Murphy's ad. is on page six.

DAILY WITNESS

Watch it Grow

LII., No. 164. MONTREAL, CANADA. SATURDAY, JULY 15, 1911. PRICE ONE CENT.

SHOWERS

DEATH LIST IN PORCUPINE INDEFINITE

Railway Official Declares Reports Have Been Exaggerated

STATES DEAD AT SEVENTY

Report Places Number at Timbers to Furnish Camps for Refugees—Relief Funds Growing.

Ont., July 5.—The known dead in the Porcupine holocaust number 57, those whose names not contained in the list published yesterday being:

Crepo, Syrian.

Dress unknown.

Boy, student at School of Science, Toronto.

Son-in-law of Manager Meek, of Mine, died in hospital.

Bellow, German.

Meenan, Sudbury.

Macdonald, Egansville.

Atmo, Copper Cliff.

De Paule, Copper Cliff.

Puera, Copper Cliff.

Bodin.

The errors were in yesterday's list.

Fitzmaage should be Stanley Wall; John Wall should be John Brooker should be Harry Chester Henning should be Henninger; J W Granshaw be Chansnaw, and E. Sherin changed as Sherrien.

July 15.—A Mail and Empire says: The estimate of the Porcupine holocaust seems to be a conservative one. It is known that all the bodies recovered from Porcupine Lake are surely many dead whose bodies may not be found for months, because of their having been beaten trails.

A. Yost and C. A. Burdick, of New York, were overcome by flames while in Shaw, near King Porcupine Mines. They made their way to Goose Lake and submerged themselves, escaping the flames that swept around them. They were joined there by several others who ran through the bush from Hudson's Bay camps, two miles away. The cook at the King Edward Mine sand four others are among those lost. The cook, whose name is unknown, left the camp at Porcupine Lake to warn the four others, who have been heard from since. Several unknown bodies have been found on the base line of Tisdale, a few miles south of the Vipond Who they are or where they came from are not known.

In the Township of Denlow, Cobalt Creek district, is reported was swept and that the loss is as yet unknown. Many bodies are floating on the lake in that township.

Cobalt also swept and no word has been heard from the Couley Farm since the rich strike was made a few weeks ago. They were warned on the day of the fire, and hoped that they got to the north of the fire zone.

CAMPS TO FORM REFUGEE CAMPS.

Toronto, July 15.—Captain William Hallick of the Canadian Ordnance Department left yesterday for the fire-stricken districts of the Northern Ontario country, in charge of an outfit of tents and other necessaries of life for the homeless. At Toronto Captain Hallick will take command of a number of men who will erect the tents and fit them up for temporary occupation by the fire sufferers. The outfit taken along consists of five hundred tents and four thousand blankets.

TORONTO VOTES $1,000 TO RELIEF FUND.

Toronto, Ont., July 15.—The City Council yesterday voted a thousand dollars to the fire sufferers in Northern Ontario. Berlin Council voted two hundred dollars and the Board of Trade one hundred dollars. The Wood-worker Business Men despatched a carload of supplies, including clothing, boots and furniture.

St. Thomas, Ont., July 15.—St. Thomas Council has voted three hundred dollars for the relief of the sufferers from forest fires in the north. The Board of Trade one hundred dollars.

LORD STRATHCONA TO START RELIEF FUND.

Ottawa, July 15.—Following the request from Lord Strathcona, the State Department yesterday cabled the High Commissioner a complete summary of the Porcupine fire loss in life and property so far as is now known. It is understood here that Lord Strathcona will start a relief fund in Great Britain.

The cable advices sent by the State Department stated that relief measures were being taken in Canada. The North Ontario holocaust was considered at yesterday's cabinet council. It was practically decided to appropriate money for the further relief of the sufferers. Final action will not be taken until the results of the fire are more definitely known.

REPORTS EXAGGERATED.

Ottawa, July 15.—Mr. Magee, secretary of the Temiskaming & Northern Ontario Railway Commission, after a long distance telephone conversation to-day with Mr. Clement, the chief commissioner, issued the following statement:

Mr. Clement, who returned from the north last night, says that the reports in the newspapers as to the number of deaths are greatly exaggerated. When he left Porcupine the Red Cross relief committee could only account for fifty-two deaths. The report that thirty-eight or forty have been drowned in the lake are not authentic. From information gathered from the men running the launches and taking people away, he would say that by drowning would be six or seven.

There is no doubt the affair is horrible, but Mr. Clement says that the dead will be about seventy, and he feels in a position assuring us that at the very worst the death list will be a hundred. He has good reason to believe that most of the prospectors now in the bush and not yet heard from will be found to be safe.

Mr. Clement says, as an illustration of the exaggerations due to the people being excited and blinded with smoke, while at the Frederickhouse river he had a report that five bodies were waiting on the landing of Redstone river, he was informed that the relief committee on sending for the bodies could not find any.

The reports as to the large number of people now waiting to be taken out of Porcupine are not true, as Mr. Clement came out on the last train on Thursday night, and there were two empty coaches. In all there have been about 1,000 people taken out of Porcupine.

So far as supplies are concerned, there are enough in the camp to do several days. What is needed just at present is systematic relief, spread over the next couple of weeks. There is nobody starving and nobody but can find some kind of shelter.

What are most needed at the present time are blankets, tents and cooking utensils.

Three carloads of supplies are going into Porcupine to-day, and another carload of supplies is now on the way from Ottawa for Cochrane.'

GOVERNMENT STATEMENT.

The Hon. Frank Cochrane, member of the Ontario government, who is particularly responsible for the settlements of Northern Ontario, says:—'While we do not want to minimize this terrible affair, there is every justification for feeling that the newspaper reports up to date have been very much exaggerated. We are not blaming the newspapers; they get the best information they can, but from the investigation made by officials we can say with certainty that there has been too much exaggeration and people are being alarmed unnecessarily.

Mr. Clements, chief engineer of the T. & N. O. Railway, says that only 52 people have been accounted for as dead.

We have it directly from the Dome people themselves that their death list is nine only. In a number of instances where bodies have been reported as lying on the ground, investigation by Mr. Clements had failed to find anybody who had seen any. Wild rumors are caught up and they are spread to an incredible extent.

The fire area has been unnecessarily magnified. There is no fire at the prisoners' camp, and this is only about three miles from Porcupine.'

A despatch from Haileybury says that Matheson, a town of 900, is circled by fire, which may prove disastrous should a gale spring up.

Earlton, 190 miles north of North Bay, has had several houses burned, while at Englehart residents are working hard, piling up and burning scattered brushwood. There was a slight shower on the Quebec side of Lake Temiskaming and a large number of settlers in the country around Sudbury have been burned out and had to flee for their lives.

Relief trains, with provisions, tents and blankets are being rushed in over the Government railway, and the food supply at Porcupine is now adequate and there will be no hunger.

PROTECTION IN SMALLER CENTRES.

To the Editor of the 'Witness':

Sir,—Chief Tremblay's letter re fire protection for the towns and villages of this province is worthy of careful consideration. The town of Pointe Claire last week voted whether they would or would not have fire protection. The council thought well to purchase a first-class steam fire engine. This would have cost the town only $75 annually. Eleven years ago to-day Pointe Claire was in ashes with the exception of the beautiful Roman Catholic church and the convent close by. To the amazement of the council, with the exception of one, every vote was against fire protection. We think the Provincial Government should compel every town to protect the property and lives of the people living there. Hope you will aid the council of the town of Pointe Claire all you can. Pointe Claire has no fire protection now.

JOHN T. McBRIDE.

(See Also Page 22.)

STOCK AS BONUS.

Toronto Council Opposed to Local Financier's Plan of Reorganizing Street Railway Company.

Toronto, July 15.—Mayor Geary and the members of Toronto's Board of Control do not favor the proposal of the Toronto Railway Company to increase its capital stock from $8,000,000 to $12,000,000. At yesterday's meeting of the board the mayor said he doubted if the company had the power to give away stock as a bonus and he could see no reason why the city should have bought out the company six months ago. He still favored civic purchase of the company's entire equipment. The other controllers expressed their disapproval of the proposed increase. No definite action was taken.

Mr. Rodolphe Forget, of Montreal, who forced the issue, is said to be in a position to control a considerable majority of the stock, and although the directors took no formal action, it is practically certain that the eight percent dividend will come into effect with the October declaration.

GUILTY OF CONTEMPT.

Fourteen Strikers Sentenced to Jail Terms or Heavy Fines in Denver.

Denver, Col., July 15.—Fourteen striking coal miners of Lafayette and Louisville, Col., members of the United Mine Workers of America, who have been on trial for the last week on charges of contempt in disregarding the court's injunction against violence and intimidation, were found guilty yesterday and were given sentences ranging from imprisonment in the county jail for one year to fines of $250 and costs.

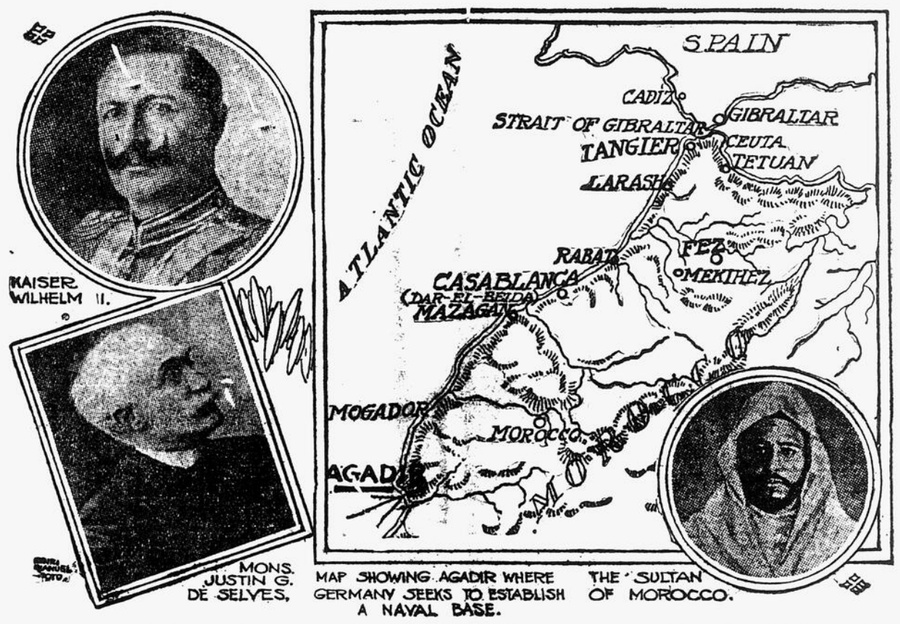
Attorneys for the miners were denied the right of appeal to the Supreme Court, but were given thirty days in which to file a bill of exceptions.

CUT HIMSELF BADLY.

Napoleon Chartrand Had to go to Hospital After Breaking Window.

By smashing a plate glass window in a store on Rachel street, Napoleon Chartrand, 30 years of age, gave himself such a bad cut that he fainted and was removed to the Royal Victoria Hospital after losing much blood. The hospital surgeon found it necessary to put five stitches in the wound.

MOROCCAN IMBROGLIO ATTRACTS ATTENTION OF GREAT POWERS.



The situation in Morocco has reached such an acute stage that intervention on the part of the great Powers seems likely. The German Emperor is personally looking after the interests of his government. The Emperor is anxious to establish a German naval base at Agadir, on the Atlantic coast of Morocco, but there seems to be some objection to this action on the part of the United States and France. Mons. de Selves, the French Foreign Minister, at a Cabinet meeting declared that the Cabinet would uphold the dignity and interests of France in the Moroccan question.

TO REORGANIZE REGIMENT

M.A.A.A. Members Will Take Prince of Wales Fusiliers in Hand

The First Prince of Wales Fusiliers of Montreal, Canada's first military unit, is to be reorganized, and a proper slate of officers to be presented to Col. Roy, O.C., Q., either to-day or Monday.

A wave of public sentiment has gone through the city ever since its disbandment, for its reorganization. The late King Edward VII. was honorary colonel.

In connection with the reorganization proposals, a plan has been discussed to establish an intimate connection between the regiment and the M.A.A.A. A movement was started last year in the athletic association to form a military organization. Nothing, however, has come of the matter. Officered by M.A.A.A. men, the regiment would most likely draw a lot of the members of the association into its ranks, which would help materially in putting the regiment on its old footing of strength and popularity. So far, however, there is nothing definite as to this proposal in connection with the reorganization plan.

It is thought there will be no difficulty in getting the rank and file together again, on even in augmenting the establishment to full strength.

In all probability the building of a new armory will be started on soon after the regiment is assembled. The land for the site is already acquired at the corner of Esplanade avenue and Rachel street. Colonel Finlayson stated last night that they could sell their present armory for twice as much as they originally gave for it. The Government will undertake the construction if they put up a certain sum that has been stipulated by the Government.

It is no new experience for regiments in the Old Country to have to go through disbandment, amalgamation, etc., but always arising more glorious than before.

VANCOUVER STRIKE ENDS

Socialistic Endeavor to 'Tie Up City' Has Failed.

Vancouver, B.C., July 15.—While no official announcement that the strike has ended has been made, the building trades tie-up, which started in Vancouver on June 4, virtually ended yesterday.

Four thousand men quit work on that day at the request of the carpenters, who had struck for an increase from four to four and a half dollars per day and for the closed shop. The strike was conducted by the Trades and Labor Council, whose dominating officers are frankly socialist.

The contractors were willing to grant increased wages, but insisted upon the open shop, and the fight has been on this point. At first the men stayed absolutely with the union, but recently there have been scores of desertions every day and many non-union men were given jobs, and work was proceeding on many buildings in fair shape, though sometimes interrupted by visits of sympathizing strike mobs, who beat up non-union workmen.

CHILD'S PATHETIC DEATH.

New York, July 15.—'I'm not hurt, mother, but please take this knife out of my heart,' fifteen-year-old Helen Wineman moaned as Mrs. Wineman found her prostrated on the floor of their apartment kitchen last night. The girl, while romping with her pet dogs, had fallen and been impaled upon a potato knife, which she was playfully brandishing.

The panic-stricken mother drew out the knife and ran screaming for a doctor. Returning, she found the girl dead, half way up the hall stairway, where she had dragged herself.

MEXICAN OIL RUMOR.

New York, July 15.—Lord Cowdray, head of the Pearson oil syndicate, who has been in New York for several days on a business mission has issued a formal denial of Wall Street rumors that he intends to sell out his Mexican oil interests to the Texas Oil Company, which John W. Gates controls.

JUDGE AND CONSTABLE KILLED

Burnside, Ky., July 15.—Constable W. A. Heath and Justice A. J. Beatte were shot to death in the court house last night. James Ellis, a former deputy sheriff, is under arrest, charged with the double crime. Officers are pursuing A. Helton, who, it is alleged, participated in the affray. No one else was present when the shooting took place.

TYPHOON SWEEPS NORTHERN LUZON.

Manilla, July 15.—Northern Luzon has been swept by a typhoon. All the wires at Manilla are down, and the observers believe that the storm was the worst in years. Details, on account of the lack of communication, have not yet been received. Vessels are unable to enter Manilla Harbor.

PEACE CENTENARY

Active Preparations for International Celebration in 1915 Started

Niagara Falls, Ont., July 15.—Mr. George Nye has received a letter from Mr. John Stewart, chairman of the New York executive committee, arranging for the hundred years peace celebration on the Niagara frontier in 1915, asking him to name prominent citizens of the twin cities and of Hamilton, St. Catharines and Toronto to meet the committee here within two weeks to discuss the erection of a memorial international bridge over the Niagara river.

STRICKEN AT RACE MEET

Dowager Duchess of Devonshire Dies of Heat Prostration

London, July 15.—The Dowager Duchess of Devonshire, who was taken suddenly ill at the Sandown Park race meeting yesterday, as a result of the excessive heat, died early to-day. The Duchess was removed in an unconscious condition from the club enclosure to Esher Place, the residence of Sir Edgar Vincent, near the track, where she expired without having regained consciousness.

The late Dowager Duchess was previously Countess Louise Frederica Augusta von Alten, daughter of Count von Alten, of Hanover, and widow of the second Duke of Manchester. She was a Lady of Justice of St. John of Jerusalem, and married in 1892, the eighth Duke of Devonshire.

W. J. LINDSAY ON TRIAL.

Former Manager Chief Witness in Farmers' Bank Case.

Toronto, July 15.—After hearing W. R. Travers and several witnesses, who described how subscriptions for Farmers' Bank stock were secured on promises that they would not need to be paid for, but would be transferred as soon as the charter was secured, the trial of W. J. Lindsay on a charge of conspiring with Travers and others in 1906 unlawfully to obtain the certificate of the Treasury Board permitting the Farmers' Bank to commence business, was adjourned yesterday until next Thursday, so that the Crown could bring in more witnesses from the country.

Crown Attorney Corley conducted the prosecution, and W. R. Travers, brought back from Kingston to give evidence, was the star witness. M. K. Cowan represented Lindsay.

W. R. Travers described the arrangement between himself and Lindsay to raise subscriptions for $500,000. Lindsay had subscribed for 500 shares himself, but Travers could not say that Lindsay was worth the $50,000 necessary to pay for them. Lindsay took the shares to complete the $500,000 necessary. Lindsay's subscription, made in November, was antedated to October, as were also other subscriptions, totalling $100,000. Travers borrowed a $25,000 note from Lindsay to make up the deposit of $250,000 with the Receiver-General. It was given to the Trust Company as collateral for their loan of $20,000.

Before the rest of Travers' testimony will be taken, more witnesses from the country will be called. Lindsay's bail bonds for $8,000 were renewed.

ACCUSED OF THEFT.

George Cumming, 348 Charron street, accused of stealing $11 worth of car tickets from Conductor Deeris and trying to dispose of them, pleaded not guilty before Judge Lanctot yesterday and was remanded on bail to Tuesday.

MANY HARVESTERS

Government and Railroad Machinery in Motion to Secure 40,000 Men

The machinery has been set in motion by the government immigration department in conjunction with the C. P. R. and the G. T. P. and the C. N. R., for the supply and transportation of harvest laborers into the west to gather in the great record harvest of two hundred million bushels of wheat which it is fully anticipated the country of western Canada will provide this season. The outlook is especially promising and every day favorable reports are coming into the city confirming these statements. Providing no adverse weather sets in to spoil this crop the two hundred millions will be fully realized.

The difficulty that presents itself is the supply of harvesters to get in this immense crop, and although a few weeks ago a dearth was expected and the C. P. R. prepared to transport the requisite number free, the danger is already past. This has been effected by the extensive advertising done by the government and the railway authorities, and upwards of forty thousand harvesters are now in sight. Not only have the districts of the United States been tapped, and the Maritime Provinces to overcome the obstacle, but England, Ireland and Scotland will supply a large percentage of the harvesters. Men who are acustomed to the work and thoroughly know their business, and it is calculated that many will remain as settlers in the country.

In order to cope with the difficulty the Federal Government has removed the rule that immigrants must have twenty-five dollars to ensure themselves as bonafide settlers. The C. P. R. especially have been doing extensive advertising in England by means of cinematograph lectures, which have drawn thousands to the country, loading up every available steamer, the principal destination of the settlers being Vancouver.

At the recent Glasgow exhibition the C. P. R. had a special attraction. Adjoining the stand on which was every interesting pamphlet on Canada that brains could produce, there was a continuous picture show, which resulted in many a 'canny Scot' selling his all and coming to the land of the golden wheat.

OVER THIRTY DROWNED

Steamer Sank in Storm After Collision Near Costa Rica.

New York, July 15. — Thirty-two passengers and several members of the crew of the steamer 'Cima' were drowned or crushed to death when the vessel was sunk by the 'Diamante,' according to a despatch from Port Limon, Costa Rica, published here to-day. The wreck occurred during a storm in the Estuary of the San Juan river.

The fact that most of the passengers were below owing to the heavy weather seems to account for the heavy loss of life, as the steamer sank so quickly that there was little chance for those under decks to escape. The 'Cima' was heavily laden, and her efforts to swing to port did not take her far enough to prevent the 'Diamante' plunging her nose deep into the side of the 'Cima.' The 'Diamante's' bow was badly battered but she proved seaworthy.

NITRO-GLYCERINE EXPLODED.

Tulsa, Okla., July 15.—Barney Sullivan, a well-known oil man, was killed, a team of horses killed, and the entire city shaken by the explosion of 200 quarts of nitro-glycerine, one mile north of the city, preceding a disastrous gas explosion near here last night. Sullivan was loading nitroglycerine from a magazine to a wagon when it exploded. Many people believed it was an earthquake and rushed into the streets.

SERGEANT LACROIX RETIRES.

Sergeant Charles Lacroix, who has been a member of the city police force for twenty-four years, tendered his resignation to Chief Campeau yesterday a ndwill retire on upension. Sergeant Lacroix has been attached to the Coroner's Court for fifteen years, and it was only at th ebeginning of the present year that he was given the title of serbeant, but it did not change his duties any.

FOUR DEAD IN WRECK.

Buffalo, July 15.—Train No. 5, on the Erie Railway, from New York to Buffalo, is in the ditch at Portage. Four persons are reported killed, including the engineer, William Oliver, of Buffalo, and his fireman. Other names not yet ascertained.

15 BARGES OF COAL ABLAZE

Dangerous Fire Yesterday Did Great Damage in St. Etienne Street Coal Yards

FIRE STILL BURNING.

Street Car Service Tied Up and 18,000 Bales of Hay Destroyed.

Yesterday afternoon a fire which caused a great amount of damage and the origin of which is unknown, took place in St. Etienne street.

Starting about 2.30 it burned a hay shed containing 18,000 bales of hay and straw and set on fire fifteen barges of coal belonging to the Connell Anthracite Coal Company.

In close proximity to the fire were seven tanks, each containing a hundred thousand gallons of coal oil, gasoline and machinery oil, and four hundred barrels of machinery oil, but the firemen were able to prevent them catching fire.

The centre and western divisions 1, 2, 3, 4, 9, 12, 15, 21, 22, with engines 3, 9, 22 and ladders 1, 3, 4, 9, 12, 15, under command of Chief Tremblay and District Chiefs St. Pierre, Martin and Briere fought the fire in a most determined manner, and although sparks set on fire part of the paling around the Canadian Oil Company's yard, and carried by the wind, even slightly scorched the roof of a freight car and part of the goods platform on the other side of the oil company's yard. Yet the fire was practically confined to the hay shed and coal pile. The total damage is estimated at about $18,000, the shed being valued at $5,000 and the hay at $12,000, while $1,000 will probably cover the damage to the coal.

The hay was owned by Laporte Bros., Quintal & Lynch, and Desorier, and had only been stored in the shed yesterday.

This morning the firemen are still pouring water on the smoldering hay and straw, and from the quantity of smoke arising it will be some time before it is completely subdued.

Speaking about the fire last night, Mr. A. K. Montgomery, the manager of the Canadian Oil Company, said that the continual breaking out of fires in this district is something that cannot be accounted for. The previous evening about 10.30 part of their fence was on fire and the end of one of their buildings scorched, and though men have been seen in the vicinity lately acting in a suspicious manner, yet they have not been able to catch anyone in the act of starting a fire. He considered that they had an excellent fire-fighting department in this district, but what was needed was more police supervision and suspicious characters prevented from hanging about the locality.

The mysterious part is that the fire started in four or five places at once, and as fires have been very numerous lately in this locality, those having business places in the vicinity think that additional fire appliances and men are required for this district. Extra police supervision is also urged as it is believed that the majority of these fires are not the result of accidents.

The street car service was held up for some time owing to the hose being laid across Wellington street.

THE FILTRATION PLANT

City to Call a Special Meeting to Accept Tender

The Board of Control have passed a resolution asking Acting Mayor Gauvin to call a special meeting of the City Council for Monday, July 24, to choose a tender for work on the filtration plant. There is about a quarter of a million dollars tied up in deposits on this work, each tenderer having sent in a cheque for $65,000. When the recommendations are passed by council the filters should be completed in two years' time. The purchase of the necessarwy pumping machinery and the construction of the concrete filtration basins are the two items of business that will come before the special council meeting. The British Electric Plant Company, of Scotland, had the lowest tender for the pumps at $40,000, and Mr. F. H. McGuigan, of Toronto, bid lowest, at $673,000, for the basins.

Teh entire cost of the system, as estimated by Messrs. Hering and Fuller was $1,673,000. The city has already paid $318,000 for land at Verdun. After the present work is finished another pre-filtration plant and coverings for the basins will be built, bringing the cost up to the above figure. The pre-filtration beds will remove the main impurities of the water, after which it is run through the sand.

TOO MANY FATALITIES.

France Decides to Abandon Aviation Meets for This Year.

Paris, July 15.—The great international aviation contest just ended probably will be the last for this year, as the public has been shocked by the recent fatalities. These deaths have caused much discussion, not only in Parliament, but in technical quarters regarding the impropriety of giving prizes of from $40,000 to $50,000, and thus attracting daring experimenters, who are inadequately trained and using machines which have been subject to no authoritative test or examination.

The effort to reduce weight by lightly constructed motors was the probable cause of the burning to death of Princeteau and Landron by bursting gasoline tanks. Monsieur Ernest Archdeacon of the Aero Club of France, advocates an official examination of aeroplane motors as the only means of preventing too light construction.

UP GO STEAMSHIP RATES.

Number of Companies to Secure Seamen's Wage Increase in Higher Prices.

Liverpool, July 15.—A number of steamship companies involved in the recent shipping strike to-day decided to advance the passenger rates to Canada and the United States by from $1.25 to $2.50, in order to offset the increase in wages which they were obliged to grant the strikers. It is possible that there will be some increase in freight rates.

ANARCHY RIFE IN PERSIA

Forty Villages Sacked by Rebels and Rebellion is Spreading

CABINET HAS RESIGNED

Roads Are Reported to be Unsafe — Strict Censorship is Being Enforced

London, July 15. A special despatch to the 'Standard' from Teheran says that the Persian cabinet has resigned and that the country is in a state of anarchy.

The roads are unsafe and rebellious movements are in progress at Shiraz, capital of the province of Fars, Kermanshah and Sehna, capital of Kurdistan.

Forty villages in the Ardabil district have been sacked by the rebels.

A strict censorship on outgoing news has been established.

'BUD' MARS INJURED

Daring Aviator in Flight Sustains Injuries Which May Prove Fatal

Erie, Pa., July 15.—'Bud' Mars, the well-known aviator, was probably fatally injured in this city yesterday afternoon, when he crashed several hundred feet to the ground. The heavy biplane dropped on top of him. His injuries are of such a nature, it is said, that there is practically no hope for his recovery.

The aviator's wife witnessed the accident, and to-night her condition is serious, due to the shock.

Mars had made one successful flight earlier in the afternoon. He was in the air for the second time when the accident occurred. Several thousand spectators were watching him. He circled the field a number of times at a height of several hundred feet. Suddenly the machine made a dip downward and Mars was seen to jerk at something in an effort to regain control. It was a futile attempt, however, and an instant later the biplane struck the ground. The machine was completely wrecked and Mrs lay under it. He was covered with blood and at first it was believed he was dead. His wife ran towards Him, screaming, but she collapsed before reaching the wreck. Doctors who were present as spectators were soon at the side of the injured man. The serious nature of his injuries was evident, and he was rushed to a hospital.

Should Mars succumb he will be the 75th victim to the science of aviation, the first being Lieut. Thomas E. Selfridge, U.S.A., Sept. 17, 1908. In 1909 four lives were lost; in 1910 34 fatalities occurred, while so far this year thirty-six lives have been sacrificed.

QUEBEC FIRE CHIEF.

Captain Blouin Chosen, But Matter Will be Reconsidered.

Quebec, July 15.—There was a hot session of the City Council last evening, when the question of the appointment of a new fire chief for Quebec was up for what was supposed to be final consideration. The meeting was one of the most exciting held for a long time. The Council Chamber was crowded, and the debate was followed with interest. There was a full meeting of the members of the Council, the two names placed before the Council being Deputy Chief Marin, of Montreal, and Captain Blouin, adjutant of the 9th Battalion of Quebec.

The discussion was an interesting one, and finally it was decided to accept Captain Blouin as chief, the vote being 17 to 15. A notice of motion to reconsider the vote was made by Ald. Dinan, and the motion will be considered at the next meeting.

MOTORMAN DEAD AT POST.

New York, July 15.—The question of what happens if a motorman of a speeding subway express train drops dead at his post was most asuringly answered yesterday when a tenecar express train, crowded with passengers during the rush hours, came to a sudden stop between stations. The motorman, William A. Stone, was found under the third car dead. He had opened the window of his 'box' to get air and had fallen out while his controller was on at full speed.

An emergency button, on which the motorman's hand naturally rests while working the controller was released when he fell, automatically shutting off the power and applying the air brakes. Within three car lengths, the train came to a sudden halt, averting what otherwise might have proved a disastrous collision with a train ahead.

SILVER CUP FROM JAPAN

Halifax, N.S., July 15.—Wm. Dennis, proprietor of the Halifax Herald, has received, through F. Nakamura, Ottawa, consul-general of Japan, the silver cup and two sets of golden cups. They are sent to him as representative of the contribution in Nova Scotia through the 'Herald,' of yen, 954, and $12,554 respectively to the relief fund for the sufferers from the famine of 1905, in the north-eastern three prefectures of Japan. The cups come on the recommendation of the Imperial bureau of decoration.

VICTIM OF PIER COLLAPSE.

Ottawa, July 15.—Mrs. David R. McLaren, of Torbolton, who was hurt in the collapse of the pier at Queen's Park, Aylmer, died yesterday.

Pneumonia developed after her immersion and heart failure supervened. She was 35 years old and the wife of a prominent farmer, who came to Ottawa with her on the fatal excursion.

DEATHS IN AMOY.

Amoy, China, July 15.—During the two weeks ending yesterday there were reported here twenty-five deaths from the bubonic plague, eight from smallpox, and three from cholera.

CANADA NOT GROANING UNDER OPPRESSION OF MONOPOLIES--- EXPERT VIEW ON THE MATTER

A section of the Canadian public is exercised respecting what they regard, or profess to regard, as the creation in the Dominion of a number of 'Trusts,' as they are called—great corporations which nervous people endow with all the might and the ruthless grinding of the public which are supposed to belong to some of the principal American companies. The agitation has gone so far that the Canadian Legislature has already been asked to pass acts with the object of controlling the big industrial corporations formed by the amalgamation of existing businesses; and the pressure which is being brought to bear on the law-makers is of such a nature that the agitation can no longer be passed by without comment.

In a discussion of this subject the 'Globe' has the following pertinent remarks:

'We have nothing to say against every possible legislative defence against monopolies which threatens to bleed the community by putting up the prices of commodities to an exorbitant level, but we do seriously urge the Canadian public to think carefully what they are doing before making a blind and heated attack upon joint stock concerns merely because they are big. The principal specific objections raised to the so-called 'Trusts' are three: (1) That their finance is bad, (2) that they put up prices to the detriment of the consumer; (3) that they make exorbitant profits. Let us examine these charges in the cold light of reason.

'(1) The allegation of unsound finance takes its rise in the practice of making free distributions of common stock among the subscribers to issues. That, according to all accounts, is the head and front of the offending. It may be laid down as a postulate that in business nothing is given away; and therefore the bonus stock is not a gift, but it is an inducement offered to capitalists to ensure the placing of preferred and bond issues. Now, the rate of interest of such an issue does not exceed 7 percent, and it is frequently 6 percent, or less; and the object of making the free allotment of common stock is to give the subscriber for prior charge stock a chance of making additional profits, without saddling the Corporation with the obligation to pay more than the prescribed 5 or 7 percent, because such an obligation may easily lead to over distribution to inadequate reserves, and eventually to shortage of working capital. Unless Canada will realize that she must give proper inducement to British and other investors to supply her with capital, she will not get that which is absolutely essential to her development; and if the return on the preference stock which the British investor pays for in cash, and on the common stock which is allotted to him without direct cash payment amounts to 10 percent or thereabouts, on the capital which he puts up, he certainly is not being overpaid for the use of his money.'

'The issue of bonus shares or stock is not only lawful, but it has justification of practice, and it is no difficult matter to quote examples which show that high financial and commercial authorities give it their approval. We may appositely mention one important instance which is at this moment before the public, namely, that of the Red Sea Oilfields and the Anglo-Saxon Petroleum Company, of which no less a personage than Sir Marcus Samuel is the chief. Under the deal into which these two companies have entered, the latter is to receive 266,000 £1 shares—and they are not deferred or common shares, but preferred and participating—and all that it pays is £100,000; and further, the actual term 'bonus shares,' is used officially in regard to the deal. Sir Marcus Samuel is one of the most cautious and conservative of financial experts in commerce, and what he thinks right and proper, most people are prepared to accept as such.

'(2) The question of prices is one of more general interest, and it is one upon which ordinary people are very apt to be led astray. We have said already that the Canadian Government would have a plain duty to perform if it were found that any body of men were trading in such a way as to inflict an improper burden upon other traders and upon the community. If that condition of things should ever occur, let the government by all means take such measures as are necessary to insure a fair level of prices, and there are simple means by which it can be done. But it would be unwise in the extreme to rush to the conclusion that a corporation carrying on the bulk or even the whole of the trade in any given commodity is necessarily an evil.

'Here in England we have a large number of local monopolies, established by Act of Parliament and governed by simple provisions which make those monopolies eminently useful to the community. We refer, moreover, to such an indispensable commodity as water and to another commodity which is all but indispensable to enormous numbers of people—namely, gas for lighting and cooking. These are absolute monopolies, and there is no difficulty whatever in regulating them. In Canada, however, it may safely be said that there is no ordinary trading trust, so called, which is of the nature of a monopoly in the ordinary sense of the word, which is the American sense.

'We assert that, in modern practice, the creation of large producing and distributing institutions is good and not bad. Where there are many rival concerns each working on a comparatively small scale, buying raw material in competition selling their manufactured articles in competition, exercising no real joint influence in regard to railway and other freights, etc., there is a diffusion of energy and a duplication of expense which in the long run falls upon those who buy and use the article, and thereby upon the whole community. If those rivals, on the other hand, are brought together under a central control and their interests made identical instead of opposed, then, as everyone knows perfectly well, raw materials can be purchased more cheaply, administration costs less, distribution can be organized so as to be very much cheaper, and manufacturing processes can be simplified and made more economical by the mere handling of larger quantities. Having this state of things on the one hand, and absence of monopolistic inflation of prices on the other hand, we affirm that not only those who finance such a combine benefit by it, but their customers and, by a simple process, their customers' customers (that is, the whole country) benefit also.

'The whole objection to the existence of these enormous undertakings is in fact based upon the assumption that they are a restraint upon legitimate trading, and there is no evidence of such a state of things in Canada. On the contrary, there is clear proof that in striking instances the prices of important commodities have been largely reduced simply and solely by the reduction of competition and the ingenious regulation of manufacture and trading.

'(3 'The suggestion of exorbitant profits we have already touched upon in the preceding section of this article. It is a suggestion based upon more or less hazy ideas of the magnitude of the profits made by trusts in the United States. We are not aware of any Canadian company, large or small, which is making greater profits, other things being equal, than many English companies enjoy; and this talk about unduly large earnings is merely a pessimistic anticipation. That being so, as the authorities in Canada have been stirred up by agitation already, we think the question of preventing any commercial institution for making excessive profits may with safety be left where it is.

'As we have said, there is no difficulty in the way of making big profits incompatible with high prices and of so legislating as to make the real interests of producers and consumers coincide. At the same time we very strongly urge legislators and others to take to heart the truth that the less traders are interfered with the better for everybody. The moment you begin to tie the hands of people engaged in production you are giving advantage to foreign competitors who are not so handicapped; and although Canada does not permit the free importation of foreign goods, yet neither that nor any other country is ever free from the possibility of competition from without. This allegation of undue profits is a bogey. Canada is not, and is not likely to be, groaning under the oppression of monopolies.'

The pronounced activity in the building trades which made itself evident early in the year at Toronto has so far shown no sign of abatement. So great has been the rush for permits that all records have been broken. During the first six months of the year the approximate value for which permits were issued amounted to $11,939,953, as compared with $9,620,648 for the first six months of 1910, an increase of $2,319,305. The number of permits issued in the six months was 3,776, as compared with 3,032 in the corresponding period last year.

EUROPE SAID TO BE BULLISH ON AMERICANS

July 14.—The manager of the foreign department of one of New York's largest banks, who has returned from European financial centres says:—'Europe is bullish on American futures. It is true that in Paris investors still look on American securities with suspicion, and the recent American Telephone coup did not serve to ally that feeling. There is too little stability to our stocks. What the Frenchman want is a smaller income of possibly 3 percent. or 3 1-2 percent. on a stock which he can put away and forget until his dividend check comes in. It is the same with bonds.

'Berlin, on the other hand, has bought heavily into Canadian and our securities. Canadian Pacific particularly was a feature, everyone, doctors, merchants, officials and mechanics, making money on their operations. For this reason our rails are considered favorably.

'Money has been very strong in Berlin, and probably will continue so. 5 percent. and 5 1-2 percent. are the present quotations. The reason is that Germany has for the past few years been undergoing a great industrial expansion. Her exports alone show this, especially in electrical machinery.

'The German banks are in a very strong position. In several instances capital and dividends have been increased, and banking facilities enlarged. When it is remembered that the branches of the Deutsche Bank are larger than most of our city banks, the magnitude of its business will be realized.'

OPINIONS on the MARKET

Cummings & Hubbard—After such a decline in the cotton market general sentiment is bearish; but, unless further rains occur over northern Texas, we look for a quick recovery.

H. L. Horton & Co.—With crop conditions good and improving, evidence accumulating of expansion in general trade, and plentitude of money ready to invest, there can be no doubt prices will not only easily hold their own, but much reason for believing they will move to a substantially higher level before the trend turns downward again.

H. L. Horton & Co.—No one has any cause to grumble over the promise of abundance the government grain report gives, even if the big deteriorations from now on which have been allowed for in its estimates, actually occur.

GREAT RESULTS COULD COME FROM BIG STEEL ASSN.

Judge Gary is logical as well as courageous in seeking a wider theatre for the working out of his theories. A new etiquette of creed of competition that would succeed in so broad a field as the United States should find a still broader mission and a wider success when established between half a dozen nations.

Viewed historically says the Boston 'News Bureau' editorially, the Gary project is a consistent evolutionary step. Once on a time, trade was fettered within petty states, was cramped and local. Now it is worldwide, with only a few tariff barriers as compared with many. The modern steel trade is especially a world enterprise, a few great participants catering with their surplus make to every continent. An understanding—not a conspiracy or a combination between them under the Gary conception, a natural and needed development.

The need is quite evident, when thought is given to international as contrasted with domestic relations,—assuming that the Gary idea is commendable and feasible at home. There is more unnecessary friction and misunderstanding, more baseless prejudice and jealousy, between foreigners than among compatriots. They possess differing traditions, ideals, points of view, trade customs, as well as different languages and currencies. They operate in a relatively new and little charted export field under wide handicap of distance and time, with principles often depending on agents.

How much they now misunderstand or suspect one another is clear from recent relations. In the last year or two, criticisms of the Steel Corporation that might well please Chairman Stanley have been penned in Sheffield and Birmingham. They measured especially the item of capacity by very narrow gauge, from an insular angle. A somewhat similar jealous fear of an expanding alien lay behind the French steel trade's hostility to any listing of steel shares in Paris. The Anglo-German trade rivalry in iron and steel export lines has at times been unwarrantably bitter and narrow.

Here, within proper limits, appears to wait a big chance to apply the Gary golden rule, as based primarily on the swapping of information and knowledge. International competitors will cease to frame long-range, distorted views of one another, will no longer meet as suspicious skirmishers on far-off fields, can dismiss their spies, adjust credits if not prices, and impart stability to a now quite erratic and fluctuating export market.

That America should lead in this new diplomacy is eminently fitting. The effort to purge competition of a mediaeval ignorance, cunning and savagery—now being given its test here—has been contemporaneous with our larger participation in the world's steel trade. This has been emphasized by a passing trade depression, but, under Steel Corporation auspices, seems sure to be normally an increasingly important factor.

Acceptance by the Europeans should not be difficult. The English makers possess a complete and flexible export mechanism which they could readily adopt. The Germans, the third large partner, are used to common action, and are indeed just now remodelling their iron and steel syndicates under governmental sanction. Granting that the basic ideas correct and right, the parties to the new institute, the metallurgy of the trade, and the export market itself should benefit.

The golden rule, of course, is cosmopolitan.

Business Good at Toronto Big Demand for Hardware and Builders' Supplies

Toronto reports to Bradstreet's say business holds a steady tone. The hot weather resulted in a heavy demand for light wearing apparel and the sorting up demand for seasonable lines of dry goods has kept up well. Other lines of business report a normal movement. Hardware and general builders' supplies are exceptions, as the demand for these lines is heavy.

Considerable rain during the past week did much to help Ontario crops which were beginning to show the effect of drought. While some damage has been done, it was not as serious as might have been expected.

Western reports continue most favorable and there is every indication that fall and winter trade will be heavy. Provisions are firm in tone, dairy products particularly so.

Australia is Actively Enlarging its Export Apple Business Now

From returns published by the South Australian government, the total exports of apples from the Commonwealth in 1910 are stated to have been 866,927 cases, which easily constituted a record. The relative importance of the trade to each state is reflected in the following analysis of the 1910 exports:—

	Cases.
From Tasmania	568,390
" South Australia	135,174
" Victoria	157,578
" Western Australia	8,250
" New South Wales	2,535

Shipping arrangements have been made for exporting between 750,000 and 800,000 cases of apples from Tasmania during the season, now in full operation. Nearly all the shipments will be made in London and Liverpool, from which centres transshipments can be made to continental ports if better prices are available. It is intended to transship some 40,000 to 50,000 cases to New York with a view to testing that market.

Trade Steady at Winnipeg With Favorable Weather

Winnipeg reports say trade there holds steady in tone and the outlook for later business continues excellent. The weather has held favorable to all crops and nothing has occurred to affect earlier predictions for the heaviest yield in the history of the country. Seasonable lines are moving well at retail and fairly good sorting orders are coming forward. There continues a heavy demand for money and rates are firm. Little relief is expected until the rush of the crop movement is over.

HIGH COST OF LIVING SHOWN IN STATEMENT

Washington, July 15.—The high cost of living is no myth. An investigation by the bureau of labor of the prices of 357 commodities in 1910 shows that wholesale prices were 4 percent higher than in 1909 and 1.6 percent above the average of 1907, which was the year of the highest prices since 1890.

In view of the Canadian reciprocity discussion, an interesting item in the bureau report shows that the wholesale prices of farm products were 7.5 percent higher in 1910 than in 1909.

Wholesale prices in 1910 were 19.1 percent higher than in 1900, 47.6 percent higher than in 1897 (which was the year of lowest prices between 1890 and 1910), 16.6 percent higher than 1880 and 31.6 percent higher than the average high prices between 1890 and 1899.

The highest prices in this decade were reached in October, 1907, when a general decline began, which continued until August, 1908. A rise then set in, and there were monthly increases, without a break, up to March, 1910, when wholesale prices reached the highest point in twenty years.

They were then 21.1 percent higher than the average of 1900, 49.2 percent higher than the yearly average of 1897 and 38.8 percent higher than the average price of ten years between 1890 and 1899.

Then followed a slight decline, and from June to December, 1910, prices remained nearly level and at the close of the calendar year 1901 they were still 30 percent higher than the ten-year average between 1890 and 1900 and 45.5 percent higher than the record set by the low price year 1897.

Of the 257 commodities considered in the investigation, 148 showed an average increase, 26 showed no change and 83 showed decreases.

Prices of lumber and building materials increased 10.7 percent; farm products, 7.5 percent; drugs, 4.1 percent; foodstuffs, 3.2 percent; clothing, 2.7 percent, and the miscellaneous group of commodities, 5.7 percent. House furnishings decreased 0.1 percent, and fuel and light 3 percent.

GENERAL TRADE GOOD FOR THIS TIME OF YEAR

Wholesale houses generally [illegible] fair amount of business, [illegible] we are now in the midst of the summer lull. The prospects for the fall and winter trade [illegible] cellent, but there is no great [illegible] at the moment.

A few sorting orders have been received, but they are of small dimensions, being just sufficient to tide the summer trade. There has been quite a big demand for refined sugar and in sympathy with the strong feeling in the raw material, prices refined show a further advance of 10 cents per hundred pounds, [illegible] the active demand for smoked meats, packers have advanced their prices to 1 1-2c per pound on all grades.

One hundred and forty three branches of Canadian chartered banks were opened during the past six months and twenty-four have been closed, making the net increase of 119 branches. Advices from different sections of the country in this province state that farmers are well satisfied with the present crop prospects.

Remittances and city collections are fair. Money is unchanged at 5 percent on call, and 5 1-2 to 6 per cent on time loans, says Bradstreet's.

FINANCIAL PERSONALS

Sir Henry Pellatt is expected [illegible] from Europe early next week.

Mr. Charles M. Schwab is expected to arrive in New York from Europe on Tuesday.

Mr. T. J. Drummond is expected to sail from Europe in a few days.

(For other financial news see page 11.)

Paid-up Capital, $6,000,000. Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits, $4,000,297
ESTABLISHED 1864.

THE MERCHANTS' BANK
OF CANADA.
A General Banking Business transacted.

TRAVELLERS' CHEQUES issued payable at PAR in all parts of the world

City Offices—205 St. James Street, 1255 St. Catherine Street East (corner Fullum), 320 St. Catherine Street West (corner University), 1330 St. Lawrence Boulevard, and 1866 St. Lawrence Boulevard.

THE RIGHT WAY TO PROTECT

Your family's interests is to appoint as your executor a financially sound and well managed corporation such as

THE EASTERN TRUST CO.,
H. B. STAIRS, Manager. Canada Life Building.

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

MONEY TO LOAN
On First Mortgage Securities on Montreal Real Estate....
MORRISEY ROBINSON & FREYGANG,
GENERAL AGENTS FOR MONTREAL
402 POWER BUILDING. Tel. Main 1768.

CROWN-RESERVE MINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

Dividend No. 17.

Notice is hereby given that a monthly dividend of 2 per cent. for the month of June, 1911, and a bonus of 3 per cent. for the same period, making a total of 5 per cent., has been declared and will be payable on the 15th July, 1911, to shareholders of record the 30th June, 1911.

Transfer books will not be closed.

Dividend cheques will be mailed on the 14th July by the transfer agents, "The Crown Trust Company," and shareholders are requested to advise them of any change of address.

By order of the Board
JAMES COOPER,
Secretary-Treasurer.
Montreal, June 12th, 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.
DENT & BYRN.
14-16-18, Bloomsbury Street, London, England.

RE-INVESTMENT
JULY DIVIDENDS

Before re-investing any surplus funds be sure and obtain from us circular giving particulars of first class debentures yielding from
4% to 6%
Address
HANSON BROS.
Investment Brokers,
164 St. James Street,
Dept. D. MONTREAL.

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.

Montreal Street Railway Company
DIVIDEND NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend of Two and One-half Percent (2½%) for the quarter ending 30th June instant, has this day been declared upon the PAID-UP Capital Stock of this Company to Shareholders of record, on Thursday, 13th July, at 4 o'clock p.m., and to holders of Share Warrants in redemption of Coupon Serial No. 11-A payable Tuesday, August 1st next.

Share Warrant Coupons will be redeemed on presentation at the Banking House of Messrs. L. J. Forget & Company, 18 Rue Laffitte, Paris, France, or at the Head Office of the Company, Montreal.

By Order of the Board.
PATRICK DUBEE,
Secretary.
Montreal, June 29th, 1911.

MARWICK, MITCHELL & CO.
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
OF SCOTLAND,
11 Place D'Armes (Quebec Bank Bldg.)
Resident Partner, David S. Kerr, C.A., (Scot.). Telephone: 194 Main.

$100 Denomination

MONTREAL STREET RAILWAY COMPANY.

4½%

First Mortgage Bonds due May 1st, 1922.

PRICE 100 AND INTEREST YIELDING 4½%

Royal Securities Corporation, Limited
164 St. James Street, Montreal
Toronto Quebec Halifax
London, Eng.

Dominion Coal Company, Limited,
Preferred Stock Dividend.

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of Three and One-Half Per Cent. upon the Preferred Stock of the Dominion Coal Company, Limited, has been declared, payable 1st August 1st, 1911, to shareholders of record at the close of business on Wednesday, 19th July, instant.

By order of the Board of Directors.
C. S. CAMERON,
Secretary.
Montreal, July 15th, 1911.

Canadian Car & Foundry Company
LIMITED.

The Regular Quarterly Dividend of One and Three-Quarter Per Cent (1¾ p.c.) has been declared upon the Preferred Stock of this Company, payable on TUESDAY, July 25th, 1911, to Stockholders of record at close of business, June 30th, 1911. The Transfer Books of the Company will remain open.

Cheques will be mailed.

F. A. SKELTON,
Secretary.

WE OWN AND OFFER AT 98½ AND ACCRUED INTEREST, TO YIELD ABOUT 6⅛%, THE UNSOLD BALANCE OF

$525,000.00

International Milling Company of Canada
LIMITED
(Incorporated under the Companies Act, Canada)

6% COLLATERAL TRUST AND REFUNDING MORTGAGE BONDS

Dated 1st *June*, 1911. *Due* 1st *June*, 1931.

Principal and semi-annual interest (1st June and December), payable at the Merchant's Bank of Canada, Toronto and Montreal.

DENOMINATIONS — $100, $500 and $1,000

Redeemable as a whole at 105 and accrued interest on any interest date.

TRUSTEE
INVESTMENT TRUST COMPANY, LIMITED, MONTREAL.

STATEMENT OF CAPITALIZATION.

	Authorized.	Outstanding.
Common Stock	$2,500,000	$1,279,000
Preferred Stock	3,500,000	1,995,400
Bonds	2,000,000	
In Treasury	250,000	
Redeemed July 1st	18,000	1,732,000

Of the issued bonds $1,207,000 are to be held in escrow to retire underlying bonds.

PURPOSES OF COMPANY:

The International Milling Company of Canada, Limited, will operate as a holding company, and has acquired all the outstanding shares of the International Milling Company of Minnesota, and over 80% of the shares of the Canadian Cereal & Milling Company, Limited. The above companies own and operate thirteen flour and rolled oat mills, located as follows: Three in Minnesota, U.S.A.; one in Iowa, U.S.A.; one in Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan, Canada, and eight in the Province of Ontario, Canada. The combined daily capacity of these plants is 9000 barrels of flour and 3000 barrels of rolled oats. The companies' plants are situated at points that will permit them to take the greatest advantage of the markets both of Canada and the United States, as well as of the foreign markets of Great Britain and European countries.

SECURITY BEHIND BONDS:

The Collateral Trust and Refunding Mortgage bonds now offered are secured by the transfer to the Trustee of all the Shares of the International Milling Company of Minnesota, and over eighty per cent. of the Shares of the Canadian Cereal & Milling Company, Limited. The remaining Shares of the Cereal Company as they are acquired will be deposited with the Trustee, and become subject to the Mortgage. When the balance of the Cereal Company's Shares are acquired these bonds will constitute a first lien on all the assets of the Company now owned or hereafter acquired, subject only to $1,207,000 underlying bonds, which are being annually redeemed by Sinking Fund.

The total value of the fixed and liquid assets of the above companies which constitute the International Milling Company of Canada, Limited, is $3,500,000, or twice the amount of bonds outstanding.

EARNINGS:

The net profits of the constituent companies for their last fiscal year according to the audit of Messrs. Marwick, Mitchell & Company for the International Milling Company, limited, of Minnesota, and of Messrs. Riddell, Stead, Graham & Hutchison for the Canadian Cereal & Milling Company, Limited, before allowing interest on borrowed money, but after allowing for extraordinary expenditures, repairs, renewals, etc., amounted to $414,194, or about four times the interest requirements on the outstanding bonds.

The earnings for the past year show the position of the company as follows:—

Net Profits of constituent companies for their last fiscal year, before paying interest on borrowed money	$414,194
Bond Interest	103,920
Surplus Earnings	$310,274

It is expected that the consolidated companies will effect economies and increase business in a way which was not possible for the individual companies acting independently, and the present management estimate the net profits should run from $350,000 to $500,000 per annum.

MANAGEMENT:

The men who have made the management of both companies particularly successful in the past will continue at the head of their respective companies, and the Board of Directors will include five practical milling men. The latter are J. D. Flavelle, of Lindsay, Ont., President of the Canadian Cereal & Milling Company; F. A. Bean, of Minneapolis, President of the International Milling Company; George E. Goldie, Vice-President and Managing Director of the Canadian Cereal & Milling Company, Limited, and W. L. Harvie, Secretary, and F. A. Bean, Jr., Vice-President respectively of the International Milling Company.

We would be pleased to forward special circular giving full particulars regarding the Company.

Owing to the unsold portion of the bonds being limited, applications should be made as early as possible, in order to ensure allotment. Orders may be telegraphed at our expense.

INVESTMENT TRUST COMPANY
LIMITED
MONTREAL. TORONTO. LONDON, ENG.

MANY MOURNED MR. MEIGHEN

Though Funeral this Morning Was Private There Was Evidence of Wide-Spread Sorrow

Like his deeds of charity and his unostentatious life, the funeral of Mr. Robert Meighen was conducted this morning absolutely without the public ceremonial incident as a usual thing in the interment of a man who has been so largely in the public eye as had the late president of the Lake of the Woods Milling Company.

The death notice in the papers read simply, 'Meighen—July 13th, 1911, Robert Meighen, aged 73 years. Funeral private. Please omit flowers.' Accordingly only the nearest relatives and some of the dearest friends of deceased found their way to the house at ten o'clock this morning for the funeral ceremony, which was conducted by the Rev. Dr. J. L. Gordon, of Winnipeg, now occupying the pulpit of Crescent Street Presbyterian Church, while the Rev. R. W. Dickie is away. This was eminently fitting, for though Mr. Robert Meighen's residence had been always in the east, he was one of the strongest friends that the west has had. His great interests ramified throughout the western provinces, and the fact that a western pastor should officiate at his funeral in the eastern part, from which in life he had sought European markets for western products is very much in accordance with the fitness of things.

Besides Colonel Frank S. Meighen, the only son, and Mrs. Reford, one of his two daughters, the other relatives who were able to be present at the ceremony this morning were; Mr. William Meighen, sr., a brother; Mr. William Meighen, jr. Mr. Robert S. Meighen, and Mr. James McLennan, nephews of deceased, and all from Perth, the Ontario town where the late Mr. Meighen got his start, and from where he removed to Montreal in 1882. His elder brother, Charles, also living in Perth, was not strong enough to undertake the journey. Another daughter, Mrs. Harley, of Edinburgh, Scotland, could not, of course, attend.

After a simple ceremony at the house, conducted by the Rev. Dr. Gordon, the body was removed to Mount Royal Cemetery for interment.

The Rev. J. L. Gordon conducted a very impressive service at the house. He said that the life of the life hereafter was only a division from one room into another. They renewed the friendships in heaven and he painted a very consoling picture of the spiritual kingdom to that of earth, and ended with a beautiful prayer.

The funeral arrangements were carried out by Mr. Wm. Rae, of University st., and in addition to the cortege 30 carriages were in the mournful procession. Besides relatives the following were among those who attended to pay their last token of respect to the deceased by following the body to the cemetery:—Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, Robert Bickerdike, M.P., R.B. Augus, B.L. Brown, M. Jaslow, A. M. Robertson, H. R. Macgregor, H. Macdougal, J. E. Anderson, (Toronto), J. C. Middleton, (London), W. A. Macleau, John MacLeau J. P. Schmidt, T. W. McAnulty, A. G. McCormick (Ottawa), A. E. Ross (Cowansville), A. W. Ross (Cowansville), W. Blanchard, G. R. Macgregor, A. R. Lagarde, W. L. Macgregor, Leslie H. Galt, John Turnbull, G. Allard, E. Forget, E. Boilan, M. Boilan, J. Belanger, R. W. Oliver, W. I. Gear, H. B. Henwood, Dr. Hutchinson, Mr. Hutchinson, E. Emery, H. C. Moore, T. L. Muir, W. E. Hunt, G. Maxwell Sinn, Hamilton Gault, A. Mosher, R. M. Ballantyne, James Thom, J. R. Bisaillon, V. Audette, H. G. Weeks, Geo. Smithers, E. S. Jaques, C. B. Esdaile, Norman Wight, Wm. Cairns, Jas. McLeod, Vincent Meredith, A. F. Riddell, Mr. MacInnes, S. M. Munn, Geo. S. Plow.

G. N. W. AND EMPLOYEES.

Conciliation Board Submits Recommendation of Companies

Ottawa, July 15.—The unanimous finding by the board of conciliation in the dispute between the Great North Western Telegraph Company and its telegraphers has been received by the Labor Department, and is largely in the nature of a compromise. During the hearing of the case the company increased its wages, and this increase is confirmed in the board's decision, with slight further increases.

Employees who had been dismissed because they alleged they were union men, have been reinstated, with a few exceptions, where there were other complaints against certain men.

PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION

The Preliminary Board of Examiners held their quarterly examination in Montreal last week, when twenty candidates presented themselves. The following names, by order of merit, are those that have passed:—Gedeon Pelin, P. Emile Leduc, G. E. Masse, Victor Roberge, Miss Dora Schacher and Emile Bedard.

The following passed on all subjects but one, and will have to present themselves at the next examination for that subject:—Ls. I. Racine and Jos. Kelly for arithmetic, and Paul Gagnon for Latin.

The examiners were:—Professors J. O. Cassegrain, of Jacques Cartier Normal School, and Isaac Gammell, of the High School, with Messrs. A. J. Laurence, general supervisor, and Victor Giroux, supervisor for Quebec and vicinity.

The next examination will take place the 5th October, 1911.

JAPANESE CENSUS ON EUROPEAN LINES.

(Rome correspondence 'Pall Mall Gazette.')

The Japanese are going to take their next census according to European methods. A Japanese professor from the University of Tokio is now in Rome with a view to studying the taking of the Italian census. He knows Italian as perfectly as a native. He has already been in Berlin and Vienna with a similar object. The Japanese census is to be taken on more exact lines than has ever been attempted on previous occasions.

DEATH OF GARIBALDI'S NURSE.

The death has taken place at Aspromonte, at the age of seventy-two, of Margherita d'Orlando of Rivignano. In her youth she was one of the most ferent patriots, and took part in the Garbaldian campaigns. In 1862 she was at Apromonte, in the capacity of nurse, and tended the wound received by Garbaldi. In 1866 she accompanied him in the 'Trentino' when he commanded the 'Red Shirts' in the Tyrol. Subsequently she became a sister of charity, and for thirty years, under the name of Sister Scholastica, ministered to the convalescents in the Hospital of Portogruaro.—'Nursing Mirror.'

MACKINNON CUP

First Team Competition Opens at Bisley

(Canadian Associated Press.)

Bisley, July 15.—The Mackinnon Cup was shot for to-day. Weather conditions were favorable and the Canadian team were hopeful of retaining the cup which they won last year.

To-day's team was made up of the following:—Freeborn, Clifford, Frank Morris Russell, Martin, Hodson, Bibby, Mortimer, Hall, McLaren, W. O. Morris and Meiklejohn, while the reserves were Roberts and Bayles. Sergeant Richardson, an old Canadian rifleman, acted as coach.

The ranges are at 800, 900 and 1,000 yards, ten shots at each.

SCHUMACHER COMPETITION.

At the 1,000 yard range in the Schumacher competition yesterday, the Canadian scores were: Corporal Roberts, Toronto, 33; Lieut. Meiklejohn, Ottawa, 27; Lieut. W. O. Morris, Winnipeg, 33; Sergeant Carmichael, Calgary, 23; Staff Sergeant Freeborn, Hamilton, 27; Private Clifford, Toronto, 27; Lieut. Frank Morris, Bowmanville, 29; Sergeant Bayles, Toronto, 27; Private Bibby, Dundas, 23; Sergeant Patterson, Ottawa, 26; Lieut. Spittal, Ottawa, 26; Staff-Sergeant Hall, Ottawa, 29; Major McLaren, Hamilton, 29; Sergeant Russell, Ottawa, 26; Lance Corporal Trainor, Toronto, 17; Sergeant Martin, Calgary, 29; Lieut. W. O. Morris, Winnipeg, 32; Captain Milne, Vancouver, 29; Sergeant Guthaus, Ottawa, 28; Color-Sergeant Hodson, Calgary, 16; Major Hart McHarg, Vancouver, 30; Staff-Sergeant Richardson, Victoria, 30; Color-Sergeant Hunter, Vancouver, 16; Captain Lover, Truro, 27; Private Warder, Vancouver, 6; Lieut. Petar, of Armstrong, 25.

LOST LIFE IN RESCUE.

Young Woman Sought to Aid Drowning Girl.

Chicago, July 15.—While trying to save from death a ten-year-old girl yesterday, a young woman lost her life on Lake Michigan, at the foot of Greenwood boulevard, Evanston, and the bodies of the two were taken from the water within a few minutes of each other. The victims are Loretta Kenny, 10 years old; Ellen McKenna, 25 years old, night operator in the Winnetka telephone exchange. The girl and the young woman were wading in the water, when the former stepped into a deep hole that had been made by a dredge. One of the workmen of the sand sucker went to the rescue and was almost drowned by the woman and girl, but finally succeeded in getting clear.

FIRED TO STOP QUARREL.

Italian Fired Revolver and Hit One Combatant.

Two Italians got mixed up in a row yesterday and, as a result, one of the men was shot in the side. The wound is not serious, being a flesh furrow. The injured man is Angelr Beligne, 35 years old, 44 Lusignan street.

The man alleged to having fired the shot is Pietro Vennerto, 20 years of age, Mount Saint Mary avenue. Vennerto was caught running away, by Constable Royal, near the corner of Guy and St. Antoine streets.

It is claimed that the stepping in the face of an Italian by Beligne caused Vennerto to draw his revolver and shoot. Vennerto had no part in the quarrel, but when he saw the trouble between the two men he drew a revolver and fired, hitting Beligne in the right side. Vennerto will come before Judge Lanctot this morning for arraignment.

AIRMAN MARS CONDITION.

Erie, Pa., July 15.—At the Hamett Hospital, where J. C. (Budd) Mars lies crushed by his fall with an aeroplane yesterday, it was reported this morning that the aviator is in an improved condition, and the opinion is expressed that there are no bones broken, and no fracture of the skull, as the first superficial examination indicated. Further examination of the injured man will be made to-day. It also was stated at the hospital that Mrs. Mars would recover.

THREE ASPHYXIATED.

New York, July 15.—Julia Cali and her two daughters, Angelina and Anna, aged 16 and 17, were found dead on the floor of their bedroom in Brooklyn to-day, suffocated by gas. All the windows were shut and the gas was flowing from an open jet.

JOHN W. GATES CONDITION.

Paris, July 15.—John W. Gates had a bad night, but rallied this morning and at noon his condition was about the same as it has been generally for two or three days. He is critically ill.

GRIEF CAUSED DEATH.

Windsor, July 15.—Grief for the loss of his wife, who died a month ago, and his son, whose death occurred less than six months ago, was responsible fgor the death of William Halford, a well known Maidstone Township farmer. Mr. Halford died yesterday on the old homestead, where he was born seventy-five years ago, and physicians say continued grieving brought on an attack or heart weakness.

OFF TO PETAWAWA.

Kingston, July 15.—One hundred and fifty men of the Royal Canadian Horse Artillery left for Petawawa camp yesterday. Major Leslie is in command.

DROWNED OFF TUG.

St. Thomas, July 15.—Donald Grant, a young man whose parents reside at Port Maitland, was drowned off a fishing tug at Port Bruce yesterday. Grant was working with a big hook moving the fish boxes, and it is supposed the hook slipped and Grant fell backward into the lake. Those on board were unable to save him, although he came up twice.

ICE PLANT BURNS.

Pittsburg, July 15.—One fireman was fatally injured and several others were slightly injured late last night in a fire that destroyed the plant of the Pennnsylvania Ice Company, at Edgewood, a suburb, causing a loss of $75,000.

FOR AVIATION MEET.

The Grand Trunk Railway will run special trains and grant reduced rates for passengers to the aviation meet to be held at Plattsburg on July 19 and 20, the tickets being good to return July 21. This exhibition will have as its star performer the daring Beacchey, who performed the daring feat of flying under the suspension bridge at the foot of Niagara Falls last week ,and the meet is being supported by the Plattsburg newspapers.

NEW BISHOP OF REGINA.

Winnipeg, July 15.—The Rev. Father Mathieu, of Montreal, formerly rector of Laval University, was to-day appointed Bishop of Regina. This is the first bishop for that diocese.

PERSONALS.

Lady Evelyn Grey, who was indisposed for a few days, has left Ottawa for Grand Metis.

Mrs. Berry, of Longueuil, is visiting friends in Toronto.

Mrs. S. B. Smith and family are summering at their cottage, 'Ocean Rest,' Old Orchard, Me., and will return about September 1st.

Miss Norman, Miss Kelly, Miss Margaret Smith, Misses Emma and Alice Read, all of Montreal, were guests last week of Miss E. M. Williams, at Kinchikook Camp, Montfort.

Mrs. E. B. Holt announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Naomi Henshaw Holt, to Mr. Philip Andrews M. Randall, of the C. P. R. staff, Winnipeg. The marriage will take place early in September.

A New York despatch announces the engagement of one of the wealthiest heiresses of the United States, Miss Mildred Sherman, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Watts Sherman, to Ralph Francis Julian Stoner, fifth Baron Camoys, of Stonor Park, Henley-on-Thames. Lord Camoys was one of the ushers at the Decies-Gould wedding a few months ago.

