us feel that we shall push the reindeer work with all our might. In view of the present conservation on the coast, every effort of this kind that will afford food and pecuniary returns to the people is double desirable. Those who desire to help particularly on this line of work might like to know that we want to spend some money in equipping a dairy for sterilizing efficiently the milk from the deer in summer. The reindeer fund, which we have kept separate from donations given for hospital or school work, is now at a very low ebb, owing to the fact that we have had to work almost entirely of late for the new Fishermen's Institute at St. John's.

Life is a very short thing. Soon the opportunity of using our money on any interesting experiments will be gone by; and, while there are thousands of opportunities for using the gifts God has given to us in other fields, yet this is a most legitimate industrial experiment. Endless money is being spent on all kinds of pure scientific research, and, if we could have out of the bounty of others some more to devote to making the reindeer experiment more efficient, it would be very well worth while, and money well spent. There are many people who tell me that they never give money to foreign missions because they consider them not practical; others tell me they never give to experiments like reindeer work because they are not spiritual; others say they do not give money to anything but their own cities. I am hoping, Mr. Editor, that this article may fall into the hands of some who are citizens, not of a few square miles, but of this whole round globe, and who may see in this, as I think I see, a problem pregnant with good results, not only for a few Labrador people, but eventually for the whole of the people of North America.

While there are many other features of the work, especially the splendid definitely spiritual work that has been carried on by the workers during the winter, I have only space now to refer to the work of Mr. Charles Karnopp and the Fishermen's Institute for St. John's. Many an anxious moment during the past ten years this enterprise has caused me. I have almost felt ashamed to re-visit cities where kind friends have donated money to make this a possibility. 'Where is that fifty dollars I gave you five years ago for a Fishermen's Institute? How is it you have not built it?' It has been difficult to say that fifty dollars it still unspent, but it has had to be. I have not considered it right to add to the burdens of life a large debt or mortgage on a building which itself, through its upkeep, may be, for a time at any rate, no small addition to our annual budget. But to-day we all feel like walking on air when the word 'Seamen's Institute' is mentioned. The entire sum, with the exception of $5,000, is now in hand. I cannot say where I ought to begin thanking my friends. I only hope that they will come down and receive the real return for their investment by seeing what their money is doing.

The members of the many associations, the secretaries and treasurers, the organizers of meetings— all these good friends I now take occasion to serve and to bid adieu to for a time, as we go out once more to cruise the coast of Labrador in our bonny little hospital steamer, the SS. 'Strathcona.'

WILFRID GRENFELL.

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THE IMINDUSHANES.

(London 'Christian World.')

The native races of South Africa have their 'Booker Washington' in Dr. Rubusana, a Congregational minister at East London and a direct product of the London Missionary Society, who is just now in England pleading for funds for evangelistic and educational work among the Imindushane tribes. Dr. Rubusana, unlike Dr. Booker Washington, is a pure negro. He is a 'Cape Boy' belonging to the Gaika tribe. He came by his education in an interesting way. As a boy he attracted the notice of the Rev. Richard Birt in British Kafraria. Mr. Birt was connected with the King's Weigh House Chapel, and he induced some of the young men at the Weigh House to pay for the education of the lad Rubusana at Lovedale. There the young negro had the late Dr. Stewart as his principal, while Dr. Wardlaw Thompson was his examiner in his 'final' at Lovedale. On leaving the college Mr. Rubusana was asked to connect himself with the Voluntary Evangelical Union of South Africa. This Union afterwards became the Congregational Union of South Africa, with which he is now associated as a Congregational minister in good standing. This is not Dr. Rubusana's first visit to England. Some six years ago he came to London to see the Kaffir Bible through the Press, and in recognition of that work—and his scholarly research as author of a history of South Africa from the native standpoint—McKinley University (U. S. A.) made him a Doctor of Divinity. Three years ago Dr. Rubusana was in England on a political errand—voicing the protest of the South African natives against the color-bar clause in the Act of Union of South Africa. That errand was unsuccessful, for what friends of native races regard as a 'blot' on the South African Constitution survived opposition. It is well known that the British Government and a majority of members of the House of Commons regretted the insertion of the color-bar clause, but it was felt that if the Imperial Government deleted the clause the Union Bill would have been lost and the federation of South African States postponed. Dr. Rubusana's plea was for the extension of what is known as the Cape native franchise to all four States—Cape Colony, Natal, Orange River, and Transvaal. In Cape Colony the native with an income of £50 a year (or a property valuation of £75) is entitled to a vote if he is able to read and write and fills up a form (petitioning for a vote) in the presence of the registering official. Dr. Rubusana's plea was that natives in all four States, complying with these conditions, should be granted the franchise, and that the same conditions should be attached to the enfranchisement of white men. The objection to both the native enfranchisement and the literary test upon white voters came mainly from the Dutch people, and it is an accepted fact that General Botha's majority at the first General Election under the Union Act was given him by the votes of Dutch electors who would have been disfranchised by the illiteracy clause. While the literate, propertied black in Natal, Transvaal, and Orange River State are refused a vote, the possession of a white skin—and a white skin only—confers a vote on adults in those Colonies. According to the South African Constitution no colored man can become a member of the Union Parliament or of the Senate. Dr. Rubusana is, however, a member of the Cape Colony provincial parliament, and he was elected over two white opponents. He is at once the first and only black member of that assembly, and literally the only colored mouthpiece of the natives in the legislative councils of South Africa.

Dr. Rubusana impressed me when I met him on Friday just as Dr. Booker Washington impressed me when I met him last year—as a strong, capable, brainy, modest man of affairs—a combination of high Christian character and shrewd sagacity. Black almost as he struck one as a fine type of the pitch, tall, well set, quietly dressed, colored gentleman. He talked freely about his work, but details about himself had almost to be wrung from him. A fine charity of mind was manifest in his references to men who might be described as his opponents. Of General Botha he expressed the belief that the Dutch Premier of South Africa will deal justly with the native people and legislate in their interests, though he does not for a moment imagine that from Mr. Botha the native races must ever expect the franchise or expect to see the illiterarcy law applied to the ignorant Dutch or the 'low whites' of the Transvaal. Either course, Doctor Rubusana foresees, would rob Mr. Botha of his majority and his power, and would be too costly a sacrifice for the Dutch politician to contemplate. On assuming office as Premier of South Africa, General Botha wrote to Dr. Rubusana—in reply to a congratulatory address—saying that he hoped the native races would never have cause to regret his (Botha's) election as Prime Minister; and Dr. Rubusana firmly believes that General Botha was sincere and honest in that declaration, though of course, he has not yet had time to translate the sentiments of his letter into legislative action.

Though in a general sense, Dr. Rubusana is the champion of native rights in the whole Dominion, his peculiar work as a Congregational minister is at East London, where he ministers to a colored congregation, which has out-stations in the King Williamstown district, the Stuttenheim dnstrict, and the Komgha district. It is expressly to further this district station work that Dr. Rubusana is visiting England now. This work is carried on among a tribe known as the Imindushanes— named after their chief, Dushane —in British Kafraria. Though in Cape Colony, this tribe is still almost barbarian. According to the last census the percentage of heathenism among them was 94. Out of every 100 Imindushanes 94 are unable to read or write. Nine years ago Dr. Rubusana and his people began aggressive work among this tribe, though the Wesleyans have been working in the field. The initial difficulty was to get sites for buildings, as this particular area has not been surveyed and the Government refuses to lay out sites for churches until a general survey has taken place. The Government, however, made an exception in this instance, and gave Dr. Rubusana permission to occupy two unoccupied sites and proceed with their mission. Dr. Rubusana got the chief to enlist the help of his people in quarrying the stones for the buildings and to give contributions in kind—i.e., in cattle, sheep, fowls, etc.,—which realized about £250. The buildings, however, are to cost about £650, so that £400 remains to be raised. In South Africa church buildings are not designed, as in England, for use on one day a week only. The stone chapels which Dr. Rubusana is erecting are to be used as schools on week days and for divine services on Sundays. Dr. Rubusana told me on the Friday that in all his twenty-five years' experience he has never found heathen people so willing, inded anxious, to help in their own evangelization. They want to be educated and uplifted. Their chief, Dushane, is very solicitous for his people to be educated and Christianized, though he himself is not a Christian. Indeed, in the whole tribe theer are only about forty Christians. The rest of the Imindushanes cling to their primitive beliefs in departed spirits and all the allied superstitions of that type of crude religion. So Dr. Rubusana feels that the time is peculiarly opportune for breaking down heathenism in this area, especially as the people are already coming in contact with western civilization through industrial and other channels.

From Dr. Rubusana I learned, what I learn from every missionary I meet who works among primitive people, that the first impact of western civilization upon barbarian people is influential mainly in a tendency towards degeneration. It is much easier for uncivilized people to acquire the vices than the virtues of civilized people. The Imindushanes, by their contact with what South Africans call "low whites" are picking up the craving for strong drink in the shape of that vilest of compounds. "Cape brandy," and the immoralities that are supposed to be legitimate "East of Suez." Large numbers of the Imindushanes go north to work as laborers in the diamond minues at Kimberley and the gold mines at Johannesburg, and those who survive the appallingly high death-rate in their occupations return demoralized by their contact with the white vices of those regions. Then othesr find their way into the towns of Cape Colony and Natal, and come back morally injured from their experience. As is often the case with primitive peoples, even the adoption of clothing is proving their undoing. In former days the Imindushanes smeared themselves with red ochre and fat, and were immune from the colds that lay the foundations of pulmonary diseases. Latterly they have taken to European clothing, and with civilized garments has come tuberculosis. Dr. Rubusana is doubtful, however, as to whether the adoption of clothes has had any deleterious influence on the morals of the Imindushane people. He has, however, no doubt as to the demoralization which contact with civilization has had upon these primitive children of the race. To fight these evls, what is known as the South African Native Convention has been founded, and for three years he has been president of the Convention. The organization arose out of the political agitation against the color bar in the South African Union Constitution, and it is composed of delegates from the four provinces. The Convention meets once a year. A native Congress in each Colony elects its delegates, ad the Convention met at Bloemfontein last year and at Johannesbury this year. The resolutions passed at the Convention are forwarded to the Union Cabinet, and the Minister for Native Affairs (Mr. H. Burton), has been very sympathetic in his attitude towards the Convention.

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I have read the Suggestive Questions on the Sunday School lesson published in

THE MONTREAL 'WITNESS,'

also the lesson itself for

SUNDAY, JULY 30, 1911.

and intend to follow the rest of the course.

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No. 11. (D)

SUGGESTIVE QUESTIONS ON THE SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON FOR THE INTERNATIONAL PRESS BIBLE QUESTION CLUB.

(Copyright, 1910, by the Rev. T. S. Linscott, D.D.)

July 30th, 911.

(Copyright, 1910, by the Rev. T. S. Linscott, D.D.)

The Finding of the Book of the Law. 2 Chron. xxxiv:14-33.

Golden Text—Thy word have I hid in mine heart, that I might not sin against thee. Ps. cxix:11.

(1.) Verses 14-17—What book was it they found; what did it consist of, and who was its author?

(2.) What were they doing when they found the book of Moses?

(3.) What are we generally doing when we find our richest treasures of spiritual knowledge?

(4.) How could so important a book have been lost, or mislaid?

(5.) Was this probably the only copy of the book in existence?

(6.) Verses 18-19—What effect did the reading of this book of the law have upon the king?

(7.) What part of the book would be likely to produce such grief on the part of the king? (See Deut. xxviii. et seq.)

(8.) What part of this book of the law which pertains to morals, is considered operative and binding to-day?

(9.) You will observe that there are many death penalties for breaches of the moral law. Why have these been abolished by Christian people?

(10.) Did Jesus abolish any of the laws of Moses, and if so, which? (See Matt. v:38-44, et seq.)

(11.) Why are some laws just and equal under certain circumstances while cruel and unjust under others?

(12.) What has been the effect of reading the Bible upon national and individual character?

(13.) Verses 20-21—If these people did not have the book of the law how did they know their duty, or how to worship?

(14. Why was it necessary for the king to inquire further of the Lord when he now had the 'law' in his hands?

(15.) If more light were needed why could not the king or Hilkiah, the priest, inquire of God direct?

(16.) How did the saints of God, who lived before Moses, find out the mind of God?

(17.) Why are the penalties of moral law as unyielding and certain as are the penalties of physical law?

(18.) Verses 22-25—Why is it that there are and always have been those who are sensitive to the voice of God, when the masses of even spiritual people are dull and unconscious of it?

(19.) What is the reason for believing that all Christian people may cultivate the inward ear to discern the voice of God?

(20.) How many women of the Bible are there which excelled in spiritual power and influence?

(21.) When were these punishments inflicted upon Judah? (See 2 Chron. xxxvi:17-20.)

(22.) Verses 26-28—When a man repents of his sin does God always forgive him, and remit the penalty, or are there exceptions?

(23.) Verses 29-33—The entire nation seems to have repented at this time; did that keep them from being destroyed, and would it have prevented the final overthrow of the nation if they had not backslidden again?

(24.) **This incident shows how much influence one man has who is thoroughly aroused. What practical lesson may we learn from it? (This is one of the questions which may be answered in writing by members of the club.)**

Lesson for Sunday, Aug. 6th, 1911. Jeremiah Tried and Acquitted. Jer. xxvi.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

July 30, 1911.

THE FINDING OF THE BOOK OF THE LAW.

2 Chronicles xxxxiv., 14-21, 29-33.

GOLDEN TEXT.

Thy word have I hid in mine heart, that I might not sin against thee.—Ps. 119.11.

The temple was a junk shop. Its floors sagged hopelessly. There were wide breaches in its walls; all the fine gold had been stripped off to buy worthless truces with heathen invaders; all the goodly and significant articles of furniture had been crowded like lumber in the unoccupied rooms surrounding the courts, and their places had been filled with the altars and symbols of alien religions. The ritual of the Hebrew religion had ceased and the dust of civilization, the deposit incident to a great city, steadily accumulated in the unkempt building. Among other things which had disappeared in the two hundred years of neglect was the yellow scroll of the law. If they had only known it, that old parchment was the nation's palladium; if it had been preserved the nation would have been preserved. It was the written will of Jehovah, and obeyed the sceptre would not have departed. Aside also from its indescribably precious contents, it was a souvenir of the highest value. What hands had penned it! What eyes had scanned it! What lips had read it aloud to what wondering congregations! But its very existence had now been long forgotten, if not entirely, at least to the great mass of the people. . . . Quick and great were the gains of honoring God in the restoration of his temple undertaken by the good king. In that crude age there were no safety boxes or vaults; the custom of hiding treasure maintained. The high priest probably secreted the money raised for the work of repair, possibly putting it under some old plunder in one of the unoccupied rooms. It was while ransacking the place for the hidden treasure that he made the most remarkable find of that age. He unearthed the only—the long-lost copy of the Bible. . . . The result of this discovery was important. A rule of life both for nation and individual was found, a standard of conduct to which king and peasant alike might resort. . . . No wonder that at first reading the king rent his clothes in regret and fear—the will of God having been so long and grossly neglected. . . . Because of the low standard of education at that time, need of an interpreter was imperative; some one with an inner light, a sense for the divine, must needs be found. It was in this way Huldah entered the trinity of women prophets and joins Miriam and Deborah.

THE TEACHER'S LANTERN.

It is an ancient story with modern application. There are many to-day to whom the Bible is as perfectly a lost book as it was to Josiah. . . . The public display of the Bible on the sacred desk is to be commended. In sight it is in mind. . . . Yet the Bible is never to be a fetish; it is only God's vehicle, and to worship the vehicle is idolatrous. If the book could speak it would cry as the angel did to John, 'See thou do it not!' . . . Life is more than 'the book.' In the ultimate analysis it is not so much what a man knows as what he is. . . . Interpretation of the Scripture is the distinct function of the ministry as it was of the prophet in olden times. Not, however, that the ministry has monopoly of the function; many unordained persons interpret skilfully. But as general education increases need of specific interpreters decreases. . . . Here is an old-time illustration of the principle which Jesus enunciated, 'he who does not know.' Josiah was 'doing;' it was when he began to repair the temple that he found the 'book.' . . . The Bible is a potent book; the reading of it brings things to pass. It provokes either revolt or obedience; Josiah sought an interpreter to make its contents plain; Jehoiakim reached for a knife to cut it to shreds. The Bible receives the same opposite treatment to-day. . . . It should not be thought a thing incredible that the Bible was lost in that crude age. Those who could have read it could be counted on the fingers of one hand. It was practically lost again in the Middle Ages, even in the seats of art and learning, the monasteries. Luther was twenty years old before he saw a Bible.

HOME READINGS.

Monday, July 24.—II. Chron. xxxiv: 14-33.

Tuesday, July 25.—Deut xxviii: 1-19.

Wednesday, July 26. — II. Chron. xxxiv: 29-33; II. Kings xxiii: 1-3.

Thursday, July 27.—II. Chron. xxxv: 1-19.

Friday, July 28.—II.Kings xxiii: 4-20.

Saturday, July 29.—II. Kings xxiii: 24-27.

Sunday, July 30.—II. Chron. xxxv: 20-27; II. Kings xxiii: 28-30.

A BECHUANALAND EAGLE.

(From 'Westminster Gazette.')

A dramatic story of an eagle's fate is related in the 'Country-Side Monthly' by Mr. George Stuart Reid, of Bretby, Bechuanaland:

It was 11.30, on a hot, breathless morning. Not a breeze moved to cool the perspiring Kaffirs who labored in the mine, high up on the hillside; only the tap of the hammers or the rumble of loaded trucks broke the silence. High above, a mere speck against the blue sky, soared a huge 'lamfanger,' or lamb catcher (a species of eagle which is most destructive to the young flocks of sheep and goats, measuring in some cases 6 feet from tip to tip of the extended wings). Suddenly it dropped like a stone and seemed about to fall right into the open face of the workings, but ere it had quite reached the topmast level it swerved to one side and shot upward again and remained hovering about 100 feet in the air. The overseer in charge of the Kaffirs brought his rifle out of his room and fired at the great bird, but with no effect, save a slight swerve and a rush upward till it seemed to vanish in space. The overseer was disappointed, as he much wanted to obtain a set of claws, or talons, of the bird in question, but had so far failed to do so. As he was preparing to blast some dozen holes charged with dynamite, the bird again swooped down and passed so close above his head that he felt the rush of air it caused.

The sequel is astonishing: Looking round, the overseer could see the eagle far off over the next hill, and so swift is the flight or sweep of these birds that the eye can hardly follow them. Lighting the fuses one by one with a practised hand, the overseer made a run for shelter from the flying stones and pieces of rock that must follow the explosion. As he did so the sky was darkened for an instant, and the eagle once again swooped over the mine, paused, and again came gliding down the air at a pace that seemed to the watching man quicker than lightning. Just at the second when the great bird was over the explosive in its rapid glide the first charge of dynamite went off. For a space of half a minute nothing could be seen but dense fumes of smoke and dust and flying particles of rock; but when it cleared the overseer was both pleased and astonished to see the body of the eagle lying a few yards off on the ledge of rock. Surely a miracle had happened; for, as the overseer himself said, when displaying his prize to his mates later in the day, 'I reckon, mates, it was about a million to one chance of that bird being 1,000 yards away when the charge exploded, but these long odds don't always come off.'

THE SWORDFISH.

The swordfish has arrived. We have called attention hitherto to the statement of naturalists that these fish are never found small and young on our Atlantic Coast. They are born across the seas in the Mediterranean. When they begin to feel the spirit of adventure they start over for a summer along the North Atlantic shore. Here they spend the season, and, if they are not taken to market, they disappear again when the water cools and off they go. They are taken by harpoon. It is their custom to lie on the surface of the ocean, their great back fins swaying in the air. Apparently they sleep. But nobody would call them sleepy after the harpoon hits it. A considerable line is attached to a barrel at one end and harpoon at the other. The fish is struck and then over goes line, barrel, and the whole outfit. The fish sets off madly, but after a time tires and in a dory the fisherman draws up to him, sticks him with a knife, much as a pig is dealt with in the farm, the ocean reds for a space about the boat and then several hundred pounds of fish are hauled on board the larger craft. Last year swordfish were scarce and the fishermen got as high as fifteen cents a pound. This year the Boston market is giving the princely sum of four cents a pound. Of late years New York has taken to eating swordfish, but for a long time the meat was unsalable there and New England did all the eating. Few fish furnish a more delicate food.—Hartford 'Courant.'

BLACK EGGS.

London 'Globe.')

Every one has heard of the black broth of the Spartans over which the fastidious Dionysius made a wry face, and was not convinced when told that it was enjoyable with Spartan sauce, the ingredients of which, in the Syracusan's opinion, could little alter the taste. The housewife would, however, probably be shocked to find the eggs left by the milkman jet black. The black Cayuga duck, a South American bird, frequently lays black eggs. The black coloring does not penetrate the shell, being due to an oily pigment which can be rubbed off. In successive layings the coloring fades and disappears.

WINDSOR TABLE SALT



"Isn't it a treat to have salt that does not get damp and cake?"

"Well, I suppose it would be a treat to those who used it for the first time.

But you see, Mother always had Windsor Salt at home, and naturally I use it now in my own home.

Windsor Salt never cakes or hardens, so I don't know anything about the kind that does.

I would not think of keeping house without Windsor Table Salt". 38

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Dr. Chase's Ointment is a certain and guaranteed cure for each and every form of itching, bleeding and protruding piles. See testimonials in the press and ask your neighbors about it. You can use it and get your money back if not satisfied. 60c, at all dealers or EDMANSON, BATES & Co., Toronto.

DR. CHASE'S OINTMENT.



Summer Resorts

SHAWBRIDGE.

Mrs. J. K. Shuttleworth and daughter (Toronto), Mr. and Mrs. W Campbell and family, Miss Butteris, Mrs. W. R. Hamilton and son and the Messrs. Cox are guests of Mrs. J. Sothern Stephens, Beverly Farm.

Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Maclean and sons (Brockville, Ont.) are guests of their daughter, Mrs. J. B. How, at 'The Parsonage.'

Mrs. and Miss Appleton are guests of Mrs. Jos. Cleary, 'Pine Cliff.'

Mr. W. Cleary is the guest of his mother for a few weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. Ward and sons, Mrs. Nugent are guests of Mrs. Osborne Shaw, 'Melrose Cottage.'

Miss Freeman, Miss R. R. Livingstone, Miss R. M. Livingstone, Miss S. G. Livingstone, Mr. K. Freeman are guests of Mrs. P. M. Jordan.

Miss B. Samuel is the guest of her sister, Mrs. L. Silver.

Mrs. Loynachan, Miss Loynachan, Mrs. Archie Waters and daughter Violet, Mr. Fred. Shaw (Counsel Bluffs, Lowa,), Mr. Flannagan, Mr. Dutton, Miss Saughrr, Mr. and Mrs. Macdonald and son are guests of Mrs. Jos. Shaw, 'Glenbower Cottage.'

Mr. Wilmot Cowan is the guest of his aunt, Mrs. J. S. Stephens, for a few weeks.

Miss Crowley and Mr. P. O'Flaherty are guests of Mrs. J. W. Boyd.

Mr. and Mrs. Simon Kirsh and baby, Mr. and Mrs. C. Lamoine, Mr. and Mrs. Bisaillon and baby, Mr. and Mrs. Postugnais, Miss Albina Lauzon, Mr. and Mrs. M. Mendelsohn and sons, Mr. J. Cossman, Mr. S. Mendelsorn, Mr. Carmichael, Miss Laura Taylor, Mrs. P. Taylor and son, Mrs. C. Hughes, Mr. and Mrs. Cafman, Mr. and Mrs. Warren and baby, Mr. P. Postugnais, Mr. Dugal are guests of Mr. P. Leblanc.

Mrs. W. Fuller is the guest of Mrs. C. L. Sirard, 'Orchard Cottage.'

Mr. R. Campbell (St. Luc) was the guest of Mrs. Girard lately.

Mr. and Mrs. W. J. McFall and Master E. McFall are guests of Mrs. W. J. Gardner.

Miss Wood, Miss Annie Ditchfield, Miss Lillian Ditchfield are guests of Mrs. D. Swinton, 'Mountain View.'

Mr. and Mrs. P. J. Cooney and family have rented a cottage for the season.

Mr. Mike Percy Cooney is the guest of his mother for a few days.

Mr. R. Foreman is spending a few days with his family at 'Beverly Farm.'

Among the week-end guests were: Mr. A. Labelle, Mr. D. Campbell, Mr. J. Campbell, Mr. D. Swinton, Miss G. Samuel, Miss R. Cleary, Mr. G. Ransom, Mr. A. Bell, Mr. J. Kimpton, Mr. B. Mall, Mr. Osborne, Mr. Shuttleworth, Mr. B. Freeman, Mr. Cohen, Mr. Hyland, Mr. W. H. Scott, Mr. Pierce, Mr. Grant, Mr. Silver.

POINTE CLAIRE.

The annual concert of the P. C. B. C. was held on Tuesday evening. It proved to be a great success, but owing to other attractions further down the lake the hall was not so well filled as usual. The programme was mostly musical, and ended with some interesting conjuring tricks by Mr. Bruce Crombie, of Pointe Claire.

Mr. and Mrs. Allai Munroe and family have moved into their new cottage on Cedar avenue for the remainder of the season.

Miss Gertrude Mitchell, who has been spending a few days in Ottawa, has returned.

Master Teddy Smith is the guest of his grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. O. T. Lilly, of Cedar avenue.

Miss Elza Lomer, who has been spending some weeks in the Laurentian Mountains, has returned home.

Mr. Walter Ives, of Quebec, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Mills.

Mrs. Harry Crombie has left for Albany, New York, to be the guest of her mother.

Miss Claire Lomer is the guest of Miss Dorothy Holland, of Val Morin.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Munroe have left for a trip down the Saguenay.

Mr. and Mrs. S. Ward, jr., were the week-end guests of Mrs. O. F. Lilley.

Dr. and Mrs. Stirling have left for England, and expect to be abroad for some time.

Mr. Leslie Smith, of Montreal, spent Tuesday here, the guest of Mrs. S. Beaudin.

Among those who have claimed the house boat as their home this summer, are: Messrs. Dobbell, J. B. Taylor, C. Shearer and Fleming.

Miss Leslie Logie, who has been spending the past six months with Mrs. H. Crombie, has returned to her home in Albany, New York.

Miss Marguerite Lemieux, who has been visiting Miss Rena Beaudin for some time, has returned home.

Mr. Roland Gomery, who has been the guest of Mr. J. B. Taylor on the Oswegaltchie, has returned to town.

Mr. Mortimer Holland visited friends here this week.

The fortnightly dance, which took place on Wednesday, was well attended, and owing to the favorable weather and Mrs. MacIntyre's lively music, was very successful. Among the visitors were. Miss K. Black and Miss Raphiel, of Montreal, and Mr. and Miss Heneker, of Ste. Annes.

PHILIPSBURG

Mrs. Wilkins, of Montreal, who is spending the summer here at 'Camp Missisquoi,' entertained a large number of her friends at a dance in the Whitewell Hall last night, and a very enjoyable time was spent by all who were present.

Mr. J. M. Ferris left for Boston last Monday morning for a few days before leaving for the West.

The Rev. Mr. Overing, of Stanbridge East, will conduct the morning service in St. Paul's Church next Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. McCrae, of Montreal, and their daughter, Mrs. Robinson, are occupying their summer cottage on Lake street for the season.