The following Canadian visitors have registered their names at the Canadian High Commissioner's Office, 17 Victoria street, S.W.:—T. and Mrs. Gilmour, Toronto; W. C. Buckley, Montreal, Misses M. and A. Sullivan, Toronto; H. A. Mitchels, Ontario; W. R. P. Parker, Toronto; Miss A. K. Woods, Toronto; F. J. Ney, Winnipeg; Lady Borden, Ottawa; Lieut.-Col. G. L. Fisto, Halifax; Mrs. T. W. Barnes, Hampton; A. E. Webb; Miss G. Hunter, Toronto; J., Mrs., and Miss H. Brough, Ottawa; Dr. P. J. Sproule, Toronto; the Misses W. and J. McGill, Ottawa; J. S. Johnstone, Montreal; John B. Read, Montreal; A., Mrs., Godfrey, and Hugo Kay, Vancouver; J. and Mrs. Archibald, Montreal; Mrs. T. Y. Greet, Walkerston; G. (Jun.), Mrs., and Miss O. M. Hunt, Vancouver; T. and Mrs. Urquhart, Toronto; Miss G. M. McDonald, Toronto; Dr. J. T. and Mrs. Arque, Ottawa; Mrs. E. Smith, Halifax; H. G. Buckland, Toronto; F. J. Blackburn, Toronto; Dr. Percy, Chas., and Misses Bell, Winnipeg; Mrs. J. J. and Miss Young, Calgary; L. R. and Mrs. Hetherington, Newcastle; W. J. Millman, Toronto; W. B. Hunter, Vancouver; J. W. Warden, Vancouver; W. R. Wilkinson, Quebec; J. H. McGill, Vancouver; C. F. Knight, Moose Jaw; E. Butt, Saskatoon; Mrs. and Miss A. Collins, Montreal; George Gerron, Montreal; Mr. H. and Mrs. Phillip, Winnipeg; C. E. Davidson, Ottawa; Capt. Charles and Mrs. Milne, Vancouver; A. J. Landry, Dorchester; Mrs. F. E. Smith, Truro; T. and Mrs. Chase Casgrain, Montreal; Miss Pinsoneault, Montreal; Lieut. A. J. Meicklejohn, Ottawa; Mrs. A. Meicklejohn, Ottawa; T. L. and R. W. Hesson, Winnipeg.

BRITAIN AND WAR.

London 'Times' Comments on Colonial Neutrality Proposal.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, July 15.—The 'Times' describes, the reply of the Capetown 'Volksstem' to its critics regarding South African neutrality in war as unconvincing. To ask whether in time of war if neutrality of any dominion. says the 'Times,' is in reality to ask whether it is an advantage to either for the dominion in question to be a part of the Empire at any time, and that Great Britain should ever seriously ask herself such a question is only conceivable on the hypothesis that she has ceased to think imperially.

MONTREAL CONTRACTOR DEAD.

Mr. Allan R. McDonnell, of McDonnell & O'Brien, Died in England.

A cablegram has been received in the city this morning announcing the death of Mr. Allan R. Macdonnell, of Montreal. The deceased gentleman, who was 55 years of age, was well-known as a partner of the firm of Macdonnell & O'Brien, extensive contractors in connection with the building of the transcontinental railway.

Mr. Macdonnell left Montreal for England about two years ago, and he died at Frimley Park, Surrey, where he had taken temporary residence. The deceased gentleman's demise was not unexpected, he having been ill for some time, and a few weeks ago little hope was held out for his recovery. Mr. Macdonnell married the daughter of the late Mr. John Ryan, a wealthy contractor of Brockville.

AIR CRAFT IN PLATTSBURG.

Aviation Field on the Line of the Great International Highway.

The first airship to visit the Champlain Valley comes to Plattsburg July 19-20, when an exhibition of the most daring feats of flying will be given under the auspices of the 'Evening Sun' and Plattsburg 'Republican' newspapers of Plattsburg, through the co-operation of the Curtiss Exhibition Company, of which Glenn Curtiss, the great designer and constructor of airships, is president.

This company has given many successful meets and never fails to give satisfaction.

Lincoln Beachy, the most renowned and daring of the American flyers, will do the flying, and he will use the same machine with which a few days ago he accomplished the world-renowned feat of flying into the Niagara Gorge, under the Suspension Bridge, and out again. Beachy has no peer in the accomplishing of startling and wonderful feats in the air.

The flying at Plattsburg will take place in the afternoon of each day, and will consist of at least three flights, altitude flights, dips, curves and spirals, with all the variations known to the modern aviator, will make up the programme on each day.

Reduced rates via Grand Trunk from Montreal and intervening stations between Montreal and Rouses Point, make it possible to see the exhibition on either day, and return trip can be made until July 21.

The aviation field, which is one of the finest for the purpose that can be found anywhere, is located on the farm which constitutes the summer home of John J. White, a well known citizen of Montreal.

The prospect of such an exhibition so near to Montreal offers a very good opportunity for residents of that city to observe the advances which have been made in the science of aviation since the great meet which was held in Montreal last year.

The aviation field is on the line of the great international highway from Montreal to New York, which will soon be an accomplished fact. The part of this highway in the United States has already been authorized by law, and is partly built. Plans for the authorization and building of the Canadian part of the line are already far advanced.

The charge of admission to the aviation grounds are nominal, being 50 cents for persons, and $1.50 for vehicles, including automobiles, in addition to the small charge mentioned for the individuals contained in them.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL PICNIC.

The annual picnic of the Huntly Street and Mount Royal Avenue Methodist Sunday schools is being held to-day at Maple Grove. The morning train left at 9.15 a.m., and another leaves in the afternoon at 1.30 p.m. A large turnout of friends and scholars is anticipated, and an enjoyable time spent.

"VARSITY"

Summer Suits

FOR MEN $7.50

Boater Straw Hats

$1.00 Were $2.00

Panama Hats

$2.50 and $5.00

SLEEVELESS UNDERWEAR and Knee Drawers, 50c each

Wash and Silk Neckwear.

Bathing Suits

BOYS' - - - 50c

MEN'S 75c to $2.00

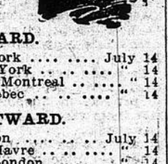
And all lines of OUTING TOGGERY

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SHIPPING NEWS



INWARD.

Patris, arr. New York .... July 14
Perugia, arr. New York .... " 14
Ramore Head, arr. Montreal .... " 14
Victorian, arr. Quebec .... " 14

OUTWARD.

Albania, arr. London .... July 14
La Touraine, arr. Havre .... " 14
Pomeranian, arr. London .... " 14
Ryndam, arr. Rotterdam .... " 14
Canopic, arr. Naples .... " 14
Prinzess Irene, arr. Genoa .... " 14
Virginian, arr. Liverpool .... " 14

VICTORIAN HERE TO-DAY.

The Allan liner Victorian arrived at Quebec yesterday afternoon, and is due here this morning. She has the Canadian Naval Coronation contingent on board, Lord Alistair Graham being in command. Among the passengers are Mr. and Mrs. Andrew A. Allan.

THE TRAGIC IN LIFE.

Family Turned From Most of Joy to Sorrow.

A sad story has reached the 'Witness' of one of the many tragedies of life. At the beginning of the week a man named Wm. Field, of 2821 Hutchison street, was cut up on the C.P.R. at Mile End while working underneath a waggon. It now transpires that the unfortunate man had only recently entered his house with his wife and family, which he had built by his own hands, and free from debt. His wife has gone to see her aged mother in the Old Country, and at the time of the accident was on the ocean.

A cablegram now awaits her arrival at Liverpool announcing the death of her husband. A 13-year-old boy was left at home with his father, and two little girls are quartered with friends until the mother's return from England. One of the latter was at a Sunday-school picnic on the day of her father's death, but no one had the heart to tell her until the festivities were over. There is also an infant in the mother's arms.

The little boy, who delivers papers and kept his father's house, when told of the tragedy that had overtaken him, said: 'Are you sure it is my father?' The young lad is manfully struggling against adversities until he receives some message from his poor mother.

MR. HOWE'S LAST DAY.

On account of an injunction issued against the Princess Theatre it is necessary to close the engagement of the Lyman H. Howe Travel Festival to-night, one week earlier than was originally intended. Mr. Howe is anxious to explain to the public of Montreal that the legal complications which have resulted in the terminating of the engagement earlier than was originally planned, are in no wise due to any action of his own. The entire circumstances that have developed were entirely outside of his control. Mr. Howe expresses extreme gratification at the reception by the public of the long and successful season of his Travel Festival in Montreal, and states that it will be his endeavor to play a return engagement in the not remote future. The present engagement will conclude with matinee and evening performances to-day.

THE G. T. R. PORTLAND ROUTE.

The Pullman sleeping cars operated on the through-night trains of the Grand Trunk Railway System between Montreal and Portland, and Montreal and the West, are all electric lighted and equipped with reading lamps in both upper and lower berths. Electric fans have also been installed in these cars, giving the maximum of comfort to passengers.

THE BOYS' BRIGADE.

That he has received a number of the recently published pamphlet entitled 'The Boys' Brigade in Canada' from Sir William A. Smith founder and secretary of 'The Boys' Brigade', and will be pleased to send a copy to anyone interested in the work which is now worldwide and of which His Majesty King George V. is the Patron. The session's work generally opens in September and any Church Official wishing to obtain full particulars of the organization, should also communicate with Headquarters, 30 George Square, Glasgow, Scotland.

PAVING ARGUMENT CONCLUDED.

The argument in the injunction's proceedings taken by the Canadian Hassam Paving Company, were concluded yesterday afternoon, after Mr. Robert Taschereau's address, on behalf of the Hofeller Concrete Cement Company and which contract was attacked by the Hassam Company. Mr. Justice St. Pierre took the matter en delibere and will probably render judgment at the beginning of next week.

ANGLO-JAPANESE TREATY

Complete Text of New Agreement Has Been Announced

London, July 15.—The Anglo-Japanese alliance has been modified to exclude the United States from Great Britain's possible enemies, and the life of the alliance has been extended nearly six years by the new version of the treaty which Sir Edward Grey, the British secretary of foreign affairs, and Count Kato, the Japanese ambassador at London, have signed. The original agreement, which was signed on August 12, 1905, included only practical difference between that and the new version is embodied in Article 4, which reads:

'Should either high contracting party conclude a treaty of general arbitration with a third power, it is agreed that nothing in this agreement shall entail upon such contracting party an obligation to go to war with the power with whom such treaty of arbitration is in force.'

The preamble states:

The Government of Great Britain and the Government of Japan, having in view the important changes which have taken place in the situation since the conclusion of the Anglo-Japanese agreement of August 12, 1905, and believing that a revision of that agreement responding to the general stability and response, have agreed upon the following stipulations to replace the agreement above mentioned.'

Then follows the objects of the alliance as set forth in the previous draft. These include the consolidation and maintenance of general peace in the regions of Eastern Asia and India the preservation of the common interests of all the powers in China and the maintenance of the territorial rights of the contracting parties in the regions of Eastern Asia and India and the defence of their special interests in those regions.

Articles 3, 4 and 6 of the treaty of 1905 are omitted in the revised version. Article 3 of the old version stipulates that 'Japan possessing paramount political, military and economic interests in Korea, Great Britain recognizes Japan's right to take such measures for the guidance, control and protection of Korea as she may deem proper and necessary to safeguard and advance those interests, providing the measures so taken are not contrary to the principle of equal opportunities for the commerce and industry of all nations.'

Article 4 related to the recognition by Japan of Great Britain's rights to safeguard her Indian possessions.

Article 6 specially referred to the war between Japan and Russia at that date and Great Britain's neutrality.

The revision of the treaty is known to have been largely the result of the discussion of foreign affairs at the Imperial Conference, and was responsive to the wishes of the colonies, particularly Australia. That it was consummated so soon was a surprise to the diplomats. The extension of the time of the alliance is another surprise.

By an exchange of notes England and Japan have prolonged for two years article 5 of the Anglo-Japanese commercial treaty so far as concerns Canada.

COMMENT OF OF BRITISH PRESS.

(Canadian Associated Press).

London, July 15.—Anent the Anglo-Japanese treaty, the 'Chronicle' says it had been feared that Japanese immigration might become a more pressing question, and that Japan's position with Great Britain as an ally might lead her to forget or even override the feelings and interests of the Dominions. The renewal of the treaty thus receives new significance and a further element of strength from the fact that it has followed immediately upon the meeting of the Dominions premiers.

The 'Daily Mail' says regarding the exchange of notes relating to Canada, that the whole matter assumes importance in view of the pending reciprocity agreement between Canada and the United States which, as Mr. Balfour showed, may conflict in the future with the most-favored-nation agreement.

The 'Times' says large sections of opinion in the Dominions have looked askance at a Japanese alliance because they were haunted by the fear that one day it might entangle us in a contest with the United States, but the renewed alliance is the best answer to such fears. It has been approved no doubt by the most trusted statesmen of the Dominions who can assure their fellow citizens of their own personal knowledge derived directly from the Foreign Secretary and the Defence Committee how invaluable the alliance has been, and is likely to be the cause of the world's peace. It is a good augury for them and for the world that their first entrance to the field of Imperial foreign policy has been marked with so considerable an achievement in the cause of general stability and response as the renewal of the alliance.

DEFERENCE DUE TO WIVES OF FRENCH MINISTERS.

(From the London 'Chronicle.')

The wives of French Cabinet Ministers share to some extent their husbands' dignities, the deference due to them being expounded in the Protocol. Should a Minister's wife enter a drawing room where any Deputies' or Senators' wives are present these are supposed to rise and remain standing until the new arrival is seated. Ministers' wives have to show a like homage to the wife of the Prime Minister. And Mme. Caillaux herself is supposed to rise in honor of the wife of the President of the Chamber of Deputies, for with her, according to the Protocol, 'c'est la Representation Nationale qui entre, le suffrage universel la France.'

A SPLINTER OFF THE CORONATION CHAIR.

('Pall Mall Gazette.')

Dean Buckland when at Westminster used to tell a curious story of a brown paper parcel he received one day by post. After many wrappings had been unfolded he found a small black splinter of oak about an inch and a half long. The writer of the unsigned note accompanying the parcel said that when he was a boy, many years before, he had chipped the splinter off the coronation chair. As age advanced his conscience grew troublesome, and he asked the dean to be kind enough to restore the splinter to its place.

WOMEN AS RAILWAY GUARDS.

(London 'Evening Standard.')

M. Rukhloff, Minister of Ways and Communications, is now, it is announced in the press, considering a scheme for replacing the guards of mail and passenger trains by women. His Excellency is understood to be of opinion that women guards will be more trustworthy and conscientious in the performance of their duties and less open to petty bribes and other irregularities than are the male conductors. M. Rukhloff's further preference for women guards is that their sobriety may be absolutely depended upon.

STOCKS SHOWED SMALL CHANGE WALL ST. STEADY

The stock market opened this morning with a sale of ten shares of Rio at 113 3-4 followed by the purchase of two shares of Toronto st. at 165, followed by another small deal at the same figure. Montreal cotton opened at 155 and Lake of the Woods at 149 1-2. The first sale of Detroit united was made at 72. Cement preferred was stronger at 83. Ogilvie was dealt in at 133. Up to 10.30 o'clock the market showed steadiness, though not much activity.

WALL STREET OPENED STEADY.

The New York stok market opened practically on the level of last evening's closing prices. Following were the opening prices:—Steel, 79; Union Pacific, 188; Atchison, 112 3-4; reading, 157 5-8.

Money Cheap in London To-day---Stocks Inactive Awaiting Crop News

London, July 15.—Money cheap and discounts easy. With Paris closed and Wall Street awaiting crop developments, business on the Stock Exchange was small and confined. Grand Trunk consols and home rails which hardened on local buying. American securities arter an uninteresting session, closed quiet with prices a fraction over the New York closing of yesterday.

London Consols, Stocks Silver, Money and Rates

London, July 15.—1 p.m.—Closing:—Consols for money, 78 15-16; do. for account, 79.

C. P. R., 249⅛; G. T. R., 30⅜.

Bar silver steady 24 5/16d per ounce.

Money, 1 percent. Discount rate, short bills, 1⅝ percent; three months bills, 1 13-16 to ⅞.

Produce Sales

Mr. Auguste Trudel, general manager of the Quebec Cheese Makers' Agricultural Co-Operative Society, furnishes the following statement of the sales of butter of July 14:

Non-Pasteurized—315 boxes, finest, to G. D. Harrington at 22 3-8c; 327 boxes, fine, to James Alexander, Limited, at 22¼c.

Pasteurized—28 boxes, finest,to Hodgson Brothers and Rowson Limited, at 22½c.

BANK TAKES BULLION.

London, July 15.—Bullion amounting to £23,000 wa staken into the Bank of England on balance to-day. Gold premiums are quoted at Madrid at 8.80, and at Lisbon at 8.00.

BIRKENHEAD CATTLE.

John Rogers and Company Liverpool, cable to-day that owing to a spell of excessively hot weather, the demand for beef throughout the country has been very light, and, as a result, Birkenhead prices showed a reduction of from one-quarter to one-half cent per pound, and quotations are now from 12 to 12¾ cents per pound for both States and Canadian steers.

PRODUCE IN LONDON.

London, July 15.—To-day's best from Denmark landed 1,026 packages of produce. Canadian produce and provisions firm; long cut hams, 62-65; cheese, 76-85; finest white, colored, 58-59 s.....ngs.

'THE MOTHER OF PARLIAMENTS.'

Lord Rosebery, at a recent function in Westminster Hall, said:

'If I were in a smaller hall, where I could speak with more chance of being heard, I should ask you in a confidential and conversational manner what it was that you had come here for? I suppose you would say that you have come to see the ancient Mother of Parliaments.'

Later in the proceedings, Mr. Lmmott said:

'The Imperial Parliament is known by the proud title of the Mother of Parliaments, and I believe it is so known because of the practical sagacity of the people of these islands.'

It is a very common error to suppose that 'the Mother of Parliaments' is the Imperial Parliament, but error it is (though we have very likely been guilty of it ourselves). It was John Bright who invented the phrase, when he said (January 18, 1865): 'England is the Mother of Parliaments.' The Imperial Parliament is not the Mother, but the Eldest Child.'—Westminster Gazette.

THE LEGEND OF TWO TOWERS. ERS.

(From the 'Motor.')

It is doubtful whether any other church in England possesses a tower at each end, which is a distinctive feature of the old Abbey Church at Wymondham some four hundred years omaly is said to be that when visiting Wymondahm some four hundred years ago, the then Bishop of Norwich complained because the bells were not rung in honor of the occasion, and the parishioners explained that as these were hung in the monks' part of the church they were unable to salute him. The prelate immediately gave an order for a western tower to be constructed, which was done. This tower, which carries a fine peal of bells, played a conspicuous part at the time of Ket's rebellion, one of the ringleaders being gibbeted on Norwich Castle, while another suffered a like penalty on the summit of the western tower of Wymondham Abbey Church.

BARK WEARERS OF BORNEO.

(From the 'Youth's Companion.')

There are no more singular people known than the Punan tribe of Borneo. Most of what has been learned about them is from hearsay. W. H. Beach says that they are represented as dressing themselves in bark clothing, wandering about in the forests and sleeping in trees.

They have no houses and no property except mere personal possessions which they exchange by barter. They have the habit of leaping three or four yards at a time and their speed is said to be marvellous. They kill game with a weapon resembling a blowpine, not by the usual method of blowing out the arrows with the breath, but by striking the end which contains the dart with the palm of the hand.

Pianos To Rent

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

"SALADA" CEYLON TEA

The person who has once experienced the pleasure of a cup of delicious "SALADA" Tea—and the feeling of satisfaction that its purity and flavor guarantees, is not easily persuaded to accept a substitute.

Black or Natural Green } Sealed Packets Only.

WANTED, BY AUGUST 1st, ON A farm in Huntingdon County, a married couple. The woman to take charge of house, with three inmates, man to do general farm work. Apply, stating number of family, experience, age and wage wanted, to Box 163, Huntingdon, Que.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

(We invite questions on all possible subjects of general interest, to which we shall do our best to obtain correct answers, and shall insert such queries and replies as we can make room for. This must not be used, however, as an advertising column or as an inquiry bureau for matters not of public interest. Every query must be accompanied with the name and postal address of the sender, and no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.)

GENERAL

DOMINION FLAG AND ARMS.

J. A. B.—1. What is the official flag of Canada? 2. What is the official coat of arms? 3. How many emblems on the coat of arms, and what do they stand for? Ans.—1. The Union Jack is flown from all garrisons and forts. The Dominion of Canada has authority to display on all public occasions a national flag, the red or blue ensign, having the Union Jack in the upper 'canton' or corner next the mast, and the Dominion coat of arms in the 'fly' or field of the flag. The red ensign is displayed on national occasions; the blue ensign is a distinguishing flag of government vessels. 2. The arms of the Dominion are composed of the arms of the four original provinces: Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia, quartered or combined in one shield. It is not unusual to add the armorial bearings of the other provinces that have joined since Confederation, but until this is ordered by express royal authority, the correct Dominion shield of arms has the four as originally used. 3. Upper left quarter, maple leaves and St. George's cross, Ontario's emblem; upper right quarter, fleur-de-lis, lion and maple leaves, Quebec; lower left quarer, Scotch thistles and salmon, Nova Scotia; lower right quarter, lion and ship, New Brunswick.

EDISON'S BIRTHPLACE.

J. G.—I am told that Thomas A. Edison was born in Stratford, Ontario. A book I have says he was born in Milan, Ohio. Which statement is correct? Ans.—Thomas Alva Edison was born in Milan, Ohio, on Feb. 11, 1847.

DISINFECTING ROOM.

K. M.—Can you inform me of a thorough disinfectant for bedrooms? I cannot use sulphur or gasoline, because of the danger of fire. Ans.—Formaldehyde, or formalin, is an efficient disinfectant. It can be bought in solution at the druggist's, and evaporated in the room, which must have doors and windows closed and all cracks stopped up air-tight. It should be left closed for a day and night, and then the windows opened so that it may air out thoroughly before being occupied. A formalin compound can be bought in the shape of a candle to burn in the room instead of evaporating the liquid, when the former method is more convenient. The candle can be so placed in a holder on a plate that there will be no danger of fire.

CAPITAL OF CANADA.

C.—For the benefit of many people abroad, please name the capital of Canada, and say how long it has been the capital. Ans.—Ottawa. The city was selected by Queen Victoria in 1858 to be the Capital of Canada. The name was originally Bytown, after Colonel By, who surveyed and constructed the Rideau Canal, beginning in 1827. In 1854 it was incorporated as a city, and the name was changed to Ottawa.

THE PYRAMIDS.

J. T.—Please give some account of the Pyramids, their size, also the labor and expense of building them as compared with the Canadian Pacific Railway. Ans.—The Egyptian Pyramids, the most renowned of such structures, are of varying sizes. The group at Gizeh is the most remarkable of all, and includes three celebrated monuments, usually referred to as 'The Pyramids.' The pyramid of Cheops, called the Great Pyramid, was constructed with an almost square base of about 768 feet. Its height is now 451 feet, but before the disappearance of the apex was about 482 feet. The solid masonry has been estimated at 82,111,000 cubic feet. It took 100,000 men twenty years to complete the Great Pyramid, after working ten years to make a causeway for the transportation of stones from the quarries. The second pyramid was originally 707 feet 9 inches square, and 454 feet 3 inches high. The third is 354 feet 6 inches, square at the base, and 203 feet high. There are six smaller pyramids in the Gizeh group. They date about 2500-2,000 B.C. The mechanical skill needed to quarry the immense stones from two to four feet thick, and raise them to their places, continues a matter of universal astonishment, particularly as there is no trace of machinery available at that date for the purpose. A comparison in labor and cost between a work like the building of a great railway with all the machinery and engineering skill that modern science makes available, and a work like that of building the pyramids, by hand labor to a great extent so far as is known, is hardly possible.

POTPOURRI OR ROSE JAR.

Roses, Alberta.—I will be greatly indebted to you if you will give me a recipe for Potpourri. The flowers of Alberta are indeed full of lovely perfume, especially the roses, which are very much in evidence now. Ans.—A very satisfactory potpourri can be made as follows:—Gather the fresh flowers, pick off the petals and toss them lightly on a table in the air to dry off external moisture. Place the petals in a jar in half-inch layers with a liberal sprinkling of salt between the layers. Add fresh petals as they come to hand through the season. Let the jar stand for ten days after the last lot is added. Stir the contents every morning, but keep the jar covered at all other times. Mix together an ounce of broken cloves, an ounce of allspice coarsely ground, and an ounce of stick cinnamon in shreds. Transfer the flowers to another jar, scattering the spices among them. Cover tightly, and let the jar stand in a dark place for three weeks. Transfer the contents to the permanent jar, which should have a double cover.

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F.Q. 3 F.M.11 — JULY — L.Q.19 N.M.25

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SATURDAY, JULY 15, 1911.

The 'Bankers' Magazine,' discussing banks and their depositors, says that not so very long ago, perhaps, many bankers would have scouted the idea that it was necessary to offer any special inducements to secure a particular line of deposits. There was the bank—its capital and officers offering adequate guarantees of strength and capacity of management—take it or leave it alone. 'No such haughty position is taken by the average bank of 'to-day. To cater to special lines of 'business has become a common practice, and even openly to ask for business not unknown.' The growth in the number of banks, in the United States as in Canada, with a consequent increase of competition, is, of course, largely responsible for this changed attitude of the banks of to-day, but there are other causes. The personal element in business to-day largely accounts for increased competition. 'Not only must banks cater to 'lines of manufacture and trade, but 'they find it profitable to make a special appeal to the women depositors.' The 'Bankers' Magazine' says that probably the mistrust of American banks on the part of foreigners that was made the excuse for the Postal Savings Banks might have been replaced by confidence had proper efforts been made by the banks. 'Whoever takes the trouble to explain to 'the people what differentiates a real 'bank from an individual who takes 'your money and makes away with it?' should draw clients to it. By letting the public know what a bank is, and what are its advantages, the barriers of distrust will be removed and the deposits and profits of the banks greatly increased.

BEST TO BE CAREFUL.

Dr. Koch reached the conclusion that tuberculosis in cows is not dangerous to man, but he was practically the only big authority who did so. Other eminent men on both sides of the water have pronounced very differently, and now we have the conclusion of the British Royal Commission that tuberculosis in cows is dangerous to man. In New York, for three years, analyses have been made for hospitals and private physicians at the laboratory of the Board of Health, and the subject has been brought to a statistical basis. There have been 478 separate cases which have passed through the tests and on which there is data. In addition, records have been kept from the medical journals, and the figures are based on 1,224 cases. 'We found,' says Dr. Krumwiede, 'that pulmonary tuberculosis in adults is rarely due to the bovine form of the tubercle bacillus. But, on the other hand, we discovered a bovine origin for 12 1-2 percent of the fatal cases of tuberculosis among children under five years of age. These cases were from the city at large. In other words, the susceptibility of man to the bovine form of the germ is inversely proportionate to the age of the subject. It is in the abdominal and meningeal forms of the disease that we can say that 10 percent of the cases among children are fatal.' In the glandular tuberculosis of children, says Dr. Krumwiede, the percentage is even higher. Cases having a bovine origin in infections of the lymphatic glands of the neck run as high as 36 to 58 percent in children under 16. This is the commonest form and though not necessarily fatal it leaves its victim with a long scar down the neck. The operation is imperative, said the physician.

Dr. Krumwiede, in the New York 'Sun,' gives some idea of the way that science has come to know about the distinction between the two forms. As early as 1846 Klenke insisted upon the infectiousness of milk from tuberculous cattle. Villemin in 1865 strengthened this view by showing that other animals could get the disease from man and cattle. In 1896 Theobald Smith, of Harvard, made his first statements regarding the existence of two types of these bacilli, and two years later he had more to say about the human and bovine varieties. When Koch, who in 1882 discovered the tubercle bacillus, made his pronouncement in 1901 to the effect that the human variety could not be transferred to cattle and that man was not susceptible to bovine tuberculosis, the prominence of the physician and the startling character of his conclusions aroused the interest which has led to the most recent findings.

Although the bovine variety may be more or less a negligible factor in pulmonary cases among adults, yet its danger makes prevention a necessity. This can only be accomplished by allowing the circulation of milk that is certified or guaranteed, or if this is impossible to pasteurize all the milk that the city's children will drink. The New York Board of Health, the 'Sun' says, has realized the necessity of this, and after December 31 of this year all milk and cream offered for sale in the city of New York except certain specially designated grades of the highest quality are to be pasteurized under conditions prescribed by the board. This order is being sent out by Health Commissioner Lederle in the forthcoming number of the department's monthly bulletin. We also read the announcement of the New York commissioners that there are now thirty-three inspectors employed by the department to go through the country districts. New York receives its daily supply of 2,000,000 quarts from 44,000 farms situated in seven states. Some of the eleven hundred creameries and shipping stations are four hundred miles from the city. It is necessary that inspectors see that conditions are as they should be. The dairymen rarely refuse the privilege of inspection. When they do the dealer is notified, and he doesn't buy from that dairyman until an inspection is made. Is there not something in this for our earnest City Controllers to 'make a note of?'

BRITAIN'S PROSPERITY.

Mr. Asquith, prime minister of England, told an audience at the Liberal Colonial Club in London recently that 'It is British capital, the export of 'which ignorant people deplore, which 'has developed, and almost exclusively 'developed, the resources of India, of 'our Dominions, and of our Colonies.' At the same gathering the world-famous financier, Sir Edgar Speyer, said that it was obvious to all observers, and especially so to those engaged in the work of directing the flow of British capital into those channels of the world where it is needed, that the investment of a portion of Great Britain's annual savings in the Dominions beyond the Seas, in India, the Crown Colonies, and elsewhere, is one of the chief causes of the growing prosperity of the Empire. Answering the questions: What good do foreign investments do; how can the placing of British capital make for the prosperity of Great Britain; would it not be better and more patriotic for British citizens to invest all their savings in their own country and build up her industries? Mr. Speyer goes back to first principles, and announces to those who know and those who ought to know that it is an error to assume that the British people have no concern with the production of the vast quantity of things they are under the necessity of importing from abroad, and that they need only to build up their own industries in order to grow more rapidly in wealth and material comfort.

'A moment's reflection,' says Sir Edgar, 'will make it clear that the industries of this country could not expand if the people's supplies of food and raw materials did not grow with the increasing requirements. They are interdependent.' Sir Edgar goes on to consider the conditions under which the people of the British Islands have to make their income. There is a population of some 45,000,000 souls confined within narrow cliffs, in a total area less than half of the State of Texas, and less than a fourth of several of our provinces. The British Islands produce a supply of food only sufficient for a small fraction of their great population, and, asks Sir Edgar Speyer, 'How is it possible under these 'circumstances to maintain all those 'people in increasing comfort, and 'supply the world in general and the 'rest of the Empire in particular, with 'the unprecedented amounts of capital 'Great Britain is supplying to them at 'the present time?' The answer of Sir Edgar is that the British people have realized that their existence depends on supplementing the small quantity of wheat which can be—or rather, which is—advantageously grown in the British Isles from the wheat lands which extend around the world and which can furnish them with bread for their sustenance; they realize that the animal food they require can be obtained from the limitless plains of the American and Australasian continents; that the wool they need for clothing can be grown in Australasia, South Africa, Argentina, but not on their Lilliputian downs; that the cotton which they need for the manufacture of their world-famous cotton cloth must be obtained from countries practically immune from frost and drought in the period of growth; that gold, silver, copper, tin and other minerals needed by their industries must be obtained from countries where nature has deposited them; and that the tea and coffee they drink cannot be produced in their own country. In brief, an instinct of self-preservation told them that they must have these and many other things from the lands which could furnish them.

The British people then have not only to stimulate their own productions, but have of necessity to encourage other nations to produce those things they are naturally capable of producing in quantities sufficient not only for their own requirements, but for those of Great Britain as well. These were the motives which prompted her to be ceaseless in her efforts to assist other countries to increase their production of food and raw materials. They practised what Bismarck would have called commercial 'realpolitik,' a policy which had the additional virtue of benefiting the world in general. It is in that way and by opening wide her doors to the produce of the world, in order that her people might supply their needs from whatever quarter of the globe they could be supplied, that Great Britain has overcome those formidable difficulties. If, as Schopenhauer says, 'to overcome difficulties is to experience the full 'delight of existence,' then indeed Great Britain must have enjoyed herself in the past! In a little over sixty years she has increased her population by nearly sixty percent, she has doubled her consuming power per head, and has quadrupled her wealth. These results have been obtained by bringing to life the dormant riches of the world. The British people practised what Burke had preached that 'it is the interest of the commercial world that wealth should be 'found everywhere.' The factors which these undeveloped countries lacked to enable them to produce wealth in such abundance that the prosperity of the whole world would be enhanced, were labor and capital.

Great Britain has provided the shipping by means of which the new countries could be reached; she has built the railways by means of which labor could be brought to undeveloped lands, mineral deposits and forests, and has placed these reservoirs of wealth at the service of mankind. The amount of capital supplied by Great Britain almost staggers imagination. In a paper read before the Royal Statistical Society, Mr. George Paish has shown that Great Britain has supplied three billion five hundred million pounds capital to the world. Think of it and ponder over this 'stupendous achievement, three billion five hundred million pounds of 'capital to develop the good things 'which Nature has stored up for the 'use and benefit of mankind! In the 'year 1911 Great Britain will receive 'about nine hundred million dollars 'for interest upon the great capital 'she has placed in other lands in past 'years. This income will come to her 'almost entirely in foodstuffs and raw 'materials, for it comes mainly from 'the agricultural and mineral countries of the world.' We may well wonder how it is possible for a small country like Great Britain to provide all the capital for the development of the natural wealth of the world:

'The explanation is this: The more capital we invest abroad in this way the more capital there is available for investment in our own productive industries. If we send capital to another country the purchasing power of that country is correspondingly increased. This purchasing power thereby given to the borrowing country is exercised by it in buying goods from the lands which can supply its needs. The greater demand for goods resulting from this enhanced purchasing power of the new country increases the demand for goods of all kinds, and either directly or indirectly brings about an increased demand for British goods. The greatest demand for, and sale of, goods increases the income of our wage-earners and the profits of our traders, and the latter thus have the means of extending their work and plant. A great and continuous exchange is taking place, a constant play of cause and effect; such is the nature of trade, "which, like the blood, should circularly flow." By lending capital to other lands Great Britain manufactures the additional goods needed, both to pay for the securities for which our investors subscribe and to extend our own works and plant. In fact, our loans of capital to other lands cause the British people to increase their production of manufactured goods and to extend their industries in order to produce the wealth needed to make the loans. Thus the export of British capital develops the natural wealth of the world and especially that of the Daughter States of the Empire, and is the direct cause of the great expansion in the productive industries of Great Britain.

Of the three billion five hundred million pounds about half has gone to the British dominions across the seas, and half to foreign countries. After citing specifically what Great Britain had done in supplying capital to the various dominions and colonies, Sir Edgar Speyer concludes: We find then that the investment of British capital wherever it is needed brings advantage to every one, to the British people, to the Daughter States and Dependencies of the Empire, and to the whole of mankind, who are thus assisted in obtaining the good things that nature has placed within their reach. I think I have shown what capital has done for this country by developing the resources of the world. But it does more. It can and does help to promote peace, actively and effectively. Great Britain, by her pluck and enterprise all over the world, and by what amounts to almost an unfailing instinct, has placed her money where it has done most good. She has never placed it where it might have hurt her country's interests. In fact, trade generally precedes, and in a large measure affects, the world's policy to-day. Modern diplomacy takes its inspiration from trade and executes the economic will. That is, I venture to think, one of the characteristic features of our time.

The Chinese are extremely fond of pork, which, particularly in the south, is said to be a very good article, and its price is so low that it can be profitably exported to Europe.

ROMANCE.

It chanced upon a memorable night,
Within the circle of a lamp-light's gleam,
A child devoured a book (ah, book supreme!)
And in its pages found a new delight:
A wonder-woven land of Fancy bright,
Which grew, and evermore to grow did seem,
Till the past world he knew was but a dream—
The common precious round and darkness light.

All shapes and climes Romance are one to Thee,
The herald flower of Spring, last fruit of Fall,
The songs of birds, the four-winds' mystery,
The whispering of the leaves, the Siren's call,
Past, present, future, sky and land and sea—
The glamor of thy spell is over all!

W. — HUNT.

'RHETORIC AND MISREPRESENTATION.'

Having satisfied himself after long and silent meditation that the Declaration of London is the end of all things, Mr. Balfour yesterday proceeded to say so at a meeting in the City in terms which leave even his backers somewhat breathless. For it can scarcely escape observation that the comments of the Opposition press this morning are for the most part quite pale and anaemic beside the full-blooded rhetoric of his attack. The 'Times' reminds us that he spoke 'not as Leader of the Opposition, but as senior member for the City, obeying the call of a very large number of his constituents whose study of the Declaration has filled them with apprehension about its bearing on our national interests.' The 'Morning Post' all but reacts into blessing the Declaration, and speaks of 'the exaggerated rhetoric and misrepresentation which has undoubtedly been employed against it.' If Mr. Balfour repeats to-day in the House of Commons what he said yesterday in the City, it will be possible to answer him at once on the floor of the House, and we cannot doubt that this reserve is prudent pending a debate in which both sides will be heard on equal terms.

But let us, in the meantime, even at the risk of repetition, consider one or two of Mr. Balfour's principal arguments, or rather assumptions. He assumes first of all that this country would, in time of war, be fed by neutral vessels; he asserts that the Declaration 'will make neutral trade an absolute impossibility;' he concludes, therefore, that the ratification of the Declaratioin will threaten this country with starvation in the event of war. Let us try to begin on this. In the first place, this country is fed not by neutral vessels but to the extent of 90 percent by vessels under the British flag, which, with or without the Declaration, so far as it goes, improves the position of neutral vessels. Some nations, as Lord Lindley said in his letter to the 'Times,' have insisted and still insist that they are entitled by international law (as they understand it) to treat food for their enemies as contraband, and to take it accordingly, even from neutral vessels. . . . . The Declaration puts a stop to this view by declaring food and many other things to be contraband only under certain conditions' These conditions may not be all that we desire, but they are better than the existing conditions. In the present state of law or no law it is possible for an enemy to do every one of the things that Mr. Balfour apprehends, and even more. It is possible for him to treat food as unconditional contraband, to treat all the ports in the United Kingdom as bases for the armed forces of the enemy, to seize cargoes consigned to neutral ports on suspicion that they are intended for the enemy. The Declaration gives us clear definitions of contraband, lays down the positive condition that food is only contraband when intended for the armed forces of the enemy, and, by abolishing the doctrine of 'continuous voyage,' protects cargoes that are consigned to neutral ports. Lord Lindley summed it up by saying that 'as belligerents we shall not be worse off on the whole if the Declaration is ratified than if it is not; whilst as neutrals we shall be very much better off. To neutral nations the articles relating to contraband goods are a very great gain, and this country when neutral will benefit by them.' In short, Mr. Balfour's lurid picture of what may happen is possible now without the Declaration, and will be rendered less likely with the Declaration. No Declaration can relieve us from the risks which war entails to our food-supplies; with or without the Declaration, we must rely for safety on our fleet. Mr Balfour apparently assumes our fleet to be non-existent or at the bottom of the sea.

We pass next to two other poins which loom large in Mr. Balfour's picture of ruin and destruction. The first is the conversion of merchant vessels into warships; the second is the destruction of neutral prizes. In the first respect the Declaration leaves matters exactly as they are, since no agreement could be arrived at. Merchant vessels can be converted in any port of the belligerent or of its allies or at sea, if the belligerent is prepared to take the consequences. Nothing is changed in either respect, and Mr. Balfour's picture of merchantmen converting and preying on our commerce under cover of the Declaration is nonsense. After, as before, the Declaration, our safety will depend on our Navy, which once more Mr. Balfour assumes to be non-existent, when these hostile operations are taking place The same considerations apply to the destruction of neutral prizes. There is nothing to prevent such destruction now, and no redress to be obtained, except in the court of the belligerent. The Declaration does at least throw on the belligerent the burden of justifying destruction and provide for redress and compensation in an impartial court. Here, once more, there is no loss but a gain on the existing state of things.

We will not pursue Mr. Balfour through the manifold inconsistencies of this speech. He takes all the points made by opponents of the Declaration, even when they are made from opposing and conflicting points of view. At one moment we might suppose him to desire a complete immunity for all foodstuffs under all conditions; at another to desire unlimited rights of attack for all belligerents. At one moment he assumes this country to be hampered in the aggressive operations of a blockade, the next he pictures her on the defensive and so poor that she is without a fleet to protect either her own ships or neutral ships carrying food to these shores. We look in vain to his argument to find any recognition of the great gain which the Declaration secures to us as part of the great reform which establishes an International Prize Court with an accepted code of law. He even seems to ridicule the appeal to law, much as a duellist of a hundred years ago would have ridiculed the idea of settling his quarrel in the courts. He calls the tribunal a 'remote fountain of justice,' he speaks of the delays and mortifications which attend the mere litigant. He suggests quite gratuitously that the acceptance of the Declaration will be a bar to diplomacy for protecting the rights of nationals and neutrals. All this, surely, is quite unworthy of a statesman who has had experience of great wars and who must know what risks there are of great conflicts arising out of comparatively trivial incidents, when there is no court and no code to which appeal can be made. We regard the establishment of the International Court and International Code as a real advance in civilization, and we rejoice that our own Government is playing a worthy part in it.—'Westminster Gazette'

WHEN HIS SHIP GOES DOWN.

A Tragedy for Which the Sea Captain Pays the Utmost Penalty.

Doctors' mistakes, many of them at any rate, are buried in the ground, says a writer in 'Munsey's.' Those made by lawyers are paid for by their clients. But the mistakes made by sea captains, no matter what they may cost others, are in the end settled by the captains themselves. The long roll of suicides tells the story.

There is never a voyage without its sudden emergency, demanding presenc of mind, cool judgment and skill. Let these qualities fail the master mariner in his time of need and no matter what might have been the strain on body and brain his professional career is at an end.

There was Capt. Frederick Watkins, who commanded the City of Paris when the old Inman liner came staggering to port with the Atlantic waves swashing about her holds and surging against her bulheads, the result of a fog shrouded impact with an iceberg. The liner was thronged with passengers; the unforeseen danger came near to sending her and her thousand souls to the bottom, but the energy, resourcefulness and skill of her commander brought her safe to port, a deed to be long remembered.

It was remembered up to a few years ago, when a slight miscalculation on the part of Capt. Watkins sent his vessel upon the Manacle rocks on the Cornish coast. Now you may search all of the obscure places of the earth and you may not locate him.

There was the Princess Victoria Lou Louise of the Hamburg-American Line, which drove hard upon the coral beach at Port Royal in the island of Jamaica. The vessel was thronged with tourists making a jaunt to the West Indies. Fortunately the sea was calm and there was no difficulty in getting passengers ashore. When the last had been safely landed the captain went to his stateroom and put a bullet through his brain.

The pitiable part of it all was that he had no need to. It was not the brain he shattered that was at fault, but the Kingston earthquake, which had destroyed the lighthouse. Groping for this same lighthouse a few days after came another vessel of the same line, the Prinz Waldemar. Her wreck lies a few hundred feet distant from that of her consort, mute testimony to the skill of the navigators. Had the lighthouse been there they would have found the passage; failing it they found destruction.

There will be many to recall the tragedy of the Oder, a North German Lloyd steamer, which was on her way to her home port in Bremen when she struck on the island of Socotra at the entrance to the Red Sea. It was with extreme difficulty that the passengers were rescued. After all had been got ashore Captain Pfeiffer shot himself. The ship was lost.

Capt. Griffith of the Mohegan stood on the bridge of his fast sinking ship until the waters engulfed him. Delocle of the French liner Bourgogne, sunk in mid-Atlantic by collision with the British steamship Cromartyshire, was last seen on the bridge, with hand on whistle cord, as his vessel took the long dive. Von Goessel of the Elbe went down with his ship, standing with folded arms upon the bridge as the vessel slowly sank.

In the disaster to the steamship Republic no blame was attached to Capt. Elnman Sealby, her commander. Yet he was dropped from the service, and now, at the age of 50, is studying admiralty law add at the University of Michigan. All his sea career had been with the Whte Star Line and for sixteen years he had commanded its vessels.

There was one case in which a captain lost his ship because of too great deference to the wishes of his passengers. The vessel was the Norse King. At the time of her undoing she was making a scrule among the Ionian Islands, carrying 250 tourists. The ship was keeping a course about seven miles off the picturesque coast of Zante, when a deputation of passengers cam to Capt. Wright and urged him to stand closer inshore that they might better see the rgion which Byron had immortalized.

He obligeingly complied. A few hours later the 'Norse King' was hard aground on a jutting reef. The passengers were got safely ashore, where they promptly held an indignation meeting and signed a paper denouncing the captain, who had wrecked his ship and his reputation in an effort to oblige them. The vessel became a total loss and the master's certificate was suspended.

Of different stuff was a captain of a coastwise craft which a few summers ago carried a large number of excursionists out from Halifax. On the return trip a dense fog suddenly hid the coast. With all the thoughtlessness of inexperience a party of the excursionists gathered forward of the pilot house and sought to enliven the rather dismal homeward journey by singing hymns. They had hardly begun before the captain appeared.

'You people stop that noise,' he commanded, 'and go aft, and do it now!'

They went. When the vessel was safe alongside her pier one of the party, a woman, sought the captain and began berating him for boorishness.

'My brother is one of the owners of this line,' she said, 'and when I tell him of your discourteous conduct he will have you dismissed.'

'When you tell your brother of my conduct,' the captain grimly replied, 'you might add that when I ordered you and your party away from the pilot house I had nothing to guide me but the sound of the whistling buoys, and that if I had allowed your singing to drown that sound the chances are that you would not have had any opportunity of making complaint!'

One inexcusable case of the loss of a vessel was the spectacular stranding of the big 'China' of the Peninsular and Ornental Service, which was run ashore on an island in the Red Sea in 1897. Among the numerous passengers was Lady Brassey. It was her birthday and there was a special dinner in honor of the occasion. The vessel was the commodore ship, and her captain was the commodore of the line.

Lady Brassey sat at the right hand of the captain. As was subsequently shown in the inqury he was so negrossed in his fair neighbor's conversation that he paid no attention to three notes which were sent to him from the bridge. The notes warned the captain that the vessel was rapidly nearing a certain point and that the course should be altered. Conceiving that he had done all that was required of him the officer of the watch did nothing more, and before the dinner was over the vessel struck.

That ended the captain's sea career. It also ended any further chance of mishap through the conversation of captains with passengers, as the line issued an order that in future the commanders of its vessels would not be allowed to come into social intercourse with voyagers.

The same rule now obtains with all the big liners in the transatlantic service. In the old days it was the captain's custom to make the personal acquaintance of his cabin passengers, to be at table at every meal, with the most distinguished of the voyagers at his side. People who knew individual captains would wait weeks for an opportunity of sailing on their ships. But in these days of record voyages the average passenger cares no more about the captain than he does about the cook. He takes the first steamer that suits his convenience, and seldom knows the name of the commander.

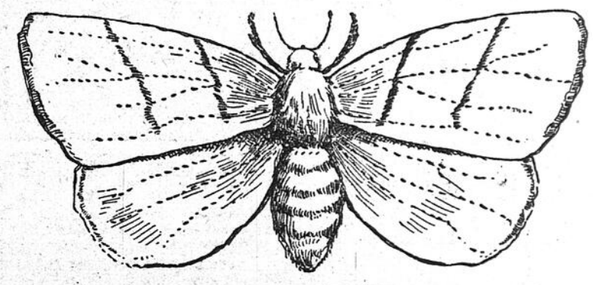
If the captain makes the round of the promenade deck once a day it is about as much as is expected of him. He seldom goes near the smoking room. He has his meals served in his cabin and is rarely seen in the dining saloon. In rough weather he stands at his place upon the bridge for long hours, day and night.

DEATH OF COLUMBIAN MINISTER.

Caracas, Venezuela, Ju'y 15. — Dr. Arthur Torres, the Colombian minister to Venezuela, died here late Thursday night of appendicitis. The Government has issued a decree ordering a state funeral in his honor.

TUSSOCK MOTH CREMATED

Westmount Exterminate the Pest—City Gardeners on the War Path—Basswood Trees Favorite Haunt.



THE WHITE-STREAK ED TUSSOCK MOTH.

The Tussock moth, which is said to be creating such havoc among the trees in the city, suffered cremation yesterday in Westmount. According to Prof. Willey, in the 'Witness' over a week ago, this is the best way of exterminating this annual pest. But despite the great fuss that is being made over the prevalence of the Tussock moth, according to experts it is not a real menace to the foliage, as it is a native of the country. Had the pest been a foreigner, then the matter would have been totally different, and a war of absolute extermination would have been necessary.

The excitement over the Tussock moth during the last two weeks has resulted in war being declared against the moth, and yesterday in various parts of the city men were engaged in brushing out the vermin wherever it was found. But Westmount adopted the plan of total destruction by collection and cremation.

At Park Lafontaine Mr. G. Bernadet, the superintendent, had instructed the keepers to inspect and clean the trunks of the pest with more brushes, thus checking the damage, but what about the eggs? Where eggs have already been deposited this process will not eradicate the pest, as the eggs are almost unbreakable. They are as hard as iron, and about the size of pin heads. The only absolute method is burning. Many trees in the city are affected, but not ruined, and the trees where the pest is mostly found is the Basswood. This, for some reason or other, is its favorite haunt.

THE PEST IN WESTMOUNT.

Yesterday a 'Witness' reporter interviewed Mr. W. J. Horsman, superintendent of the Westmount Park, on the Tussock moth. In answer to several questions, Mr. Horsman said: 'We are not pestered with it so much in Westmount as a few years ago, when it was so very bad. But to-day I had two men inspecting the trees in the city hunting out the cocoons and had all destroyed by fire. It is not a dangerous pest, unless found in very large quantities, as it is a native, and further, it will eventually become extinct by destruction by other animals. Only the other day my neighbor was watching the Golden Oriel eagerly feeding her young on the cocoon, and on examination he found that the bird had pierced right through and destroyed everything. Two years ago it was a real bad time, many trees on Dorchester street being affected with the pest, and the Basswood trees were found to be principally attacked. The moth is rather attractive in the caterpillar form, and it is this little fellow who forms the cocoon on the trees and lays eggs, which lie dormant all winter and come out in a seed the following summer. These eggs are as hard as iron, and cannot even be properly crushed with the foot. Spraying is not much good to exterminate the pest. You kill the caterpillar, but the eggs remain, and, therefore, I adopted what I consider as the only means of destruction. The moth fellow flying about is harmless, but if any one seeing white cobwebs, so to speak, on trees, especially in the crevices, will pull them out and trample on them they will greatly assist in the work of eradication. We cannot expect them to take them home to burn them, which, of course, is the best plan. My men, to-day, went out armed with sticks and routed out every cocoon they could find. This number, however, was very few. Only six trees being affected.

'The late superintendent of the Lafontaine Park,' said Mr. Horsman, 'always said the pest would die out and be exterminated by another bird or animal.'

Mr. Henderson, of Mount Royal Royal Park, states that he is not troubled with the vermin, and does not know what is the best means of extermination, but suggests spraying.

Mr. Ward, gardener to Mr. E. McDougall, Dorchester street, when seen by a 'Witness' reporter, said that the Tussock Moth has done much damage to his trees, especially the basswood. His remedy is a solution of strong coal oil and a good spray, and in this manner he roots them all out. He believes it is the quickest way to deal with the pest. Mr. Ward thinks that his section is as badly infected this year as last.

Prof. C. Gordon Hewitt, D.Sc., Dominion Entomologist, Ottawa, has written the following article on the white-marked Tussock moth:—

During the winter conspicuous white or creamy white egg masses having a frothy appearance may be found on the trunks and branches of trees on fences, and other places to which the caterpillars crawled when full grown. The young caterpillars hatch out at the end of May or early in June, and become full grown towards the middle or end of July. The mature caterpillar is distinct in form and colcration. It is hairy and measures from one and a quarter to one and a half inches in length. The upper side is dark with two longitudinal strips along the back. The head is coral red and has a pair of tufts of black hairs projecting over the head in horn-like manner; a similar but single tuft of hairs projects from the hind end of the body.

'On the back of the caterpillar beginning in the fifth segment there are four white brush like tufts of hairs, and behind these there are two small glandular projections of a brilliant red color. The caterpillars usually leave the smaller branches when they have finished feeding and are full grown and wander down the trees to the larger limbs and trunks, where they spin their cocoons in the crevices of the bark. Large numbers of the full grown caterpillars wander for some distance, finally spinning their cocoons in fences, sides of houses and other places. In about a fortnight the moths emerge.

'The peculiarity of this insect is that the female moth is wingless, and consequently unable to fly. After emerging the female rarely leaves the outside of the cocoon, but after mating deposits one hundred to five hundred eggs in a white frothy mass on the outside of the cocoon. The male moth is grayish, and measures about one and a quarter inches across the wings. The antennae are large and feather like and white spot in the outer hind angle of each of the fore wings gives the insect its popular name.

'A number of species of birds feed on the hairy caterpillars of this insect, including the robin. Surprise has frequently been expressed to me that the English sparrow does not appear to feed on the caterpillar. The English sparrow not only does not feed on this insect, but it drives away those birds which do so, and is itself one of the greatest pests on this account, and it has driven away and thereby reduced many of our useful insectivorous birds.

'The most effectual method of controlling this insect is by destruction of the egg masses during the winter months. As they are in this stage for about six months or longer, ample time is afforded for the carrying out of a systematic campaign of egg destruction. The egg masses may be either collected and burned or destroyed in the trees by applying creosote by means of a small brush which may be attached to a long pole. On fences and other places they may be killed by means of a gasolene torch lamp such as painters use.

'When all the egg masses on a tree have been destroyed, a band of 'tanglefoot' about three inches wide should be painted round the trunk. This should be done before May, and it will prevent any caterpillars which have hatched from eggs escaping destruction, from ascending the trunks of the trees; as all the egg masses on the tree will have been destroyed no caterpillars will be able to gain access to the leaves on account of the band of 'tanglefoot.'

'A sticky substance similar in nature to tanglefoot, may be made by boiling together equal parts of castor oil and resin. The bands on the trees should be scraped from time to time with a wooden comb to keep the sticky surface fresh.

'When the egg masses have not been destroyed the trees should be sprayed before the end of June with an arsenical spray such as lead arsenate. This is used in the proportion of three pounds of lead arsenate to 40 gallons of water. All cities having valuable shade trees attacked by this or other defoliating insects, should have a power sprayer. Nothing is more injurous to the tree or unsightly to the eye than the defoliation by caterpillars. Many of the cities of the United States regularly spray their shade trees, realizing their value as civic assets; in certain cases the losses which they have suffered in the past compel them to do this.'

FINED $200; LOSES LICENSE.

Judge Severely Criticises W.C.T.U. Worker.

London, Ont., July 15.—Charles James, a hotelkeeper, whose place of business is situated on the market, was fined $200 and costs by Magistrate Judd yesterday for a third offence against the liquor act inside of two years. James gave notice of appeal, as he loses his license by this conviction.

After passing judgment, the Police Magistrate took Mrs. May R. Thornley severely to task for a letter written by her to himself on behalf of the W. C. T. U., in which it was stated that witnesses for the defence had perjured themselves, and expressing the hope that James would be convicted.

'If a newspaper in an editorial or news item had gone as far as Mrs. Thornley has gone,' said Magistrate Judd, 'I would order the editor to be prosecuted for contempt. It is a barefaced attempt to influence me in my judgment on this case.'

CAPTAINS FINED $150.

Liquor Was Sold on Two Lake Vessels.

St. Catharines, July 15.—As a result of a visit paid to the steamers 'Chippewa' and 'Corona,' of the Niagara Navigation Company's fleet, while making thtir trip from Niagara to Queenston yesterday, License Inspector King, of Lincoln County, had the captains summoned to answer charges of selling liquor on the steamers without a license. Their appearance was duly made and pleas of guilty recorded. Police Magistrate Campbell promptly imposed a fine of $150 on each. The money was paid.

HANDSOME

SHERBROOKE STREET RESIDENCE

On the south side of Sherbrooke street, just west of Guy St.—a 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.

THE CRADOCK SIMPSON COMPANY

Real Estate Agents on Commission Only.

Established 1879. 205 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL.

IMPORTED LEATHER GOODS

Fresh and up-to-date assortment of Purses, Bill Wallets, Card Cases, Writing Cases, Portsea Purses, Car Ticket Cases, etc.

ALSO, ANOTHER SUPPLY OF THE "TITEWAD" BILL FOLD

The only perfect Bill Fold made. First class goods at moderate prices.

MORTON, PHILLIPS & CO.

Stationers, Blank Book Makers and Printers,
115-117 Notre Dame St. West. MONTREAL.

BRODIE'S

GLASGOW BROSEMEAL

Ask Your Grocer For It.

BRODIE & HARVIE,
14 Bleury Street, Montreal.

To Sunday-Schools and Societies

MAPLE GROVE FOR PICNICS

On the St. Lawrence. Good Boating.
D. H. WELSH & CO., Caterers,
41 Bleury Street.
Phone MAIN 5301.

BIBLES

In Endless Variety

And Marvellously Low in Price

THE BIBLE HOUSE
74 UNION AVENUE

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.

J. A. HARTE, Druggist
150 Notre Dame Street West.

MARRIAGE LICENSES
MONEY TO LEND.

CUSHING & BARRON

Notaries and Commissioners
Liverpool & London & Globe Insurance Building
112 St. James Street.

JACKSON & CO.

CARPENTERS, BUILDERS and CONTRACTORS

Valuations made. Jobbing promptly attended to.

1295 to 1335 HIBERNIA ROAD.

DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS

Intercolonial Railway—Improvements at Halifax—Extension of time.

The time for receiving tenders for Pier and Sheds has been extended from Thursday, the 20th day of July, 1911, to Monday, the 31st day of July, 1911, at 12 o'clock noon.

By order,
L. K. JONES.

Department of Railways and Canals,
Ottawa, June 5th, 1911.

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

PUBLIC NOTICE

is hereby given that, under the Quebec Companies' Act, letters patent have been issued by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Quebec, bearing date the 27th day of May, 1911, incorporating Messrs. James T. Adamson, custom broker, William H. Martin, traveller, George Archibald Campbell, advocate, and George Leonard Alexander, student at law, all of the city and district of Montreal, and Gustav Muller, of the city and state of New York, importer, for the following purposes:—

To carry on the business of commission merchants and importers of wines, liquors, spirits, groceries and other goods and merchandises;

To act as customs brokers, warehousemen and forwarders;

To act as agents and representatives of manufacturers of dealers in and importers of wines, liquors, spirits, groceries and other similar merchandises;

To acquire, hold and dispose of the stock, or bonds or debentures of any company or companies exercising similar or allied powers;

To acquire the whole or any part of the business of any individual or partnership firm carrying on any similar or allied business, and to pay for the same wholly or partly in cash or in paid-up stock of the company;

To sell and dispose of the assets, good-will, business and undertaking of the company as a going concern wholly or partly for cash or stock or bonds of another company;

To do all things which may be incidental or necessary to the prosecution of the business of the company, under the name of "Adamson Muller Company," with a total capital stock of twenty thousand dollars ($20,000.00), divided into two hundred (200) shares of one hundred dollars ($100.00) each.

The principal place of business of the corporation will be in the city of Montreal.

Dated from the office of the Provincial Secretary, the twenty-seventh day of May, 1911.

JOS. DUMONT,
Deputy Provincial Secretary.

HICKSON & CAMPBELL,
Solicitors for Applicants.

WHEN YOU WANT

a perfect trial balance, your books opened, closed, systematised or audited,

See GORDON

Phone M. 4178. 251 St. James St.

BABIES

Save them through the hot weather by using good

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Illuminations, Fans, Irons, Toasters, and all classes of electrical work.

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Phone ST. LOUIS 4294.

ALEXANDER LINDSAY,

HORSESHOER AND BLACKSMITH,

134 St. Maurice Street.

Quick Service, Good Work and Low Prices.



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.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS

ADVOCATES, BARRISTERS, &c.

ELLIOTT & DAVID

Advocates, Barristers and Solicitors, Commissioners for all the Province And for the States of Massachusetts and New York.

Canada Life Building, 189 St. James st.

Henry J. Elliott, K.C. L. A. David.

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MARRIAGE LICENSES
ISSUED BY
JOHN M. M. DUFF,
207 St. James Street.

Gouin, Lemieux, Murphy & Berard

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

CHINESE IN OLYMPIC GAMES.

Orientals For First Time Will Compete in International Contests.

Stockholm, July 15.— When the arrangements for the Olympic games in 1912 are definitely settled, the committee believe they will show a more completely international participation than ever before. For one thing there will be a strong and picturesque Chinese team in the stadium.

The American athletic trainer, Mr. Beal, who is selecting the team in China, has written to the Swedish authorities that his men are sure to put in an appearance provided the question of the heavy cost of travel is overcome by the granting of reduced fares over the Russian railways. To bring about this result the Swedish committee has stirred up the Russian committee which, in turn, is bringing pressure to bear on the Russian railway authorities, so it is tolerably certain the Orientals will have a chance to show their athletic mettle in contests with the Westerners next summer.

AT LAST, A CURE FOR RHEUMATISM

Fruit-a-tives Cured Me' Says Mrs. Baxter,

"I was a helpless cripple from Rheumatism for nearly a year. All down the right side, the pain was dreadful and I could not move for the agony. I was treated by two physicians without help.

"I saw 'Fruit-a-tives' advertised in 'The Telegram' and decided to try them. After I had taken one box I was much better.

"When I had taken three boxes I could use my arm and the pain was almost gone.

"After taking five boxes I was entirely well again. The cure of my case by 'Fruit-a-tives' was indeed splendid because all the doctors failed to even relieve me. 'Fruit-a-tives' cured me."

MRS. LIZZIE BAXTER.

4 Home Place, Toronto. Dec. 15. '09.



In hundreds of other cases, "Fruit-a-tives" has given exactly the same satisfactory results because "Fruit-a-tives" is the greatest blood purifying medicine in the world. "Fruit-a-tives" the famous fruit medicine regulates kidneys, liver, bowels and skin, and prevents the accumulation of uric acid, which is the prime cause of Rheumatism.

"Fruit-a-tives" will positively cure every case of Rheumatism, when taken according to directions. 50c a box, 6 for $2.50, or trial size 25c. At all dealers or from Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

DON'T CUT OUT A VARICOSE VEIN

USE ABSORBINE JR. LINIMENT FOR IT



A mild, safe, antiseptic, discutient, resolvent liniment, and a proven remedy for this and similar troubles. Mr. R. C. Kellogg, Becket, Mass., before using this remedy, suffered intensely with painful and inflamed veins; they were swollen, knotted and hard. He writes: "After using one and one-half bottles of ABSORBINE, JR., the veins were reduced, inflammation and pain gone, and I have had no recurrence of the trouble during the past six years." Also removes Goitre, Painful Swellings, Wens, Cysts, Callouses, Bruises "Black and Blue" discolorations, etc., in a pleasant manner. Price $1.00 and $2.00 a bottle at druggists or delivered. Book 5 G free. Write for it.

W. F. YOUNG, P.D.F., 409 Lymans Bldg., Montreal, Can.

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 8.00 a.m. and 8.00 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 Modern and Sumptuous Electric lighted Sleepers, including reading lamps, easy of access, in both upper and lower berths. Also 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.

SWINDLERS ACTIVE.

Coronation Visitors Provided Field for Slick Crooks.

London, Eng., July 11.—Confidence trick swindlers have been busy among visitors to London, and one of the victims, an Anglo-Indian tea planter, lost $1,000 in bank notes. He became acquainted, at the Shepherd's Bush Exhibition, with a well-dressed stranger who posed as an Australian, and on the following day they set out together to do some sight-seeing. In Oxford street the inevitable confederate turned up. Just in front of the two men he dropped a little green velvet case, which the victim restored to him. The stranger was effusive in his thanks, did not know what he should have done had he lost the case, which was full of valuable gems, and insisted on the finder taking wine with him. In a wine bar near Portland Place the latest arrival told the familiar story of the trouble he had in distributing some $100,000 in charity, in accordance with the will of his late father. Would they help him? The Australian, 'as a proof of his confidence' in their newly-made acquaintance, handed over a bundle of alleged bank-notes and suggested that his newly-found Anglo-Indian companion should show similar confidence. The planter went on to his agents—a well-known firm of bankers in Pall Mall—drew $1,000 in two Bank of England notes and entrusted them to the care of this wealthy dispenser of charity.

It was not long before the latter, carrying with him the victim's camera, left in company with the 'Australian,' to bring from his bank some of the funds for distribution. An hour later it dawned on the waiting victim what had really happened.

Dying by Slow Degrees

Although not always aware of it yet thousands die by slow degrees of catarrh. It first attacks the nose or throat, then the lungs, and finally spreads all through the system. Catarrhozone is the only remedy that will immediately prevent the spread of this awful disease. Every breath from the Inhaler kills thousands of germs, clears the throat and nose, aids expectoration and relieves the pain across the eyes. Catarrhozone eradicates every vestige of catarrh from the system, and is highly recommended also for Bronchitis, Asthma, Deafness and Lung Trouble. Price $1.00; trial size 25 cts., at all druggists.

Dr. Hamilton's Pills Cure Biliousness.

IN LIGHTER VEIN

REDOLENT.

You may break, you may shatter
The trust if you will;
But the scent of the grafting
Will hang around it still.

'Life.'

THE SHEIK'S REASON.

Grant Allen relates that he was sitting one day under the shade of the Sphinx, turning for some petty point of detail to his Baedeker. A sheik looked at him sadly, and shook his head. 'Murray good,' he said in a solemn voice of warning. 'Baedeker no good. What for you see Baedeker?'

'No, no; Baedeker is best,' answered Mr. Allen. 'Why do you object to Baedeker?'

The sheik crossed his hands and looked down on him with the pitying eyes of Islam.

'Baedeker bad book,' he repeated; 'Murray very, very good. Murray say, "Give the sheik half a crown"; Baedeker say, "Give the sheik a shilling."'—In 'The Interior.'

TRUTH MUST STAND.

On the first day out the mate of a ship who usually kept the log had had a glass or two too much with friends before sailing, and was unable to properly attend to his duties in consequence.

As the old salt had very rarely sinned in this respect, the skipper excused him and saw to the log himself, concluding his entry thus: 'The mate was drunk all day.'

Next day the mate was 'out' again, and resumed his duties. Looking at the log he saw the entry that the captain had made, and ventured to remonstrate with his superior.

'What was the need to put that down in the log?' he asked.

'It is true,' said the captain, 'and it had better stand.'

The captain next day had occasion to look at the log, and at the end of the entry the mate had made were the words: 'The captain has been sober all day.'

The captain summoned the mate, and thundered: 'What do you mean by that entry? Am I not sober every day?'

'Yes, sir! But wasn't it true?'

'Why, of course it was true.'

'Well, then, sir,' said the mate, 'since it is, true I think it had better stand.'

INVITATION ACCEPTED.

A society woman wrote to an army officer at Fort Sam Houston: 'Mrs. Smythe requests the pleasure of Captain Bunker's company at a reception, July Sixteenth.'

Next day she received this note of acceptance:—

'With the exception of three men who have the measles and one who is in the guardhouse, Captain Bunker's company accepts Mrs. Smythe's kind invitation for the sixteenth.'—'Everybody's Magazine.'

A GOOD REASON.

'Do you consider your nerve is sufficiently steady to fit you for an airship navigator?'

'Well, I've been out in a canoe with a nervous fat girl!'

STUNG.

Teacher—'Tommy, do you know 'How Doth the Little Busy Bee'?'

Tommy—'No; I only know he doth it!'

—'To-Day's Magazine.'

READING FOR THE SICK.

'An dnow a word about patients who may feel like reading,' said the house physician to the nurse. 'When they ask for something to read be sure to give them continued stories—always continued stories.'

'Is that wise?' she ventured to remonstrate, 'Won't the excitement over what is going to happen in the next number have a bad effect?'

'No. Even if it does, it will be counteracted by the encouragement. Sick people have queer fancies. One of the queerest pertains to literature. Feed a patient's mind with nothing but short stories and he will certainly get into his head that he is going to die so soon that it isn't worth while to start him on a long one, and he will dropp accordingly. But give him only yarns of the to-be-continued-in-our-next variety, and he will take it for granted that you expect him to get well so he can finish the story and he will perk up amazingly. Just try it.'

The nurse did try it, and found that the doctor's theory was built on a sure foundation.—New York 'Times.'

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

STILL MIXED.

'Th virtues of a Chinese laundryman have never been half told,' said the woman. 'Not of my laundryman, anyhow. He is such a motherly old soul! The other day he brought my handkerchiefs folded in two different ways, some square, some catacornered. "Why the different styles in ironing?" I asked.

'John pointed to the stack of catacornered handkerchiefs. "These holey," he said. Then he pointed to the square pile and remarked: "These good. In big hully, not gettee mix and go out holey hankichief.'

'Kind old John. His idea was allright, but it doesn't keep me from getting mixed, for I can never remember which shape means holey and which means whole, so I am likely to disgrace myself with a holey handkerchief after all.'

'HE WAS A PIL!'

One of the fashionable east side churches recently witnessed a funny incident at a choir rehearsal. They were preparing for the following Sunday a beautiful selection, the first words of which were 'I am a Pilgrim.' It so happened that the music divided the word 'Pilgrim,' and made a pause after the syllable. The effect was most amusing. The soprano sang in a high key, 'I am a Pil—,' and stopped. The tenor acknowledged that he was a 'Pil—,' and when the bas came thundering in with a like declaration, 'I am a Pil—,' it was too much for the gravity of the singers, and they roared. No amount of practice could get them past the fatal pause without an outburst, and the piece had to be given up. — 'Musical World.'

GRAND DUKES GROWING SCARCE

Radical Limitations in Russia Have Created Perplexing Problem

LATE CZAR'S ACT.

Fearing Grand Dukes Would Grow Too Numerous, He Issued Restrictive Decree which Now Threatens Extinction.

St. Petersburg, July 13.—Russia is seriously threatened with the loss of her Grand Dukes. To plebeian minds this is no tragic contingency, but naturally the Romanoffs look at it otherwise, and they are busy devising a remedy.

Formerly all Romanoffs, however remote from the sovereign, called themselves 'Grand Dukes.' The late Czar Alexander III. radically limited this. He was frightened by the idea that the descendants of his uncles and cousins would be too numerous, and estimated that by 1950 Russia would be blessed with no less than three hundred Grand Dukes and Duchesses. This was considered undesirable; there would not be enough money to keep them all grand ducally.

Alexander declared that henceforth only the sons and grandsons in the male line of a Czar should bear the title of Grand Duke, and be addressed as imperial highnesses. Great-grandsons and all future generations should be merely 'Princes of Russia,' with the attribute 'highness.'

Alexander calculated that when the then too numerous Grand Dukes died out there would be an average of about twenty. 'Which is enough' said the thoughtful sovereign, who knew something about Grand Dukes. 'And too much,' said his faithful subjects, who knew a good deal more.

But Alexander's scheme worked out much too drastically, and now it is possible that a generation hence there may be no Grand Dukes at all. The reason is that by them there may be no grandsons of Alexander III. alive, and that Nicholas II. will probably have no grandsons in the male line. The Czar's brother, Grand Duke Michael Alexandrovitch, cannot have grand ducal sons, because he eloped with plain Madame Mamontoff, and his children will have no titles at all.

ONLY PRINCES IN FUTURE.

Two sons of the Czar's uncles are, of course, Grand Dukes—of such are Cyril, Boris, Andrei, and their cousin Dimitri. But, according to Alexander III's ruling, their children will be only Princes. The same applies to the children of the farther-off Grand Dukes, Constantine, the imperial poet; Peter Nicolaievitch, Grand Duke George, and Grand Duke Alexander Michaelovitch. With all these the title Grand Duke dies, and so does the address 'imperial highness.'

In short, there is only one living Romanoff whose future children will be Grand Dukes. That is six-year-old Alexis, the Czar's son and heir. But as Alexis will not marry for another fifteen years or so, and as the existing grand-dukes are mostly well on in years, it may easily happen that Russia will be without a grand duke. And if Alexis has only one son there will likewise be no grand dukes during his whole reign. What is worse, if he has no son the heir to the throne will be the son of Grand Duke Cyril, who will be a mere 'highness' and 'prince.' This, according to Romanoff tradition, would be an unheard-of calamity.

Naturally the prospect worries the Czar. He feels distressed at his father's uncalled-for cleverness, all the more so because the rival Austrian imperial house knows no such limitation. Probably Nicholas II. would have left this tough problem alone had it not been for his energetic cousin and brother-in-law, Grand Duke Alexander Michailovitch, who is determined that his numerous offspring should be elevated to grand dukedom. He is the remotest of all the Romanoffs from the throne, being fifth son of Grand Duke Michail, who was himself only a third son of Nicholas I.

But Alexander Michailovitch is the brains of the Romanoff family; and when, seventeen years ago, he married the Czar's sister, Zenia, he swore that he would be the richest and most powerful of all Romanoffs. Alexander Michailovitch is the most interesting personality in Russia. His craze is thrift. He lives with his wife Zenia in a dingy palace on the Moika Canal, hoards money for his six hungry children, and when he entertains the foreign ambassadors diets them on pressed caviare because it costs half the price of fresh.

ANXIOUS TO GAIN WEALTH.

Alexander's whole career has been a bid for wealth and glory. Before the war with Japan he was chief councillor of Nicholas II. He ran the fleet and the volunteer fleet, and in order to fill his pockets went into those dubious Korean and Manchurian concessions which ultimately led to war. Russians declare that he has a large share in the Paris Magasns du Louvre department store, and it is certain that he lately made successful attempts at land speculation.

Alexander will die the richest man in Russia. But that is not enough for his ambitious soul. He wants, most of all, his children to be declared Grand Dukes instead of staying mere Princes. Both he, therefore, and his wife years ago began to worry Nicholas II. on the point. Nicholas was obdurate. He pointed out that of Alexander's six children five were sons, and that making Grand Dukes at that breakneck speed was fatal to the dignity of the profession. Alexander sulked, went home, heaped up more riches, and cut down the housekeeping expenses. Later he appealed for help to Grand Duke Nicholas Nicholaievitch, who is big, brutal, ill-educated, coarse and stupid. Nicholas refused to help Alexander, and explained that being childless he was not interested in the quarrel. Grand Duke Alexander then set his wife Zenia to work again.

Under pressure from his favorite sister, Nicholas II. gave way. He declared that he did not care, and that the Grand Dukes might settle the matter among themselves, and merely present their conclusions for his approval. A meeting was held a month ago at the Marble Palace. Grand Duke Nicholas took the chair. The Grand Dukes Alexander, Peter, George and Constantine, all of whom are interested, took part. Constantine argued in favor of leaving things as they are, and said he didn't care whether his children grew up Grand Dukes or not. The council finally adopted by a majority the suggestion that henceforth the eldest son of every Grand Duke, however remote from the Czar, should inherit the title Grand Duke, leaving the younger sons,' as at present, merely 'Princes' with the title 'Highness.' But, after many fierce disputations between the Grand Ducal councillors, the suggestion had to be abandoned before presentation to the Czar. The reason was that Grand Duke Alexander persisted that al his five sons, every one of them, should be Grand Dukes, and that his one daughter should be a Grand Duchess and there the controversy remains.

CAT ROUTED CIRCUS.

Philadelphia, July 15.—A belligerent tomcat who was in training for bicycle riding as part of a newly organized miniature animal circus yesterday, chased the other performers out of the area, put to route the monkey who was billed as its side partner, and wound up by biting the two trainers, John Davis and John Murtha, both of No. 518 Cypress street, thought a trained cat would add the finishing touch to a show in which dogs, birds, a goat and a monkey already figured. After a search they secured the largest and finest Tom in the neighborhood.

Tom had been trained in the domestic virtues and did not take kindly to the sawdust arena. He submitted to some of the minor stunts, but when the trainers tried to make him accompany the monkey 'round the ring on a bicycle there was trouble right away. After the men had visited the Pennsylvania hospital they decided to eliminate all cat acts from their repertoire. While they were gone Tom eliminated himself.

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Couch, fumed oak, in leather.
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Odd Chairs, mahogany frame, upholstered in Green Denim. 20% off.

White Enamel and Brass Beds. 20% off.

These lines are all of our standard quality, and at these prices will be quite a saving.

THE G. A. Holland & Son Co.

519 ST. CATHERINE STREET WEST.
(Agents for Glacier Window Decorations.)

"THE BEST HOME PRESERVES"

These are made by rightly combining luscious fresh fruits with

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EXTRA GRANULATED SUGAR

The best results are then assured.

Ask your grocer for Redpath Extra Granulated Sugar. He knows then that you want the best.

The Canada Sugar Refining Co., Limited, Montreal.

Established in 1854 by John Redpath.

Wedding Presents! Wedding Presents!

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We have a choice line to select from to suit every purse and taste. No fc. of Duplicates.

It would be a pleasure to show you our goods.

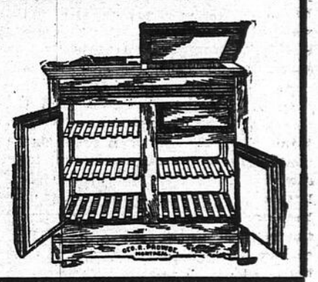
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telephone if you are in the city or write us if you are out of town.

If your dealer or newsboy refuses to sell the 'WITNESS',

let us know his name and address and we will reason with him or will appoint another in his place.

'WITNESS' CIRCULATION DEPARTMENT,

Telephone Main 4090. 'Witness' Block, Montreal.

Weekly Calendar

FRENCH PIC-NIC

DOMINION PARK
JULY 14, 15, 16

Grand Celebration for the benefit of the French Refuge. Special Attractions — French Vaudeville—Races — Wonderful Fireworks by Land's Limited—Japanese Aquatic Display — Torchlight Procession.

DOMINION PARK

CANADA'S GREATEST PLAYGROUND.

FIGHTING THE FLAMES

15c—SPECIAL ADMISSION—15c.
VAUDEVILLE THEATRE. 5—BIG ACTS—5.
ALL NEXT WEEK.
2---BIG---2
FREE—ATTRACTIONS—FREE
THE LEO TRIO
THE WORLD-FAMOUS TRICK BICYCLE RIDERS.
—AND—
J. W. GORMAN'S HIGH DIVING HORSES
The most thrilling, interesting and marvellous sight ever witnessed. The only pair of horses that can give this exhibition.
VANDER MEERSCHEN'S MILITARY BAND.
100—OTHER ATTRACTIONS—100.

SATURDAY, JULY, the 22nd, Caledonian Games, of the Caledonian Society of Montreal.

Special for SATURDAY EVENING—Full Course. Table d'Hote Dinner at 75 cents.

ADMISSION TO PARK, 10 CENTS.

Union Services.

Dr. MARTIN, Pastor,
will preach at both services.

Bethlehem, 11 a.m. Subject— "An All Powerful Life."

Calvary, 7 p.m. Subject— "Nourishing the Inner Springs"

STRANGERS AND VISITORS CORDIALLY INVITED TO ATTEND BOTH SERVICES.

CRESCENT ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

Corner of Crescent and Dorchester Streets West.

REV. JAMES L. GORDON, D.D.

OF WINNIPEG, WILL PREACH.

Subject 11 A.M.
"Are Conversions Going Out of Date?"

Subject 7 P.M.
"Do the Signs of the Times Indicate a Speedy Return of Our Lord to the Earth?"

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

REV. T. E. BURKE

(LATE OF KINGSTON, ONT.),
SPEAKS TO MEN
SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock.
STRANGERS HEARTILY INVITED.
YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION . . . . Dominion Square.

ZION CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH,

Corner Mance and Milton Streets.
SERVICES AT 11 A.M. AND 7 P.M.
PREACHER:
REV. JOHN INGLIS MARTIN,
OF MANCHESTER, ENGLAND.
ALL WELCOME.

THE FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF MONTREAL

St. Lawrence Boulevard and Prince Arthur Street.
REV. MALCOLM A. CAMPBELL, PASTOR.
The Rev. ROBERT HAMILTON, M.A.
(United Free Church),
Grand Mouth, Scotland, will conduct services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m., on SUNDAY, 16TH JULY, 1911.
Sabbath School at 2 p.m.
STRANGERS WELCOME.

DOMINION SQUARE METHODIST CHURCH,

Pastor, Rev. H. T. HART, B.A. Assistant—Rev. R. B. NICHOLSON.
THE PASTOR WILL PREACH.
Subjects, 11 A.M.—"A Man Who Was Both a Giant and a Dwarf."
7 P.M.—Bible Lessons from Nature—"The Great Mountains."
Visitors and Strangers welcomed at all services. Good music by the Choir. Summer services short and bright.

ERSKINE CHURCH. Head of Crescent St.

REV. DAVID G. WYLIE, D.D., of New York,
WILL PREACH AT 11 A.M. AND 7 P.M.
Subjects: Morning—"HELP FOR TROUBLED HEARTS."
Evening—"CHRIST, OUR EXAMPLE.'
The congregation of Emmanuel Church worship here during July.
VISITORS ARE WELCOME.

ST. JAMES METHODIST CHURCH.

REV. WILLIAM SPARLING, B.A., D.D., PASTOR.
SUNDAY, July 16th, J. CLARK REILLY, B.A. (Assistant Pastor), will preach
11 A.M.—"A SIMPLE CREED." 7 P.M.—"FOLLOWING THE VISION."
VISITORS CORDIALLY WELCOME.

"Drive Dull Care Away" *The* "Come With The Printers"

Printers' Picnic

Take any City Car going east, and ask the conductor to stop at King Edward Park Ferry. Steamers leaves every ten minutes

THIS summer the Printers are going to hold their Annual Picnic to King Edward Park (Isle Gros Bois), on Saturday, July 22nd. An Excellent Programme of Sports, and Games for the Children, also a Photographic Competition, have been arranged. Tickets: Adults, 20c; Children, 10c.

The Sail on the River is one of the pleasantest which may be taken on the famous St. Lawrence.

THE
American Presbyterian Church

Cor. Drummond and Dorchester Streets.
Preacher, SUNDAY, JULY 16TH, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.,
REV. DR. A. E. KEIGWIN,
OF NEW YORK CITY.
Preachers for July and August:
July 23rd., the Rev. Dr. David G. Wylie, New York City.
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.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH

(CHURCH OF SCOTLAND)
Beaver Hall Hill.
Rev. Dr. R. A. GORDON
Will preach on SUNDAY, the 16th inst., at 11 A.M.
There will be no Evening Service.

REV. T. E. BURKE,

(Late of Kingston, Ont.),
WILL ADDRESS
MEN'S MEETING,
SUNDAY AFTERNOON, AT 4 o'clock.
Strangers Cordially Invited.

8.30 P.M.—OPEN AIR SONG SERVICE,
On Dominion Square,
FOR MEN AND WOMEN.
Young Men's Christian Association, Dominion Square.

MEN'S OWN

Calvary Congregational Church
SUNDAY, JULY 16.
Speaker, PROF. GLAND.
Soloist, Miss WAITE.

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Meetings in the TENT,
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ST. JAMES METHODIST CHURCH
every Friday and Sunday night.
From JULY 21-30
Service every night,
conducted by the
REV. R. H. WHITESIDE, Evangelist.
Co-operation of all Christians invited.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE

A Special Meeting of Members will be held on Tuesday, July 18, at 8 P.M. Business: —The Sale of the Property.

E. McG. QUIRK, Secretary.

PRINCESS

Mat. every day 2.15. Evenings at 8.15.
LYMAN H. HOWE'S
Complete Reproduction of
THE CORONATION.
20 Other New Features, 20
FINAL WEEK
LAST TWO TIMES.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN MAILS.

To be Closed at This Office During the Week Ending, July 15, 1911.

July.				
14	8.30	a.m.	Empress of Britain,	Can. Pacific.
14	9.00	a.m.	St. Louis,	American
14	6.15	p.m.	Amerika,	Hamburg-American.
**15	12.30	p.m.	Canada,	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.

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

*Matter for Registration closes at 5.30 p.m.

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

WESTMOUNT'S FIRST MOTOR GARAGE



The first motor garage in Westmount will be built at the corner of Hillside and Metcalfe avenues by the Colonial Real Estate Company. A syndicate of gentlemen have turned over the necessary site, and Mr. Rollet, the manager of the Colonial Real Estate Company, has the plans of the building in hand. The syndicate will have a share in the enterprise, and in return will give thirty cars to the garage.

The lot on which the new garage will stand has a frontage of 160 feet and a depth of 90 feet. The building will be a two-storeyed one, and will be built of concrete.

Nothing will be left undone to make the interior of the garage up to date. The offices will occupy the front of the building, and there will be two large entrances from Metcalfe avenue. A balcony will be built over the offices for the sale of accessories. Proper accommodation is to be provided for 150 cars, a feature of which will be that every car will have a stall to itself that may be automatically locked as the car leaves the garage, thus doing away with the necessity of people having to carry their belongings backwards and forwards for the fear of having them stolen.

A chaffeurs' room will occupy the rear of the balcony, thus keeping them off the ground floor. A toilet room will be provided, as well as shoe shine department.

WHY OUR GLASSES DO NOT FIT.

(From the 'Literary Digest.')

'At least half the people in America need glasses; at present it is utterly impossible for any but a small fraction of that number to get right and accurate ones.' So wrote Dr. Geo. M. Gould some time ago; that what he said is accurately true would appear from statistics collected personally by Algernon Tassin and published in 'Good Housekeeping' (Springfield, Mass., February). Mr. Tassin blames both the prescribing oculist and the optician who attempts to make glasses to fit his prescriptions. For instance, Mr. Tassin finds that 40 to 70 percent of oculist's trial glasses are marked 2 to 5 degrees wrong. The optician has done faulty work and the oculist has accepted it with childlike simplicity. 'This explains some, at least, of my failures,' wrote one, when the bad news was broken to him by Mr. Tassin, a layman. We quote the following paragraphs:

'The matter of relieving eye-strain depends upon three things: Finding the right lens, getting the right lens, and wearing it properly. These severally depend upon the oculist, the optician, and the oculist and the wearer.

'Prescribing glasses is, naturally, work of the most delicate and painstaking description; it can not be done rapidly, and it can not be done once for all. . . . . .

'The office charge for each visit,' says the American oculist who has the greatest European reputation, 'is a fraud, and should be estimated as such. The single charge for the case (whether little or much), which includes the necessary number of visits for a month or two, is the sole way to insure skilled work and treat the patient honorably.' . . . Any man who attempts a refraction without first paralyzing the muscle of accommodation by the use of a mydriatic fails to ascertain the exact vision of the patient, and gets only the vision he is able to secure by straining this muscle to focus the eye. Yet so much has been the incompetence of the ordinary oculist that now a whole class of refractionists has arisen and gained legal recognition which may prescribe glasses without first paralyzing this muscle—although they resort to a crudely physical and ineffective means to do so.

'Time vicious error of allowing men to treat the eye who have no knowledge of the rest of the human system will be apparent to anyone who admits that both oculists and doctors are right in saying that eye-strain has close connection and interaction with other functional disorders of the body. . . . .

'Prior to fifteen years ago it would have been impossible to tell whether a lens was absolutely correct or not. It was simply neutralized or tested by a lens measure or card; and this method could not reveal small errors which, like low degrees of astigmatism, caused the greatest functional disorder of the eyes or of some other part of the system. Then a machine was invented which showed whether the mechanically correct lens was optically correct also, but in case of incorrectness the machine was unable to show how this could be remedied. Thus—as a new lens was necessary if the old one was wrong—the optician almost invariably retained the old lens unless the error was glaring. If the lens was not five degrees wrong, he refused to throw it away—although one degree is enough to give symptoms.

'In 1905 a new machine allowed the lens to be marked rigidly and securely by apparatus, instead of unsafely and unsteadily by hand, as had been the case before. Of these machines only 450 were sold to the entire optical trade. Of the first machines, so few had been sold that the holders of the patent didn't think it would pay to prosecute the inventor of the second machine, which they claimed was an infringement. A year ago this second machine was so improved that it not only detected the error in the lens, but showed how it was made and how it could be corrected. Yet this machine —absolutely the only means of accuracy—is possessed by not over 50 opticians and oculists out of 28,000 in the country! The machine costs $60; yet even the conscientious opticians prefer to throw away 10 percent. of their lenses, and oculists to do unsatisfactory work because of unverified results, rather than make this small outlay. . . . . .

'At present, probably 27,000 opticians and oculists in the United States are still holding up the lens before a cross marked on a piece of cardboard and unsteadily placing on the lens with the other hand ink dots to ascertain its accuracy. The slightest tremble of either hand vitiates entirely the whole result. The most skilful and painstaking optician in the world could not, by this primitive method, obtain accuracy even with the largest-sized cylinder. What, then, of the ordinary optician with the weaker astigmatic lenses, where an error is even more disastrous in its consequences?

'The third step in curing eye-strain is to see that the right lens, once found and made, is properly adjusted and worn properly afterward. No honest or self-respecting oculist will allow a patient to wear a pair of glasses before they have been adjusted by himself, yet most oculists do not even test the lenses after they have been 'fitted' by the optician, to say nothing of looking to their centering or adjustment. A lens wrongly centered is as bad as a lens wrongly made. For correct centring the frame is as important as the lenses, yet only the best oculists pay any attention to it. The amount of askewness which a pair of glasses may assume undetected by any but practised eyes simply evades description.'

But once safely out of the office, we may say, the fight is over. By no means! says Mr. Tassin. The attachments to the lens work loose, and the lens falls at an angle, which is the same as if it were incorrect in the beginning. Besides this, we often see, not only children, but grown-ups, looking through a glass which would cause them to blush if it were a window-pane in their own house. What Mr. Tassin calls the 'silly prejudice' against spectacles is, also, he says, in the case of heavy lenses, a cause of failure to cure eye-strain.

Finally, no one may safely wear the same glasses for over two years. Mr. Tassin admonishes us in conclusion:

'You can make your oculist a better one by asking him some questions which will worry him: 'Have you yourself tested your trial lenses?' 'Have you a modern axis finder to enable you to test them? And to test also the centering on these lenses I have brought from the optician? Are you sure the man you are sending me to has a machine? If he hasn't, why don't you make him get one?' A patient can refuse to take a pair of glasses until the oculist has personally tested and adjusted them afterward. Rest assured that when he finds you are demanding all these things, he will begin post-haste to supply the answers for them.

'If we admit, as we must, that eye-strain may cause innumerable physical disorders, we must see then what moral as well as physical good we can accomplish by forcing oculists and opticians to become better workmen. Put the thumbscrews on your oculist, and in helping yourself, help to bring about more quickly a better world.'

CELEBRATED GOLDEN WEDDING.



MR. AND MRS. ROBERT HOUSTON, OF RIVERFIELD, QUE.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Houston, of Riverfield, Que., celebrated their golden wedding on Wednesday evening, July 12, having been married just fifty years ago in Montreal, by the late Rev. Dr. Taylor, of Erskine Church. At that time it was thought quite the proper thing to pass all local clergymen driving some forty miles in order to be married in Montreal, crossing in a one-horse ferryboat from Longueuil.

When Mr. Houston's father came to Riverfield, from Lochwinnoch, Scotland, in 1821, from Howick to Riverfield, a distance of three miles, was a dense forest, the path being marked out by blazing the trees. One other mode of travelling this distance was by coming up the river in canoes. And now, after these years, we see beautiful farm homes and outbuildings, while miles and miles of the most fertile land in Canada are to be seen. The great touring automobile, as it sweeps past the farm gate fails even to illicit a passing comment.

Robert, the subject of this sketch, was born on the farm on which he now lives in retirement, the management of the farm having been given over to his only son James. The first free church was built on this farm in 1844, young Robert driving all the way to Montreal to bring home a load of cut stone for this edifice.

Mr. Houston, for seventeen years, was treasurer of the congregation, and received as a token of appreciation from the congregation a gold watch. Mr. Houston took part in the Fenian raid, being stationed at Huntingdon, and is the proud possessor of a medal dated 1870. Mr. Houston attended the first exhibition ever given in Montreal. The exhibition grounds were in the Point, no houses being there at that time.

Mrs. Houston was born in the neighborhood in which she now resides, and is a daughter of the late John Currie, of Lochwinnoch, Scotland. Mr. and Mrs. Houston have been constant readers of the 'Witness' through a long life time, and at the present time are both hale and hearty. There were present at this celebration, the entire family, the two daughters, Mrs. Wm. Currie, of Aubrey; Mrs. Henry Carson, of Riverfield, with their husbands, and Mr. James Houston and wife, who reside on the old homestead, also the three grandchildren, James and Jean Carson and Miss May Carson. The Rev. R. T. and Mrs. Ballantyne were the invited guests.

THE USE OF SUN DIALS.

Fixed and Portable Dials—Set Up in Odd Places.

(London 'Globe.')

Simplicity of construction has accounted for sun dials being set up in many striking spots. One of the most remarkable sun dials is to be found in the Church of St. Sulpice in Paris. It was one of the sun dials officially registered in the capital and was devised in 1727.

The Abbe Languet de Gercy commissioned the famous clockmaker, Henri Sully, to erect a sun dial. Sully died soon after taking the work in hand and was succeeded by Lemonnier, who marked out the meridian line on the pavement of the church in a very effective manner. He laid down a copper plaque from whence runs a narrow band along the pavement.

At the midday the sun's rays pass through a hole in the window, fall on the copper plaque, travel along the pavement and finally run up a small globe from whence the time can be ascertained. A somewhat similar plan was adopted in the cloister of Durham Cathedral so recently as 1829.

The mottoes found on sun dials often attract more than the dial themselves. The majority of these cottoes seek to impress on man the value of time, the shortness of life and the certainty of death. Probably the most common is 'tempus fugit,' while equally popular is 'memento mori.' 'Time waits for no man' and 'ars longa, vita brevis' are as popular on sun dials as in copy books. Horace's warning, 'carpe diem, cras ingens iterabimus aequor' is to be found on many a sun dial. The custom of employing the most portentous mottoes is accounted for in some measure by the fact that sun dials were generally cut on churches and tombstones.

The antiquity of the sun dial is not the least of its charms. Primitive man obtained some idea of the time by placing a stick in the ground and noting how the shadow fell. The ancient Greeks had their sun dials, and among the Elgin Marbles in the British Museum is to be found a four faced dial unearthed at Athens. The Romans adopted sundials from the Greeks and Cicero has placed on record the fact that he possessed one at his villa. The general adoption of sundials throughout the civilized world was due to electrical influence, for the early Popes ordered that sundials should be placed on various churches in order that the people could ascertain the hour of the day.

The use of sundials in Great Britain may be said to date from the introduction of Christianity. The Venerable Bede specially interested himself in the matter and every monastery had its sundial. After a time every man of substance boasted one, and the old prints depicting Elizabethan gardens always show a sundial. The Stuarts made a hobby of them, and during their time many handsome dials were set up in the metropolis, though several were destroyed during the great fire.

Besides fixed dials portable dials were invented. During the time of Shakespeare the common people were obviously equipped with such instruments. In the old days the art of dialing was taught in the schools. It is a simple art and any man can construct his own sundial. One of the first tasks that George Stephenson set his famous son Robert to accomplish was the construction of a sundial, which was placed over their cottage outside Newcastle.

In setting up a sundial the first thing to be ascertained is the latitude of one's particular locality. The latitude indicates the angle at which the gnomon must be set. The gnomon, which is the triangular shaped instrument standing upright on the stone, must always point direct to the Pole Star, and this star differs in altitude according to the latitude. When the sun is precisely on the meridian that part of the stone upon which the shadow falls is marked twelve, and the other divisions and subdivisions of time are marked according to fixed rules, which are given in any good astronomical almanac.

Seasonable Merchandise is Moving Well in Most Lines

Hamilton reports say city trade has picked up somewhat as a result of cooler weather, and seasonable goods are reported to be moving well on all sides. Factories are generally busy and wholesalers are sending out normal shipments of general merchandise.

Trade in the district is fair. The condition of fruit crops has been somewhat bettered by much-needed rains, but the dry period has left its mark on crops generally.

THREE PICTURES FROM THE THE ROYAL PROCESSION.

(Harold Begbie, in the 'Daily Chronicle.')

A cheer broke from the crowd, armed with newspapers, as one coach passed. At the window appeared a flaxen head, a thin, narrow, and boyish face, lighted by two smiling eyes full of good humor. It was thee German Crown Prince. 'How good of you,' he seemed to say; 'I'm really exceedingly obliged to you; but, I say, isn't it amusing?' A pleasant and agreeable young man, not serious—not in the least.

The coach containing the King's children made 'really a charming picture. On the front seat of this coach were three little diminutive princes in Highland dress; on the back seat was a handsome little boy trying to look grown up and a sweet little girl in white, whose desire to bow prettily and do the right thing almost precipitated her off the seat and out of the carriage window every time she acknowledged the delighted cheers. That big, big coach occupied by the tiny pink-faced children was very affecting after the other carriages stuffed full of ample pale-faced and grown up ladies, perfectly at their ease, apparently almost bored, to whom nothing can ever quite be an event. Delightful children! May the good angels guard them and protect them and lead them on.

(The 'Telegraph,' London.)

One party quickly detaches itself from that vast assembly of troops and stations itself in front of the palace. It is the representative body of Indian soldiers who have come to join in the tribute of loyal devotion. They are tall of stature, swarthy of complexion. Their brilliant uniforms contrast strongly with the crystalline whiteness of the monument round which they stand. They typify more than aught else the magnitude of our Empire.

WEIRD CAMPAIGN AGAINST USE OF OPIUM BEGUN BY CHINA



LARGE STACK OF OPIUM PIPES GIVEN UP BY THEIR OWNERS AND ABOUT TO BE BURNED.



A BALL OF OPIUM ENCASED IN FIBRE, FOR EXPORT.

Human heads in baskets and ears skewered on sticks testify in silent, eloquent voice that the Chinese government is bent upon extirpating opium, says a despatch from Shanghai. The unsheathed sword is being carried to the poppy fields of Central and Western China, and the blood of those who insist upon defying the imperial edict prohibiting the manufacture of opium is flowing as evidence that the government meant business when it entered into a compact with the British government in 1907 to suppress poppy cultivation.

The John Murphy Company Limited

Just three weeks to clear all our stocks of Summer Merchandise, before stock-taking, the lower prices, and better values, combined with the service we are able to give you, will ensure this clearance.

Ladies' Afternoon and Evening Dresses

Regular $35.00 to $60.00 . . . . . Monday, **$27.50**

Plain white Marquisette Dresses with Real Irish Lace Yokes, embroidered in Mercerized Linen; some in Pink, King's Blue, Black and White, including a few hand embroidered and some with silk girdles of contrasting colors. In sizes 32 to 40.

We also have another lot of about 50 Dresses in the leading New York styles, in Foulard, Messaline and Taffeta Silks. These are all tailored afternoon dresses with full range of colors. In sizes 34 to 42.

Monday **$27.50**

(*See Window Display.*)

The Embroidered Flouncing News Is Interesting.

Perhaps you may doubt our statement, but if you intend making one of the new style dresses with the popular overskirt you will agree with us. It is a very fine quality of embroidered flouncing, 27 inches wide, in very pretty designs with the heavy raised floral, eyelet and lacey effect. Regular price $1.50; per yard, Monday - - - **$1.25**

Dress Goods Section

HAIR LINE SUITINGS—Cream ground with Black lines, in an assortment of widths. These are most fashionable fabrics of a fine pure wool texture for smart stylish Costumes.

When the width, 54 inches, is taken into consideration, you will readily see how very inexpensive this material is at

Monday's Summer Sale Price . . . . . **.89**

Regular value $1.25 and $1.50.

Women's Cashmere Stockings

Women's fine quality summer weight cashmere stockings "Jason" all wool, and seamless, in black.

.50 a pair or . . . . . 3 pairs for **$1.25**

Are These the Ribbons You Require?

Because if so, we are selling 5000 yards of rich Duchess Satin Ribbon with a beautiful bright finish as it is nearing our stock-taking time; the colors are all in soft tones, in Sky, White, Cream, Tuscan, Mauve, Violet, Cardinal, and Black. It is 5½ inches wide.

The Summer Sale Price Monday . . . . . **.25**

We are also reducing our stock of plain wash ribbons, and we have 2000 yards to offer on Monday. It is tied up in six and in three yard lengths. The colors are fast, and priced for Monday at

3 yards for 15	6 yards for 19
6 yards for 14	3 yards for 22
6 yards for 25	

Tooth Pastes and Powders

Roger & Gallet's dentifrice, in glass boxes, .29; in tubes	.25
Colgate's ribbon dental cream, per tube	.20
Colgae's dental powder, in tin, .20; in bottles	.25
Calox tooth powder	.25
Calvert's carbolic tooth powder and paste	.15, .25 and .35

A Popular Mesh Bag

Is a German Silver with a 6-inch engraved frame — shirred — kid lined with inside pocket, and has silver drop ornaments.

Price **$4.50**

A Cool Store

"Murphy's, the coolest store in Montreal"; we have a supply of cool air forced into the store by a powerful engine. The air is drawn from the outside and then forced through a curtain of cold water to chill it before passing into the store.

Monday the day for the Housekeepers

Linens and Staples

Seven Big Values for Monday

1000 yards roller towelling, 18 inches wide, all pure linen, heavy make, red border. Regular .12½ and .15; Monday . . . . . **.11**

300 pair all linen hemstitched huckaback towels, Irish make, size 20 x 38 inches, fine drying towels. Special Monday 3 pairs for **$1.30**

500 yards Damask Table Linen, 70 inches wide, all pure linen, full bleached, pretty patterns, extra wearing quality. Regular .75 a yard; Monday . . . . . **.63**

100 dozen Table Napkins, all linen, new bordered designs, size 21 x 21 inches, neat patterns. Regular $2.00. Monday per dozen **$1.43**

1000 yards Longcloth, 36 inches wide, fine even weave, soft finish for fine clothing. Special Monday per yard . . . . . **.15**

100 Alhambra Quilts for double beds, in colors Blue and White, and Red and White; strong even weave, pretty scroll designs. Regular value $1.75; Monday each **$1.37**

Fine Perfumes

Rigaud's "Mary Garden," per oz	$3.00
Coty's Cyclamen, per oz	3.50
Coty's Jasmin de Corse, Muguet, La Violette Poupre and La Rose Jacqueminot, per oz	3.00
Houbigant's Violette, per oz	3.50
Houbigant's Royal Cyclamen, per oz	2.50
Houbigant's Premier de Mai	2.50
Houbigant's Ideal	2.00
Houbigant's Coeur de Jeannette	2.00
Roger & Gallet's Rose Rouge, Fleur d'Amour Ambrerose, per oz.,	1.50

Cushion Cases

Finest French cretonne cases with wide self frill, in several designs and colorings. Usually sold for $1.25 each; for . . . . . **.69**

Cushion cases with Dutch scenes and Dutch children, all washable colors; each . . . . . **.75**

Oblong cushion cases to be embroidered with linen fringe at both ends; each . . . . . **.79**

Any of these cushion slips, tops and fancy goods requisites may be seen in our Metcalfe Street Windows.

ONE OF OUR BEST BAG VALUES

Is a very fine Mocha Suede peggy style bag with gilt, silver or gun metal mountings, silk cord and tassel handle. Value $3.50, for . . . **$2.50**

Souvenir Novelties

Maple Leaf and Canadian coat-of-arms on Sterling Silver spoons, napkin rings, butter knives, bar pins, belt buckles and stick pins.

Prices ranging from .12½ to $5.00 each.

WASH GOODS

One Line Extra Value for Monday Selling

200 yards Fine Silk and Cotton Muslins, in plain rough weave, in a full range of colors and pretty patterns in a smooth finish, fine silk and cotton muslin; colors Blue, Mauve, Pink, Cream, Navy, Black, Green. Worth regular up to .65 per yard.

Special Monday . . . . . **.25**

Women's Lisle Stockings

Women's lace lisle thread stockings in allover lace and Boot length, with double feet, double garter tops, in black and tan.

Monday per pair . . . . . **.50**

This is an Opportunity

Well worth taking advantage of, especially when the "Murphy Laces" are mentioned. We have two specials for Monday in—

Oriental Allover Lace with tucks and embroidered designs, 18 inches wide, in white and cream. Regular price .75 per yard. Monday per yard . . . . . **.60**

Guipure Lace Allover, 18 inches, in cream and white. Regular price $1.00; Monday . . . . . **.75**

A Few of Our Reliable Notions

Two bone bodkins and one stiletto on card; a set	.05
Bone tatting shuttle; each	.10
Fine needles for bead work; per package	.05
Glove darners; each	.10
Emery bags . . . . . .05 and	.10
Black and white hook and eye tape; per yard	.25
Elastic blouse retainers; each	.15

Books You Would Like

"The Lighted Match," by Charles Neville Buck; "The Squaw Man," by Julie Opp. Faversham.

If You Are Living in the Country

(1) We make three deliveries each week out on the Lake Shore, as far as Ste. Anne de Bellevue—Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

(2) On the South Shore to St. Lambert, Montreal South, Longueuil—on Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

(3) To Cartierville and St. Laurent — on Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

(4) You take no risk if your purchase is not satisfactory, the purchase money will be promptly refunded.

The John Murphy Company Limited

OUR PHONE NUMBER
UPTOWN
6010

The John Murphy Company Limited

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 MSS. 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. Miss Chester herself comes to make final arrangements, saying that supplies are on board and a man and boy will be at their command. Later she enlists her brother William's interest which it was not hard to do, and gets him to post a letter to the girls containing three five pound notes as an anonymous gift. He also 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 they attempt to run into Birley river for the night, when 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 th girls, altering their plans, loses sight of the cutter before going on.

CHAPTER IX.—Continued.

There was something very restful about the surroundings. Leaving the strange, lonely rocks called the Grey Guards on the left, and the long wall of broken cliff that stretched away to Bostock, they slipped in between sedgy sand-hills into a broad, quiet river, and in five minutes could not see the entrance behind them. All round were low hills and higher downs beyond, climbing up to a great height on the Bostock side and away to the west, where the Peace Pool lay hidden on the other side of Storm Head.

Ahead of them a ketch trailed slowly through the water, wending its way, heavily laden with cement, up to Railstone. In all this deserted world there was only one point of interest.

A little way ahead the river branched into two courses. One, the main stream, went to Railstone, as testified by the course of the ketch; the other wandered to the left, and its destination was lost among low, sedgy lands.

Between the two courses lay an island, or promontory—it was impossible to say which—and on it stood a grey, battlemented building, a small castle of most romantic appearance. The land on which it stood was steep and wooded; it appeared to have a little landing-stage and boat-house to itself, and, so far as they could see, to reign in solitary dignity, for no other building was in sight.

'It may be only a point of land sticking out, and there may be a village behind somewhere, but I truly hope there isn't,' said Angela gleefully. 'Oa, lucky, people, Anne, to live there—what joy!'

'Probably, just because they have such a lovely home, they don't like it, because there are not four posts every day, and shops,' said Alix, smiling. 'How nice it would be if a law were made that people who owned dream places in out-of-the-way parts had to give them to people like us.'

'Write a story about people who had to,' suggested Angela. 'Even publishers must see the justice of it; and people would buy it in thousands, because it would be such a comfort to their troubled minds to see things straightened out for once.'

As the yawl crept silently through the smooth water, her peak drooping and foresail stowed, the three girls fixed all their attention on this curious stronghold. Not a human being was in sight, for the ketch, with her crew, had disappeared round the bend.

The small windows seemed to have neither curtains nor blinds.

'Perhaps the pretty windows are towards the garden,' said Anne; 'these may be only servants' rooms. Perhaps it isn't a house at all, but only a museum, or something of that sort.'

Angela scouted this utterly prosaic idea, and at this moment gave a little cry of satisfaction.

'Alix, here is a mooring buoy, just opposite. Let's stop here, do let's. We can watch the castle, and be perfectly cosy, too.'

She reached for the boat hook, and stood waiting, while Anne sprang up and ran along the deck to help pull the chain in.

'But if someone comes,' protested Alix, her hand on the tiller.

'They won't—they won't. If they do, we can go a little way off, and drop anchor. Keep her away a little more; now then.'

A dip of the boat hook, and 'Well done!' from Anne, a scuffle, the bang of the buoy on deck, and both girls seized the rope, entirely regardless of wet and weed, hauling bravely till the chain rattled in over the bows, when they made fast, and stood panting and wiping their hands on inadequate handkerchiefs.

The 'Flying Fish' settled down contentedly in her delightful quarters. Plenty of room all round, perfect surroundings.

'Now, if anybody comes, we must pretend we are not here. Don't let's move for anybody,' said Angela.

'Suppose the moorings belong to the castle people, and they are coming in with the tide?' said Anne. 'It's plain they do really belong to the castle, because why else should they be here?'

'In that case, we'll say we are only girls, and didn't know,' said Angela cheerfully. 'Most times it is a nuisance to be a woman, but you can get the better of people sometimes by it.'

Alix said such methods were not fair, but Anne agreed with Angela that men had so many more chances, that anything was fair.

'And, after all, we are going tomorrow,' said Anne.

They had put off dinner till they should be safely moored, and, except for a few biscuits, had had nothing since breakfast, at half-past seven. Therefore was that first meal under the shadow of the mysterious castle the most delightful since they left Cumber, nor was there anything whatever to mar the joy of this, their third resting place.

The joy of Birley had been tempered by their somewhat undignified arrival; the pleasure of the second day not unalloyed, for they had not been independent; but now, at last, they had achieved a day's voyage and anchoring entirely by themselves, without help or direction, without the least mischance. And here they were, in the most glorious position imaginable, safe for the night, and with a long afternoon before them for exploring.

'One of the most exquisite parts of this adventure is that no one has found out we are here,' said Angela joyfully, as she washed plates with a force and freedom that drew warnings from Anne; 'no coastguard, no nothing.'

'They'll find us soon,' said Alix. 'They know by instinct, I believe. Never was a boat that escaped the Argus-eyed coastguard. I suppose it is because they know every inch of the ground, and every sail belonging to the different places.'

'I should like to marry a coastguard, said Angela thoughtfully; 'to live in a dear little, neat house on a sock-bound coast—and he could tell you such lots of exciting stories——'

'Well, you'd better ask one, then,' said Anne, with brutal frankness; 'they'll never ask you. Coastguards' wives are always as neat as their houses, with flattened hair and soaped faces.'

Angela patted her hair uneasily; it was amazingly curly by nature, and seldom within bounds. Certainly anything but 'flat.' Then she changed the subject by suggesting that they should all go on shore, and explore the surroundings of the castle.

There was no possible objection to this, as the boat was hotter than the cool, green woods before them. So, without more ado, they got into the dinghy, and landed on the little stage that seemed put there on purpose for them.

After an hour's delightful wandering they discovered that the castle was on an island quite cut off from the mainland, for the streams went round it, and, joining hands again on the north side, went on in one to Railstone, away up the river; that there was no other habitation on the island, not so much as a gardener's cottage, and apparently no living being anywhere.

There was a garden, divided from the wood by a wall of grey, old stones; this was overgrown with ivy, and fern burst through in broken places. The girls climbed and peeped, getting for reward glimpses of a small domain that appeared not entirely neglected, yet with no pretence to being well kept up, and of another side of the castle, just as quaint and deserted looking; but no person—man, woman, or child—was visible.

The three girls sat down side by side in the wood overlooking the shore and harbor, and luxuriously considered their surroundings.

'It is practically ours,' said Angela; 'no one else cares about it. If it belongs to anybody, they are away, and don't want it. We can stay on the boat, and do as we like here.'

'I wouldn't mind staying here all the rest of the time, would you, Anne?' suggested Alix. 'It is nicer than Cumber, not so many people about; and, oh, the view!'

'I think I'd like to go round Storm Head, and see the Peace Pool; we've plenty of time, and we might get tired of this after three weeks. I mean, it's almost a pity to have the boat, and not to use her,' said Anne.

Alix sighed.

'I wonder why one always has to do something in life. We are everlastingly moving on. I hope we shan't have to in the other world.'

'We shan't mind there,' said Angela decisively; 'we shall be so light. Besides, we shall have such lots of time, and no object. I mean,' she explained, 'no object to work for; we shan't have to earn a living—because we shan't be living. What a comfort!'

Alix though so too. She sat with her hands clasped round her knees, and a wistful look in her shaded eyes. That 'earning of a living' was a heavy burden just at present, especially when the living earned was so very unattractive.

Suddenly Anne's hand stole towards her sister's, and she clasped the wrist nearest to her. Alix looked round, startled.

'Somebody is watching us,' whispered Anne. 'I just caught a glimpse of a bit of a face and eyes in that broken place on the wall behind. I don't know if it was a man or a woman. I think a man.'

Alix listened with strained attention. Angela giggled in a suppressed manner, but was frowned into order by Anne.

'It's not very pleasant,' whispered the latter. 'He must be rather a funny person to live alone on this island. Of course, though, he needn't be. He may only be an old caretaker, quite harmless and doddery.'

'Natually, he'd be wondering who we are, and want to look at us,' said Alix, relieved after her first surprise. 'It is all right; we needn't disturb ourselves. He certainly can't hurt us, and we are not trespassing; at least, there are no notice boards.'

'Thank goodness,' said Angela, with fervor. 'Picture our island stuck all over with pill advertisements.'

They continued to talk happily, thinking no more of possible watcher, and presently returned to the yawl for tea. There was no sign of visitors from the shore; the dinghy lay fast to the landing stage, and the tide was rising, altering the picture hourly into greater beauty.

A small trading vessel passed in after awhile; later, a steam launch went by, making the 'Fish' rock lazily at her anchorage. After awhile the sisters went on shore again; the boat seemed cramped, with that mystery of green woods and quiet banks before them. They took magazines from the delightful supply on board, and prepared to enjoy themselves till it should be time for supper and settling down on board.

They all read quietly for a time, till Angela, who was comfortably disposed full-length, face downwards, with her chin on her hands, and book before her, on the grass, suddenly said, in a low voice, without changing her position:

'He is watching us again. Such a funny face. Don't move.'

The others stirred not. Presently came from Angela:

'I never saw such funny eyes; his eye sockets are like caves, with thatchy eyebrows. He's quite old, and so awfully wrinkled, with a hooky nose.'

'It's nice of him to stare,' murmured Anne, whose back was turned, and who did not like to move.

'Oh, poor old thing; he must be very dull here alone,' said Alix again.

'I don't suppose he is alone. He must have an old wife in the castle to cook for him. But, of course, we are interesting,' said Angela; then, after a minute, 'Hullo, he has found another place to stare from. I can see more of him now. He has a moustache, with peaky ends—not at all the right thing for a caretaker.'

'Let's go away for a bit,' suggested Alix; 'I am rather stiff with sitting. We can go for a walk round the other shore, and he will go then.'

(To be Continued.)

"BED-TIME STORIES"

THE LITTLE PIGS THAT PLAYED IN THE GARDEN.

The garden was a very beautiful spot. There was grass in the middle, and all around, close to the fence, grew many kinds of sweet-smelling flowers. The little pigs that played in the garden did not walk upon four legs each, but upon two legs each. They neither grunted nor squeaked, and strange to say, the name of one was Lillian and the name of the other Judy. These two thought the garden the loveliest spot they had ever seen. Someone else thought it a lovely spot and that was Jasper, who was visiting his grandmother next door. There was a loose board in the fence, and by working it a little looser, Jasper managed to remove it, and then he could see very well into the garden. Presently he said to Judy, who was bending over the pansy bed near, Lillian being on the other side watering:

'Hello! You've got a fine garden.'

'We've got lots and lots of flowers,' she replied.

'Please give me a pansy,' Jasper begged.

'I won't,' Judy promptly replied. 'Aunt Juliet said Lillian and I could have 'em all for ourselves—every single one.'

'I should think you'd like to give some away, you've got so many,' Jasper said longingly.

'We don't' Judy said, firmly. 'Go away, boy. You can't have any.'

'Your sister 'n' you are pigs,' Jasper said, hastily and impolitely.

'We're not! We're just little girls,' Judy hastened to declare.

'You are two pigs!' Jasper insisted. 'Pigs always want to keep things to themselves.' And then he ran off, crying at the top of his voice: 'Pigs! Pigs! Pigs!'

Judy, in turn, ran into the house, crying, 'Aunt Juliet! Oh, Aunt Juliet, are Lillian and I pigs?'

'Why, of course not, darling,' Aunt Juliet answered, looking up from her desk.

'The boy next door says we are, just because I wouldn't give him a flower.'

'That wasn't very kind of him; but then it wasn't kind of you, dear, to refuse him a flower,' Aunt Juliet said, taking Judy upon her knee, and wiping away the tears that had gathered in the blue eyes.

'But you said they all belonged to Lillian and me,' Judy cried.

'So I did, dear. But I did not mean you were not to give any away. I meant that I would not claim them,' Aunt Juliet explained. 'You may give some to the boy, if you wish.'

'I don't,' Judy promptly replied. 'We want to keep every one. They're so nice, and you know we haven't a single flower at home, Aunt Juliet.'

'Yes, I know, Judy. I think that is why I gave all my flowers to you. I wish you would spare a few for the boy. I've always shared the flowers with those who cared for them. Last year, when the asters grew so tall and beautiful, I took some to church and placed them on the altar. I was very glad I had them to give. I've never thought of keeping them to myself.'

'He called us pigs,' Judy murmured. 'That really wasn't nice of him,' Aunt Juliet replied. 'Still, I wouldn't remember it against him, Judy. Instead, I'd give him a bouquet of pansies. Why, the nicest thing about having flowers is to share them with others, I've found.'

Judy sat still for a moment, then she said: 'Pansies have such dear, soft little faces, I believe he'd like them better 'n' any other kind.' Then she slipped down from her aunt's knee and ran into the garden to her sister.

'Lillian,' she said, 'we're going to give some of our pansies to the boy next door, because he hasn't any in his garden.'

'All wight,' Lillian answered. She was always willing to do whatever Judy did. Their mother sometimes said that this ought to make Judy careful of the example she set.

Judy had just finished picking a nice bouquet when the boy's voice, right at her elbow made her jump.

'Mercy! you sacred me so!' she cried.

'I didn't mean to; you couldn't hear me walking over the grass,' Jasper said. 'I came to 'pologize. I'm sorry I called you pigs.'

'But it was unkind of me, too,' Judy hastened to say, looking at the boy with sweet, friendly eyes. Then she laughed. 'Guess who these are for?'

'Not—not——' the boy began doubtingly.

'Yes, for you. Every one. Aunt Juliet says the nicest thing about having flowers is sharing 'em, and I think so, too,' Judy explained.

Jasper took the flowers, and, with a hurried 'Thank you,' ran to show them to his grandmother. Pretty soon he returned with a cooky for each girl and one for himself. And how happily they all played in the beautiful garden!—'The Weekly Welcome.'

WHAT SAITH THE SCRIPTURE?

July 15.

Why callest thou me good?—Luke xviii., 19.

Thou, Lord, art good, and ready to forgive; and plenteous in mercy unto all them that call upon thee.—Psalms lxxxvi, 5.

To all that call upon thee in truth.—Ps. cxlv., 18.

HIGH HEELS AND WIT.

(Paris corrrespondence London 'Evening Standard.')

If anything could be higher than the Parisienne's hat it is her heels. The low English heel has once or twice enjoyed a brief season's favor in Paris, but at heart the Parisienne dearly loves to add a cubit or so to her stature and she achieves it of course with her beloved Louis XV. heel. Perched thus on stilts with the foot at an impossible angle 'le footing' becomes impossible and madame seats herself in a cab every time she starts out for a walk. That is why her boots and shoes are always new.

Some one has discovered that there is a close relation between the heels and the wit. The conversation of the walker in low heels is trite and flat—bromidic, so to speak—but she who trips in high ones will soar to unexpected altitudes of epigram and paradox. We know that great wit and insanity are near neighbors and the Germans putting the principle in practice are treating madness with a bare foot regime. The contact of the bare flat foot with Mother Earth is expected to bring back wandering minds to an every day plane and the experiment is naturally interesting. interesting.

SALT LAKES IN BRITAIN.

The existence of salt lakes and deserts in Britain in pre-glacial times was stated by W. W. Watts, professor of geology to the Imperial College of Science, at the Royal Institution, to be shown by the peculiar geological features of Charnwood Forest, Leicestershire. It was by far the oldest landscape known in Britain. To-day where the marl had been swept away by denuding agents the rocks protruded in peaks, and in some cases the rocks were harder than steel. The resemblance of the scenery to deserts in Arabia and Arizona, he said, went to show that in the pre-glacial period there must have been deserts in Britain occupied by salt seas. As a further proof of the existence of deserts ages ago he indicated by means of slides the smoothness of a number of the rocks in Charnwood Forest. Their polish, he said, could only have been produced by the action of the wind drifting sand against them. From vastly ancient days the marl had preserved the original rocky landscape.—Dundee 'Advertiser.'

GIVES BISHOP AN AUTO.

Windsor, Ont., July 15.—Bishop Fallon, of London, was yesterday made the recipient of a handsome automobile, presented by the priests of the various parishes over which he exerciss supervision. The presentation took place at Assumption College, in Sandwich, at the conclusion of a week's retreat.

R & O NAV. CO.

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

SATURDAYS AT 2.30—Str. 'Berthier' for Boucherville, 35c; Varennes, 50c; Vercheres, 60c. Return at 7.30. Str. 'Three Rivers' at 2.30, for Lavaltrie. Returns at 8.30. Fare, 50c.

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.

SUNDAYS AT 9 A.M.—Str. 'Berthier' for Varennes, 50c; Vercheres, 60c; Contrecoeur, 75c; Sorel, $1.

UP RIVER.

SATURDAYS AT 12.30 NOON—Rapids Steamer for Cornwall (or 9 a.m. G.T.R. Sunday) returning Sunday evening, $2.50. To Prescott and return on same steamer, $3.50. To Thousand Islands, 9 a.m., G.T.R. train, Saturday to Prescott, R. and O. to Islands, returning Sunday evening, $6.

CITY TICKET OFFICE, 9-11 Victoria Square.

Language Cannot Exaggerate the Beauties of the Ottawa River

AS SEEN FROM THE DECKS OF THE

PALACE STEAMER "EMPRESS"

ON HER DAILY EXCURSION (except SUNDAY) TO CARILLON.

Take the 8 A.M. G.T.R. Train to Lachine Wharf to connect with steamer. Returning to Montreal by the RAPIDS, or by train from Lachine.

Tickets at Grand Trunk Station.

ROUND TRIP ..... ONLY $1.00.

VACATION TRIPS BY WATER

All Steamer Lines Up and Down the St. Lawrence to Thousand Islands, Niagara Falls and Great Lakes, also to Newfoundland, the Gulf and the Saguenay.

W. H. HENRY, 286 ST. JAMES STREET

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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 Trains. The Pullman Sleeping Cars operated on Night Trains are electric-lighted, including reading lamps in both upper and lower berths, and are also equipped with electric fans.

HOMESEEKERS' EXCURSIONS

Round Trip Tickets to Western Canada, via Chicago, on sale July 25, Aug. 8, 22; Sept. 5, 19, at very low fares.

WINNIPEG EXHIBITION DATES, July 12 to 22

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

Trains leave Montreal, daily at 8.00 a.m. and 8.15 p.m., arriving Portland at 6.45 p.m. and 7.00 a.m., respectively.

Trains leave Portland, daily at 8.00 a.m. and 8.00 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 modern and sumptuous electric-lighted sleepers, including reading lamps, easy of access in both upper and lower berths. Also, electric fans, keeping atmosphere nice and cool.

High Class Cafe Parlor Cars on Day Trains.

SUMMER TOURS TO PACIFIC COAST

In effect until September 30th. Round trip from MONTREAL, via Chicago to

Vancouver, Victoria, Seattle, Portland, etc. $100.50

San Francisco, Los Angeles, San Diego, etc., via direct lines in both directions $105.45

San Francisco, via Portland, Ore., in one direction $115.50

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 15 and 16. Return limit, July 17.

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.

AVIATION MEET

Plattsburgh, N.Y., July 19th and 20th.

ROUND TRIP FROM

MONTREAL - - $2.35

Good going July 19th and 20th. Return limit, July 21st.

CITY TICKET OFFICES:

130 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

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.

11.45 P.M. to Levis and Quebec, Saturdays only. Special sleeper ready at 9 p.m.

PARLOR CAR SERVICE.

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

CITY TICKET OFFICE,

130 St. James St. Tel. Bell M. 615.

H. A. PRICE. GEO. STRUBBE,

Asst. Gen. Pass. Agt. City Ticket Agt.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

TORONTO SERVICE

DAILY AT

10.45 P.M. TO NORTH TORONTO.

The patronage which this train is receiving is absolute proof of its superiority.

Equipment of the highest efficiency.

8.45 a.m. and 10.00 p.m. daily to Union Station.

The new roomy and electric-lighted Sleepers are on these trains.

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.

ST. ANDREWS, N.B.

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

CHEAP EXCURSIONS FROM MONTREAL TO

Vancouver, Victoria, Seattle, Portland, etc. $100.50

San Francisco, Los Angeles, San Diego, etc., via direct lines in both directions $105.45

San Francisco, via Portland, Ore., in one direction $115.50

Going until Sept. 30th. Return until Oct. 31st.

EXTRA REDUCED RATES

Going Aug. 6 to 10, 13 to 16. Return limit, Oct. 15th.

HOMESEEKERS' EXCURSIONS

TO

Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta

July 25th, August 8th, 22nd, and every second Tuesday, until Sept. 19th.

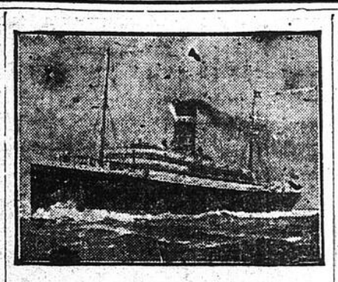
Tickets good for 60 days.

TICKET OFFICES:

218 St. James St. Telephones, Main 3732, 3733, or Place Viger and Windsor Street Stations.

ASHES

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



ALLAN LINE.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE TO LIVERPOOL.

SHORTEST OCEAN PASSAGE.

	From Montreal.	From Liverpool.
Tunisian	July 14	July 27
Victorian	July 21	Aug. 4
Corsican	July 28	Aug. 10
Virginian	Aug. 4	Aug. 18.
		Sept. 15

Salcon passage, $77.50 and $87.50 and up.

Second Cabin, $47.50, $50.00 and up. London, $2.50 additional. Third Class, Liverpool, London and Glasgow, $30.00 and $31.25, according to steamer.

	From Montreal.	From Glasgow.
Scotian	July 15	July 29
Hesperian	July 22	Aug. 5
Ionian	July 29	Aug. 12
Grampian	Aug. 5	Aug. 19.
		Sept. 16

SS. Grampian and Hesperian: Saloon, $67.50 and up. Second Class, $47.50, and up. Other steamers.

One Class Cabin, called second cabin, $45.00 and up: Third Class, $30.00.

	From. Montreal.	From. London.	From Havre.
Sicilian	July 15	Aug. 3	Aug. 5
Serdinian	July 23	Aug. 10	
Corinthian	July 30	Aug. 17	Aug. 19
Pomeranian	Aug. 6	Aug. 24	*
Lake Erie	Aug. 13	Aug. 31.	Sept. 2

*Do not call at Havre.

One Class—Second Cabin Rate—London, $42.50; Havre, $52.50 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.

CANADIAN PACIFIC EMPRESSES AND OTHER STEAMSHIPS

MONTREAL, QUEBEC AND LIVERPOOL:

LAKE MANITOBA.....JULY 20
EMPRESS OF IRELAND, JULY 28
LAKE CHAMPLAIN.....AUG. 3
EMPRESS OF BRITAIN..AUG. 11

Rates—Empress steamships First class, $90.00 and upwards. Second class, $51.25, and upwards. Lake Steamships—One Class Cabin, second class rates, $47.50, 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.

The Royal Line

Finest and Fastest Steamers on the Canadian route 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
Sept 20	ROYAL GEORGE	Oct. 4

And Fortnightly thereafter.

First class, $90.00 and upwards. Second class, $51.25 and upwards. Third class, Bristol or London, $31.25.

Apply to any Steamship Agent. or

CANADIAN NORTHERN SS., Ltd., 230 St. James Street, Montreal.

CLARK'S "ARABIC" ORIENT CRUISE

Feb. 1, $400 up for 71 days, including shore excursions.

ROUND THE WORLD TOURS, Sept. 19, Oct. 21 and once monthly till Jan.

Frank C. Clark, Times Bldg., New York.

SUMMER RESORT.

GASPE BASIN

The favorite spot for Yacht and Sport.

CHARMING RESORT FOR SPORTSMEN AND PLEASURE SEEKERS.

The vicinity affords beautiful scenery, fine sea bathing and unexcelled fishing. Guests have the privilege of salmon and trout fishing in connection with the house. Salmon and Trout Fishing par excellence.

BAKER'S HOTEL

(Now Open)

so long and favorably known, offers first-class accommodation for tourists, with all the comforts of home.

Before making your plans for your summer outing, be sure to write for terms and other information to

BAKER'S HOTEL, Gaspé, Que.

BANNER HOUSE.

A Summer Resort for COMFORT, BENEFIT and ENJOYMENT.

J. S. KIRBY, Bannerhouse, N.Y.

WAUMBEK AND COTTAGES.

Jefferson, N.H., in the White Mountains. Capacity, 500. NOW OPEN. 18-hole golf course. On famous scenic auto routes. Detached family cottages, completely furnished, with hotel service. CHARLES V. MURPHY, Manager.

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We solicit the business of Manufacturers, Engineers and others who realize the advisability of having their Patent business transacted by Experts. Preliminary advice free. Charges moderate. Our Inventor's Adviser sent upon request. Marion & Marion, Quebec Bank Building, Montreal and Washington, D.C., U.S.A.

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INVENTIONS PATENTED IN ALL COUNTRIES.

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Merchants Bank Building, Montreal.

ONLY 4 DAYS AT SEA

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'LAURENTIC' 'MEGANTIC'

Largest, Finest Most Modern Steamers Between Canada and Europe Orchestras Carried.

One Class Cabin (II) Service, affording maximum facilities at minimum cost.

TEUTONIC CANADA

Replete with the latest devices for comfort and safety, including Marconi and Submarine Signals.

The Third Class Accommodation is the best experience can devise. Closed Rooms only.

ASK AGENTS FOR PARTICULARS, or Office, 118 Notre Dame St. W. 'Phone 7760 Main. Up. Da 530 St. Catherine W.

DONALDSON LINE

CLASGOW 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) $45.00 upwards. Third Class, Eastbound $29.00; Westbound, $30.00.

Special Uptown Agency, Thos Cook & Son, 530 St. Catherine St. W., or

THE ROBERT REFORD CO., Limited AGENTS.

CUNARD THOMSON LINE

JOINT LONDON PASSENGER AND FREIGHT SERVICE.

Cold Storage and Cool Air on all Steamers.

SS. IONA .. ..July 29
*T.SS. ASCANIA . . . . . July 29
SS. DEVONA .. ..Aug. 5
SS. ALBANIA .. ..Aug. 12

*Passenger steamers.

Passage rates: Cabin (Called Second), $42.50 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. 6

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. 26

Passage rates: Cabin (called Second), $42.50 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

THE ROBERT REFORD CO., Limited, Montreal, Quebec, Toronto, St. John, N.B., Portland, Me., Winnipeg, Man., and all Cunard Line Agents.

Manchester Liners (LIMITED,)

WEEKLY SAILINGS TO AND FROM MANCHESTER.

From Man.	From Montreal
June 17..	MAN. COMMERCE . .July
June 24..	MAN. IMPORTER . July
July 15..	MAN. SHIPPER .... Aug.
July 22..	MAN. CORPORATION. Aug.
July 29..	MAN. COMMERCE .. Aug.

Limited number of passengers carried

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

QUEBEC STEAMSHIP Company, Limited.

RIVER AND GULF OF ST. LAWRENCE.

Summer Cruises in Cool Latitudes.

SS. 'Cascapedia,' 1,900 tons, recently fitted out on the Clyde, specially for this service, with all modern comforts.

SAILS FROM MONTREAL ON THURSDAYS at 4 p.m., 20th July, 3rd, 17th and 31st August, 14th and 28th September, and from Quebec the following day at noon for Pictou, N.S., calling at Gaspe, Mal Bay, Perce, Grand River, Summerside, P.E.I., and Charlottetown P.E.I.

NEW YORK FROM QUEBEC

(Via Far-famed River Saguenay)

calling at Gaspe, Charlottetown and Halifax, SS. "TRINIDAD," 2,600 tons, sails from Quebec at 8 p.m., 28th July, 11th and 25th August and 8th September.

BERMUDA and Return, $10 and up

Summer excursions, by the twin screw SS. 'BERMUDIAN,' 5,600 tons. Sailings from New York, at 3 p.m., 19th and 29th July, and every 10 days thereafter. Temperature, cooled by sea breezes, seldom rises above 80 degrees.

The finest trips of the season for Health and Comfort.

For full information apply to any Ticket Agent, or to

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

QUEBEC STEAMSHIP COMPANY, QUEBEC.