Miss Eileen Nickle has gone to Fair Haven, Vt., to spend a couple of weeks with Miss Mollie Huntington.

The Rev. A. A. Ireland, rector of St. Stephen's Church, Lachine, has returned home after spending a few days in town.

Mr. and Mrs. McDowell, of New York, who are touring through the country in their motor car, have been spending a few weeks at the Champlain House, left for other points last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Symington and Graham Symington, of Newport, Vt., are spending a few weeks in town visiting relatives and friends.

Miss Mollie Ferris returned home from Richmond, Vt., last Saturday evening, after spending a couple of weeks their with friends.

Miss Alice Wilkins, of Montreal, has arrived in town, and will spend the summer here with her parents at 'Camp Missisquoi.'

Miss Annie Blanchard and Miss Mabel Johnston are in Montreal spending a week with Mrs. R. Blanchard.

Mrs. Herbert Borden has returned home from Stanstead, after spending a week there with her daughter, Mrs. B. J. Hastings.

Master R. Gilbert, of Boston, is in town for the summer at Mr. James Symington's.

Mr. Taber, of Cowansville, was in town last week.

Mr. Tom Smith, of Montreal, spent the week-end in town.

The Rev. Mr. and Mrs. French, of Montreal, is at his summer cottage, 'The Lodge,' on Lake street.

Mr. Ernest Humphries, of New York, has arrived in town, and will spend a couple of weeks with his sister, Mrs. James Watt.

Mrs. Ross Crawford and Mrs. Wilson are in Montreal for a few days.

HUDSON HEIGHTS.

Mr. and Mrs. P. Barnard were visitors at the Heights last week.

Miss Maud Whitham is visiting her sister, Mrs. Lahee.

Miss Bernice Coyle is the guest of Miss Nellie Barlow.

Mrs. Cairnie, senior, and Miss Cairnie, of Westmount, are visiting at the Manor House.

Mrs. Notman is spending a few days with her father, Mr. James Pyke.

Mrs. Sorley is visiting her sister, Mrs. R. W. McLachlan.

Mr. G. Kent has returned to the Heights from British Columbia.

Miss Irene Hopper, Beaconsfield, visited her aunt, Mrs. Matthews, recently.

Miss Rhoda Kelly who was the guest of Mrs. George Pyke, has returned to Toronto.

Miss Muriel Rose is the guest of Mrs. Dettmers.

Mr. R. H. Buchanan conducted the service at St. James Church last Sunday morning.

Miss Belle Richardson was a visitor at the Heights last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Hempstead, New York, are visiting Mrs. Whitlock.

Mr. and Mrs. Barlow are guests at 'Hawthorn Cottage.'

The fancy dress dance last Saturday was a great success. Much competition took place for the auction of partners. The auctioneer for the occasion was Professor Norton Evans. The costumes were varied, handsome and some were exceedingly comical. An enjoyable evening was spent.

Among the week-end visitors were: Messrs. C. Heward, C. Fraser, F. Barlow, Graham, M. Burger, G. McGowan, S. Matheson, Cairnie, Warren, D. Gilmour, T. Y. Foster, M. Seath, Randall, Maxwell, H. Clarke, Oscar Thompson, Fyfe.

Mr. and Mrs. D. Rattray, Quebec, and their daughter, Mrs. Warren, and children are guests at Mount Victoria.

Miss Marie Kilpin was here for the week-end.

Miss Grace Booth was a guest at 'The Oaks.'

Mr. and Mrs. B. Burger and family are visiting Mrs. J. R. Barlow at 'Clairmount.'

Colonel Skinner and family have taken a house for the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Laughton are here for the season.

WEIR.

Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Pearce, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Pearce, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Manison and Master Gordon Manison have been guests at Cedar Camp this week.

Mr. Owen T. Gallagher and children have returned to town after a two weeks' sojourn at Cedar Camp.

Mr. S. F. Rowlatt has returned to town.

Miss Ella H. Conney spent a few days at Cedar Camp last week.

Mr. William Lane, sr., is spending a week at Cedar Camp.

LAC DES ILES.

The Misses Tremaine, of Montreal, are spending a few weeks at the lake.

Miss Jessie McCuaig is a guest at Tanglewood.

Mrs. J. Vanier and family are spending the summer at Hotel Zotique Leroux.

Mr. and Mrs. C. Crook and Master Frank Corry are guests at the Hotel Chartier.

Mrs. Stuart Heath, of Toronto, is visiting with her sister, Mrs. Willie Kirkpatrick, at the Hotel Chartier.

The Misses Finley and Master Arthur Beswick, of Westmount, are guests of Mrs. Cuttle.

The Misses Egan, Montreal, are spending a few weeks at the lake.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Cook are visiting at the lake.

Miss Irene O. Carron, of Lachute, is a guest of Miss A. M. Milligan.

Mrs. Armand Tourangeau is visiting here.

Mr. G. H. Mooney, Montreal, is spending a few weeks at the lake.

Mr. and Mrs. E. A. McFall, and Master Buster McFall are spending two weeks at the Hotel Ludger Leroux.

The Misses Evans are guests at the Hotel Chartier.

Miss Elsie Heath, of Toronto, is a guest of Mrs. H. E. O. Bull at Bon Repose cottage.

Mrs. Nimmie Stuart is visiting at the Hotel Ludger Leroux.

Mr. J. O'Brien and Mr. W. McCarron are spending a few weks at the lake.

Mr. Geo. Gagnon, Montreal, is visiting here.

Last Friday morning a very exciting game of baseball was played between teams from Lac Charlebois and Lac Des Iles. Lac Charlebois won out by the score of 18 to 8. A feature of the game was a home run by Mr. V. Traversey, of Lac Charlebois. Mr. Bel anger pitched for Lac Des Iles.

Messrs. L. Trotter, G. O. A. Brown, B. Gpiton are registered at the Hotel Chartier.

Miss Hamilton and Miss Harod are spending a few weeks at the lake.

Mrs. Eugene Terangeau and sons, Montreal ,are guests at the lake.

Mr. Joe Charlebois and Mr. Walter Fairfield are at the Hotel Ludger Leroux.

Miss May McMorrow and Miss Rose McMorrow are visiting here.

Miss G. Tower, Miss B. Pereault, Miss L. Plunkett, Miss G. Thackery and Miss M. White are guests at the Hotel Ludger Leroux.

Miss May Murphy, Montreal, is spending her holidays at the lake.

Messrs. R. Desourdy and W. M. Beaumont are visiting at the lake.

LAC CHARLEBOIS.

Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Smith and Miss Helen Smith, of Dallas, Texas, are spending the summer at Chateau Gauthier.

Mrs. James O'Keefe and Miss Nellie O'Keefe are visiting at the lake.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Jonues and Master Walter Jones are guests at the Hotel Ben Leroux.

Miss L. Hutchison and Miss B. Beecher are spending a few weeks at the lake.

Mr. Thomas Conroy and Miss Kathleen Conroy are at the Chateau Gauthier.

Mrs. H. R. Gray, the Misses Gray and Master Harry Gray, of Lac Masson, were visitors at the lake last week.

Mr. J. O. Martel is visiting here.

Dr. E. Petit, of St. Jerome, is a guest at Chateau Gauthier.

Miss Irene Robertson has returned to the lake after a few days spent in town.

A very exciting game of baseball was played on Wednesday afternoon between Lac Charlebois and Lac Masson. Messrs. W. Cockfield and E. Orkin pitched good ball for the home team. Mr. Duchesneau was in the box for Lac Masson. The Lac Charlebois team won the game with a score of 14 to 7.

Messrs. W. Ross, A. V. Hosking and W. Ward, of Montreal, are registered at the Hotel Ben Leroux.

Mr. Leonard Manders is visiting at Lac Charlebois.

Mr. W. Frank Murphy spent a few days at the lake last week.

Miss Riley, of Montreal, is at the Chateau Gauthier.

Mr. George Barry entertained at tea on Wednesday afternoon. Among those present were Mrs. Stuart Heath, of Toronto; Mrs. H. E. O. Bull, Mrs. Willie Kirkpatrick, Miss Mathewson, the Misses Robertson, Mr. Leonard Manders and Mr. Val. Traversy.

Mr. A. F. Lefaivre is spending his holidays at the lake.

Mr. H. Leroux is visiting at the Hotel Ben Leroux.

Messrs. O. G. MacIntyre and H. F. Nelson are spending a few weeks at the Chateau Gauthier.

Others registered at the Chateau Gauthier are Misses Lyons, Miss Clementine Badgley, Messrs. Chas. Reid, C. Silverstone and H. Denman.

CHATEAUGUAY.

Mr. James Kennedy is spending the summer here with the 'Strollers.'

Miss Isabel Hall was the guest of Miss Patience Scott for a few days.

Miss Enid Owens spent the week-end here, the guest of Miss Effie Richardson.

Mr. C. Corsan, of New York, is spending his vacation here.

Miss Hossie Guttridge is spending the summer in Chateauguay.

Miss Marguerite Currie was the guest of Miss Jean Wells for the week-end.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Meldrim, jr., and family are the guests of Mrs. William Meldrum, senr, for a few days.

Mr. Drake spent Sunday in Chateauguay.

Miss Haskett, of Ottawa, was in Chateauguay for a few days last week.

Mr. Kenneth Kelly spent the week-end here.

Miss Amy Powels was the guest of Miss Edith Wells for the week-end.

Miss Mary Tallman visited friends here last week.

Mr. and Mrs. M. Miller and family were the guests of Mrs. C. Miller for the week-end.

Mrs. Nelson was the guest of Mrs. George Meldrum a few days last week.

Miss Niblowe spent the week-end here.

LITTLE METIS.

The hotels here are experiencing a rush of tourists, which means that Metis is getting more popular every season, and needs still more hotel accommodation.

The gentlemen's annual Saturday golf contest took place last Saturday. Norman Scott, who came in first, did the 18 holes in 83 strokes. C. B. Grier and P. H. Chrysler, who were equal, came in second, with D. Sladen third.

Justice Greenshield will not need to purchase golf balls this season, as he will find many 'lost' balls on his lawn. (By request.)

Baron Leo Van Rosenburg, New York, was a guest at the Seaside Hotel.

Mrs. P. A. Claxton and the Misses Hackett are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Lyons.

The private car 'Bonaventure' was at Metis Beach station recently with the following party who are now staying at Seaside Hotel, Mr. L. K. Jones, Secretary Railways and Canals, and Mrs. Jones, Ottawa, Dr. and Mrs. Powell, Mr. and Mrs. Maynard, Ottawa.

There will be a 'special' Pulman car leave Metis Beach station every Sunday afternoon connecting with the I. C. R. train at Ste. Flavie junction.

The yacht 'Evelyn' will cruise between Metis and Matane during the rest of the season.

The Presbyterian Bazaar, in spite of the inclemency of the weather, was a success, realising one hundred and twenty-five dollars.

Miss Gertrude Grier has joined her sisters, the Misses Grier, at 'Wenvoe' Cottage.

Mr. C. J. Fleet spent the week-end here.

Prof. and Mrs. Arnold are visiting Mrs. Archibald at Leggatt Point.

Mr. Chas. Grier was a week-end visitor at 'Summerholm.'

Miss Birk and Miss Cavanagh are the guests of Mrs. Cavanagh at 'Pine Grove.'

Miss D. and Mr. J. McPhail, who were the guests of Mrs. J. Burland, have gone to Prince Edward Island.

Mr. W. Jamieson, who spent two weeks with his family, has returned to town.

Mr. F. A. Jacobs, Montreal, spent a week with his family at Leggatt Point.

Mr. G. W. Grier has joined Mrs. Grier and family at their cottage here.

Mrs. T. Campbell is the guest of Mrs. Geo. Cantlie.

The Misses M and G. Blue, Toronto, are the guests of the Misses F. Astle.

Mrs. (Dr.) Cote of Matane, is visiting Mrs. R. Dupont, at 'Fairview.'

Miss Simons, who was the guest of the Misses Gwilt, has returned to town.

Among the arrivals at Leggatt Point Hotel, are (Mrs. (Rev.) A F. Love, Messrs. K. and A. and B. Love, Quebec, Misses Young, Miss A. Young, Montreal, Mrs. Kane and son, Mrs. Bryson, Mr. H. Bernier.

Miss Bell, Toronto, is a guest at 'Sunnyside' cottage.

Mrs. R. C. Devereaux has joined his parents and gone to Winnipeg.

The latest guests at Turriff Hall are Miss P. Ross, Miss A. Ross, Master H. Ross, Mrs. Stiles, Mr. and Mrs. Crombie, Montreal; J. Walker, Mrs. M. Robertson, Miss M. Robertson, Westmount, Miss J. Muir, Quebec; Miss Mathewson, the Misses Wilkie, Quebec, Miss Racey, Lennoxville, and Miss Doran, Quebec.

Prof. and Miss Fowler, of Kingston, Mrs. Hugh Charles and family, Miss Ritchie, Montreal, are at the Ocean House.

Boule Rock Hotel: E. S. Merritt, Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Noble, Lakeside; Mrs. Douglas, Miss Hill, Montreal; Mr. Kavanagh, Mr. T. Kavanagh, Ottawa; Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Pentland and children, Winnipeg; H. A. Price, Montreal; Mrs. Geo. Brown, Miss H. Brown, Toronto; Miss J. Avery, Mrs. J. E. Hunsicker, Miss Birches, Mrs. J. and Miss F. Seybold, Montreal; Guy Tombs, Mrs. F. Lawerance, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Wheeler, Miss Walsh, Alice Smith, G. A. Magor, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Magor, Mr. T. Harvey, Montreal; Mrs. R. Gilmour, Misses Gilmour, Quebec.

Cascade Hotel: Mr. and Mrs. B. Coghlin, Miss E. Molson, Miss M. Creelman, Elsie Thurston, Mrs. S. Howard, S. S. Howard, A. E. Howard, Montreal; Blanch Strong, Cleveland, Ohio; H. A. Strong, Montreal; Walter Cassils, Ottawa; Misses E. and M. Flanagan, J. N. Laing, Mrs. D. W. Campbell, Miss M. Campbell, Montreal; Mrs. J. Smelie, Ottawa; Mr. Walken, Mr. and Mrs. MacNee, Miss N. MacNee, Mr. W. MacNee, Kingston; W. R. Hastings, Montreal; A. Gioffrum, L'Original; L. V. De Bury, H. Phillips, D. E. Galloway, K. G. Leary, Montreal.

Mr. F. Houston, St. Lambert, has joined Mrs. Houston at 'Rose' cottage.

TERREBONNE.

Mr. and Mrs. Herbert, of Montreal, have come to spend the summer.

Miss Irene Rathe, of Ayr, Ont., is visiting her mother for a few weeks.

Mr. Arthur Moody has returned from a trip to Maniwaki and surrounding country.

Miss Ruby Bruneau is the guest of her aunt, Mrs. H. Moody.

Mr. B. Rowe spent the week-end with his family here.

Miss Janet Kydd, of St. Lambert, and Miss Charboneau, were guests of Mrs. H. C. Walsh last Friday.

Mrs. Rhoderic Masson entertained at bridge on Wednesday evening. The ladies' prize was won by Mrs. A. D. Belton, and the gentlemen's prize by Mr. June.

Mrs. Slade, of Montreal, has been the guest of Mrs. H. Rowe.

Mr. W. D. V. Earle, of Brockville, was a week-end visitor at Maple Hall.

Miss Myrtle Moody left on Monday to spend a few weeks with Mrs. Dobbin, at Narragansett Hotel, Kennebunk Beach.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Moody have returned to their home in Albany, N.Y., after spending the past two weeks in town, guests at Sunnyside.

Mrs. Edson and Mrs. Henry Moody were visiting friends in Laurentides one day this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Agnew spent the week end here, guests of Mr. Waugh.

A party of friends held a picnic up the river on Pine Island on Saturday.

Mr. Globensky, of Montreal, is spending the summer here.

Mr. D. J. Wyber and Mr. T. Stevenson were guests at Elmhurst on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Marceau were visiting friends for the week-end.

Mr. Wm. Henderson spent the week-end in town.

Miss G. Barrette is spending her holiday here.

SIXTEEN ISLAND LAKE.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred. Larue and son have been paying a visit to Mrs. Larue's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Ogden.

Miss Mamie Barrat, Miss Mabel McDougall and Miss Hilda Lang are occupying 'Ensigh Lodge.'

Mr. and Mrs. Fred. Lester were up for the week end.

Miss Winnifred Crossley has returned to Westmount after spending a couple of weeks the guest of the Misses Muir.

Mr. Geo. Thompson has been spending a few days with his family on the lake.

Mr. Bryce Mitchell is a guest at 'Ensign Lodge.'

Mr. Will and Miss Emily McLeish are visiting friends here.

Mrs. and Miss Lemaistre, who have been the guests of the Misses Lester for a couple of weeks, have returned to St. Lambert.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard Tees and family are spending the summer at 'Sunset Cottage.'

Mr. J Donnelly, of Burton avenue, Westmount, has returned to town after spending a couple of weeks' holidays with his family here.

The Rev. A. A. Radley and Mrs. Radley are spending the season here.

Mr. N. Huguenin, vice-consul for Switzerland, spent last week-end with his family at Ludington's Point.

Miss B. Knapp and Mr. G. English have been guests of Miss Knapp's sister, Mrs. Huguenin, Ludington's Point.

ST. GABRIEL DE BRANDON.

Last Saturday Mrs. F. A. Lallemand gave a five o'clock tea on her verandah. Miss Agnes Brodie poured out tea. This function was in honor of the matrons summering at the Park. Among those who attended were Mesdames Brodie, Peters, Gowdey and Moriarty.

On Saturday evening Mrs. Lallemand entertained the guests staying at the Laurentide House and the cottagers in the recreation hall, which had been beautifully decorated for the occasion. Music, cards, recitations and dancing diversified the evening, which was a very pleasant one, and towards its close all adjourned to the verdanah of the 'Hill Cottage,' where Mrs. Lallemand had refreshments served. Among the guests were the Misses Poupore, Miss Reed, Miss Armitage, the Misses Brodie, Miss Gowdey, Mrs. J. Davidson, the Misses Douglas, the Misses O'Connell, Miss Peters, Miss Winifred Tate, Mr. and Mrs. S. M. V. Lloyd, Miss Hicks, Mr. Gerald Purcell, Mr. Walsh, Messrs. Sidney and Reginald Williams and Mr. J. A. Raymond.

On Thursday Mr. Gerald Purcell and Miss Mary Poupore captured a ten-pound maskinonge. Next day Miss Lizzie Brodie followed suit, a thirteen-and-a-half-pound maskinonge being the captive of her trolling spoon; and on Saturday Mr. Remus Lallemand, who had just arrived from Montreal, caught an eight-pounder.

Miss Frances Reed, who has been staying here for some weeks, left on Tuesday to return to Montreal.

Miss Wall, of Brooklyn, N.Y., is coming to spend the month of August at the Laurentide House.

On Wednesday a party of twelve or fourteen of the cottagers and guests drove around the lake.

ORMSTOWN.

Mr. Ivan Hutchins, of Toronto, is the guest of his parents.

Miss Grace Simpson is in Montreal, taking a post-graduate course in French at McGill University.

The Rev. Rural Dean and Mrs. Ascah have returned from Gaspe.

Miss Edleen Morgan is the guest of her brother, Mr. Fred. Morgan, Granby.

Mr. J. and Mrs. Tomson and son Sydney have returned from the Saguenay.

Mr. George Blackett, of Montreal, is spending his vacation at 'The Willows.'

The Boy Scouts returned to Montreal on Saturday last.

Mr. George Bryson, of Allan's Corners, left for Saskatoon last week.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Logan and son, of Montreal, are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. T. McKee.

Miss Margaret Campbell sailed last week with the Shelley party on a trip to Great Britain and Europe.

The Rev. R. G. Ascah has returned to Montreal.

Mrs. Wm. Goldie and little daughter, of Montreal, are the guests of her sister, Mrs. J. Moffatt.

Mrs. Marshall and two children, of Boston, and Mr. C. and Miss Crossfield, of the Philippines, were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. H. Gale last week.

Mrs. Ross McKenzie and son, of Ottawa, and Mrs. A. Simpson and daughter, of Edmonton, Alta., are the guests of Mrs. J. Simpson.

Mrs. L. Ligget and daughter, Miss Pearl, are spending a month at Fraser's Point.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Slater and two daughters, of Montreal, were the week end guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. Slater.

Mr. Samuel Dunn, of Montreal, assisted by Mrs. Dunn, Mrs. Holland, Miss Elliott, Mr. Murray and Mr. Bert Simpson, gave a concert in McDougall Hall last week, under the auspices of he Ormstown Baseball Club, which was enjoyed by all.

Mrs. Fleming and daughter, of Montreal, are the guests of Mrs. A. Taylor.

Mr. T. Cleland, of Montreal, spent the week end with his parents.

The following Montrealers are spending their holidays at 'Poplar Farm': Mrs. G. McGowan. Miss McGowan, Mrs. Hayden, Mr. and Mrs. Parratte, Mr. Moore, Miss Moore, Miss Hale, Miss Mabel Hale, Miss Kent, Mrs. Rourke, Miss Rourke, Misss Worthley, Mrs. Webb and Miss Evyline Webb.

MAPLE GROVE.

The Misses Alice, Josephine and Moise Hebert, Messrs. J. B. Doutre, E. Hebert and F. Villeneuve spent the week-end at Mr. A. Hebert's.

Miss Brown and Mr. Brady, of Montreal, spent a few days with Mrs. G. Brown, at 'Uneedarest.'

Mr. and Mrs. Wake, Mrs. Bowden and Miss Sandelands were visitors at 'Noname,' the guests of Mrs. Vautier.

Messrs. Daw, Beck, Saunderson and Church spent the week-end at 'The Elms.'

Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Baker, Lachine, and Miss S. Mills, of Boston, are staying at the Miramichi.

Mrs. Vosburgh is on a visit to Mrs. E. Laurence. Miss Vosburgh stayed over the week-end.

Mrs. Dickson and Miss Georgie Dickson, Nova Scotia, are visiting Mrs. Spencer, at Justamere.

Mr. and Mrs. de'Chalus, of Montreal, were week-end visitors to Mrs. E. Parker, at The Limit.

The weekly hop was held on Saturday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. K. J. Eddy were on a visit to Mrs. W. Butler at Grape Vine Cottage.

Mrs. Wakefield, Miss Walt, and Mr. Dodds spent the week-end at Glad-u-Kum, guests of Mrs. Park.

Misses F. Marois, A. Irwin, E. Lovett and Mr. B. Price were week-end visitors at The Comets. Messrs. G. Evans and H. Moynaugh are spending their holidays in the camp.

Miss Hazel Edgewell was the guest of Miss E. Allan, at Bide-a-Wee Cottage.

Mr. Harding and party spent the week-end here and had good fishing on the lake.

Messrs. A. Nicoll and H. Dunwoodie have returned from their motor launch trip to New York.

Miss Wilshire and Mr. J. C. Armons spent the week-end at Justamere, the guests of Mrs. Tench.

The first annual field day, to be held on the 29th, promises to be a decided success.

Miss Muriel Norris is on a visit to Mrs. Skelcher, at Sunkist Kamp.

Miss Pearl Owen is taking in the regatta at Cartierville to-day.

HUDSON ON THE LAKE.

Mr. and Mrs. L. E. Waters are spending a few weeks here.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Hughes gave a hay-cart drive for their daughter, Dorothy, and entertained the young people to ice cream and cake on their return.

Miss Maud Mullan entertained a large number of young people from home at the Island Home of her parents, on Friday night.

Miss Birdie Hoy has returned home.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Hoy are guests at Mrs. H. Hoy's.

Mr. J. Yerm has returned from Chicago.

Mr. D. Fraser, of New York, is visiting friends here.

Miss E. Hyndmon and Miss M. Hyndmon spent the week-end at Bella-Vista.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Sandlish have rented a pretty bungalow from Mr. Complong, and will spend their first summer here.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Logan are spending some weeks at Kill Kare.

Mr. R. and Geo. L. Halspin spent the week-end with their aunt.

Mr. Geo. Dorion came up in his motor boat for the week-end here.

Mr. Aird Nesbett is the guest of his grandparents, at Pierponte during his parents' absence in Europe.

Mr. J. Copping is spending the week with his wife at Rest an be Thankfu.

Miss E. Erinburg, of New York, is the guest of her cousin, Mrs. Donald Logan.

Mr. and Mrs. Tait, who were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Jos. Wilson, have returned home.

Miss Ethel Vipond has been visiting her aunt here.

Miss Annie Fuller has left for a visit to Ottawa.

Mr. Roy Delesdernier is summering here.

Miss R. and Miss M. Muth have returned to town. They were the guests of their sister, Mrs. Donald Logan.

Miss Ruth Aird, accompanied Mr. and Mrs. A. Nesbett on their trip to Europe.

The Misses Tolhurst are visiting the Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Baker.

Strangers here this week are Messrs. G. N. Quinn, B. F. Godwyn, F. Masten, B. Blythe and Wm. S. Watson.

ST. FAUSTIN.

The following are guests at Hillside cottage: Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Brady and grandson, Mr. and Mrs. Law, Miss Effie Forbes, Miss Cuthbert, Miss Ruth Peters, Miss Murphy, Mrs. Leslie, Mr. and Mrs. Blackshaw, Miss J. Blackshaw, Master W. Blackshaw, Master J. Blackshaw, Mr. F. Baird, Bay City, Mich.; Mr. H. Parkins, Mr. Ford Fyfe, Mr. W. J. Fyfe, Miss Eva Labelle, Mr. and Mrs. R. Murphy and maid.

ST. HYACINTHE

Mrs. Marion and two daughters have left for Kennebunk, Maine.

Mrs. G. H. Henshaw visited her daughter, Mrs. E. E. Turner in Farnham yesterday.

Mr. E. E. Turner has accepted a position as manager of the Dominion Vault & Safe Company at Farnham.

The Reverend R. Wyndham Brown, of Front Royal, Viriginia, is visiting relatives here, and officiated at Christ Church last Sunday morning.

Mrs. William Lamothe and Miss Gertrude Lamothe have left for the Adirondacks to spend three months with Messrs. Guy and Demontarville Lamothe, who have lately bought a handsome property there.

Mr. Joliat, Presbyterian minister, is taking a holiday, and has closed the church for five weeks.

Mr. Charles Heddle, manager of the Penman's, had a narrow escape from drowning last week, when his yacht upset.

The 'Young Buffalo Bill' show was here last Thursday, and drew a large crowd.

Miss Blanche Beauregard and Miss Marie Laframboise are spending a few weeks in Val Morin.

Mr. Howard, student-in-charge of Christ Church, is spending his holidays with Mr. Chambers in Labelle.

Miss Marguerite Payan, who has been at school in Toronto, has returned home for the holidays.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Duclos spent the week-end with Mrs. Silas Duclos.

ST. ANNE DE BELLEVUE.

W. M. Allan was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Lionel Guest during the week.

Mr. Dunbar Brown spent a few days with friends.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Parent spent the week end with friends.

Mr. A. Delorimier spent Sunday at the Clarendon Hotel.

Mr. and Mrs. P. Keith spent Tuesday with friends.

Mr. and Mrs. J. McLaughlin spent the week end with friends on Maple avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. Wilmot Kissock were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. John Dwyer.

Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Gordon are now occupying their residence in Senneville.

Mr. and Mrs. R. Brock and family are spending the summer in St. Anne's.

Mr. and Mrs. R. Conner spent the week end with friends.

Mr. P. Strong spent the week end with friends.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Herman are spending a few days in St. Anne's.

Mr. L. Griffith spent Sunday in St. Anne's.

Mr. and Mrs. D. Legault spent the week the guest of Mr. D. Lalonde.

Mr. and Mrs. Keeler and family are spending a few weeks in St. Anne's.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Trudel spent the week end with friends.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Filion spent the week end at Raymond's Hotel.

Miss L. Murray spent the week end the guest of Mr. and Mrs. G. Boyer.

Mr. J. A. Alarie was the guest of friends during the week.

Mr. Frank Burke spent the week end in St. Anne's.

Mr. W. Murphy is spending a few weeks at Raymond's Hotel.

The Hon. J. D. Mathieu was the guest of Mr. Adam during the week.

Mr. Jos. Sawyer spent the week end with friends.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Decary spent the week end with friends.

Mr. A. Barnett is spending a few days in St. Anne's.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Blaiklock spent Sunday in St. Anne's.

Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Simpson were noticed in St. Anne's during the week.

Mr. A. Chevalier was the guest of Mr. Armand Chevalier during the week.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Kenwood spent Tuesday with friends.

Mr. E. Ramsay spent the week end with friends.

Mr. and Mrs. B. Hodbon spent Sunday visiting friends.

NEWAYGO

The Newaygo Club had a very pleasant gathering on Saturday evening, at Lakeview Cottage, as the guests of the Rev. and Mrs. J. Myles Crombie.

The programme consisting of music, speeches and refreshments. The club has been formed for social intercourse and the general betterment of Newaygo. Those present at the gathering were: Mr. and Mrs. Kenwood, Mr. Langlands, Mr. H. Goldthorp, Mr. G. I. Goddard, Mr. A. T. Thorpe, Mr. C. Booth, Miss J. W Johnston, Miss M. Moffat, Mr. Percy Booth, Miss C. Booth. Mr. H. Grand, Mr. E. Booth, Mr. H. Sissons, Mrs. and Miss Thurston, Mr. H. R. Martin,, Mr. H. Smith, Miss Elsie Ingham, Miss Ingham, Mr. K. Martin, Mr. Bennett, Mr. R. J. McNiece, Mr. Geo. McNiece, Mr. F. McNiece, Mr. H. Watson, Mr. S. P. Wilson, Mr. R. L. Dick and Mr. Naylor.

Mr. H. Goldthorp is spending a couple of weeks at Gahnobway Cottage.

Mr. and Mrs. Naylor spent some time at the lake.

Mr. and Mrs. Albro and Master Herbert are spending the summer here.

Mrs. Thorpe is spending a couple of weeks at Hill Top Cottage.

Mrs. Tippet is spending the summer at Mr. Davey's cottage.

Mr. and Mrs. Langlands and Mrs. Dawson are spending some time here.

Mr. H. Smith and Miss Elsie Ingham have returned to town after spending some time here.

Mr. H. Smith and Miss Elsie Ingham have returned to town after spending two weeks at Fairview Cottage.

The week-end visitors at Wabasso Camp were: R. J. McNiece, H. Watson, G. McNiece, S. P. Wilson, F. McNiece, D. Whitall and W. Stenhouse.

Other week-end visitors were: Mr. J. B. Sellers, Mr. J. R. Demers, Mr. J. W. Bolton, Mr. Davey, Mr. C. Booth, Mr. P. Booth, Mr. Thorpe, Mr. H. K. Martin, Mr. W. Borrie, Mr. C. Borrie, M. Obden, Mr. H. Sissons, Mr. Kenwood, Mr. J. Norman, and Mr. G. I. Goddard.

A general invitation is given by the Wabasso Camp for a social and dance on Saturday,

H. E. Williams, left Knowlton the first of the week to visit relations on Lake Champlain and at Wayoridge, Vt.

Miss Mary McGregor, of Montreal, has been here visiting Miss Eva Rexford.

Among those registered at the Lake View House for the week-end were: Mrs. M. H. Garrick, Mrs. S. E. Lord and the Misses Shanly and Scott, of Hull.

Mr. F. A. Morgan and Messrs. E. R. Baxton, F. S. Taylor and L. Young were week-end guests at the Lake View House.

Dr. Hamilton was out from Montreal on professional duties at the Sanatorium lately.

Miss Madge Kennedy, Montreal, is spending a number of weeks with friends in Knowlton.

Dr. Frank England has gone back to Montreal, after paying relatives in town a visit.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Duchesneau, of Boston, are visiting in Knowlton.

Mrs. J. Irving, of Everett, Washington, is the guest of Dr. and Mrs. T. M. Prime.

Mrs. William Fanning and her son, of New York, are registered at the Lake View House, where they have spent previous summers.

Mr. Irvine Lynch, of Montreal, has gone back to Montreal, after a week-end at 'Landsdowne,' the residence of Judge and Mrs. Lynch.

Mr. Roland McGowan, of Bedford, has been in town for a few days, visiting Dr. McGowan.

Mrs. Lawrence Davis and family, of Montreal, are again summering at 'Lordelle.'

Mr. Morris Ehnes, of New York, is spending the week in Knowlton.

The Revs. C. H. Cobbledick, of Quebec; C. S. Laidman, of Montreal; Mr. Lancaster, of Ste. Anne de Bellevue, and C. H. Priest and Mr. Scott, of Toronto, are among the visiting clergy attending the Missionary Conference this week in progress on Conference Heights.

Mr. G. G. Foster came out from Montreal last week for a few days with his family at 'Blarney Castle.'

Mrs. Paul Knowlton, of Guilford, Me., is at Mrs. Henry Knowlton's for several weeks with her family.

Mr. and Mrs. G. G. Stevens and Miss E. Stevens, of Waterloo, and Miss Barron, of Boston, on Friday visited relations in town.

ARUNDEL, QUE.

Miss Gouldon, of Westmount, is occupying 'Munnohannit,' at Bark Lake, with Mr. Geo. Young and Miss Helen Young as guests.

Mr. Richard Parker, of Westmount, was the guest of Mrs. G. F. Fletcher, at Bark Lake, for the week-end.

Mr. Roy Cooke is spending a two-weeks' holiday at the home of his parents.

Mr. C. E. Soles was here last week.

Mr. Frank Jarvis, of Westmount, spent the week-end at Bark Lake.

Mr. J. G. Hammond, of New York, spent the week-end at 'Myrtle Cottage.'

Mrs. R. T. Bell is the guest of Mrs. J. E. Bishop.

Mr. F. Higginbotham, of Westmount, is at 'Myrtle Cottage' for a few weeks.

Mr. Lockart Inglis, of Westmount, is at Bark Lake.

Mrs. Jas. MacAllister and daughter, Irene, of Chute au Blondeau, spent a few days last week visiting Mrs. Jas. Cooke.

The guests at Mrs. John Grundy's are: Mrs. Wm. Hall and family, and Mrs. Robert Moses.

Mr. F. J. Elliott, of Westmount, spent the week-end at his cottage, 'The Hemlocks,' at Bark Lake.

Mr. Alex. Kingham was at his cottage at Bark Lake over the week-end.

Mrs. Frank Payzant is the guest of Mrs. Jas. Cooke.

Mr. Seaforth McNab was at Bark Lake for the week-end.

Miss L. Swail spent a few days in Montreal last week.

The Torquay House guests are:—Mr. and Mrs. Miller, Mr. and Mrs. Brien and child, Mr. Mockley, the Misses Annie and Minnie Miller, and Miss Brien.

At the Arundel Boarding House are Mrs. McCallum, Mrs. A. Holstein, Mrs. F. Duffghe, Mr. John McCallum, the Misses Dollie McCallum, Ruby Holstein, Annie Holstein, Ida Remon and B. Monaham.

At P. D. Green's are staying Mrs. Wagner and family, the Misses Mollie Kolber, Queenie Kolber, Annie Kert, May Kert and Master Lionie Kert.

Messrs. H. J. Silver, B.A.; F. Smart, and T. G. Cope returned to Montreal early this week.

LAKE MANITOU.

Mr. Byrd D. Wise, who has been spending a couple of weeks at the lake, the guest of Mrs. Alec. Strathy, has returned to New York.

Miss Ives and Miss Elsie Ives are spending a week at the lake, the guests of Mrs. Alec. Strathy.

The Rev. E. Munson Hill, Mrs. Hill, and the Misses Lois, Sara and Mary Hill arrived home last week from England, on board the 'Tunisian.'

Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Jopling are spending some time at the lake, the guests of Mr. and Mrs. William Davidson.

Mrs. Sydney Jopling, who has been spending a short time at the lake, the guest of Mr. and Mrs. William Davidson, has returned to Toronto.

Miss Dorothy Hebden was visiting friends recently at St. Adolphe de Howard.

Mrs. James and Miss Marling are spending the summer at the lake.

Mr. and Mrs. William Davidson have returned to the lake after a short visit to Boston.

Mrs. Hebden and Mr. Raymond Hebden spent a few days in town last week.

Miss Gwendolyn Cayley, of Toronto, is visiting here, the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Hebden.

Mr. William Mackenzie was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. James Pollock recently.

Miss Jean Pollock has returned from school at Edgehill, Nova Scotia, and is spending the holidays with her mother, Mrs. James Pollock.

Miss Howard was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Hebden recently.

Mr. and Mrs. Howell and family have arrived at the lake for the summer.

Mrs. Margaret Charbonneau, of London, England, is taking the rest cure at the lake for the summer.

Messrs. John Hackett and Vincent Cleary spent the week-end at the lake, the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Hebden.

Miss Isabelle Fitz-Gibbon has returned to town after a short visit with Mrs. Alex. Strathy.

Miss Starke has returned to the lake after spending a few days in town this week.

Miss Oliver returned to town last Sunday, after spending some time at the lake.

Service was held at the Pavilion on Sunday morning, the address being given by the Rev. Mr. Bushel.

Mr. Charles McNichol spent last week-end at the Manitou Club.

Miss Margaret Holden is the guest of her uncle, Mr. Arthur Holden.

Miss Anna Starke is staying at the Manitou Club.

Mr. Eric Reddy, who has been on a trip through the Thousand Islands, has returned to the lake.

Mr. Hennington Hague visited the lake last Monday.

Among those who spent the week-end at the lake were Messrs. E. F. Hebden, Leonard Marler, Leslie Marler, Arthur Holden, Drinkwater, Lamplow, Pitblado, J. Pollock, J. Walker, the Rev. Mr. Bushel, Colonel Robert Starke, and Drs. G. W. Oliver, Peter Brown and Morrison.

Mr. and Mrs. William Notman spent the week-end at Lac Brule.

LACHUTE.

Mrs. John Mitchell and daughter Gladys, of Montreal, are spending the summer guests of Mrs. Hampton.

Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Bampton are spending some time at Mont Tremblant, Que.

Mr. and Mrs. George Calder and family have left for their summer cottage at Sixteen Island Lake.

Miss Eva Deacon has left for a month's visit at Norway Bay.

Mrs. J. S. Giles and party are camping up the North River.

Miss Christina Pallister, of Montreal, is spending her vacation at home.

Mrs. H. A. Blair, of Stettler, Alta., is spending the summer months the guest of her father, Mr. Wm. Drennan.

Miss Katie McGibbon has returned from Ste. Augustine.

Mrs. Givan and Miss Delisle are spending a fortnight at Lakefield, Que.

Mr. and Mrs. J. R. McOuat and Miss McOuat are spending some time at their cottage at Sixteen Island Lake.

Mrs. F. McLaren, of Montreal, is a guest at 'Ivan Bower.'

Miss Edith Smith is a guest for the holidays of her uncle, Mr. H. R. Hammond.

Mr. and Mrs. Lemoine, of Montreal, were week-end guests of Mrs. Robt. McArthur.

Misses Christina and Elsie McIntyre are spending a fortnight in Knowlton attending the conference of the Young Peoples' Forward Movement.

Miss Julia Whiteside was a week-end guest of Mrs. G. Hills.

Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Burwash and family, who have been for the past month visiting friends in town and vicinity, left last Wednesday for their home at Carmongay, Alta.

Miss Prowse, of Montreal, was the week-end guest of Miss E. Creswell.

Mr. W. G. Staniforth has left for a trip out West.

BEACONSFIELD.

One of the most enjoyable dances of the season took place on Saturday night in Beaconsfield Boat Club. Two of the numbers on the programme were favor dances. There was also a fancy work table, and ice cream was served during the evening.

On Wednesday there will be a 'Bridge' held in the Boat Club, the proceeds of which will be sent to the Brehmer Rest in Ste. Agathe.

Miss E. Trotter was at the Grove on Saturday.

Mr. Maynard is spending his holidays in Metis.

Mr. A. Sanderson and Mr. H. Rule are at the sea for a few weeks.

Mr. Beckley and his sister spent the week-end with Miss C. Pratt.

Miss Dennison (Toronto) is visiting Mrs. Peiler.

Mr. Ralph Peck has returned from a trip to Europe.

Mrs. Tucker, Mrs. Van Clive, Mrs. Cruet, and Miss Marie Ann Tucker left the Grove on Friday to return to their home in St. Louis.

Miss Kate Robertson is spending a few weeks at the sea.

Mr. Owen Voight, who has been visiting Mrs. James Robertson has returned to his home in New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Archer Robertson are occupying their new house on the golf links.

Mr. Fred Schwab has returned from a trip to the west.

Mr. H. Desbarats has returned from the Thousand Islands.

Mr. E. Bolton was the guest of Mr. T. C. Casgrain this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Gravel (Montreal) have taken one of the Grove cottages for the season.

SHREWSBURY.

July 12th was loyally celebrated by the Orangemen of Shrewsbury. A large crowd turned out to enjoy the day, the weather being all that could be desired. Addresses were delivered by the Rev. Mr. Garner, of Lakefield, and Mr. Frank Smith, of Montreal.

Mrs. H. R. Horwood and family are spending the summer at their camp here.

Mrs. G. W. Lester and family are spending the summer here.

Master Freddie Freeman, of Montreal, is spending the summer at Horwood Camp.

Miss S. Good, of Montreal, spent the week-end with her parents here.

Mr. H. R. Horwood spent the week-end here with his family.

The Rev. H. Mount, of Longueuil, and the Rev. Mr. Naylor, of Phillsbury, occupied the pulpit of St. John's Church here on Sunday.

Miss Pearl Thompson, of Montreal, and Miss Lilly Thompson, of Detroit, Michigan, are visiting their parents here.

ABENAKIS SPRINGS.

Guests at Abenakis Springs Hotel are:—Mr. Charles Rodier, Mrs. Heneault, Mrs. Versailles and family, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. McLennan, Mr. J. D. Shaw, Mrs. J. A. Pennoyer, Mr. Henry Frost, Miss D. Finley, Mr. and Mrs. John Johnstone, Mr. and Mrs. R. Gunning, Mr. and Mrs. M. A. Sammett, J. H. Lefebvre, Mr. H. Bisson, N. Tucker, Mrs. M. Wetstein, Master Wetstein, K. Knight, R. Stark, W. Notman, F. Garland, H. F. Badenach, Mr. and Mrs. C. Demers, Mr. and Mrs. S. Carson, Miss Irene Carson, Mr. and Mrs. P. A. D. Robert, Miss Robert, L. Prover, R. B. Coulson, Mrs. Vanier, Miss Vanier, Mrs. J. E. Beaudry, Mr. P. C. Caron, Miss Emma Caron, Mrs. J. C. Allen, Miss C. Allen, Mr. and Mrs. T. F. Ferguson, Montreal; Mr. and Mrs. L. E. Panneton, Miss Panneton, Miss Dorais Panneton, Mr. Paul Panneton, Mrs. M. B. Echenberg, Sherbrooke; Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Haskell, Mr. M. M. Baker, M. A. Steward, Chelsea, Mass.; Mr. Wm. H. Cleary, Boston, Mass.; Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Merwin, New Haven, Conn.; Mrs. E. Phillips, Mrs. T. Horwitz, New York; N.Y.: Mrs. E. F. Cleveland, Adele Caswell, Richmond, Que.; Mr. and Mrs. Victor J. Pigeon, Mr. Victor J. Pigeon, Longueuil, Que.; Lillie Sheppard, Charles Sheppard, Sorel, Que.; the Misses Bishops, Ottawa; Herman Courchesne, Quebec; Mrs. A. L. Bailey, R. P. Macombre, Mr. and Mrs. MacDonald, St. Johnsbury, Vt.; Mr. and Mrs. M. Pike, Miss Flint, Miss M. Flint, Rock Island, Que.; Misses J. E. and E. Jacques, Mrs. A. Macfarlane, Cowansville, Que.; Mrs. M. Morrison, Lake Megantic; Miss Seukler, Perth, Ont.

TADOUSAC

Miss Marie Lapointe, Miss A. Bilodeau, Mrs. Bilodeau, and Mr. G. Bilodeau, of Montreal, are guests at the Central House.

The following are registered at Mr. E. O. Boullaine's boarding house: Miss Angell, Detroit, Mich.; Miss Hayward, Detroit, Mich.; Miss Case and Miss Nicolls, Adrian, Mich.; Mr. and Mrs. Kilbert, Montreal; Mr. and Mrs. Savage and young daughter, Montreal; Madame Coulin, Paris.

Mr. A. J. Alexander and family, of Montreal, were here recently.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Picard, of Montreal, have registered at Hotel Boulianne.

Mr. Weiser, of Toronto, has returned home, after spending his holidays here.

Mr. and Mrs. M. Carrier, of Winnipeg, have registered at Hotel Boulianne.

Mr. and Mrs. S. S. Blaisdell, and Mr. and Mrs. Falcott, of Providence, R.I., are here.

Mr. J. R. Thibault, of Montreal, has returned home.

Mr. and Mrs. James R. Sterrel, Pittsburg, Pa., accompanied by Miss Marion K. Sterrel and Mr. Ralston Sterrell, were among the recent tourists here.

Mr. and Mrs. D. C. Kerr, of Montreal, are guests at the Tadousac Hotel.

Mr. and Mrs. Lambert, of Montreal, are spending a few weeks here.

Mr. and Mrs. F. D. Minor, of Beaumont, Texas, are at the Tadousac.

Mrs. A. Ewan and the Misses Ewan, of Montreal, are spending the next few weeks here, guests at the Tadousac Hotel.

The following are registered at Hotel Boulianne: Messrs. J. B. Piche, J. Bergeron, A. Gobiel, Geo. Bilodeau, D. Gagns, A. H. Harvey, and Jos. Desbiens—all from Chicoutimi, P.Q., and the following have arrived from Quebec: Miss A. Hebert, Miss G. Hebert, Mr. Maurice Hebert, and Mr. and Mrs. Louis G. Demers, Mr. J. A. Latulippe.

Miss G. P. Bethune, of Montreal, is spending the summer here.

Miss F. G. Hampson, of Montreal, is registered at the Tadousac Hotel.

Mrs. J. Williamson, Montreal, accompanied by the Misses Williamson, are guests at the Tadousac.

Miss C. E. McGill, of Montreal, is spending the summer here.

The Rev. A. P. Record, accompanied by Mrs. Record, of Springfield, Mass., arrived and will be here for some time.

Mr. G. Caverhill, of Montreal, was here for a few days.

Messrs. W. F. Wade and John Fagan, of New York, have registered at the Tadousac.

Miss Anna Davidson, of Kingston, Ont., is a guest at Mad. Desmeules House.

Mrs. Kennedy, of Kingston, Ont., is visiting here.

The following are among the latest arrivals at the Tadousac Hotel: Mr. W. E. Northway, Toronto; Miss V. Henderson, Toronto; Mr. Q. O. Henderson, Toronto; Mr. Arthur Bellingham, England; Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Bradfield, Morrisburg; Mr. and Mrs. G. R. Martin, Montreal; Mr. and Mrs. P. V. Robin, Toronto; Miss C. Clendinning, Toronto; Mrs. and Miss Humphrey, Montreal; Mr. and Mrs. Geo. V. Tessier, also Master W. Tessier, of Quebec; Miss Lillian Russell, Quebec; Mr. W. A. Putnam, sr., and Mr. William Putnam, jr., Brooklyn, N.Y.; Miss McKenzie, Chicago, Ill.: Miss Florence Cummings, St. Lambert, P.Q.; Mrs. L. G. Ryan, Montreal; Mr. and Mrs. G. R. Tomkins, Warrenton, Va.; Mr. and Mrs. T. Brown, Miss N. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Munro, all of Montreal, and Miss Catherine Murphy, Murnetka, Ill.

KAMOURASKA

The opening tennis tea was held last Friday, and proved a great success.

Mr. Graham, Ottawa, is spending his holidays here.

Miss Lacoste, Montreal, is spending a few weeks here with Miss Bienvenu at 'Sur les Rockes.'

Mrs. McNicoll is spending the summer at the Windsor.

Mr. Alex. Lacoste, who has been spending his holidays here, has returned to Montreal.

Mrs. Dionne and family are spending the summer here.

Mde. Anger and the Misses Angers are spending the summer at Windsor.

Mde. Rouillard has joined her daughters and is spending the summer at Ward's.

Mrs. Pettigrew and family are occupying a house for the season.

Mr. Alman, Ottawa, is spending a short time here with his family.

Mr. J. C. Dessault, who has been spending his holidays here, has returned to Ottawa.

Mr. Smith and family have taken a cottage for the summer.

Mr. Elliott Woodley is spending a week at Ward's.

Miss Jeanne Pelletier, Quebec, is spending a short time here.

Mrs. Holgate, accompanied by her son, Mr. H. Holgate, is spending a few weeks at Mrs. Ward's.

Miss Bourdue, Montreal, is spending the summer here with her aunt, Mrs. Robert, at 'Sur les Rockes.'

Mrs. S. Woodley, Miss M. Woodley, Quebec, are spending two weeks at Tremblay's.

Mrs. Alex. Buntin was the hostess at a most enjoyable bridge, the prize winners being Mrs. Leggie, Mrs. A. W. Colluf and Miss Connor.

Mr. Arthur Veasey, Quebec, is spending his holidays at Tremblay's.

Mrs. Turgeon and family have taken a cottage for the summer.

Mr. Arthur Fortier, Quebec, accompanied by Mr. Francoeur, has been spending a few days here.

Mrs. Herbert Bieber, Richmond, is spending a few weeks at Tremblay's.

Mr. Ross McTerwin has returned to Montreal, after spending a most enjoyable holiday here.

Master James Hewitt, Quebec, is spending a short time here.

Miss Baker-Edwards, Motreal, is the guest of Mrs. John Currie.

Dr. and Mrs. Catellier, Quebec, are spending a short time at 'Sur les Rockes.'

Miss Evelyn Johnstone is the guest of Miss Hester Thom.

Mr. Ian Crawford, Quebec is spending his holiday here, the guest of his grandmother, Mrs. Crawford.

Amongst the week end visitors here were Messrs. C. J. Elliot, L. McLeod, C. Elliot, J. Thom, C. Shaw, A. K. MacCarthy, and H. Davies.

GARDEN TALKS

This department is conducted by Mrs. Annie L. Jack, Chateauguay Basin, Que., to whom all questions should be sent. All questions answered through the 'Witness.'

A hot morning when St. Swithin came, without a breath of air to stir the dry and shrivelling leaves, a few drops of rain were so welcome; we thought it would be easy to endure the 'forty days' of it, foretold with this saint, when a shower ushers him in, in fact, such an outlook seemed refreshing at that distance.

On Sunday evening followed a series of showers, soaking into the thirsty ground, and drenching the drooping flowers that all through the heat have shown sign of suffering it was impossible to alleviate, and many succumbed to the fierce sun rays.

There is a marked difference in the power of resistance among plants during such an ordeal, for the perennials held their ground sturdily, like good, solid friends in times of adversity, and sweet peas, that were deeply planted, have struggled into bloom.

The birds gave little screams of delight as they flitted among the orange colored seed of Tartarian Honeysuckle, and quenched their thirst easily.

Too late to redeem some things, we may be thankful for the saving of others, and if the hay is wet, the grain will swell and grow with the moisture. The Sunday shower reminded me of the little boy who looked reprovingly at the sky when the rain prevented him from going out, and said: 'God said we should not work on Sunday, and He keeps sending it.'

Poor, little philosopher, he will find that in life there is a vast difference in application of the Ten Commandments, for it sometimes seems as if each has a pet commandment, and lets the rest go by default.

The general agreement in a civilized community is 'Thou shalt not kill,' 'Thou shalt not steal,' and other equally necessary laws for morality and order, yet we ignore the same law given on the same tables of stone that commanded, 'Remember the Sabbath day and keep it holy.'

In this age and generation the tone and sentiment of many thoughtless people is, 'Oh, that was well enough for Israelites or Puritans, but the twentieth century needs the day for its recreation,' the said recreation being often harder work than is done in the other six.

If you push a man overboard with intent to take his life is considered a crime; if you steal his purse you are amenable to the law, and a man may steal his neighbor's quiet and break the Sabbath without fear of the civil law reaching the murderer of the seventh day that was set apart by God and by Him 'blessed' and 'hallowed.'

NON-BLOOMING CACTUS.

F.D.—There is a great fascination in the growing of the cactus, but many of us can sympathize with this correspondent who does not get them to bloom.

Cactus growers say that soil is not of the first importance, but watering must be attended to at the right time, and never over-done.

No heat is required in winter except to exclude frost, and they should be kept very dry. The safest winter minimum temperature is about 50 degrees for most species, but from March onward, the temperature can never be too high. No fertilizer should be used in the potting soil, except old plants that may be benefitted by the application of weak guano water.

If glazed pots are used, much less watering will be required, as they do not absorb the moisture so readily. Always allow an inch of space between top soil and rim of pot.

Re-potting often causes a cactus to be shy of blooming for a year or two.

Your system of management is all right, and it is quite likely your patience will be rewarded, if you refrain from throwing them out, as you threaten.

There is a saying that it takes a cactus seven years' growth before blooming, but this is nonsense, for the little Mamillarias bloom when less than one inch high, and the Phyllocacus Latifrons, now called Queen Cactus, if well grown, will bloom when only a foot high.

Keep on trying, put a little fresh top soil on the pots at this season, and these curious and interesting plants will not fail you.

The leaf has not sufficient stem and stalk for identification.

REX BEGONIA.

R.R.—If you had set your begonia on the north side of the house, where there is generally no sun, it would not have suffered so severely, for this plant is one of the few house plants that will thrive well in partial shade. An east window suits it in the house, and it resents sudden changes.

Never give the roots much water, for a cold soil, water logged, is fatal to it, but just enough to prevent the soil drying out and hard, is sufficient, for it does not agree with a daily drenching, but prefers to absorb moisture through the leaves, from the surrounding air.

PRUNING ROSES.

When showering be sure to keep well shaded until the leaves are quite dry, for if allowed to stand in the light while wet it will result in unsightly blotches on them.

It is one of the most ornamental of plants, the richness of its foliage cannot be found elsewhere, and if given the little attention mentioned, it will amply repay the trouble.

But it is a plant that does not endure neglect and thirst, especially where dust abounds, without looking the worse for wear.

C.A.H.—A great deal depends upon the kind of crop wanted. If large flowers, then prune severe, but if only a large crop of average flowers, then prune lightly.