NOTICE.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that "La Compagnie du Boulevard de Montreal-Est," will apply to the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council to have the plan of its undertaking duly approved. By order, JOSEPH VERSAILLES, President

PASSING OF 'THE MORGUE'

Famous Morbid Monument in Paris Will be abolished

Paris, July 15.—'The Morgue,' the most melancholy and morbid monument of Paris, is about to disappear forever. Such is the decree of the city fathers and their decision is based on the progress of science. A great new medico-legal institute is about to be erected at a cost of $200,000 and this establishment will make the Morgue unnecessary.

The 'Morgue,' aptly called the mute accomplice of the assassin and the suicide, is almost as well known to travellers visiting Paris as the tomb of Napoleon. It is a small building on the Island of Paris, behind the Cathedral of Notre Dame. Here are exposed for three days the bodies of all unknown persons who die suddenly or from accident or homicide. Friends, if they exist, may then come and claim them. The bodies are kept from decay by a process of refrigeration and the clothing worn at the time of death is hung over each body. Without entering, one can tell from the number and excitement of the curious at the entrance whether or not there are any bodies exposed.

The Seine supplies most of the exhibits to the Morgue, for the water there is a favorite way among Parisians of shuffling off this mortal coil. Terrible catastrophes, such as the burning of the Opera Comique, the awful fire of the Bazar de la Charite, and the big accident in the Underground Railway, have filled this gloomy repository with victims. Riots and revolutions, too, have furnished their quota.

The present Morgue has been in existence since 1864. Romance, crime and even comedy are interwoven in its history. Paris must have fun even out of its most melancholy monuments. A Parisian gentleman purchased an Egyptian mummy and brought it to Paris. The police were tipped off, naturally, of course, about a mysterious suicide. The mummy was brought to the Morgue and all Paris screamed with uproarious laughter at the expense of the Prefect of Police. The Paris Morgue is immortalized in literature and art.

The progress of medico-legal science in Paris, particularly during the past thirty-five years, under such leaders as Tardieu, Devergie and Brouardel, has sealed the fate of the gloomy little Grecian building. The new medico-legal institute will receive pariah bodies, give every opportunity of recognizing them, and will conserve them as long as is judged useful. Students of the Faculty of Medicine will be given an opportunity of examining the unfortunates who so rashly go to their death.

Lovers of Paris will witness with joy the disappearance of this lugubrious building, which has long been a black note in the view of the lace-like Cathedral of Notre Dame.

BRITAIN'S NEW AIRSHIP.

Big Craft Built Secretly Will Not be Completed Until Next Spring.

London, July 15.—The British army authorities have a new airship under construction at a factory at South Farnborough, of which they have great hopes. It was intended to bring her out this summer as part of the coronation programme, but her building is proceeding so slowly and carefully that it is unlikely she will appear before next spring. The name of this new dirigible will be the Delta, and she will be much larger than her predecessors, the Peta and the Gamma. Instead of using gold beater's silk for her hull, the constructors are employing rubber-proofed silk. The 1100 horsepower motors will work two propellors, the shafts of which can be altered in angle so as to give a downward or upward impulse. By this means greater ease in manoeuvring is looked for, especially when the ascending or landing space is limited—conditions under which several air craft, including the recent Lebady airship, have come to grief.

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.



9001.

9001.—AN ARTISTIC WAIST.

A charming little afternoon waist was evolved from this model, worn over a guimpe of Irish lace. Blue voile with satin for trimming was the material employed. The rever lends a jaunty air to the design, and the darts give width to the shoulders. The pattern is cut in 6 sizes: 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. It requires 2 5-8 yards of 44 inch material for the 36 inch size.

PATTERN COUPON.

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

No.....

Size .....

Name .....

Address in full:

.....

.....

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

The 'Witness' Daily Fashion Hint.



PHOTO BY JOEL FEDER.

A pink chiffon boudoir gown, with fichu drapery over the shoulder, is particularly graceful, and this gown is matched by a distracting cap of pleated lace and pink ribbon. Also an elaborate negligee is made of thin, pale blue net on which are scattered clusters of blurred pink rosebuds, this net forming a crossed fichu drapery over the shoulders and a deep tunic drapery on the skirt, a white lace scarf being draped across the front of the gown.

LAST IMPRESSIONS OF THE CORONATION

(By Marjory MacMurchy; copyright, Publishers' Press.)

London, June 30.—A Canadian's last impressions of this month of June in London begin naturally with the event which was most purely Canadian; although it must be understood that the Coronation overshadows all other events, which can be described only as lesser stars in the summer's sky that do not shine until after the sun has gone from the sky. The Coronation has been the sun in the sky of June. But a lesser light of special interest to Canadians may do to symbolize the unveiling of a tablet in the Westminster Palace Hotel in Victoria Street, not far from the Canadian Office, which now marks the room where the articles of Confederation were drawn up. The room is a hall of considerable size and in it were met that day a number of Canadians of importance. One felt that the men who were there counted for a good deal in the life of Canada. It was a kind of gathering of which a Canadian could say with genuine good will, 'These men whom you see are really representative Canadians. Take them for all in all if you sum them up you will arrive at a fair idea of what Canadian men can do by the time they have reached middle life or beyond middle life.' These Canadians were not conscious that they were specially under observation by the rest of the Empire and as a consequence they were more natural than it is usual for Canadians to be in London. They knew each other, had met either as allies or opponents many times, and—well, they were Canadians.

It was memorable and delightful to hear such men as Lord Strathcona, Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Sir Charles Tupper speak, one following the other. Such a conjunction cannot be expected to happen often after this. It was Sir Charles Tupper's day. The gallant old man with his unabated willingness to take any adversary spoke vigorously and well. He is the last survivor of the Fifteen of Confederation. It was a great thing to see him standing there and to hear him speak. Sir Wilfrid Laurier's tribute addressed to him of 'Well done, good and faithful servant,' was hailed as one of the Canadian Premier's many happy inspirations. He had said again the right thing at the right time. In years to come it cannot but be that many Canadians will go to read the Canadian tablet in the Confederation Room of the Westminster Palace Hotel.

After mentioning this purely Canadian event in our own domestic circle as a nation, the Canadian will likely turn next to what one must always remember the three great visions of the greatness of 'This England' as Shakespeare's king called it. These visions came at Oxford—or at Cambridge if the Canadian happened to be there—at Canterbury, and on the sea of the Naval Review. Ward and Botha and Morris were the three Premiers at Oxford. No, there were four Premiers, for Fisher sat in the audience, believing that an honorary degree would not be acceptable to his voters who had elected him as a labor premier. The type of Oxford scholar and the type of Overseas Premier stood out marvellously distinct. One could not help feeling that the premier had a keener admiration for the scholar than the scholar had for the premier. The spirit of Oxford is a striving after perfection; it will accept nothing less. We people who are helping to make new countries are very glad to accept compromise. Not to consider failure worth a thought compared with the striving after perfection as a service rendered to a nation is an incomparably valuable ideal and this is the lamp that Oxford has held up to England and is holding up still. The young men of Oxford may seem very idle to the Canadian. No Canadian can understand what these young men would be at, nor what they mean in their midsummer night's dream. But the Canadian does see that Oxford itself is a great part of England's greatness.

BRITAIN'S
SEA STRENGTH.

The Naval Review made visible what the Canadian had read so much about—the sea strength of England. Few of us could understand the meaning of that fleet of nearly 200 ships, comprising the home and Atlantic fleet—not a single ship had been brought home for the review. But one at least could look at the ships. They lay in long lanes on the sea, which laughed about them. They were grey like rain. They had blunt noses, and their heavy sides crouched on the water. Terrible machines of war they were; but one cannot suppose that a single subject of the Empire thought of them except as creatures of steel and fire to guard and keep, never as instruments of aggression. From stern to masthead and from masthead to bow leapt lines of flags, brilliant flecks of color over the grey ships and the dancing water. Then when the King's yacht went by the ships were dressed, and an immovable up-standing line of men went round each ship, dark blue where the bluejackets were and red higher up for the marines. One could see distinctly a single white wave when they uncovered; and then they cheered. Four dark torpedo boats went by like black hounds, then the yacht of the Elder Brothers of the Trinity, then the King's yacht. King George and Queen Mary and the Prince of Wales were on the bridge, but the King stood by himself. It is said that he had a good day, re-visiting what must be home to him. When next he came to London he was extremely red with fresh sunburn. His message to the fleet is also said to have gone right home to the people of the Navy. 'My high appreciation of the marked precision of the lines' was just what they wanted to hear.

But there was the fleet. Representatives from all the Empire looked at it and considered several things. They said some things to each other quietly about who paid for these ships and what one's own particular share might be. It was a vision of England's greatness—which she pays for in money and in other things as well. The officers of the Admiralty were very gracious, very generous hosts. They were simple, unaffected, quiet and courteous and they provided so abundantly for their guests that one could hardly find suitable words in which to say thank you. It is not an easy task to describe the firing of a salute. There is a puff of light white smoke, a burst of flame, and a stabbing explosive sound which is stifled almost as soon as it begins. Multiply this two hundred times. The air rocks about you. One tries to imagine what a battle must be. Then the firing is over. Twice this happened, when the King came and when the King went. Then the King's yacht went by again, with her flags, the Admiralty flag, the Royal Standard and the Union flag, and the review was ended. Those who stayed at night saw, it is said, one of the loveliest sights in the world.

Our hosts at Canterbury said they could not bear to think of their brothers and sisters from overseas coming to London for the Coronation and going away again without seeing Canterbury. When Canterbury reveals its age-long history, its aspect of sacred ground, and its most lovely pile of stone holding in visible form the noble will of men's minds, one can imagine that those who have the care of Canterbury must long to share it with others to whom it belongs also in some real degree. Thus one is shown a room seven hundred years old in a house hard-by the great cathedral. Here Canterbury pilgrims were housed. Beside the house is the same covered way down which, it is believed, the pilgrims came, and the floors of the house slope up a little at the walls because the pilgrims lay on the floor and the sloping floor was the one concession Canterbury made in the direction of a pillow. Nowadays it is necessary to adopt some device to prevent the furniture from sliding into the middle of the room. Canterbury cannot be described in a few words. It also is a vision of England's greatness. Would one be too bold to sum these visions up quickly and say—Oxford, a vision of the ideal of perfection, Canterbury, a vision of historical continuity, and the battleships on the sea a vision of strength and sacrifice.

THE GREAT
OUT-OF-DOORS.

One never ceases marveling at the beauty of the English country and London's riches in open squares and parks. You go off on a train for a couple of hours' ride and again the country glides alongside the train, falling away in fields and glades and valleys, the kind of country that its people when away from home must long for unspeakably. For you another country has a dearer charm, but you cannot help understanding how England must come into an exile's dreams. Not even at a venture could one guess how much land must be worth in the city, but even there are squares everywhere, hidden away behind tall buildings. The parks of London can make a Canadian believe five minutes after he enters one of them that the fact of London's eight million people must be a myth. Here there is no crowd, only children at play, and a sprinkling of men and women, leisurely people without much to do. But the way men lie like bundles of discarded clothes in Green Park convinces the stranger that London has a population like no other city in the world. Size brings such things inevitably. It brings, too, such sights as London bridge. To the great aspects of London two new aspects have been added, the Queen Victoria Memorial in front of Buckingham Palace, and the Admiralty arch at the foot of the Mall. People are heard to say that both are very bad. But it is more likely that a year or so will convert every Londoner to a great pride in them both. The memorial shines far away with its gold crest and has a beautiful effect of flowing water below. The Admiralty arch is a noble gateway at the end of a noble road.

Unanimity of feeling at the Coronation was so great that for a week or two one heard nothing of party difficulties. But the veto, Lloyd George, the Declaration of London, tariff reform, are merely in momentary ambush. Ireland for the time being is talked about less than the Conference. But Home Rule as discussed transatlantically and in England are two different dispositions. England does not propose that Ireland should run into debt even although Ireland might enjoy the process. He has been prepared for it, but the Canadian must be impressed by the complexity of social life in this country, and by the way in which a man's work and standing are influenced by social interrelations. Entertainments on a magnificent scale, the wealth of jewels which can scarcely be described, late hours, the pressure of daily events, the impossibility for great people and well known people to do exactly what they want to do, these aspcts of life in England make a deep impression on a visitor from overseas. When there is a fire in London the whole population seems to take it to heart. One sees citizens standing at street corners waving to the distant fire engine so that the driver may know exactly which way to turn. The military and police organization at the time of the Coronation was one of the most marvellous examples of efficiency to a Canadian that one has ever seen. Even Londoners talk about it. It leaves the visitor with a feeling of positive amazement.

CANADIANS
IN ENGLAND.

One cannot help being struck with the number of Canadians who have made positions for themselves in the public life of London and England. A visiting Canadian must be more or less surprised to find that if he knows Canadians well he will know a good many well-known people in London. The Coronation has brought over a vast contingent of Canadians and their names too are repeated constantly. One is very near home in London, no matter in what part of the Empire you may live. The Empire bulks incredibly large in London. It means so much more here than it did ten years ago. Naturally. Canada is only one nation of the Empire; and Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, each has as large a share in the making of the Empire in London. No matter what may be said in praise of this Imperial hospitality, all praise fails before the truth. It has been, perhaps, without a parallel. But one fancies that most visiting Canadians intend to live up to the standard, as far as they can, whenever they get home.

One hears pretty stories of the King and Queen and the Royal children. There seems nothing but what is good to hear. One is told how Prince George was in love with Princess May before his brother cared for her and went to Bermuda to be out of the way. How the Queen is unstintingly sympathetic, and that it is quite a mistake to suppose that she gives directions as to what must or must not be worn. How when Princess Mary bowed in the procession the other day her crown fell off and her two younger brothers chaffed her unmercifully. How the little Prince John who was left at home in Buckingham Palace when his father and mother were crowned thought he would come out on the balcony and see the people. So out he came and waved a chubby hand. The people shouted for him. Then he waved both hands and danced up and down on the balcony. It was a huge success. The King did very well indeed if he got as great an ovation as little Prince John. The Royal children are very good for London's constitution. They are extremely human young people. And King George and Queen Mary are well-beloved.

Strange as it may seem, one of the most lasting impressions that a visitor from a new country has of this wonderful old country with its great problems, its density of population, and its many poor, is an impression of beauty. London can be very beautiful. One can never forget London as it has looked this June. Whatever problems of poverty and unemployment and social readjustment the country has to face, and they are real problems of portentous size, no seeing person can fail to understand that this is a vigorous commonwealth with great sources of strength which have never been drawn on to their depths. In vigor of national life, Britain is a young country. She is always here, and always ready to receive envoys and deputations, or just friendly visitors, as a mother of nations must be. They may come and go, and come again, always welcome. So while the flags are still flying in London, which were there when the King was crowned, many of her overseas guests, perhaps the majority of them, are saying good-by.

'CRUELTY' TO AUTO. CLUTCHES.

No matter how well-designed and smooth-acting a clutch may be, the personal equation enters largely into its operation, and if not handled properly, the most perfect mechanism of this kind may give results no better than those obtained from an old and worn out clutch. The ordinary friction clutch is not automatic and the controlling pedal must never be released suddenly when the motor is running. A sudden engagement of the clutch may, at the time, seem to do no more than cause the car to 'rear up on its hind legs,' but strains will surely be induced in the motor and running gear that will eventually make a worn-out machine of one that should, if properly used, give several more years of active service.

Furthermore, continued abuse of the clutch may serve so to strain the shafts that the two members will be thrown out of alignment, thus preventing a uniform distribution of the friction and pressure. This may result in a 'jammed' clutch, or one which cannot be disengaged, and it is evident in such a case that the driver will be unable to control the car properly and that the passengers and machine are in great danger if the automobile is run under these conditions. Although rare, such accidents have occurred a sufficient number of times to render a warning of this kind worthy of notice on the part of the carelessly-inclined driver.—The August 'Outing.'

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GOLF LINKS, DIXIE.
The C.P.R. train arriving at Windsor Street Station at 6.40 p.m. on Sunday will stop at Golf Links at 6.22 to accommodate passengers returning to the city.



JUST OUT!
The Canadian Souvenir
OF THE
CORONATION.

The CANADIAN PICTORIAL for July gives the people of Canada the first opportunity they have had to see pictures that are equal in clearness to photographs of the history-making events of the past two weeks.

Among the good things that this issue contains are:

Picture of the King and Queen, in Coronation robes, wearing their Crowns (suitable for framing).

The King in the Abbey; large picture taken by the official photographer, Sir Benjamin Stone.

The Gilded Coach in Pall Mall; striking general view of the procession, taken from above, showing the massed spectators.

The Royal Progress; Their Majesties and their subjects; the homage of the officials of the city; where the Canadian soldiers stood; the return to Buckingham Palace. The bright sunshine of the second day was favorable to photography, and some wonderful views are given.

The Sunny Smile; remarkable snap-shot of Sir Wilfrid Laurier in the procession.

The Mounted Police; Canadian troopers side by side with Indian cavalrymen.

The Victoria Memorial; brilliant scene at the unveiling.

The German Emperor's visit; the first of the Coronation festivities.

At the Derby; Their Majesties at the classic English race.

Canada's Seamen; our Navy represented for the first time at a State function.

The King as a Soldier; full page picture of His Majesty at Aldershot.

The Queen and her wonderful train; a picture for the ladies.

Prince of Wales as a K.G.; the spectacular investiture at Windsor.

Canada's gifts to the Queen; the Arts' and Handicrafts' offering.

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BALLOON ASCENT IN NINTH LOST GAME YESTERDAY

Had Lead of Three Runs When Billie Burke Went for a Walk —Fans Greatly Disappointed.

RESULT 4 TO 3.

Skeeters Won Again—Buffalo and Rochester Broke Even—Jean Dubuc to Pitch This Afternoon—Ball Notes and News From All Centres.

Billie Burke, the little southpaw of the Royals, was as wild as the wildest hawk yesterday, and as a result the Leafs walked away with the first game of the long series that will take place at Atwater Park.

No less than nine passes were issued by Burke in this game, and when he finally located the plate in the closing inning the Toronto sluggers fell on the ball good and hard.

Lush, who did the twirling for the Leafs, was effective throughout the game.

It was a spectacular finish that the 1,000 or more fans saw, and the fireworks were of the daylight brand. To have the game going against you and unable to score until the last stage, and then overcome a lead of three and win out, is some garrison finish.

In the ninth, when the game was won by the visitors, Fitzpatrick was given his base on balls. Backman lined out a single to right field. Kocher placed a neat single to right garden. Fitzpatrick scoring. Smith, who was put in for O'Hara, and drew a pass in the eighth, hit the ball hard, and Miller was forced to run at full speed, and lost the ball, which rolled away to centre field, Demmitt taking the relay, muffed, and Smith completed the circuit, sending two men ahead of him, with enough runs to win.

Montreal in the last chance failed to score.

It was a hard game for the locals to lose.

TORONTO.

	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Shaw, cf	1	0	0	3	0	1
Mueller, cf	2	0	0	0	0	0
O'Hara, lf	2	0	0	0	0	0
Smith, lf	1	1	1	0	0	0
Delehanty, rf	4	0	0	0	0	0
Jordan, 1b	3	0	0	11	1	1
Bradley, 3b	4	0	0	3	5	0
Phelps, c	3	0	0	5	2	1
Vaughan, ss	3	0	0	2	2	1
Fitzpatrick, 2b	4	1	2	2	3	0
Lush, p	2	0	1	0	2	0
McGinley, p	0	0	0	1	0	0
xBackman	1	1	1	0	0	0
xxKocher	1	1	1	0	0	0
Totals	32	4	6	27	15	4

MONTREAL.

	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
French, 2b	5	1	1	3	5	0
Yeager, 3b	5	0	1	2	2	0
Miller, cf	4	0	1	1	0	0
Hanford, rf	4	1	0	2	0	0
Gandil, 1b	3	0	1	9	1	0
Demmitt, lf	4	0	0	3	0	0
Purtell, ss	3	1	0	4	2	1
Curtis, c	3	0	2	3	1	0
Burke, p	4	0	1	0	1	1
Totals	35	3	7	27	11	2

xBatted for Lush in 9th.
xxBatted for Shaw in 9th.
Score by innings—
Toronto . . . . 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 4—4
Montreal . . . . 1 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—3

Summary—Home run, Smith; two base hit, Curtis; left on bases, Montreal 9, Toronto 8; first base on errors, Toronto 2, Montreal 2; double plays, Yeager, and French and Gandil; French and Gandil; base on balls, off Burke 9, off Lush 1; struck out, by Burke 3, by Lush 5; wild pitch, Burke; stolen bases, Gandil 2, Miller, French; sacrifice hits, Miller, Lush. Time, 2 hours. Umpires, Kerin and Hart. Attendance, 1,200.

DIVIDED WITH LEADERS.

Buffalo, N.Y., July 15.— Buffalo and Rochester divided to-day's double header, the Bisons winning the first half with a sensational finish in th eninth. Rochester was 3 to the good when Holmes weakened and four hits came to the front. With the bases full, McConnell was called, and Miller hit the first ball pitched, which scored the winning run. It looked like Buffalo in the second, but McConnell soon set to work, and before it was over the Bisons were well in the rear. Score:

BUFFALO.

	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Schirm, lf	3	0	1	2	0	0
Starr, ss	5	1	0	1	4	0
Henline, cf	4	1	1	2	0	0
McCabe, rf	5	0	3	2	0	0
Miller, 1b	5	0	2	10	3	0
Killifer, c	4	0	2	7	0	0
Truesdale, 2b	3	1	2	1	4	1
McDonald, 3b	4	0	0	3	5	0
Corridon, p	1	0	0	1	3	0
Malarkey, p	0	0	0	0	0	0
xMurray	0	0	0	0	0	0
xxMcAllister	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	33	4	12	27	16	1

ROCHESTER.

	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Moran, lf	5	0	1	2	1	0
Foster, ss	4	0	1	2	2	0
Moeller, cf	4	0	1	3	0	0
Osborne, cf	4	1	2	1	0	0
Ward, 3b	4	1	1	2	2	0
Alperman, 2b	4	1	4	3	1	0
Spencer, 1b	3	0	0	6	0	0
Jacklitsch, c	3	0	0	6	2	0
Mitchell, c	0	0	0	0	0	0
Holmes, p	4	0	1	0	2	0
McConnell, p	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	35	3	11	x26	8	0

xTwo out when winning run scored.
xBatted for Corridon in 7th.
xxBatted for Malarkey in 9th.
Score by innings—
Buffalo . . . . 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0
Rochester . . . . 0 0 2 3 0 0 3 0 2—10

Summary — Base on balls, off Taylor 2, off McConnell 1; struck out, by Taylor 3, by McConnell 4; three base hits, McCabe, Moran; two base hit, Batch, Moran, Foster, Truesdale; sacrifice flies, Batch, Osborne; sacrifice hits, Henline, Moran; stolen bases, Spencer, Schirm, Truesdale; left on bases, Buffalo 5, Rochester 4; double play, McDonald to Miller; Alper**mann to Spencer; hit by pitcher, Mc**Connell 1; wild pitch, McConnell 2, and Stroud 1. Umpires, Byron and Doyle. Time, 2.15.

SKEETERS WON.

Providence, R.I., July 15.—Ability to hit Sherry at opportune times won the game for Jeresey City 7 to 4 yesterday afternoon. The visitors made their first raid on the Providence twirler in the fourth, when Breen singled, Gettman flied to Atz, Dolan doubled to centre, Deininger hit to right, Abstein fouled out to Peterson and Wheeler doubled to right. When the rally was over and Roach had fouled out three runs had crossed the plate. Two more runs came across in the fifth, and one each in the 8th and 9th. The Greys scored one in the first and three in the seventh. Score:

JERSEY CITY.

	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Breen, 2b	5	1	1	1	3	0
Gettman, cf	5	1	1	0	0	0
Dolan, 3b	4	1	1	1	4	0
Deininger, lf	4	2	2	3	0	1
Abstein, 1b	4	0	1	10	0	0
Wheeler, rf	4	0	1	2	2	0
Roach, ss	4	1	1	2	2	0
Butler, c	3	1	0	6	0	1
Frill, p	2	0	0	0	2	0
Mason, p	1	0	1	0	0	0
Totals	36	7	9	27	12	2

PROVIDENCE.

	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Phelan, cf	3	1	2	0	0	0
McDermott, cf	1	0	0	2	0	0
Atz, 2b	2	0	1	5	2	0
Anderson, lf	4	0	1	1	0	0
Elston, rf	3	1	0	0	0	0
Tarleton, 1b	4	1	1	11	1	0
Gillespie, 3b	4	0	1	1	2	0
Rock, ss	4	1	1	1	2	0
Peterson, c	4	0	0	6	1	0
Sherry, p	3	0	1	0	4	1
Totals	32	4	8	27	12	1

Score by innings—
Jersey City . . . 0 0 0 3 2 0 0 1 1—7
Providence . . . . 1 0 0 0 0 0 3 0 0—4

Summary—Two base hits, Wheelcr, Mason, Gillespie, Rock; three base hits, Dolan, Abstein, Rock; stolen bases, Phelan, Anderson, Elston; sacrifice hits, Atz 2, Frill; left on bases, Jersey City 4, Providence 4; first base on errors, Jeresey City 2; hits, off Frill 7, off Mason 1; struck out, by Frill 3, by Mason 1, by Sherry 3; base on balls, off Frill 1, off Sherry 1.

BALTIMORE BEATEN.

Baltimore, Md., July 15.—The Tigers made enough runs in the first two innings to win from the Birds yesterday afternoon. The locals' errors were costly and Adkins lost control of the ball. A miscue by Rath was responsible for the visitors' two runs in the first inning. In the second, after two were out, Adkins gave two passes and hit a batter, which, together with Agler's single and Corcoran's error, gave the Newarks a trio of runs. Gantt, who finished the game, pitched good ball. Score:—

BALTIMORE.

	A.B.	R.	H.	P.O.	A.	E.
Parent, s.s.	4	0	0	2	2	1
Rath, 2b.	4	1	1	5	2	1
Corcoran, 3b	4	0	1	1	2	1
Schmidt, 1b.	3	2	1	9	0	0
Seymour, c.f.	4	0	1	0	1	0
Walsh, l.f.	4	0	1	2	0	0
Heitmuller, r.f	3	0	0	2	2	0
Egan, c.	4	0	1	6	3	0
Adkins, p.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gantt, p.	2	0	0	0	3	0
xMaisel.	1	0	0	0	0	0
Totals.	33	3	6	27	15	3

NEWARK.

	A.B.	R.	H.	P.O.	A.	E.
Bailey, r.f	4	2	1	3	2	1
Agler, 1b.	3	1	2	9	1	0
Kelly, l.f.	4	1	0	1	0	0
Dalton, c.f.	4	0	1	3	0	0
Smith, 2b.	3	1	0	4	3	0
Louden, s.s.	3	0	2	3	5	0
Nee, 3b.	3	0	0	0	2	0
McCarty, c.	2	1	1	3	1	0
Cady, c.	1	0	1	0	1	0
Lee, p.	2	1	0	1	1	0
Totals.	29	7	8	27	14	1

xBatted for Gantt in ninth.
Score by innings:—
Baltimore . . . . 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 2 0—3
Newark . . . . 2 3 0 0 0 0 0 2 0—7

Summary:—Three-base hits, Seymour; sacrifice hits, Lee Dalton, Louden; stolen bases, Bailey; double plays Heitmuller to Schmidt; Parent to Rath to Schmidt; base on balls, off Adkins, 1; off Lee, 3; off Gantt 3; hit by pitcher, by Adkins, 1; by Gantt, 3; struck out, by Gantt, 5; by Lee, 4; passed balls, Egan, 2; left on bases, Baltimore, 6; Newark, 6; first base on errors, Baltimore, 1; Newark. 2. Time, 1.50.

EASTERN LEAGUE STANDING.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Rochester	51	28	.654
Baltimore	51	30	.630
Toronto	46	35	.568
Montreal	34	39	.466
Jersey City	34	39	.466
Buffalo	34	40	.459
Newark	29	44	.397
Providence	27	53	.338

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

USED FOUR PITCHERS.

Boston, July 15.—Manager Bresnahan used four pitchers in yesterday's game in an effort to make the series a straight win for St. Louis, but the lead piled up by th locals in the second inning, when Goldena du Geyer passed four men and were batted safely three times proved too great, Boston finally winning 7 to 5. Score:

	R.	H.	E.
Boston . . . . 0 5 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 x	7	7	3
St. Louis . . 0 0 0 2 0 0 1 2	5	6	1

Tyler and Kling; Golden, Geyer, G. Laudermilk, L. Laudermilk and Bresnahan.

POSTPONED GAMES.

Brooklyn, N.Y., July 15. — Chicago-Brooklyn, postponed; rain.

New York, July 15.—Pittsburg-New York, postponed; rain.

PHILADELPHIA LEAD TABLE.

Philadelphia, Pa., July 15.—Philadelphia got undisputed possession of first place in the league race by beating Cincinnati yesterday, the score being 5 to 4. Fremme pitched wonderful ball for four inning, but in the fifth the home team hit the ball hard and knocked him off the rubber. Score:

	R.	H.	E.
Cincinnati . 3 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0—4	10	1	
Psila. 0 0 0 0 4 0 0 1 x—5	8	2	

Fromme, Smits and McLean; Alexander and Dooin.

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Philadelphia	48	31	.608
New York	47	31	.603
Chicago	45	30	.600
St. Louis	44	33	.571
Pittsburg	43	33	.566
Cincinnati	32	44	.421
Brooklyn	29	47	.382
Boston	19	53	.247

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

WASHINGTON LOST.

Cleveland, Ohio, July 15.—Graney's sun muff of Schaefer's fly in the ninth inning saved Washington from a shutout. Cy Young outpitched Walker, and Cleveland won 4 to 1. Score:

	R.	H.	E.
Cleveland . 1 0 0 0 0 1 2 0 x—4	7	2	
Wash. . . . 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—1	7	2	

Young and Fisher; Walker and Henry.

TO-DAY'S SPORTING FIXTURES

LACROSSE—Senior:
Nationals vs. Shamrocks, at 3 p.m.

Intermediate:
M.A.A.A. vs.

BASEBALL:
Royals vs. Toronto, 3 p.m.

SOCCER—Senior League:
Grand Trunk vs. Sons of Scotland, 3.30 p.m.
R.R.Y.M.C.A. vs. Royal Rovers, 3.30 p.m.
Lachine vs. Locos, 3.30 p.m.
Valleyfield vs. Dragoons, 3.30 p.m.

Junior League:
St. James vs. Maples, 3.30 p.m.
Tetreaultville vs. Rose and Thistle, 3.30 p.m.
Rosemount vs. Grand Trunk, 3.30 p.m.
St. Paul vs. C.P.R., 3.30 p.m.

CRICKET:
Lachine vs. M.A.A.A., 2.30 p.m.
McGill vs. Westmount, 2.30 p.m.
Victoria vs. C.P.R., 2.30 p.m.

MONTREAL DRIVING CLUB.
Last Day of Summer Meet, 2.30 p.m.

ST. LOUIS RALLIED AND WON.

St. Louis, Mo., July 15.—Two runs behind in th ninth inning to-day St. Louis rallied and scored three runs on singles, a base on balls and a double, wining th final game 4 to 3, and breaking even on the series with New York. Score:

	R.	H.	E.
St. Louis . . 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 3—4	11	0	
New York . 0 0 0 2 0 0 1 0 0—3	8	2	

Lake, Hamilton and Stephens; Caldwell, Vaughn, Quinn and Blair.

MULLIN WON FOR DETROIT.

Detroit, Mich., July 15.—George Mullin, who has been out of the game for several weeks owing to an operation on his nose, returned yesterday and pitched fine ball, allowing Detroit to make a clean sweep of its four games with the Athletics. Score:

	R.	H.	E.
Phila. . . . 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1	5	1	
Detroit . . . 0 0 4 0 0 1 0 1 x—6	9	1	

Coombs and Lapp; Mullin and Stanage.

BOSTON WON FINAL.

Chicago, July 14—White's error coupled with two doubles, gave Boston the final game of the series with Chicago to-day 2 to 0. Pape was in fine form and kept th hits of the locals well scattered. Score:

	R.	H.	E.
Chicago . . . 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0	4	2	
Boston . . 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0—2	9	0	

White and Payne; Pape and Williams.

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Detroit	55	24	.696
Philadelphia	49	29	.628
New York	41	37	.526
Boston	42	38	.525
Chicago	40	37	.519
Cleveland	40	42	.488
Washington	27	53	.338
St. Louis	22	56	.282

ROYALS' AVERAGES.

Ward Miller now leads the Royals in batting, with Hanford following. Hanford leads in run-getting and Miller in stolen bases. The figures for the games played up to Thursday, are:—

	G.	A.B.	R.	H.	S.B.	Av.
Bridges	1	3	1	1	0	.333
Miller	74	277	46	92	35	.332
Hanford	74	260	60	81	21	.316
Yeager	72	293	46	84	12	.287
Hardy	24	54	5	15	1	.278
Holly	57	208	24	57	12	.274
Demmitt	71	239	32	65	17	.272
Gandil	63	232	27	62	10	.267
Sitton	10	15	3	4	0	.267
French	57	238	40	63	15	.265
Nattress	35	96	17	25	5	.260
Burke	24	61	3	15	0	.246
Roth	28	88	6	20	1	.227
Curtis	45	150	17	33	4	.222
Dubuc	29	52	4	11	2	.212
Bailey	21	42	0	8	1	.190
Carroll	18	46	1	8	0	.174
Purtell	15	38	1	6	0	.158
Barberich	17	47	2	5	0	.106
Glaze	4	7	0	0	1	.000
Leclair	6	5	0	0	0	.000
Burchell	7	11	0	0	0	.000

CANADIAN BASEBALL LEAGUE.

At Hailton—(15 innings):—

	R.	H.	E.
Hamilton . . 1 1 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1	5	14	2
Guelph . . . 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 2 0 0 0 0 0	4	9	3

Batteries:—Keating and Barton; Starling and Peacock. Umpire—Smith.

At London:—

London. . . . 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—	1	6	5
Berlin. . . . 0 0 2 0 0 5 1 0 0 2—	10	13	3

Batteries:—Chaput and Dunn; Silcox, Rich and Reske. Umpire—Strowger.

At Brantford:—

Brantford. 0 0 0 4 0 4 0 0 0—	8	10	5
St. Thomas. 5 0 2 0 0 2 0 0 2—	11	14	2

Batteries:—Burrill, Hadley and Lamond; D. Conley and Speer. Umpire—Hardy.

OTTAWA DESIRES FRANCHISE.

May Enter the Canadian Baseball League.

Ottawa, July 15.—Ottawa may be represented in the near future in the Canadian Baseball League. Messrs. Sam. Bilsky and Dave Baird, who brought the Montreal and Toronto teams to Ottawa yesterday, have written to Mr. Robinson, the secretary, of Hamilton, with a view to obtaining a franchise. They intend, if admitted, to recreate eight or ten players from the Ottawa City League, and to buy out three or four others. Word is expected at once, and it is possible that Ottawa will take over one of the franchises now operated in western Ontario.

Mr. Bilsky states that it is doubtful if there will be more Eastern League games in Ottawa this year because of the fact that the clubs insist on guarantees that are too large. It was intended to bring Montreal and Rochester and Montreal and Baltimore here in August.

CRICKET STANDING.

Lachine at Head of A—C. P. R. Leads B Division.

Up to and including the games of last Saturday, July 8, the following is the standing of the clubs in the two divisions of the league:

A DIVISION.

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Lachine	5	5	0	100.00
McGill	6	4	2	66.66
Montreal	6	3	3	50.00
Westmount	5	2	3	40.00
Verdun	6	2	4	33.33
Osborne	6	1	5	16.66

B DIVISION.

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
C. P. R. Ang	6	4	2	66.66
Pt. St. Char.	6	4	2	66.66
Lachine II.	6	4	2	66.66
McGill II.	7	4	3	57.14
Westmount II.	6	3	3	50.00
Verdun II.	6	2	4	33.33
York. Socy.	5	0	5	00.00

SPORTING TYPES---NO. 12



THE SWIMMER.

Almost from the cradle most boys—and a large percentage of girls for that matter—evince a burning desire to swim. Lack of opportunity may prevent the consummation of the laudable desire, but it is there all the time if the youth or lassie are in an average state of health.

There are various kinds of swimmers. The shallow-water swimmer, who waddles through the limpid stream with one foot at the bottom, the bold and vigorous swimmer, who takes to aqua like the proverbial duck, and the weak and timorous swimmer, who stands long and shiveringly on the edge of diving board, until he either falls or is pushed off. Then he wonders why he stood so long.

Swimming is sport all right, and a necessary exercise to the healthy and strong, and the day is not far distant when the art will form part of the erucation of every girl and boy in Canada's public schools. Then the hideous death roll of drownings will not be so long at the end of every summer, as it is now, which is a very good reason why a swimmer is entitled to his place in the 'Witness' gallery of sporting types.

FAMOUS FOOTBALLER VICTIM OF HORRIBLE PORCUPINE HOLOCAUST.

Toronto, July 15.—Angus McDonald, whose death is announced as havng happened in the Porcupine district, was the centre half back of the famous Ottawa College football team that won the championship of Canada in 1890. McDonald was coached by Bishop Fallon, of London, Ont., and was known as the greatest half back of his day. He played in the celebrated game between Toronto and Ottawa College in November of that year. Among those playing were Bishop Fallon, the Rev. Father O'Malley, Edward Bayley, K.C., Roden Kingsmill and Major Harry Brock.

INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF AMATEUR ATHLETIC ASSOCIATIONS

Important Regulations Governing the Qualifications for Competition by Members of the Canadian and United States Organizations.

July 10th, 1911.

To the Board of Governors, delegates at large, ex-presidents, ex-secretaries, secretaries of all allied bodies, chairmen of the registration committees, and secretaries of the associations, and to all club members of the associations of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States.

Gentlemen:—

I beg to advise you that on June 17th the Athletic League of North America notified me, as secretary of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States, that the terms of alliance between the Athletic League of North America and the Amateur Athletic Union would be terminated on July 17th, 1911. Immediately upon receipt of this official communication I wired President Everett C. Brown, of Chicago, advising him, and requested that he instruct me to acknowledge receipt of the notification and accept the annulment of the alliance between the two organizations.

Therefore, on and after July 17th A.L.N.A. registration will not be recognized by the A.A.U. of the United States, and all athletes that desire to compete from Y.M.C.A.'s in open sports must obtain registration from the registration committee of the association of the A.A.U. in whose territory they reside.

A Young Men's Christian Association branch that is not a member of your association cannot hold an open athletic meeting, as they have heretofore unless they apply to your association for sanction and pay the regular fee.

After July 17th you must treat each Young Men's Christian Association branch as an athletic club. They can have their athletic activities among themselves, that is, each branch can have athletic contests among its own members without making them ineligible for open Amateur Athletic Union competition, unless they accept the entry in basket ball, swimming, track and field or some other club sport, of an athlete that has been disqualified by the A.A.U. A disqualified athlete cannot compete in club members' games, according to the A.A.U. rules. If he does he disqualifies all that compete with him while he is under suspension. If two branches of the Y.M.C.A. should hold a meeting in any sports over which the A.A.U. claims jurisdiction without obtaining sanction from your association, and without each individual man being registered, the competitors would disqualify themselves, and you could not allow them to compete with registered athletes in games sanctioned by the A.A.U. through the different association registration committees.

Should a Y.M.C.A. branch play basket ball, compete in gymnastics, swimming or athletics against a college or school team or individual, they must obtain from the association of the A.A.U. in whose territory they are a sanction, and each man must become registered, as such competition would be an open competition. If they should not obtain such sanction, and the individual members should not register, they would thereby disqualify themselves from competition in sports over which the A.A.U. claims jurisdiction.

Any branch of the Y.M.C.A., on July 17th, which does not hold individual membership in the A.A.U., and whose athletes are not registered with the A.A.U., cannot claim protection from the A.A.U., and its athletes can join any club holding membership in the A.A.U. by notifying the chairman of the registration committee of the association in whose territory they reside.

It is your duty to keep the college athletic associations, high school athletic associations and church athletic associations posted in relation to athletic conditions, for if they compete with Y. M. C. A.'s n any sport, without A. A. U. sanction or registration, they cannot thereafter compete in any sports that you have sanctioned, nor can a club member of the A. A U. compete with them, as they would thereby disqualify themselves.

Bear in mind in dealing wth this problem that if a Y. M. C. A. that now has membership, in an association of the A. A. U., and desire to continue that membership, it cannot take up in sports with any other Y. M. C. A., unless such competitions are sanctioned and all men registered in the A. A. U. In other words, the Y. M. C. A. branch that desires to continue its membership in an association of the A. A. U. must confine its athletic activities to such branches as are members of the A. A. U. or who will obtain sanctions for their games and register their competing athletes. Otherwise they cannot continue membership in the A. A. U.

The Amateur Athletic Union recognizes the right of any club church, school, college or any other individual organization to hold games confined to its own members, if all members competing are amateurs, without getting the A. A. U. of the United States, or without the individual contestants registering with the A A U. It also recognizes the right of any two, three, four or more different groups to organize and form a league of federation for the sole purpose of holding games among themselves without registration of their members that compete or the paying of sanction fee, provided of course that such group, league federation, becomes a member of some one Association of the A. A. U. This group can be organized in any city, county or state and composed of all interests, manage its own affairs in its own fashion, providing of course that they recognize law and order, recognize control, and recognize there must be a governing body and join some association of the A. A. U.

All the officials of the Amateur Athletic Union all over the country must be on the alert—more so than ever.—Yours very truly,

JAMES E. SULLIVAN,
Secretary-Treasurer.
Amateur Athletic Union of U. S.

NATIONALS AND SHAMROCK TECUMSEH AND MONTREAL

Result of Games Have Significant Bearing on Destiny of National Lacrosse Union Championship

CAPS AND CORNWALL.

Have Yet to Break the Ice to Victory, so Game Should be a Close Contested One—Good Crowd Expected at Maisonneuve This Afternoon.

There are three games in the N. L. U. programme to-day, two of which, the Montreal and Tecumseh, National and Shamrocks, have a significant bearing upon the destiny of this year's championship.

Montreal left by the C. P. R. last night for Toronto all fit and well, grimly determined to redeem themselves in the eyes of those who had formed a high opinion of their all-round excellence, by winning their game to-day, and it will not come by any means in the nature of a surprise should they accomplish this. They look good enough for anything.

It will be an old fashioned game at Maisonneuve, between the Nationals and Shamrocks. The former are generally regarded as the winners, but the game will be worth seeing for all that, as the Irishmen invariably put up a great fight against their friends and neighbors.

For Nationals and Montreal to win, would make the fight for the championship one of the most interesting for years past, and as the three teams are pretty well all on a mark, luck will play a conspicuous part in the result of any games played between the three clubs named.

Ottawa, July 15.—The Capital Lacrosse Club will make an effort to get out of the maiden class this afternoon, when Cornwall play at Lansdowne Park. There will be several changes against the Colts. Beauchamp and T. Gorman are both on the hospital list with injured legs, as the result of falls in practice, and as Jimmie Murphy declares Dupras ineligible, it is probable that the Capitals will also have to get along without him. Coach Smith, fortunately, has a number of extra players, and will have little difficulty in plugging up the vacancies. Foley, Shea, Seed, Pringle, Sarazin and Joe Gorman will comprise the defence, with Ashfield at centre, and Groulx, Butterworth and Lavallee, on the home field, Eastwood playing outside and Roberts inside. Currie, Fagan, and Dick Seed will be held in reserve. The Capitals are pleased with the selection of Johnny Brennan and Ed. St. Pere as referees. The Cornwall Club is running an excursion to the city.

THE PRINTERS' PICNIC.

Montreal 'Comps.' Preparing for Their Annual Outing.

The annual picnic of Montreal Typographical Union No. 176 will be held this year on Saturday, July 22, to King Edward Park (popularly known heretofore as Ile Gros Bois). The committee in charge have spared no efforts in arranging for what promises to be the best annual outing in the history of the Union. An elaborate programme of races, games, etc, for young and old of both sexes, and a photographic competition, are features of the day's menu, sandwiched in between two pleasant trips on the St. Lawrence river.

TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP.

Toronto, July 15.—The finals in the men's open singles of the Canadian tennis championship will be played to-day. In the semi-finals yesterday Henderson again displayed splendid form and won from Witchall, 6—1, 7—5. In the second set Witchall led Henderson at one stage 5—4, and was once within a point of winning the set. Baird again demonstrated his class when he defeated Laird by the score of 6—1, 6—4. In the first set he played like a fiend, his forehand drives being altogether too much for Laird. In the second set Laird played up pluckily, and the large gallery were keyed up to a high pitch of excitement with thescore four all and 40—30 in Laird's favor. His effort, however, was of no avail against his opponent, who displayed some very heady work in the last two games.

In the finals to-morrow Laird meets Henderson at 2.30 and this will undoubtedly bring forth some of the finest tennis seen this week, as both men are playing on edge.

The final in the mixed doubles should also be a close game.

The Country Club will be represented by Messrs. John M. Miller, W. L. Dart, E. Desaulniers, J. A. Prevost, F. D. Williams and E. Stuart McDougall in their tennis fixture against Mt. Royal at St. Lambert to-day. Each team has three victories to its credit and to-day's match practically decides the championship of Section A of the Province of Quebec Lawn Tennis League. Play will commence at 2 o'clock sharp.

McGill, who meet Riverside, will line up with the following: Messrs. Eberts, Williams, Baber, Murphy, Dodds and MacDermott.

The following will represent the Noanett Club of St. Hyacinthe in their match against Westmount on the latter's ground: E. Payan, H. Laframboise, C. J. Laframboise, H. Morin, B. Millar, F. Barnett.

AVIATION MEET IN TORONTO.

Toronto, July 15.—An aviation meet is now assured for Toronto this summer, and the probability is that it will open at a location very convenient to the city on the last Saturday in July. Mr. E. M. Wilcox, secretary of the Ontario Motor League, left for New York yesterday to secure more contests with the leading aviators at Belmont Park, and on his return on Monday final announcement will be made of the exact location and datae.

BOWLING TOURNAMENT.

Of the O. B. A. Fast Finishing.

Niagara-on-the-Lake, Ont., July 5.—The O. B. A. tournament is fast drawing to a close. The consolation was finished and several rounds in the doubles and singles were played.

E. T. Lightbourn, of Toronto Victorias, won the consolation, defeating M. H. Vanvalkenburg, of Baly Beach. 15 to 13. It was an uphill struggle for the Victoria quartette until the final stages.

Three games remain to be played in the doubles. Willison and Wellman of Canada, are in the finals, and will meet the winners of the Rennie-Mackenzie match. The singles will be finished to-morrow.

JOHN O'NEILL ENTERS.

But Has Not Decided Whether He Will Compete or Not.

Halifax, N.S., July 15.—John W. O'Neil, of Halifax, champion amateur sculler of America, has sent in his entry to the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen's Regatta, which takes place at Saratoga, New York, on July 28 and 29. Although Mr. O'Neil has entered, he has not definitely made up his mind whether he will compete.

VALOIS BOATING CLUB.

Masquerade Dance on July 18th.

The Valois Boating Club is holding a 'Masquerade Dance' on the 18th July.

This is the second entertainment this season, the first being the Caico Dance given by the ladies. The boat house was tastefully decorated for the occasion with marguerites and flags, and in spite of the inclement weather it was well attended and enjoyed by all.

Only those in costume will be permitted on the floor next Tuesday, and a record attendance is anticipated. These dances have always proved a great success and are attended by visitors from other clubs along the Lake Shore.

The Annual Regatta will be held on the 29th July and the Committee expect this year to surpass all former ones. The paddlers, under command of Mr. Graham Curtis, are working hard. The usual open canoe races, as well as a few club races, will form the programme which will be published later.

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Sporting Intelligence FROM The Mother Country

Athletes in many parts of the Empire have for some time looked forward with much interest to the Inter-Empire championships, and the contests which took place on the Crystal Palace track in connection with the Festival of Empire, attracted a large attendance. The company included Lord Desborough, president of the sports, and many prominent Colonial representatives. A trophy had been presented by Lord Lonsdale for competition among the athletes of Great Britain, Australia, and Canada. Only one man from each country competed in each event.

For the 100 yards event R. Opie, the New Zealander, was thought, after his victory in the scratch sprint at Crewe, to have a strong prospect of winning; but Halbaus, of Toronto University, secured the race for Canada, in two-fifths of a second outside even time. The United Kingdom gained her victory of the afternoon in the half-mile, J. M. Hill, the English and Irish champion, beating G. A. Wheatley (Victoria) by 21 1-2 yards.

Halbaus scored a fine double by placing the furlong event to the credit of



F. L. HALIBUS.

Breaking the worsted in the quarter mile.

Canada, Opie, who was again fancied for this race, being unable to get within two yards and a half of the Toronto man.

A further Canadian success was achieved in the mile, J. L. Tait beating E. Owen, the British representative, by a yard. As the hurdles championship fell to Powell, Australasia, fared badly, and failed to secure a first all the afternoon.

The double victory of Halbaus recalls a similar performance by his countryman Kerr, who in 1908 was successful in the 100 yards and the 220 yards amateur championships, and also the 200 metres race at the Olympic games. Kerr was unable, owing to business calls, to make the journey to England this year.

The results of the Inter-Empire Championship was:—Canada, 8 points, first; United Kingdom, 9 points, second; Amsterdam, 13 points, third.

Results:—

100 yards Inter-Empire championship—F. J. Halbaus (Canada), first; D. MacMillan, Cambridge University (United Kingdom), second; R. Opie (New Zealand), third. Won by a foot, a yard between second and third. The winner's time was 10 2-5 sec.

220 yards Inter-Empire championship—F. J. Halbaus (Canada), first; R. Opie (Australia), second; E. W. Haley, Herne Hill (United Kingdom), third. Won by 2 1-2 yards. Time, 23 sec.

Half-mile Inter-Empire championship—J. M. Hill, Queen's Park Harriers (United Kingdom), first; G. A. Wheatley, Victoria (Australasia), second; M. Brock (Canada), third. Won by 2 1-2 yds., inches between second and third. Time, 1 min. 58 3-5 sec.

Mile Inter-Empire championship—J. L. Tait (Canada), first; E. Owen (United Kingdom), second; G. Haskins (New Zealand), third. Won by a yard. Time, 4 min. 46 1-5 sec.

120 yards hurdles Inter-Empire championship—K. Powell (United Kingdom) first; F. Lukeman (Canada), second; F. P. Brown (Australasia), third. Won by half a yard. Time, 16 sec.

Two-mile team race (open)—Herne Hill Harriers (seven points), first; South London Harriers (nineteen points), second; Essex Beagles (20 points), third. E. C. Barry, Herne Hill, was placed first man home, winning by fifty yards from A. W. Martin (Herne Hill), C. J. Moss (South London), being 25 yards further off. Time, 10 min. 3 2-5 sec.

1,420 yards scratch race (open)—R. T. C. Yorke (L.A.C.), first; A. Knox (Canadian Empire team), second; A. Hare (Herne Hill Harriers), third. Won by 8 yards. Time, 3 min. 21 1-5 sec.

300 yards (open)—J. O. Wells, Herne Hill, first; W. T. Wetenhall, Cambridge A. C., second; F. J. B. Hosking, Herne Hill, third. Won by two yards. Time, 33 2-5 sec.

A Wonderful Swimmer.

"The time was not so good as I hoped to do, but I'm not going to grumble about anything. I am proud to have been able to win an English championship." Thus Harold Hardwick, of Sydney, New South Wales, student of dentistry, six feet high, aged nineteen, to a few friends, who congratulated him at Leicester, after he had carried off the National Hundred Yards Championship in 58 3-5 sec.

The new championship is a magnificent specimen of youthful manhood, and a perfect tribute to the physique-developing qualities of swimming. He looks above his age, talks modestly of himself and his performance, and evidently owes no little of his success to the fact that he has paid a lot of attention to the theoretical side of the art.

The preliminary heats of the 100 yards race provided very little guidance as to what was likely to happen in the final. There were so many absentees (five out of eleven) that there were but two competitors in one heat, these being Derbyshire and Hardwick. They went through the process of qualification in the absurdly slow time of 1 min. 13 sec. In the other heat the Belgian Deprez and the Nottingham man Charlie did not prove up to the standard of Radmilovic and Hatfield, who got through with only a fifth of a second between them.

The final was a great race for the first length of thirty-three yards. Then Hardwick jumped into the lead from the turn. Derbyshire, who is now the Hammersmith Baths superintendent, put up the finest fight he or any other Englishman has ever done at this distance, getting one-fifth of a second inside the minute, but Hardwick came thrashing down the bath like a motor-boat, to touch two yards in front, with Radmilovic a yard behind Derbyshire, and the seventeen-year-old Yorkshire swimmer, Hatfield, close up in 61 sec.

And so once again English swimmers had the disappointment of seeing their representatives beaten. Hardwick himself, however, seems to think that our prospects of doing better in the future are bright, as he holds a good opinion of Hatfield.

The stroke which carried the young Australian to victory is, so far as the writer knows, new in England. He does not, as is usual with swimmers employing the 'crawl,' bring both feet out of the water. Lying flat on his face, he drives the left foot up and down beneath the surface, while the right rises high out of the water, the toes being turned inwards as far as they will go; in bringing the foot down the lower part of the right leg describes a swift curve, and the foot strikes the surface all along its side. The first question one naturally asks on seeing this stroke carried out is—Why does it not take the swimmer from the straight course? Hardwick's explanation is that he works his legs in combination with his arms, and by pulling at the right time avoids swerving.

For actual driving power he depends mostly on his arms. These are not drawn straight through the water at the sides of the body. Each hand is dipped in well in front of the head, so that, as Hardwick says, he can get hold of as much water as possible; but immediately afterwards the arm is drawn right across and underneath the body. Between every two or three strokes Hardwick gets in an extra leg movement, and his whole view of his stroke is summed up in these words of his own: 'Regular breathing and perpetual motion cover the whole secret of speed in swimming. It isn't a matter of strength at all—just combination and a little stamina.' Hardwick's stroke has been described as a combination of the 'crawl' and trudgeon, known in Australia as the American-Indian crawl. Hardwick himself told one that he originally copied Dick Cavill, and then developed his stroke according to his own notions. One thing is certain. He is a great swimmer. His record of fifty-seven seconds was made in a straightaway swim, and his time in this week's championship equals the second best done in the competition—that of C. M. Daniels when the world-beater first triumphed.

His Majesty a Winner.

King George, president of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, was a very successful exhibitor at the society's seventy-second annual display, which opened at Norwich on Monday.

The entries of horses, cattle, sheep and pigs numbered 2,943, as compared with 2,757 at Liverpool last year, and 2,980 at Gloucester in 1909. There were also 1,218 entries of poultry, which beats the record of 1,195 established at Liverpool last year. The entries of produce and agricultural implements and machinery were satisfactory.

His Majesty had entered forty-five animals from the Royal farms, who secured numerous awards. The Devon heifer 'Beauty of Windsor' (champion), and the shorthorn heifer 'Constance,' both from Windsor Castle, the Dexter bull 'Robin Hood' from Sandringham, three Southdown ewe lambs, were successful in gaining first prizes. His Majesty also received one second, four thirds, one fourth, five reserves, three highly commendeds, and two commendeds. The King's pigs and sheep did not do so well as his cattle.

Lord Rotshchild was a notable cattle prize-winner, and Mr. A. J. [illegible] of Ewhurst, secured a third for Leicester rams, and a highly recommended for shearling ewes.

Among the other winners were Mr. John Pierpont Morgan, a British farmer who lives at Dover House, Roehampton, and Mr. Ernest Terah Hooley, of Dry Drayton.

There was a fine display of dairy and farming machinery, which showed how the old methods are giving way to the new. The dairymaid, too, of the present, is a very different young person from her predecessor, who churned milk into butter or cheese, without knowing, or troubling to know, how the change was effected. The dairymaid of to-day will, as she works, explain the chemical action and the constituents.

The King visited the show on Wednesday. His Majesty arrived at Thorpe Station at 12.5 p.m., and lunched in the Royal Pavilion at Trowse Station soon after four o'clock.

Cricket Championship.

It is a close fight between the four top clubs for the county cricket championship, as a glance at the table will show. Surrey lead from Yorkshire just over two points less, whilst Notts and Kent are only divided by fractions.

Bad weather has interfered considerably with many games, so that there is nothing of extraordinary moment to record in connection with the counties. The League table is as follows:—

COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP.

	P.	W.	*W.	L.	*L	P.C.
Surrey	13	9	0	2	2	72.30
Yorks	12	8	0	3	1	69.39
Notts	8	4	2	1	1	67.50
Kent	11	6	2	2	1	67.27
Worcester	8	5	0	3	0	62.50
Middlesex	9	5	1	3	0	62.22
Essex	8	4	1	2	1	60.00
Hants	8	4	1	2	1	60.00
Lancs	13	6	1	5	1	52.30
Warwick	8	4	0	4	0	50.00
Northants	10	4	0	6	0	40.00
Sussex	9	2	2	5	0	35.55
D'rbyshe	10	2	0	7	1	22.22
Gloc'ster	9	2	0	7	0	22.22
Somerset	7	1	0	5	1	17.14
Leicester	11	0	1	9	1	7.37

A win outright counts five points, while if a match is not completed the side leading on the first innings scores three points and their opponents one point.

The Yorkshire vs. Northants match is not included in the above table.

*On first innings.

FRUIT CROP DOUBTFUL.

Prospects of a Large Yield Are Not Promising.

Toronto, July 15. — The fruit crop prospects this year are not very bright, Mr. D. T. Elderkin, of the Department of Agriculture, states that over a large part of the country the yield is light and much damage has been done by the long spell of dry weather.

Mr. J. C. Shaw, of Oxford County, who has charge of the Murray-Pettit fruit farms in the Niagara peninsula, says that not only had the strawberry crop been very much reduced and the raspberries somewhat, but the gooseberries were practically burned up and were almost a total failure.

Speaking of his own county, Mr. Shaw said the crops generally looked favorable until the last hot spell, but he was afraid they were suffering. He had observed that while the spring grain looked promising, it was somewhat light in color near the ground instead of the dark rich color it should have. The hay crop, too, was light owing to the extremely dry weather. The fall wheat would be a medium crop.

ENTERTAINED AT PLAISANCE.

A musical and literary entertainment was given on Friday, June 30th, at the town hall, Plaisance, Que.

Dr. F. Cornu, of Angers, Que., was in the chair during the first part of the evening, and Mr. A. Perroton, former mayor of Plaisance, presided over the second part of the programme.

About one hundred people from Ottawa, Angers, Thurso, etc., were present.

The programme included a piano duet by the Misses Catherine and Lorna Black, of Thurso; a violin solo by Miss Irma Cornu; a vocal duet by Miss Myra Cooke and Mr. Emile A. Rivard, both of North Nation Mills; a drill by the pupils of Miss Olive MacLennan, of North Nation Mills; a piano solo by Miss Catherine Black; a recitation by Miss Birdie Allen, of North Nation Mills; humorous readings by Mrs. Donally, also of North Nation Mills, and vocal solos by Mrs. F. Cornu, Miss Dilworth and Mr. Church, both of Papineauville, and Mr. Emile A. Rivard.

The proceeds of this entertainment were for the benefit of the French Presbyterian work of this locality, and go to the Students' Missionary Society of the Presbyterian College, Montreal. This society is, this summer, financing this field, and is represented by Mr. Emile A. Rivard, who is laboring here during the vacation.

REAL ESTATE.

The principal sales in the thirty-one registered transfers yesterday were the suburban properties, the highest price paid being $15,000, in exchange for a small farm at St. Laurent, a small portion of which has been reserved for the right-of-way of a new branch of the Grand Trunk railway.

REAL ESTATE. RF RFR

The following are the latest transfers:—

ST. LAURENT.—W. H. Hodge has sold to James Barbour vacant lot of the parish of St. Laurent, with the exception of a portion reserved for the right-of-way of the Grand Trunk Railway, for $15,000.

VICTORIA STREET.—A. F. Byers sold to Mrs. J. W. Carter part of lot, with residence on Victoria st., for $9,000.

PLESSES STREET.—Mrs. J. W. Michaud has sold to Chas. H. Winch lot, with residence at 548 Plessis st., near Ontario East, for $8,000.

RIVARD STREET.—Arthur Simard and others have sold to Max Cohen lot, with buildings, 565 to 571 Rivard street, for $6,000.

ST. ANDRE STREET.—F. X. P. Allard has sold to J. A. Beaubien lot with building 457 St. Andrew st., for $3,900.

ROZEL STREET.—P. J. Smith has sold to C. H. Farrar, lots with residence on Rozel st., near Hibernia road, for $4,000.

OUTREMONT.—The Montreal Investment and Freehold Co. have sold to Henri Charette vacant lots in Outremont, fronting on Durocher street, near Van Horne avenue, for $665 and other considerations.

ST. ANDRE STREET.—Mrs. Louis Fortier has sold to Joseph Cardinal, lot with buildings 1040 and 1042 St. Andre st., for $3,000.

TEMPERANCE CONVENTION

Great Gathering at Knowlton to Open on Sunday, July 23.

COMPREHENSIVE PROGRAMME.

Feature Will Be Conference on No-License Campaign For Four Counties.

Temperance workers of the province are to gather at Knowlton week after next, when the third annual temperance convention will be held. The Dominion Alliance and the Woman's Christian Temperance Union are calling their members and friends from far and near and a large attendance is expected.

The convention opens on Sunday, 23rd inst., and will continue until the following Sunday. Among the speakers are Miss Cora Frances Stoddard, Boston, Mass., secretary of the Scientific Temperance Federation of North America; the Rev. J. L. Gordon, Winnipeg; the Rev. T. Albert Moore, D.D., Toronto, general superintendent of the Methodist Department of Temperance and Moral Reform; the Rev. J. A. Gordon, D.D., Montreal; the Rev. T. E. Burke, B.D., Montreal; the Rev. E. W. Mingie, secretary of the Lord's Day Alliance, and Mr. Delcevare King, chairman of the Massachusetts No-License League; Mr. John H. Roberts, secretary of the Dominion Alliance, will deliver several special addresses. Ald. S. J. Carter, whose summer residence is at Knowlton, will preside at several of the meetings.

One feature of the proceedings will be an all-day conference of representatives from churches and temperance organizations in the counties of Brome, Missisquoi, Shefford and Stanstead, to launch a no-license campaign for the counties named.

Every church, young people's society and temperance organization in the province is entitled to send one or more delegates, but anybody interested will be welcomed. Good board is provided at the conference hotel at low rates. Application for accommodation should be made to Mr. John H. Roberts, Dominion Alliance offices, 128-130 St. Peter street, Montreal.

The following is the convention programme in detail:

Sunday, July 23.

10.30 a.m.—Methodist Church. Sermon by the Rev. T. E. Burke, B.D., of Montreal.

2.30 p.m.—Opening demonstration in The Grove.

Miss Cora F. Stoddard—'The Open Gate.'

The Rev. T. E. Burke, B.D.—'How Goes the Fight?'

Mr. John H. Roberts—'The Next Step in Quebec's Advance.'

Chairman—Ald. S. J. Carter.

7.00 p.m.—Union Gospel temperance service. Speakers—Miss Cora F. Stoddard, 'The Battle of the Nations'; the Rev. T. E. Burke, B.D., and Mr. John H. Roberts.

Monday, July 24.

10 a.m. — 'Juvenile Temperance Work,' Mr. John H. Roberts.

11 a.m.— 'Popular Fallacies and How to Meet Them,' Miss Cora F. Stoddard.

No afternoon session.

8.00 p.m. — Stereopticon lecture:—'Drink and Every-day Work and Play,' Miss Cora F. Stoddard. 'An Irish-Canadian in Ireland,' the Rev. T. E. Burke, B.D.

Tuesday, July 25.

10 a.m.—'Speaking the Truth,' the Rev. T. E. Burke, B.D.

11 a.m.—'Old World Lessons,' Miss Cora F. Stoddard.

3.00 p.m.—Popular lecture: 'Grace, Grit, and Greenbacks,' the Rev. J. L. Gordon, D.D., Winnipeg.

8 p.m.—Stereopticon lecture: 'The Citadel of the Senses,' Miss Cora F. Stoddard.

'The Story of No-License in Massachusetts,' Mr. Delcevare King.

Wednesday, July 26—'Four Counties Day.'

Four-County Conference — (Brome, Missisquoi, Shefford, Stanstead.)

10 a.m.—'Wanted—A Four-County Wide Campaign,' Mr. John H. Roberts.

11 a.m.—'Modern Educational Methods and How to Use Them,' Miss Cora F. Stoddard.

2.30 p.m.—'The Winning Fight in the Four Counties,' Mr. John H. Roberts.

3 p.m.—'The Great Essentials in Winning No-License,' Mr. Delcevare King.

3.30 p.m.—'The Enemy's Methods,' Miss Cora F. Stoddard.

4 p.m.—'Echoes from No-License Campaigns,' the Rev. T. E. Burke.

8 p.m.—Stereopticon lecture: 'The New Knighthood,' Miss Cora F. Stoddard; 'The Adequate Conception, Mr. Delcevare King.

Thursday, July 27.

10 a.m.—'Enforcing the Quebec License Law,' Mr. John H. Roberts.

11 a.m.—'Science's Appeal to Manhood and Womanhood,' Miss Cora F. Stoddard.

3 p.m.—'Our Work for the Preservation of the Sabbath,' the Rev. G. W. Mingie, secretary of the Quebec Lord's Day Alliance.

8 p.m.— Stereopticon lecture: 'A Page from Humanity's Bookkeeping,' Miss Cora F. Stoddard; 'The Battle Against Alcohol,' the Rev. J. A. Gordon, D.D.

Sunday, July 30.

10.30 a.m.—Methodist Church. Sermon by the Rev. T. Albert Moore, D.D. Subject: 'One Another.'

2.30 p.m.—Great rally in The Grove. Speakers: The Rev. T. Albert Moore, D.D., 'What Hinders Prohibition'; Mr. John H. Roberts. Chairman, Ald. S. J. Carter..

7 p.m.—Union closing meeting in the Methodist Church. Speakers: the Rev. T. Albert Moore, D.D., 'The Larger Evangelism'; Ald. S. J. Carter and Mr. John H. Roberts.

Chairman, the Rev. Geo. G. Wood.

TO NOMINATE MAYOR ASHDOWN.

Winnipeg, July 15.—The Liberal executive committee of Winnipeg met today and decided to petition James Ashdown, former mayor, to stand for the Winnipeg constituency in the next Dominion elections.

LAWRENCE W. C. T. U.

Prayer meeting at 2.30 every Wednesday, after which the Flower Mission meets. Members and friends are cordially invited at the American Presbyterian Chapel, 75 Inspector street. Leader, Mrs. Mason.

FACTS BEARING UPON BRITISH INVESTMENTS

During the past six months the subject of British investments in Canada has been a familiar one. The 'Economist' gives some interesting figures with respect to Britain's investments within the Empire which are out of the ordinary, and show that Canada leads the Empire in the Mother Country's financial favor. The table, six months old, but the proportion has grown probably even more on Canada's side during that period.

Canadian Dominion	$1,778,128,147
India and Ceylon	1,707,023,240
Australasia	1,591,402,920
South Africa	1,248,802,240
Other British Possessions	500,428,626
	$6,825,785,173

Canada's total is divided in a manner quite different from the other colonies. Railways, it will be noted, take up the very large bulk of the total, while in all the others government borrowings predominate.

DOMINION OF CANADA PAID-UP CAPITAL.

Gov. Bonds (Gtd. by Imp. Gov.)	$ 8,273,333
Gov. Stocks and Bonds	349,374,653
Municipal Stocks	86,659,760
Railways	1,135,504,293
Iron, Coal and Steel	66,656,683
Electric Lighting & Power	51,465,000
Commercial Industrial	28,608,213
Tramways	25,149,473
Financial Land & Investment	16,063,406
Banks	9,733,333
	$1,778,128,147

Now it must be remembered, says the 'Financial Post,' in comment, that these figures represent only the official listings on the London Stock Exchange. Millions of pounds of British money have been invested in Great Britain through other than stock exchange channels. Large sums have been put into Canadian issues which are unlisted and unknown to the Royal Exchange. Land investments and mortgage loans must have interested tremendous amounts of British capital, and yet are not included in this total which will, of course, be largely swelled by this year's issues. London just now is over-fed with Canadian issues; but happily this is a consideration which with time rights itself, so we may reasonably expect a continuation of this investment movement. And everything is in our favor.

The Lloyd-George system of taxation, says the 'Economist,' is the greatest possible boon to us financially. The Briton with a huge fortune to bequeathe to his family, and with a large income for his own use has not received much encouragement to keep it at home. Only recently an Englishman passed through Toronto on a tour of inspection, previous to investing an estate of some nine million pounds sterling, and year by year reinvesting the income except a small proportion in Canada.

British investment is one thing we need in this growing country, not only of money, but of men, and we will need it for many years to come. We will get it if we are careful. Our financiers of course must be more discreet than in some recent instances, but deeper and even more important than that, we must preserve a steady policy in our fiscal affairs. Stability promotes confidence and without confidence we cannot hope to attract money. The danger of free trade, if imminent, would certainly keep British capital away from our industries and affect our whole business situation and relations.

Standard Oil Co. Quietly Securing Control of Big Concerns In California

Los Angeles, Cal., July 12.—It is reported by prominent oil men that the Standard is endeavoring to obtain control of the Union Oil Company, one of the most powerful and important factors in the California oil fields.

Members of the Union admit that they have been approached, and it is evident that the Rockefeller interests are striving to secure control of the great Union facilities in order to strengthen their position against the Shell-Royal Dutch people. The Standard is further said to be taking options on California companies through a British syndicate, by this means evading the recent government rulings, as the federal authorities cannot prevent the acquisition of companies by foreign interests.

Two foreign experts, Van Eck and Harris, have been in Los Angeles for several weeks, quietly closing deals whereby the Standard has secured control of several large producers. The activity of Standard has placed it in an almost impregnable position, as its greatest weakness hitherto in the California fields has been lack of an assured supply of great quantities of petroleum, a weakness that the recent deals have largely eliminated.

While the Standard is thus displaying marked activity in preparing for the titanic conflict with its European rivals that the old world is now admitting is at hand, the Shell-Royal Dutch-Rothschilds combination is also strengthening its position on the coast. Representatives of the company have been in Los Angeles for several weeks, and it is stated by owners of several properties that they have sold their properties to the powerful English-Dutch syndicate.

Options have also been obtained on many of the large producers in the Coalinga, Midway, Kern River and other leading fields, generous part payment being made in cash. P. Kruisheer, a leading official of the Rothschilds company, has advised the London officers that unlimited capital is necessary to consummate the successful plans of the company, as it is desirable that pipe lines and refineries be constructed, so that the Europeans will be in an absolutely independent position.

Good Seasonable Business Moving at West Coast

Vancouver and Victoria reports say a good seasonable business continues to move at all provincial points. Shipments of general goods continue large, and the outlook for later trade continues excellent. New country is rapidly being opened up and developed on all sides.

As far as the province is concerned the year will prove a record in the matter of railway construction. City trade has kept up well. Money is in active demand and firm. Collections are fair to good.

Hot Weather Enervated Business at Quebec

Quebec reports to Bradstreet's say:—The hot weather of the past week has affected retail trade, the latter, as a rule, is reported quiet, and purchases are for immediate wants. Amongst the wholesalers it is reported travellers have been retarded in their movements through the excessive heat.

From country points reports continue favorable and an average crop is anticipated. In some quarters rain is badly wanted. Active preparation is under way for the coming Exhibition, which is advertised for the first week of September. The Directors are doing all that is possible to assure success.

Retail Business Good

Advices from London, Ont., say retail business there has held up very well and a fairly good volume of seasonable lines is moving. Factories continue busy and wholesalers report a normal trade for this time of the year.

Crops in the district have been affected by lack of rain, but the damage is not as serious as might have been expected.

DIFFICULTIES IN LISTING U.S. SCRIP IN PARIS

New York, July 14—In the miscarriage of several well meant attempts to introduce American securities on the Paris Bourse is suggested the difficulty of dealing with foreign bourse and tax laws, especially in a country where they are so complicated as in France. The good faith and sound management of American Telephone and of the railways which have offered securities in Paris are accepted without question by those familiar with the properties in New York; but an unfortunate series of accidents or blunders has undoubtedly cast disrepute in the Paris market on American securities as a whole as well as upon particular issues.

Such matters must be handled with greater discretion, and by persons more familiar with conditions abroad, if they are to succeed in future. The French market has been a tempting field for many years, and American bankers have repeatedly sought to unlock its difficult portals. It is to be regretted that those corporations which have got the door partly ajar have not enhanced French appreciation of American investments.

What the conservative French investor desires is safety and a good return upon his money. He relies largely for his information on these points upon his banker and his government. It is not possible for the average small investor to study and appreciate the resources of our railway systems, even those as great and strong as Union Pacific or Atchison. He knows that the efforts of the government are generally exerted in France to protect the investor, and he knows that his own government has never defaulted on its obligations since the time of Napoleon. This has led to greater reliance upon government securities, even poor ones, than upon foreign railways and industrials.

If the new Central American loans, to Honduras, Costa Rica, Brazil and other countries, can be listed on Paris Bourse under favorable conditions, they will probably be more promptly absorbed by French investors than securities which are considered in this country of a much higher type.

It is a question whether distribution of American securities in the Paris market has been approached always from the right side. If a strong French company would sell its own stock pari passu with its investment in American securities, the small investor in France would have to deal with the shares of a corporation established under its own laws, and subject to the supervision of the French government. Such a corporation, officered by Frenchmen who are familiar with American conditions, and by Americans familiar with French needs, would be able to make good investments in American securities which would pay from 5 to 6 percent in addition to the costs of the administration of the French company.

By buying and selling to meet the fluctuations of the market, without at any time venturing outside the field of safe business investments, they might offer an investment to the average Frenchman which would be much easier for him to understand and accept than the effort to educate him up to the merits of individual American securities.

B.R.T. REPORT A FAIR SHOWING

Brooklyn Rapid Transit closed its fiscal year on June 30 with a gain for the month of about $3500 per day compared with earlier probabilities of $8800 per day based on the record of the first 15 days. Rainy weather the last half the month cut down traffic, one Sunday alone showing a comparative decline of $30,000.

Gross receipts for the year, however, made a very satisfactory gain of $970,000, or 4.6 percent compared with a 1910 gain in gross of but $1,212,468, or 6.1 percent and an actual decrease in 1909 of 0.8 percent. The experience of Brooklyn Rapid Transit this last 12 months has been like that of most bi-trolley systems,—the growth has been fairly satisfactory, but less than the previous year.

One result of Brooklyn's late year is that total income will just fail to reach the $22,000,000 mark. The margin of separation will be under $125,000. The gain in gross of $969,000 is, however, better than earlier indications promised. For the first six or eight months it did not seem that the system would get much over $800,000 of new traffic.

London Stock Exchange Values Showed Shrinkage Due to Holiday Feeling

London, July 15.—Dealings in public securities the past month have been of a restricted character, the coronation occasioning a holiday feeling, while suspension of payment by the Birkbeck Bank had considerable effect on all high class home securities. On the whole, losses predominated, and aggregate value of 387 representative stocks shows a net depreciation of just over £3,000,000.

The feature has been the great fall in 'gilt-edged' stocks. However, considerable allowance must be made for deduction of interest and dividend payments, which has contributed to the heavy fall of over £11,500,000 in British and Indian funds.

In contrast has been the strength of American and Canadian railways. The former show an appreciation of over £8,000,000, or about 2 percent, while Canadian railways have risen over £1,600,000, or about 1 1-2 percent. American bonds have shown a rather easier tendency.

Toronto Cobalt Sales

Toronto, July 14.—Morning Sales: — Beaver, 100 at 42½, 500 at 45, 500 at 44. Chamber, 1200 at 12¼. Cobalt Lake, 500 at 20 3-4. Little Nipissing, 5000 at 2¼. McKinley, 400 at 169. Mohan, 2500 at 2½. Peterson, 1700 at 9. Right of Way, 2200 at 9. Rochester, 6000 at 3½. Temiskaming, 600 at 37, 1500 at 39, 500 at 39½. 1450 at 40, 2500 at 41, 1,500 at 40¾. Hargrave, 100 at 10. Vipond, 1500 at 58½, 400 at 58¼, 500 at 59, 1700 at 58. Hollinger, 100 at 1345, 200 at 1337½, 100 at 1342, 200 at 1350, 50 at 1350 future. Apex, 1000 at 20½, 1000 at 21. Dome Extension, 3500 at 86, 1000 at 87½, 1500 at 83. 500 at 84, 500 at 87. Foley, 100 at 1 25, 300 at 130, 300 at 132, 300 at 133, 700 at 134, 300 at 135. Porcupine Canada, 800 at 114. Porc. Central, 8000 at 80. Imperial 1000 at 14, 2000 at 14¾, 300 at 14½. Porcupine North, 100 at 65, 1500 at 68, 3000 at 67. Preston, 100 at 35, 500 at 37 future, 100 at 35½, 500 at 3 7¼, 500 at 37, 800 at 36. Rea, 100 at 575, 100 at 570. Standard, 1000 at 7, 500 at 7½, 200 at 8, 1,000 at 7¼. Swastika, 1100 at 57 500 at 57.

TORONTO SALES

Toronto, July 14.—Sales:—Rio, 25 at 113¾, 25 at 113⅞, 25 at 114 100 at 113⅞, 2 at 114, 50 at 113⅝, 45 at 114, 25 at 113⅞, 1 at 114¼, 25 at 113¾; Gen. Elec., 12 at 106, 10 at 106, 10 at 106½, 2 at 106¾; Twin City, 10 at 104; Can. Perm., 47 at 165; R. and O., 25 at 121½, 25 at 122¾, 75 at 122½, 25 at 122, 75 at 121¾, 25 at 121⅞, 100 at 122, 15 at 121¼, 75 at 121, 25 at 121¼, 25 at 121½; Sao Paulo, 100 at 178¾, 75 at 170½; Dul.-Sup., 20 at 81½, 10 at 81¾; Toronto Rails, 5 at 158½, 25 at 162, 25 at at 164, 100 at 165, 50 at 166, 75 167, 25 at 167¾, 425 at 168, 85 at 168¾, 325 at 167½, 50 at 167⅝, 150 at 16 85 at 166, 8 at 165½, 10 at 166 50 at 165⅝, 5 at 166, 45 at 165¾, 300 at 164 25 at 163¾; Mackay, 10 at 89¼, 25 at 89; Pfd., 7 at 75; Northern Navigation, 1 at 125; Dominion, 22 at 239, 19 at 240; Commerce, 10 at 209; Hamilton, 2 at 200; Elec. Dev. Bonds, $6000 at 85, 1100 at 85½; Nipissing, 20 at 1000; City Dairy, 11 at 49¼; Pfd., 10 at 99; C. P. R., 10 at 241½; Maple Leaf, 25 at 58¼, 50 at 58; Bell Tel., 5 at 147; Pac. Burt, 14 at 45; Trethewey, 100 at 75; Niagara, 25 at 145; Winnipeg, 25 at 237, 5 at 237, 25 at 238½, 31 at 238, 59 at 238¼.

LONDON STOCK MARKET QUIET DURING WEEK

London, July 14.—Stock markets are stagnant, and coronation festivities have resulted in business for end-June account being brought down to lowest dimensions for years past. Public apathy in face of cheapness of money is remarkable, seeing that range of investment yields is decidedly high.

Distinct weaknes of consols causes a feeling of uncertainty and depression. Some selling was traceable to lines involved in failure of certain foreign clients to meet obligations. This has affected several leading securities. Evidence of poor credit of government has led to apprehension over financing transactions connected with taking over of National Telephone Company.

In trading circles there is some idea that all is not so well as statistics show. People lose sight of the enormous imports into United Kingdom by foreign houses for purpose of re-export, often under false British descriptions. The extent of this trade is greater than most people imagine. In Lancashire there is trouble in the cotton trade, a recent failure being only regarded as preliminary to more, while the interuption of the Indian monsoon, and talk of a low Nile are causing uneasiness. Colliery trades up north are far from busy, and the other day it was reported that there were miles of loaded trucks in the Manchester neighborhood awaiting possible customers. There was some slight trouble with weavers in matter of wages, but this has been adjusted. In iron and steel trades there is still some slackness, and certainly, in many directions profit margins are fine.

Money conditions are likely to be considerably easier for some time to come in connection with the turn of half year and government disbursements. Substantial amounts arriving from abroad are expected to go to the bank, but some authorities feel by no means confident that the continental demand is satisfied and it must not be forgotten that the working margin is not as good as it looks.

If an American demand sprang up, the land would soon reveal its relative nakedness. Lombard street does not fail to watch the American and Canadian possibilities with interest, or to note how good Canadian harvests prospects are, so that an attitude of caution is thought advisable.

JUNE REPORT OF U.S. STEEL CO. WAS A GOOD ONE

New York, July 14.—June statement of the United States Steel Corporation showing substantial increase in unfilled tonnage, whereas a small shrinkage was generally expected, was favorably received. It was assumed that new orders last month averaged 30,000 tons a day, and shipments at rate of 30,000 tons a day. This would have meant a slight shrinkage.

Feeling in certain quarters after report was published was that it indicated shipments below 30,000 tons a day, but it is hard to reconcile this with statements made by representatives of the corporation middle of last month that shipments to consumers were running at rate of over 10,000,000 tons of finished steel a year. The logical conclusion is that new orders which averaged about 24,000 tons a day in May were in excess of 30,000 tons a day in June.

But there is plenty of room for improvement in unfilled tonnage, which on June 30 was smaller than on any corresponding date since organization of the Steel Corporation with two exceptions, as following table will show:—

Unfilled tonnage:

June 30, 1911	3,361,058
June 30, 1910	4,257,794
June 30, 1909	4,057,939
June 30, 1908	3,318,376
June 30, 1907	7,603,878
June 30, 1906	6,809,584
June 30, 1905	4,829,655
June 30, 1904	3,192,277
June 30, 1903	4,666,578
June 30, 1902	4,791,993

As capacity of the Steel Corporation is double that of ten years ago, it is evident present unfilled tonnage, proportionately, is very small. So far this year unfilled orders have averaged less than in depressed periods of 1904 and 1908, notwithstanding heavy increase in steel capacity as well as consumption. In this connection it is well known that tonnage of the Steel Corporation for last two or three years has been of a more substantial character than formerly. This is due to fact that orders are scrutinized very closely with object of eliminating all speculative business and contracts that management feels, will not be specified against.

December 31, 1906, recorded largest unfilled tonnage ever reported by the Steel Corporation—5,489,718 tons.

The steel industry is on a stronger foundation now than since first of year. While mills are operating from 20 percent to 30 percent less than capacity, output is satisfactory.

The Steel Corporation for some time past has been shipping at rate of over 10,000,000 tons of steel a year, on operations of around 70 percent of capacity. In no year since organization of corporation have shipments exceeded 11,000,000 tons. In other words, recent shipments are at yearly rate of about 10 percent below record full year actual shipments of finished steel, which is not discouraging by any means and shows that steel industry is in better shape than percentage operations have indicated.

Over last ten years shipments of finished steel to consumers aggregate approximately 88,000,000 tons, or at the rate of 8,800,000 tons a year. Recent shipments have been 1,200,000 tons above yearly average of actual output since April 1, 1901. The Steel Corporation to-day has annual capacity for finished steel of more than 14,000,000 tons. Its output would have to increase 4,000,000 tons in order to reach normal. Full capacity would mean earnings of $200,000,000 a year, based upon ten years' ratio of $14 net earnings per ton of steel shipped and sold.

Mexico Tramway Report Shows Increased Funds

The Mexico Tramway statement for the year 1910 shows:

Profit from operation	$1,219,572
Interest and dividends from other companies and premiums on stock issued	1,183,979
Difference in exchange	10,302
Balance of profit and loss carried forward	894,066
Do. increase	477,722

CHICAGO MARKETS.

Messrs. J. S. Bache and Company report the following Chicago quotations yesterday:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close
Wheat—				
Sept.	89	89⅝	87⅜	87⅜
Dec.	92	92⅝	90⅜	90⅞
Corn—				
Sept.	66⅞	67⅜	66⅝	67⅛
Dec.	64½	65½	64⅜	64⅜
Oats—				
Sept.	46⅜	47⅜	46⅜	42⅛
Dec.	48½	49⅛	48⅜	48⅜
Pork—				
July	1585	....	....	....
Sept.	1595	1592	1577	1585
Lard—				
July	....	820	827	830
Sept.	837	837	835	837

POLICE AS ICEMEN

New York Commissioner Moves Against Ice Trust's Defence.

New York, July 15.—The police department of the city of New York is willing to come to the aid of the Knickerbocker Ice Company and supply it with all the men it needs to load ice barges in hot weather. There will be no difficulty in procuring as many men as the ice company wants, and they will work at the ice company's scale of wages.

This was the answer last night of Police Commissioner Waldo to the claim of President Oler, of the company, that he could not get sufficient men to load ice during an abnormally hot spell. Commissioner Waldo also announced that he had sent detectives up the Hudson River to the Knickerbocker Company's various ice stations, to see if there were a scarcity of labor at any or all of them. This was the reason assigned by the company for refusing to sell ice to independent dealers during the hot spell.

The investigation conducted by the district attorney of methods pursued by the so-called 'ice trust' will be thrown open to the public next week, when a magistrate will sit all week to take testimony, and when a series of public hearings will be held.

DETECTIVE MURDERED.

Five Men Seen Running Away After Shooting.

Chicago, July 15.—Thomas Schweig, one of the most widely known detectives of the Chicago police force, was mysteriously shot and killed early today at North Paulina and West Ohio streets. The police believe Schweig was killed by a 'gun-man' whose enmity the detective had incurred. Five men were seen running away from the scene of the murder, and a conspiracy is alleged to have been formed to 'get' Schweig.

FIRE AT SAULT STE. MARIE.

Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., July 15.—Early yesterday fire gutted the Clarendon block, Brock street. Loss about $100,000 on the building. The loss is covered by insurance. The fire is supposed to have started in the dressing room of the theatre of the Sault Ste. Marie Amusement Company, owned by McCaul & Pardee, which occupied the first floor.

HOTEL GUESTS STARTLED.

Windsor, Ont., July 15.—An overheated stove in the kitchen of the Crawford House damaged that hostelry to the extent of about $5,000 at two o'clock yesterday morning, and gave the seventy-five occupants who were in bed at the time a bad scare. No one was injured, however.

CANADA AND JAPAN

Most Favored Nation Benefit Extended by Mikado's Government.

Ottawa, July 15.—An Order-in-Council has been passed, bringing into force on July 17 the Act passed by the Canadian Parliament on May 19, extending for two years the existing commercial arrangement with Japan. The Act was not brought into effect until an assurance had been received that the Japanese Government would extend the most favored nation treatment to Canadian goods. Such assurance was given to the Imperial authorities on July 7. The treaty expired on July 17.

D. R. A. PRIZE LIST.

Regulations For Annual Competitions Announced.

Ottawa, July 15.—The prize list for the D.R.A. meet was issued to-day. Among the important announcements for riflemen is that the following sights are approved: B. S. A. Martin; Canada Tool & Specialty Company; Fenby-Hale; London S.A.; Peddie; Sutherland; Swift; Westley-Richards; White; also the Clifford base, Tippins extension, and Northover plate.

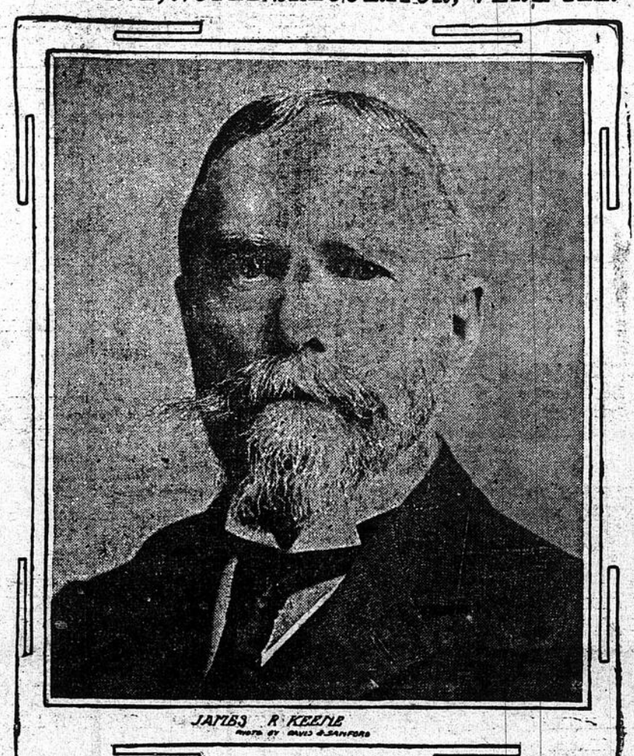
Figure targets will be used at 200, 300 and 500 yards, the dimensions being 200 and 300 yards, bull seven inches, inner 15 inches, magpie 24, outer, remainder of target, 4 feet square; 500 yards, bull 20 inches; inner 32, magpie 48, outer 6 foot square. The figure target will also be used in the Borden match at 500 yards, and in all military matches. The Borden was formerly at 600 yards. The dimensions of the bull's eye targets will remain the same as last year.

All competitions will be open to members of H.M. Canadian navy. Governor-General's match will be at 300 yards instead of 200 yards.

AN INQUIRY ORDERED.

Washington, D.C., July 15.—After secret consideration of charges made by Delegate Wickersham, of Alaska, a republican, that Attorney-General Wickersham deliberately permitted the statute of limitations to run against agents of the Alaska syndicate, who defrauded the Government through perjury to the extent of $50,000, the House Committee on Judiciary has determined to reportfavorably a resolution of inquiry offered by Delegate Wickersham. The resolution would call upon the Attorney-General to furnish the House with all documents, affidavits and testimony in his possession relating to an affidavit submitted to him more than a year ago and sworn to by H. J. Douglas, former auditor of the Alaska syndicate, in 1908.

J. R. KEENE, NOTED SPECULATOR, VERY ILL.



Alarming reports are in circulation in London regarding the health of James R. Keene, the well known New York financier. Mr. Keene is now seventy-three years old. His ills, it is said, are incident to advanced age and the nerve racking career he has had as a financier and speculator, with millions at stake at a time.

CANSO BUILDINGS BURN.

Two Churches Had Narrow Escape From Destruction.

Canso, N.S., July 15.—A serious fire broke out here yesterday in the centre of the town, and before it was controlled three residences and three stores were destroyed, and others damaged. The Methodist and Baptist Churches narrowly escaped. The fire started in Goovin's bakery. Bucket brigades were formed and teams trucked water from the water front, but to no avail. A small store, owned by H. E. Wetmore was pulled down, but the flames leaped across to Mr. Wetmore's house, which was lost. The next house was Mr. Moffatt's, but it was soon seen that hope of saving this house must be abandoned. By this time the fire brigade of the Commercial Cable Company at Hazel Hill arrived with a reel, and hose was connected with that of the Cold Storage Company, and a good stream was soon playing on the next house, owned by Mrs. A. Kelly. After hard fighting this dwelling was saved and the progress of the fire stayed. The buildings to windward of the fire were not saved until the store of the late John Dichof and barn and ice house were destroyed. Many other buildings were on fire several times, among which were the Baptist Church, D. J. McNary's barn, Hurd Horton's house, H. C. Cowie's house and Hesperus Hall.

Most of the buildings were covered by insurance. The loss in buildings will run up to about $12,000, with $2,600 on furniture and merchandise.

DOMINIONS AND WAR.

Neutrality of Colonies Causes Discussion in South Africa.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

Capetown, July 15.—The 'Volksstem,' replying to a severe criticism of the Cape 'Times,' in its original article urging that South Africa might remain neutral if Great Britain were at war, says: 'John Bull to-day boasts that for practical purposes the colonies are practically independent, and only for considerations of personal interest are they bound to the Empire. The argument that the British colonies are capable of remaining neutral in the event of a world war has not elicited serious criticisms from jurists, and was not a new doctrine.'

TROUBLE AT ANTWERP.

Seamen's Strike Leader Arrested and Held in Jail .

Antwerp, July 15.—The dockers employed on the Red Star steamers struck yesterday under the leadership of the strike agitator, Chapelle. Chapelle was finally arrested and placed in jail. The police are now protecting the stewards of the 'Finland,' who are loading that vessel. The authorities are determined to brook no interference and will resort to drastic measures if necessary to put down all disturbances.

The 'Finland,' which is scheduled to sail to-day, will probably not leave port. The strikers are boycotting the Red Star Company because of its long resistance to their demands.

MURDER CHARGE LAID.

F. D. McRae Arraigned in Bridge End Tragedy.

Cornwall, Ont., July 15.—The preliminary trial of F. D. McRae opened yesterday before the police magistrate, Mr. Danis, and continued all day. All the witnesses heard at the inquest were again on the stand, with the exception of the doctors who performed the post mortem examination. There was little new evidence and the inquiry was adjourned until to-day. The charge now against F. D. McRae is murder.

TURKISH COMMANDER RECALLED.

Constantinople, July 15. — Torgut Pasha, the commander of the Turkish troops in Albania, who has been accused of extreme severity in his dealings with the tribesmen, and who has been charged with fomenting a row with Montenegro, has been recalled. He has been succeeded by Essed Pasha.

BIG MANUFACTURING MERGER

Toronto, July 15.—A merger has just been effected of the Perrin Plow & Stove Company, of Smith's Falls; the Tudhope-Knox Company, of Orillia; the Tudhope-Anderson Company, of Winnipeg, and the West Lorne Waggon Company. The new concern will be known as the Tudhope Company, Limited, and will be capitalized in the millions. The headquarters will be at Orillia, and F. J. Oliver, chief shareholder of the Perrin Plow & Stove Company, will be manager.

C. N. R. CONSTRUCTION.

Five Thousand Men to Start Work at Port Arthur.

Toronto, July 15.—Five thousand men will be sent to work immediately by Foley Brothers, of St. Paul, and the Northern Construction Company of Winnipeg, on the Port Arthur-Sudbury division of the Canadian Northern Railway, the contract for which has been awarded.

The distance is 550 miles and will cost $70,000 per mile. The work is to be completed by October, 1913.

A number of costly bridges are to be erected, the largest one crossing the Blende valley. Its length will be 2,200 feet.

A NEW PROFESSOR.



PROF. J. H. ROBINSON,
Who was recently appointd to the Chair of Church History at the Wesleyan Theological College.

COMING EVENTS.

DOMINION PARK
IN THE HOT WEATHER.

In these hot days the cooling breezes than can be enjoyed at Dominion Park are attracting great crowds to the amusements there. The entertainments submitted are of a high class character, and next week the programme will contain many new features.

The Leo trio, trick bicycle riders will show their ability in front of the band stand, and their performance on a eight foot graffe-cycle can only be believed when it is witnessed. Leo Dupere, one of the trio, carries two ladies on his shoulder while riding a single wheel, and also gives waltzes and spins which are interesting and amusing. Burke and his mysterious dog churn; Merle Florence, singing and dancing comedienne; the Musical Seeley Novelty Musical Act; Madamoiselle Contois, America's favorite soprano; and Arco, the live wire wizard, who can stand a shock of 10,000 volts, are the attractions at the Vaudeville theatre. A new features is Wilson's dog and pony circus which specially appeals to children. 'Fighting the flames' will add two new items to their performance, the trained elephant 'Bellver' will perform tricks, and at each show there will be a tug-of-war between engines 26 and 27.

Another big free attraction will be Mr. J. W. Gorman's high diving horses —King and Queen. These horses have been trained to dive into a lake of water from a platform nearly 40 feet from the ground, and will give this exhibition twice daily. Professor Vauder Meerscheus and his military band will contribute popular music every day. On Saturday, July 22nd, the Park will be turned over to the Caledonian Society who will hold their annual Caledonian games there.

SUNDAY CAR WARNING.

Lord's Day Alliance May Prosecute in Kingston.

Kingston, Ont., July 15.—The Rev. W. M. Rochester, representing the Ontario Lord's Day Alliance, conferred with Mr. H. W. Richardson, president of the Kingston Street Railway Company, yesterday, and asked him to withdraw the Sunday car service. Mr. Richardson refused to comply, stating that the cars would run so long as the people wanted them. Mr. Rochester warned Mr. Richardson that the company would have to take the responsibility of its action, but he did not say what the Alliance intended to do.

MR. FIELDING AT QUEBEC.

Quebec, July 15.—The Hon. W. S. Fielding, Minister of Finance, and Sir Charles Fitzpatrick, Chief Justice of Canada, were passengers on board the Allan line royal mail steamship 'Victorian,' which arrived last night.

Goodwin's Limited

OWNING AND OPERATING

A. E. REA & CO. LIMITED, MONTREAL

Goodwin's Semi-Annual--The Sale to Start the Week With!

Lingerie for Mother and Babe

The LITTLE ONES, even those who haven't any teeth yet, are, some of them, getting used to our Whitewear Department. They come there with the mothers a couple of times a week, and will soon be little Experts in the matter of nice Whitewear. If they come with their mothers to-morrow we have a LOT OF LITTLE BONNETS, right for them, at half regular prices.

For the Mothers, Corset Covers, Skirts and Aprons, will lead.

CORSET COVERS, all embroidery yoke, set in with rows of lace insertion, trimmed round neck and armlets with insertion and lace beading, edging, ribbon and bows. Regular .75. MONDAY .... **.49**

SKIRTS, made with 20 inch flounce, three clusters of five rows of pin tucking, with embroidery insertion, extra deep frill of eyelet embroidery. This Skirt is made of good quality cotton, with underpiece and dust ruffle. Reg. $2.00 and $2.25. MONDAY **$1.49**

THOSE BEAUTIFUL LITTLE BONNETS YOU HAVE SEEN for the Children, have nearly all been reduced to half price. All the Fancy Bonnets, Straws, Muslins, and other dainty materials, **HALF REGULAR PRICE.** Also, a great variety of Lingerie Bonnets, the close-fitting Dutch turn backs, and other lines, all daintily trimmed, and will wash well. Reg. .98 and .75. MONDAY .... **.49**

LADIES' OVERALL APRONS, with long sleeves, made of Checked Gingham, Navy and White, buttons in the back. Bound throughout with bias tape. This Apron will give excellent value in washing. We guarantee the color. Medium and oversize. Regular .75 and .79. MONDAY .... **.59**

—First Floor Up.

When the Boy Breaks Loose

You can depend upon it he is not going to be a respecter of clothes. Confine him in Overalls or Rompers.

BOYS' OVERALLS, with bib and shoulder straps. Blue, with fine hairline stripes. Fits boys age 7 to 15 years.... **.35**

BOYS' COMBINATION KHAKI ROMPERS. Little Boys' Rompers, made up in Blue Chambray, Galatea and Tans, elastic bottoms. Fit boys age 2 to 8 years .... **.49**

—First Floor Up.

Don't Spoil the Furniture by Neglecting to Cover it Properly

Or, by failing to Re-Cover it when necessary. Don't forget to take care of the windows. Any fabrics necessary in this kind of work will be found here on the Second Floor up.

Clearing Line of Household and Furniture Tapestry, Art Silks, Roman Satins, French Art Shadow Cloths, etc. A variety of colorings, suitable for recovering of furniture, bedrooms or living rooms, curtains and other household decorative purposes. 50 inches wide.

Reg. .48 and .50, $1.15 and .98, $1.50, $2.00, $3.00.

Goodwin's Semi-Annual price, **.25, .49, .75, $1.00, $2.**

A Fine Line of Fancy Colored Figured Scotch Window Muslin, in gothic and casement designs. A nice and dainty curtain for short or long curtains. 50 inches wide; .60, .57, .55. Goodwin's Semi - Annual price, Monday per yard .... **.28**

Swiss Sash and Vestibule Nets, with applique centre design, in White and Ivory, on fine quality Brussels Net, 18, 24, 30 and 36 inches wide, in a variety of patterns to suit all sized door panels.

Reg. .58, .65, .75, $1.45 **.40, .48, .62, .98** Etc.

Odd Lines of Muslins, Nets, Scrims, and Lace Curtains, MONDAY, HALF-PRICE.

—Second Floor Up.

It's a Caution to Buy Wall Paper

THE .6 AND .7 KIND AT .2¾ A ROLL.

YOU WANT WALL PAPER? Then read these prices. The absence of much money in any dealings we might have with you in the Wall Paper Department on Monday is because the offerings for Monday's selling include the following:—

15,000 Rolls BEDROOM WALL PAPER, prices up to .6 and .7 per roll. Monday, per roll .... **.2¾**

7,000 Rolls HALL and DINING-ROOM WALL PAPER, all colors. Price up to .08 per roll. Monday, per roll .... **.04**

8,000 Rolls, CHOICE PARLOR, DINING-ROOM, Hall and BEDROOMS. Prices up to .12½ per roll. Monday, per roll .... **.06**

3,900 Rolls, EXCELLENT QUALITY, Hall, Dining-Room, Library and Bedroom Paper. Reg. up to .15. Monday, per roll .... **.10**

EARLY BUYERS get First Choice of the many lines offered.

—Second Floor Up.

Developing, Printing and Enlarging

Let us do your Developing and Printing. Our Apparatus and our skilled operators are such that we can assure you the BEST results.

PRICE LIST.

Size.	Devel. per doz.	Unmtd. Mtd. Pts. per doz.	per doz.
Ensignettes 1½ x 2 in.. 2 x 2½ in.. 1⅝ x 2½.. 2¼ x 2¼	.20	.35	.50
2¼ x 3¼..	.25	.40	.60
2½ x 4¼..	.30	.40	.70
3½ x 3½.. 3¼ x 4¼..	.40	.50	.70
2¼ x 7.... 3¼ x 5½.. 4 x 5	.50	.60	.85
5 x 7	.60	.80	$1.25
6½ x 8½..	.90	$1.50	$2.25
8 x 10	$1.00	$2.25	$3.00
3½ x 12..	$1.20	$1.50	$2.25

Post Cards from any size, .60 per doz.

—Ground Floor.

BONNIE BELAIR, DORVAL

BELAIR

A beautiful summer home spot. A safe investment. Get a chunk of earth and get it now. Don't be short - sighted. This ad. is to start you thinking. Keen readers need not be told again.



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.

WESTMOUNT---UPPER LEVEL

FOR SALE—Substantially built and well-finished house, containing drawing room, parlor, dining room, seven bedrooms, three bathrooms, etc. In beautiful order and ready to occupy. Only $5,000 cash required.

FINDLAY & HOWARD, LIMITED

'Phone, Main 1909. 211 NOTRE DAME ST. WEST.

ST. JAMES STREET

Fine Corner for Sale, 87 feet frontage x 81½ feet to lane. Near Bonaventure Station. Cheap to quick buyer.

FINDLAY & HOWARD, Limited

Phone Main 1909. 211 Notre Dame St. West

SHERBROOKE ST. WEST

Fine Cut-stone House for sale, with immediate possession; 3 public rooms, 5 bedrooms, 3 bath rooms, kitchen, servants' rooms, etc., etc. Hardwood floors throughout, and extensively and tastefully decorated.

For further particulars and permit to view the house, apply

FINDLAY & HOWARD, Limited,

Phone Main 1909. 211 Notre Dame St. West

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

(We invite questions on all possible subjects of general interest, to which we shall do our best to obtain correct answers, and shall insert such queries and replies as we can make room for. This must not be used, however, as an advertising column or as an inquiry bureau for matters not of public interest. Every query must be accompanied with the name and postal address of the sender, and no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.)

MEDICAL

(Letters for this department should be addressed 'Medical Editor,' 'Witness,' Montreal. Should a subscriber ask any question which is not suitable for publication, a reply will be sent by mail if a stamped addressed envelope and $1, physician's fee, be enclosed with such question.)

BOILS.

O. K., Alta., is a man aged fifty-five years. He has been troubled for the past three years with boils. He may have several in clusters, then a respite, then a return. He keeps the bowels as regular as possible. Ans.—Boils are small abscesses in the skin which are due to infection of the hair and sweat-follicles. They are particularly apt to return and tend to spread from a common centre. In the treatment of the condition it is important to prevent the infection of the follicles surrounding the boil. When the boil has once formed it is hardly possible to stop it going on to suppuration, but you should poultice freely, with the precaution, however, to paint the skin round about with tincture of iodine. This will prevent the infection of new areas. The best simple remedy is yeast. If possible get liquid beer yeast and take a teaspoonful in water an hour after each meal. This you will need to continue for six weeks steadily. The yeast works wonders and will in time cure the tendency permanently. If necessary, you can use a dried yeast, rubbing it up with water into a liquid of thick syrupy consistence and using in the same way. Take plenty of water, otherwise you may upset your stomach.

ITCH.

Mrs. E. E. L. asks for a recipe to cure the itch. Ans.—Treatment has to be carefully carried out to be efficacious. Itch is a disease due to an animal parasite of the insect variety which penetrates the sweat-glands and there lives, causing irritation. To cure the disease you must kill this. The clothing should be put aside. Linen or cotton articles must be boiled. Other garments had better be burned. Then, take a warm bath, using plenty of soap. Finally, rub in the ordinary sulphur ointment, made half strength. This must not be merely rubbed on the affected skin, but it must be worked in by massaging.

COUGH.

H. B. has a son, nineteen years of age. He had had a cough for two years. He is constantly clearing his throat but does not raise much. When he gets a cold he is much worse. Otherwise, is well. Ans.—It is difficult to advise you without having an opportunity to make a thorough physical examination, but it seems likely that the trouble is in the nose and throat rather than in the chest. If you can get an opportunity to consult a specialist, it would be better, as troubles of this nature are not very amenable to home remedies. In the meantime he might gargle his throat twice daily with salt and water. He might also snuff up a little into the nostrils.

LEGAL

ONTARIO.

INSURANCE BY MORTGAGEE.

F.W.C., Alberta.—Q.—A gave B a mortgage on his farm. Some time after A built a barn and insured it with C. About a year after the barn was insured B demanded the policy transferred to his company and A did so. But when B saw the policy he wrote A saying his company would not accept it (I think partly on account of its being a Mutual Company, but I think mainly on account of his company being in the insurance business), and that they were going to have it cancelled (which they did), and insure it in their own company. Now there had been only $1,000 on the barn, but A decided he wanted more and wrote B asking him to put $1,400 on it. About a year, or maybe a little more, the barn was burnt, and when B was called on for the insurance he said they did not have the barn insured. Is B and his company liable, and, if so, for which amount, the $1,000 policy they cancelled, or the $1,400 they were asked, or rather ordered to put on the barn? Ans.—A has certainly a meritorious claim against B or the company or both, and for the $1,400 if his loss amounted to that much; but it is very possible that he may not, legally, be in a position to enforce payment. We would strongly recommend, however, that he see a solicitor personally and without delay, and instruct him to proceed in the matter.

DEVOLUTION OF ESTATE.

————, Ontario.—Q.—1. If Miss A living with Miss K on their father's homestead, father and mother both being dead, died without a will, leaving money in the bank, who are her legal heirs, she leaving two brothers living besides the sister? 2. Are her nephews and nieces (children of other brothers) heirs? 3. Can it all be given to the sister without both brothers' consent? Ans.—1. All her brothers and sisters and the children of her deceased brothers and sisters. 2. Yes; they take the shares their parents would respectively take were they living. 3. No; the consent of all interested would be necessary.

UNPAID WAGES AND BORROWED MONEY.

A.C., Ont.—Q.—1. How can I collect my wages as a servant girl? I worked for several years for a man and his wife with a stipulated wage for summer, and a dollar less per month for the winter months. After I had worked about three years I was told that they could not pay me for the winter, but I could work for my board, which I refused to do and left when they owed me twenty-four dollars and fifty cents ($24.50), but said they could not pay me just then. When they came for me the next year nothing was said about what I was to have, but they gave me what they could till I was partially paid for my last work. But the twenty-four dollars and fifty cents still stood, for which he said he would pay me interest. He also borrowed a sum of money from me for which he did not give his note, but promised to pay me interest and pay me when I wanted it. They still owed me when I left a year ago and refused to pay or settle. I have called for my money several times, getting a little each time, till my last work was about paid. Now he tells me he has money, but is not going to give it to me, as he did not promise to pay me wages when I went last. But I understood I was to have the same. 2. Can I sue for settlement? 3. Can I collect the money he borrowed, having no witness, and how? Ans.—1. Yes. 2. Yes. 3. It is probable that you can make the collection. The claims should be combined and proceeded upon by suit in the Division Court.

ENTAILED PROPERTY.

Inquirer, Ont.—Q.—1. Can property in Ontario now be entailed, and if not, when was the law abolished? 2. Mr. A died in 1897, leaving property to his son Stephen and the children of his body begotten. Stephen has one daughter. 1. Could Stephen now under any circumstances give an absolute title to such property? 3. Could a squatter on entailed property acquire such by right of possession, and if so, what time is required to obtain it by such right? Ans.—1. Yes. 2. Yes, by deed registered within six months after execution. 3. It is possible. The period is ten years.

A BUSINESS PROBLEM.

Perplexed.—Some months ago I ordered a small quantity of goods from a business house in the city of Philadelphia, Pa., and sent cash with order. After two weeks I received a letter acknowledging my order and remittance, which letter, of course, I have still in my possession. In the same letter the firm said that they hoped to ship before the end of that week, assuring me they would give the order their best attention. Three months have passed away and I have received no goods, and no word that they were ever shipped. I have written to them five times (one by registered letter) regarding the order, but I have not received a line in reply to any of the letters. In my last I requested them to cancel the order and refund the money. To this likewise they have paid no attention. The questions I desire to ask are the following: 1. What would you advise me to do in the circumstances? Would you advise legal action; if so, what? Please state simplest process first. Value of order, $12. 2. Would the fact that the firm is in the United States prevent the possibility of collecting amount of order? Would it make it more difficult to succeed? 3. Could you indicate the probable cost? 4. If I should take legal action to whom should I apply, a notary here or a notary in Philadelphia. If the latter, where could I obtain name and address? Ans.—Get into communication with a Philadelphia lawyer. 2. No. 3. No. 4. See a local lawyer who could refer you to a Philadelphia lawyer.

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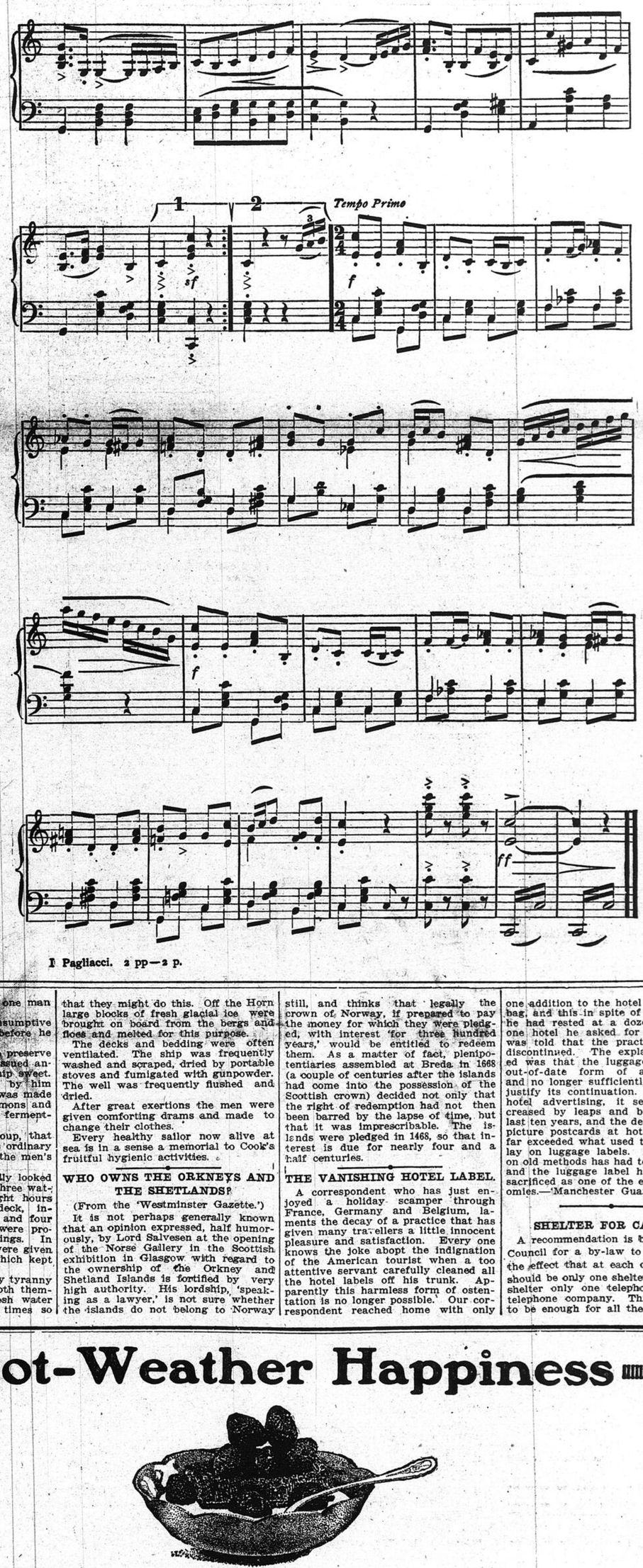
Gavotte from

"I PAGLIACCI"

(THE MOUNTEBANKS)



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I Pagliacci. 2 pp—2 p.

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.'

'Hast thou named all the birds without a gun?
Loved the wood rose and left it on its stalk?
At rich men's tables eaten bread and pulse?
Unarmed, faced danger, with a heart of trust?
And loved so well a high behaviour
In man or maid, that thou from speech refrained
Nobility more nobly to repay?
O be my friend, and teach me to be thine.'

It was during a conversation with Felicia that I quoted one of the lines in Emerson's poem that he named 'Forbearance':

'Loved the wood rose, and left it on its stalk,' as part of the test to be applied to the friend he would desire.

But to Felicia, the chief joy of having the flowers is the plucking, to satisfy her generous moods, a quality far above the reckless waste that often takes place by those who gather simply for the sake of possession, not satisfied to enjoy the beauty 'on its stalk.'

Yet often it is like the sea shells described by the same author, who tells us that he found after bringing them home that they 'Had left their beauty on the shore, with the sun and the sand and wild uproar.'

Much as I love to give flowers to those who have none, and to send them as voiceless messengers of remembrance, there is a feeling of revolt against indiscriminate gathering, when some one pounces upon the opening beauties, and plucks it for sheer wantonness or ownership.

Perhaps, as a dear friend once suggested, there is something of the Oriental in my antecedents, for like a Persian, I could be content to gaze upon and enjoy my favorite flower where it grew, to meditate over it half in vision, to return to it while it lived. But this method entails labor, for unless the plant is kept from going to seed there will be no continuing bloom, so practical picking has its double uses, especially this dry weather, when they wither on the stalks.

Among the hot weather little annoyances I have found the sting of a hornet, when the mercury is in the nineties, about as hard to bear as any of the little stinging things we have to experience.

And the sting being in the back did not leave me with any more respect for the hornet.

Dr. Talmage once preached a sermon from the text: 'The Lord thy God will send the hornet,' and he compared it to the stinging vexations and misunderstandings of life that beset us, the little foes that make us suffer, by saying or doing disagreeable things, ever ready to puncture us in one way or another, without a charitable thought for our pain.

And yet even the hornet is said to have its mission, not only to teach us patience, but it feeds its young on mosquitoes, and so we feel inclined to endure the sting of the hornet that helps to exterminate the other irritant.

THE TREE DESTROYERS.

It was a pleasant relief to find the subject of insect depredations discussed in Saturday's paper, but will it arouse the powers in authority to concerted action?

For unless there is swift and intelligent legislation it may be too late to save the trees. It is astonishing what apathy there is in this matter, and some otherwise sensible people when spoken to on the subject, have been known to remark, lightly:

'Oh, there will come a parasite some day and settle them for us.'

But such vague ideas are like catching at straws in a whirlpool. If we only appreciated the blessings of our trees, and valued them more for themselves and their uses and their beauty. But the saw and axe lays them low, the cruel fire destroys them, and then follows drought and wind storms.

In arid regions, where in order to have any shade from the pitiless sun a tree must be cared for, it is treated with more respect, and a grove of date palm trees in Arabia is as cold water to the thirsty soul of the traveller, and under the Mosaic law it was a crime to destroy a palm tree.

The people of that time realized better than do some of the present generation that you can build cities, raise cattle, and fashion great ships for commerce in a comparatively short time, but no man, not even a king, can make a giant tree without waiting for its natural growth.

SEVERAL QUESTIONS.

Hedge.—Your ideas in regard to the lawn are very good. Have it ploughed and levelled in early autumn, then seed and roll the land, and give a light top dressing late in the season.

The grass next season should be cut and left on the lawn as a mulch, and will increase and thicken with the season.

As for the crab apple tree it can certainly be grafted or budded if you prefer.

As for the hedge, my advice would be in favor of cedar in your latitude, for privet has a habit of being winter killed. Last season, though snow was deep and protective, the privet in my garden suffered severely, though perhaps every five out of six years it will escape.

In making a cedar hedge have the trench for the plants dug this autumn and if the season is moist the young plants may be set out; if not get them into the ground at the first possible time in spring. One of the secrets of successful planting of any evergreens is never to let the roots feel the wind, but keep covered during removal.

LESSONS IN ROSE GROWING.

'Alma.'—You wish to have a rose bed, and ask several questions regarding it, nor do I wish to discourage you.

But in this province, with cold winters and hot dry summers, with the voracious insects that devour them, it becomes both expensive and unsatisfactory to make the rose bed in sight of the house.

Better take a part of the kitchen garden, and be sure to have water available, so that sprinkling can be given every day during budding and blossoming. For a rose bed, instead of smelling sweet, is often offensive both to sight and smell, with the odor of bug killing compounds, it is not pleasant whether by its own or any other name.

Then in late autumn there is the work of laying them down and covering with earth or manure, and making the garden for several months, all humps and hillocks that are never picturesque. But if you have new land, not undermined by trees, rich and well drained, and out of sight, plant your Hybrid Teas and your Perpetuals, not forgetting some June roses, the dear old Provence roses that hold the real perfume.

There is a new race of roses, not yet brought to perfection, but capable of improvement, and that is the Rosa Rugosa, a native of the sand dunes of Northern Japan and Corea. It is hardy, has large lustrous leaves not eaten by insects, the flowers are showy and continuous through the summer, and in autumn the foliage and seed 'heps' are brightly colored and handsome. Many new Hybrids from these roses have been raised successfully. Madame Georges Bruant having semi-double white flowers, while several others are rose or crimson in color.

For those who do not care to fight the many insects and chance of mildew that troubles the roses we have usually grown, it might be well to try these hardier sorts, that grow with little care, and have the sweetness of the summer roses, even when they are but single of petal.

CELERY BLIGHT.

Angus.—It is difficult to determine the cause of celery blight, though it is generally reported as most troublesome during hot dry periods with heavy night dews, at which time the vigor of the plant is reduced.

Where the soil is cool and moist the disease is seldom found, such, for instance, as well drained, shaded, garden lots.

This early blight may not permanently injure the celery, and may disappear with the cool nights of autumn.

Copper carbonate is a useful spray, and dusting with sulphur is often a remedy.

AFFLICTED ROSE LEAVES.

Mrs. B. D.—The skeleton leaves in your envelope are certainly discouraging, and I can well believe they disfigure the plants, for my own are not in any better condition, the dry hot weather bringing out multitudes of hungry rose slugs, the larva of the saw flies that in their larval state live on the foliage, cutting holes, and skeletonizing the leaves, as yours are, and greatly disfiguring the plant.

The saw fly is a four-winged bee-like insect of a deep shining black color, with translucent smoky wings, having dark brown veins and a brown spot near the middle of the edge of the forewings.

The slug when full grown is about one-third of an inch long, the body soft and delicate, the color green above and yellowish below. It has a small oval head and a black spot on each side enclosing the eye.

Where it is possible to apply Paris green without danger of poisoning human beings or animals, it can be sprayed on the foliage in the proportion of an ounce to a gallon of water.

If lime water is added it prevents scorching, and the Paris green must be first mixed with a small quantity of water into a fine paste before the bulk of water is added, and churned in a sprayer or force pump until thoroughly blended.

A more valuable insecticide is Arsenate of Lead, for all leaf feeders, though it often discolors the foliage, but only for a time.

It is applied in the same manner as Paris green, and being adhesive, it sticks to the leafage, and is much less likely to produce scorching.

AN EARLY GRAPE.

L. V. S.—The earliest reliable black grape is the Worden which bears fine large clusters resembling the Concord, but a few days earlier in ripening. It has, however, the fault of being uneven in this respect, and requires close pruning.

It is, however, only one season in ten, that these back grapes reach the ripeness that is necessary to make a table grape a success as regards sweetness.

FOR A SHADED CORNER.

Leslie.—If you have a Begonia Vernon, it will thrive in a shaded corner, the Vinca, called often Periwinkle, will root quickly and soon make a little corner pink and green, that are a delight.

Castor Beans will grow in such a place, looking tropical, though small, and the Vinca, called often Periwinkle, will live and spread a carpet over the ground. But in order to grow where there is but little sunshine, plants in shaded beds must be kept supplied with plenty of water and rich soil.

DROVE SCOURGES FROM NAVY.

Change in Conditions of Sailors Brought About by Capt. Cook.

(John Masefield, in Manchester 'Guardian.')

Capt. James Cook, the famous English adventurer, who was killed by the natives of Hawaii, on his third voyage, 1776-79, did more important charting than any seaman of his time. Strangely enough, however, he took no credit to himself for having done it and done it so well. The achievement on which he prided himself was the very great one of having banished from the British navy the two scourges of scurvy and typhus.

When he first went to sea those two diseases made the sea service as deadly as it had been 150 years before, when they killed their 2,000 a year in the navy alone.

In the first years of Cook's apprenticeship fever, scurvy and vermin destroyed some twelve-thirteenths of the men in Anson's squadron. In the years of voyage in the 'Endeavour,' scurvy almost destroyed the whole crew of 'Philip Carteret. With those two records before him the reader will be able to realize how great an achievement the following record seemed to those who presented Cook with the Copley medal:

'Under the divine favor, Capt. Cook with a company of 118 men, performed a voyage of three years and eighteen days, throughout all the climates from 52 degrees north to 71 degrees south, with the loss of only one man by disease.'

The one man lost was a consumptive whose lungs were affected before he went on board.

The means used by Cook to preserve his crew were twofold. He issued anti-scorbutics and kept the ship sweet. The anti-scorbutics issued by him were malt from which was made sweetwort; the extract of lemons and oranges and sowens, or half fermented oatmeal.

Sauerkraut and portable soup, that is, meat jelly, were issued as ordinary rations to give a variety to the men's diet.

The men were very carefully looked after. They were put upon three watches, so that they had eight hours below after four hours on deck, instead of the usual 'four on and four off.' In hot weather they were protected from the sun by awnings. In cold and wet weather they were given hooded 'Magellan jackets,' which kept them warm and dry.

By an edict of revolutionary tyranny they were made to wash both themselves and their linen. Fresh water was issued liberally at all times so that they might do this. Off the Horn large blocks of fresh glacial ice were brought on board from the bergs and floes and melted for this purpose.

The decks and bedding were often ventilated. The ship was frequently washed and scraped, dried by portable stoves and fumigated with gunpowder. The well was frequently flushed and dried.

After great exertions the men were given comforting drams and made to change their clothes.

Every healthy sailor now alive at sea is in a sense a memorial to Cook's fruitful hygienic activities.

WHO OWNS THE ORKNEYS AND THE SHETLANDS?

(From the 'Westminster Gazette.')

It is not perhaps generally known that an opinion expressed, half humorously, by Lord Salvesen at the opening of the Norse Gallery in the Scottish exhibition in Glasgow with regard to the ownership of the Orkney and Shetland Islands is fortified by very high authority. His lordship, 'speaking as a lawyer,' is not sure whether the islands do not belong to Norway still, and thinks that legally the crown of Norway, if prepared to pay the money for which they were pledged, with interest 'for three hundred years,' would be entitled to redeem them. As a matter of fact, plenipotentiaries assembled at Breda in 1668 (a couple of centuries after the islands had come into the possession of the Scottish crown) decided not only that the right of redemption had not then been barred by the lapse of time, but that it was imprescribable. The islands were pledged in 1468, so that interest is due for nearly four and a half centuries.

THE VANISHING HOTEL LABEL.

A correspondent who has just enjoyed a holiday scamper through France, Germany and Belgium, laments the decay of a practice that has given many travellers a little innocent pleasure and satisfaction. Every one knows the joke abopt the indignation of the American tourist when a too attentive servant carefully cleaned all the hotel labels off his trunk. Apparently this harmless form of ostentation is no longer possible. Our correspondent reached home with only one addition to the hotel labels on his bag, and this in spite of the fact that he had rested at a dozen places. At one hotel he asked for a label, and was told that the practice had been discontinued. The explanation offered was that the luggage label is an out-of-date form of advertisement, and no longer sufficiently effectual to justify its continuation. The cost of hotel advertising, it seems, has increased by leaps and bounds in the last ten years, and the demand for free picture postcards at hotels alone has far exceeded what used to be the outlay on luggage labels. Retrenchment on old methods has had to be exercised and the luggage label has had to be sacrificed as one of the enforced economies.—'Manchester Guardian.'

SHELTER FOR CABMEN.

A recommendation is being made to Council for a by-law to be passed to the effect that at each cabstand there should be only one shelter, and in each shelter only one telephone for each telephone company. This is thought to be enough for all the cabmen.

Pains Have Vanished

Neuralgia Completely Cured.

The cure of **Mrs. H. L. Barrett**, Guthrie, P. Q., **is another victory by Hood's Sarsaparilla. This great medicine has succeeded in many cases where others have utterly failed. Mrs. Barrett says: "I suffered intensely from neuralgia in the head, face and shoulders. I had used various medicines without relief. I heard of Hood's Sarsaparilla and decided to try it, and I bless the day I did. I took it several months and now feel well. All my pains have vanished."**

Get Hood's Sarsaparilla today. Sold by all druggists everywhere.

Hot-Weather Happiness

comes from good digestion and enough outdoor exercise to keep the liver active and the pores of the skin open for the elimination of the toxins that have accumulated in the body. Keep the stomach sweet and clean and the bowels healthy and active by eating

SHREDDED WHEAT

made of the whole wheat steam-cooked, shredded and baked in the cleanest, finest food factory in the world.

Here is a Summer suggestion that is full of Health and Happiness with freedom from kitchen worry and work: Place two Shredded Wheat Biscuits in a deep plate; cover them with berries or any other fresh fruit; pour over them milk, adding a little cream and sugar to suit the taste. Delicious, nourishing and wholesome for the Summer days when the stomach is tired of heavy meats and soggy pastries.

TRISCUIT is the Shredded Wheat wafer—a crisp and tasty "snack"—the maximum of nutriment in smallest bulk. Take it with you to the Summer camp, bungalow or cottage—it is eaten with butter, soft cheese, caviar or marmalades.

MAKE YOUR "MEAT" SHREDDED WHEAT

Home-Makers and House-Keepers

STAYING AT HOME

'There isn't very much glory in 'biding with the stuff,' but there is solid comfort,' and Aunt Urula, having thus declared herself, took up her knitting and leaned back in her chair. Aunt Ursula is a discreet woman whose words have weight.

When we go to the steamer to see our friends off there are flowers and farewells and the happy eclat of a journey just begun, and it is as though somewhere banners were waving and drums beating 'Forward march.' We stand on the pier and watch the receding steamer till, a lessening speck, it is lost to view, and then, drying our eyes, we go home, put the kettle on, and make a cup of tea. Here enters comfort number one. It is very doubtful whether our beloved travellers, whatever pleasures they may enjoy, will taste tea with the excellent home flavor before they reach home once more. When one can control the whole process of tea making, from the cold water, freshly drawn and freshly boiled, not allowed to stand and simmer and evaporate and grow flat, but boiled briskly and brewed steamingly over tea carefully selected and delicately measured, one is sure of a beverage before which headaches take wings and fly away, and which is nectar and ambrosia combined. Travellers' tea is often a composition with mixed flavors, in which hay and kerosene predominate.

The person who stays at home may not, indeed, make acquaintance with novel scenes and situations, but in the added quiet and comparative freedom from care, which the lessened family circle implies, she may discover some new charms in the familiar landscape which she sees from her own door. Perhaps it is mother who has remained behind, speeding the younger people off to the outlook on the great world. Blessed mother-bird, whose brooding has made the home nest so dear and sweet! Mother was always endlessly busy in getting the girls ready for the trip. Anybody else would have been driven, but mother is always tranquil, let others hurry and worry as they may. Still, when the last stitch was taken and the last nail driven and the last good-bye spoken, mother was tired, and there is great comfort in resting when rest has been earned.

Upstairs in Harry's room there is a book which promises great entertainment, now that there is leisure to read it, and it is the more interesting at present that it gives a well-written description of the lands which the children are visiting. In staying at home there is great satisfaction if one may also take a jaunt at will in a hook not too large to be held in the hand.

One's regard for comfort need not approach the Sybarite's ideal to make one appreciative of the homely ease of one's own room and one's own bed. Seldom does the habitual stayer-at-home realize her immense advantage here over the other, who reposes now in the coffin-like couches of a steamship's cabin and again in the confined quarters of a palace car's sleeping compartment. The stability of the home bed, the springiness, the cool, caressing touch of the spotless sheets, well folded in at the bottom of the mattress, the warmth of the soft blankets, the cleanliness so perfect and so pure, the friendliness of the pillows where you have rested in sickness and in health—all these compose a whole of comfort not to be despised.

After nights of watching by the sick, have you never gone for the night to your own room with a sense of tranquil thankfulness, hard to define, but delightful to feel? The stay-at-home will certainly sleep in luxury surpassing that of the most favored pilgrim, be the pilgrimage where it may.

The sensible stayer-at-home, health and time permitting, will find a pleasure in undertaking some bit of work for which she had not leisure while life went on in its ordinary round. It is a good idea to lay out some separate thing, something out of the ordinary, and accomplish it now. So swift is time's flight that ere ever one is aware the months will have passed and the charming duty will arrive of welcoming the dear ones back. The day of return is a red-day indeed.—Margaret E. Sangster, in 'With My Neighbors.'

When next serving canned corn add a sweet Spanish pepper shredded, heat it with the corn. The flavor is delicious.

THE BRAVEST BATTLE

The bravest battle that ever was fought
Shall I tell you where and when?
On the maps of the world you will find it not;
'Twas fought by the mothers of men.

Nay, not with cannon or battle shot,
With sword or nobler pen;
Nay, not with eloquent word or thought
From mouths of wonderful men.

But deep in a welled-up woman's heart,
A woman that would not yield,
But bravely, silently bore her part—
Lo! there is that battlefield.

No marshalling troops, no bivouac song;
No banner to gleam and wave.
But, O, these battles they last so long—
From babyhood to the grave.

Yet, faithful still as a bridge of stars,
She fights in her walled-up town—
Fights on and on in the endless wars.
Then, silent, unseen, goes down.

O ye with banners and battle shot
And soldiers to shout and praise,
I tell you the kingliest victories fought
Are fought in these silent ways.

—Joaquin Miller.

REPRINTED BY REQUEST.

J. M., a correspondent, writes:—'About a month ago I saw a recipe for rhubarb jelly in your columns, but in the housecleaning I lost it. Would you please reprint it and also give me a recipe to mend broken glassware, so that the break could not be seen and could be washed.'

We are glad to reprint the following:

Rhubarb Jelly.—Take 7½ lbs. firm red rhubarb, sugar, two teaspoonfuls powdered alum, water. Wipe and trim the rhubarb, cut in pieces, and put into a preserving pan with one breakfastcupful water, beat slowly until the juice is extracted and the rhubarb pulpy. Fix up a jelly bag, pour boiling water through it, then the rhubarb; let it drain without pressure. Measure the juice, and to each breakfastcupful allow one pound of sugar. Put sugar, juice and alum into preserving pan, heat gradually until the sugar is dissolved, then boil quickly for about thirty minutes; skim and pot.

As to the second request, we have no knowledge of any means by which broken glassware could be so perfectly repaired. A number of cements might serve so far as the strength is concerned, but the marks of the mending would generally show.

NOTHING USELESS IS LOW.

(By Ralph Hodgson.)

No pitted toad behind a stone
But hoards some secret grace,
The meanest slug with midnight gone
Has left a silver trace.