If a second crop is desired from Hybrid Perpetuals, cut 8 or 10 inches of wood with the flowers. No positive directions can be given in regard to pruning, only practical experience will enable the grower to determine what is to be done, but general principles can be stated. One thing is known, that if varieties of vigorous growth are too closely pruned, there will be but few flowers.

Thank you for kindly words of my little garden book.

LADY SLIPPER.

M.J.M.—Any of the firms advertising perennials and bulbs will procure Lady Slippers, if ordered in autumn.

The flower enclosed in letter was broken and out of order, but resembles somewhat Aristotochia Grandiflora, called often the Pelican flower. There are several varieties, but it certainly bears a resemblance to this plant, though to be certain it must be seen before becoming so withered.

MAKING A STRAWBERRY BED.

D.R.D.—The first necessity will be deep digging and abundant fertilizing, and the selection of varieties suitable to soil and climate, learning what does best in your own locality, instead of being guided by tempting varieties on paper.

Get a berry that is large, juicy and well flavored, for there are some that are too soft to bear shipping even for a mile, and get an early and a late variety if you have only two, so that the fruit will not all ripen together, but come in succession.

The culture of the strawberry is not difficult. Much can be learned from books, but far more comes by experience, and it is well not to be satisfied with inferior products of any kind, for it is the superior article that pays, whether for your own table or another's.

They need an abundance of water, and a moist deep loam is considered the best soil, which must be well fertilized.

A new bed should be planted every year, the second year's crop is often the best, and it can remain longer if kept free of weeds and well fertilized.

HARMONY OF COLOR.

Mrs. W. A.—It is quite true that a lack of harmony in color, has a baneful effect on the garden aspect, and that flowers containing majeuta clash with every other color.

But most of these difficulties may be overcome if there is plenty of white among them, for it gives coolness in the heated term, and is peacemaker where there is a lack of harmony.

It is possible to regulate this in spring, when single petunias are thoughtlessly planted, but a little difficult to regulate in hot July.

Botanists recognize this law of nature and divide flowers into those having yellow for a type, and varying to red, and those having blue that do not vary to yellow.

SHADED PLACES.

So often the question comes to me—'What can I grow in a shaded place?' that I feel a sympathy with those who have a garden undermined by trees and overgrown bushes, for there is a saying that—'A fellow-feeling makes us wondrous kind',—and it is one of the struggles of my gardening to make roses bloom as well as formerly, when the gardening and the gardener were young.

Yet, as I look back to the springtime, I recall the fact that violets grew best, and lasted longest in the shade, that clumps of Lily of the Valley grew luxuriantly and needed little attention, in a very shaded place, that Day Lilies and Herbaceous Phloxes flowered profusely is such a situation, and it is a safe home for the Pansy and Forget-Me-Not.

In shade foliage plants thrive well. Caladiums with their great blotched leaves, Farfugiums which droop quickly if the sun touches their thick yellow spotted leaves, and all the plants known as Dusty Millers.

Amaranths and Cannas fill up a shaded spot to advantage if only foliage is wanted, but it must always be remembered that to blossom well a plant must have some sunlight. However, it is well to be able to feel that half a loaf is better than no bread.

THE BERMUDA LILY.

'Ignoramus' has seen the Easter lilies blooming in the florists' windows and is anxious to grow some in pots this winter, and asks how to start them. It is best to pay for large bulbs and plant them half way down in the pot, covering with mellow soil. Press the earth firmly over the bulb, saturating the under and upper soil thoroughly with water, being sure to provide means of drainage from the opening in the bottom of the pot.

Common unglazed jars are best, being porous, and they will keep the health of the plant, if clean, and given free circulation of air.

Lilies are never near the surface of the soil where they grow naturally, and for this reason, the depth of planting is of importance.

They require the same treatment as hyacinths, keeping the pots in darkness for six weeks, giving water about once a week, and it is a good plan to cover them with a mulch of moss or grass, that can be removed at the end of that time.

These bulbs do better in a moist atmosphere, and when buds are formed they are all the better for the application of a little plant-food or liquid manure.

ROOTING THE HIBISCUS.

Hibiscus.—An amateur will sometimes succeed with this hard-wooded plant by putting the cutting into water in a jar or bottle, and sinking it partially in the soil—the warm earth acting as bottom heat.

Hard stems, cut so as to leave one or two joints or eyes on a piece, if set into a damp sponge or moss that is kept moist, and kept in a dark cool place, will form a slight 'Callus', and as soon as potted will be ready to send out fresh rootlets. The cuttings require attention so as never to become dry, or the roots being tender, will wither.

HYDRANGEA PANICULATE.

Question.—If only room for one shrub I should certainly advise this Hydrangea, for it has so many good qualities.

You can plant it in autumn as soon as the leaves are ripe, or as early as possible in spring.

This great panicled Hydrangea has been proved very hardy, while its magnificent trusses of flowers are often a foot long and change as the season advances from a snowy white to a pinkish tinge, as nights grow cold.

It is valuable on account of its late blooming qualities, at a season when few shrubs are in blossom, and they retain their beauty for a long while.

At a first glance the young plants may appear rough specimens, rank and coarse. But let it grow in rich soil and it soon changes and becomes ornamental.

Thriving with little care it will repay for watering if the season is dry, and will make the months of August and September all the better for its planting.

HAY FEVER.

Miss M.G.—You make a mistake in blaming Golden Rod as a cause of hay fever, for it is quite innocent of any part in that very troublesome complaint. But it is known that Ragweed (Ambrosia Artemisia Jolia), is the commonest source of the trouble, and should be exterminated with the poison ivy that causes so many people suffering.

This season is noticeable for the skin poisoning to which many people have been subject, probably due to weather conditions.

A SUMMER RECIPE

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SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Steel Bridge at Chapeau, Que." will be received at this office until 4.00 P.M., on Tuesday, August 8, 1911, for the construction of Steel Highway Bridge, with Concrete Floor at Chapeau, Pontiac County, Que.

Plans, specification and form of contract can be seen and forms of tender obtained at this Department and at the offices of J. G. Sing, Esq., District Engineer, Toronto, Ont., J. L. Michaud, Esq., District Engineer, Merchants Bank Building, Montreal, Que., and on application to the Postmaster at Pembroke, Ont.

Persons tendering are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed forms supplied, and signed with their actual signatures, stating their occupations and places of residence. In the case of firms, the actual signature, the nature of the occupation, and place of residence or each member of the firm must be given.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted cheque on a chartered bank, payable to the order of the Honorable the Minister of Public Works, equal to ten percent (10 p.c.) of the amount of the tender, which will be forfeited if the person tendering decline to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or fail to complete the work contracted for. If the tender be not accepted the cheque will be returned.

The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,
R. C. DESROCHERS, Secretary.
Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, July 18, 1911.

Newspapers will not be paid for this advertisement if they insert it without authority from the Department.



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THE UNITED COMMUNION SERVICE AT HEREFORD

Its History and its Reality—A Pleasing Feature of the Coronation Celebration.

(An impression from a local correspondent of the 'Record,' London.)

The Bishop of Hereford, by way of celebrating the coronation, invited Christians of all denominations to join in a communion service at the Cathedral—an invitation that was heartily responded to. It is strange that in these late days such a proceeding should have become the subject of controversy and rebuke. Such a gathering is not new in Canada. On Oct. 31st, 1902, with the full approval of the late Archbishop Bond, a similar united communion was held at St. Martin's Church, when the late Rev. Dr. Wilson, of the Christian Alliance, was the preacher, and there were 114 communicants. Canon Troop accounts that a red-letter day in his ministry.

No one who has followed, even superficially, the trend of things in Hereford of late years was surprised, though many were delighted, at the Bishop's invitation to his Nonconformist neighbors to join in a united communion service at the time when the coronation of our King had brought home to us all our solidarity as Cnristian Englishmen. Dr. Percival has always felt himself and shown himself to be the Father in God of every Christian man and woman in his diocese; and he has so been looked upon for years past by all save a few of his clergy. He has long had at heart the drawing together of Christians from different denominations for united prayer and mutual conference. And his immediate and often-repeated comment on the twenty-one of the Lambeth resolutions which deal with questions of 'reunion and intercommunion' was that such admirable sentiments from such an authoritative source must of necessity remain a dead letter if we simply treat them as pious opinions and take no steps to give them practical effect.

The Bishop's first attempt to give them practical effect was made in the very year of the Lambeth Conference, 1908, the tercentenary of the birth of one of the greatest of Nonconformists, John Milton, when the Bishop, in commemoration of the poet, held a united Christian conference, attended by representative churchmen like Bishop Mather and the Dean of Worcester, and by such well known Nonconformists as Dr. Horton, of Hampstead, and the Rev. Arnold Thomas, of Bristol. At a united service in the cathedral on the following (Sunday) afternoon the special lesson was read by Dr. Horton.

A few months afterwards the Bishop interested himself in the establishment in Hereford of a 'Christian Ministers' Club,' consisting of canons of the cathedral, about ten of the local clergy and the same number of Nonconformist ministers. This club (still one of the most interesting and successful of our local gatherings) meets every other month at the house of one or other of the members (a Churchman and a Nonconformist alternately) for prayer, study of the Scripture, and discussion of subjects of mutual interest. In the last six months such 'burning questions' as 'The Nature of a Church' and 'Disestablishment' have been discussed quite fully and frankly, and yet quite amicably. (The Bishop referred to this attempt at practical neighborliness in a recent letter to the 'Westminster Gazette.')

Largely as a result of this drawing together of the Anglican clergy and the Nonconformist ministers of the city, the Bishop encouraged one of his clergy to deliver an address at the Wesleyan harvest festival in Hereford last year, giving him a letter to read to 'our Wesleyan neighbors,' in which he expressed the hope that the meeting might 'help to strengthen the growing spirit of unity and goodwill and co-operation in all good works, which is one of the most hopeful signs in the religious life of our day.' In this address to the Wesleyans it was said, with the Bishop's consent and approval, that we must 'never rest content until we have learned to join one another in the highest act of prayer—until we have established the custom of inter-communion, of uniting, from time to time, with those of another household, in the Supper of the Lord.'

A fortnight later, at the Diocesan Conference, the Bishop again referred to the subject of Christian union and fellowship, in words of which a member of the conference, one of the leading laymen in the diocese, and a political opponent of the Bishop, wrote: 'If the conference did not accomplish a great deal, it was well worth holding it, for the closing part of the Bishop's address. I had read and commented on those two speeches at the Church Congress, and hoped the Bishop would make the dignified protest which he did so well.'

This detailed history of the gradual drawing together of Christians in Hereford, and of the Bishop's long-cherished purpose, must be borne in mind, if one would understand his recent action. It was not, as the Bishop of Winchester seems to have thought, a bolt from the blue, specially calculated to excite in men's minds 'feelings of very considerable alarm.' It had been talked of, expected, and even longed for by many Churchmen and Nonconformists in the city for at least six months past. As early as February of this year the arrangements were complete, and the dean had written giving his consent to the proposed service. It was intended by the Bishop to be a purely local expression of friendly Christian brotherliness. He knew nothing of the sending of his letter to the London newspapers, nor of the 'large headlines in the "Times," to' which the Bishop of Winchester took such exception. Yet even after those headlines the matter would have attracted little or no attention outside the diocese but for the deliberate advertisement given to it in the Upper House of Convocation. That advertisement, and the sharp antagonism of feeling between the clerical and the lay mind which followed, has turned a strictly local and diocesan affair into a test question, a sort of winnowing fan, by which the considered and sober approval of the 'Times,' the 'Spectator,' and other like organs of public opinion, is set over against the rebuke of a fellow-bishop and the protest of the 'Guild of the Love of God'—that preposterous oxymoron so gravely put on record by the 'Guardian.'

Even to the last moment fears—or were they hopes?—were expressed outside the city that neither Churchmen nor Nonconformists would attend the communion. But no one who knew the facts had any such thoughts. For several of the parish clergy (including the Rural Dean of Hereford) had made sympathetic references to the matter in their pulpits, and the leading Nonconformist ministers of the city had publicly accepted the Bishop's invitation in the spirit in which it was offered. It was no surprise, therefore, to find, when the service began, nearly 400 devout and reverent worshippers in the cathedral, of whom 204, almost equally divided between Churchmen and Nonconformists, and also between male and female, communicated. Of the rest many doubtless were merely sight-seers, though these did not betray themselves by their demeanor. But some at least informed the present writer that they were members of the Society of Friends, who wished to show their Christian sympathy and friendliness, even though they could not actually communicate with us.

In addition to three of the canons of the cathedral and one prebendary, there were present two rural deans, some fifteen or sixteen clergy, and about the same number of Nonconformist ministers. But the outstanding feature of a most impressive service was the demeanor of the laypeople, and more especially of the laymen. Though it was busy market day in Hereford, all classes were represented, except that of the artisans—and already on their behalf a prominent Nonconformist in the city has suggested that by a Sunday communion a chance should be given to the rank and file of Nonconformity' of joining in the great act of common Christian fellowship. One saw, kneeling side by side, a churchwarden and the deacon of a chapel, a judge and a small shopkeeper, an alderman and a clerk, a squire and a farmer, a major in a line regiment and a private in the Territorials. Neighbors, acquaintances, friends perhaps, they had been in matters secular for years. But never before had they gathered to-



THE BISHOP OF HEREFORD.

gether in Christian fellowship round the Table of the Lord, and it was plain to see how earnestly thankful they were to have this privilege at last. All ages, too, were there, old men of eighty, who came back to their places, after receiving the sacred elements, with a look that reminded one of the 'Nunc Dimittis,' and strong and resolute young men of twenty. There were also—a sight rarely seen in our churches, whether common elsewhere or not—several little family groups, an old or middle-aged father and mother, with two or three who were obviously sons or daughters, anxious to keep together and to kneel together at the rail. But all the communicants alike seemed to have come to this breaking of bread with gladness and singleness of heart.

The distinctive 'note' of the service was felt at once in the Epistle (1 Cor. xii. 4-13)—diversities of gifts, differences of administration, but the same Spirit, the same Lord. And the Gospel (St. John x. 11-16) gladdened some of us with the inspiring thought that even here and now the Good Shepherd was already bringing into one with us some at least of the 'other sheep which are not of this fold.' The Bishop's short address of necessity (so bitterly had his action been challenged and criticized) took something of the form of a justification of our gathering—and it was felt to be a complete justification. If ever our England is to become a province of the kingdom of God in more than name, our English Church must cease to hanker after impossible reunions with Rome and Russia, with Assyrians and Abyssinians, and must aim first, at any rate, at cordial co-operation and inter-communion with our fellow-Christians and fellow-citizens at home.

Our offerings were given to the British and Foreign Bible Society, in which all Christians alike are equally interested. Then, as the Bishop exhorted us to 'draw near with faith and take this Holy Sacrament to our comfort,' we felt that, in a new sense, we were 'in love and charity with our neighbors.' And it occurred to one of us that every clergyman, in using these words of mingled warning and encouragement, gives at every celebration of the Holy Communion, the very invitation to all Christian men whatever which our Bishop is blamed for giving—unless of course he has securely fenced the Table by strictly refusing communion to all who have omitted to 'signify their names' to him 'at least some time the day before,' as the rubric requires! And then, in the truest spirit of Christian brotherhood, more than two hundred Christians, members of more than half a dozen households of the faith, joined in the great sacrifice of praise and thanksgiving.

It was an impressive and a deeply spiritual service, a service we shall none of us forget. Nor can we ever forget the brave and good man who has crowned the strenuous work of a long life with this great effort after unity in Christ, which is quite certainly a beginning and not an end. For, as the Bishop finely said last year, 'The flowing tide of knowledge and good will is irrevocably in the direction of this newer spirit of Christian brotherhood.' And for his critics, for those who blame him, I for one am prepared to say confidently of most of them, in Milton's words:—

'They praise and they admire they know not what,
And know not whom, but as one leads the other.
And what delight to be by such extolled,
To live upon their tongues and be their talk?
Of whom to be dispraised were no small praise;
His lot who dares be singularly good.'

THE BISHOP'S ADDRESS.

The Bishop of Hereford's address, based on I. Corinthians, xiii., 13, was as follows:—

The Coronation season, as I have already ventured publicly to indicate, with its glow of united feeling and its hopes for the new reign of the King and Queen whom we honor and for whom we pray, appeals to us as preeminently an occasion on which believers in Christ should put aside those minor differences that separate them on ordinary days and gather round His Holy Table in that spirit of Christian brotherhood and charity which is the bond of peace and of all virtues, and the hope of all religious progress; and it is in this spirit that we are here for our united sacrifice and service of praise and thanksgiving.

But my action in giving you the opportunity of thus marking a memorable occasion by appropriate worship has been so challenged and criticised that it has become due to you, as to myself, that I should briefly justify it.

By some of my fellow Churchmen, imperfectly or wrongly instructed in the history of our Reformed Church, the rubric which stands in our Confirmation Service is quoted against me, and I am accused of disregarding the law of the Church.

But such objectors seem to have forgotten, or they do not know, that this rubric has been interpreted by Archbishops and Bishops of highest authority to be a purely domestic rule of our Established Church, and I myself so understand it, a rule intended to secure that our children as they grow up to years of discretion should be adequately instructed and of devout purpose before they come to the service of Holy Communion.

Thus the rubric, rightly understood, has no direct or explicit reference to devout members of other Christian denominations, and consequently it contains no prohibition which I have disregarded.

Moreover, it should be noted for our encouragement that we are here this morning in full accord with the pre-Tractarian sentiment and usage of our Reformed Church, and our action, taken as it has been in the spirit of Christian fellow-citizenship and brotherhood, might fairly be termed a revival, too long delayed, of time-honored relationships between our Established Church of England and members of other Protestant denominations, relationships of faith and charity in Christ, our common Lord.

To estimate the objections that have been made to this our service at their true value, we have to bear in mind that they come from a clerical party in our Church which is separatist and retrograde in character, opposed to the principles of the Reformation, and steeped in the exclusive and uncompromising spirit of the early Tractarians.

That spirit has created the atmosphere of their life and dominated their studies, and is to-day the chief obstacle in the way of any really cordial intercommunion between members of our Church and our Christian brethren of other denominations.

Of these Episcopalian sacerdotalists it has to be borne in mind that their fundamental conception of our Lord's commission to His Church and of the early history of that Church, a conception which modern scholars since the rise of the Tractarian movement have shown to be a misconception, bars their progress to real brotherhood in Christ Jesus, making it imperative for them to refuse Communion to all Christians who are not professedly Episcopalian.

Good men of this type having failed as yet to learn that their exclusive theory of Apostolical succession is built on a misunderstanding of the words and doctrine of Christ and of the history of the early Church, are not unnaturally opposed to our larger and truer conception of Christian brotherhood.

The narrow separatist spirit in which they have been brought up and their attitude of isolation from other Protestant Christian bodies may remind us afresh how, as in St. Paul's day, so again and again in one generation and another blindness in part happens to Israel.

But now that the researches of dispassionate, truth-seeking historical scholars have shattered the intellectual foundations of the High Church sacerdotal party in our Communion, their influence over thoughtful people has become precarious and is on the wane; and the more it wanes the better and the stronger becomes the hope that our unhappy ecclesiastical antagonisms and divisions will give place to the growing spirit of Christian brotherhood and goodwill.

And in our national progress towards this happier state of more charitable feeling amongst the different denominations of Christian people our united worship this morning may, I trust, have its place as a historical landmark of abiding value.

But whether this be so or not, it cannot fail to be of good service in our individual and in our common life as helping to strengthen among all enlightened Christians the sense of unity in our one Lord and the spirit of mutual goodwill; for not in vain do men gather, as we are gathered to-day, in this spirit, kneeling and praying together as humble members of that mystic communion in Christ our Saviour which is the blessed company of all faithful people.

So groweth and so abideth faith, hope, charity, these three; but the greatest of these is charity.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR

SECRETARY'S MESSAGE.

Think of the lessons that the Master Himself drew from the animal creation. The birds of the air served as one of His most beautiful texts when He wished to enforce a lesson of faith and trust in the heavenly Father; the eagles, or rather, the vultures, feeding on carrion, illustrated for Him the thought that where certain conditions are fulfilled the judgment of God will fall; God's care for the sparrow spoke to His heart of God's care for His children; no word more touching ever left His lips than this: 'The foxes have holes, and the birds of the air have nests, but the son of man hath not where to lay his head.'

He saw lessons in housewives straining gnats out of drinking-water, and in vipers bent on harm.

In like manner Old Testament writers draw lessons from animals. The eagle stirring up her nest and forcing her young to fly has always appealed to the imagination. One thinks of the dove's gentleness, and the serpent's cunning, the ox's strength, the sheep's wandering, the ant's forethought, the viper's sting, and the destructive instinct of the locust. In a sense the animal creation is a mirror in which we see qualities that we ourselves possess—see them naked and hideous, or untainted and beautiful.

How suggestive the action of an animal may be! A scientist stood one day watching a snail climb a strong blade of grass. When it reached the top it pushed out its antennae, feeling its way. Finding nothing it turned and slowly climbed down. 'I am like that snail,' said the scientist. He had reached the top without faith in God or hope of a future life. The snail taught him a lesson.

ATLANTIC CITY, 1911.

The inspiration received at the Christian Endeavor Convention, Atlantic City, was indeed great, and we hope lasting. Those thousands of Endeavorers will take back to their societies and churches some of the enthusiasm and inspiration they have received. The Quiet Hour held each morning at 7.10 was attended by not less than a thousand endeavorers, and these quiet times spent in this way gave the spiritual tone needed for our convention. The conferences held each day were largely attended, many of the churches in which they were held not being large enough to hold the number who wanted to attend.

The speakers were of the very best, and the messages they brought were filled with the key-note of our convention. 'Service,'—to do something for our Lord and Master Jesus Christ. 'I promise Him to do whatever He would like to have me do.' Promising to do this in His strength was the theme of all our meetings, trusting that His strength will be given to us if we are earnestly seeking to know and to do His will.

Permission was granted to us by the chief of police to sing on the streets and to hold open-air services on the beach. One afternoon all the delegates formed into a procession by states, with their banners and flags, and at a given point we passed the camera, and a moving picture was taken of the procession. As we paraded each state section sang their state song. The Canadian delegates sang the 'Maple Leaf,' and carried Canadian flags. The closing meeting of the Convention is what is known as the 'Purpose Meeting.' Each state chooses two or more to represent them, and to give their purpose for the next two years. The Canadian delegates chose Mr. Walkey, of Winnipeg, and Miss Hall, of Montreal, to represent 'Canada,' and while Mr. Walkey gave our purpose 'a larger and better work for Christ and to win Canada for Him,' the Canadian delegates stood up at the balcony reserved for them, and at the conclusion of the message, sang the 'Maple Leaf' and one verse of 'More love to Thee, O Christ.'

The next to ring greetings and to give his purpose, was the Rev. F. J. Horsefield, of Bristol, England, who is president of the British C. E. Union.

While Mr. Horsefield was speaking the Canadian delegates remained standing, partly owing to the fact that he held aloft the Union Jack, and at the conclusion of his address, sang 'God Save our King.' Immediately Mr. Percy Foster, the choir leader, motioned to the audience to rise, and taking out his handkerchief gave the signal for the 'Chantanqua Salute,' and everyone joined in heartily with 'Blest be the tie that binds.' It was a pretty sight to see about 8,000 young people salute our flag, for over that large auditorium was one mass of fluttering handkerchiefs. It thrilled the hearts of the Canadians, and will make a deep and lasting impression of the feeling of good fellowship between our fellow Endeavorers across the border, and those of Canada.

Many of us lingered on the pier, bidding good-bye to the many friends we had made during those short days of the convention, and all hoping to meet again in 1913, at the next convention in Los Angeles, California. Next morning we parted, coming home by different routes, many of us tired with the strain of the past week, but with the feeling that it had been good for us to be there, and more than ever feeling our responsibility to do more for the cause of Christian Endeavor than ever before, realizing the great privilege the young people have of working for Christ and the Church.

'KNOWLTON, 1911.'

The second annual missionary conference of the Young Peoples' Missionary Movement, opened at Knowlton, July 12th. There are over 70 delegates at this conference this year, about 20 more than last year, which is indeed very encouraging.

The delegates are from Montreal, Ottawa, Cornwall, Lancaster, Avonmore, Summerstown, Martintown, Williamstown, St. Elmo, Maxville, Sherbrooke, Newington and Sherbrooke N.S.

The chairman of the conference is the Rev. Mr. Scott, of Toronto, and the secretary is the Rev. H. C. Priest. The leaders are—Miss Thomas, Mr. Morris, H. Elmes, the Rev. Mr. Laidman, and the Rev. Mr. Cobbledick, and the returned missionaries are:—Dr. Margaret O'Hara, of India, the Rev. Mr. Mowatt, of China, the Rev. J. Cooper Robinson, of Japan.

The Quiet Hour Sessions are led each morning by different leaders, and the Bible Exposition is led by the Rev. Mr. Cobbledick, of Quebec. Following this session are the mission study classes:—'The Decisive Hour,' conducted by Miss Thomas; 'The Challenge of the City,' by the Rev. Mr. Laidman; 'India Awakening,' by the Rev. H. C. Priest, and a normal study class on 'The Servants of the King,' by Mr. Morris H. Ehnes, of New York. A great interest is taken in these classes by the delegates.

The Institute Hour is one of great helpfulness dealing with practical suggestions for work in our Long Peoples' Societies and Sunday Schools. The platform meetings were conducted by returned missionaries telling about the work on their field.

Sunday proved to be a very helpful time, especially the afternoon, when a continuous prayer meeting of one hour and a half was led by three different leaders, changing every half hour, the leaders were:—Dr. Ross, Alguire, Miss E. Hall and Miss Luella Scott. The delegates testified that this session of prayer gave a deeper tone to the prayer life of the conference.

The recreation side of our conference has not been so strenuous as last year, not so many excursions were planned for. The picnic on the island proved delightful, as also did the drive around the lake, and many took part in the tennis tournament, while bathing and boating were largely indulged in.

Dr. Ross Alguire, of Cornwall, was chairman of the recreation committee, and proved a successful leader.

Many plans for future work were arranged for at the denominational alles.

Meal-time is a merry time with all; the food provided is excellent, and much credit is due to the Rev. Mr. Capee for the management of the dining-room.

It is hoped that the delegates will go back to their homes determined to enthuse others with a sense of their obligation and privilege to extend God's kingdom and to secure delegates for our conference next year.

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

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. 8 a.m., Holy Communion. 11 a.m., Cathedral Service. Preacher, the Rev. James Roy, LL.D. 7 p.m., Cathedral Service. Preacher, the Vicar. All seats free at the 7 o'clock service.

ST. ALBAN'S 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.

ST. MARTIN'S CHURCH, corner of Prince Arthur and St. Urbain streets.—The Rev. G. Osborne Troop, M.A., rector. 8 a.m., Holy Communion. 11 a.m., Morning Prayer and Sermon. 7 p.m., Evening Prayer and Sermon. Preacher at both services, the Rector. All seats free and unappropriated. Strangers welcomed. All one in Christ Jesus.