No dullest eyes, to beauty blind,
Uplifted to the best
But prove some kin with angel-kind,
Though lowliest and least.

Be wise, and use thy wisdom well:
Who wisdom speaks must live it, too;
He is the wisest who can tell
How first he lived, then spoke the true.

—BONAR.

HOMELY HINTS

Bread Pancake.—This is an excellent way of using up stale bread which has been soaked in water until soft. Into a hot frying pan put a generous lump of butter, and then the bread, from which the water has been pressed. Flatten it out with a broad bladed knife, brown on both sides and serve with maple syrup.

Bead Omelet.—Crumble enough stale bread to make a cupful, soak in half a cup of milk, then beat smooth. Add half a teaspoonful of salt and three well beaten eggs. Butter a shallow pudding dish, pour the mixture in and bake in the oven for about ten minutes. Serve as soon as baked, and from the same dish, as it falls quickly.

Deviled Ham Loaf.—Take one pint of bread crumbs, quarter-pound of deviled ham, a pint of milk, using part of the milk to moisten the ham; stir in two well beaten eggs, add a little salt, and turn into a buttered bread pan and bake in moderate oven for one hour; serve cold, cutting it in thin slices.

Hominy Drop Cakes may be made from the cold hominy that is left over from the breakfast supply. Mix together one pint of cold cooked breakfast hominy, one tablespoonful of cold water, two eggs, which must be well beaten; a pinch of salt and a teaspoonful of baking powder, the latter sifted into enough flour to make a thin batter. Drop by spoonfuls on a buttered tin and bake quickly.

Cress and cucumbers make refreshing sandwiches. Cut the cucumbers into very thin slices, sprinkle them with salt and place them on a cloth to absorb the moisture. Cut the bread into thin slices, butter them and cover with slices of cucumber. Add a few bits of cress, cover each slice with another piece of bread and cut the sandwich into squares or narrow strips.

Sweet potatoes in rather a new style can be introduced some morning where less in the way of substantials has been provided than usual. Parboil and afterward peel some nice ones and slice them across. Arrange them in layers in a greased baking pan, dotting each layer with butter and a sprinkle of salt. When the dish is full pour in a gill of milk heated with the same quantity of cream, to which also a tablespoonful of butter has been added. Cover the dish with fine grated bread crumbs. Dot the crumbs with little pieces of butter. Bake with a plate over it for thirty minutes. Then take off the cover and serve.

Muffins of Stale Bread.—In every family bread is apt to accumulate, especially in the summer, when appetites are smaller or the family fewer in numbers. The good economist always manages to dispose of it in some useful way before it moulds. The following recipe teaches the easiest way of making such a disposition, and will be found reliable: Take a quart loaf of bread, slice it, and put it in a bowl, and pour on sufficient water to cover, and let it stand until well soaked; then press the water from it, and mash the bread until no lumps remain. Add two thoroughly beaten eggs, two tablespoonfuls of flour, one of melted butter or lard, a little salt, a very small portion of soda (unless the bread or milk is sour when more will be required), and milk enough to make it into a stiff batter. Bake in muffin rings or drop from a spoon upon a griddle.

MOTHERS, SPEAK LOW

I know some houses, well-built and handsomely furnished, where it is not pleasant to be even a visitor. Sharp, angry tones resound through them from morning till night, and the influence is as contagious as measles, and much more to be dreaded in a household. The children catch it, and it lasts for life—an incurable disease. A friend has such a neighbor within hearing of her house when doors and windows are open, and even Poll Parrot has caught the tone and delights in screaming and scolding, until she has been sent into the country to improve her habits. Children catch cross tones quicker than parrots. When mother sets the example, you will scarcely hear a pleasant word among the children in their plays with each other. Yet the discipline of such a family is always weak and irregular. The children expect just as much scolding before they do anything they are bid; while many a home, where the low firm tone of the mother, or a decided look of her steady eye, is law, never think of disobedience, either in or out of her sight. Oh, mothers, it is worth a great deal to cultivate that 'excellent thing in a woman,' a low, sweet voice. If you are ever so much tired by the mischievous or wilful pranks of the little ones, speak low. It will be a great help to you to even try to be patient and cheerful, if you cannot wholly succeed. Anger makes you wretched, and your children also. Impatient, angry tones never did the heart good, but plenty of evil. You cannot have the excuse for them that they lighten your burdens; they make them only ten times heavier. For your own sake, as well as your children's sake, learn to speak low. They will remember that tone when your head is under the willows.—Selected.

WHEN THE CHILDREN GO BATHING.

Sea bathing in nearly all cases is good for children. It invigorates and stimulates them, and the sunshine warming their little bodies is better than the best of tonics.

Sea bathing in this climate begins about the second week in June and ends about the first week in September. Very little children should be allowed to paddle on the edge until they become used to the idea. It is a decided mistake to frighten a child by compelling him to let you carry him into deep water. More harm than good is done by these methods, and the child conceives a fear of water that sometimes lasts him for many years.

Children who are in the habit of taking their daily baths in a big tub filled with water are seldom afraid to go out into deep water when swimming time comes. But if they are afraid compulsion and duckings will not cure them. One thing should be remembered, however, the head should be thoroughly wet as soon as the child wades into the sea. The first bath should last only ten minutes at the very longest. After the child becomes accustomed to the climate and the weather gets warmer the bath may be protracted to fifteen or even twenty minutes.

For the first week or two, in order to get invigorating effects, the bath should not take place every day, but every other day or twice a week. Immediately after the bath the child should be rubbed with a rough towel and dressed. He may then play on the beach in the sunshine or take a brisk little run. A great many mothers allow their children to take sun baths while in their wet bathing suits. This sometimes has good effects, but if the child is dried and dressed quickly he is certain not to be chilled and the effects are just as good.

Of course every mother knows that no child should ever be allowed to enter the water if it is either too cold or too hot. If the child is chilled before the bath he should not take it. If he is perspiring from the heat he should be allowed to cool off gradually before he goes into the surf.

A child's bathing suit should be made of light flannel, in one piece, with short sleeves and legs. If he has to be carried any distance to a bathhouse, he should have a warm dressing gown of towelling or flannel to put on as soon as he comes out of the water.

Every child past eight years of age should be taught to swim. It is not difficult at this age to teach them. Children are natural swimmers at any rate and take to paddling like little tadpoles. It is better to teach them the elemental stroke, which is, properly speaking, the dog fashion method. Those who learn the art of swimming early soon acquire better strokes, and dog fashion requires less effort than the breast stroke.—'The World Magazine.'

PA DERRINGTON'S FOOD EXPERIMENT

By ADELAIDE D. ROLLSTON, in the 'Western Recorder'

(By Adelaide D. Rollston.)

He gently pushed the door open, and entered the big, comfortable kitchen. For a minute he stood fumbling with his hat, then he sat down in the nearest chair, and looked appealingly at Mandy.

'Well, what is it, Pa Derrington?' she questioned, turning around from her ironing board, and regarding him with a dubious look.

He lifted his tanned, knotted hand to his head, and tugged nervously at his locks of gray hair.

'I reckon you think I'm allus complainin',' he said at length, giving her a sidewise glance of reproach that told of a multitude of repressed emotions. 'But Mandy, I'd ruther talk my troubles over with you than with anybody else in the world. We've been friends and nabers for so long that I allus feel free to come to you for advice and sympathy whenever things go wrong at home. You're a sensible woman, Mandy, and can allus see the foolishness and injustice of a thing quicker'n any female person I ever knowed.'

Mandy straightened her slender, pliant figure and gave a little nod of pleased assent.

'Well?' she said encouragingly.

The old man cleared his throat and moved his chair further away from the hot stove.

'It's about Lindy,' he said, with as much resentment as his gentle nature was capable of showing. 'Now, what d'ye reckon she's went and gone and done?'

'Good land! How should I know?' retorted Mandy.

'Why, she's put me to eatin' some sort of stuff she calls health food. It looks like bran and tastes like shavin's, and—'

'I should think so!' put in Mandy, with a sniff. 'Health food! Why, it ain't fit for nothin' in the world but to feed to the chickens! I tasted some of it over at Biven's grocery, last week, and it didn't have no more substance to it than sawdust. But I reckon Lindy takes to it because it's fashionable.'

'Maybe she bought it because it's fashionable, but I take notice that she don't never eat any of it herself. And neither does Dick. But she 'low's I'm all run down and need it to build up my system. Now, do you see anything wrong with me, Mandy? Ain't I lookin' as well and peart as common?'

'You're lookin' as well as I ever saw you look, Pa Derrington.'

'And I feel as well, too. Why, I can do as much hard work now as I could twenty years ago. It's jest a notion of Lindy's that I'm all run down. But she's that set in her ways that there is no goin' ag'inst her when once she gets a plan into her head. She's got the notion that I need that pesky health food, and there ain't a bit of use in me sayin' I don't—not a bit. Dick knows mighty well that there ain't nothin' in the world the matter with me, but if she thinks there is and says I must eat that stuff to get strong ag'in, why, of course, he agrees with her. He thinks she's perfectly right in everything she does and says. Or, least ways he pretends to. But I knowed how it would be when he married a city girl instid of takin' a wife right here in the naberhood. Now there was Susan Ford—'

'Susan Ford didn't want him; I happen to know,' interrupted Mandy with a laugh. 'And it's a good thing she didn't, too, for Dick and her never was suited to one another. And she's a heap more set in her ways than Lindy is.'

'I wouldn't mind eatin' the stuff,' continued Pa Derrington, his thoughts reverting to his present grievance, 'if she'd give me somethin' else, too, for my breakfast. But, no, she 'lows that I've been a eatin' of too much meat lately, and that hot biscuit and strong coffee will give me dyspepsy and liver complaint. Shucks! jest as if I ain't been eatin' hot biscuit and drinkin' strong coffee all my life nearly!'

'Well, good gracious, you ain't compelled to eat somethin' you don't like!' exclaimed Mandy. 'So if you want your usual allowance of hot bread and meat and coffee for your breakfast there's no reason under the sun why you can't have it.'

Pa Derrington swung his right foot rapidly back and forth, and clutched at his hair again.

'I wouldn't hurt Lindy's feelin's, nor make her mad for the world,' he replied, after a little silence. 'She ain't a bit fussy nor fault-findin' in her disposition. You know that as well as I do, Mandy. If she was I might have the courage to oppose this new-fangled notion of her's. But she's so kind-like and sweet whenever she's almin' to have her own way that to save my life I can't help doin' jest what she tells me to do. And she gets around Dick in the same fashion too. Why, if she was to tell him in that sweet, coaxin' voice of hers that he ought to eat fodder, it's my opinion he'd do it.'

'How long have you been eatin' that trash?' inquired Mandy sharply. Her pity and sympathy for the tyranny-smitten old man was not unmixed with a certain degree of impatience at his stupidity and meekness of spirit.

'About a week,' he replied, with a sigh.

'A week! Well, it's a wonder you look as peart as you do. But I reckon you make up at dinner and supper what you miss at breakfast?'

'No, I can't say that I do. Lindy lets me eat a couple of soft-boiled eggs for supper, and sometimes a bowl of chicken broth, but nothin' else—except that health food.'

'Chicken broth! Well, if you ain't an old simpleton Pa Derrington!' and Mandy returned to her ironing with a snort of disgust.

He got up slowly and put on his hat.

'I reckon it's about time I was goin',' he remarked meekly, yet making no movement towards leaving. 'It's gettin' late and I've got many evenin' chores to do. Pears like the days're growin' mighty short. A body don't more'n turn around till it's night time. Dick he's gone to town and won't be home till dark.'

'Of course,' said Mandy, turning suddenly around, 'you're expectin' me to offer you some advice before you go, and you'll be disappointed if you don't get it.'

'I was sort of hopin',' he began.

'Well, I really can't advise you about this matter,' she continued, 'but,' giving him a shrewd look, 'if it was me I wouldn't try to do any work as long as I was in such feeble health. I'd rest and take my ease—leastways till I was able to eat good substantial vittles.'

'Oh!' exclaimed Pa Derrington, his simple mind slowly taking in all that her glance and words implied. And a pleased expression spread like light over his troubled face. For his faith in Mandy's wisdom was boundless, however much he doubted his own discriminating powers. And slow as he was to plan or devise he was not without a sense of humor, and could readily enough follow a covert suggestion when it was offered by a more active and inventive mind than his own.

There was a funny little twinkle in his blue eyes as he walked homeward—eyes that still retained the clearness and brilliancy of youth, and once or twice he chuckled softly to himself as some laughable situation came before his mental vision and refused to go away.

But when he reached home and saw through the window his daughter-in-law standing expectantly before the fire in the sitting room, his bitterness suddenly departed. Straightening his shoulders and assuming a certain dignity and self-assertiveness that he was far from feeling he strode through the hall and past the half-open door, hung his hat on its accustomed peg, and said, without glancing at the slender figure on the hearth:

'You needn't fix any supper for me Lindy, for I'm goin' straight to bed.'

'Why, Pa Derrington!' she exclaimed with much concern, and came hastily to the door. 'Are you sick? And where on earth have you been all the afternoon?'

He stopped, and turning around, gazed at her in some confusion. Her beauty and the sweet anxiety in her eyes and voice disarmed him for a moment. And indeed she was a pleasing vision to look upon with her gray, thoughtful eyes, chestnut hair and the little dimples in her soft round cheeks.

'I'm feelin' about as well as common,' he replied, recovering himself with an effort. 'But,' and there was a curious inflection in his voice, 'bein' as my health ain't good I 'low to get more sleep and rest hereafter. So I'm going to bed and Dick can do the chores when she comes home.'

'But the wood-box in the kitchen is nearly empty,' she began.

'Oh, I reckon there's enough wood in it to last till mornin',' he interrupted. 'If there ain't Dick can fill it when he gets back.'

'He'll be awfully tired,' she ventured to say.

'Shucks!' said Pa Derrington, and turned away without even bidding her good night.

She stood gazing after him with a bewildered expression on her pretty face. His manner had been almost offensive, and he had spoken without any apparent consideration for either Dick or herself. It was something new and strange and puzzling for Pa Derrington to be guilty of such conduct and, wondering what phase of character he would exhibit next, she went back to the fire and sat down to wait for her husband.

However, the next morning there was nothing in his manner that suggested his mood of the previous night. True it was six o'clock when he made his appearance at the breakfast table, but, excepting his sudden deviation from his long-established habit of early rising he gave no evidence of any mental or physical endurance. On the contrary he ate his health food quite as if he relished it, and during the meal laughed and chatted in his usual droll and entertaining way.

(To be continued.)

To-day is your day and mine—the only day we have; the day in which we play our part. What our part may signify in the great whole we may not understand; but we are to play it, and now is our time. This we know—it is a part of 'acting,' not of 'whining.'—David Starr Jordan.

WHAT 'GRINGO' MEANS.

Somebody with a fondness for romancing has said that the epithet gringo, applied contemptuously to Americans by the Mexicans, owes its origin to a song which the Mexicans heard from the American soldiers during the Mexican war; but this is manifestly incorrect, for the word was used in Mexico as far back as the reign of Carlos III., towards the end of the eighteenth century. When his Catholic Majesty determined to expel the Jesuits from his dominions, he was somewhat uneasy about what the regular troops, then in New Spain, might do on receipt of the royal order, he therefore took the precaution to send over some troops from the Low Countries, in whom he put more trust. These troops, as Alegre tells us in his 'History of New Spain,' were called 'gringos,' probably on account of their slight knowledge of Spanish. This opinion is borne out by a writer in the 'Revista Catolica,' of Santiago, Chili, who has been studying the local peculiarities of Spanish words and phrases. He tells us that the word gringo has long been used in Spanish as a synonym of griego, or Greek. To speak in gringo, therefore, was to speak Greek that is, to speak a language that could not be understood. He adds that the word is used in Catalonian in the same sense, and that in the Valencian dialect, gring means any language which is not understood, or is hard to understand. The word, therefore, is not a corruption of 'green grow,' as has been asserted, nor is it confined to the New World.—'America.'

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THE BOYS' PAGE.

THE TWO HANDLES.

(E. E. Garnett, in the Springfield 'Republican.')

'That halting slave who in Nicopolis
Taught Arrian—'

Mess hall No. 20 was not in hilarious mood. Examinations were in early prospect, the last ball game had gone to the enemy, and Bert had quarrelled with Saxe. Neither was the breakfast calculated to tempt joyousness; the coffee had more than even the usual dregs and the corncakes announced themselves afar off as having saleratus, spotty and strong, within. The morning, too, was warm and moist, of an atmosphere to encourage the hanging about of odors; so that coming into the hall by either door you knew at once about the dregs and the saleratus, and that there was also bacon very much fried.

Each boy had given a frowning sniff as he came to table, each until Brex. There was no sniff about Brex, he had a face attuned to greatness, for Brex had been reading the Manual of Epictetus, and he put the book tenderly behind him against the chair back as he sat down. A faint grin, at this, went around the table. Even under the gloom of saleratus spots a boy can grin; but in this case there was a touch of grimace in the grin, for a book read by Brex came sometimes to be a burden. He radiated it, the boys said, and the only escape would be in the sudden dumbness or evaporation of Brex. So they viewed this book with mixed emotions.

Brex, all unconscious, stirred his coffee serenely as if it had been good coffee, and presently sent an abrupt question broadcast.

'Why,' he asked, 'must there be two handles?'

'I give it up,' growled Dumps, who was opposite.

'If it's a coffee-pot,' said Jim sulkily, 'there are not two handles.'

'If it's an umbrella—' began Dixie, but he was interrupted by Joe.

'He means a dilemma,' announced Joe, 'the two horns of a dilemma.'

'If he means horns,' said French, 'why doesn't he say horns?'

'But he wants to know,' explained Jim, 'why there are two of them.'

'I was thinking,' Brex put in, still serene for all their teasing, 'of Bert and Saxe.'

At this there came grins very wide.

'Do you accuse them of horns?' cried one.

'Or handles?'

'One each?'

'Or two apiece?'

'Oh, what he means,' said Dixie, 'is hot cross buns,' and he hummed softly the old street cry:

Hot cross buns,
Hot cross buns,
One a penny,
Two a penny,
Hot cross buns.

Meantime French had reached over and slipped out the book from against Brex's chair back. He held it up for the table's eyes.

'There are no buns in that book,' said Joe with a groan at the sight of it, 'that is no cook-book.'

But Jim, who loved the library and had a good memory, said, 'Oh, I see.'

'Do you?' cried Brex eagerly, 'and will you help when they come in?'

'When who come in?'

'Bert and Saxe. There ought to be some way to get them holding the other handles. You see,' flushing a bit under so many eyes upon him, 'they've got each other by the wrong handles.'

Jim nodded and gravely gave the quotation that had all this time been in Brex's head. No one noticed that Bert meantime had come to one door as Saxe entered the other, and that as they paused to listen they shamefacedly exchanged glances. In their instant's hesitation whether to enter or slip away they had the clue to the quotation, and the beauty of it held them.

This is the quotation—a beautiful thing to have been said by any one in any age of the world, but think of it being said by a slave Stoic in the time of Nero! This is the quotation:

Everything has two handles. One by which it can be borne, the other by which it cannot. If your brother be unjust, do not take up the matter by that handle—the handle of his injustice—for that is the handle by which it cannot be taken up; but rather by the handle that he is your brother and brought up with you; and then you will be taking it up as it can be borne.

'Say,' commented French when there came a short pause, 'that isn't half bad. Who said it?'

'A fellow who was a slave,' said Jim.

'And a cripple,' added Brex.

And then those two booklovers who had the hero-worship of Carlyle in their souls went on alternately to sketch the slave-cripple.

'Nobody knows his real name. Epictetus is just a nickname, and means "bought."'

'He had a cruel master—'

'Who broke his leg, but didn't make him groan.'

'He believed, you see, in the power of will—of being happy and free in one's self.'

'And he was happy and free, though he knew chains and stinted food and the ergastula.'

'That's the Roman slave prison, the ergastula is.'

'And though the most capricious punishments, the most brutalizing and degrading influences were about him—'

'They rolled off him like water from a duck's back.'

'Nothing could conquer his will—'

'His will and his courage. Not pain or mockery or poverty or exile.'

'He died in exile.'

'His little earthen lamp sold after his death for 3,000 drachmas.'

'His other lamp, his iron one, was stolen from him.'

'The keynote of his life—'

'And of his books—'

'Is "sustine et abstine."'

'And he was dear to the immortals!'

The sketching paused at this point, partly because the speakers had gone rapidly and were somewhat out of breath, which gave French a chance.

'Say,' put in French, 'you've painted a fellow of considerable size. He's enough to make anybody of this civilized age, any weak-hearted, complaining person, tuck down his head.'

'But where,' asked Dumps, reverting to Brex's beginning, 'where do Bert and Saxe come in?'

'They came in at the wrong handles,' said a voice that made him red.

'Yes,' said the other newcomer genially, 'came in at the wrong handles and let go of them.'

'Oh, have you?' cried Brex.

This was a bit discomfiting, so every one felt happy to have French break in,—French was always breaking into something.

'Say,' was the way he did it, 'let's get Brex all the books he wants.'

'The ayes have it,' assented Saxe, and Bert laughed.

THE MARTINS' COMING OUT PARTY.

We have the finest martin box in town. In the summer when the little birds are first taught to fly, it is the liveliest place I know. I saw a brood of young martins introduced into society there last year. It was quite as important a social event as any human debutante's tea could ever be.

All the martins fr... far and near were invited. I watched them come, new ones arriving on every gust of wind. The bird house is near the barn, so the top of the barn became naturally the great ball room.

On the roof is a cupola, and on the cupola is a gilded weather vane, which served the martins for a reviewing stand. There were many interesting special 'features' introduced into the evening's entertainment; tourneys, winged contests for prizes of admiration, all sorts of races, short dashes around the chimneys of neighboring houses, long flights to the hills and back, soaring ascensions to a far off cloud.

The old birds seemed to be exerting themselves to impress the youngsters, and the new little martins exhibited a proper degree of respect and appreciation. They loved the show.

One fine old Beau Brummel of the bird colony, wearing an elegant suit of deep indigo feathers, was evidently a universal favorite, and I fancied I saw signs of incipient jealousy among the young martins not so sumptuously attired. The Beau had the air of addressing the assemblage with 'Now, watch me!' Then he darted off, swept suddenly straight down, caught a moth, turned sharply, caught another winged insect, and then with the speed of a humming bird, he disappeared. I thought the wind had blown him away, but as the young birds seemed quite as interested as ever, I suppose he was simply out of my sight. In a minute there was a flutter of wings over my head like a fanfare of trumpets, and down came the old bird, turning back somersaults, his mouth full of bugs which he gallantly presented to the young ladies.

There were many such displays of skill, so many I could not follow them all. There was really too much on at once. One unfortunate accident occurred, which I will relate though the birds did not seem to take any notice of the affair one way or the other. It happened very suddenly. There was a foolhardy over-smart young martin, who had been trying all the afternoon to attract attention. Eventually he sailed from a great height straight for the barn at a tremendous speed. He seemed to be dropping down. All the birds fluttered and whispered among themselves as if they were saying, 'That foolish young thing is going to show us what a sudden stop he can take!' He may have miscalculated the distance, or he may have been crossed in love. Who knows? But—he struck the lightning rod and impaled himself on it! He must have died instantly. He never even quivered; and there his body remained until it fell the prey of some prowling cat later on. There was no panic, apparently not even any great excitement among the birds, just a fluttering for a moment, and then the games went on. Martins are so stoic. They are real philosophers. It seemed a terrible fate to me, but they did not even miss their little comrade, whose bravado—or whose broken heart, perhaps—had ended his brief career.

The sun went down on the festivities. Large clouds were gathering in the west that threatened rain. The oldest birds, more cautious than the rest, gathered their little ones about them ready to take home. One by one the guests departed, and our little martins retired to their box by the side of the barn. A few of the young birds, enamored youths we will suppose, waited around the gilded horn on the top of the weather vane yet a little longer. The twilight fell. The martin family grew quiet within the little bird house, and by and by I saw a young blade making his way, a trifle crookedly, as if his thoughts were not all on his flight toward the town. Presently he was out of sight behind the pine trees in the west. Night had fallen and the Martins' Coming Out Party was over.—Francis B. Sheafer, in 'Our Dumb Animals.'

CHINESE TALES OF BROTHERLINESS.

(Henry Payne, in 'Wonderlands.')

CHOU AND HIS BROTHER THE KING.

General Wu was a good and brave soldier, who in order to ascend the throne and keep it, had to rid the land of a most wicked king. He made the people happy, and in all his efforts had the help of his younger brother, Duke Chou.

But after two years King Wu became very ill and troubled in spirit; and although Chou would most likely have been the one to profit greatly if King Wu died, there was no thought of self in his mind. He, therefore, built an altar, and with the gem tokens in his hands which signified his own high position, went to kneel before it. And there he prayed to his ancestors, for he knew not the true God to whom he might pray, and said: 'Take me, for I am willing to die in place of my elder brother the King.'

Happily, however, King Wu recovered from his sickness; and though we are not told, we may hope that he learned of his brother's noble prayer, and loved him as he deserved.

RAN AND THE POISON CUP.

Siang and Ran were the two sons of a widowed mother. Siang was the elder, and for some unknown reason his mother had a great dislike for him. When she would beat him, however, little Ran would weep with him and putting his arms around him would do his best to comfort him. Moreover, when Siang was given hard and cruel tasks to do, Ran would always take half the burden on his own shoulders. So the boys grew up to manhood, loving each other as much as ever.

Even when they were grown up and married, however, the mother did not cease to hate Siang, and would often try to hurt him by ill-treating his young wife. Then Ran's wife would follow her husband's example and become the comforter, for she had a heart as loyal and kind as his own.

Siang was a clever man and rose to a high position, but this only seemed to irritate his mother all the more, and one day, when he came to pay his respects to her, she did a very wicked thing. While the family were all at the table she mixed a deadly poison with his wine and then placed the cup before him.

Ran, however, had somehow got to know his mother's purpose, and resolved that his brother should not die. Stretching out his hand he seized the cup before Siang could touch it, and raised it to his own lips. In another moment he would have saved his brother's life at the cost of his own, but just in time the cruel mother, seeing his purpose, dashed the poisoned cup from his hand. Then, overcome by such devotion and filled with shame, she begged her children to forgive her. And the story says that the family lived happy ever after.

Every Chinese boy knows such tales of brotherliness from the Chinese story book by heart, and we can easily imagine how they must influence his conduct.

THE NATIVE ANIMALS OF AUSTRALIA.

All the native animals belong to one order, 'marsupialia,' having marsupial bones, and most of them a pouch in which the young are kept. When Captain Cook landed in Australia he asked some aborigines what that curious jumping animal was. They replied, 'Kangaroo,' which means, 'What did you say?' Hence, the name 'kangaroo' arises from a misunderstanding.

The kangaroo, the most interesting of the native animals, has a deer-like head, short fore legs, long hind legs, and a strong tail. The latter enables it to take prodigious leaps. Its pouch is large in comparison with other marsupials. The koala, or native bear (which is more unlike a bear than the wombat), is a comical stout-bodied animal, with fur of a greyish color. It loves to cling to a forked branch of a gum-tree and browse around. It has been known to stay on one tree for days. The young one clings to its mother's back. The wombat is a burrowing animal, slow and very heavy. Its flesh is good eating, and the fur is of a brownish color. The pouched mole has only been known lately. The bandicoots are harmless, and resemble rabbits. The arboreal marsupials are opossums, koalas, and phalangers. The latter have skin stretched between the fore and hind feet, which enables them to leap from tree to tree. The most remarkable are the platypus and echidna, which both lay eggs. The former has a beak and webbed feet like a duck, a body like a mole, and lives in water. The echidna has spines like a porcupine. The dingoes are non-marsupial, and are believed to have been imported. They live in packs, and are very savage. The native cats are small, spotted animals, destructive to fowls. The Tasmanian wolf is the tiger of the colonists, and with the Tasmanian devil causes great havoc among sheep. The aborigines hunted the native animals very skilfully with tomahawks, boomerangs, and womerahs. All the native animals are now protected by Government, but it is said to be thought they are slowly dying out.—By Ernest Moore, in the Australasian.

JUST THE SAME.

(By C. Oscar Palmer in the 'Otago Witness.')

A hazy smoke was over the bare, tussocky hills and the darker, heavily-brackened sides of the gullies. Young Smith pinched out his match before he threw it into the tuussock, for the sum beat pitilessly down on the long, dry reaches of scrub, fern, or tussock that bordered the road. Slowly he watched old Matthews flick the off-sider under the flank or the little mare on the off shoulder. Matthews reined up for a while at Manuka Creek and let the horses stand with their fetlocks in the shingle-shifting water. He looked back to the bare hills. His nostrils caught the aroma of manuka and taukinau and the smoke from the smouldering tutu sticks, where at noon a billy had been boiled.

'Just the very same,' he musingly murmured, oblivious of Smith's presence. 'Just the very same!'

'Kup! Lassie! Do do!' and soon they were away again, out by the netting fence and the occasional flax or rush bush, on into the hills where day-long silence reigns except for the plaintive bleat or the far-heard report of the rabbiter's gun.

'The very same!' His emotion, despite his 60 years, played across his face. His bony hands toyed with whip-handle and reins. 'The limestone hill and the solitary bluegum. The very same! The shepherd, followed cicsely by his three dogs, riding the spread-tail sorrel or bay—just the very same! The horse team at the wool track or hillside plough, instead of the footsore bullocks—all else the same.'

Young Smith let him ramble on, for he, too, felt the spell—of solitude, was it?—and the power that inhabits there, or of the past that he had not experienced, but, when a turn in the road brought into view a bullet head and a grey-blanketed swag, carried apparently by a pair of patchwork dungarees, Smith's heart misgave him. Sure enough Matthews pulled up the pair and half turned round to the sundowner.

'Take a lift, mate?'

'I don't mind, thanks.'

'Jump up, then.'

Jump! The swag-worn Dusty Roads did his best, but to the impatient Smth it seemed to take him half an hour to unsling and upend his bluey, and another half to kick and bruise the paint of the newly-done-up buggy before he was seated to Matthew's satisfaction.

'Come far to-day?' the old man asked.

'From Stubberfield's.'

'Going far in this scorching heat?'

'To Wolverton's, or I might camp at the Three Rocks, further down the river.'

'Been out of work long?'

'Not long; but there's nothing to be made at work in this hole of a country. Good men are leaving the country every day just because the Government's rotten—that's what it is.'

Matthews took it in and waited for more. 'I should smile!' he said.

Our foot-sore friend continued: 'If Dick Seddon was only alive now, or John Ballance, or George Grey. Ah, that was the man! He was a white man through and through. None of your bow-wowing and bow-wobbing to the mobs about him—eh, mate! None of it, and just see where he is to-day. In the South Kensington Museum, one of the finest in the world, in the fifteenth corridor of the seventh wing, opening on to the Thames Embankment, where Little Emily waited for Oliver Twist, they are going to hang his portrait, a painting of the greatest democrat of modern or ancient times.'

'Just the same! Just the very same!'

Matthews's fine reverie was broken by the clutch of a hairy hand on his shoulder.

'Hey, mister! put me down here and I'll see if this old skinflint of a Smith' (young Smith's father, if you please) 'will put me up for the night.'

Smith junior bundled the swag down and the sundowner, missing the step, staggered back into the fern at the station gate.

'Why the mischief did you take that old hotbed of microbes with the bursting grog-blossom up, Matthews?' Smith asked, as the horses were flicked into a brisk trot.

'Carried bluey on the same road once, and got a lift, just the same, just the same! from your father, my lad, thirty years ago; and the sun lit up the river just the same, the birches and the tussocky spurs; and there was a woman waiting' (here Smith's mother came out and stood on the verandah), 'and she smiled like' (here Mrs. Matthews came out and stood beside Smith's mother and waved): 'and I bucked in at work, and your dad gave me a job till we could put two and two together, like; and you are marrying our Jeannie to-morrow—just the same!

'Well, young man, you may not always choose your company, and you may feel thankful for a lift before you reach the homestead that lies thirty years ahead of you in the restfulness of the sunset hills.'

Matthews's first action when he got down at the verandah steps was to climb them and kiss the elderly lady who had first waved as he drove up, to the homestead.

THE IMPERIOUS 'MUST.'

What does the world not owe to that imperious 'must'—that strenuous effort which we make when driven to desperation, when all outside help has been cut off and we are forced to call upon all that is within us to extricate ourselves from an unfortunate situation.

Many of the greatest things in the world have been accomplished under the stress of the impelling 'must'—merciless in its lashings and proddings to accomplishment.

Thomas Erskine, whom Lord Campbell pronounced the greatest advocate and most consummate forensic orator that ever lived, began his legal career under many discouragements. Though he had a sublime self-confidence, which was itself a prophecy of success, yet he fought the battle of life for many years against great odds. His father's means having been exhausted in educating his two elder brothers, he was obliged to start in life with little training and a scanty stock of learning. While pursuing his law studies he found it hard, even with the strictest economy, to keep the wolf from the door. For several years he lived so economically as to be often 'shabbily dressed.' Conscious all the time, of powers that fitted him to adorn a larger sphere, he chafed against the iron circumstances that hemmed him in. A chance conversation led to his being employed as counsel in an important case. The effect produced by his speech was prodigious. He won a verdict for his client, and by a single bound, over-leaping all barriers, passed from want to abundance, from the castle of Giant Despair to the Delectable Mountains. Entering Westminster Hall that morning a pauper, he left it prospectively a rich man. As he marched along the Hall after the judges had risen, the attorneys flocked around him with their briefs, and retainer fees rained upon him. From that time his business rapidly increased, until his annual income amounted to £12,000. He said that he never could have made his first great plea, which made him famous, but for his imperious 'must.' He said that, when making this speech, he could feel his children tugging away at his coat-tails, and asking him for bread.

Necessity has been a priceless spur, which has helped men to perform miracles against incredible odds. Every person who amounts to anything feels within himself a compelling power which is ever prodding him to perpetual improvement, pushing him on. Whether he feels like it or not, this little inward monitor holds him to his task.

It is that little insistent 'must,' that dogs our steps and pushes us on, that makes us willing to suffer so many privations, to endure so much inconvenience and lack of comfort, and to work so hard when it is so tempting to take it easy.—'Success.'

Puzzles

DOUBLE WORD SQUARE.

(Sent in by Margaret Duncan.)

A railway carriage . . . . . .
A unit . . . . . .
Prepared . . . . . .
A female deer . . . . . .
So far . . . . . .

WORD SQUARE.

(Contributed.)

A number.
A hatch of birds.
Places for baking.
Tears.
An experiment, jumbled.

IRREGULAR DIAMOND.

(Sent in by J. D.)

1. A consonant.
2. A trap.
3. A gummy substance.
4. A measure of time.
5. A city of Quebec.
6. A fixed purpose.
7. A paint.
8. A small insect.
9. A consonant.

ANSWERS TO LAST WEEK'S PUZZLES.

Enigma:—Nut.

WORD SQUARE.

G N A T
N I N E
A N N A
T E A R

A DIAMOND.

M
B A A
M A R C H
A C T
H.

Correct answers to last week's puzzles were received from Jessie Dobbie, Jean Cartier, and Edith Morrison (thanks for the original puzzles). The word square is omitted from reckoning owing to the error in the final line, which should have read 'to rend.'

Answers to the previous week's puzzles were received from Jessie Dobbie with one error.



FROM THE EDITOR'S CHAIR

Scouts as we all know are not simply enrolled to play games but to render real service to the public. Now there are lots of things they can do to help to make Canada a better and pleasanter country than it is at present, though, of course, Canada is a lovely and pleasant country as it is. Scouts spending their holidays in the country can do a good deal to prevent the forest fires which rob us of many thousand of fine trees every year. This they can do first, by taking care that they themselves follow out the Government regulations for the protection of forests, and then by seeing that others do so. Secondly, they can help to fight fires which have already started. Scouts out west have distinguished themselves this way and there is room for others to do the same. Then there is a great deal to do in the cities. Some of our troops have helped the police and firemen in case of fire, getting out furniture and keeping the crowds back. This is real good scout work. Scouts should always keep their eyes open wherever they are going. Everyday people are losing things, and we could show our cleverness as scouts and at the same time do good turns if we find and restore lost articles to their owners, and there is another thing: a good many boys around town 'swipe ice' from before peoples' doors. They probably don't mean any harm and think it is fun. But it may be a serious matter for the people who own it, as some of them may be sick and may need it badly, and besides, it is dishonest. Now scouts can do a real good turn both to the owners and to the 'swipers' if they put a stop to this. Lads who start swiping ice too often end by stealing other things, and if scouts take action, they may prevent these boys from falling into the hands of the police.

Several times recently boys have set fire to sheds or other buildings, simply 'for fun,' or because 'they wanted to see which reel would get there first. Some of them were not really bad boys, but the police and detectives got after them and some of them have been arrested. They have been in jail for some time, waiting their trial and may be imprisoned for a longer period and perhaps may come out worse boys than when they went in. It is a sorry thing to see detectives going around trying to get boys' companions to tell on them. Of course scouts are not expected to be informers, but they might find some of the fellows who are doing the mischief and make them stop. I think they could do it better than detectives or police, and they could do it without getting the mischievous kids into serious trouble. Strenuous means might sometimes be necessary. Of course the contract may be difficult, but what good are scouts if they don't do things which 'can't' be done?

SCOUT EDITOR.

A LITTLLE HELP.

2916 Mance St., City.

Scout Editor:

Dear Sir,—I would like to bring to your notice the peculiar position, in which the 1st Montreal Annex troop seem to stand at present. Their scoutmaster, through business pressure and other causes, cannot attend. Mr. Young, of the 5th Montreal, came two or three times, but as he was one of the scoutmasters picked to go to the Coronation, the boys are left without any one to direct them. Last week some of the boys met with my shed as a hall), and went through some of their exercises, practising some of their knots, etc., then turned out into the open and did some scouting work, and passed the evening, I thought very creditably. But you know, Sir, if left long like this alone, with no one to direct them, the boys will go backward, and that seems such a pity. I thought by bringing this matter to your notice, some one would come forward to help. Perhaps some of the Troops who are fortunate enough to possess scoutmaster and assistants, would not mind taking up the work until a scoutmaster can be found. As one who appreciates the good among the boys the scout movement is doing, I beg to remain

ONE OF THE MOTHERS.

'He doeth well who does his best;
He doeth well who strives;
Noblest efforts may sometimes fail,
Never noble lives.'

MAISONNEUVE SCOUTS.

The 1st Maisonneuve (Hochelaga) Troop Boy Scouts is now forging ahead.

A few unavoidable incidents have retarded the growth of the troop, especially when I was appointed Asst.-Secy. of the R.R.Y.M.C.A., which took up so much of my time. Then immediately after I left Montreal for about two months, during which time the boys disbanded.

On Wednesday, June 28, I returned from Streetsville for a week's holiday, and finding the troop as it was I immediately started reorganizing same, and have now decided to remain permanently in Montreal.

On Friday the boys camped out till Monday morning, and a series of week-end camps will be held during the summer.

A club room in connection with St. Cyprians church has been obtained.

Promotions dating from July 10:—Albert Pearce, corporal of seals, to be patrol leader of seals; Malcolm Martin, to be corporal of seals; Arthur Ousman, acting patrol leader of Buffaloes to be patrol leader.

R. MARTIN, S.M.

BUTCHER KEEPS PET LAMB.

A pet lamb kept by a butcher at Longridge, near Preston, can be seen daily standing at his side in the shop, surrounded by slaughtered sheep and lambs. It is fond of playing with a large collie dog and with children.—Bristol 'Times.'

A GIFT TO B. P.

The Scouts in Tasmania have presented 'B. P.' with a handsome walking stick made of the native wood of their country. This was handed to him at a large gathering of Tasmanians in London by the Hon. Dr. McCall, who, in the course of his speech, warmly praised the Boy Scouts and their good work.

'I am very pleased and proud (writes 'B. .'P.') to have such a nice reminder of the good will of the Tasmanian boys, and I hope that next year I may have the chance of thanking them in person for it.

'There was a rumor that another present was being prepared for me amongst the Scouts in England, but the moment I heard of it I telegraphed to say that, although I felt very grateful for the kindness of the Scouts in thinking of it, I could not accept such a present. If any Scouts think that they owe something to scouting, the best way in which they can show any thanks to me is by doing what they are doing now, and that is by enjoying the scout games and making themselves into smart, useful, and efficient scouts. The happiness which you give me through the reports of your good turns and gallant deeds is far greater to me than any present that money could buy.'—Selected.

Faithfulness in little things fits one for heroism when the great trials come.—Louisa M. Alcott.

A MARCH FROM TROY TO NEW YORK.

Ten boy scouts from Troy, under command of Scoutmaster C. S. Sumner, arrived in New York on June 28, after marching the entire distance. They left Troy on Wednesday, June 21, and averaged twenty-four miles a day with a maximum of thirty-six on Saturday.

They visited Mayor Gaynor at the City Hall, and delivered to him greetings from the Mayor of Troy. They had as escort of honor to the Hall the Chinese Boy Scouts from the Thirty-first Street Students' Club, and a delegation of the scouts from other parts of the city. The Chinese boys carried the Stars and Stripes and a flag bearing the Imperial Dragon.

They were presented to the Mayor by Lorillard Spencer jr., President of the New York Council of the Boy Scouts of America. The Mayor had a long chat with the boys, speaking to each one in turn. He inquired about the particulars of the trip and seemed deeply interested in how and where they slept at the different stages of the journey.

On the way down they observed the precept of the scouts about doing one kindly act for others each day. On one of their day marches they all jumped in and mended a farmer's fence for him. He treated them to plenty of fresh milk and cake. The boys are all about fifteen years old. They will return to Troy by boat.

On the march they cooked their own food and slept under their ponchos in the open. In Poughkeepsie and Yonkers only did they seek the shelter of the local Y.M.C.A. houses. They did not march on Sunday, but remained in Poughkeepsie, where they all went to church.—N.Y. 'World.'

TALK ABOUT YOUR ROCKY MOUNTAIN GRIZZLIES.



—Cleveland 'Plain Dealer.'

A REAL FIGHT ON.

The members of the boy scouts of America in Kansas have been asked by Dr. S. J. Crumbine, secretary of the Kansas Board of Health, to take up the fight for the extermination of flies. He has written to the local councils in the different parts of the state asking them to get the boys interested in the crusade. The boys have consented and now are reading the pamphlets prepared by the Kansas State Board of Health, about the breeding places of flies and the best method of eradicating them. Thomas Mellars, Jr., of Weir City, Kansas, who is interested in the boy scouts, has aroused the interest of the boys, and they have promised to do everything in their power to drive away the flies.

SCOUTS AND 'SWANK.'

'B.P.'s' Advice.

Do boy Scouts 'Swank?' Unprejudiced observers will give different opinions on the subject. Some condemn the Scout's alleged pretentious adornment of ribbons as feminine weakness. What part (is a question commonly asked) has a remarkable uniform to play in the building up of a healthy and useful manhood?

It is enough to say that an erroneous impression has been created owing to the unusual character of the dress and decorations which the Scouts wear in order to conform with the regulations of their respective troops. In all cases, an innovation in dress, whether it is a hobble skirt or a harem skirt or knee breeches and shirt bedecked with ribbons, always creates an initial antagonism among the generality of sober-minded English people, who by nature seem to be rather conservative in the matter of personal adornment.

If careful thought were bestowed upon the question of the Scout's uniform, it would be quickly realized that short breeches, a loose-fitting shirt, and a broad-brimmed hat are best suited to his manner of pastime. Granted that this is so, what requirement is met by the vari-colored ribbons which he wears? To the Boy Scout the color of his ribbons is as necessary for the careful organization and selection of the movement as are the different styles of military uniform, for the simple reason that they serve the same purpose. They are the means by which one troop is distinguished from another.

Of course, it is no use discussing the fact that some Boy Scouts do 'Swank.' There is, for instance, the type of youth who parades the streets with a brim of his slouch hat set in a rakish fashion, such as the cigaretted Fargate habitue adopts for parading the 'Devil's mile' on the Sabbath night. There is also the Boy Scout who taps the pavement with his pole like the blind man seeking for guidance, but with the intention of advertising his presence.

While instances of Boy Scout 'Swank' cannot be said to be lacking, at the same time it is obvious that what some people conceive to come under that heading, is, in the minds of those who take a broader view, nothing more than a demonstration of healthy animal spirits.

What has Lieut.-General Sir Robert Baden-Powell to say on the subject? In the 'Scout' he writes:—'I saw, in some illustrated papers a few weeks ago, pictures of Scouts on duty for the Royal procession through South London, and some of these were wearing stripes on their arms and hats turned up at the side like the town street cleaners.

'In the South African War the ordinary soldiers wore hats with the brim turned up on one side, but the specially selected "Scouts" wore the flat-brimmed hat as a distinguishing mark; they didn't go in for frippery, and pretend to be sergeants, and quartermaster-sergeants—a Scout was considered far above these.

'I remember a good picture in 'Punch,' where a general, seeing one of the men of a troop of Yeomanry wearing a fine medal on his breast, asked him in what campaign he got it, and the Yeoman replied, "I never was in no campaign; it is a prize that our old sow won at the cattle show.'

'Well, I saw last week a Scout wearing two medals on his breast, and I was just going to call him out and congratulate him before the whole parade on his gallantry in saving life, when I discovered that his medals were for winning a jumping competition, or for frequent attendance at school, or something of that kind!

'I recently saw one lot of boys dressed like Scouts with yellow and black neckerchiefs, and I took such an interest in them that I sent to find out where they came from. They were rather a lanky, slouching lot, wearing sergeants' stripes and breeches and putties, and all that kind of thing—and a number of them presently began sucking cigarettes! I can tell you I was greatly relieved when the news came back that they were not real Scouts at all, but only imitations.'

B.P.'s advice to Scouts on "Swank" is well worth quoting in conclusion. He says: 'Stick to your proper kit. Don't wear fancy rigs. Other corps have sergeants' stripes because they are training for soldiers. Scouts are above that. The only medal that a Scout wears is that for saving life.—Sheffield 'Independent.'

BOY SCOUT WINS DOUBTER.

Persons who doubt the efficiency of the boy scout principles can easily learn how badly they are mistaken. A few persons are inclined to doubt that the boy scout movement tends to make a boy more courteous and above all to teach him not to take tips. Ralph A. Feltman, a scout master of New York, tells about a New England friend who refused to believe that a boy scout would not take a tip after having done a favor. 'My friend,' says Feltman, 'was down in the city the other day and met a boy scout, and he asked him what he was. The young fellow told him he was a scout. He said, "Would you mind watching my suitcase a few minutes, while I attend to a little errand?" He wanted to try the experiment to see if the boy would really stand taking a tip. He returned in a few minutes and handed the boy a quarter and thanked him for his services. The young lad said, "No, thank you, sir, I never take a thing for helping other people; I am a boy scout." My friend is now convinced.'

THE ENGLISH OFFICIAL ORGANS.

It is up to you, Scouts, all over the Dominion, to keep in touch with the London (Eng.) publications, as important notices of work that you will be expected to perform are there being given out from time to time, and we have at present no official organ at all.

If you cannot get copies of the 'Headquarters Gazette' and the 'Scout' write us and we will see if we can help you. If it is impossible for Scouts and Scoutmasters personally to subscribe to these, why not make it a troop concern? Club together and help these papers at troop headquarters for reference.

LITERARY REVIEW.

ELECTORAL REFORMS.

The honorary secretary of the Proportional Representation Society of England, Mr. John H. Humphreys, has just issued a volume entitled, 'Proportional Representation' (London, Methuen and Co., Ltd., 5s. net), dealing with the ever-important question of election reform. The introduction is written by Lord Courtney of Penrith, one of the most stalwart advocates of this reform movement, and the book is dedicated to the memory of Catherine Helen Spence, of Adelaide, who had so much to do with introducing reform ideas in Australasia. Mr. Humphreys is exceptionally well qualified to deal with the subject since he attended elections in Belgium and Sweden where the method was used, and when the question of introducing the method was brought up in connection with elections in South Africa, his advice and assistance was sought by the government. Mr. Humphreys has shown great care and enthusiasm in the accumulation of facts, and has dealt with the subject in a clear and readable form and without any marked prejudice. The author's view-point is that constitutional and electoral problems cannot be solved in the absence of a satisfactory method of choosing representatives, and he sets out to show how this may be obtained, and how we may have not only 'one man, one vote,' but 'one vote, one value.' He begins by contrasting the practical working of various methods of election in vogue in the civilized world to-day, and great care has been taken to ensure accuracy. He has obtained his information at first hand; concerning Japan, from Mr. Kametaro Hayashida, the chief secretary of the Japanese House of Representatives; concerning Belgium from Count Goblet D'Alviella, secretary of the Belgian Senate, and in every other case from some reliable source. The book is, of course, mainly of interest to those concerned with British politics, and is written primarily with a view to reforming the 'Mother of Parliaments,' but the same questions are bound to arise in every other country, if, indeed, they are not already live issues. After a short historical survey, the author takes up the various expedients suggested as reforms, and explains them carefully.

The 'limited vote' was the first reform tried and involved the creation of constituencies returning several members, but the elector was only permitted to vote for a number of candidates less than the numbers of members to be elected. By this system it was found that the representation of the minority in a three-cornered election was always secured, provided the minority numbered not less than two-fifths of the electors; still, there were many disadvantages and the system did not become popular. The 'cumulative vote' was the next attempt at reform and it too succeeded in giving the minority a fair representation. By this system the elector has as many votes as there are representatives to be elected, and he may distribute them or accumulate them among one or more candidates according to his discretion.

The 'single vote' scheme is that at present in use in Japan and of which the details are given in appendix I. It was adopted in its present form in 1900, and by it the administrative areas were made parliamentary constituencies returning a number of members, varying according to population, but each voter in an area was permitted only one vote. Under this system minorities can and do get representation. The continental method of the 'Second Ballot' is dealt with exhaustively and its weak points exposed. This question is being brought more and more into evidence by the growth of the Labor party in almost every country, upsetting the traditional condition of two-party politics. Another remedy was suggested by Thos. Hare in 1857, and is used for the election of the Danish Upper House at the present time. This was strongly supported by John Stuart Mill, and is known as the 'Single Transferable Vote.' It is the 'single vote' but made transferable so as not to be lost if not needed by the original choice. The process is studied at length, and its advantages and disadvantages clearly indicated.

The author's panacea 'Proportional Representation' he claims to be the only system by which every section of the community through its representatives can give expression to its needs, and only by this means can self-government be realized. He shows how successful this scheme has been in Denmark, Switzerland and Belgium, and how quickly the movement in its favor is spreading. Of the results he says:

> In every country in which the new methods have been introduced, fears were expressed that it would be impossible for the average elector to fulfill the new duties required of him, and that returning officers would collapse under the weight of their new responsibilities. . . . Nowhere do we find that the new systems of voting have presented any serious difficulties to the electors, and although the task imposed upon the returning officers has been in some cases unnecessarily severe, yet they have not only carried out their new duties with credit, but have made the introduction of the new system a brilliant success.

A chapter is devoted to the effect of this reform on party government, in which Mr. Humphreys claims that it strengthens rather than disrupts the parties, as is shown in the countries where the system is in use, and, at the same time, it allows a greater freedom of opinion regarding all political questions which do not spring directly from the principles on which the parties are based. He claims that the system would strengthen the position of the House of Commons, and would be equally satisfactory with the referendum in expressing the views of the people on any question not foreseen at the elections. After dealing in a logical and unbiased manner with the objections raised to the system he comes to the conclusion that 'Proportional Representation' is the key to the electoral and constitutional reform, ending his summary thus: 'The House of Commons must once more renew itself; it must establish itself on sounder foundations. Its privileges and powers have been won by the efforts of past generations. To the present generation falls the opportunity of perfecting its organization and of strengthening its foundations by making it in truth the expression of the national will.'

The book is one which must appeal to every student of political science, and the art of government, for it may have a wide influence on the question of parliamentary reform.

A TALE OF THE CALIFORNIAN FOREST.

'The Land Claimers,' by John Fleming Wilson (Little, Brown & Co., $1.50), is the first work of a young American writer. While not likely to have more than a fleeting fame, it is a very creditable specimen of the popular novel of American pioneer life, with just sufficient fling at the government administration of homestead and lumber tracts to give it spice for the native reader. There are several really fine people and some as really despicable among the characters. A rough but true hearted San Francisco character, Sim Spencer, is sent into the mountains by his doctor. He is fooled by a 'locater' into taking a useless claim, but is 'no quitter' and settles down. He meets the heroine, Sally McCarthy, who takes pity on his helpless and suffering condition, teaches him to cook, and becomes general chum and helper. He is asked by his old true love, an actress in San Francisco, to help her son, who has been educated at an eastern university and doesn't know she has sunk to the estate of a vaudeville star. Spencer sends for him and pays him a high salary as assistant in his ruinous shack on his worn-out claim. Hal Marini cannot make it out. Then Spencer induces Hal to contest the locater's right to another claim, which he has wrongfully obtained. Hal's mother is so anxious to see him without his knowing of her that she comes to the mountains as Spencer's sister, staying in the McCarthy cabin with Sally. The mountain girl determines that Hal shall find out about his mother. Hal's discovery is made when he is in company with a snobbish school-marm from the east, who has taken up a neighboring claim. He acknowledges his mother before Miss Fletcher, who goes away shocked, but Hal has redeemed himself with Sally and Spencer and brought new life to his worn-out mother. Spencer assures Hal that he will win his protest against the locater's claim and, to make this sure, goes to White's cabin in the face of a great storm, which he sees coming, thrashes him until he signs a 'relinquishment,' carries it back through the tempest and arrives in a dying condition at his cabin to find Hal gone to Portland to contest the claim. Sally at once follows with the paper and arrives back in time to see Spencer still alive, with his old love beside his dying bed. He leaves his claim to Sally, who learns that it may still become valuable, and all the rest of his money to Hal's mother. Hal has won his own claim, and in the end he wins Sally also, having learnt that worth and conventionality are not always the same thing.

AN ENGLISH PASTORAL.

A pleasant study of English village life and its people, great and small, is 'People of Popham,' by Mary C. E. Wemyss, author of 'The Professional Aunt' (the Musson Book Co.). It affords scope for much clever writing in conversational style, what plot there is being casually introduced. The chief object of the book is, however, study of character, especially the influence of one thoroughly lovable, loving enthusiastic Irish heart. Mrs. Howard comes to Popham with her husband, a literary man, and her five charming children, to occupy a house left her by an old bachelor uncle. Unconsciously, by her great beauty, her sweetness, her unpractical idealism, she finds her way into the innermost recesses of every heart, where her small boy Pat bears her company. The one who tells the tale, Christian Hope, lives in a cottage in the village and is one of the first captives of the Howards. The clergyman and his wife, the doctor and his commonplace wife and most un-commonplace daughter, Lady Victoria, with her amiable, but not brilliant husband, 'Poppy,' otherwise Sir Popham Popham of Great Popham, M.P. for Little Popham, and her two pretty daughters represent the upper strata of society, while old Betsey Barker, Mrs. Burley, the village store-keeper, and Jane, otherwise 'Somerset,' represent the more lowly element. Incidentally several romances are introduced, including two concerning Miss Hope herself, one past, one future. Altogether, the 'People of Popham' are pleasant company for a summer holiday.

A FEMININE MAX O'RELL.

Another piece of clever writing is a study of English people and institutions as seen by a typical 'Parisienne,' an artist's daughter, who, after a girlhood with her gay and delightful father, is sent on his death to the care of a spinister aunt in London, Lady Anne MacGuinness, a gaunt and unemotional Scot. 'Phrynette and London,' by Martha Troly-Curtin (the Macmillan Company of Canada, $1.25), is in form the history of Phrynette's adventures in the unknown land of London. They end, of course, in her marriage with an admirable Englishman, who embodies the recognized British virtues, and to whose serious nature the sprightly little French maid with her short red curls, the result of a serious illness after her father's death, proves irresistible. The character of Phrynette is not evenly maintained. From time to time the puppet fails to act and the hand behind is clearly seen. The criticisms of English ways are too mature for the gay youth of the heroine, but they afford to the subjects of the criticism a fine fulfilment of Bobbie Burns' prayer; they may see themselves as others see them, their good points and bad ones frankly commented on. The tone is, on the whole, kindly. Phrynette is in despair, the first dull March days in the gloomy house in Cromwell Road, but before the end sunshine has come into her heart as well as into the parks and gardens she loves, and England has become her loved home. Of course, Sir Austen has something to do with the metamorphosis, but he is as English as everything else about her. The entente cordiale has entered into literature as well as politics and commerce.

'THE STORY OF QUAMIN.'

That this tale of the tropics is from the pen of the widow of our loved 'habitant' poet will be sufficient to ensure it a sympathetic perusal by Canadian readers. In 'The Story of Quamin,' by May Harvey Drummond (G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York, $1.25), interwoven into the story of this negro boy from babyhood to manhood are the customs, manner of life, mental and physical characteristics and superstitions of the West Indian negro. Jamaica has been the author's field of observation and study, and from the tale the reader will learn many interesting facts concerning the still primitive African. He will enjoy the story for its many touches of nature that make all men kin, for the writer's sympathetic understanding of a childlike people, and for the kindly humor pervading the tale. If fault be found it will probably be in the too abrupt closing of the story. The steed of fancy on which the reader has been ambling along is pulled up so sharply as to give the sensation of losing one's mental seat. The home-coming and courtship of Quamin seem to promise a few entertaining chapters that did not materialize.

KNOWLEDGE AND THE CHILD.

'Shall we not present to our child a knowledge of the facts of life as God intended them to be?' This little book, 'The Moral Problem of the Children,' by Rose Woodallen Chapman (The Mary Wood-Allen Fund Committee, 601 West 156th street, New York, 20 cents), is a practical answer to this question so pertinent at the present time. 'The moral condition of the children in our public schools is one of the most difficult problems of the present day.' Very frankly, very earnestly, and very kindly Mrs. Chapman deals with this delicate yet urgent question, the right treatment of which is of such transcendant importance not only to the youth of the present, but to the future of the nation. She shows how this knowledge in most cases comes to the child through impure sources, and pleads for truthful though simple answers to the child's questions concerning the facts of life, holding that he 'accepts these facts just as readily and just as sweetly as he does any of the facts of life. The whole world is a great wonder-ball to him, no part more wonderful or more difficult to understand than any other part.' The writer also holds that a child's greatest protection is that of keeping his confidence, and that the most lasting impression made upon the mind of a child is the first impression, hence the vital importance of the mother herself teaching these truths to her child. The book should supply what has long been a sore need for the parents and teachers of youth who feel the burden of responsibility and the terrible dangers surrounding our children, yet who know not how to face the situation. The author of the little volume is a daughter of Dr. Mary Wood-Allen.

'THE JUSTICE OF THE KING.'

A stirring tale of Louis XI. of France is 'The Justice of the King,' by Hamilton Drummond (The Macmillan Co. of Canada, Ltd., $1.25). The motive of the story is the struggle between the monarch and the father. The little Dauphin, Charles, unloved and lonely, unchildlike, melancholy and suspicious, dwells in Amboise protected by a young girl, Ursula de Vesc and Hugues, his faithful valet. The old ailing King, who has lived and schemed and fought for France, either believes or pretends to believe that the Dauphin, a child of thirteen, has plotted against him. Hated and feared by his subjects, though all acknowledge his power, he plans the child's death. Choosing as his messenger a young knight, brave, virtuous, noble and kind, he sends him from Valmy to Amboise with gifts for his son, a wonderful coat of mail and mask, as tokens of a father's love. Not knowing that the mask is poisoned, and believing in the goodness of the King, Stephen La Mothe, in all good faith, undertakes the commission. How he discovers the purpose of his diabolical errand, wins the love and confidence of the little Dauphin, losing his heart to Ursula de Vesc, clings to his belief in the King's better nature, a trust finally justified, are the chief incidents in this historical study of one of the most interesting periods of French history.

IN THE TIME OF AMOS.

'The Prophet' is a not lengthy story of the kindness of Judah and Israel during the lifetime of the prophet Amos, written by L. O. Loomer, (J. J. Anslow, Windsor, N.S.) After reading the book the title appears to be rather a misnomer, as the interest of the story centres in Ruth, the sister of Amos and Benarad, her lover. Ruth has been kidnapped, carried captive into Edom, sold into Syria, married to a soldier, widowed after a battle, recognized, befriended and restored to home and family by the lover of her youth, who has become an officer in the army of the Israelitish king. The prophetical work of Amos is rather dragged into the narrative. While many of the story incidents are exciting in themselves, the narration is rather tame.

LITERARY NOTES

A PRESSING REQUEST.

Theophile Gautier, the centenary of whose birth occurs next month, found a friend and benefactor in the publisher Renduel. Yet even where there was so much good understandng there were occasional difficulties between author and publisher. Gautier was to receive 1,500 francs for 'Mademoiselle de Maupin,' but the publication date was repeatedly postponed. In January, 1836, he wrote to Renduel:

'Please remember to let me have as soon as you see me (I will not hide from you the fact that it will be to-morrow morning) two hundred miserable francs, which I happen to be in the ridiculous position of needing more than you can imagine. I was a visitor to-day at your palace (house is altogether too common) in order to demand the money 'viva voce,' but the talk did not happen to drift in that direction, and I would rather be cut into four—once lengthwise and once across—than say anything that the moment did not call for. So I hope you will take this display of delicacy into consideration and spare me the necessity of going about like a beggar holding out his tin cup for a portion of soup at a charity dinner. I shall keep on writing you letters like the present once a month till the Day of Judgment, and a little after that. And as you enter the gate of Paradise the celestial porter will call out: 'Three souls charge on a letter for M. Renduel.' Perhaps it may be more than that, for I am not sure whether Heaven is suburban or long-distance postage. Farewell, thou Arab, Beduin, Parricide, Publisher.'

AN EXCESS OF WEALTH.

Some of the difficulties of a census taker in less populated districts are touched upon in an article by Howe Williams in the July 'Outing,' 'A Census Man in the Cow Country.' Some of the experiences are amusing, others doubtless, may appear more so in the retrospect. In one section the census taker came upon undoubted embarrassment of riches:

From one prospect to another we trotted while I put to the melancholy mine owners and their assistants the rigmarole of questions provided by the census bureau. Over a hillside was a stack of rocks as big as a barn piled beside the opening to a shaft. A thin, ragged man stood at the hole and at a rope signal from below drove a mournful burro in a circle a few feet in diameter. The burro operated a primitive windlass, and after he had circumscribed the circle ten or a dozen times a toy car on a toy track was disgorged from the hole. The tired, thin man dumped the little carload of ore on the pile and let the empty car slide back to the Mexican in the mountain's entrails.

When I completed his pedigree and duly recorded it I examined the rock pile.

'What is it?' I asked.

'Gold,' he replied, tersely.

'Got capital enough to work it?'

'You see, I'm working it, don't you? But I ain't got no money. I own that tent up there and the burro, and some blankets, a bag of pink beans, and four cans of tomatoes. Put that down in your census.'

'I'll put down the burro,' I said.

'Them rocks assays $45.17 a ton,' he added, with the manner of one who had said it many times and always with the vain hope that the statement would startle his listener.

'What do you think your mine is worth?'

'What's it worth? Or what'll I take for it?'

'Well, what will you take for it?'

For some reason the query seemed to irritate the ragged man. He reached aggressively into the rear pocket of his overalls, producing a ten inch plug of tobacco. Sinking his teeth into one end he tore away root and branch a stringy layer of weed, replaced the plug with its new halfmoon escalloped with teeth marks, and turned to me with a bony finger raised. 'Not a darn two-bit piece under one hundred thousand dollars,' he snorted.

His attitude indicated that if I had offered him a thousand dollars less he would have shot me dead.

Hardly realizing what I was saying, I remarked, 'But, say, old man, I can't quite see how you can afford to own a gold mine.'

The observation seemed to wilt him. He knew he could not rid himself of that gold mine any more than one can shake off a lobster that has a good grip on his great toe. He could not sell it, and the soul of the gambler would not permit him to abandon it or give it away.

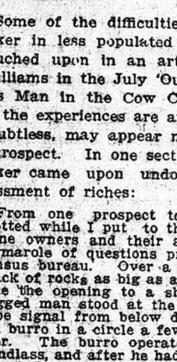
In a spirit of concession he said: — 'Stranger, you are right; I kain't afford it. But I know men in these parts that owns two and even three mines. I ain't so bad off. Thank God, I've got only one.'

RUMOR REVISED.

The common story of the origin of Samuel L. Clemens' use of the name 'Mark Twain' is both wearisomely familiar and entirely incorrect. Ingenious fable pictures Clemens, Mississippi river pilot, listening to the men heaving the lead at the bow of a river boat and singing out, 'By the mark, three; by the mark, twain.' Tableau: Clemens smites his brow, and soliloquizes: 'There is my 'nom de plume.'' Unfortunately, it isn't quite true; for Mr. Clemens simply stole the name. It is true that the name originated with the picturesque cry of the man with the lead; but a man other than Mr. Clemens first discovered the picturesqueness. That man was Captain Isaiah Sellers, who furnished river news for the New Orleans 'Picayune.' To Professor William Lyon Phelps of Yale, Mr. Clemens confessed that it was from Sellers he got the name. Professor Phelps' discovery, is quoted in the brilliant new critical estimate of Clemens, 'Mark Twain,' by Professor Archibald Henderson, which was published this spring. According to this book, Mr. Clemens said to Professor Phelps, 'Captain Sellers used to sign his articles in the Picayune 'Mark Twain.' He died in 1863. I liked the name—and stole it; I think I have done him no wrong, for I seem to have made this name somewhat generally known.'

The opinion has become current that A. C. Benson has been appointed Professor of English literature in the University of Cambridge. The author of 'From a College Window' and 'The Silent Isle' has, however, not received the appointment in question, though a greatly coveted distinction has been conferred upon him. He will occupy the chair of English fiction in the Royal Society of Literature. Mr. Benson's gift of appreciative criticism is shown in 'John Ruskin: A Study in Personality,' just published by the Putnams, a book which, to use Mr. Benson's words, 'is written with a sincere love and admiration, and with a strong belief that Ruskin's message and example have a very real truth and strength of their own, urgently needed in these hasty and impulsive days.'

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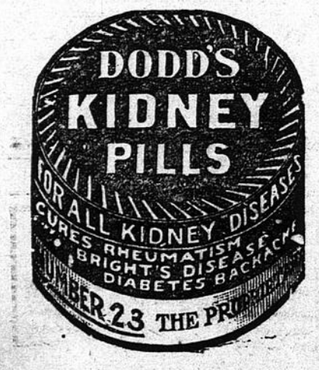
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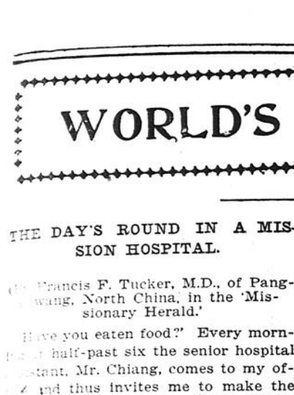
WORLD'S WELFARE

THE DAY'S ROUND IN A MISSION HOSPITAL.

(By Francis F. Tucker, M.D., of Pangchwang, North China, in the 'Missionary Herald.')

'Have you eaten food?' Every morning at half-past six the senior hospital assistant, Mr. Chiang, comes to my office and thus invites me to make the round of the hospital. Some correspondence and other office duties have already been attended to, and we are joined by one of the 'half-baked' nurses who has come to the first hospital room. Every patient or other person we meet receives the greeting. How useless to say, 'How do you do' or 'Good morning,' when one does well as the result of the latest it is so hard to get, even at the cost of two cents; and certainly the morning is not good unless one has breakfasted!

This Mr. Chiang, cheery, earnestly practical, optimistic despite the sorrow of his life, is worth knowing. For a number of years he has done what he could, refusing to leave the crude mission hospital for more lucrative posts. On our way we pass the front gate just in time to see what Milton called



A BOUND FOOT.

Note the bandage which must also be squeezed into the shoe.

a 'canny waggon, light,' trundled in with its boy burden, the father pushing and the mother, despite bound feet, pulling the barrow. Alas, the white plague is a worse enemy far than the black pneumonic plague, and we can offer little hope to the parents of this only son. But it's worth trying, and some day we will hope for special facilities to care for tuberculous patients.

As we enter the first room all who are able to do so rise from the kangs, or adobe brick beds, to greet us. We respond cheerily, urge them not to be so polite, and inquire how each has fared through the night. Nights in a Chinese hospital seem longer than in lands more favored. These are all eye patients, and we remove the bandage for the first time from the eyes of a fine old gentleman of eighty-two. The joy that he expresses on seeing our faces, the first he has really seen after forty years of cataract darkness, makes living and working in China worth while. Directions are given for all; with more hope than yesterday for some of the eyes that see not, with less for others, and we pass on to the next room, a small surgical ward. From a Chinese standpoint here are some of the most wonderful results, for there is no native surgery. Yonder fine face belongs to a prominent merchant from Kao Tang: the tumor of his scalp, as large as his head—his burden for twenty-seven years—is no more. This young Mr. Li is minus a leg, but we trust he is saved from tuberculosis; as often is the case, he has learned to read during his stay, and having his 'heart eyes' opened has become an earnest Christian. Mr. Chang is ready to go home to-day, and, though we know he is very poor, he is asked if he cannot make a contribution to the hospital. 'I'll give this rope; it's all I have,' he says, producing it from his fenestrated garments. He explains that he does not need to use it now. His fearful ulcer, his torment for years, had driven him nearly insane. He decided that he would come to Pangchwang, and if we failed, as all Chinese remedies had done, he would use the rope to tie hands and feet and throw himself into the Grand Canal. He goes away a new man, hope restored.

Another room is nearly filled with those who would be free from the demon slave of opium. They would break the habit, not so much because the government demands it, but, in most cases, because the family property has been smoked away. Reduced to poverty they must get rid of the awful craving. These are often difficult cases to cure; but the brightening of eyes and the returning of normal color to shallow faces are most welcome signs to friends and physicians alike.

Several other rooms are inspected, all rather dingy but open to the southern sun, and we come to a separate court for families; husband and wife in one small room, mother and son in another; for here as elsewhere usually some relative or friend stays with the patient. Our nurses (Chinese) are but slightly trained, and their duties consist principally in helping the medical assistants and aiding in the religious work. This courtyard of patients seems to have inherited all the ills that flesh is heir to, and more! Some ailments are filthy, but the patient rarely knows it, and often a 'cup' of hot water and care better than he has ever yet known make a disciple of one who never even heard of God before, though much careful and patient teaching is still needful. Here is a poor beggar cared for by his equally ragged wife. He has had his sight restored and must soon be discharged. He pleads that he can beg no longer, for we have taken away his blindness and therefore his occupation. Will we not find him some work to do, inasmuch as we are responsible for his loss of occupation! An old woman is advised that quite a number of teeth must be extracted. 'Will you put in some good ones instead?' she asks. A peculiar application this, of 'an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth!'

A third court, for women only, is examined, and here the eyes, ulcers, aches, babes, and children are even more appealing than in the other wards. These patients are largely under the special care of Dr. Emma Tucker. Mr. Roosevelt is reported to have said in speaking of the kind of American he met in Africa, 'But his wife is a better fellow still;' and so it seems to these humble and needy women who must be reached by the woman physician, if they are to be won, body and soul.

The tour of the hospital finished, the patients prepare their food, for meals are not usually furnished. Would that we could supplement in some cases the meagre fare of boiled millet gruel, but funds will rarely permit. The fine-toned church bell rings at half-past eight. This means morning worship, the men in one place, the women in another; fine, eager groups receiving the instruction that overcomes superstition and dispels the darkness of mind and heart. At nine the hospital opens, and the force of workers is kept busy changing dressings, issuing medicines, registering new patients, and discharging those who are to return to their homes. These discharge cases sometimes embarrass us. Thus one fine fellow was returned to his home, a three days' journey, with good eyes in place of poor, and in a few months ninety-three cases had come from his region, alas, many of them incurable!

All day the wards are like a busy Sunday school, the religious work among the men being under the direction of the writer and the efficient Mr. Tang, our blind hospital chaplin (an ex-opium smoker), aided by several others, including nurses and assistants in turn. The religious work among the women is directed by Dr. Emma Tucker, and efficient help is given by other ladies of that station, the matron, women nurses, and one or more Bible-women.

Some five to eight hundred in-patients pass through the hospital in a year. Not all are cured, but all 'have the gospel preached unto them,' and probably none go away that have a better idea than that of the real reason why the foreigners are in their midst. They also see the church and schools in operation, and many depart with gratitude and with eyes opened in a double sense. To-day patients from a distance come on foot, some carried in arms by parents; a baby in a basket suspended from a long pole, the pole carried on the shoulder of the father; some in springless ox carts, on mules, borne of four in a wooden bed as in Bible times, and in wheelbarrows. Our kindness is appreciated, even though it becomes evident that our effort is not to heal the body alone. If we care not for the body which we have seen, how shall we care for the soul which we have not seen?

After a noon respite the church bell announces that it is the turn of the dispensary patients. The physician or an assistant opens the dispensary with a short service, and religious teaching continues as long as patients stay. Men and women are seen separately. One of the cases brought to the woman physician is a young and miserable daughter-in-law, foul with the odor of kerosene. She drank a pint of it as the easiest way of suicide, but her life was spared and she will be able to go home to-morrow. The daughter-in-law, drudge of the family, has a hard time indeed. The hospital draws rich and poor alike, yet the average daily wage of most of our patients is not more than from six to eight cents.

Perhaps not as great results follow the dispensary work as are evident from efforts in the hospital where patients stay from one to four weeks, but we must sow beside all waters. Dr. Porter, who began the medical work, suggests that half of our out-station churches were formed as a result of patients going home from the hospitals and retaining the 'true doctrine.' Patients often express their gratitude in gifts to the hospital, money preferred, and are encouraged to do so. It is insisted that those who are at all able to pay give at least a portion of the cost of their maintenance in the hospital. The average cost per patient is five cents a day, which includes proportional cost of upkeep of the hospital, dressings, drugs, etc. One-fourth of the cost of the work is paid by the patients, comparing most favorably with some charitable hospitals in other lands. The hospital looks forward to self-support in the future, though it may take many years to accomplish it.



THE BLIND LEADING THE BLIND.

Patients returning to their rooms after treatment.

The afternoon is usually the time for surgical work, and though the operating room and equipment are most decrepit, the prayers that are offered before each operation by patients, assistants, or doctor bring wonderful answers, and the lame walk and the blind see. If this is a hot summer day the operative work is done by sunrise. Hospital business affairs have to be seen to, workmen directed, the operation of the tablet machine superintended, spectacles fitted, the work of the Tehchow branch despensary provided for, professional attention rendered the scholars of the two boarding schools, and the sick in the yard and out-calls answered, so that even the long days are too short. Our clientele, with 350 villages within a radius of eight miles, not to mention the 2,000,000 or so beyond, affords ample work for native and foreigner, for this is the only medical plant for as many persons as live in all the New England states, Massachusetts excepted.

No deaths to-day, but there was one yesterday; and we cannot forget. A beautiful school girl, prepared for either life or death by reason of her years of training in the girls' school, is no more. She was needed in the work, but God knows where. We are all near the future because our friends, increasingly numerous, are waiting for us, doubtless watching and helping our work the while.

In the evening the religious work goes on, and Blind Tang uses well his musical ability, teaching boys and younger men some of the songs with a proficiency that is remarkable. To be sure, volume of sound seems of more importance than quality, but the variety in instruction is a great help. Night comes and all is quiet, for there are few night calls for the physician. But night seems darker in China than in America, and as America more fully realizes that Sinim is in darkness at the same hour that favored America is in the daylight of Christian civilization, we must believe that darkness will be scattered.

TWO DAYS AT BENARES.

Contrasts and Impressions in the Head-Centre of Hinduism.

(By Cornelius H. Patton, in the Boston 'Congregationalist.')

In several respects I was pleasantly disappointed in this citadel of Hindooism. I have read and heard much of its filth; of the fearful smells and the unspeakable nastiness of the streets. Well, I did not find it so. I have seen much worse places so far as sanitary conditions are concerned. The city is old, very old, and in the native section there is little of modern improvements. After driving through the great, wide boulevards which the British Government has constructed in Lucknow and Agra one naturally notices the contrast in winding his way through the narrow streets and dark passages of this city, where the Hindoo has been left undisturbed. But this is the Orient, in fact, the quintessence of the Orient, and what else would you expect? No, my senses were not shocked anything like as much as they were prepared to be.

BATHING IN THE GANGES.

Nor was the bathing of the multitudes in the Ganges at all revolting so far as the scene itself was concerned. There was no immodesty, nor was there anything at all indecorous to one who has been accustomed to Oriental ways. The men were stripped hardly more than college students at a seaside bathing resort in America, and the women all wore the regular native cloth. As for the dirty water in which they bathed and which they drank, the Ganges is no worse than the Mississippi at St. Louis, which I managed to stand and even thrive upon for six years. The Ganges is a muddy stream, and one would not want his drinking water drawn from below that bathing multitude, and even taken higher up thorough filtering and boiling would be in order. But the river is mighty, and the current strong, and by the nature of the case it purifies itself rapidly. I quite failed to be shocked by the bathing scene in its outward aspects. On the contrary, it was one of the most interesting and in some senses beautiful scenes I have ever beheld.

THE BURNING GHATS.

As for the burning-ghats, where the dead bodies are incinerated, they were an inconspicuous feature. At the lower end of the ghats there is an open-air crematory where the dead are brought that their ashes may be scattered in the river. One body, wrapped decently in white cloth, was placed on the pyre and the fire was being started. Another body had been reduced absolutely to ashes, and a third was lying by the river with the crouching figure of a woman at its side. That was all. There are tales of half-burned bodies being thrown into the Ganges, but that is not likely to happen, as relatives watch the process with scrupulous care. The practice of cremation is prevalent all over India, and all who can afford it send a portion of ashes of their dead to be spread on the bosom of the sacred stream. To me, in such a land and climate as this, there is everything to command the practice, aside from certain religious imputations.

But having said this, I have said the best that can be spoken of Benares and its life. It is when we get down beneath the surface and understand what goes on, both as to motive and method, that the real significance of it all appears. Regarded in that light Benares is at the same time pathetic, tragic and disgusting. I can best express my impression by describing the day, when in company with Mr. Chandler, of Madura, and Mr. Lee, of Satarra, I was shown the sights by Miss Marris, a resident missionary of the London Missionary Society.

A 'HOLY DAY' AT BENARES.

We were fortunate in being there on one of the great days of the year, one of the big festivals, when the Hindoos in the city and pilgrims from all over India plan to gain much merit by washing in 'Mother Gunga.' On ordinary days there is said to be a large number taking the ablutions, but on this day there is a mighty throng. Since the majority take the sacred bath early in the morning, Miss Marris asked us to start from the hotel at 6.30. As we drove down one of the wider thoroughfares to the river the people began to flow out of the side streets and byways in increasing numbers, until our carriage was completely surrounded by the silent, moving, dusky forms.

What a sight! The inexpressible pathos of it all flashed upon me. I began to study individuals and groups. There were men, women and children in about equal numbers. Mothers with naked babes astride their hips were frequent; old men came hobbling along, assisted by some grandson or servant; women decrepit with age, shrunken and shriveled in a way seen only in this land of sorrow and care, women whose appearance is describable only by that dreadful word 'hag,' would stop for rest but were shortly swept along with the great human tide. The majority of the worshippers, however, were in the vigor of life and seemed full of good spirits as they joined the throng. It is hard to detect the social standing of the people in India on account of the simple costumes, but I judged rich and poor were in this procession of worshippers; and later this was verified by seeing the elegant palanquin of the Rani, the wife of the Rajah, or native prince of Benares, borne along by eight stalwart men of some unknown race. She, too, was on her way to the bathing-ghats, perhaps some secluded spot being set apart for her use.

Our passage was blocked for a time, and while we waited Miss Marris explained the religious significance of the rites by the river. The thought is that bathing in the Ganges brings more merit with the gods than any other act. In this way salvation is secured, to the extent that one's stay in paradise is prolonged between the periods when one must be transformed into lower animals' forms. For the sake of this brief respite the Hindoos will undergo almost any sacrifice. It is the best their religion can offer. The Brahman hopes that sometime in the almost infinite future, at the end of the transmigration process, his soul may be so purified that he may achieve mukti, or the cessation of all desire, which is salvation. To all others there is no such hope except as they may first achieve the estate of Brahmanhood.

THE SCENE ON THE SHORE.

When the carriage could go no further we picked our way on foot to a side street and then down the steep hill, along slippery pavements, to the river. There we took one of the boats provided for tourists, arranged with an upper deck, on which we sat, and propelled by eight barsmen, with long bamboo poles to which were tied round disks. This afforded an excellent view of the wonderful scene as the boatmen rowed us up and down stream close to the bathing throng.

Never can I make another appreciate that sight. As far as one could see were these ghats, or broad flights of stone steps, leading down from Hindoo temples to the water, a height varying from fifty to twenty-five feet. The ghats, built by wealthy Hindoos as a great act of merit, were almost continuous for a mile and a half. They varied in architectural merit, but the ensemble was finely Oriental. At places were balconies or platforms where the people waited or sunned themselves after the dipping. Often these were protected by huge bamboo umbrellas. There were also places where priests marked the foreheads and chests of worshippers with the sacred ashes made from cow-dung. Some of the temples and ghats were comparatively new; others were crumbling away with age or settling into the river, the foundations being washed away.

Now imagine this series of steps, platforms, towers, pagodas, literally covered with a mass of people, presenting such a wealth of color in their graceful Oriental costumes as no artist can portray—soft greens and blues, rich reds, the salmon color of the religious classes, white with broad bands of gold embroidery, and a vast number in pure white. Picture the rich, dark skins of the people and the abundance of Oriental jewellery on the persons of the women—bangles, anklets, necklaces, earrings (by the pound), noserings, toerings—I think I have included every kind.

Consider the vast throng stretching as far as eye could reach and alive with motion, as those in the water went through the ritual of ablutions and those on the ghats engaged in the various attitudes of prayer. Imagine women scattering flowers on the waters, others kneeling in silent prayer, men taking the nine sips of the sacred stream, using both hands in a rapid series of motions, others completely immersing themselves, many timid souls content to bathe by hand from the lowest step, mothers dipping their babes while sacred cows jostled them from behind, and crafty priests urged on their utmost devotion. Oh, the scene cannot be pictured; it must be witnessed. To me, passing so near these deeply earnest yet sadly deluded human beings, it was positively exciting. It was early for any satisfactory photography, but I made such use of my Graflex camera as I could, and brought away at least a slight reminder of the wonderful spectacle.

MORE DEGRADING SCENES.

If the impression at the river was largely one of interested wonder, when we followed the throng to the shrines and temples, where all must complete their worship, my feelings turned quickly to disgust. Here one's pen must stop. Emblems and scenes too vulgar and degrading to describe were found on every side. Thousands of women worshipping lust!—that is the plain, unblushing fact of Benares. The heart turns sick at the sight. Other scenes lacking the impure motive are hardly less pitiable. There was an image of Gunga, the river god, under a sacred bo-tree. Only the pewter face showed through the mass of flowers and garlands which the women had placed on her person. Round and round the tree went these women in an unending stream; while a crowd about them waited a similar opportunity. Some wound threads about the trunk as they passed around, in order to postpone the dreadful day of their widowhood, others dashed Ganges water over the image and the trunk until the pavement was wet and slimp. In front of the image stood a great brutal Brahman priest, forcing money out of the women. If they dropped a copper on the plate he shouted for a rupee. When coppers predominated we saw him put rupees on top.

The whole thing was revolting, and the priest most of all. There was a sacred bull image in another place, where another unending string of women—always women, it seemed, at the shrines of Benares—kept tramping round and round and round. There was the 'Well of Knowledge,' where Ganges water and flowers were being constantly thrown in.

THE GOLDEN TEMPLE.

And then came the visit to the Golden Temple, the leading shrine of them all. We were warned that the crush at the temple was terrific; but see it we must. So they conducted us by a roundabout way to a little balcony opposite the temple door. We looked down upon a mass of people completely filling the narrow street for a long distance on each side and meeting in two opposing streams at the door which would admit only three abreast. The only way to gain entrance was to push and fight, and it soon became a wild mass of struggling, shouting people. Yet women carried their babes into the enclosure through that mob. Finally the police took a hand and sent the people out by another door; but even then the crush was bad. What they did inside I had no means of knowing. Probably they threw flowers and Ganges water at Ishwar, the poison god, and prostrated themselves before him so as to be on good terms with this dangerous divinity.

THE FINAL IMPRESSION.

Such, in brief, is Benares. We returned to our hotel with strange, strange feelings. And this is Hindooism at its head-centre! This is the religion which many are saying is 'good enough for the Hindoos.' God forgive them for such an utterance. This, too, is the religion which swamis are preaching in America as something superior to Christianity. I opened my mail a few days after leaving Benares, and a friend had sent me the Boston Saturday 'Transcript.' In reading over the church notices in hope of experiencing a pleasant home feeling, I read this: 'Ancient Philosophy of Vedanta, Service with lecture by Swami Paramananda, of India, Sunday 4 p.m. Vedanta Centre, 16 St. Botolph street. Admission free. Collection.' Well, all I have to say to the silly people who sit at the feet of this Swami, is that they should visit the sacred city of this man's religion and judge for themselves. 'By their fruits ye shall know them.'

A BRAHMAN'S OPINION.

Fortunately the better men among the Brahmans are beginning to repudiate Benares and all its ways. One of these denounced the place as I did not venture to do. 'Benares?' he said. 'It is a convict settlement. I would not go to the place.' And then he backed up his opinion by almost incredible stories. One familiar with the methods of the Brahman priests at the shrines where pilgrims resort told me that the thing is a vast system of graft. The priests send out 'runners' who organize parties of pilgrims and make all the arrangements for their journey. When they reach the Sacred City they are boarded at houses built by the priests and conducted from shrine to shrine and from one bathing place to another and charged separately for every religious act. Many of the people are absolutely impoverished by such a journey, and the priests grow correspondingly rich. The high-priest of the Monkey Temple at Benares told me that there were 200 priests connected with that temple. Brahmanism is priest-craft carried to the highest degree.

OUR OTHER DAYS AT BENARES.

Well, something is being done to offset the tide of heathenism which pours in and out of this city. Our other day at Benares was Sunday. It was spent in the modern part of the city, away from the noise and tumult of the native section. Here the English have everything as neat and beautiful as a great park. The contrast could hardly be greater. Here are the compounds of the London Missionary Society and of the Wesleyans. Here also is the English church. We spent the Sabbath attending these churches and talking with the missionaries. If any of Christ's workers on the face of the earth deserve our sympathy and our prayers it is those men and women. Mr. Cutting, one of the London Missionary Society men, told me of how he happened to go to Benares. Dr. Wardlaw Thompson said to him when he volunteered: 'Cutting, are you willing to go to the hardest place in the world? Are you willing to work ten years without seeing a convert?' He replied that he was, and so they sent him to Benares. 'How long have you been here now?' I asked. 'Twenty years,' he replied. 'And how many converts have you made?' 'Not one,' was the answer.

CHRISTIAN MISSIONS IN BENARES.

Need I say more about the difficulty of work in such a place? Yet much has been done. Mr. Cutting has a splendid school of 500 Hindoo boys, and he is impregnating them with Christian truth and ideals. Many of them become Christian in spirit, only they will not break with their families and castes. They have a fine girls' school also, and a hospital and are scattering Bible portions and well written tracts among the pilgrims and residents; and occasionally they hear of people in distant parts of India turning to Christ, as a result of this work. The Wesleyans work exclusively among the out-caste people, and are making a goodly number of converts. Of course, all this is quite inadequate and feeble, but it is something.

OTHER ATTACKS ON HINDOOISM.

Benares, as the citadel of Hindooism, has been attacked by both Buddhists and Mohammedans. In the sixth century before Christ Gautama meditated under the bo-tree at Gaya (now Buddh-Gaya) and thought out his wonderful system. Sickened by the heathenism of that day, he gathered a few disciples and at once moved to Benares, where he built a monastery on a spot known as Sarnath, two miles from the present city. He conquered large parts of India, he overcame Ceylon and Burma, and to a large extent China and Japan. But he did not conquer Benares. Benares conquered him. The Brahmans shrewdly adopted Buddha into their pantheon and went on as before.

In the eighth century after Christ Islam came to India and determined to destroy Hindooism at its fount. A great effort was made by Moghul Aurangzeb, who tore down all heathen temples at Benares and forced the people to attend the great mosque which he built close to the ghats. To-day the temples are all rebuilt and the mosque is empty.

Now comes Mrs. Annie Besant, with her reformed Hindoo movement. She has built up a wonderful institution, housing 1,000 students, where good intellectual work is being done. If intellectualism and ethics, divorced from true religion, and blended with an unscientific and silly 'theosophy' can overcome Benares, Mrs. Besant certainly has the floor.

THE CITY'S ONLY HOPE.

But to us Christians, to whom Jesus Christ is the solution of all things, there is no hope for Benares except if the gospel shall come in its power. Where Buddhism and Mohammedanism have failed and theosophy gives no hope of success, shall the Church of Christ go down in defeat? Benares is one of the greatest challenges before the Church of Christ to-day. My own opinion is that while the missionary work there should be greatly strengthened, the chief hope lies in the undermining process which is going on all over India. Hindooism is gradually disintegrating before the advance of Christianity; and only as this process shall proceed to a more advanced stage are we likely to secure large results in a city like Benares. When pilgrims to the Ganges hear the voice of Him who said, 'If any man thirst, let him come unto me, and drink. He that believeth on me from within shall flow rivers of living water,' then the scenes I have described and those I have hinted at will be no more. That peaceful Sabbath Day in the midst of so much vileness became prophetic to me of the time when Christ shall rule in that place and throughout the land of India.

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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 23, 1911.

and intend to follow the rest of the course.

NAME .....
(Mr., Mrs. or Miss)

ADDRESS .....
(in full)

.....

No. 10. (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 23rd, 1911.

(Copyright, 1910, by the Rev. T. S. Linscott, D.D.).

Josiah's Devotion to God. 2 Chron. xxxiv:1-13.

Golden Text— Remember now thy Creator in the days of thy youth. Eccl. xii:1.

(1). Verse 1-2—Whose son was Josiah?

(2). What had been the character of Amon?

(3). Whose son was Amon?

(4). What had probably induced the wicked reign of Amon?

(5). Is a boy of eight years of age morally responsible to God?

(6). Verse 3— How old was Josiah when he began to seek after God?

(7). If Josiah when a boy had not sought and found the Lord, what effect would that have probably had upon his reign?

(8). If a boy is not converted by the time he is sixteen years of age, what are his chances of ever being converted?

(9). Take one hundred boys at sixteen years of age, in the same social positions, fifty of them converted and fifty not; what are the chances respectively for the worldly success of these two sets of boys?

(10.) In the training of boys there are at least three things essential to their success; health, education and character or religion. Which should parents pay most attention to without neglecting any one, and why?

(11). How old was Josiah when he began to take an aggressive part in the spiritual welfare of his kingdom?

(12). Verses 4-7— Why should the rulers of the people feel responsibility for the righteousness of the nation, and see to it personally that reforms are carried out?

(13). Which comes first in order, and why, the purging of the nation from gross national sin, or the outward and public worship of God?

(14). Why can there be no real worship of God on the part of an individual of community, if at the same time sin is being committed?

(15). Verse 8. —Which should have first claim upon our resources, our homes or the church?

(16). If the homes of the people are well cared for, and the church is in a run down condition, how would you estimate such a people?

(17). Verse 9.— Who are the people that are in duty bound to keep up the church of God?

(18). From whom had the money been collected to repair the Temple at Jerusalem?

(19). Should money be solicited from outsiders to build, repair, or keep up the house of God?

(20). Can you find any place in the Bible where they raised money for the worship of God other than by direct giving?

(21.) **Where do you find in the Old or New Testament any precedent for pow renting, bazaars, concerts, lectures, tea meetings, or for any other commercial method for financing the church? (This is one of the questions which may be answered in writing by members of the club.)**

(22). Verses 10-13— Why is it vital that the church of God should be kept in a comfortable and an attractive condition?

Lesson for Sunday, July 30th, 1911. The finding of the Book of the Law. 2 Chron. xxxiv:14-33.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

July 23, 1911.

JOSIAH'S DEVOTION TO GOD.

II. Chronicles xxxiv., 1—13.

Golden Text.—Remember now thy Creator in the days of thy youth. Eccl. 12.1.

The pendulum of national life in Judah swung often to heathen. Some powerful personality must needs rise to neutralize the magnetism. It was the hand of a young man that was to loosen the nation from that evil loadstone. Skill, resolution, strength were the characteristics of that hand which finally laid hold of the task. . . . Josiah was a lily on a dunghill. He exhaled the fragrance of a pure spirit above the putrescence of his times. He donned the purple at eight and straightway gave himself to God. There were few advantages in the boy's environment; the Book of the Law was lost; there was no regular worship; it had been two hundred years since any attention had been given the temple which was in ruins, its ritual suspended. . . . Yet in the darkness of the hour the pure theistic faith of the boy king shone out. He was not simply negatively 'good'; he was aggressive against the evil; not only pious, but powerful! The record is significant: at eight years he began to reign and at the same time seen after the God of his fathers; when he had reigned twelve years he 'began to purge Judah.' What he did he did well! Down came the high place with their altars; the images were pulverized and strewn as an object-lesson on the graves of those who had worshipped them. . . . Six years later he undertook the repair of the temple, the money and material having been collected in the interval He showed wisdom in associating the officials with himself for that was a sign of its being a national undertaking, and not a private plan of the king. The 'overseers' are honored by having their names recorded, 'and the men did the work faithfully' significant! sufficient! . . . Josiah shares the laurel with Hezekiah. It is very simple but under all the circumstances a very expressive notation, 'They did right! they turned neither to right nor left!'

THE TEACHER'S LANTERN.

Josiah stands high in the long catalogue of those who have done great deeds in their youth. Mozart filled all the world with unearthly music before he was thirty-five and Raphael gave us all his glowing canvasses before he reached that age; Luther was thirty-four when he nailed his theses on the church door; William Cullen Byrant wrote 'Thanatopsis' when he was nineteen; Edison became the 'wizard' before he was thirty-five; Summerfield preached all his sermons before he was twenty-seven; the author of the 'Watch on the Rhine' was twenty-one when he wrote it. . . . Every boy and girl is heir apparent to a kingdom. It is not a realm of gold lace and empty functions, but a kingdom of character and service. Clear vision of this—careful preparation for it—courageous entrance upon it—that is the only genuine royalty. . . . There is a subtle meaning in the original Hebrew word translated 'destroyed'—'the houses which the kings of Judah destroyed'—literally 'destroyed by neglect.' They did not need to raise iconoclastic hands against the sacred building; all that was necessary was to leave it alone—to cease repairs. It costs as much as would build a small cathedral to keep St. Peter's at Rome in repair. And there are other things besides buildings that can be 'destroyed' by neglect.' . . . A vacuum must be filled. When Josiah had emptied the land of paganism he filled it with theism and restored the worship of God. It is not enough to destroy evil; one must go on to construct good. . . . Here is a fine example of organization and co-operation—Josiah did not attempt to do the work single-handed; he associated others with him.—'Home Readings.'

HOME READINGS.

Monday, July 17.—II. Chron. xxxiv: 1-13.
Tuesday, July 18.—II. Chron. xiv: 1-15.
Wednesday, July 19.—II. Chron. xvii: 1-13.
Thursday, July 20.—II. Chron. xxix: 1-11.
Friday, July 21.—Dan. i: 1-21.
Saturday, July 22.—Dan. iii: 1-30.
Sunday, July 23.—Neh. i: 1, ii: 1-20.

'WITNESS' LABRADOR FUND.

Received for the hospital launch at Harrington:—

Gustave and Laurinda Hildebrand, Hamilton	$5.00
'In His name,' North Easthope,	2.00
T. Salisbury, Satah, Wash.	2.00
A friend, Cornwall, Ont.	1.20
Margaret Edmonds, Barrie Island,	1.00
Previously acknowledged	$105.60
Total on hand, July 5	$116.80

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Summer Resorts

HUDSON HEIGHTS.

Miss Lyle Brodie was the guest of Mrs. H. Hutchison last week.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Pyke and Miss Helen Pyke were visitors at 'The Oaks.'

Mrs. Herbert Holland and little son are here for the summer.

Miss Mildred Gibbs spent a week at 'The Bungalow' with Mrs. George Darling.

Miss Carrol Ewing is a guest of Mrs. Arthur Darling.

Miss Katie Andrews was at the Heights for a few days.

Mr. Jackson Hopper and Mr. Marshall Seath were guests of Mrs. W. B. Mathews, 'Lynwood.'

Miss Irene Sorley is visiting Miss Inez McLachlan at 'Simpson Cottage.'

Mrs. J. J. Martin and family, who have been guests at 'Mount Victoria,' have returned home.

Mr. William Barlow is spending his holidays here.

Miss Irene Jeffrey is ivisiting Miss Nellie Barlow at 'Fairmount.'

Mrs. W. Grant and children are spending the summer here.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Gould and their daughter, Mrs. Jacquays, have arrived for the season at their summer residence.

Miss Ramsay, Westmount, has returned to the city.

Mrs. Knowlton, Toronto, who has been Mrs. J. R. Barrow's guest, has returned home.

The concert for the benefit of the Tennis and Bowling Club was as predicted a 'side-splitting' entertainment.

The young people are busy preparing for the annual boat house dance to-night, which will have some novel features, one of which is the auction of partners.

In spite of the heat, the members of the Boys' Camp are having a good time. The Rev. Dr. Martin spent the week end at the camp. Several young men from Montreal came from the city last Saturday and put up at the camp for the week end.

Among the week end visitors at the Heights were: Mr. Oscar Thompson, Mr. Grover Sargent, Mr. H. McFarlane, Mr. Campbell McFarlane, Mr. T. Henry Carter, Mr. Jack Hyde, Mr. Heyworth, Mr. Randall, Mr. D. Gilmour, Mr. Stanley Matheson, Mr. Cairnie, Mr. Jack Barlow, Mr. W. Hodges.

TERREBONNE.

Mr. Emile Lachapelle, of West Virginia, is spending some time here.

Mr. T. Stevenson spent the week end with friends in town.

Mrs. Bruneau and Miss Ruby Bruneau were guests of Mrs. Henry Moody, on Saturday.

Captain Trimm has been visiting relatives here.

Mrs. Haines is the guest of her daughter, Mrs. H. C. Walsh, at the Parsonage.

Mrs. Edson, Mrs. Matthew Moody, Mr. and Mrs. W. Moody, Mrs. Earle and Master Ernest Earle were visiting friends in Lachute on Saturday.

Dr. Hamilton was in town last week.

Mrs. Doyle left on Saturday for a three months visit to Cornhill, Banffshire, Scotland, where she will be the guest of her father, Mr. Grey.

Mr. Russell Moody is visting Mr. Inglis Willis, 'Idlewilde,' Lacolle.

Mr. Lauzon and Miss Lauzon spent the week end here.

Mrs. W. Slaughter and Miss Winnie Slaughter spent the week end with Mrs. Rathe.

Mr. and Mrs. George Moody have returned from their wedding trip.

Mrs. Stevenson and her little daughter, Margaret, are spending a few weeks at Elmhurst.

Mr. and Mrs. Melrose were guests of Mrs. Wm.. Henderson for the week end.

Mrs. Thompson spent Sunday with Mrs. W. H. Moody.

Mr. A. Thompson was in town on Saturday.

LITTLE METIS.

Miss Dorothy McPhail and Mr. Jeffrey McPhail are the guests of Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. Burland at Kilmarth.

Mr. and Mrs. Heart and family, Montreal, are occupying the 'Castle' this season.

Mrs. Geo. Mathewson and family, Montreal, have arrived at their cottage.

Mr. C. Jenkins has joined Mrs. Jenkins at 'Bonnie Brae' cottage.

Mr. C. B. Esdaile has returned to town, after spending two weeks with his family at 'Moss side.'

Miss Violet McPherson is the guest of Mrs. Jamieson at 'Sunnyside' cottage.

Miss Dupont, Quebec, is visiting Mr. and Mrs. R. Dupont for a few weeks.

The picnic and haycart drive to Miss Blue's at Leggatt's Point was given by Mrs. H. Hague for her son Boyse and his friends, who voted it a 'Great old time.'

Mr. Thornton has joined Mrs. Thornton at 'Summerholm.'

Lieut.-Col. Burland has gone to town for a few days.

Miss Mackie, of Quebec, is visiting the Misses Laurie.

Mr. S. Baylis has joined his family at their cottage here.

Miss Garratt, Ottawa, is the guest of the Misses Baylis.

Mrs. Duff, Montreal, is visiting Mrs. S. M. Baylis. Mr. Duff was also here for the week-end.

The steamer SS. 'Savoy,' belonging to the late Mr. Robt. Menier, came into port here from Anticosti to land the following gentlemen: Messrs. G. H. Gibson, J. E. Hamell and Lemieux.

The Molson yacht, 'Curlew,' is here again for the season.

Mr. L. Kimpton has joined his family at 'Rose' cottage.

Mr. Jas. Houston and Mr. Fred. Houston, of St. Lambert, are expected shortly at 'Rose' cottage.

Mrs. J. E. Lachine, Montreal, is the guest of Mrs. E. Lepage.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Ross, of Quebec, have opened their cottage for the season.

Mr. S. Craig, of North Bay, is visiting relatives at Grand Metis.

Mrs. Dunlop and family are now occupying their cottage.

Messrs. K. and R. Love, Quebec, are at Leggatt's Point Hotel.

Mrs. S. Bradley, of Montreal, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Fraser in Matane.

Mrs. Russell and son, of Matane, are at the Misses McNider.

Mr. Justice and Mrs. Greenshields and Miss M. Greenshields are in possession of their cottage.

The Cascade Hotel—&Col. Rutherford and family, Miss E. Molson, Montreal; Mrs. W. T. Millers, Arthur Millers, Frankford, Ont.; Mr. and Mrs. Helmested, Mrs. Hargraft and child, Toronto; Miss D. McPherson, Miss D. Wegmore, C. Slater, W. Marson, Montreal; Miss A. Doherty, Montreal; S. De L'Haye, Matane.

At Turiff Hall—James Hewton, J. N. Hewton, Sault au Recollet; Mrs. A. Houston, Miss B. Houston, Master F. Houston, Montreal; Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Mussell and children, Westmount; Mr. and Mrs. W. Duffie, Master A. Duffie, V. Friedman, Robt. Dixon, Montreal; Mrs. A. Patton, Douglas Patton, Montreal.

Mrs. Calvin and the Misses Calvin, Mrs. Zyrd and Master C. Zyrd, Montreal, are at the Ocean House.

Mr. Glauser, of Montreal, is spending some time with friends here.

The sale of work held in the Union Hall by the Ladies' Aid Society was a great success financially as well as socially.

The first Saturday handicap golf match of the season for gentlemen singles took place on Saturday last.

The golfers who are here express their appreciation of the many improvements on the Cascade golf links.

Mr. T. Savage is at Mrs. G. W. Grier's.

Miss Mary Annett, of Grand Metis, is visiting friends in Gaspe.

Mr. H. L. Cook's yacht 'Peggy' is in anchor here.

MAPLE GROVE.

Mr. and Mrs. Cardinal, Mr. and Mrs. Chandler, Mr. and Mrs. and Miss Couillard, Mrs. Benoit, Messrs. Orvil, F. Couillard, Mr. Vinet, Mr. Perrin, were week-end visitor at Mr. Augusta Hebert's.

The Misses Warren are here for the season.

Messrs. Craven, Beck, Church, Schofield and Howlett spent the week end at 'The Elms.'

The Social and Boating Club purpose holding a field day on the picnic grounds on the 29th inst.

Mrs. Vosburgh, Master N. Vosburgh and Mr. Cliff Lawrence, Ottawa, were week-end guests of Mrs. E. Lawrence.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Eddy and family have opened their cottage for the season.

Mr. Falle spent the week end at Sunkist Kamp, the guest of Mrs. Skelcher.

Miss Eva Burt and Miss J. Morris spent the week end at Glad-u-kum.

Messrs. Lloyd and Pollock spent their vacation at the camp.

The weekly dance on Saturday evening was largely attended.

The Sabbath evening service was conducted in the open air, instead of the church, on account of the warm weather.

Mr. C. E. Hanna and family have now taken up their residence here for the season.

Mr. H. G. Birks and Mr. H. Trott spent the eweek end at Glad-u-kum.

Mr. and Mrs. Sprigings and family have taken Mr. Reid's house for the season.

The newsboys, under the direction of Mr. Pete Murphy, had their annual outing on he picnic grounds.

Mr. and Mrs. B. Mitchell spent the week end at Chellou Dean Cottage.

Miss B. Arthur and Master Ceril Arthur are spending their holidays at Rustic Lodge.

Mr. and Mrs. Tait and family are again in possession of their cottage.

SHAWBRIDGE.

Dominion Day was loyally observed at Abercrombie Cottage by a grand display of fireworks, the grounds being beautifully decorated with lanterns and flags, a large number of guests being present, including Miss M. McKenzie, of Rougemont, Que.; Miss Young, Mrs. Gardner and Miss Marion Cleary, who has just returned from Ottawa.

Masters Allan and Edwin Pierce, Mr. Passingham, Mrs. Saunderson and sons, Miss Rowe, Mrs. Hobbman, are guests of Mrs. C. L. Girard.

Mr. G. Matthews is spending a few weeks in New York.

Miss McDowell and Mrs. A. Labelle and daughter are here.

Mrs. Smith and family, Mrs. Waite and family, and Mrs. Thompson are here.

Miss Pease and Miss L. MacAllister are the guests of Mrs. Archie MacAllister.

Miss F. Cleary is the guest of her mother for the summer.

Mrs. Levinson, Miss Rebia and Leon Levinson, Miss Silverstone and Miss Rafield are guests of Mrs. P. M. Jordan.

Mrs. W. H. Howard and family are guests of Mrs. J. Seth Stephens.

Master Clarence Hayes is the guest of his aunt, Mrs. Osborne, at 'Beverly Farm.'

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Shaw and family, of Council Bluffs, Iowa; Mrs. F. Stearns, of L'Orignal; Prof. and Mrs. Eaton and family, Mr. and Mrs. Luthwaite, Mr. Brown, Miss Brown, Mrs. Dutton and family, Mr. H. E. Bell, are here.

Mr. D. Morrell and Master C. Morrell are guests of their aunt, Mrs. J. W. Kimpton, 'Kimberley Cottage.'

Mr. Shannon and the Misses Shannon are guests of Miss Hamilton, 'The Lilacs.'

Mr. and Mrs. Regan and son, Miss Punch, Miss Anderson, Mrs. Stallan and daughter, are guests of Mrs. Wm. Shaw.

Mrs. Robt. Barber, of Seattle, Wash., and Mrs. D. Campbell, formerly of Rockland, Ont., are guests of their sister, Miss G. M. Shaw.

Mr. W. J. Foley, Mrs. N. Rondeau, Miss L. Rondeau, Mrs. Hyland and family, Mr. J. Murphy, Miss Tessie Murphy, Mr. P. Cameron, Misses Shirley, Mr. P. Galibert and Mr. Keroock are here.

Mrs. W. P. Grant and family have rented a cottage.

Mrs. M. Grant and family, Miss F. Bell, Mr. F. Bell, Mr. W. Bell and the Misses Violet and Flossie Carpenter are guests here.

Mr. James Scott was in Montreal for a few days this week.

Among the week-end guests were: Mr. Hyland, Mr. P. O'Flaherty, Mrs. Pratt, Miss R. Pratt, Miss R. Cleary, Mr. Labelle, Mr. W. Cowan, Mr. A. McAllister, Mr. W. Foreman, Mr. McDowell.

ST. GABRIEL DE BRANDON.

Mr. and Mrs. S. M. V. Lloyd, of Westmount, are spending some weeks at Laurentide Park.

The Misses Benoit, of Longueuil, are visiting Madame Louis Coutu.

Miss Reid and Miss Armitage, of Montreal, are staying here.

The Messrs. F. A. Lallemand, J. B. Moriarty, and John Davidson spent the last week-end here.

A party of six, the Messes Desjardins, of Terrebonne; their brother, Mr. Ligouri Desjardins; Mr. Dugas, of Mascouche, and Mr. Gaston Rodier, of Montreal, spent Saturday and Sunday here.

The Messrs. Sidney and Reginald Williams, of Montreal, are here.

The engagements of Miss Vezina and Mr. Hormidas Michaud, Miss Rose Michaud, and Mr. J. Alcide Michaud are announced. The marriages are to take place in August and September.

The Misses O'Conneul, of Lincoln avenue, Montreal, and Miss Winifred Tait arrived to-day at the Laurentide House.

The Misses Helen and Mary Stafford are expected on Monday.

Miss Isobel McI. Boyd will arrive at the end of the month to spend August at the Laurentide House.

Dr. Piche and Mrs. George Piche arrived recently at their summer residence.

CHATEAUGUAY.

Mrs. Lee and Miss Lois Lee spent the week-end here visiting friends.

Miss Janet McRoberts, of Newport, Vt., is visiting her aunt, Miss R. Gilmour.

Mr. Burnside was the guest of Mrs. T. Marsh for the week-end.

Mrs. Arthur Small was in Chateauguay on Monday visiting friends.

Mr. and Mrs. R. Allan Gentles spent the week-end at Allan's Corners, the guests of Mrs. Jas. Kerr.

Miss Edith Wells was in Montreal for the week-end, the guest of Miss Amy Powells.

Miss Mary Johns is the guest of Mrs. William Meldrum.

Miss Ethel Fraser spent the week-end here, the guest of Mrs. D. W. Tully.

Miss Parker was in Chateauguay on Sunday, the guest of Mrs. Peter Reid.

Master Douglas Nelson is spending the summer here, the guest of Mrs. George Meldrum.

The Misses Oborne, of Toronto, are visiting friends in Chateauguay.

Miss Dorothy Cruikshanks spent a few days here last week, the guest of her aunt, Mrs. Millar.

Mrs. William Wells has returned home after spending a few days in Quebec.

Miss Jean Marshall spent the week-end in Montreal.

KAMOURASKA

The 'Mikado' opened last Saturday evening for the season, and was well patronized by all.

Mrs. S. Ewing, Miss Ewing, Montreal, are occupying a cottage for the season.

Mde. Darveau and family are spending the summer here.

Mr. Ross McLennan, Montreal, has joined his family and intends spending a short time here.

Miss Una Gale, Quebec, is the guest of her sister, Mrs. John Thom.

The Misses Norris have taken rooms at Ward's for a few weeks.

The Misses Ruby and Helda Bruce are the guests of their aunt, Mrs. W. J. LeMesurier.

Miss Rouillard and Miss J. Rouillard are spending a few weeks here.

Mr. S. Ewing, Montreal, has arrived and intends passing a few weeks with his family.

Mrs. Pentland, Quebec, has taken a room at Mrs. Ward's for a month.

Mrs. Billargeon and family, Quebec, have reopened their cottage for the summer.

Mrs. Alec. Hale and family are occupying a cottage for the season.

Miss C. Lloyd, Quebec, is staying at the Windsor.

Mrs. C. Shaw, Quebec, accompanied by Mrs. A. R. McCarthy and son, are spending the summer at Pelletier's.

Messrs. Dupres, Quebec, have arrived to spend the summer.

Mrs. J. C. Dessaint is spending the summer here.

Miss A. Auger, Quebec is spending the summer at the Windsor.

Mrs. Jennings and family are occupying 'Bellevue' this summer.

Mrs. and Miss Jack have returned home after spending a most enjoyable two weeks here.

Mrs. Robert and family are spending the summer at 'Sur les Roches.'

Miss Currie, Montreal, has arrived for the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Chouinard and family, Quebec, are spending the summer at the Windsor.

Miss Bienvenue, accompanied by the Misses and Master Bienvenue, Montreal, are summering at 'Sur les Roches.'

Mr. Patton, St. Lambert, has joined his family and intends spending a few days here.

Mr. Alex. Lacoste, Montreal, is spending his holidays here.

Amongst those who spent the week-end here were: Messrs. MacCarthy, Shaw, Scott, Stewart, Elliott, Hewitson, Crawford, Thom and G. LeMesurier.

POINTE CLAIRE.

Mrs. J. F. Haskell and Mrs. Arthur Laing have left for Cape Cod.

Miss Hanington, Miss Muriel and Miss Millie Hanington, Cove Nest, left last week for a trip to New Brunswick.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Abbott are the guests this week of the Misses Peacocke.

Mr. Randall Walker, who has been the guest of Mr. F. Peacocke, has sailed for England by the 'Megantic.'

Mr. John Cameron has left for Ottawa and will then go to Cobalt.

Miss Cooper of Los Angeles is the guest of Mrs. Harry Clarke.

Mr Stevens was the guest of Mr. F. Mills for the week-end.

Mrs. Dubois Phillips entertained at a tennis party on Saturday afternon.

Mr. H. Heneker, of Senneville, was a guest in Pointe Claire on Tuesday last.

Miss Claire Lomer has returned from Val Morin, where she has been the guest of Mrs M. Holland.

Mr. C. MacLean, who has returned from England, is in Brockville, the guest of Mrs. J. Guilford.

WEIR.

The Rev. Jas. L. Flanagan has taken possession of his cottage on Bevan's Lake for the season.

Mr. Frank E. Munn, after spending a ten days' vacation at Cedar Camp, has returned to town.

Mr. Owen T. Gallagher took a flying trip to town at the last week end.

Mr. S. F. Rowlatt was a guest during the past week at Cedar Camp.

HUDSON ON THE LAKE.

Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Ward and Mr. S. H. Ward and wife came up from Beaconsfield on their motor boat, the 'Edla,' and visited friends here.

Mr. A. Thom and Mr. Acon Desjardins spent a few days at the Chateau.

Mr. Allan Spencer spent the week end here the guest of Mrs. G. D. Hodgson.

Miss Croll has returned to Ottawa after spending a week with her friend, Miss Eunice Hodgson.

Miss Florence M. Vipond is spending a few days in Ottawa.

Mrs. Halcro entertained a number of young ladies to afternoon tea this week in honor of her daughter, Miss Bessie Halcro.

Mrs. Jos. Wilson entertained the ladies' aid to afternoon tea on Thursday. A most pleasant afternoon was spent.

Mr. S. G. Patterson, Mrs. G. N. Nuggott and Miss Pearson, of Edmonton, visited friends here this week.

Mr. George A. Ferguson was the guest of his aunt over the week end.

Mr. D. Adam and wife are spending the summer at the Chateau du Lac.

Mrs. Birkett, Westmount, who was the guest of Mrs. George Greenleese, has returned home.

Miss Nellie McCormack, Miss M. A. MacCormack and Messrs. P. and Eddie Doyle are spending some time at Mr. Cyprien Bertrand's.

Miss Latour, Longueuil, visited here this week.

Mrs. D. B. Conway and little Miss Patricia Conway and Miss M. N. Ferns are spending a few weeks at the Chateau.

Miss Green spent the week end at Kirklea East with Mr. and Mrs. Hughes.

Mrs. G. Melville spent Friday with her friend, Mrs. Burdon.

Mrs. A. Vipond is spending a couple of weeks with Mrs. Homer Vipond and Master Fletcher Vipond, at Orford Lake.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Keene and Master Ross Keene have left for a trip down the Saguenay.

The Rev. Mr. Horton, Point Fortune, spent the week end the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Fulcher, and occupied the pulpit of the Wyman Memorial Church on Sunday morning and evening.

Registered at the Chateau du Lac this week are Mr. and Mrs. Johnston, Mr. and Mrs. Nairn, Mr. and Mrs. St. Jean, Mayor N. H. and Mrs. Park, H. Power, R. Fulton, Vosburgh, Boudreau, Ferguson, Adam and Mrs. J. A. Sarad Manco, Miss H. Archambault and Lulu Stacey.

The Ladies' Aid sale, held in the boating club house was the most successful in years.

Mr. and Mrs. Castle Burt are spending their summer vacation at Mrs. Stephen's cottage.

Mr. J. Yeeomans has left for a six weeks' trip to Chicago and the west.

Messrs. F. L., F. J. and Syd Waters were guests of their aunt over the week end.

Mrs. Warner and Miss Warner are spending some time with Mr. and Mrs. J. Harvey McNaughten.

Mr. De Les Derniers was a week end guest at Bella Vista.

Mr. Poole spent Saturday and Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Burdon.

Miss Annie Fuller, of Detroit, is the guest of her sister, Mrs. E. A. Hodgson.

Mr. and Mrs. John Scott and family are occupying their cotttage for the summer.

Mrs. G. F. Judd and Miss Judd, who have been the guests of Mrs. J. A. Yeomans 'Lone Star,' left on Monday morning for New York, on the way to their home in St. Louis.

KNOWLTON.

Sir Melbourne Tait, of Montreal, has been spending a number of days at his cottage by the lake.

The Rev. Dr. Symonds, vicar of Christ Church Cathedral, came out from Montreal recently and joined his family, who are summering here again this season.

Miss Amelia Davis, of Brooklyn, New York, has been staying in Knowlton for a time.

Miss Eva Laws, of Surrey, England, is among the many strangers now in town.

Miss Corinne Kimbal, who has been spending the winter in Burlington, Vt., arrived home Tuesday evening to remain a few weeks.

Dr. and Mrs. J. C. Colby, of Stanstead, are guests of Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Williams at 'Sunnylea.'

Mrs. C. O. Brown, accompanied by her daughter, Miss Marion Brown, of Ottawa, have left after paying former friends in town a visit.

Miss Dorothy Bancroft has been visiting Miss Ellen Stevens in Waterloo.

Mrs. W. L. McKenna and Adrian McKenna, of Montreal, have been staying in Knowlton.

Dr. N. M. Harris is back from a short visit in Montreal.

Mrs. Corbett Whittam, of Hamilton, Ont., is passing a portion of this month with her mother, Mrs. H. Symonds, of Montreal.

Mrs. Davis, who has been spending some time in Knowlton, returned to the city Monday.

Dr. Warren Lynch and Mrs. Lynch, of Sherbrooke, have been guests of Judge and Mrs. Lynch at 'Landsdowne' on Landsdowne avenue.

The Misses Lawless, of Montreal, are at their cottage on the 'Heights.'

Mrs. Granger and family, of Montreal, are sojourning at the Lake View House for the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Ross and son, of Westmount, for the past fortnight have been at 'The Anchorage.'

Miss Madge Kennedy, of 80 Union avenue, Montreal, is the guest of Miss Daisie Hall.

The Misses Perrigo, of Montreal, are at present at 'Lordelle,' where they have spent former summers.

Mrs. Birnie, of Montreal, is summering at Mr. Thomas Robinson's.

Mr. H. Barker, of Montreal, has been here.

Miss Katherine Pearson and Miss C. Hayes, both of Montreal, were recently in in town.

Mr. and Mrs. Seale, of Montreal are this season occupying the cottage owned by Mr. Cousins on Conference Heights.

Miss Rena Knowlton, formerly of Knowlton, latterly of Montreal, is spending her holidays with relatives in Knowlton.

Montrealers at Argyle Cottage include Mrs. Benvie, the Misses Mackay and Master Tom Mackay, Miss Flynn, Mrs. Clevely and Miss Murphy.

Mr. and Mrs. Robertson, of Montreal, were week-end visitors of Mrs. Gales here.

Mr. Ernest Fleury is absent upon a trip to Montreal and Quebec this week.

Mrs. Marcus Armitage, of Sherbrooke, is in town upon a visit to her mother, Mrs. Ralston.

Mr. Henry Tait, of Winnipeg, is this week at Sir Melbourne Tait's cottage.

Miss Mona Troop, a recent guest of Mrs. Bogart, has returned to Montreal.

Montrealers registering at the Lake View House lately include Mr. Wm. Granger and Messrs. Fred. Monk and Eddie Parker.

Miss Kate Hemming, of Montreal, was the guest of Mrs. (Judge) Hemming over Sunday.

Mr. Ned. Soles, of Montreal, was out from the city for a week-end at Alva Farm.

The Misses Jessie Brown and Gladys Miner, of Montreal, have been visiting Miss Olive Baillie.

Mr. Johnson, of Lennoxville, is relieving Mr. Nesbitt, of the E. T. Bank, who is away upon his holidays.

Mr. Gordon Mackinnon, of Montreal, returned to the city Monday morning, after passing the week-end with relatives at 'Leo Cottage.'

Dr. and Mrs. M. F. Prime, of Baron, Vt., recent guests of Dr. Prime, have taken their departure.

Miss Kate Tarbell, of Boston, has come to Knowlton to spend her summer vacation.

Miss Janey Sturdivant, who has been in Sherbrooke with her sister, Mrs. Gibson, for the greater part of the month, has returned home.

Mr. and Mrs. F. N. Williams have been away upon a visit to friends in Newport and North Hatley.

Mr. and Mrs. Heath, of Washington, were in Knowlton upon a flying visit, prior to sailing for the Old Country.

Miss Jean Carmichael has been in Montreal, the guest of friends, for the greater part of July.

Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Williams have returned from St. John, N.B., and reopened 'Highfield.'

Mr. L. Johnson, of Montreal, passed the week-end at the Lake View House.

Miss Mary Savage and Mr. Charlie Savage are in Winnipeg, en route for Vancouver.

Mr. S. J. Geddes, Mackay street, is the guest of Principal and Mrs. Kneeland, at 'Blink Bonnie.'

ORMSTOWN.

A troop of sixty Boy Scouts from Montreal have arrived to spend a couple of weeks, and are camping in Mr. F. Milloy's domain. Scoutmaster Stevenson and Foreman are in charge.

The Rev. G. S. Brown, of Hemmingford, preached in St. Paul's Church last week.

Several of our villagers took in the excursion to Rainbow Lake, in the Adirondack Mountains, last week.

Mrs. A. McLaren was the guest of her daughter, Mrs. J. Arthur, Rockburn, recently.

Lord and Lady Aberdour, of Conaglen, Ardgour, Scotland, were the guests of Dr. and Mrs. D. McEachran, Ormsby Grange, last week.

Miss L. Greer has returned home after spending nine months in Colorado Springs. Her niece, Miss Hulda McNeil, accompanied her.

Mrs. Harry Cable, of Lachine, is the guest of Mrs. Charles Tate, Tatehurst.

Mr. A. R. Gardner, of Tacoma, Wash., spent the past week with relatives here.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Boston spent the week end with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Madley.

Mrs. S. J. Geddes, of Montreal, spent the week end at 'The Willows.'

Mrs. J. C. McCormick, of Los Angeles, Cal., is the guest of her sister, Mrs. E. Finn.

Mr. Phil Coates left last week for Rainbow Lake, in the Adirondacks.

Mrs. D. McL. Munro and children are the guests of her sister, Mrs. J. S. Phelps, Somerville, Mass.

Mrs. Geo. McNaughton, of Cumberland, B.C., was the guest of Mrs. J. Blackett, 'The Willows,' last week.

TADOUSAC

Mr. W. A. Child, who has been a recent visitor here, has left for Hamilton, Ont.

Mr. Austin R. Baldwin, New York, is registered at the Tadousac Hotel.

Mr. Louis E. Burdett is here from New York.

Mrs. McCue and family, New York, intend spending several weeks here.

Mr. J. E. Benard, of Montreal, was here during the week.

Mr. and Mrs. B. L. String, of Toronto, arrived here on Saturday, and are guests of the Tadousac Hotel.

Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Tansey, of Boston, are spending a few days here.

Madame Girard, of Montreal, and also Madame Bourbeau and the Misses Bourbeau, arrived here on the 'Saguenay' Saturday, and intend making a stay here.

Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Haartz, of Boston, are among the recent visitors here.

Miss Wilson left for Quebec on the 9th inst.

Mr. McKenzie and Mr. Sise, who were recent visitors here, have returned home.

Mrs. Arthur Chipman and Master M. W. Chipman, of Montreal, are spending the summer here.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hunter, of Detroit, have rented a cottage here.

Mr. and Mrs. Burstall and family are here from Quebec.

The Count and Countess de Sars, who were here during the week, have returned home.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Lefleur, of Mintreal, and family, are spending the summer here, and are registered at the Tadousac Hotel.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Cook, of Montreal, have returned home.

Miss Boalt, of Pannsville, O., who was a recent guest at the Tadousac, has returned home.

Dr. McKechnie, of Montreal, will be a visitor here for the next few weeks.

Miss L. Green, of Quebec, is registered at the Tadousac Hotel.

Mr. G. Dunlop is one of the recent arrivals from Montreal.

Mr. G. R. Petrie, of Hamilton, was here for a few days.

Mr. Helena Case, of Bristol, R.I., was here on a short visit.

Mrs. Geo. Faulkner and Miss R. M. Carter, of Montreal, have arrived.

Mrs. Jonathan Dwight and nurse, of New York, have arrived, and intend spending the summer here.

Miss Wharton, of New York, was here for a few days.

Miss E. Aldrich, who was here during the week, has returned home.

Mrs. M. E. McCarthy, of Montreal, is registered at the Tadousac Hotel.

Dr. J. Dwight, of New York, is spending the summer here.

Mr. and Mrs. Adams have returned to New York.

Miss Boswell, of Scotland, who was a guest at the Tadousac, has left for Montreal.

Mr. E. G. Evans has left for Hoboken, N.J.

Mr. and Mrs. Louson, accompanied by Miss Beaufield, of Montreal, is expected here shortly.

Mr. and Mrs. L. B. Singer, of St. Louis, Mo., were here for a few days.

Mr. and Mrs. Harvie Height have returned to St. Louis, Mo.

LAC DES ILES.

Mr. and Mrs. C. K. Calhoun and family have opened their summer home.

Mr. and Mrs. Fennel Turner, of New York, are occupying Prof. McConaughy's house for a few weeks.

Miss McCutcheon, of Montreal, is a guest at Hotel Ludger Leroux.

Mrs. John Mooney and Miss Annie Mooney are spending a few weeks at Hotel Zotique Leroux.

Miss Tiny Seebold is at Hotel Chartier.

Mrs. W. Kirkpatrick and Miss Audrey Kirkpatrick are guests of Mrs. H. E. O. Bull at Bon Repos Cottage.

Mr. and Mrs. Jim Ross are occupying Mr. Donald Ross's cottage for the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Gougeon and Miss Gougeon are guests at Hotel Ludger Leroux.

Messrs. Hutchins are spending a few days at the Lake.

Mr. O. Patenaude and daughter are visiting here.

Mr. Jim Wurtele and Mr. W. J. Wurtele are guests at Hotel Chartier.

Messrs. H. Goldberg, I. Simon and D. Nicholson are spending two weeks at the Lake.

Mrs. J. V. John is a guest of Mrs. F. P. Turner.

Mrs. P. A. Doig is occupying Mr. D. A. Budge's cottage for the month of July.

Mrs. Cuttle and family, of Westmount, have opened their cottage for the summer.

Mr. A. C. Davidson is a guest at Ludger Leroux.

Miss Marion Robert and Miss Irene Dunn are visiting here.

Among those registered at Hotel Chartier are: Messrs. Guyton, Brown, Herbert, Edwardson and F. H. Tucker.

Mrs. J. H. Kay and daughter, Miss Blanche Kay and Master Stuart Kay are visiting with Mrs. Jim Ross.

Mr. Walter Brown, of Montreal, is spending a few days at the Lake.

Messrs. P. Bergeron and J. O. Cote are guests at Hotel Ludger Leroux.

The Messrs. Brown and Messrs. Bolan and Lelievre are registered at Ludger Leroux.

LAC CHARLEBOIS.

Mr. and Mrs. R. S. White, of Montreal, are spending a few days at Chateau Gauthier.

Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Kane are guests at Hotel Ben Leroux.

Madame Rolland and Miss Lulu Rolland are spending the summer at Chateau Gauthier.

Mr. H. Lemieux and Mr. E. Godin are visiting at the Lake.

Mr. R. Collins and Mr. Chas. Collins are spending two weeks at Ben Leroux.

Mr. W. S. Robertson and Messrs. Hope, Irene, and Vivian Robertson, and Master McGill Robertson are at Chateau Gauthier.

Mr. W. J. Snell, Montreal, is here.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Ramus are registered at Gauthier's.

Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Matthewson and family have opened their cottage for the summer.

Mr. Eric Traversy spent a week-end with his parents at the Lake.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. S. Cuvillier are spending the summer at Lac Charlebois.

Among those registered at Hotel Ben Leroux are: Messrs. V. Beaupre, A. Frigon, and Norman Nicholson, R. Dohn and A. Webb.

Messrs. John F. and J. H. Alexander, of Montreal, are spending a few days at Gauthier's.

Messrs. H. S. and Eddie Orkin, of Westmount, are spending their holidays at Chateau Gauthier.

Mr. John Cuddahy is visiting at the Lake.

Mr. and Mrs. Cockfield and family are at their cottage for the summer.

Mr. W. H. Brown and sons have opened their new cottage at Lac Charlebois.

Other guests at Chateau Gauthier are: Messrs. Frank H. Barry, J. W. Craft, L. Nassey, E. O'Shea and Sarsfield O'Shea, of Montreal.

Mr. John S. Lyon is visiting here.

Mis Kate Kelly is spending the summer at the Lake.

Mr. E. Lefebvre is at Chateau Gauthier.

ST. ANDREW'S EAST.

Misses Hazel and Amy Hyde are spending their holidays with their parents in this place.

Mrs. Robert Simpson and two daughters, of Montreal, have arrived, and will spend two months in their summer cottage.

Mr. and Mrs. David Taylor, of Oregon, are visiting friends in this vicinity.

Mrs. Jos. Wainwright and children are guests of Mrs. Dr. Shaw.

Mrs. Willie Lamb, of Montreal, is a guest at 'Braeside.'

Mr. Norman McGregor, wife and child, of New York, are guests of their parents, Mr. and Mrs. John McGregor.

Mrs. J. Knox and children, of Hawkesbury, Ont., are spending some time guests of Mrs. Stephen Burwash, Riviere Rouge.

Miss Meikle has returned to Montreal.

Mr. Fred Alnwick, of Montreal, spent a few days here recently.

Mrs. Dan Currie and children, of Montreal, are spending holidays guests of Mrs. Andrew Todd, of Lachute road.

The Presbyterian picnic, which was held at 'The Pines' last Thursday, was, in spite of the extreme heat, a success.

Mrs. Bernie Le Roy and child, of Morepark, Cal., spent a few days last week, guests of Mrs. Alex Le Roy.

No medicine will keep you in as good health as will the regular use of MAGI

The Water of Quality

Yet MAGI is not a medicine—just a pure, wholesome spring water. 19

The Caledonia Springs Co., Limited, 591 St. Catherine St. West. Uptown 3937.

Cheap Week-End Excursions to Chambly, Farnham, Granby, Waterloo, and Intermediate Points via C.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 $1.05 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 15 and 16. Returning Monday, July 17.

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 $1.05, good going Saturday and Sunday, July 15 and 16. Return limit July 17.

Sunday train leaves Montreal at 9.10 a.m., and returning leaves Coney Island at 7.35 p.m.

Sunday Train, Montreal, Hemmingford, Fort 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.

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.

BEACONSFIELD.

Mr. and Mrs. E. McLea are spending the summer at the Grove.

Mr. Bethune has left for a short trip to the West.

On Saturday night the members of the Beaconsfield Golf Club gave a dinner in honor of Mr. Hutton, the winner of the amateur

THE PLAZA

The Sensational Real Estate Sale of Montreal.





The investment of a portion of the ordinary man's savings in good Real Estate on the Island of Montreal in an attractive district, is a wise investment, and if young men and middle aged men would set aside a little more of their earnings for this purpose, instead of actually throwing it away, there would be many more comfortable homes, and contented families than there are. Real Estate purchased in the right quarter, that is, not in a swamp, or miles from any attraction whatever on the Island of Montreal, to-day, is a good investment, and in the years to come the man who invests in such Real Estate will have ample evidence of this assertion. It cannot run away, and a clear title insures absolute possession. It enhances in value sometimes much more rapidly than others, but it ALWAYS enhances in value, and providing the purchase price is right, and the tax is not too heavy, the percentage on the investment will always be greater than in any other investment, conditional upon its safety.