ST. GEORGE'S PARISH CHURCH. Dominion Square. Clergy.
Rev. J. Paterson-Smyth, D.D., LL.D., Litt.D., D.C.L.
Rev. Wm. Stevenson Major.
Rev. R. A. Ascah, B.A.
Sixth Sunday after Trinity.
Celebrations of the Holy Communion at 8 a.m.
Morning Prayer at 11 o'clock.
Processional Hymn, 306.
Venite, Macfarren.
Psalm cx., Ouseley.
Jubilate, Goodson.
Hymns, 271, 286.
Preacher, the Rev. R. G. Ascah.
Recessional Hymn, 166.
Bible Lecture for Men at 3 p.m.
Sunday School and Bible Classes at 3 p.m.
Evening Prayer at 7 o'clock.
Processional Hymn, 274.
Responses, Tallis-Festal.
Psalm cxlv., Tonus Peregrinus.
Nunc Dimittis, Garrett in D.
Hymns, 255.
Anthem:—'Saviour Thy Children Keep.'—Sullivan.
Preacher, the Rev. R. Hewton.
Recessional Hymn, 20.
Rector's Bible Studies in Church, on Tuesdays, at 11.30 a.m., and Thursdays at 8 p.m.
The church is open all day for private prayer.

ST. JUDE'S CHURCH, corner Coursol and Vinet Streets. Rev. Canon Dixon, Rector. Rev. R. L. Carson, B.A., Curate. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Preacher, the Rev. R. L. Carson. 3 p.m., Sunday School and Adults' Bible Class. Monday—St. Andrew's Brotherhood. Tuesday—A. Y. P. A. Wednesday—Teachers' Meeting. Thursday—Boy Scouts. Strangers welcome to all services.

ST. EDWARD'S CHURCH, corner St. Paul and Inspector street.—Rural Dean Sanders, Incumbent. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Preacher at both services, the Incumbent. S. S. and Bible Classes at 9.45 a.m. and 3 p.m. Strangers made welcome.

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.

METHODIST CHURCHES.

DOMINION SQUARE METHODIST CHURCH, corner of Windsor and Dorchester streets. Pastor, the Rev. E. I. Hart, B.A. Public worship at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Class Meeting at 10 a.m. 11 a.m., the Rev. R. R. Nicholson. Subject.—'The Greatest of the Nature Miracles.' 7 p.m., the Rev. E. I. Hart, B.A. Subject.—Bible Studies in Nature:—'The Great Mountains.' Visitors welcome at all our services.

ST. JAMES METHODIST CHURCH, St. Catherine Street West. The Rev. Wm. Sparling, B.A., D.D., Pastor. 11 a.m., J. Clark Reilly, B.A. 7 p.m., the Rev. Charles E. Bland, B.A., B.D. (of Edmonton College, Alberta). Visitors cordially welcome to church services and to Sunday Schools at 10 a.m. and 3 p.m.

WESTMOUNT METHODIST CHURCH (corner of Western and Lansdowne avenues, Westmount). Pastor, the Rev. W. Ernest Baker. United services with Westmount Baptist Church during July and August. July 23rd, 11 a.m., in the Methodist Church, and 7 p.m., in the Baptist Church. Preacher at both services, the Rev. G. O. Gates, D.D.

DOUGLAS METHODIST CHURCH, corner of St. Catherine and Chomedy sts. The Rev. W. R. Young, B.A., B.D., pastor. Divine service at 11 a.m. and at 7 p.m. Sunday school at 10 a.m. during July and August.

CENTENARY METHODIST CHURCH corner of Wellington and Charron sts. Services held at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school and Bible classes 3 p.m. Senior E.L. of C.E. on Monday at 8 p.m. Mid-week service on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Junior E.L. of C.E. on Friday at 7 p.m. Hope Chapel Sunday school at 3 p.m. All strangers will be made welcome. Rev. W. Timberlake, pastor.

MOUNTAIN STREET METHODIST CHURCH, corner of Mountain and Torrance Streets. The Rev. T. E. Bourke, B.D., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school at 3 p.m.

MARLBOROUGH ST. METHODIST CHURCH, 17 Marlborough street. Rev. E. S. Morrison, pastor. 11 a.m., the pastor. 7 p.m., the pastor. Everybody welcome.

EAST END METHODIST CHURCH, corner of Cartier and DeMontigny sts.—The Rev. T. A. Halpenny, B.A., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday School at 2.45 p.m. Preacher at 11 a.m., Mr. J. F. Carleton; 7 p.m., the Rev. J. A. C. Rielly, B.A., Assistant Pastor St. James Methodist. E.L. of C.E. on Monday at 8 p.m. Prayer Meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Visitors welcome.

SHERBROOKE STREET-METHODIST CHURCH, Sherbrooke street, just west of St. Lawrence Boulevard. Rev. Alfred A. Radley, Pastor. 11 a.m., the Rev. C. E. Bland, B.D. 7 p.m., Mr. J. H. McComb. Sabbath School at 3 p.m. Class meeting at 10.15. Prayer meeting on Wednesday evening at 8. Everybody welcome to all these services.

FAIRMOUNT AVENUE METHODIST CHURCH, cor. of Fairmount and Hutchison streets. Rev. G. I. Campbell B.D., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The pastor will preach at both services. Sunday school and adult Bible classes at 3 p.m. E.L. of C.E. on Monday at 8 p.m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Strangers made cordially welcome at all services.

HUNTLY ST. METHODIST CHURCH, Huntly street, between St. Zotique and Belanger. The Rev W. G. Bradford, Pastor. Morning service at 11. Evening service at 7. 3 p.m., Sabbath School and Bible Classes.

WEST END METHODIST CHURCH, corner of Coursol and Canning streets. The Rev. Elwood C. James, B.A., pastor. 11 a.m., the Rev. Prof. Richardson. 3 p.m., Sunday School. 7 p.m., Mr. Timberlake. Strangers 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 p.m. Sunday School at 3 p.m. Epworth League of Christian Endeavor on Monday evening. The Junior Christian Endeavor Society meets on Wednesday at 4.30 p.m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. All seats free. Strangers welcome.

EBENEZER METHODIST CHURCH (corner of St. Antoine and Convent Streets, St. Henry). Pastor, the Rev. Alfred E. Pates. Morning service at 11 a.m. Preacher:—Denzel G. Ridout. Evening service at 7 p.m. Preacher:—R. L. Werry. Open-Air Service, weather permitting, Laporte Avenue at 8.10 p.m. Sabbath Schoc. and Bible Classes at 3 p.m. Epworth League on Mondays at 8 p.m. Prayer Meeting on Wednesdays at 8 p.m. All seats free. Everybody welcome.

EGLISE EVANGELIQUE, rue Delisle —Services publics a 11 hrs. et 7 hrs. Ecole de Dimanche a 10 hrs. Reunion de priere, Mercredi soir a 8 hrs.

METHODIST ITALIAN MISSION, cor. of Dorchester and St. Urbain streets. Sunday school and Bible class at 10 a.m. Services at 11 a.m. and 5 p.m. Communion first Sunday of every month. Preacher, the Rev. Liborio Lattoni. All are welcome.

DESRIVIERES STREET MISSION. Services at 7.30 p.m. Sunday school at 3 p.m. All are welcome. Rev. R. Brown, pastor.

ALL PEOPLES' MISSION, corner of Dorchester and St. Urbain streets. Sunday services: Italian services at 11 a.m. Service for all nationalities at 7 p.m. Superintendent, the Rev. C.S. Laidman, B.A., B.D. Tedephone St. Louis 1533.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCHES.

ST. ANDREW'S PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Cote St. Antoine Road (opposite Kensington avenue). Rev. W. J. Clark, D.D., Minister. During July and August Melville and St. Andrew's Churches will hold union services. Service for to-morrow will be held in Melville Church, Elgin avenue, opposite Westmount Park.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, Dorchester Street. Minister Elect, the Rev. R. Bruce Taylor, M.A. Morning service at 11 a.m. Evening service at 7 p.m. The Rev. W. G. Wilson, M.A., of St. Andrew's Church, Guelph, Ont., will officiate at both services.

Ladies' Aid and Dorcas Society on Tuesday afternoon at 2.30 p.m. King's Daughters' Sewing Circle on Tuesday at 10.30 a.m. Ladies' Missionary Auxiliary on Tuesday at 3 p.m.

OUTREMONT PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Mr. E. Herbert Gray, B.A., B.D., M.D., C.M., acting pastor. Dr. Gray will preach as follows: Morning serives: No. 4 in the series of seronms on 'The Bible and its Books.' Subject: 'The Epistle to the Romans.' Evening service: No. 4 in the series of sermons on 'Great Questions of the Bible.' Text: 'Lord, what wilt thou have me to do?'

AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH (Presbytery of New York), corner of Dorchester and Drummond sts. The Rev. Robert Johnston, D.D., pastor. Sabbath services: Public worship at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sabbath school, Chinese Department, 3 p.m. The Rev. Dr. D. G. Wylie, Ph.,D., D.D., of New York city, will preach at both services. Strangers are cordially invited to all services.

ST. MATTHEW'S PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of Wellington and Bourgeois streets, The Rev. Robert Hamilton, M.A., of Grangemouth, Scotland, will preach at both services, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school at 3 p.m. C.E. on Monday at 8 p.m.

MacVICAR MEMORIAL CHURCH, St. Viateur corner of Hutchison street. —Rev. James G. Potter, B.A., Minister. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday-school at 3 p.m. Strangers welcome to all services.

GARDENVILLE AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH (Longueuil). Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Bible Class and Sabbath School at 3 p.m.

CALVIN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Notre Dame street West, near Seigneurs street. Pastor, the Rev. James Mackay. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Strangers cordially invited.

VICTORIA CHURCH, corner of Conway and Menai Streets. Rev. John Chisholm, B.A., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The Sunday School and Bible Classes at 3 p.m. Ladies' Aid Society on Wednesday at 2.30 p.m. Mid-week service on Wednesday at 8 p.m. All welcome.

ST. GILES PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH —St. Denis street, near corner of St. Joseph Boulevard. Rev. J. R. Dobson, B.D., B.A., Minister. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. All seats free.

ERSKINE CHURCH, head of Crescent street. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m., conducted by the Rev. G. A. Johnston Ross, Professor-Elect, Montreal Presbyterian College. The congregation of Emmanuel Church worship here during July. Visitors are welcome.

MELVILLE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH Elgin ave., Westmount Park.—The Rev. John Lochhead, M.A., Minister. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m., at both of which Mr. Lochhead will occupy the pulpit. Strangers and visitors cordially welcomed.

CRESCENT STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Dorchester and Crescent streets. The Rev. Robert W. Dickie, B.A., Minister. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The Rev. J. L. Gordon, D.D., of Winnipeg, will preach. Subject: 11 a.m., 'The Vital Element in Christian Science.' Subject, 7 p.m., 'Can We Speak with the Dead? or, Spiritualism Ancient and Modern.'

SALEM WELSH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH (Alexandra Rooms), 314 St. Catherine (West), opposite Christ Church Cathedral. Pastor, Rev. J. R. Evans. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. 3 p.m., Sunday School. English and Welsh classes. 8 p.m., Wednesday, prayer-meeting. Strangers welcome to all services.

WESTMINSTER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Atwater Avenue. The Rev. M. Stewart Oxley, B.A., pastor, No. 869 Clarke Avenue. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday School at 3 p.m. Prayer-meeting on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. Christian Endeavor prayer-meeting on Monday evening. Strangers and visitors welcome.

STANLEY STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—The Rev. W. J. Fowler, M.A., B.D., will preach at both services. Subjects for Sabbath, July 23rd: Morning, 11 a.m.: 'The Gospel in a Verse.' Evening, 7 p.m.: 'The Lord's Thoughts Toward His People.' Chinese Sabbath school at the close of the evening service. Monthly missionary meeting on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. A cordial invitation is extended to strangers.

TAYLOR CHURCH, Presbyterian, corner of Papineau and Logan streets.—Rev. N. H. McGillivray, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

S. S. and Bible Classes at 3 p.m. Men's Own Meeting held at 4 p.m. C. E. on Monday at 8 p.m. Mid-week service on Wednesday evening at 8. Junior C. E. on Friday at 4 p.m. All cordially invited to any or all of these services.

THE FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, St. Lawrence Boulevard. The Rev. Malcolm A. Campbell, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. School for Chinamen meets at 9.45 a.m. Sunday school at 3 p.m. The service to-morrow will be conducted by the Rev. T. J. Thompson, M.A., of St. Andrew's Church, Collingwood, Ontario. Strangers will be made welcome.

KNOX CHURCH, cor. of Dorchester and Mansfield streets. The Rev. I. Adams Montgomery, B.A., pastor. During July this church will be closed, the congregation will unite with Dominion Square Methodist Church, and worship with them.

ST. PAUL'S MISSION, St. Charles Street, Point St. Charles. Rev. C. A. Doudiet, Missionary. Morning service at 11 a.m. Evening service at 6.30 p.m.

AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN CHAPEL, 75 Inspector Street. Rev. John Currie, Pastor. Sabbath services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday School and Bible Class at 3 p.m. Gospel meeting on Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock. Prayer meeting on Friday evening at 8 p.m. Mothers' Meeting on Thursday at 2.30 p.m. Boys' B.B. Band on Monday evening at 7.30. Junior Girls' Gymnasium on Tuesday at 3 p.m. Senior Girls' Gymnasium on Thursday at 7.15 p.m. Helping Hand Sewing School on Saturday morning at 10.15 a.m. Junior C.E. on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. Y.P.S.C.E. on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Seats free. A hearty welcome to all.

EGLISE ST. JEAN, angle des rues Ste. Catherine et Cadieux. Culte le dimanche a 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Ecole du dimanche a 10. Reunion de priere le mercredi a 8 p.m. Reunion de la societe d'activite chretienne le vendredi a 8 p.m. T. S. St. Aubin, pasteur.

MISSION PRESBYTERIENNE, Point St. Charles. Services le dimanche, matin a 11 heures. Assemblee de prieres le jeudi a 8 h. p.m. C. A. Doudiet, pasteur. Residence, 76 Coursol street.

UNCLASSIFIED CHURCHES.

SEVENTH DAY ADVENTIST CHURCH, corner Villeneuve and Hutchison Streets. O. K. Butler, Pastor. Services at 11 a.m., Saturday. By pastor. Services at 7 p.m. on Sunday. By pastor.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE — FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, Scientist, Westmount, Victoria Hall, Room F. Services on Sunday at 11 a.m. and 7.30 p.m. Sunday, July 23, 1911.

UNITARIAN CHURCH.

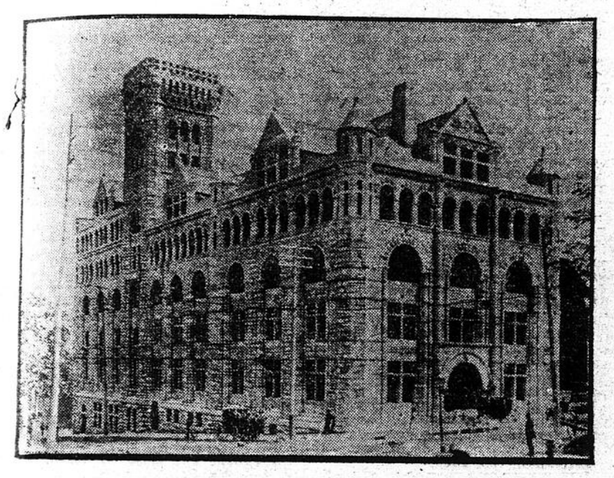
CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH (Unitarian), Sherbrooke Street West and Simpson Street. The Rev. W. S. Barnes, LL.D., pastor emeritus. The Rev. Frederick R. Griffin, B.A., S.T.B. (Harvard), pastor. Morning service at 11. The Rev. C. R. Eliot, of Boston, will preach.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCHES.

POINT ST. CHARLES CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, corner Wellington and Hibernia Streets. The Rev. A. Main, pastor. 11 a.m. subject: 'Conception of God.' 3 p.m., Sunday school. 7 p.m. subject: 'Man, the Capt. of his Soul.' 3 p.m., Sunday school.

THE LARGEST STATION IN THE DOMINION

New Headquarters Terminal at Windsor Street Will Mark Canadian Pacific's Completion of 25 Years of Railway Service.



FIRST WINDSOR STREET STATION.

That the last rivet in the steel work of the new C. P. R. Windsor Street station should be driven at the end of its first twenty-five years of existence is marking history in Canadian railways. Twenty-five years ago the first transcontinental pulled out of the Windsor St. station for the Pacific coast. The station in those days was small compared even with the great additions which have been made on Osborne Street since that period, and our illustrations show the tremendous and rapid growth of one of the greatest railroads, if not the greatest, in the whole world.

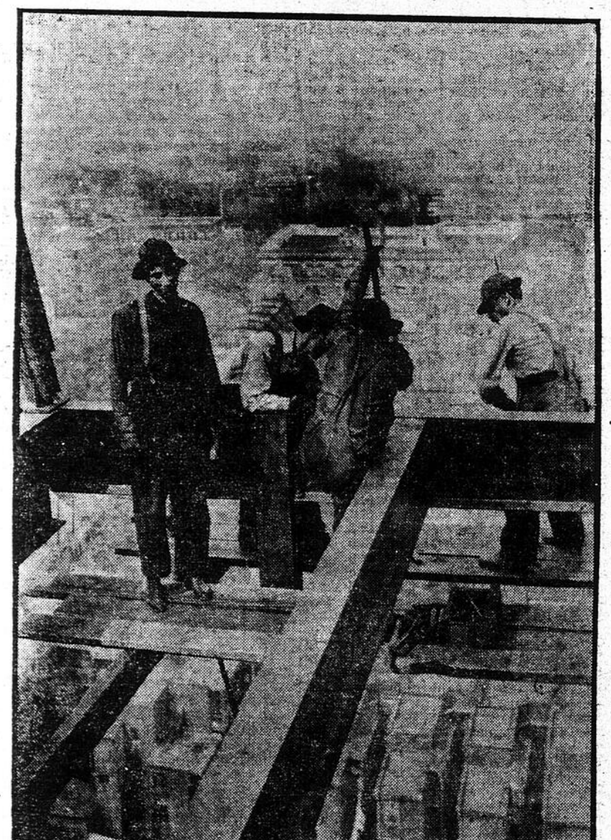
It was a memorable occasion marking the consummation of the greatest work that Canada had ever undertaken.

For a country with less than four millions of people to build a railway across the North American Continent —the first, and still the only actual transcontinental line yet connecting the two great oceans— was a remarkable achievement whose importance was accentuated by the fact that for many hundreds of miles its lines traversed regions altogether unknown—dom. The company, too, besides having extensive car works at different points where thousands are employed in building its rolling stock, has its own telegraph and express services that reach everywhere, and a chain of palatial hotels to comfortably house those who travel, and it even employs Swiss guides to pilot daring mountaineers to dizzy heights and runs sanitariums and summer resorts where the pleasure seeker may holiday and the health of the invalid may be restored.

ITS STUPENDOUS GROWTH.

A few figures will give some idea of the greatness of its growth:—

The total earnings in 1886 were a little over $10,000,000, and the net earnings less than $4,000,000, the surplus after deducting fixed charges being $635,444. This year's gross earnings will probably be over $104,000,000, and the net earnings about $37,000,000. The mileage then was 4,651 miles; today it is, including controlled lines, about 15,500 miles. The number of passengers then carried was 1,899,319 and the tons of freight aggregated 2,046,195. The approximate figures for the past twelve months are over 12,000,000 passengers, and 21,350,000 tons of freight. A comparison of the figures shows that a considerable reduction in



DRIVING THE LAST RIVET IN THE EXTENSION OF THE WINDSOR STREET STATION.

where men did not live—around the rock-bound northern shores of Lake Superior ,across the far western plains then in utter solitude, and over Nature's majestic sky-scrapers in the Canadian Rockies.

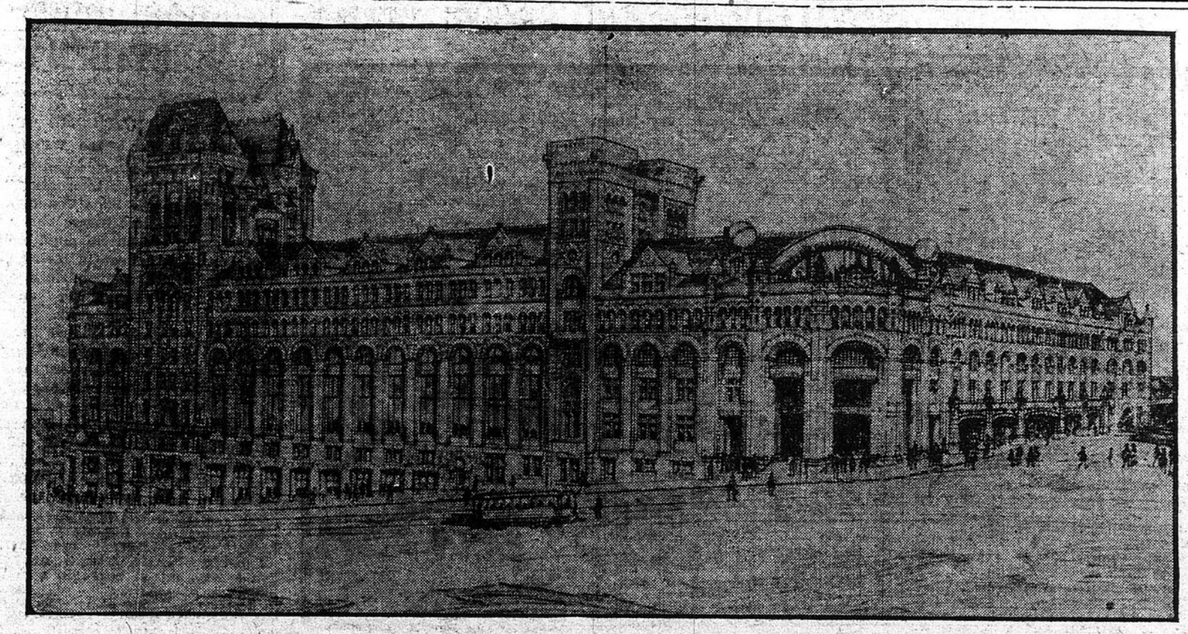
No less wonderful has been the growth and expansion of Canada's great national highway during the intervening quarter of a century. The company did not merely remain a common carrier—it became more —a developer and an Empire builder—and so potent a factor in filling the wants of others as well as the vast army of travellers that both on land and sea the C. P. R. to-day is a name to conjure with. From comparatively small beginnings, as seen by twentieth century eyes, it has developed into a world encircling institution with magnificent fleets on ocean and inland waters—an immigration agency that has peopled half a continent, even to furnishing ready-made homes to the homeseekers—a forceful factor in the development of mines and mining —an inaugurator of huge irrigation works that are reclaiming a king-

Terrible Suffering

Five Years of Severe Rheumatism.

"I suffered terribly for about five years from rheumatism. Doctors gave me up. Friends told me to try this medicine and the other until I abandoned all medicines and felt very despondent. At last a friend came to see me and after I told her how I was troubled she told me to try Hood's Sarsaparilla. After taking one bottle I began to feel better and I am now completely cured and I return many thanks to Hood's Sarsaparilla. I am never without it." C. Macauley, 64 Richmond St., Montreal, Que.

Get Hood's Sarsaparilla today. **Sold** by all druggists everywhere.



THE NEW WINDSOR STREET STATION OF THE C. P.R., AS IT WILL APPEAR WHEN COMPLETED.

structures, erecting new stations and enlarging old ones, etc., and the policy of extending branch lines wherever needed is still being vigorously pursued.

In one way only has the C. P. R. remained as it was, and that is in the retention of the services of officials and employees. It is practically manned to-day as it was manned a quarter of a century ago, with, of course, the addition of the many thousands required by the expansion of the road. The total number employed now reaches 80,000 and these are stationed in almost every civilized country on the face of the earth. There was no pension fund in 1886, for none was needed. To-day there are over 500 of the old faithful workers on the pension roll, none of whom receive less than $20 a month—a positive contradiction of the proverbial saying that corporations have no souls.

All this shows that the Canadian Pacific is, as stated, more than a transportation company in the generally accepted sense of the term. It is an Empire builder and its name will ever be remembered as the creator of Western Canada and a great developing factor wherever its lines penetrate.

When a company has eighty thousand employees on its pay rolls it becomes a big problem to keep strict account of their work, and, as when, as in the case of the Canadian Pacific Railway, these employees are scattered over practically the whole world, the office space required to properly tabulate information concerning them is enormous. In the earlier days of the C. P. R., when ten percent dividends and a hundred million earnings per annum, were a matter of years, the office problem was not so serious, but within the last decade the volume of business passing over the company's lines has been so great, and its many side interests have paid so handsomely that its staff has increased by the thousands, necessitating a corresponding increase in office space.

Hardly a month goes by without an announcement being made by the C. P. R. that they have decided to erect a new office building or make an extension to one of these already built, consequently huge sums of money are annually spent in this work.

There was an example of this only recently in Toronto, where the company have announced that they will erect a sixteen story building at the corner of King and Yonge streets.

Another example is afforded in this city. In Montreal alone there are 12,000 people in the employ of the C. P. R., and while these do not all work under one roof, it has been necessary to build a huge extension to the Windsor street station, in order to facilitate the work and general comfort of the company's employees.

The history of the Windsor station is practically the history of the C. P. R. itself. The first and original station erected in 1889 was only a small affair, but as the company's business grew, it was added to until this, the fifth extension, will make it the largest and most complete station in the Dominion.

The present building is situated on the south-west corner of Windsor and Osborne streets, and the extension is being built just south of this, so that the new station will extend from Osborne street, on the north, to St. Antoine on the south, and from Windsor street on the east, Mountain street on the west. The extension proper has a frontage on Windsor street of 293 feet, and on St. Antoine of 175 feet, so that taking into consideration the offices now occupied by the Dominion Express Company, the station, as it will be when completed will have the following frontages: On Windsor street, 493 feet; on St. Antoine street, 175 feet; on Osborne street, 550 feet. This will give the station a ground floor area of 77,000 square feet. The total floor area of the whole building will be 450,000 square feet.

In point of height the new building is one of the highest in the British Empire. When the new C. P. R. office in Toronto is erected it will possibly have a rival in this respect, but until that building materializes, Montreal has the highest building in Canada. This is Montreal's first skyscraper. Before this the city had several of the ten-story variety, but the tower of the new building is sixteen stories. In reality it has three heights. Starting at Osborne street, Windsor street slopes down to St. Antoine, at an angle of about twelve degrees, and the building has been made to conform with the slope, the present height of 69 feet at the corner of Osborne and Windsor being retained, while the Windsor and St. Antoine the height is 120 feet. About half way between Osborne and St. Antoine the tower is situated, and this is where the greatest height is, the building towering up 214 feet from the pavement to the base of the flag pole.

For sightseers this will prove a splendid vantage point for a panoramic view of Montreal, and long stretches of the St. Lawrence river will be visible to those in the upper toreys.

Before work on the extension could be started the land had to be cleared. This was a work of some dimensions in itself, as there were a number of large brick buildings on the property. Good progress was made, however, and now all of the huge steel superstructure of the building is completed, the last rivet being driven yesterday afternoon. This work was done by the Dominion Bridge Company and since the erection work was commenced last November a large staff of men has been on the job.

With its great bulk and central location the erection of the steel skeleton has been watched with great interest by Montreal citizens whose business took them in that direction, and there were few who could resist drawing in a long breath as they watched the steel workers climbing around the beams two hundred feet above their heads, with an utter disregard for the chasms on either side of them. In all, over 5,300,000 pounds of steel have been interwoven into the superstructure of the building.

The outer stone facings have now reached the floor level and the floors and other concrete work has gone ahead at a good rate. This latter work includes the building of a huge viaduct for the carrying of the tracks. This viaduct was rendered necessary by the Windsor street gradient, the track having to be brought in at a height of about forty feet above St. Antoine street, in order to have them on a level with those now in use. Part of this viaduct has now been completed, and the rest of it is under construction. There are now about one hundred men engaged on this work, and it is estimated that the amount of concrete required to finish the viaduct will b about 5,000 cubic yards. The foundations for the building were the heaviest ever built in Montreal, the concrete piers going down forty feet below the surface to the solid rock.

Plans for the whole of the interior of the building have not been completed as yet, but in this connection considerable remodeling will be done in the present structure. At present the main entrance is on Osborne street, but this will be moved directly to the Windsor street corner, and there will also be a main entrance at the St. Antoine street corner. The offices now used by the ticket sellers will be moved to another part of the building, and they will be greatly enlarged. Many other important changes will also be made.

The concourse floor of the new extension has been planned with especial care. Entering from the St. Antoine street corner, the main floor will be gained either by two huge passenger elevators or by marble stairways on either side of the doorway. These will admit of a direct entrance to the concourse, which will include the present concourse, giving it a length of 350 feet and a width of 60 feet. The present waiting-room, which is 60 feet square, will be remodeled and turned into a smoking room, and to the south of this will be the general waiting-room. This will be one of the largest in America, and will be 130 feet by 60 feet, giving it a total floor area of 8,000 square feet. It will be 26 feet high and will be beautifully finished. On one side of the general waiting-room there will be a long row of ticket offices, and from here, too, access to the ladies' waiting-room will be gained. This room will be fitted up in a most up-to-date manner, and south of it will be the ladies' retiring room, the nursery and the ladies' pay and free toilets.

The dining facilities will be unsurpassed. That part of the concourse floor, directly over the St. Antoine street corner will have the dining-room proper, and opening on to this on the Windsor street side will be the officials' dining-room, with the kitchen looking out on St. Antoine street. Next to the kitchen will be the lunch room. This will be about 60 feet square and will have a large accommodation and its counters will be laid out in the shape of a capital 'M.' The parcel room will be greatly enlarged, and will be transferred from its present position to the space between the lunch room and the concourse.

Below the concourse floor will be the storerooms and engine rooms and immigrant quarters. Entrance to the latter will be gained by a large elevator from the concourse and by a side entrance. The Bank of Montreal will have an office in the building, so that the employees will find it conveniently located.

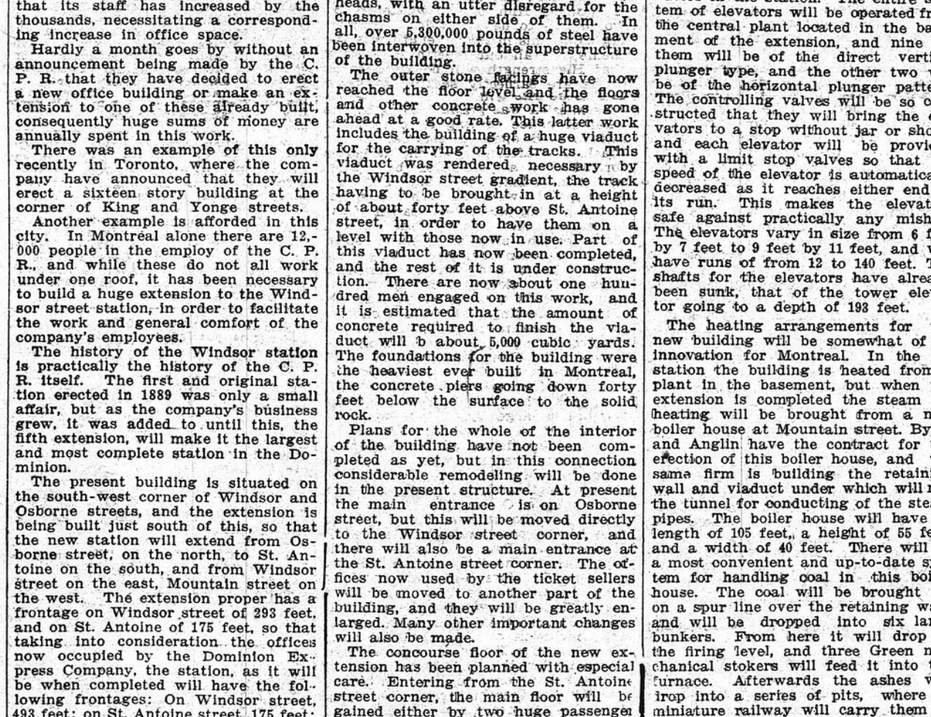
An elaborate system of elevators is planned for the new station. In the part of the building now in use there are three elevators, and the drawings for the extension show eight more, so that in all there will be eleven elevators in the station. The entire system of elevators will be operated from the central plant located in the basement of the extension, and nine of them will be of the direct vertical plunger type, and the other two will be of the horizontal plunger pattern. The controlling valves will be so constructed that they will bring the elevators to a stop without jar or shock, and each elevator will be provided with a limit stop valves so that the speed of the elevator is automatically decreased as it reaches either end of its run. This makes the elevators safe against practically any mishap. The elevators vary in size from 6 feet by 7 feet to 9 feet by 11 feet, and will have runs of from 12 to 140 feet. The shafts for the elevators have already been sunk, that of the tower elevator going to a depth of 193 feet.

The heating arrangements for the new building will be somewhat of an innovation for Montreal. In the old station the building is heated from a plant in the basement, but when the extension is completed the steam for heating will be brought from a new boiler house at Mountain street. Byers and Anglin have the contract for the erection of this boiler house, and the same firm is building the retaining wall and viaduct under which will run the tunnel for conducting of the steam pipes. The boiler house will have a length of 105 feet, a height of 55 feet, and a width of 40 feet. There will be a most convenient and up-to-date system for handling coal in this boiler house. The coal will be brought in on a spur line over the retaining wall, and will be dropped into six large bunkers. From here it will drop to the firing level, and three Green mechanical stokers will feed it into the furnace. Afterwards the ashes will drop into a series of pits, where a miniature railway will carry them to a large elevator, by which they will be raised above the viaduct level and dumped into cars and removed from the station.

Drinking water for the employees of the company will be had from a well which is now being sunk in the basement of the extension. It is probable that a depth of 1,200 feet will be reached before a sufficient flow of water is encountered.

The station will have an exceptionally good ventilation system, and the lighting arrangements have also been carefully looked into.

The Dominion Bridge Company were the contractors for the steel work, and the well-known firm of Duckworth, Boyer & Co., were the inspectors. The general contractor is Mr. C. E. Deakin. It is expected that the building will be ready for occupation by early in 1912. The designs and drawings for the work were executed in the office of the C. P. R. architect, Mr. W. S. Painter, and the building is being erected under the supervision of Superintendent of Building Construction, Mr. F. L. Ellingwood.



C. P. R. NEW WINDSOR STREET STATION, showing skeleton work and entire length both up Windsor street and along St. Antoine street.

A CZARINA'S ICE PALACE.

The Building and All the Furnishings Were of Ice.

(From the 'Scientific American.')

The use of ice for architectural purposes is an art that has been carried to a high state of perfection in northern countries, and some almost incredible feats have been accomplished in this curious branch of industry. Probably the most remarkable building constructed wholly of ice was the palace built on the Neva by the Czarina Anne of Russia in 1739. The first attempt to construct this building was unsuccessful, as the slabs of ice were too thin, and the building collapsed in the first thaw.

Subsequently large blocks of ice were cut and squared with great care, and laid on one another by skilful masons, who cemented the joints with water, which immediately froze. The building, when completed, was 56 feet long, 17 1-2 broad and 21 high. It was of but one story.

The facade contained a door surmounted by an ornamental pediment and six windows, the frames and panes of which were all of ice. An elaborate balustrade, adorned with statues, ran along the top of the facade and another balustrade surrounded the building at the level of the ground. The side entrances to the enclosure were flanked with pillars supporting urns, the latter containing orange trees, whose branches, leaves and flowers were all of ice.

Hollow pyramids of ice on each side of the building contained lights by night. The grounds were further adorned with a life size figure of an elephant, with his mahout on his back. A stream of water was thrown from the elephant's trunk by day and a flame of naphtha by night.

A tent of ice contained a hot bath, in which persons actually bathed. There were also several cannons and mortars of ice, which were loaded with bullets of ice and iron and discharged.

The interior of the building was completely furnished with tables, chairs, statues, looking glasses, a clock, a complete tea service, etc., all made of ice and painted to imitate the real objects. A bedchamber contained a state bed, with curtains, a dressing table with a mirror, pillows, bedclothes, slippers and nightcaps—all made of ice. There were ice candles burning naphtha; and most wonderful of all, an ice fireplace containing burning ice logs!, blocks of ice smeared with naphtha and then kindled.

WHY THE TEETH DECAY.

Here's One Authority Who Lays It to Lime Starvation.

'The almost universal decay of the teeth is proof positive that our nation is suffering lime starvation,' writes a chemistry lecturer in the 'Dietetic and Hygienic Gazette,' '85 percent of the school children of Louisville have badly decayed teeth.

'Our dentists prescribe tooth washes and tooth pastes, advocate local hygiene, fill cavities and fit bridges, and all this time ignore the fact that the basic cause is lime starvation.

'Dentists will tell you that the sugar you take in your mouth acts directly upon your teeth. Dentists shut their eyes to the evident fact that decay starts first in the pulp beneath the intact enamel and honeycombs the interior tooth until the shell-like bridge of enamel breaks beneath the strain.

'The enamel gives absolute protection against the external attacks of acids and sugar. I have immersed sound teeth for months in a solution of fruit acids and sugar, and have been unable to detect any erosion of either the enamel or the pulp.

'When you eat sweetmeats, the sugar, with its irresistible affinity for soluble lime, combines with the calcium of the blood and the blood retaliates by sapping the soluble from the pulp and substance of the teeth. Druggists make use of this affinity of soluble lime for sugar when preparing the official syrup of lime. Lime forms a solution thirty-five times stronger in simple syrup than in the same quantity of water. If you want your children to have sound, white teeth, see that their diet is rich in lime and poor in sugar.'

A GREAT HORSEMAN.

A wonderful display of horsemanhorsemanship was witnessed at Hurlingham during a gymkhana given in honor of the Maharaja of Bikanir, now visiting England. The Maharaja of Scindia was taking part in a tent pegging competition and his turban slipped forward just as he made a thrust. Instead of taking the peg the Maharaja left his lance sticking in it, and almost immediately afterward lost control of his horse, a spirited gray, which bolted at astonishing speed. The animal made sraight for a hurdle fence about fory yards distan, behind which a number of spectators, including many women, were sitting eight deep.

There was no time for escape, and for a moment it seemed that an accident was inevitable. But just as the horse reached the fence at a furious gallop the Maharaja sprang from the saddle and throwing his full weight on the bridle brought the animal upon its haunches within a yard and a half of the hurdles. For a second the tense silence continued and was then broken by a loud and spontaneous outburst of cheers.

MAGI

Adds zest to any meal and makes for better digestion and also sweeter stomach.

21

THE WATER OF QUALITY

The Caledonia Springs Co., Limited, 591 St. Catherine St. West. Uptown 3937.

Sunday Train, Montreal, Hemmingford, For Covington and Intermediate Stations.

Every Sunday until further notice, a special G .T. R. train leaves Montreal at 8.05 a.m. for Hemmingford. Fort Covington and Intermediate Stations. Returning, this train leaves Fort Covington at 6.20 p.m. and Hemmingford at 7.00 p.m., stopping at intermediate Stations, for Montreal.

Cheap Week-End Excursions to Chambly, Farnham, Granby, Waterloo, and Intermediate Points via G.T. and C.V.

Sunday Special Train leaves Montreal at 8.32 a.m., returning at 8.50 p.m.

Every Saturday and Sunday until further notice, return tickets will be sold at Single First-Class Fare, plus Ten Cents, from Montreal to Chambly, Marieville, Farnham, Granby, Waterloo and intermediate points. Tickets good to return until following Monday.

Special Week-End Excursions to Valleyfield and Intermediate Stations.

Sunday train between Montreal and Valleyfield leaves Montreal at 9.10 a.m., and returning leaves Valleyfield at 7.30 p.m. for Montreal. Through coaches.

The Grand Trunk Railway System will issue tickets at rate of $1.15 from Montreal to Valleyfield and return, and proportionately low rates from Montreal to St. Anne's, Vaudreuil, Coney Island, Valleyfield and intermediate stations. Good going Saturday and Sunday, July 22 and 23. Returning Monday, July 24.

Montreal-Cornwall Service

The Grand Trunk Railway announce that every Saturday, until further notice, train will be run to Cornwall, leaving Montreal 1.30 p.m. arriving Cornwall 3.34 p.m. Also that train will be run Cornwall to Montreal, Mondays only, leaving Cornwall 7.10 a.m., arriving Montreal 9.15 a.m.

Special Sunday Train, Montreal to St. Hyacinthe and Intermediate Stations.

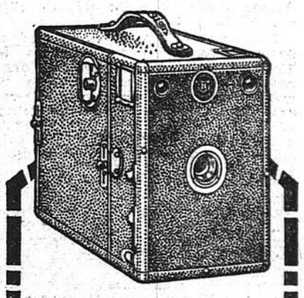
Every Sunday, until further notice, the Grand Trunk Railway System will run Special Train, leaving Montreal at 12.10 p.m. for St. Hyacinthe and Intermediate Stations. Returning, this train will leave St. Hyacinthe at 8.00 p.m., stopping at Intermediate Stations, for Montreal.

Coney Island.

To this comparatively little-known but really most desirable place for a week-end or holiday trip, situated in Lake St. Francis, near Coteau Landing, the Grand Trunk Railway System affords quick and easy access.

Return tickets will be sold at $1.15, good going Saturday and Sunday, July 22 and 23. Return limit July 24.

Sunday train leaves Montreal at 9.10 a.m., and returning leaves Coney Island at 7.35 p.m.



ENSIGN CAMERAS

Examine an Ensign before deciding to buy a camera. For the price you decide to pay you get more value in an Ensign Camera than in any other make. We are prepared to show you why Ensign are better value. Call at our store when next down town.

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Branches at Quebec, Ottawa, Toronto.

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.

MARRIED.

BEVAN — DAW — On July 5, 1911, at the Parish Church, Whitchurch, Devonshire, England, by the vicar, the Rev. W. N. P. Beebe, M.A., Commander George Parker Bevan, Royal Navy, second son of the late James Frederick Bevan, of Stanwell Moor, to Lilian, younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Daw, of Walreddon Manor, South Devon.

BUTLER — BUTLER — On July 5, 1911, at All Saints', Ennismore Gardens, London, by Archdeacon Sinclair, assisted by the Rev. Canon Chapman, vicar of Bolton-le-Moors, and the Rev. W. E. Addis, vicar of the parish, Ormonde Beecroft Leatham, only son of John Theobald Butler, late of Great Ayton Hall, Yorks, to Maude Anne, second daughter of the late John Butler, of High Lawn, Bolton-le-Moors, and of Mrs. Butler, and niece of the late Rev. John Travers Lewis, D.D., Archbishop of Ontario.

KNEELAND — FERRIS — On July 20, 1911, at the residence of the bride's sister, Mrs. James Arnold, Grenville, by the Rev. Mr. Baugh, Prof. A. W. Kneeland, of Macdonald College, to Dora, daughter of Mr. Robert Ferris, of Buckingham.

LAWSON — LEACOCK — On July 18, 1911, at Smith's Falls, Ont., by the Rev. S. J. Hughes, M.A., president of the Montreal Conference, assisted by the Rev. S. Might, Mrs. Ida Leacock, of Smith's Falls, to the Rev. James Lawson, of Ashton, Ont.

McDIARMID — SMITH — On July 19, 1911, at the home of her father, Mr. F. Clifford Smith, Chateauguay, by the Rev. Mr. McLennan, Miss Hope Irwin Smith, to Mr. William McDiarmid, of Toronto.

McADAM — LETT — On July 18, 1911, at Trinity Church, Barrie, Ont., by the Vicar, the Rev. E. R. J. Biggs, Mary E. Lett, eldest daughter of F. A. Lett, to S. McAdam, of Barrie, nephew of the Hon. Wm. Templeman, Minister of Inland Revenue and Mines.

DIED.

BATEMAN—At London, Ont., William Bateman, aged 81, son-in-law of the late Joseph Sargison, of Montreal. Interment took place at London, Ont.

BATTERTON — At Quebec, on July 20, 1911, James Batterton, of H. M. Customs.

BIRRELL—On Tuesday, July 18th, at the Moore Home, Isabella McKinnon, wife of the late Archibald Birrell. Interred at Finch, Ont.

DUNLEVIE — On July 20, 1911, at 218 Waverley street, Ottawa, Ada Catharine, beloved wife of F. S. Dunlevie, Esq., barrister.

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

TEES & CO.,
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NOISE AND THE NERVES.

(London 'Times.')

We have recorded the case of a tradesman who was indicted at the Surrey Quarter Sessions for having attempted to commit suicide. It was pleaded on his behalf that he had suffered from insomnia brought on by the noise made at night by the motor omnibuses and trams which passed the premises at which he resided, and he had been unable to sleep owing to the traffic. This was an extreme case, perhaps, and possibly this particular victim of street noises was a man of abnormally nervous temperament.

But no man's nerves are entirely proof against the sapping influence of disturbed and interrupted sleep, and, unhappily, cause and effect in this case are very apt to react upon and intensify each other. The nervous fear of not being able to sleep is often enough the primary cause of sleeplessness, and thus an irregular series of intermittent noises tends to induce, especially in a sleeper awakened by them, a state of nervous apprehension which may lead in the end to severe and pronounced insomnia. This is a very serious matter, not merely for bad sleepers themselves, but for all who have to depend on their services. No man can do his work efficiently by day if he cannot sleep at night, and when public servants like Sir Henry Morris and other of our correspondents tell us how great and growing the evil is, it is high time for the community at large to bestir itself and insist on a remedy being found and applied.

Of course the traffic of a great city can never be entirely stilled. There must always be occasional passings even in the quietest streets. These we must put up with as best we may, as we must also with the continuous roar of the great thoroughfares up to a late hour of the night. But these are not the enemies of sleep of which Sir Henry Morris specially complains. It is the multiplication of the motor car and the heedless sounding of its raucous horn in the small hours that justly provoke his indignation and remonstrance.

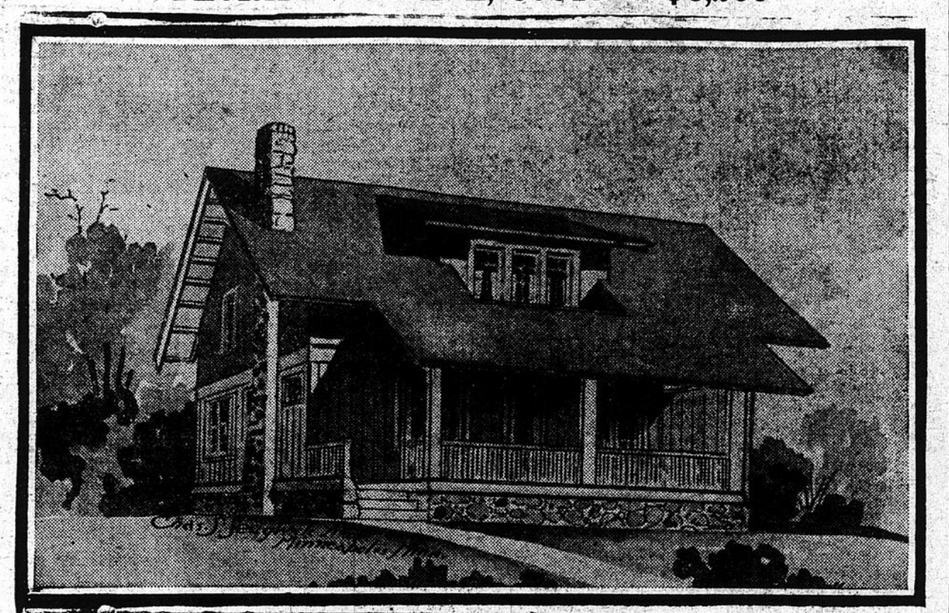
POWER OF AN AIR BRAKE.

(Science Conspectus.')

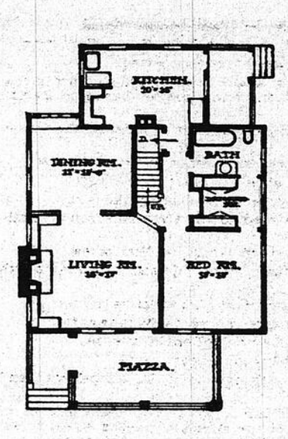
Some idea of the power of an air brake may be gained from the following facts:

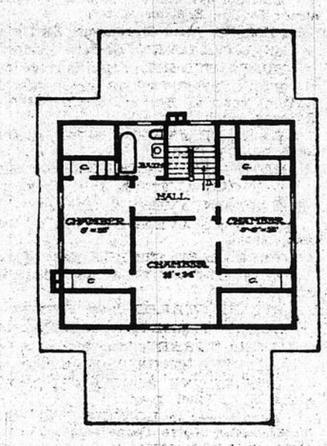
It takes a powerful locomotive drawing a train of ten passenger cars a distance of about five miles to reach a speed of sixty miles an hour on a straight and level track. The brakes will stop the same train from a speed of sixty miles an hour in 700 feet. Roughly it may be stated that a train may be stopped by the brakes in about three percent of the distance that must be covered to give it its speed.

FLORIDA COTTAGE, COSTING $3,200



The accompanying design makes a very attractive cottage when built as seen by the cut. The roof is low and shingled, the gables treated with 'half timbers' and rough cast cement, and the first story shingled and stained green with all trimmings white. The piazza across the front is wide and liberal and screened in. The second story is brought to the front over the piazza. The size of the cottage is about thirty-one feet wide and thirty-seven feet deep, and the cost is estimated at $3,200, exclusive of heating and plumbing. There is a good full basement under the house with laundry, heating and fuel rooms. The exterior treatment from the front is symmetrical, with a centre entrance and vestibule, entering directly into a large living room across the full front, with one central chimney with wide fireplace directly opposite the entrance. This room is very attractive and inviting in appearance. The dining room opens out of the living room with wide columned arch and is convenient in its arrangement with kitchen. The main





stairs are on the 'combination' plan. The second floor has four good chambers with closets and bath room. The finish throughout is in natural wood with brown mission stain and polished hardwood floors.

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., (i) 1.15 p.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 Sherbrooke, †8.25 a.m., (i) 1.15 p.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) 1.30 p.m., B5.15 p.m.
For Chicago, St. Louis, Detroit, Hamilton, Toronto, *8.45 a.m., *10.00 p.m.
For North Toronto and West Toronto, *10.45 p.m.
For Cobalt, Sault Ste. Marie, St. Paul, Minneapolis, etc., *9.50 p.m.
For Ottawa †8.35 a.m., §8.55 a.m., *10.10 a.m., †4.00 p.m., §7.50 p.m., *9.50 p.m., *10.30 p.m.
Vaudreuil and intermediate stations — †8.35 a.m., †8.45 a.m., §8.55 a.m., *10.10 a.m., §12.01 p.m., †12.30 p.m., (i) 1.30 p.m., †4.00 p.m., †4.15 p.m., B5.10 p.m., B5.15 p.m., †6.15 p.m., K11.15 p.m.
For Winnipeg, Vancouver, *10.10 a.m., *10.30 p.m.

Trains arrive at Windsor Street Station as follows:

From St. Johns, Farnham, etc., *8.20 a.m., *8.30 a.m., G9.20 a.m., †12.05 noon, †6.45 p.m., *9.00 p.m.
From Boston, *8.20 a.m., *9.00 p.m.
From Sherbrooke, *8.30 a.m., G9.20 a.m., †12.05 noon, †6.45 p.m.
From Halifax, N.S., 8.30 a.m. daily, except Monday.
From St. John, N.B., *8.30 a.m.
From Toronto and West, *8.05 a.m., *7.10 p.m.
From West Toronto and North Toronto, *7.00 a.m.
From St. Paul, Sault Ste. Marie, Cobalt, *8.00 a.m.
From Calgary and Winnipeg, and Vancouver, *8.55 a.m., *7.00 p.m.
From Ottawa, *8.00 a.m., *8.55 a.m., †11.50 a.m., *6.40 p.m., 7.00 p.m.
From Vaudreuil and intermediate Stations, †7.50 a.m., *8.00 a.m., *8.05 a.m., †8.45 a.m., †9.30 a.m., †11.50 a.m., †12.15 p.m., B5.20 p.m., (i) 6.25 p.m., *6.40 p.m., *7.10 p.m., K9.50 p.m.

Leave Place Viger Station:

For Quebec, †9.00 a.m., (i) 1.30 p.m., *4.40 p.m., *11.30 p.m.
For Joliette, †8.30 a.m., †9.00 a.m., §9.10 a.m., (i) 12.45 p.m., †5.00 p.m.
For St. Gabriel, †9.00 a.m., §9.10 a.m., (i) 12.45 p.m., †5.00 p.m.
For Ottawa, †8.30 a.m., †6.15 p.m.
For St. Eustache, †8.30 a.m., §9.50 a.m., †12.30 a.m., †4.15 p.m., †5.10 p.m., §11.50 p.m.
For St. Jerome, *8.45 a.m., (i) 1.45 p.m., †4.00 p.m., †5.10 p.m., B6.35 p.m., §10.10 p.m.
For St. Agathe, §8.30 a.m., *8.45 a.m., §9.30 a.m., (i) 1.15 p.m., (i) 1.25 p.m. (from Windsor Street), (i) 1.45 p.m., †4.00 p.m., M4.50 p.m., †5.10 p.m.
For St. Rose, St. Therese and intermediate points, †8.30 a.m., *8.45 a.m., §9.00 a.m., §9.40 a.m., §9.50 a.m., †12.30 a.m., (i) 1.45 p.m., (i) 2.00 p.m., †4.00 p.m., †4.15 p.m., †5.10 p.m., B5.30 p.m., †6.15 p.m., B6.35 p.m., §10.10 p.m., §11.15 p.m., §11.50 p.m.

Arrive at Place Viger Station:

From Quebec, Three Rivers, *6.30 a.m., 2 p.m., *6.30 p.m. §10.10 p.m. Ottawa, †12.50 a.m., †10.45 p.m. St. Jerome, †7.50 a.m., †9.20 a.m., †11.00 a.m., §7.20 p.m., †7.30 p.m., §8.55 p.m., §10.40 p.m. St. Lin, §7.00 a.m., †8.30 a.m., H7.30 p.m., 8.30 p.m. St. Eustache, †7.50 a.m., †9.20 a.m., †11.00 a.m., †8.40 p.m., †7.30 p.m., (i) 9.45 p.m., §10.25 p.m. Joliette, St. Felix de Valois and St. Gabriel, †8.50 a.m., †2.00 p.m., †6.10 p.m., K10.00 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.
CITY TICKET OFFICE, 218 St. James street. Telephone, Main, 3732 and 3733.

The Canadian Northern Quebec Railway, Trains leave St. Catherine St. East, Corner Morgan St., Montreal.

For L'Assomption, L'Epiphanie, Rawdon, Joliette, Shawinigan Falls, Grand'Mere, Portneuf, Quebec, 9.00 a.m. Connection for Riviere a Pierre Junction and La Tuque. Daily except Sundays. Buffet-Parlor car.
For L'Assomption, L'Epiphanie, Joliette, Shawinigan Falls, Grand'Mere, at 9 a.m., 3.30 p.m., daily, except Sundays. Connection for Lake St. John District, on Saturdays.
For L'Epiphanie, Rawdon, Joliette, New Glasgow and St. Jerome, 5.30 p.m., daily, except Sundays.
For Montfort Branch, close connections with C.P.R. train leaving Montreal 8.45 a.m., Monday and Thursday (Place Viger), 4.00 p.m., Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday; 5.10 p.m., Friday and Saturday; 1.25 p.m., Saturdays only, from Windsor Street Station.
For L'Assomption, L'Epiphanie and Joliette and Rawdon; 9.15 a.m., Sundays.

Trains Arrive as follows:

From St. Jerome, New Glasgow, Joliette, Rawdon, L'Epiphanie, etc., 8.45 a.m., daily, except Sundays.
From Riviere a Pierre Junction, Grand'Mere, Shawinigan Falls, Joliette, L'Epiphanie and intermediate stations, 11.40 a.m. and 4.30 p.m., daily, except Sundays.
From Quebec, La Tuque, Grand'Mere, Shawinigan Falls, Rawdon, 4.30 p.m., daily, except Sundays. Also from Lake St. John District on Mondays.
From Joliette, L'Epiphanie, L'Assomption, 9.40 p.m. Sundays.

New York Central Trains leave Windsor Station.

For Malone, Utica, Albany, New York, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, etc., 8.00 a.m. except Sunday, and 7.20 p.m. daily.
For Malone and intermediate stations, 7.25 a.m. and 4.05 p.m., except Sunday, and 9.30 a.m., Sunday only.
For Valleyfield and intermediate stations, 7.25 a.m., 10.00 a.m., 1.35 p.m., 4.05 p.m., 5.05 p.m. and 6.20 p.m., except Sunday; 9.30 a.m., Sunday only; 1.00 p.m. and 11.30 p.m., Saturday only; 10.15 p.m., Sunday only.

Arrive as follows:

From New York, Albany, Buffalo, Rochester, Syracuse, Utica, Malone, etc., 10.00 a.m., daily, and 10.15 p.m., except Sunday.
From Malone and intermediate stations, 8.50 a.m., except Sunday.
From Utica and intermediate stations, 5.40 p.m., daily.
From Valleyfield and intermediate stations, 6.50 a.m., 8.10 a.m., 8.50 a.m., 1.00 p.m., 4.15 p.m., except Sunday; 10.06 p.m., Saturday only, and 9.05 p.m., Sunday only.

Rutland Railroad Trains leave Windsor Station.

For New York and Boston, 8.50 a.m. and 7.35 p.m., daily.

Arrive as follows:

From New York, 7.30 a.m., daily, and 9.55 p.m., except Sunday.
From Boston, 7.30 a.m., daily, and 9.55 p.m., except Sunday.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM.

Trains leave Bonaventure Station as follows:

Corrected to April 5th, 1911.

7.05 a.m.—St. Johns, Rouse's Point, Albany, Troy and New York, via D. & H.
*7.16 a.m.—To Richmond and intermediate stations.
7.30 a.m.—Hemmingford, Huntingdon, Fort Covington and Massena Sp'gs.
*8.00 a.m.—Richmond, Sherbrooke, Portland, daily, except Sunday, to Quebec.
8.05 a.m.—Sunday only—For Fort Covington, Hemmingford and intermediate stations.
*8.30 a.m. — Ottawa, Valleyfield and points on Ottawa Division.
*8.31 a.m.—St. Johns, Boston, New York, via C.V.R.
8.32 a.m.—Sunday only—Chambly, Marieville, Farnham, Granby, Waterloo and intermediate stations.
8.51 a.m.—For Chambly, Marieville, Waterloo and intermediate stations.
*9.00 a.m.—International Limited. Toronto, Buffalo, Detroit, Chicago.
9.01 a.m.—Sunday only — St. Johns, Rouse's Point, Albany, Troy, New York, via D. & H.
9.10 a.m.—Ste. Anne's, Valleyfield, and intermediate stations.
9.35 a.m.—Ottawa, Valleyfield, and points on Ottawa division.
*9.45 a.m.—Vaudreuil, Cornwall, Brockville, Toronto and intermediate stations.
10.00 a.m.—St. Johns, Rouse's Point, Albany, Troy and New York via D. & H.
1.30 p.m.—Saturday only — St. Anne's, Vaudreuil, Coteau, Cornwall and intermediate stations.
1.31 p.m.—Saturday only.
1.35 p.m.—St. Johns, St. Albans, Burlington, White River Jct.
3.20 p.m.—St. Johns, Rouse's Point, Albany.
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.
4.21 p.m.—Hemmingford, Huntingdon, Fort Covington.
4.50 p.m.—St. Johns, Rouse's Point.
4.55 p.m.—Marieville, Farnham, Granby, Waterloo.
5.15 p.m.—Vaudreuil and intermediate stations.
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.
*7.30 p.m.—Brockville, Kingston, Toronto.
*7.40 p.m.—St. Johns, Rouse's Point, Albany, Troy, New York, via D. & H.
*8.00 p.m.— Ottawa, Valleyfield, and points on Ottawa Division.
*8.15 p.m.—St. Hyacinthe, Sherbrooke, Portland, Quebec.
*8.30 p.m.—St. Johns, Boston, New York, via C.V.R.
*10.30 p.m.—Toronto, Buffalo, Detroit, Chicago

Trains Arrive Bonaventure Station.

*7.30 a.m.—Portland, Sherbrooke, daily ex. Monday, Quebec.
*7.01 a.m.—Toronto, Kingston, Brockville.
*7.15 a.m.—New York, Albany, Troy, Rouse's Point, St. Johns, via D. & H.
*7.25 a.m.—New York, Boston, St. Johns, via C.V.R.
*7.40 a.m. — Chicago, Detroit, Buffalo, Toronto.
7.50 a.m.—St. Cesaire, Marieville, Chambly.
8.37 a.m.—Rouse's Point, St. Johns and intermediate stations.
8.45 a.m.—St. Hyacinthe and intermediate stations.
8.50 a.m.—Fort Covington, Huntingdon, Hemmingford.
9.30 a.m.—Waterloo, Granby, Farnham, Marieville, Chambly.
10.45 a.m.—Brockville, Prescott, Cornwall, Valleyfield.
*11.45 a.m.—Ottawa, Valleyfield, and points on Ottawa Division.
1.10 p.m.—Sherbrooke, Richmond, Quebec.
1.45 p.m.—White River Jct, Burlington, St. Albans, St. Johns.
3.20 p.m. — New York, Albany, Troy, Rouse's Point, St. Johns, via D. & H.
4.50 p.m.—Massena Springs, Fort Covington, Huntingdon, Hemmingford.
5.03 p.m.—Waterloo, Granby, Farnham, Marieville.
*6.00 p.m. — Chicago, Detroit, Buffalo, Toronto.
6.30 p.m.—Ottawa, Valleyfield, and points on Ottawa Division.
*7.00 p.m.—Portland, Sherbrooke, Quebec.
*7.20 p.m.—Toronto, Kingston, Brockville daily except Saturday and Sunday.
*7.55 p.m.—Ottawa, Valleyfield, and points on Ottawa Division.
*8.20 p.m.—New York, Albany, Troy, Rouse's Point, St. Johns, via D. & H.
8.40 p.m.—From Brockville to intermediate stations.
9.00 p.m.—From Fort Covington, Hemmingford and intermediate stations.
*10.10 p.m.—New York, Boston, St. Johns, via C.V.R.
*Daily. Trains not otherwise specified daily except Sunday.

Intercolonial Railway Trains leave Bonaventure Union Depot as follows:

TRAIN SERVICE.

8.15 a.m.—Daily, except Saturday—For St. Hyacinthe, Drummondville, Levis, Quebec, Moncton, St. John and Halifax, and intermediate stations.
8.15 a.m.—Saturday only—For St. Hyacinthe, Drummondville, Levis, Quebec, Campbellton and intermediate stations.
4.00 p.m.—Express to St. Hyacinthe and Nicolet and intermediate stations, daily, except Sunday.

OCEAN LIMITED.

7.30 p.m.—Daily except Saturdays, for Levis, Quebec, Murray Bay, Riv. du Loup, Matapedia, Campbellton, Moncton, St. John, Prince Edward Island and the Sydneys.
11.45 p.m.—Saturday only, to Levis and Quebec.

Intercolonial Railway Trains Arrive at Bonaventure Union Depot as follows:

10.15 a.m.—Except Sunday. — Express from Nicolet, St. Leonard, Drummondville, St. Hyacinthe.
[illegible] p.m.—Except Monday. — Maritime Express, Sydney, Halifax, St. John, Moncton, Little Metis, Riv. du Loup, Quebec, Levis, Drummondville, St. Hyacinthe.
Mondays only—At 6.30 p.m.—From St. Flavie, Riv. du Loup, Quebec, Levis, Drummondville, St. Hyacinthe.
7.35 a.m.—Except Monday. Ocean Limited, from Sydney, Halifax, St. John, Moncton, Campbellton, Matapedia Riv. du Loup, Murray Bay, Quebec, Levis.
645 a.m.—Monday only, from Campbellton, Matapedia, Little Metis, Cacouna, Riv. du Loup, Murray Bay, Levis, Quebec.

WHAT IT IS TO LAUGH.

A Scientific Explanation—Historic Personages Who Never Laughed.

(From the 'Strand.')

What is laughter? An American humorist has called it 'an undignified widening of the human mouth, accompanied by a noise resembling a cough in the effort to avoid swallowing a chestnut.'

'Laughter,' says Prof. Sir Charles Bell, 'is a convulsive action of the diaphragm. In this state the person draws a full breath and throws it out in interrupted, short and audible cachinnations. This convulsion of the diaphragm is the principal part of the physical manifestation of laughter.

'But there are several accessories, especially the sharp vocal utterance arising from the violent tension of the larynx and the expression of the features, this being a more intense form of the smile. In extreme cases the eyes are moistened by the effusion from the lachrymal glands.

There are some people who cannot laugh—who are wholly unable to enjoy either the physical or the mental luxury of a laugh. Thus, it was said of William III. that he was utterly at a loss to understand what could be got out of laughter except loss of dignity. There are many persons in history who have been, according to common report, incapable of laughter. Queen Mary I., John Knox, Robespierre and Moltke are examples. The Iron Duke himself rarely, if ever, went beyond a grunt.

LETTERS FROM READERS.

CANADA HAS SOME GO.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Noticing a cartoon in the 'Daily News,' describing an international bull fight between the little Canadian calf and the big United States bull, re reciprocity, it brought to mind an incident that I witnessed in 1863, from P. S. Churche's dock, Sugar Island, Michigan, where I was employed as bookkeeper and shipping clerk. At that time all the American and Canadian shipping had to go through the north channel into Lake Superior, the present Hay Lake channel not having been finished. One day there were two of the large American liners at our dock, taking in a supply of wood, and also to give the passengers a chance to buy some of P. S. Churche's celebrated raspberry jam and Indian curios. I well remember the two boats, one the 'Northern Light,' Captain Wilson; the other was the splendid new liner, the 'Penabic,' Captain Mackay, afterwards sunk with all on board in a collision in Lake St. Clair.

I was measuring some wood for one of the liners when I noticed the two captains watching a small propeller over at the Garden River dock, on the Canada side, and one of them asked me if I knew what boat it was. I said that it was the Canadian liner 'Rescue,' Captain McLean, and his brother Duncan was mate, men who did not require any one to lead them around, and I knew something about them as I had made several trips with them in the 'Algoma' and 'Canadian' or 'Plowboy,' and at the present time our Canadian fleet, the 'Algoma,' had met with an accident to her engines, and was laid up for repairs, and the steamer 'Rescue' in the meantime had been chartered to take her place, and now represented our whole Canadian fleet in the northern lakes.

The 'Rescue' was a dingy-looking little propeller, but for her size had very powerful engines, having been built for towing, and could run a perfect streak for that time.

While the captains were pointing out our navy to the passengers, and having some good natured chaffing with me, I noticed that they were firing up very suddenly on the 'Rescue,' and wondered what was the reason, as they generally stopped some time, taking in wood for their return trip. On looking up the river I saw one of the new American liners, I think it was the 'Ironsides,' coming down through Lake George, and about one half mile above Garden River dock. They blew a challenge to the 'Rescue' to come on. I noticed a heavy volume of smoke coming out of the funnel of the 'Rescue' and as the 'Ironsides' came nearly opposite the 'Rescue' swung out under a full head of steam, and started diagonally across the river toward the American channel. I have seen a few races, but I never felt as excited over one before or since. There were at least five hundred passengers on the two boats at our dock, and I assure you they were just as excited as I was.

The 'Rescue' kept a straight course, and just above the dock there is a divide in the channel, caused by a reef of rocks; one half ran to the Sugar Island side, the other nearer the Canadian. The 'Rescue,' instead of turning into the Canadian channel, kept straight across the point into the American and did not change her course one point. It seemed as though there would surely be a collision, but Capt. McLean just ran straight across the bows of the 'Ironsides,' and out into little Lake George with a parting toot, toot. Well, I think the band struck up something, I do not remember whether it was 'Yankee Doodle' or 'God Save the Queen,' and every one cheered for all they were worth. Captain Mackay clapped me on the back and said, 'Cannuck, you have us sure.' I said, 'Yes, Captain, we are small and rather insignificant looking, but, I tell you we have the go in us after all.'

Now, I think this is a fair description of the two countries, as we were at that time, our commerce, shipping, population and everything, and you all know how it is to-day. Will any fair thinking person say truthfully that we are any more afraid of our good neighbors across the lines than we were in 1863? I say no, it is only a few self-interested people on each side of the line trying to scare themselves by saying 'Boo' in the dark.

CHAS. E. CHANTLER.

Stroud, Ont.

JUSTICE TO FARMERS.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—In yours of July 3rd is an account of a farmers' picnic at Carnside, Quebec, at the home of Mr. H. M. Greig. At this picnic were two speakers, Mr. Robert Sellar, of the Huntingdon 'Gleaner,' and Mr. C. C. Ballantyne, one of the Harbor Commissioners of Montreal, who left the farm when he was fifteen years old. Mr. Sellar, in his remarks, took the ground that farmers were to-day getting a very poor return for their capital invested, not more than two percent. That last fall had been a successful year for farmers, but that in Beauharnois district not one had paid more than three percent. He declared it was not right that farmers should be carrying other people on their backs.

To all this Mr. Ballantyne took exception, claiming that some manufacturers were not making any profit whatever on their investments, while the fine barns and homes possessed by farmers were a sign that they were very prosperous. He also warned them to beware of free trade. 'There was no reason why the farmer should not prosper just the same as the professional man,' said Mr. Ballantyne. 'He believed in loyalty, and that every man should have a fair return for his energy and work.' 'A free trade policy would not get them the hundred millions of revenue needed every year. He did not want to discuss the problem of direct taxation,' etc.

* * *

Now, as to farmers' returns on their investment. I don't think Mr. Sellar is right. His estimate is too high. Farmers are not getting two percent on their investment.

* * *

The writer has questioned hundreds of farmers as to what they were clearing every year, and the invariable reply was, 'Why, if I keep out of debt I do well without getting anything for wages, or rent or interest.' Let a few of your farmer readers, those whose only source of income is from the soil, give us a statement of what they cleared in Beauharnois last year, over and above all expenses, how many in the family, how many worked, and what pay each got for his work, after allowing rent for use of land and interest on the plant. The writer knows of farmers who work early and late, two big boys and two big girls who do the same, and yet are paying ten and twelve percent interest. Let us get down and do some careful thinking on this, the greatest subject now agitating the world.

W. D. LAMB.

TOM JOHN'S FIGHT.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—We have all heard of Jack Johnson and his fight with the champion pugilist of the world, but how few there are who are familiar with the nine long years' of warfare waged against the special privileged common enemy of the people, everywhere, by Tom L. Johnson, late mayor of Cleveland, Ohio? The story of this nine long years' struggle is being graphically told in 'Hampton's magazine' by Johnson himself on his deathbed. And what a story it is. It is the story of a man who was sick, yet for our sake he became poor. How few such men there are! How many who struggle to rob the masses instead of trying to help them! How many who throw to them the dry bones of charity at the same time denying them justice! Tom Johnson lays bare the story of corruption and shame that exists in every city. He shows that it is not the thug and the tramp that is the greatest danger to any community, but those who profit by the possession of special privileges, who are ever on the alert to take more and more advantage of the people's indifference to civic matters. He points out that our war should not be with individuals, but against systems.

When a congressman he was appointed on the committee of the District of Columbia. He proceeded to have the taxing methods of that city investigated. He says:

'The condition in Washington was similar to the condition I found later in Cleveland. Assessors were controlled by the big landowners in the retail and manufacturing districts. They kept down those values to the minimum, while the values in the home-owning districts were placed at the maximum. The small home-owner was thus obliged to bear an undue proportion of the local taxes.'

In other words, he found out that the poor people were not only paying their own share of taxes, but also paying taxes that the rich should pay.

He was, when a member of congress, a steel rail manufacturer, but yet he tried to have steel rails put on the free list. How different from some of our Canadian manufacturers his conduct seems to be!

He tells us that the very first money he made when a boy was due to monopoly, and, in after years, he always aimed to get into a monopoly business. This is a point that should be noted by those who are always prating about 'success in life and how to attain it.'

It is a great story, that of Johnson's nine long years' of struggle with the people against monopoly and privilege, and it is as instructive as interesting.

ANTI-PRIVILEGE.

A QUESTION OF FALLACY.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Will you allow me to point out what I submit is clearly a fallacy in the reasoning of your article of a recent issue. The article reads as follows:—

It is not unusual that institutions break up from within. Those inside are in a position to know most about their weaknesses, suffer most from their intolerances, resent most their shams—when such there are. Of late, a number of manufacturers in the United States have come out uncompromisingly against protection. Mr. Redfield, the new Brooklyn Democratic member of the House of Representatives, who is a manufacturer of machinery, is now a convinced free trader. It appears that he became a convert to free trade from protection shortly after he became an exporter. Mr. Redfield has found out something that the 'Witness' has been trying to teach all tariff 'reformers'—that Great Britain is an exporter of manufactured goods, that she lives chiefly on that and on her carrying trade—which are interknit and interdependent—and that if she adopted protection and thus increased the cost of plant, labor and materials, she would be as crazy as one who should deliberately cut off an arm to increase his physical usefulness, or one who in the hope of prolonging his life and happiness should put a rope round his neck and hang himself.

The fallacy here would seem to be that you have consistently from the beginning charged Protectionists with being robbers or their equivalent, who sought Protection in order that they might batten on the tribute of their prostrate fellow-countrymen who had been led to the polls by improper means and induced to sell their birthright for the bribers' dollar. Isn't that about the sum and substance of the attacks of the Grit press on Protection? I think you will admit that it is. Yet now you admit that when a U. S. protected manufacturer gets on his feet when the home conditions under Protection have been favorable to him and permitted of growth that he wants to do away with Protection. Does this not show that Protection is an honest economic condition and not a mere wicked subterfuge as so long alleged? The same conditions formerly prevailed in Britain, where Protection in the form of corn laws were once in vogue, and, let me say, when agriculture flourished there. But there as elsewhere, and as it will always be, I submit, the interest that has first felt the full benefit of Protection is first ready to throw it off and, mark you, is first ready to have the others throw it off, too, whether they are ready or not. Consequently we may expect to see in the United States as in Great Britain, Protection thrown off for the sake of the manufacturer when he wants a new kind of Protection, viz., cheap food and cheap labor, and then we shall see American farmers competing with Argentine, etc., in their own home market, and with the lowest priced labor of the world's market, for the benefit of the manufacturer. This is the Free Trader's idea of national balance, of a fair relation amongst home interests, just as in Great Britain, from which hundreds of thousands are fleeing in order to get employment in protected countries.' The Free Trader would sacrifice everything to the dominant interest. Protection aims to preserve the national balance.

J. H. BURNHAM.

Note.—The above is an excellent summary of all that can be said for protection. When British farming began to come into competition with the lavish products of virgin soils overseas it demanded the exclusion of those products. As the farm lands were owned by the gentry, who ruled in parliament, and as it was they who sheared the farmer quarterly, they got all the protection they wanted until the starving people of the cities revolted against the heavy taxation of their food. When the corn laws were repealed the farmers had to learn other use for their land than competition with the prairies. They are still learning. The protection under which the United States and Canada have flourished is not the cause of their flourishing. It is only the means by which the farmer has been shorn by others of the wealth which the virgin soil accorded him. The outflow of population from Britain is not due to free trade there or protection elsewhere, but to the fact that Great Britain contains a vast deal more people than her soil supports, and that the soil of the United States and Canada produces a vast deal more than they have people to consume. What has kept up the value of labor in America is the fact that there was always more land for the man of enterprise to go to, and that there was work in the new sections that were so rapidly opening. The moment the land of the United States came in sight of its limit that moment came conditions which have developed an irresistible demand for the abrogation of privileges. Our correspondent points out correctly how certain eastern manufacturers have changed their attitude towards protection. Seeking a world market, they are like those of England more interested in reducing the cost of production than in excluding foreign goods in their own line.

LIVING WAGES!

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—'The insufficiency of wages forces inevitably the greater number of young girls thus badly paid, to seek their means of sustenance in connexions which degrade and deprave them.'

The above words were uttered three generations ago by a liberal Frenchman, and singularly enough the same statement was echoed the other day on this side of the Atlantic in the Chicago report of the Commission on Vice in that city. The Commission asks: 'Whether the manager of one of our great departmental stores is justified in paying a beggarly wage to a young girl employee when the natural result is dishonesty and immorality; not from choice, but from necessity—in order to live?'

Now it is currently reported that throughout our large Canadian cities, young girls working in factories and departmental stores, are, generally speaking, underpaid. That is, they are not paid wages sufficient to support them. You, as a journalist, with numerous exchanges, and a staff of intelligent reporters, know whether such reports are true or false. If they are true, we are forced to admit that such establishments are nurseries of immorality. Girls working in our factories are, to some extent, protected by our laws, but young girls serving in our departmental stores enjoy no such protection; and yet they are more severely tried, and are exposed to greater temptations. Why our laws are not extended to the latter remains an enigma. It is whispered that in many of these establishments the managers are church workers, and teachers in Sunday-schools, and yet for the sake of a good financial showing to their employers they do not scruple to scrimp and grind young girls, regardless of consequences. 'Shame, where is thy blush?'

The Commission above referred to considers the system of imposing money fines on women of ill-repute a bad one. It may be an attempt to regulate vice, but it does not tend to repress it. The money is paid, and the delinquents return to their old habits. After all, these fines are only a douceur to the city treasury; a forced percentage from the vile earnings of harlotry.

Said Commission also condemns the law that deals unequally with guilty men and women, because both must be equally guilty. Indeed, the man is mostly the greater criminal, and should receive the greatest punishment.

Be so good as to pardon me for bringing these subjects to your notice: but some sores require probing to effect a cure, and I know no better instrument for the purpose than an independent press.

R. LANIGAN.

Calumet, July, 1911.

Note.—The wage question raised is the most difficult and painful in economics. The rate of wages is determined by what the labor can be got for. No one concern can seriously increase it without presently falling out of the race and leaving all its employees unemployed. The first effect of any artificial increase is to attract to the business a superior class of workers, to the exclusion of the less fit, to whom it works harm instead of advantage. What determines the low rate of pay for girls is that a large proportion of them live with their parents and add their small earnings to the income of the family, which would otherwise have to support them. One sees every morning throngs of the girls of the department stores flocking to St. Catherine street centres in the cars, well clad and with bright care-free faces, except when a little anxious to be on time. The cheap labor thus obtained creates a hopeless condition for those who have to support themselves and perhaps others. It is very easy for commissions to point out the misery caused to unprotected girls; the difficulty is to suggest the remedy. The usual recourse is to invoke wrath upon the businesses that provide their only means of getting anything. The involved problem is how to carry on business in a way to enable the poorest employee to support herself, to say nothing of such as may have an invalid mother or other dependents. The number of the unprotected ones is largely made up of girls who have left safe homes in the country, attracted by the ambitions and galeties of the city. There seems to be no way of checking this flow of bright and courageous maidenhood from loving, humble, surroundings to sordid misery, disaster and often death in the city. A month or two in a stuffy room previously inhabited by the white plague is sufficient to seal the fate of many.

GOOD MONEY AFTER BAD.

COME AND SEE

DORVAL BAY GARDENS

The Rapid Transit Suburb

If you are doing nothing next Saturday afternoon, we would be glad to have you accompany our Sales Manager to **DORVAL BAY GARDENS.** Every week a party of interested investors make a point of seeing this wonderful property for themselves; and every week, sure enough, we are selling an increased number of **DORVAL BAY GARDENS plots.**

There is still time for **YOU** to purchase a plot or two in this beautiful district before the prices are raised again. Of course, it is not absolutely essential that you should see **DORVAL BAY GARDENS,** since we guarantee satisfaction and honest dealing to every purchaser who buys from the plan; but we feel sure that we can do business far better, and more expeditiously if you will permit us to show you the property first.

DORVAL BAY GARDENS is not a hole in the ground, nor is it watered stock. It is the finest and safest real estate proposition ever put before an investing class, and holds bigger profits in store for the investor than he ever dreamt of.

Understand this, buying **DORVAL BAY GARDENS** plots is **NOT** speculation. It is an investment of the safest and most tangible kind; and if you are thinking of building a home, then this is the very spot where your happiest thoughts can be consummated, and where you can live free from the noise, smoke and worries of the city.

At Twelve Cents a foot, land at DORVAL BAY GARDENS is positively an A-1 buy; and so great is the demand, while so small the supply, that it will be impossible, in a few weeks' time, to buy any single plot under fifteen cents a foot.

To delay means to miss the pick of the market; therefore, we urge you to make up your mind quickly and buy at **DORVAL BAY GARDENS** before every lot is sold, and you are compelled to pay advanced prices to others.

If you haven't the time or convenience to go and see **DORVAL BAY GARDENS** for yourself, write us or send in the attached coupon, and we will send you plan, price list and all possible information.

This Week's Trip

On Saturday next, the first excursion will leave Bonaventure Depot at 1.30, the second at 2.15 p.m. You can take your choice of either of these trains, but notify us ahead of which one you propose to travel by. We supply tickets.

GEO. MARCIL & CO.,
180 St. James Street.

Please send me plan and literature dealing with Dorval Bay Gardens.

NAME .. ..

ADDRESS .. .. (W.)

PHONES:
Main 3791
Sundays and Nights
St. Louis 3898
St. Louis 3880

CITY OF MONTREAL

SEWERS.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that it is proposed to construct sewers in the undermentioned streets, namely:

CHAMBLY STREET, from Duquette to Nolan street.
DUQUETTE STREET, from Davidson street to Cuvillier street.
GRAND BOULEVARD, from South of Sherbrooke to Pine avenue, and along Pine to Kensington avenue.
DUQUETTE STREET, from Nicolet street to Chambly street.
BOULEVARD MERCIER, from the river St. Lawrence, to its limits.
GARNIER STREET, from Gilford street to Laurier avenue.
FABRE STREET, from Gilford street, to North of Laurier avenue.
MARQUETTE STREET, from Laurier avenue Northwards.
ST. GEORGE STREET, from Lecourt street, 310 yards Northwards.
BEAUMONT STREET, from existing sewer to Greenshields avenue.
AZILDA STREET, from Boulevard St. Antoine, along Notre Dame street to Des Erables street.
PIUS IX. from Rosemount Boulevard to Maisonneuve limits.
SEVENTH AVENUE, from Masson street to Cote de la Visitation.
BERRI STREET, from Hughes street to Adeline street.
HARVARD AVENUE, from existing sewer West of Old Orchard along Lachine road to Harvard avenue and along same to the Canadian Pacific Railway tracks.
HARVARD AVENUE, from existing sewer North of Sherbrooke street to Monkland avenue.
KENSINGTON AVENUE, from Monkland avenue to Pine avenue.
LAURIER AVENUE, from Garnier street to Marquette street.
MADISON AVENUE, from existing sewer to Sherbrooke street.
PLATEAU AVENUE, from Lachine road to the Canadian Pacific Railway tracks.
PERSILLIER STREET, from Boulevard Gouin to Viel street.
SEVENTH AVENUE and Colbrooke, from Molson avenue to 8th street.
RIVARD STREET, from Boucher street to Lamoriciere street.
BOYER STREET, from DeFleurimont, 138 yards Northwards.
THIRD STREET, from Molson avenue to McDonald avenue.
GRAND AVENUE, from existing sewer to Bagg avenue.
ROSEMOUNT BOULEVARD, from 8th avenue to St. Michel road and along St. Michel road.

Main sewer in LONGUE POINTE WARD, from the Western limit of lot 35, along Notre Dame street to lot 15 and along Duquesne street to 1st street, along 1st street to Dickson and along Dickson to 3rd street; also from 10th street to the Ravine and along Ravine to the Eastern Boundary of Rosemount and along said Boundary to Belanger street.

On QUEEN MARY ROAD, from Boulevard avenue to Cote des Neiges road.

COTE DES NEIGES ROAD, from Cote St. Luc to Claude street.
DECELLE STREET, from Maplewood to Swail.
On CLAUDE and ALBANI, from Cote des Neiges to Summit.
On MOUNTAIN AVENUE, from Swail to Marechal.
SWAIL AVENUE, from Cote des Neiges to Summit.
PICARD, from Mountain to Decelle.
BRUNET, from Decelle to Summit.
MARECHAL, from Mountain to Decelle.
GRAHAM, from Decelle to Summit.
McKenna, from Decelle to Summit.
LACOMBE, from Decelle to Summit.
MAPLEWOOD, from Decelle to Summit.

The proprietors wishing connections must obtain a permit from the City Surveyor at once.

All in accordance with By-law 298 concerning sewers.

STUART HOWARD,
Superintendent of Sewers.

City Sewerage Office,
City Hall,
Montreal, July 21st, 1911.

Metcalfe Avenue
WESTMOUNT

METCALFE AVENUE—On the east side, above Sherbrooke street, pressed brick front house with stone trimmings; hot water heating and open plumbing. Basement concreted, furnace and coal bins, etc. First floor, parlor, dining-room, pantry and kitchen. Second floor, seven bedrooms, bathroom and w.c. separate.

Electric light and gas. Easy terms.

THE CRADOCK SIMPSON COMPANY
(Business Established 1879.)
205 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL.

FARMS FOR SALE IN
MONTREAL WEST
BACK RIVER
LACHINE

TERMS MOST REASONABLE. For particulars apply to

BENJAMIN BURLAND,
"REAL ESTATE"
M. 3089. 303 BOARD OF TRADE BUILDING, MONTREAL.

HOUSES FOR SALE.

LANSDOWNE AVE.—9 rooms large lot.		$12,500
STRATHCONA AVE.—9 rooms		11,000
CLANDEBOYE AVE.—8 rooms		5,500

WE HAVE MANY OTHERS AT ALL PRICES.

OUTREMONT

Lots on McNider and Cote St. Catherine Road.

H. J. ROSS, - - - 180 St. James Street.

CHOICE BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE

ARGYLE AVENUE	50 x 187 ft 6 in.	Westmount.
ABERDEEN AVENUE	50 or 100 x 187	Westmount.
CARTIER AVENUE	30 x 103	Montreal South.
DECARY AVENUE	50 x 150	Montreal.
DELORIMIER AVENUE	25 x 100	Fairmount.
ESTER AVENUE	41 or 82 x 100	Outremont.
LAFONTAINE AVENUE	50 x 100	Maisonneuve.
LANSDOWNE AVENUE	50 x 109	Westmount.
LAFAYETTE BOULEVARD	50 x 181	Montreal South.
MONTROSE AVENUE	125 x 155	Westmount.
MONTROSE AVENUE	100 x 156	Westmount.
MOREAU STREET	46 x 100	Montreal
ST. CATHERINE STREET	116 x 115	Westmount.
WESTERN AVENUE	90 x 180	Westmount.

A. W. D. HOWELL, 212 St. James St.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST, ON MOUNT ROYAL OR Cemetery, on Friday, 21st, Lady's Hand Bag, containing money, glasses, etc., also, cards, with owner's name and address. Finder will be rewarded. Apply, L.B., 'Witness' Office.

DRESSMAKING, ETC.

DRESSMAKING DONE IN PRIVATE family, best cut, elegant fit, up to date style, on ladies' suits. Address, 266 Delinelle street, West End.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

TERRIER — WANTED TO PURCHASE a good dog, between 6 months and a year old, trained to live in the house. Reply, by letter, stating age, breed, and price, to T.W., 'Witness' Office.

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.

WANTED TO PURCHASE

One or two Butcher's Carts. Must be in good condition. Give lowest price, and where to be seen, to J.R., P.O. Box 3116, new number.

TEACHERS WANTED.

TEACHER WANTED — WANTED, A Protestant teacher, holding a Model diploma, for the Maple Grove Model School, in South Ireland, County of Megantic, for the term commencing in September next. Apply, stating qualifications, experience and salary expected, to THOS. R. PORTER, Sec.-Treasurer, New Ireland, Que.

WANTED, ONE TEACHER, HOLDING a Model School diploma for Chelsea school; salary, $20 per month; three teachers, holding Elementary diplomas, for schools at Meech's Lake, Kirk's Ferry and Cascades. Salaries, $20 per month. Applications to be addressed to CHAS. A. DEWAR, Chelsea, Que.

WANTED—FOR THE FRENCH METHodist Institute, resident female teacher with Model Diploma. Duration of session, eight months. Duty to begin October the first. Methodist preferred. For information write to PRINCIPAL P. VILLARD, 1095 Greene Avenue, Westmount, Que.

WANTED — TEACHER FOR SOUTH Tarentorus School; two miles from Sault Ste. Marie; experienced male preferred, with at least Normal professional standing; initial salary $600.00. Apply, enclosing references and testimonials as to successful teaching and character, to GEO. H. FARMER, Secretary, Steelton, Ont.

TEACHER WANTED — PROTESTANT teacher, holding Elementary Diploma, for Bryson Village Public School, County Pontiac. Term, ten months from 1st September. Applicants please state experience, salary expected, and qualifications. Salary paid last year, $250. Address H. T. HURDMAN, Sec.-Treas., Bryson, Que.

WANTED—THREE (3) PROTESTANT school teachers. Term ten (10) months. Commencing Sept. 1st, 1911. Salary $25.00 per month. Application, stating qualification and experience, to be on hand by July 31st. Apply for School No. (1) to JOHN TWEEDIE, Papineauville; apply for School No. (2) to R. ROBINSON, St. Amedee; apply for School No. (3) to F. W. ROY, North Nation Mills.

WANTED, A TEACHER WITH ELEmentary diploma, for Protestant school of District No. 3 of Portneuf; salary, $25.00 per month. Also, a teacher for District No. 1 school. Salary, $20.00 per month. Apply to JOHN FORD, Portneuf Station, P.Q.

TEACHER WANTED — PROTESTANT teacher for the Portage du Fort Public School, holding Model diploma, to do Model and Elementary work; duties to begin 1st September. Apply, stating salary, to ISAAC SMITH, Sec.-Treasurer, Portage du Fort, Que.

WANTED, TWO PROTESTANT Female teachers for schools in the school municipality of Havelock. Must be duly qualified. Salary $25.00 per month; term, 9 months' teaching. Applicants to state qualifications and experience. Apply to J. W. CURRAN, Covey Hill, Que. Schools to open Sept. 5th, 1911.

WANTED, A LADY TEACHER (Protestant), with elementary diploma, to teach a country school; salary $22 per month. Apply, D. WM. OWENS, Stonefield, Que.

FOR PROTESTANT SCHOOL, TERREbonne, wanted Lady Teacher, with Model diploma. Salary (to right party), $300 for school year; about 20 scholars; nice school; board moderate. Apply, C. A. KIMPTON, Terrebonne.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT TEACHER holding an elementary diploma, for Avoca School No. 3. Duties to begin Sept. 1st, 1911. Salary $25.00 per month. Term of ten months. Applications received up to July 27. Apply to WILLIAM KELLY, Sec.-Treas., Avoca P.O., Quebec.

WANTED—A TEACHER FOR THE Protestant School of Angers. Salary, $25.00. Apply to J. H. CLEMENT, Angers, Labelle Co., Que.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT TEACHER with Elementary Diploma for the Grande Ligne Dissentient School (one who can teach Frenc.. preferred.) Salary $250.00 for ten months. Beginning Sept. 4th. Board, $11.00 per month. Applications received up to July 24th. J. HORACE LORD, Sec.-Treas., Grande Ligne, Que.

WANTED—PROTESTANT TEACHER, holding first-class diploma, for River Desert School. Term ten months. First Sept. to June 30th, 1912. Salary $35 per month. Apply to W. SMITH, Sec.-Treas., River Desert P.O., Que.

FOR SALE.

KINDLING WOOD FOR THE MILLION—Kindling, $2.00; Cut Hardwood, $3.00; Mill Blocks, $1.75 per load. J. C. MACDIARMID, 402 William street. Tel. M. 452.

MACHINE TOOLS FOR SALE.—Owing to changes in our plant we have the following machines for sale:—1 Automatic screw machine, taking up to 3-8 inch stock, with collets and cams; 1 three spindle drill, 24 inch table, 3 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.

FOR SALE—'CANADIAN PICTORIAL' Pictures Framed, at low prices, during this month. HEASLEY'S ART STORE, 315 Bleury, corner St. Catherine.

MACHINE TOOLS FOR SALE.

Owing to changes in our plant, we have the following machines for sale:—

1 Automatic screw machine, taking up to 3-8 inch stock, with collets and cams.
1 Three Spindle Drill, 24 inch table, 3 inch centres.
1 Two Spindle Drill, 18 inch table, 3 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.

PROPERTY FOR SALE.

A GENTLEMAN BUILDING A LARGER house, offers for sale the residence he now occupies—with 15,000 feet of land—large lawns and trees; situated in the choicest part of Montreal West. J. J. KIRKPATRICK, West. 56.

VAUDREUIL STATION—HOUSE FOR sale, water front, gas, water, and all modern improvements. Five minutes walk from station. Apply to J. D. L. AMBROSSE, Vaudreuil Station.

'CHARMETTE' — THIS BEAUTIFUL location is being sold in blocks 200 feet front each on Sixteen Island Lake. Good timber on land for building bungalows or cottages, fine soil for gardening, and first-class trout fishing. Careful restrictions in deeds to protect each purchaser. Only 24 cottages on one-mile frontage. This proposition is ideal and select for a Summer Home. Also large cottage furnished for sale at this resort. GEO. L. LE BEAU & CO., Agents, 40 Hospital street. Tel. Main 571. St. Louis 123.

FOR SALE — ST. CATHERINE ST. West, a large corner property, with stores and dwellings, about 19,000 sqr. feet, $70,000; St. Lawrence street, near Dorchester, $45,000; St. Lawrence st., near Roy, stores and dwellings, $10,000, cash; Victoria street, near St. Catherine, 2 large properties, $40,000; and one for $18,000; Mance street, near Sherbrooke, 6 modern flats, $25,000, and 3 modern flats on Mance st., near Pine avenue, $13,000; St. Catherine St. East, near Visitation, stores and dwellings, $36,000; Mansfield St., above St. Catherine, a large house, a good business stand, $25,000; McGill College avenue, a large house, lot 27x100, only $20,000; 319 Victoria avenue, Westmount, large self-contained house, lot 50 x 128, $16,500; Prince Albert avenue, Westmount, self-contained, $7,800; Lansdowne avenue, Westmount, self-contained, $9,000. HENRY WARD & CO., 260 St. James street.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

NOW'S YOUR CHANCE.— PERMANent position as salesman for Hardy, Quebec-grown Nursery Stock. Complete selling outfit free. Write to-day for particulars. CANADIAN NURSERY CO., Limited, Montreal.

LOCAL REPRESENTATIVE WANTED, No canvassing or soliciting required. Good income assured. Address, NATIONAL CO-OPERATIVE REALTY CO., V. 1264, Marden Building, Washington, D.C.

ANY INTELLIGENT PERSON MAY earn a good, steady income corresponding for newspapers. Experience unnecessary. Address PRESS CORRESPONDENCE BUREAU, Washington, D.C.

WANTED, GENERAL SERVANT, FOR family of three; must be able to do plain cooking; no family washing; good references required. Comfortable home for middle aged woman. Apply at 9 Cote St. Antoine Road, Westmount.

WANTED — A GOVERNESS OR TUtor (resident) to coach a family of six for university, and train them in sound evangelical principles. Write, stating terms, qualifications, references, denomination, age, to R.C.H., Somerset, Vale Farm, Bathurst Village, N.B.

WANTED, A YOUNG GIRL AS NURSE to go to country—Lake Manitou. References required. Apply 325 Elm avenue, Westmount.

WOMEN WANTED, TO TAKE ORders in spare time. No experience necessary. Our lines especially used by mothers and girls. Apply Dept. A., BRITISH CANADIAN INDUSTRIAL COMPANY, 228 Albert street, Ottawa.

BUSINESS CARDS.

PAPER HANGING, PAINTING, TINTing, Plastering, etc.; experienced workmen; best materials. Reasonable prices. J. BACON, Decorator, 70 Bruce avenue. 'Phone, Westmount, 1588.

TO LET.

Corner Store To Let

Fine Corner Store To Let—With basement and upper flat.

Apply to Manager,
'Witness' Office.

The 'Witness' Block

ACCOMMODATION for one or two tenants—offices or shop. Apply to the MANAGER, 142 St. Peter street.

ROOMS TO LET.

ONE LARGE FRONT ROOM, FURnished or unfurnished, on bathroom flat; private family, suitable for lady or gentleman. 46 Berthelet street.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.

TO LET, FURNISHED DOUBLE Room, bathroom flat, also, double bedded room, suitable for two gentlemen. Apply, 68 Beaver Hall Hill.

LOTS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, TWO FINE LOTS ON Marcil avenue, Notre Dame de Grace. A snap to a quick buyer. Apply, CHAS. FERRY, 5680 Sherbrooke street, Notre Dame de Grace.

VETERAN LAND GRANTS

HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR all kinds of Veteran Land Grants, located or unlocated. LEO L. LEET, 233 St. James street, Montreal.

VETERAN LAND GRANTS WANTED, Ontario or Dominion, located or unlocated. MULHOLLAND & CO., Toronto.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TYPEWRITERS—INVESTIGATE REmanufactured Typewriters. Typewriters repaired, rented, exchanged. Highest grade. Ribbons, Carbon, Papers, etc. CHAS. B. WALSH & CO., 30 St. John Street, Montreal.

ANYONE NOT BEING ABLE TO GET a 'Witness' at his newsdealers will oblige the publishers by notifying the Subscription Department by telephone, Main 4090, or by postcard. JOHN DOUGALL & SON, 'Witness' Building, Montreal.

MONEY TO LOAN.

WE HAVE VARIOUS AMOUNTS TO lend for our clients on first mortgage. GEO. L. LE BEAU & CO., First Mortgage Loans, Real Estate and Insurance, 40 Hospital street. Main 571. St. Louis 123.

SUMMER BOARD.

'THE HIGHLANDS', WEST SHEFford, Que. Good rooms and board. Healthily located, pure water, bathroom with hot and cold water, shade trees and verandahs. Terms, $6.00 per week for adults. MRS. W. E. JONES.

ACCOMMODATION FOR A Few Boarders, farm house, on lake, Laurentian mountains, open year round, good board, boating, bathing, hunting. Box No. 4, Les Lacs, P.O., Que.

The 'Witness' is on sale, among others, at the following suburban agents:—

ST. LAMBERT.
MISS DAVIES, Post Office.
HECTOR BISSAILLON, St. Denis Street.
J. MAXWELL, Victoria Avenue.

MONTREAL SOUTH.
MR. SLATER, Lafayette Ave.

LACHINE.
G. A. RANSOM, 370 St. Joseph St.
G. A. RABEAU, 217b St. Joseph St.

MONTREAL WEST.
JOHN COULTER, Westminster Ave.
D. J. MUNRO, Decarie St.

VERDUN.
J. W. MATTHEWS, 255 Church Ave.
MR. WILLIAMS, Galt Ave.

If your dealer does not sell the 'Witness,' notify us and we will see that he is supplied at once.

CIRCULATION DEPT., MAIN 4090.

WANT ADS.
For
The 'WITNESS.'

MAY BE LEFT WITH

A. T. Chapman, Bookseller, 513 St. Catherine St. West, or with R. Turner, Grocer, Point St. Charles, 801 Wellington Street, West of Subway; J. W. Matthews, 255 Church Avenue, Verdun.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS.

CASH TARIFF.

Situation Vacant, Situation Wanted, Pupils Wanted, Rooms To Let, Articles Found, Second-hand Articles Wanted or For Sale.

Property For Sale or To Let.
Other Articles For Sale.

20 Words for 10c.

1c for each additional word. Six insertions for the price of four.

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 higher.

No charge made in our books for any advertisement of less than five agate lines space.

WITH THE MANITOBA AGRICULTURAL SPECIAL

Two factors in Manitoba that are making for the betterment of the farmer and his farm are the Agricultural College and the railroads. That the farmer, under Principal Black, is working along the right lines is acknowledged on all sides, and that the latter feel their respon-



MR. W. J. BLACK,
Principal of Manitoba Agricultural College.

sibilities was shown by one of them, the C.P.R., joining with the college in running the special over every mile of the C. P. R. track in the province. The company paid the total expenses, including meals, etc., and the Government, through the college, supplied the speakers.

Principal Black attended most of the meetings, and spoke at practically every session, and during the four weeks was a very busy man. There were in all 78 stops and a number had double headers, so that nearly 90 meetings in all were held. There was an average attendance of about 250 at each meeting, making a total attendance of over 22,500. At many places the cars were too small, and outdoor meetings were necessary. At all stops the time was too short, as the trains had to move sharp on time to be ready for the next meeting. The interest taken by those in attendance was good, and must have been encouraging to the promoters. The staff did their eating and sleeping between stops, and three meetings a day was fairly strenuous. Miss Duncan was the only speaker who spoke at every meeting, not even missing a double header. Prof. Thos. Shaw, who was on for two weeks, pronounced the train the most up-to-date of any he had ever seen.

Owing to the varied character of the programme of instruction given, the staff of lecturers and demonstrators was very large. It included the best known authorities on subjects relating to Manitoba agriculture and country life. The staff of the Agricultural College was represented as follows:—

F. Brodrick, B.S.A., Prof. of Horticulture and Forestry.
S. A. Bedford, Prof. of Field Husbandry.
F. G. Churchill, B.S.A., Prof. of Physics.
J. C. Hooper, M.A., Lecturer in Agricultural Botany.
Miss A. B. Juniper, Prof. of Household Science.
Miss Margaret Kennedy, Instructor in Sewing, Dressmaking and Millinery.
C. H. Lee, M.A., Prof. of Agricultural Botany.
J. W. Mitchell, B.A., Prof. of Dairy Husbandry.
G. W. Mordon, M.A., Ph.D., Prof. of Chemistry.
W. H. Peters, B.S.A., Prof. of Animal Husbandry.
L. J. Smith, B.S., Prof. of Mechanics and Engineering.
F. Torrance, B.A., D.V.S., Prof. of Veterinary Science.
W. J. Crowe, Instructor in Buttermaking.
E. H. Farrell, Instructor of Milk-testing.
T. J. Harrison, B.S.A., Assist. in Field Husbandry.
E. W. Jones, B.S.A., Assist. in Animal Husbandry.
F. W. Kerr, Assist. Director, College Extension Work.
W. J. Black, B.S.A., Principal and Director College Extension Work.

Arrangements were also made for the assistance of the following well-known authorities on agricultural and home life subjects:—

Miss B. A. Duncan, Instructor in Household Science, Ontario Dept. of Agriculture.
F. C. Elford, Prof. of Poultry, Macdonald College, Quebec.
J. I. Brown, Poultry Expert, Gunn, Langlois & Co., Montreal.
Prof. Thomas Shaw, formerly of Minnesota State Agricultural College.
B. J. Hales, Brandon Normal School.
W. C. McKillican, Supt. Brandon Experimental Farm.
J. J. Golden, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, Winnipeg.
Mrs. A. Cooper, Poultry-keeper, Treesbank, Man.
S. Larcombe, Gardener, Birtle, Man.

The Agricultural College on wheels makes a whole train of eight cars. Behind the engine came the stock car, in which were 3 types of beef steers and 3 milch cows. The car also had various breeds of pigs, sheep and poultry for demonstration purposes. The refrigerator and baggage cars, followed by the three lecture cars, came next. The lecture cars were the dairy, home economics, and the farm. The live stock lectures were given in the open. The most popular car was the diner, which was followed by the sleeper.

Much of the success of the train and many of the comforts experienced by the staff on the trip were due to the untiring and personal attention of Mr. T. S. Acheson, general grain agent of the Canadian Pacific. Mr. McGreggor, divisional supt. for Brandon, had his private car hitched on to the train for some time, and frequently acted as chairman at the meetings.

Mr. Acheson usually spoke at the meetings, and explained the reason of the train. He said that the train was visiting every section in the province through which the Canadian Pacific passed. At present there are some towns in Manitoba shipping less than $200,000 worth of wheat that formerly sent a million and a quarter in wheat each year. In these places there is nothing to take its place, nor is there another line to take any of the produce. The production has decreased to one-sixth. The average production is from 8 to 10 bushels per acre, instead of from 20 to 25 as formerly. Worn-out fertility and weeds were responsible for this state of affairs. Some of the Red River farms are at present so overrun with weeds that companies are refusing to lend any money on them. In these older sections the weeds were allowed because of the indifference of the farmers, but the C. P. R. was anxious that the newer sections should not become burdened with the same pest, and the Agricultural College was put on wheels and brought to the door of the farmer in the hope that he would learn the weeds, so as to be on the look-out, and also be persuaded to adopt a better method of farming.

Mr. Acheson thought that the farmers should endeavor to produce more of the live stock used in the province. Last year there was imported ten million dollars' worth of horses, one thousand car loads of bacon, ten thousand dollars in milk, and nearly three hundred cars of New Zealand mutton. The city of Winnipeg eats meat killed in Toronto and Montreal; there is practically no cattle in the country; stock cars going east are empty. Either mixed farming must come or the farmer must go. The question of good roads must be considered by the farmers of the West. It cost the average farmer $90 to put every carload of wheat on the track, while the railroads deliver the same car of wheat to the Fort William elevator for $72. A considerable portion of this ninety dollar expense could be saved by good roads. The country is known by its roads, just as a railroad is known by its roadbed. As a railroad man, Mr. Acheson was greatly surprised at the lack of the care of machinery on the average farm. He said if the C. P. R. was as careless as the average farmer, it would soon be out of business. An implement shed is a building that would soon pay for itself. This was one of many leaks on the farm that should be corrected. The C. P. R. sent once every month a car along its lines picking up every scrap that might be of use. The company was not wealthy enough to waste anything.

To keep young men on the farm, said Mr. Acheson, they must have an agricultural education and a more attractive home. Many bright young boys were practically forced into the city who, if they had only a chance would have been happier and more successful on the farm. If possible after the public school, give them the high school, but let the boy take a course at the Agricultural College, and he will come home to enjoy farm life to the full. Farmers complain of the lack of Parliamentary representation, but this would do away with that state of affairs. It would make social life in the country more than it ever could be in the city. This was why the C. P. R. and the Department of Agriculture arranged the special, and he believed a big step in advance was taken.

F. C. E.



A TALLK ON ANIMALS BY PROF. PETERS AND HIS ASSISTANT, MR. W. JONES.

HEAT WAVE IN LONDON.

London, July 22.— London yesterday sweltered in the hottest weather in five years, the temperature reaching 88 degrees in the shade. Lord Justice Williams, presiding over the Appeal Court, made an almost unprecedented sacrifice of judicial dignity to comfort by doffing his wig and permitting the barristers to follow suit.

The hot spell has been unbroken for two weeks, and London is threatened with an ice famine. Thousands are flocking to the seaside and the country. No rain has fallen in the greater part of the country districts for three weeks and farmers are complaining bitterly of ruined crops.

MOROCCAN SITUATION.

Paris, July 22.— The Franco-German conversations regarding Morocco have not developed a basis of settlement. While Jules Cambon, the French Ambassador at Berlin continues them with Baron von Kiderlen Waechter, the German Foreign Secretary, they seem only to have disclosed a German programme of compensation which the French government resolutely refuses to accept.



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PASSING OF THE LEECH.

Decrease in Sales—The Methods of Capture.

(London 'Globe.')

Another of our cherished ideas will soon be no more. The leech has been deposed from its sovereignty and its 'passing' forms the subject of an article in the 'Mois litteraire et pittoresque' by M. Jacques Boyer, who tells us that prior to 1870 a dozen wholesale houses in Paris were engaged in the traffic of this 'gibier pharmaceutique,' and that they sold between 300,000 and 400,000 a month at the rate of 250 francs or £10 per 1,000. One house alone survives and the number sent out is 130,000 and the price has fallen to about 70 francs per 1,000.

What we may term the leech farmer for want of a better name we are told is l'hirdiculteur, who formerly exercised his calling in the neighborhood of Bordeaux in an artificial marsh. He had several infirm horses and these poor creatures were induced by trickery to take a bath in the marsh, with the result that the growing leeches got a feed at the expense of the life blood of the venerable horses, of which they had no superfluity.

In Croatia, Dalmatia and Turkey they fish for leeches, which are taken in baskets like oysters. When these arrived in France they were placed in dark cellars, without nourishment the better to fit them for their work on the invalid.

M. Boyer tells an amusing story of a lot of leeches purchased for the navy. They were duly registered as each was sent out. Five it seemed died a natural death, a fact which will be preserved in the archives of the Ministry of Marine.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

Southern Railway for year ended June 30 last earned 5 percent on preferred and about 3 percent on common stock. Next dividend on preferred may be 2 percent.

THE 'DAILY WITNESS' is printed and published at No. 140 St. Peter Street, in the City of Montreal, by John Redpath Dougall and Frederick Eugene Dougall, both of Montreal.

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