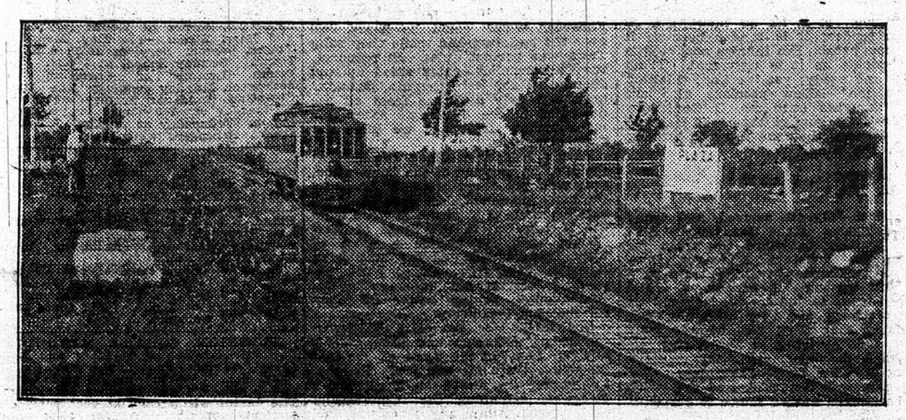
The majority of the wealthy men of to-day trace their wealth to a greater or less extent to Real Estate investment, and while the man with small means cannot hope in a short time to amass the same returns as the man with a large capital, equally endowed with ability, there is always the possibility that by careful and judicious investment, the man with the small means may soon have capital to work on larger schemes, and make his money more rapidly. BUT there is another side to this Real Estate question, and that is: the man who is anxious to secure a Home of his own, for there are very few exceptions that at some time or other in a man's life he has a strong inclination to own a piece of property that he can call his very own; to this man I would say, that the best way to obtain his desire is to place a certain portion of his savings every month into a good piece of Real Estate, and pay for it outright. In nine cases out of ten, when his property has been paid for, the values will have increased in most cases quite materially, and he then has the nucleus of a Home.

The trouble is that there are not more Companies to build Homes and sell them on a reasonable instalment plan, and many more people would have, and take a pride in their own Homes. It is not only the investor, but the man or the woman with a reasonable salary that has some money set aside, that I appeal to, and this appeal is not only to the married man, but to the younger man, who not realizing the value of a few dollars here and there, might be placing a few dollars savings every month in a good Real Estate proposition, start a savings account that might mean, and in many cases does mean, a competence and a comfort in middle age FOR A GOOD REAL ESTATE INVESTMENT IS THE SAFEST AND BEST SAVINGS BANK IN THE WORLD.

Illustrations convey more accurately to the mind the conditions than a mere verbal description, and to the thinking man or woman is much more convincing. These illustrations that you find right across this page are pictures of the Plaza, Montreal's Real Estate sensation, for with a sale of nearly 1000 Lots in two weeks' time with the selling proportionally rapid within the third week, and nearly $100,000 worth of property disposed of in a district now served with Street Railway facilities, and a property so well advertised, that all who run may read of it, is it any wonder that the Plaza is known throughout the Country, is favorably known more by the people who have seen it possibly than the others, and has sold and is selling at such a phenomenal rate.

The property is sold on a reasonable time basis, at prices never before attempted, and there is NO INTEREST charged on the unpaid balance, so that the purchaser knows just where he is at all the time, and how much money he still has to pay to clear off the property.

Here are a few of the attractive features of this property with the Georgian Bay Canal at one end of it, and a public Park right on the water's edge, which insures free access to the River for Plaza residents for all time. A Street Railway line operating through the property; a public Park in the centre, with a 95-foot Boulevard running from one end of the property to the other; with the Angus Shops, employing nearly 7,000 men, to the South of it; the Montreal Street Railway's new shops to the West of it; the Canadian Northern, with its purchase of millions from Back River to the centre of the City, that cannot help enhance the values of all properties in this district; with all improvements now being installed in the district, and you can reach it by the present system of Railway service, which is far from perfect, compared with an underground suburban service, but which, nevertheless, takes only 40 minutes from the Post Office.



Here is an opportunity for you, the like of which is seldom presented. Take advantage of it, and secure some of these cheaper Lots, for they are ridiculously cheap, and pay us 10% and the balance so much monthly, and the land is yours, and the opportunity has been taken advantage of. The Lots are selling very rapidly, the best bargains are going fast, and you must buy now to obtain the greatest advantage, as before long prices must increase, and then you will thank your stars that you secured your Lots when you did.

If you will call at my Office 517 St. Catherine St. West, 4 Doors West of Peel, I will show you some photographs of the property; in fact show you an artist drawing a picture from actual observation that will convince you that you will make no mistake in investing some money in the Plaza, and further, I will send you out in my Automobiles with good, careful, conscientious Agents, who will see that you obtain all the information you require, and nothing but what is correct.

Come out Saturday or Sunday and have a look at this, the most attractive Real Estate proposition ever presented to the People of Montreal.

Ottrell

THE UPTOWN REAL ESTATE BROKER.

517 ST. CATHERINE ST., WEST.

Phones: Up 2990 and Up 1728. Open Evenings

guest of Mrs. George Todd, left for her home at Daniston, Ont.

Last Saturday the Antler Club, of Montreal, spent a pleasant day the guests of Mrs. Robert McArthur. The club was in charge of Mr. C. Fletcher, and comprised a number of young men of the Y. M. C. A. Mr. Walker McArthur being president.

CACOUNA

This celebrated healthy seaside resort is filling up rapidly. Besides the many beautiful private residences owned by visitors, nearly every house and cottage is rented.

'Montrose,' the ideal seaside home of Sir H. Montagu Allan, has been occupied for some time. The family are now in residence.

Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Allan are expected early next week.

Dr. and Mrs. H. B. Yates have arrived at 'Gay Wood,' their pretty summer home.

Mr. and Mrs. Joarhn Hamilton, Quebec, are in 'Moss Crag.'

The weather has been very fine, not too hot, with some rain.

The Church of St. James the Apostle is well filled at the services on Sunday, and is in charge of the Rev. Rural Dean Robertson, of Cookshire, Que.

The Clergy House of Rest in connection with the church is filling up Those at present in residence are: Ven. Archdeacon Bogert and the Rev. T. H. Kimberley, both of St. Alban's Church, Ottawa; Rev. Mr. Kirkpatrick, Tweed, Ont.; Rev. E. M. Templeman, Levis, Que.; Rev. Rural Dean Robertson, Cookshire, Que. Many others are here in their own or rented cottages.

Dr. and Mrs. Montizambert are here, also their daughter, Mrs. Walker, from Toronto.

Dr. Gordon, Mrs. Gordon and family are occupying a Dunnigan cottage.

Mr. W. R. Wonham, Mrs. Wonham and family are in their cottage, as usual.

Among the arrivals to date at the Dufferin House are Mrs. Nathan Lewis, Miss Helen Lewis, Miss Graham, Bernard O'Reilly, John Finlay, Miss Finlay, John Storen, Mrs. Storen and family, Frank Steward, Arthur C. Anderson, P. C. Ogilvie, Miss Kough, Mrs. W. L. Moran and theh Misses Moran, George Cherrington, P. Twohey, C. Pelletoier, Montreal; John McEachren, Douglas, Ont.; John Quinlan, Mrs. Quinlan, Mrs. Quinlan and family, of Westmount; Miss Bray, Montreal.

ARUNDEL, QUE.

Mr. H. J. Silver, B.A., spent a few days at his cottage at Bark Lake last week.

Mr. Richard Parker, and Misses Gertrude Fletcher and Parker arrived at Bark Lake last week. Mr. Parker returned after the week-end.

M. Chas. Anderson was a guest at 'Hemlocks' at Bark Lake over the week-end.

Mr. F. Higginbotham, of Westmount, spent the week-end at his cottage at Bark Lake.

The Torquay House guests this week are: Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Dafoe, Mr. and Mrs. H. Boston, Mrs. Savage and child, Misses Mary E. Brown, M. Richards, Amy Clenndening, Gertrude Byrne, Dora Mockley, Pansy Drew; Messrs. Cyril Bowen, Erle Rice, Frank Boston and H. C. Rice.

Mr. and Mrs. T. Coop are spending two weeks at 'Sylvan Grove' on Bevan's Lake.

Messrs. Archie Wright and T. G. Mope left for Montreal early this week.

Mrs. J. R. Nelson was in Montreal a few days last week.

Miss Myrtle Graham is in Montreal.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. S. Cooke have moved to L'Annunciation.

LAKE MANITOU.

Messrs. W. Frew Robertson, Glassford, Andrews and Walker spent the week-end here, the guests of Mr. J. Walker.

Messrs. T. Stewart, W. Stewart, and R. B. Heward visited the Lake last Sunday.

Mr. B. D. Wise, of New York, is spending two weeks at the Lake, the guest of Mrs. Alex. Strathy.

Mr. Charles McNichol is staying at the Manitou Club.

Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Marler, Miss Marler, and Mr. Leslie Marler spent last week-end at their cottage here.

Among those who spent the week-end here were: Messrs. William Davidson, E. F. Hebden, Pitblado, Cook, Col. Starke, and Doctors G. W. Oliver and Peter Brown.

Miss Isabelle Fitzgibbon is spending the week-end here, the guest of Mrs. Alex. Strathy.

Mr. de Salaberry is spending the summer at his cottage here.

Mr. and Mrs. Woods and Miss Evelyn Woods are spending the week-end at the Manitou Club.

Mr. and Mrs. Drinkwater and children have been spending some time at Mrs. E. B. Greenshields' new cottage on this lake.

Miss Ethel Jamieson, who has been visiting Mrs. James Pollock, has returned to town.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry and family have arrived at their cottage for the summer.

NEWAYGO

The Rev. J. Myles Crombie, Mrs. Crombie, Mrs. J. W. Johnson and Miss Mary Moffat are spending the summer at Lakeview Cottage.

Mrs. C. F. Eastwood, Masters Oliver, Gerald, Leonard, and Miss Dora Eastwood are spending the summer at the Lake.

Mr. Blore is spending the summer here.

Miss Marion Quentin is the guest of Miss May Borrie for some time.

Mrs. Kenwood, Mrs. Evans, Master Arthur and Miss Vera Kenwood are spending some time at Hill Top Cottage.

Miss May Borrie has returned to town after a short stay at the Lake.

Miss May Holland and Miss Tillie Holland were the guests of Miss C. Booth for the week-end.

Miss A. McIntosh, of Ottawa, is the guest of Miss A. Brodie for some time.

Other week-end visitors were: Miss E. Ingham, Mr. Geo. Borrie, Mr. Willie Borrie, Mr. H. J. Borrie, Mr. Ed. Smith, Mr. J. R. Dennis, Mr. C. Booth, Mr. P. Booth, Mr. G. I. Goddard, Mr. J. W. Bolten, Mr. Davey, Mr. H. R. Martin, Mr. F. W. Eastwood.

LAKE ST. JOSEPH

The following arrived at the Y. M. C. A. Camp yesterday: L. G. McCrae, Alex. Armour, John Armour, C. D. Calder, R. Thompson, P. Steiner, F. G. White, C. F. Fulton, A. Wilmot, and D. A. Budge. The campers took a trip to Look-Out Mountain and the Falls on Tuesda; and on Thursday night held a successful concert in the club house, which was largely attended. Eight members of the Kanawana Camp tramped across country and paid the seniors a three day visit.

ABENAKIS SPRINGS.

Arrivals at Abenakis Springs Hotel this week are: H. T. Palmer, Miss E. Beauvais, Henry Frost, Richard B. Scott, J. F. Heffernan, O. L. Heneault and family, Mr. and Mrs. Mainville, Mr. and Mrs. Jos. Versailles, L. H. Heneault, Charles Rodier, Rev. P. J. Heffernan, E. R. Gunning, M. Dooley, H. T. Grose, Henri Dupuis, John Johnston, Mrs. A. A. Morrison, Lloyd Jones, Mr. and Mrs. P. B. Glickman, and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Dalbec, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Audette, Mr. and Mrs. S. B. Heward, Mr. and Mrs. McNalley, C. B. Grose, A. Berman, A. Moquin, E. Lajoie, W. B. Chorse, Mrs. C. B. Robin, Mrs. Demoe, Mrs. T. G. Sime, Miss B. Connolly, A. Dakin, Mrs. F. L. Dakin, Mrs. S. Berman, Camille Dufresne, J. L. Brunelle, Mrs. J. W. L. Forget, G. A. Cousins, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Robertson, Dr. and Mrs. J. A. Hutchinson, L. E. Curran, Miss Cochenthaler, Wm. H. Kearney, John Kearney, Miss A. M. L. Del, L. Lapointe, W. Burton, A. Foreman, R. F. E. Gilman, A. C. de Tonnancoeur, Mrs. M. W. Fanning, Mrs. Helen Wright, Master H. Wright, Geo. Cunningham, C. H. DeGuise, J. Stewart, Miss E. Weaver, Goe. Weaver, J. A. Hirsch, H. E. Fortier, Miss Vanier, Miss Beaudry, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. McLennan, Euseb Lalonde, J. D. Shaw, E. Brodey, from Montreal; William Goss, Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Lawrence, Miss Jennnie Alliston, J. H. Ryan, St. Johnsbury, Vt.; John H. Robbins and Master Harold Robbins, Springfield, Mass.; Mr. and Mrs. L. P. Crepeau, Arthabaska; Mr. and Mrs. Jos. C. Haskell, Chelsea, Mass.; Miss Lawrence Chene, Ottawa, Ont.; the Misses E. and F. Bishop, the Misses F. and Miss Sharpe, Ottawa, Ont.; Mrs. Marks, Ottawa, Ont.; Col. Hastings, Akron, Ohio; Mrs. J. Robinson, Waterloo, Que.; Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Williams, Cowansville, the Misses J. E. and E. Jaques, Mrs. C. Macfarlane, Cowansville; Mr. and Mrs. M. B. Echenburg, Sherbrooke; Miss Clara Echenburg, Miss A. Belisle, Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Mondou, Pierreville, Que.; W. Smith, Longueuil; Mrs. Geo. Hawkins, Albany, N.Y.; Mrs. J. R. McDonald and Miss McDonald, Valleyfield, Que.; Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Massie, Penacook, N.H.; Dr. and Mrs. J. D. Dixon, Lachine, Que.; Wm. H. Cleary, Boston, Mass.; Mrs. M. V. Merwin, New Haven, Conn.; Mrs. M. Morrison, Lake Megantic, Que.; Father O. Dubois, St. Elphege, Que.; Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Connolly and family, Island Pond, Vt.

NEWS OF JEWISH WORLD

On the occasion of the completion of twenty-five years of office as director of the Hamburg-American Line, Herr Albert Ballin has received from the German Emperor the Order of the Crown, first class, accompanied by an autograph letter. The city of Hamburg has decided to construct a quay which will bear the name of Ballin

* * *

The Jewish Free Schools in Cairo have received six awards at the Turin exhibition for lacework, embroidery, etc., executed in the school workshop. The pupils' copybooks, etc., received great praise.

* * *

A beautiful new synagogue has been erected at Lucerne, Switzerland. The Jewish community of Lucerne has a very ancient history, records show that Jews were settled there as far back as 1324, they were expelled in 1349, but numbers returned as physicians, etc. In 1798, the Jews were freed from all restrictive taxation, but it was not until the sixties of last century that they were given complete equality with the Christians. The present congregation dates from the first half of the nineteenth century.

* * *

A widespread agitation is on foot among the Russian Jews against the Ica and Hilfsverein for their opposition to the Universal Emigration Congress. The Russian Jews will shortly hold a preliminary conference, with a view to discussing their proposals for an emigration bank and central committee.

* * *

The Coronation honors include five Jewish names, Sir Rufus Isaacs, K.C., M.P., Attorney-General, has been made a Privy Councillor. Sir Rufus is also made a Knight Commander of the Victorian Order. A baronetcy of the United Kingdom has been conferred on Mr. Herbert S. Leon, and the honor of knighthood on Dr. Sidney Lee and Dr. Frederic Cowen. Col. David Harris, C.M.G., has been promoted to a Knight Commandant of the Order of the Garter. Mr. Herbert Leon as a member of the London County Council has devoted much attention to municipal affairs. Dr. Sidney Lee is famous as the editor of the Dictionary of National Biography and an authority on Shakespeare. Dr. Cowen is an eminent composer. Colonel David Harris is noted for the leading part he took in the defence of Kimberley in the Boer War.

* * *

The early reports of the bloody elections in Austria and Galicia underestimated the number of victims. A return made in Vienna shows that so far as is known at least thirty Zionists were undoubtedly killed by the bullets of the military, who never hesitated to fire. An investigation is promised, but there is fear of the recurrence of riots at the funerals of the victims of the bitter election fights in which the anti-Semites were routed.

* * *

Joseph David, a railway engineer of Cleveland, has been given a gold medal by the United States Government, in recognition of his work in connection with the Panama Canal.

* * *

Herr Friedman, the Zionist, was successful in the recent election in Vienna, defeating an anti-Semitic opponent.

* * *

The 'Tokio Asahi' publishes telegrams from Harbin saying that the Chinese Chamber of Commerce there has decided on the expulsion of Jews from the markets of Northern Manchuria. The Jewish merchants are now engaged in petitioning the Chamber to revoke its decision, caused by Russian influence.

* * *

A home for Jewish immigrants has been opened in the Montmartre quarter of Paris, at a cost of 160,000 francs.

* * *

The Minister of War and the Douma have received a very large number of protests against the proposed exclusion of Jews from the Army. An inspired statement has now appeared in the Government paper declaring that the exclusion of Jews from the Army is an impossible scheme, but, on the other hand, it admits the necessity of retaining the regulations prohibiting Jews from becoming officers.

* * *

Advocate Nathanson has returned from his tour of Turkey and Egypt, undertaken on behalf of The Odessa Jewish Women's Protection Society. His searching reports on the evil of the White Slave Traffic gained for him the thanks of the Russian Council of the Women's Protection Societies.

* * *

M. Nathanson drew heartrending pictures of the position of the numerour Russian victims of the slave merchants. In Turkey there are slight hopes of a successful campaign, but in Egypt, under British rule, it is possible to undertake an effective scheme against the 'merchants' who are so numerous in Cairo. M. Nathanson will, therefore, propose at the forthcoming Conference of Women's Protective Societies, that a congress of experts, representatives of the Powers and journalists be formed to devise means for the suppression of the evil.

* * *

Her Jacob Adler, a large landowner, who died a few weeks ago at Baden, near Vienna, has bequeathed the whole of his property, valued at one and a half million Austrian crowns, to the Vienna Branch of the I. C. A.

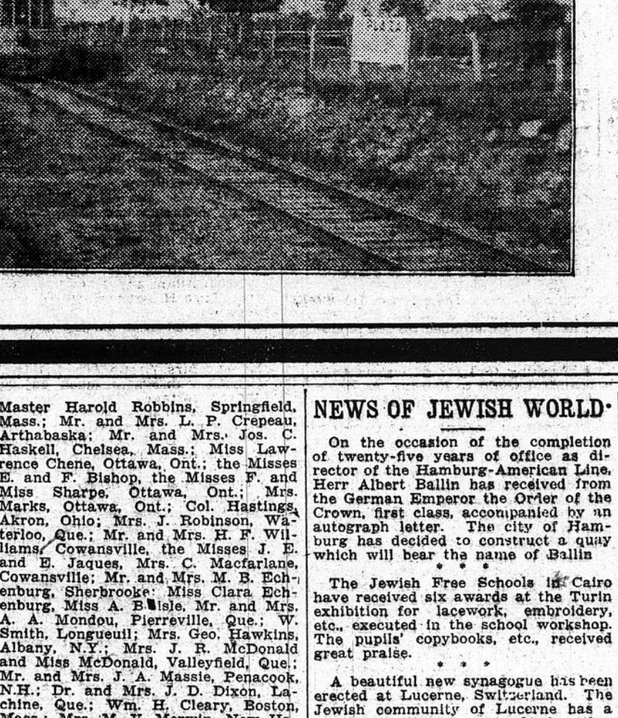
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When the Jewish teacher's pension bill reached the Russian Upper House its rejection was immediately moved. The opponents of the bill succeeded in postponing its discussion until the autumn, having requested the Ministry for details concerning the scheme, which provides merely for the establishment of a pension fund from the contributions of the teachers themselves and from special Jewish funds.

* * *

An interesting interview appears in one of the London Jewish papers anent the Tachkemoni School, in Jaffa. In this school the sole medium of instruction is Hebrew. The school has now been in existence five years, and was started by a local body in Jaffa aided by German Jews, who now entirely control the institution. The curriculum embraces the ordinary subjects of a German secondary school; besides Hebrew, Arabic and French are taught. The main object of the school is to fit the children for life in Palestine. There is a staff of nine teachers. There are 230 pupils and a waiting list of 180, which evinces the popularity of the school. The children themselves demanded that Hebrew should be the language of instruction, hence the astonishment of many Eastern European Rabbis, who visit the school and question the children in Yiddish only not to be understood. The Jaffa Jews are prosperous, and are absolutely independent of the Chalukah.

PUBLIC USE OF TOBACCO WILL SOON CEASE.



DR. H.W. WILEY

Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, the government's exponent of pure food, now comes out against the public use of tobacco in any form. He said in a recent interview in Washington:—"I predict that within twelve years smoking and tobacco chewing in public will have become obsolete."

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

THE SERMON.

A DIRGE—AND A PAEAN.

(BY G. CAMPBELL MORGAN, D.D.)
(Preached at Westminster Chapel, London, on Sunday morning, June 11.)

'Although the fig-tree shall not blossom, neither shall fruit be in the vines; the labor of the olive shall fail, and the fields shall yield no meat; the flock shall be cut off from the fold, and there shall be no herd in the stalls. Yet I will rejoice in the Lord; I will joy in the God of my salvation.' —Hab. iii., 17, 18.

This is an interesting passage. There is a rhythm in its movement and a vividness in its description that compel our attention. But that which is most impressive is the contrast between the conditions described and the experience claimed. 'Though the fig-tree shall not blossom . . . yet I will rejoice in the Lord.' The earlier part of the text constitutes one of the dreariest pictures men ever dreamed, one of the most melancholy poems that he ever wrote. To summarise it in a word, it is a song of desolation, and yet it is all preliminary. There is no final sentence in the word picture; it is only an introduction to something which is to follow; and as we read the passage to its end we find that the figure in the foreground is in reality radiant and exultant, and all the dreariness in the background does not serve to fling up into clearer relief the figure in the foreground. As we proceed we discover that the dirge is really the prelude to a paean, and if we summarise by the word 'desolation' the conditions which are described, we may summarise the experience claimed by the one word 'jubilation.' Now here is a mystery, that these two things should be brought together—jubilation in the midst of desolation. If we read the passage for the first time, or found it in any other literature than that in which it appears, we should be driven to inquire, Was this man a fanatic? Was he deluded; or did he speak a wisdom of which the world knows nothing? We believe that this is a song of highest wisdom, and that the singer was a philosopher in possession of the true secret of life.

GOD'S VOICE IN THE CHAOS.

Yet let us observe at once that the prophet did not begin on this level. I turn back to the opening of his prophecy and I find the same man speaking in other tones: 'O Lord, how long shall I cry, and Thou wilt not hear? I cry unto Thee out of violence, and Thou wilt not save.' This is the level on which the prophecy begins, and yet it ends on a song of jubilation. To this we shall return again presently. But having affirmed our belief in the wisdom of this man, let us consider the ground of his confidence. The whole of this psalm of the third chapter of Habakkuk is a series of exclamations. Its first great note is this: 'O, Jehovah, keep alive Thy work'—(rather than 'revive' in our modern sense of the word)—'keep alive Thy work in the midst of the years.' Now, this is a reply to a revelation which has preceded it. The prophet confronted the problem of the prevalent anarchy in the city of God. He declared that there was no justice, no equity, no right dealing. 'O, Lord God, why art Thou doing nothing?' he cried, in effect. And God had answered him in the secret of his own soul, as He had declared to him, 'I am at work, but if I tell you how, you will hardly believe Me. I am employing the Chaldeans, outside the economy of the Covenant, as My instrument to punish My own people.' Then the prophet argued with God. Should He employ a people still more wicked to scourge His own people for their wickedness? And yet, he adds: 'I will stand upon my watch . . . and will watch to see what He will say unto me.' And God had said: 'His soul is puffed-up; it is not upright in him; but the just shall live by faith.' And presently the man had cried: 'O Lord, I have heard the report of Thee, and am afraid. O Lord, keep alive Thy work in the midst of the years.' I cannot understand Thy secret, I am still puzzled'—such was his meaning—'but keep alive Thy work, and in wrath remember mercy.' And after the opening prayer of the psalm comes a great psalm of worship: 'God came from Teman, and the Holy One from Mount Paran,' and in such mystic sentences, many of them defying all our attempts at exposition; he rises to the heights of exultation; at last, turning his eyes to the desolation, and the imminent desolation as it was, he says: 'Though the fig-tree shall not blossom . . . yet I will rejoice in Jehovah.'

STRENGTH FROM LOOKING BACKWARD.

Thus, brethren, out of the midst of adverse and perplexing circumstances, the prophet had been brought face to face with God, and in communion with God he had reconsidered the present in the light of the past. These were the words of a man who was clearly looking back. Can we not imagine some of the things that were presented to his mind in such a process? Stand side by side with him in the midst of desolation, now apparent, and still more to be, and consider the arguments which led him to rejoice. Here are some of them: First, if everything be destroyed, God is able to create anew all that shall be needful for the sustenance and fulfilment of life. To grant the first miracle of creation is to say that everything is possible; that even the desert may blossom as the rose; that even the high mountains of difficulty may be brought low; that even the depressed life may be lifted to the height of the everlasting hills. That is the simplest proposition the man of faith will make when his eyes are turned away from the oppressive circumstances of the hour to God Himself. But as this man reviewed history, other arguments came to him. This, for instance, God can send supplies from other sources than those of which we know. Although all the promise of the springtime may be denied in the eventuality of the autumn, God is able to supply our need from unknown sources. I am trying to look back from the standpoint of the Hebrew alone for the moment. There in the wilderness, where there were no fig trees, no vines, no olives, quails had been given, and water had gushed from the flinty rock. This prophet would remember the experience of another prophet who, in reaction after tremendous victory, sat beneath the juniper-tree, and said: 'Let me dine,' and in that hour an angel-minister brought to him bread and water. And again: Was not God able to multiply the little and make it last through the distress? That was the experience of the pilgrims, whose shoes—you remember the vivid passage?—had not waxed old. That also was the experience of the widow, who found that the meal in the barrel and the oil in the cruse never grew less until the distress was passed. Might he not also have argued this? If there shall be no meeting of the physical need of the people who put their trust in God; if He sends no supplies from other sources; then, if necessary, God can sustain without food. Unbelief springs to the heart of this congregation when the speaker suggests it, but —it is unbelief. Faith declares that it is possible to God. And this man remembered how Moses in the mount was kept for forty days without food, and how Elijah also in Horeb had been sustained for forty days. Therefore, though all the visible means of support and sustenance are denied, yet I will rejoice, for, if it be necessary for the fulfilment of the Divine purpose, and the carrying out of the Divine intention, God—yes, the emphasis must be always there—is able to sustain me to the end.

THE UNFAILING GOD.

But I do not think that even these arguments create the full inspiration of the song. It was the song of a man who had come to the conviction that though all these things should fail, God Himself could not fail. It was the song of a man who had imagined, but a little while before that God was inactive and indifferent; but he had discovered by the process of communion with God that God was active, in spite of the appearances of the hour; and now he rises to the height of a great song and declares that though the material support of life shall be withdrawn entirely, yet a peace, absolute and undisturbed, shall have possession of him. In language very different from that of Job, but expressive of the same thought, he says that he will trust, nay, he will joy, in the Lord, though the wherewithal of life shall be destroyed.

Notice again, and very briefly here, the joy of this man's experience. 'I will rejoice in the Lord; I will joy in the God of my salvation.' His knowledge of God produced his confidence in God, and that confidence in God created, immediately and inevitably, joy. I will translate the passage quite literally into brutal English: 'I will spin round with delight in the God of my salvation.' You say I have spoilt the rendering? Well, a good many passages need a similar spoiling in this eminently respectable age, when a man can hardly cry 'Amen!' without rebuke. 'I will spin round with delight.' Do you know anything about that? And mind you, this was said at a time which was most calamitous and out of joint. Failure everywhere; no blossoms on the fig-tree, no fruit in the vine. It is all Eastern, of course. Write another word for it if you will. Bankruptcy? I hardly know how to express it in the language of London. But the one thing the Church lacks to-day is an exuberant and daring and buoyant joy in the Lord God. It is the picture of a man filled with delight even in the midst of circumstances of desolation. 'I will joy in the God of my salvation'—not in the circumstances of desolation, but over them. If I only saw in part my heart would be depressed; but if I see the ultimate thing, the fulfilling of the purpose of God, if I really believe that:

> The bud may have a bitter taste,
> But sweet will be the flower,

then I can rejoice in the Lord.

That takes me to my last point. How did this man climb to this height from the level on which he began? The whole value of this story of Habakkuk, on the side of human experience, is its revelation of process. How did Habakkuk arrive here? Let me express it briefly: (1) Through doubt, in which he was absolutely honest; (2) through trial, in which he waited; (3) through communion in secret.

RISING THROUGH HONEST DOUBT.

He rose through honest doubt. There may be—I think there is—very much to depress the heart in the outward of to-day, but it cannot be compared with that which is suggested in the first chapter of Habakkuk—prevailing anarchy, and a silent God and a doubting man. Let no man be angry with Habakkuk for doubting. I will utter a pardox. It is only the man of faith who really doubts. There is no room for doubt unless you believe in God. What can you doubt? Blot God out, and there is no room for doubt. Everything becomes certain, mathematical, mechanical, twice two are four, and dust and ashes all that is. But if the eye has been lifted, and the soul made conscious of more than the dust, then there must come the question: What is God doing? Why is he so silent? That is where this man started, only he did not start in association with men who find relief in doubt. He did not talk to other men about his doubts; he talked to God about them. That was his first step to the heights. It is the first upward step when a man doubts God and tells Him so. 'How long shall I cry unto Thee?' The answer was very surprising, so surprising that we cannot understand the surprise until we get right back to that Hebrew atmosphere. God was employing forces outside the Covenant. That was the first answer. If some of us were to talk to God alone and quietly, it is probable that He would give the same answer to us to-day. 'Do not measure all my doings by the statistics of the Christian Church.' You may find him at work beyond the borders which you have thought have confined Him. We do not like that. We still make our protest. But God may work outside the Covenant; He may employ the wrath of man to praise Him.

This man also finds his way higher through trials in which he waited. There was the approaching foe. The Chaldeans were actually coming. Presently they must sweep over the country, and everything must lie in desolation. But He sees now that God has acted. The most difficult thing of all, beloved, is 'to set me upon the watch-tower.' I think some of the injunctions in my Bible which sound most simple are the most difficult. Take this: 'Be still, and know that I am God.' It sounds so simple at first. There is a hint of comfort and quiet in it, until I come to do it. The most difficult exercise of faith is to wait—to wait patiently for Him. And that is what this man did; and in that waiting God came again and said: 'Write the vision; make it plain upon tables, that he may run that readeth it. . . . The just shall live by faith.'

It was through this final process of communion that he climbed to the height. 'The just shall live by faith.' Immediately the word was spoken the man answered it. He believed; he rested upon God. There was no explanation of the circumstances in the midst of which he found himself. He acted upon the secret whispered into his soul, and forthwith he broke into cries of rejoicing. All this was out of the rapture of a soul that by faith had taken hold of God, and knew—if I may use New Testament language to interpret all things working together for good.

Let me add, that while this is a study of Old Testament times, in Christ its experience is made more sure: The great principles of this Old Testament story abide, but in Christ we have the ratification of everything that we find suggested here. All the arguments in favor of the prophet's rejoicing in the midst of desolation are made more certain and more strong by Christ. Supposing all be swept away on which we depend, our Master is able to create for our sustenance. He has resources of which we know nothing. He can lay his multiplying hand upon five loaves and two small fishes so that a multitude be fed. If this transient physical life shall wither, and droop, and die, still there is the infinite music of the Master's voice: 'Lo, I am with you all the days, even unto the consummation of the age.' If Habakkuk rejoiced in what comparatively was twilight only, how much more shall we rejoice in Christ, the glory of the only Begotten! 'Rejoice in the Lord alway, and again I say, Rejoice.' How shall we climb for the prophet's high place of triumph? First by a recognition of the fact that amid all the conditions that confront us Christ is at work. Then by waiting; and, lastly, by the deep communion of faith. Our joy is in proportion to our trust; our trust is commensurate with our knowledge of Him. To know Him is to trust Him. May we be led into the fuller knowledge, and so find the fuller faith, and thus learn the fuller joy!

Though vine nor fig-tree neither
Their wonted fruit should bear;
Though all the fields should wither,
Nor flocks nor herds be there;
Yet God the same abiding,
His praise shall tune my voice;
For, while in Him confiding,
I cannot but rejoice.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR

SECRETARY'S MESSAGE.

Manifestations of His love:—It is delightful to realize that every phase of the beauty of nature is a thought of God—the bursting buds, the delicate verdure of the new leaves, all the gradations of color on the sides of the mountains, the eddies on the still places of the brook, the silver of the little cascades, the white thunder of the breaking surf—all the infinite varieties of loveliness and grandeur on the earth or in the sky are individual thoughts of God. So is every aspect of His mercy, every smiling tenderness of His encouragement, every comfort of His love. All His goodness is pervaded by His wisdom. His care for all is individual and intelligent. If every flower is a thought of God, so is every manifestation of His love. It is all as thoughtful as it is tender; it is tender because it is thoughtful. His infinite goodness is as specific as it is universal. 'I am poor and needy; yet the Lord thinketh upon me.' 'How precious also are thy thoughts unto me, O God! how great is the sum of them. If I should count them, they are more in number than the sand.'

ATLANTIC CITY, 1911.

At last July 4th arrived, and found the delegates at the Bonaventure Station waiting to board the train for the great Christian Endeavor Convention, Atlantic City. The train pulled out, leaving our friends, who had come down to bid us 'God-speed,' on the platform, and they no doubt were wishing that they, too, were coming with us. Arriving at Plattsburg, we boarded the boat, and next morning started down Lake Champlain. The morning was beautiful, and the swish of the water was as music to our ears, after the heat and dust of the city. Arriving at Fort Liconderoga about noon, we took the train for Baldwin, and as the train climbed up the mountain we stood on the platform taking in the beauties of nature around us, and thanking God for giving us such a beautiful world to live in. At Baldwin we boarded the steamer 'Sagamore' for the trip down Lake Genge. This is a most beautiful and picturesque lake, studded with big islands and little islands, and even yet smaller ones, with only room for a tree or two, and as our boat wound in and out of these islands, crossing and recrossing the lake, stopping at the different summer resorts, thus making the trip much longer, and as we looked up to the high peaks of the Adirondacks, which surround the lake, the grandeur and beauty of it all impressed us strongly, and these words came home to us with great force, 'How manifold are thy works, O Lord; in wisdom hast thou made them all.' At Baldwin we took the train for Albany, and after a run of about three hours, arrived there about 7.15 p.m., taking the boat, 'C. W. Morse,' for the trip down the Hudson. The night was a grand one, the moon was bright, and we were glad to sit out on the deck to enjoy the cool breezes and watch the scenery by searchlight. Early next morning all our party were on deck to watch our approach to New York, where we would change for Atlantic City. Our trip so far has nothing but pleasant memories, including the meeting with some whom we will count as friends. On Lake George, when we stopped at dear Silver Bay, the girls attending the Y. W. C. A. Conference were on the wharf to see one who is much beloved by Y. W. C. A. workers, Miss Yaba, of Burma, who is Y. W. C. A. secretary in Binghampton, Vermont. Miss Yaba has been in this country for seven years studying, and is going back to Burma in another year for frontier work in her own country.

She soon made friends with Miss Yaba, for we have one common interest, that of missions, and asked her to join our party as far as New York, while she proved most valuable to us, in piloting us through New York to the ferry to the Pennsylvania station, across the river in New Jersey. The humorous side of it struck one of our number, to think that we should have a native of Burma conduct us across a city on our own continent, but then this was our first visit to New York, and was not hers by any means, it being quite familiar to her. Miss Yaba was on her way to the convention, where she is to give an account of the work in Burma amongst the women.

At the Pennsylvania station we met in with a delegation from Brooklyn, and were asked to share their special car to Atlantic City, needless to say, we accepted the invitation.

Arriving at an hotel, and after having dinner and registering at the C. E. headquarters, we wandered around the board walk, taking in all that was to be seen, and inhaling whiffs of the sea air.

The first meeting that evening was in the large auditorium, seating about eight or ten thousand people, a most enthusiastic meeting, one state after another boosting their state and bringing before the others that they wanted the next convention in 1913. Among these were Los Angeles, Cal., and Dallas, Texas.

The California delegates would sing their state song and give their state yell, Massachusetts would give theirs in response, and Canada, not to be outdone, although not so numerous as these states, each delegate waving a Canadian flag, sang the 'Maple Leaf Forever,' which could be heard all over the building, and while they sang there was perfect quiet. In response, the California delegates stood up and shouted, 'Rah, Rah, Canada, Canada,' amid a hearty applause from all the delegates in the building. After this we somehow felt that we were far from strangers.

Father Endeavor Clark presided at the opening meeting of the Convention, and was presented with a gavel by the state president, Mr. Sproull. This gavel is made of 21 pieces of wood from the 21 counties in the State of New Jersey, and the handle a piece of wood from the life-saving station in Atlantic City. Dr. Clark gave his opening address his message to the Endeavorers, urging better efficiency for the next two years.

Our motto for the 1913 Efficiency Campaign, efficiency and enlargement, and our text, 'In the name of our God we will set up our banners.' Ps. xx., 5. There are about eight thousand delegates attending the Convention, each one wearing badges and streamers with the name of their state, and at the state headquarters hotel the leisure time is spent in singing hymns. Between the sessions the delegates spend the time sight-seeing, walking on the board walk, and in bathing, the Canadian delegates much enjoying their dip in the ocean. One old lady, who came to Atlantic City to attend the convention, stood on the pier gazing out over the ocean, and when asked what she was looking at, replied she was so glad to see something which had lots of it.

The meetings are well attended; the auditorium Endeavor and the auditorium Williston being packed to greet President Taft and, again on Saturday evening to see and hear Miss Fanny Crosby, the blind hymn writer.

It would take too long to describe all the meetings, each one better than the other, but our delegates will go back to their societies field with such enthusiasm as they never felt before. All the Canadian delegates met and decided that what was needed for Eastern Canada was a good live field secretary, and we expect to have Mr. Karl Lehman, the energetic field secretary of the Southern States, for three months this autumn. It will mean that the Ontario and Quebec Endeavorers will have to hustle to help these unions to finance this proposition, and we feel assured that the Endeavorers will do it, for we can do it, if we will.

IRISH TRADE-MARK WAR

Trouble Ahead for United States Firms Who are Perpetrating Frauds

Dublin, July 15.—War was declared on American-made 'Irish' laces and linens at the All-Ireland Industrial Conference in this city, the other day, in connection with the strenuous campaign that is being waged all over the world to protect the Irish trade-mark.

The trade-mark is already registered at Washington, but scores of American firms put in marks very much like it, and continue to advertise goods freely under their cover as coming straight from the home country. A special committee has just been appointed to keep after such pirates and to press for legislation that will clear them out of the market, both in the United States and in Argentina, another offender in this respect.

A notable instance of this commercial plagiarism has just been scotched in Egypt by the veteran Irish reformer, Sir Horace Plunkett. An enterprising firm of Egyptians was thus deprived of a thriving business in 'Belfast ginger ale,' for the name speaks eloquently for the virtues of the famous temperance drink of Ulster. A special Irish agent at Cairo is also beginning to make inroads on the immense supply of 'Irish' linen that is imported from the mills of the Merrimac Valley, New England.

On the whole, this seventh congress of Irish home industries was able to point to a good deal of steady progress. Over 500 firms now use the Irish trade-mark, and the past year has seen its registration, besides in America, in Australia, in New Zealand and in France.

As shown by the recent Ui Breasil exhibition in this city, the most successful industrial exhibition Ireland has ever held, the rapid growth of technical education is one of the most hopeful factors that are making toward Ireland's industrial future. Schools for practical farming, giving instruction through head and hand in many of the most up-to-date methods of agricultural industry, are now dotted all through the rural districts, preparing directly for the higher technical schools recently established by the government. But even these solid foundations of an industrial future are not wholly successful in keeping the young folks in Ireland, and the congress has had to face the fact that the first three months of the present year have shown a disheartening increase in the emigration totals. Nineteen hundred and eight saw the lowest outflow figures since the great famines of the '40's, but the intervening years have successfully failed to realize the hopes thus set up. From 23,000 in this ebb year, the figures sprang, in 1909, to 29,000, and last year were increased by another 3,000. This year bids fair to be an unprecedented year for emigration all over the British Isles, as its first quarter has reached a higher total than has ever before been registered, that of 103,000. Ireland's share of this, a little over 11,000, certainly makes discouraging reading for the industrial revivalists.

Lord Kitchener states that several years ago some Boers asked him to send them a sample of Thibetan wheat, which they had heard was immune from a disease called 'rust' which greatly troubled Boer wheat growers, and he sent them a dozen sacks. When at Nairobi last March he was shown a small plot of growing corn, which, he was informed, was 'Kitchener' wheat. It had been procured from South Africa, was a product of the blending of the Thibetan and South African wheats, and was unaffected by 'rust.'

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 Vicar. 7 p.m., Cathedral Service. Preacher, the Rev. James Roy, LL.D. All seats free at the 7 o'clock service.

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.
Fifth Sunday after Trinity.
Celebrations of the Holy Communion at 8 a.m. and 11 a.m.
Morning Prayer at 11 o'clock.
Processional Hymn, 224.
Venite, Macfarren.
Psalm lxxix., Barnby.
Jubilate—Ouseley.
Hymns, 238, 235.
Preacher, the Rev. W. S. Major.
Recessional Hymn, 162.
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, 215.
Responses, Tallis-Festal.
Psalm lxxxiv., Heywood.
Nunc Dimittis. Brewer in E flat.
Hymns, 240, 229.
Anthem:—'Far From My Heavenly Home.'—Vincent.
Preacher, the Rev. R. G. Ascah.
Recessional Hymn, 27.
The church is open all day for private prayer.

ST. JUDE'S CHURCH, corner Coursol and Vinet 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 Adult 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. Holy Communion at 7 p.m. Sunday School 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.

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.

METHODIST CHURCHES.

ST. JAMES METHODIST CHURCH, St. Catherine Street West. The Rev. Wm. Sparling, B.A., D.D., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The pastor will preach. The Sunday-school at 9.45 a.m. and 3 p.m. Men's Bible class at 3 p.m., taught by Mr. A. O. Dawson. The public most welcome.

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 16th, 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. The pastor will preach at both services. 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., Mr. J. Ritchie Bell. 7 p.m., Mr. John E. Kidman. 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. Preacher, Mr. J. Smith. Evening service at 7. Preacher, Mr. D. G. Ridout. 3 p.m., Sabbath School and Bible Classes.

WEST END METHODIST CHURCH, corner of Coursol and Canning streets. The Rev. Elwood I. James, B.A., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The pastor will preach. Prayer Meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. 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 on Christian Endeavor Society meets 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:—Rev. Prof. Cnas. E. Bland, B.A., B.D. Evening service at 7 p.m. Preacher, H. T. Sherman. Open-Air Service, weather permitting, Place Guay, at 8.10 p.m.
Sabbath School 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.

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. The pastor will preach at both services. Subjects—11 a.m.:—'A Man Who Was Both a Giant and a Dwarf.' 7 p.m.:—Bible Lessons From Nature. 'The Great Mountains.' Strangers and visitors welcome at all services.

METHODIST ITALIAN MISSION, cor. of Dorchester and St. Urbain streets. Sunday school and Bible class at 10 a.m. Services at 11 a.m. and 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.

EGLISE EVANGELIQUE, rue Delisle Services publics a 11 hrs. et 7 hrs. Ecole du Dimanche a 10 hrs. Reunion de priere, Mercredi soir a 8 hrs.

LUTHERAN CHURCHES.

GERMAN EVAN. LUTHERAN ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, corner of Mance and Prince Arthur Streets. Emil Jestinsky, Pastor, 280 Mance Street. Morning services at 11 a.m. Strangers welcome to all services.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCHES.

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. G. A. Johnston Ross, M.A., Professor-Elect of the Presbyterian College, Montreal, 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 service: No. 3 in the series of sermons on 'The Bible and its Books.' Subject: 'The Four-fold Gospel.' Evening service: No. 3 in the series of sermons on: Great Questions of the Bible: Text: —'What must I do to be saved?'

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. A. E. Kelgwin, of New York, will preach. Strangers are cordially invited to all services.

ST. MATTHEW'S PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of Wellington and Bourgeois street. Rev. K. J. Macdonald, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.
Bible Classes at 3 p.m. Mixed Adult Bible Classes in MacVicar Hall, upstairs, at 3 p.m. Men's Morning Class at 10 o'clock. C.E. Society Meeting on Monday at 8 p.m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. The Junior Endeavor Society on Friday at 4.30 p.m. Seats free. A hearty welcome to all the services of the church. Minister, the Rev. K. J. Macdonald, B.A., B.D., 414 Bourgeois street. Caretaker, E. Nicholson, 5 Fortune street.

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 will preach 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 streets. The Rev. David G. Wylie, D.D., of New York, will preach at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Union services with Emmanuel Church congregation. Visitors 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 at both services. Subject: Morning—'Are Conversions Going Out of Date?' Evening: 'The Second Coming of Christ.' Strangers welcome to all services.

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. 369 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 16th. Morning, 11 a.m.: 'Jehovah Comforts His People.' Evening, 7 p.m.: 'Preparation for the Preaching of the Gospel.' Chinese Sabbath School at close of the evening service. Prayer meeting on Wednsday at 8 p.m. Strangers made welcome at all the services.

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. Robert Hamilton, M.A., of Grange Mouth, Scotland. Strangers welcome to all services.

KNOX CHURCH, cor. of Dorchester and Mansfield streets. The Rev. J. 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. 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.

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' I.B. Band on Monday evening at 7.30. Junior Girls' Gymnasium on Tuesday at 8 p.m. Senior Girls' Gymnasium on Thursday at 7.15 p.m. Helping Hand Sewing School on Saturday morning at 10.15 a.m. Junior C.E. on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. Y.P.S.C.E. on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Seats free. A hearty welcome to all.

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.

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.

UNCLASSIFIED CHURCHES.

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 16, 1911.

SEVENTH DAY ADVENTIST CHURCH, corner Villeneuve and Hutchison Streets. O. K. Butler, Pastor. Services at 11 a

KINGSDALE AND QUEENSDALE

Model Homes In Ideal Surroundings



Model Homes In Ideal Surroundings

Experience teaches that the West End has always shown tremendous profits to FIRST PURCHASERS. We had this in mind when we bought and laid out the above properties. But we also knew that, outside of the buyers for purely speculative purposes, thousands of people want

PERMANENT HOMES

In Kingsdale and Queensdale we fulfil every condition that could be demanded in location, surroundings and distance from the city. We are every day doing something to develop and improve the property---planting trees, laying walks, building houses, in fact to give to purchasers property which will have all the facilities of city life combined with the pleasure and the freshness of the country. Properties all around Kingsdale and Queensdale are selling at much higher prices than we are asking, so we can assure to purchasers absolutely good values.

BUT MAKE YOUR SELECTION SOON.

CHOICE RESIDENTIAL LOTS FROM

And Upwards **$125.00** And Upwards

These Properties Adjoin Princedale, Montreal's Banner Suburb

Take any Westbound Car---Transfer at Victoria Avenue to Sherbrooke Boulevard Car---ask Conductor to stop at Princedale. Our agents will then show you the Property

A. G. Fowler Ross & Co.

Main 2297—Bank of Ottawa Bldg., St. James St., MONTREAL—**Main 2297**

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS

Notices of births, marriages and deaths, must invariably be endorsed with the name and address o. 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 harge, in which case name and address of subscribers should invariably be given.

MARRIED.

BROCK—ARMSTRONG—On Wednesday, July 5th, 1911, at the Methodist Church, Trenholm, Que., by the Rev. G. Craik, Harvey A. Brock, to Ida Mildred, daughter of Mr. T. Armstrong, of Trenholm, Que.

PALMER — HAMILTON — At the Congregational Parsonage, Chichester, N.H., by the Rev. George Skinner, Charles H. Palmer, of Epsom, N.H., to Ida M. Hamilton, of Hudson, N.H., on the evening of June 23, 1911.

DIED.

ASHWORTH—At Jesmond Dene House, Newcastle-on-Tyne, England, on July 10, 1911, Isabella Ashworth, daughter of the late Deputy Commissary General Ashworth, formerly of Quebec.

LISTER — At 160 Grange avenue, Toronto, Ont., on July 7, 1911, Jane Scott, wife of the late John Lister, aged 72 years.

IN MEMORIAM.

BOYD—In loving memory of T. W. Boyd, sr., who fell asleep in Jesus, at 'Alameda,' Lavigne, Que., July 15, 1899.

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

TEES & CO.,
Funeral Directors
912 ST. CATHERINE W.
Phone Up 1653. (Note change of A dres

ESTAB. 1840
JOS. C. WRAY & BRO.
UNDERTAKERS
HEAD OFFICE 290 MOUNTAIN ST.
EAST END 297 ST. DOMINIQUE ST.
Phone St. L. 3390. 2295 PARK AVE.

H. BRENNAN
DECORATOR
Reasonable Prices — Satisfaction Guaranteed

A MODEL HOUSE.

There is great activity in the Real Estate situation in Montreal, particularly in the subdivisions being opened up in all directions.

In this connection, it is well for the Real Estate men to remember that while these lots are purchased largely for speculative purposes, many people are buying for themselves permanent homes, and everything that is done to improve these properties is just so much added to their value.

The firm of A G. F. Ross & Co. are setting a good example in this respect. The first of their model cottages on their Princedale property will be finished by the end of August. They have endeavored in building this cottage to make it perfect in all details. They have put in all up-to-date conveniences except gas; open fire places, hardwood floors, laundry tubs, large verandahs and sun parlors. This company are in a position to build these cottages at the very best and cheapest rates to the buyers of land, and it is safe to expect that this first model cottage will be surrounded by others in the very near future.

REARREST FOLLOWS PARDON.

Man Who Served 22 Years Rides in Taxicab for First Time.

Philadelphia, July 15.—After serving twenty-two years in the state penitentiary here for the killing of a man in a brawl, in Lykens, Penn., in 1889, Sydney Ware, by virtue of a pardon granted by Governor Tenor, walked through the prison gate a free man, but the moment he stepped into the street a deputy sheriff from Harrisburg placed him under arrest to stand trial for the murder of a second man he is charged with having killed in the same brawl.

When Ware stepped out a free man he saw a taxicab for the first time, and in it he was whirled away to the railroad station. Ware had been informed that he would be rearrested, and expressed himself as confident of an acquittal.

Ware's case has attracted much attention in the state, and influential persons intend to come to his assistance. Ware was a young miner when the crime was committed, and during his long term he was a model prisoner. He was a student and became a landscape artist and a musician.

Three years ago Ware was converted to the Episcopal church and was confirmed by the bishop, and it was largely through the efforts of Bishop Darlington, of Harrisburg, that he was granted a pardon. When the district attorney of Dauphin county learned that Ware was to be freed he looked up his record and found that he was convicted for only one of the murders, and that the second charge was still hanging over him. He will be tried in September.

LONG HONEYMOON WALK.

Couple Have Covered 5,000 Out of 8,000 Mile Trip.

Washington, D.C., July 15.—Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Woolf, of Kansas City, Kan., have just passed through Washington after having covered more than 5,000 miles of a proposed 8,000 mile walk from Kansas City to New York and return.

The pair started their long journey Oct. 15 last year. The first stage of the walk was from San Antonio, Tex. From San Antonio they walked through the south to Atlanta, then north to Richmond, Va., via Greensboro, N.C.

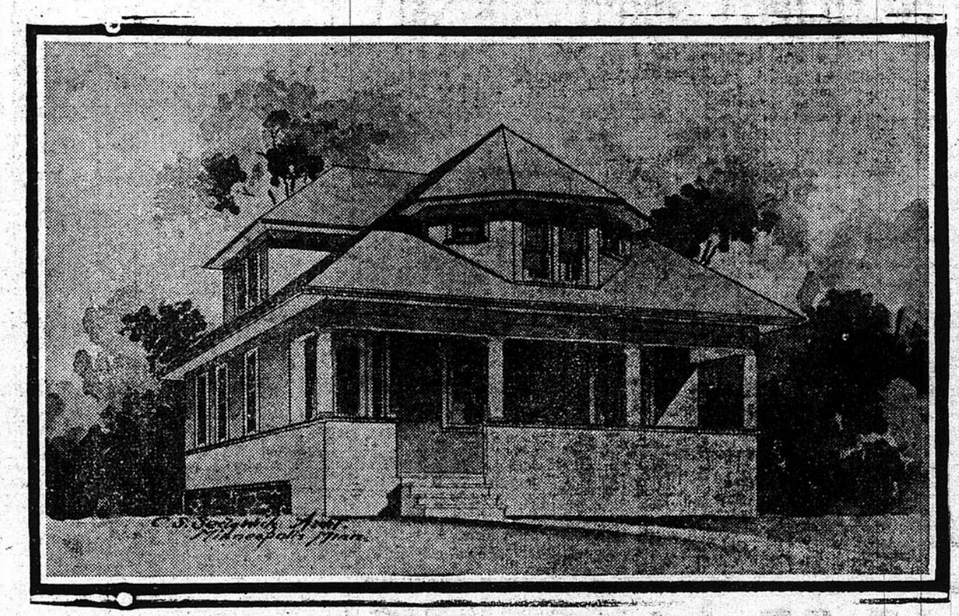
Mr. and Mrs. Woolf are not out for any walking records, and consequently take plenty of time. They cover, however, some twenty miles a day. They are walking for their health.

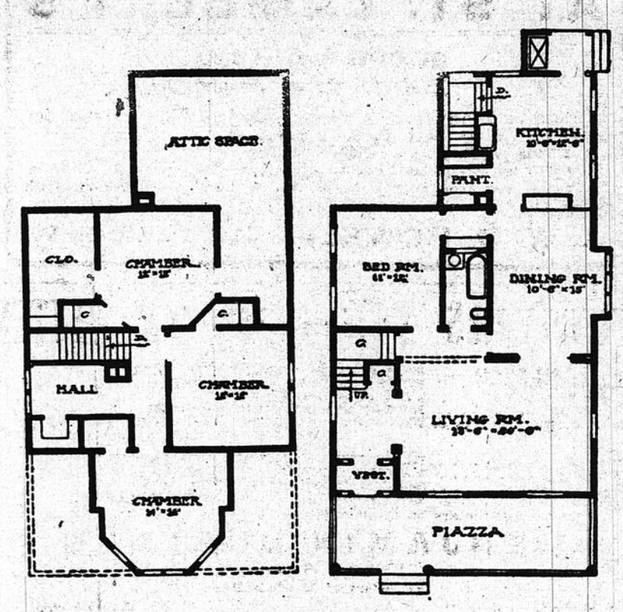
Before they took up long distance walking Mr. Woolf was an orchestra leader in Kansas City, and his wife was a stenographer. Mr. Woolf became a victim of neurasthenia. At that time he weighed only 107 pounds. Now he weighs 145 pounds.

Mrs. Woolf, before she started walking, weighed 192 pounds. She has lost a great deal of weight.

With them they have a horse and smart cart for the transportation of their cooking utensils and tent.

SEVEN ROOMED COTTAGE, COSTING $2,000





Here is a pretty and economical seven-roomed cottage, with a sleeping room on the first floor, so much to be desired, where the housework is done by the wife. It is estimated that the cost, exclusive of heating and plumbing, will not exceed $2,000. The outside is low, with the cornice carried around just above the first tier of windows. The second story is studded off back from the front sufficiently to make square ceilings. There is one main large living room across the front, the entrance being at the left, with the stair leading up opposite the entrance, a wide columned opening making a good appearance on entering the living room. The dining-room at the rear of living room on the right-hand side and connecting with sliding doors. The outside is covered with narrow siding and roof shingled, the side walls painted a light cream color and the roof stained green. The second floor has three good sleeping rooms and ample clothes closets. The finish is in Washington fir in the first story, with fir floor and all stained a brown mission. The second story is finished in pine and painted white and finished with white enamel. There is a good full basement under the house, with a laundry and space for heater and fuel. There is but one chimney for furnace and kitchen. In case a fireplace is desired in the main room it would necessitate a second chimney. This would of course add to the cost. The total size of house is 28 feet by 33 feet.

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, †8.20 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, Taree 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., †3.40 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 Moreau 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., 8.46 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., 5.08 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; 10.00 p.m., Saturday only, and 9.05 p.m., Sunday only.

Butland 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 P oint, 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.
1.30 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.

ROYAL PROCESSION.

Among many other improvements at Buckingham Palace, sweeping alterations have been made in regard to the telephone department.

The general post office has installed a special exchange in the palace with three 50-line switchboards, two for day and one for night service.

There is also a private wire to Windsor Castle and to the residence of Lord Knollys, Sir Arthur Bigg, and other court officials; to Marlborough House, York House, the residence of the Duke of Connaught, and St. James's Palace.

The most extraordinary precautions have been taken to prevent these private conversations from being overheard. The King's number, which is of course not made public, is '332 Westminster,' but any one who expected to 'get through to the King' by calling up that number would be disappointed.

Queen Mary, in addition to the same facilities, has a private line from her boudoir to the children's school rooms, and she, too, uses the telephone on every possible occasion.—London 'Dispatch.'

PORCUPINE CAMP BURNED UP IN FIFTEEN MINUTES

Even Wild Animals Sought Refuge With People in the Lake

MONTREALER'S ESCAPE.

George J. Wilder Tells of Excitement and Hardship of Hasty Tramp in Bush.

Toronto, July 15.—George Green, a fire survivor, and one of the men who was in the canoe from which 'Billy' Moore was drowned near the South Porcupine shore, and who, with two others was blown across the stormy lake, clinging desperately to the end of the overturned craft, tells an interesting story.

'The fire swooped down on the little town in an incredibly short space of time,' he said. 'Billy Moore, Jack McMurrich, Billy Brook, Mert Strain and I ran down to the water's edge and pushed off in a canoe, when we saw it coming. When we left the shore, the town was still untouched, and by the time we were a hundred yards out, even the buildings nearest the lake were ablaze. That will give you some idea of the speed with which the thing happened. In fifteen minutes after the fire hit the town the place was wiped off as clean as a whistle. As we paddled off, the heat was something awful, and the sparks showered down on us, setting fire to our clothing. The wind also rose to about fifty miles an hour, setting the waves rolling, and threatening to capsize us every minute.

'We were scorched by the heat, and no one seemed to care a great deal when we did finally go over. By this time, the smoke was so thick that it was impossible to see more than a few feet, and we were nearly blinded. Billy Moore and Strain went down when the canoe went over, and we never saw them again.

'The three of us who remained clinging to the canoe, had to keep plunging our heads under the water continually, to keep from being burned by the heat, and smothered by the smoke. While we were still comparatively near the shore I counted three or four canoes that drifted by without any one in them. Scores of people had put off in various kinds of craft, and nearly all were upset before they got out very far. Others just plunged into the lake and waded out until the water was up to their necks, and several of these were undoubtedly drowned or smothered.

'Dozens of rabbits and small bush animals scurried down among the people to the water, and once, when the dense smoke lifted for a few minutes, I saw a bear shoulder its way to the lake shore, and lie down in the shallow water.

'My two companions and I were in the icy water for nearly three hours before we were finally blown across the Golden City side. It was a trying experience, with the waves beating over our heads, and our hold on the bottom of the canoe becoming constantly weaker.'

'How many would you say lost their lives in South Porcupine?' was asked.

'Heaven only knows,' said Mr. Green. 'But it must have been a great many. The thing came so suddenly that people did not have a chance to get away.'

ALL SWARMED INTO THE WATER.

'The memory of the thing is just like an awful dream,' said J. A. Williams, a young man from Kansas City, who, with his father and three other men, two of whom are named Wardrobe and Abshier, escaped from South Porcupine in a manner very similar to that of George Green and his two companions.

'The five of us, weighing nine hundred pounds, started off in a little sixteen-foot Peterborough canoe as soon as the fire broke out in the town,' said he. 'Before we had got far from shore the sparks set fire to our clothes and the canoe and as the waves were coming in any way, and we were nearly wild from the smoke we leaned over and voluntarily plunged into the water. The smoke obscured the shore most of the time, and made us nearly blind, but the strong onshore wind gave us occasional glimpses of what was taking place in the immediate vicinity of the fire.

'Men and women were swarming into the water as well as wild animals, and a few horses and cows. About a hundred yards away from us I caught sight of two women standing apparently upmoved in the water, breast deep, each with an infant held on her shoulder. Then the smoke settled down, and I didn't see them again.

'From where we clung gasping for breath, we could see on the shore a car we knew to contain about twenty-five tons of dynamite. And it was not pleasant to hang there helpless in the water, and figure out how loong it would be before the fire reached it and caused the inevitable explosion. And the explosion did come, too, but as the car was standing in muskeg, the destructiveness of the shock was not so great as it would otherwise have been. A fellow in the water near me was struck by a flying piece of metal from the explosion and had his arm shattered.

'Then as we were congratulating ourselves on our escape from that explosion, we noticed that the flames were gradually working their way towards a row of 10 barrels of gasoline on the end of the dock. The suspense was awful, for it was clear that if this gasoline took fire there would not be the ghost of a chance for us. However, the flames didn't run out on the dock, and we drifted down the lake. We got out at a safe place, after being in the water nearly three hours.'

Mr. Williams and his father, A. D. Williams, arrived in Toronto this morning from the north.

Mr. G. Barnard, general manager, and F. Mansfield, advertising manager of the Security Company, with offices in the Kent building, Toronto, has arrived in that city from the Porcupine district.

Last Saturday the two men proceeded to Porcupine to inspect the properties of the Coronation and Porcupine mines, in which the company is interested, and passed through the fire, being among those on the beach of Porcupine Lake when the danger was at the worst point.

Mr. Mansfield in his account said: 'The fire started on Tuesday, about noon, behind the Dome mine. Mr. Barnard and myself were about three miles in the bush from Porcupine Lake inspecting some property. It was suggested that we proceed to the Hollinger mine, when Mr. Barnard complained of a severe headache and we decided to return to Porcupine Lake.

'That headache saved our lives, as undoubtedly had we proceeded as we intended to, we should have been lost. As it was, it took us three hours to make the three miles to the lake.'

Major Charles Vane, vice-president of the Telephone Company of Porcupine, states that while the whole system was completely ruined, steps would be immediately taken to rebuild. Mr. George W. Bartlett, the managing director of the company, will be in the city to-morrow, and with Major Vane will discuss plans of reconstruction. The company's employees, including seven or eight operators, escaped the flames.

A terrible bereavement is that of Mrs. Andrew Yuill, of 317 Wilton avenue, who has received confirmation of the death of her husband in the fire at United Porcupine mine. Her brother, Mr. Frank Flynn, is another victim of the conflagration; another brother, Mr. Joseph Flynn, is among the injured, and, to add to her troubles, her mother is in a critical condition at Bracebridge, to which town Mrs. Yuill was about to proceed when she received the crushing news from New Ontario. Mr. Joseph Flynn has recovered sufficiently to proceed to the latter town, where he will be met by his wife, who is at present in Toronto.

A telegram from the injured brother was received by Mrs. Yuill. There is another brother, Mr. Jack Flynn, who is somewhere in the burnt district, and from which she has as yet received no report.

The brother who has perished was twenty-four years of age, and has worked in the mining district since the early Cobalt days. It was only on Friday last that he left Toronto for the North. He leaves a widow, four brothers, two sisters, and a mother.

The late Mr. Yuill was thirty-three. Prior to going to Northern Ontario, he had mined in British Columbia, Manitoba Kansas and Colorado. At the time of his death he was manager of the United Porcupine mine. Fraternally, he was connected with the Orient Masonic Lodge, and was also an Oddfellow.

The blow to his widow is all the more crushing because she was, up to the receipt of the telegram, sanguine of his safety. She had just received a letter from him in which he described himself as well protected from the forest fires, which were some distance away at the time of writing.

Besides the widow, and their baby, Mr. Yuill leaves two brothers and two sisters. The remains will probably be brought to Toronto, but interment is likely to take place in Bracebridge, where his father was buried.

There is anxiety regarding the fate of one of the deceased's employees, Mr. W. J. Fletcher. He has been associated with Mr. Yuill for three or four years, having come to this country from Denver. He was twenty-six years of age and a Mason.

MONTREALER .. .. N ..N.. N.. N..

With the soles of his heavy prospector's boots burnt completely through, his trousers in shreds, and his khaki jacket torn to ribbons, exposing a hastily dressed wound on his left side, George J. Wilder, a Montreal prospector, who was caught in the holocaust on his return to Porcupine on Tuesday, arrived in the city yesterday.

Surrounded by a knot of sympathizers at the Union station, he told a thrilling story of his escape from what he termed 'a corner of hell's furnace.'

'I had just got in over night to Porcupine,' he said, 'intending to stay for a few days, before setting out for the North. When the dense smoke clouds began rolling up towards South Porcupine, however, I commenced to get uneasy, for it was plainly evident that nothing short of a miracle could save the town. m

'On came the dense pall of smoke, and behind it a long wall of fire which seemed to extend for miles, licking up everything in sight.

'The huge smoke cloud hung over us like a gigantic funeral shroud, blotting out sun and sky, until it seemed as though night had set in. Here and there long tongues of flame darted out, licking up shacks, stores and buildings in the twinkling of an eye.

'Everything was in confusion. Men and women fought their way to the landing place, where every type of craft was called into requisition. As soon as possible all were got off, the women and children first, the men next. One man went back for something, I don't know what it was, but when I left he had not returned. I guess his mission cost him his life. Just to show you the state of excitement I was in, I never felt this cut in my side until my attention was called to it by a young man. How I came by the injury I don't know, even now, but I expect that it was in the rush to the water side. I myself have lost all my kit, but as soon as I get fixed up I intend to return.'

'We had a wire from our manager yesterday stating that every man in our employ had been saved,' said a director of the Foley O'Brien mine yesterday.

The wire further stated that our power house had been saved and that only our camp on the south side of the river had been consumed. We heard this morning from one of the refugees that about twenty tons of dynamite on our property exploded as the flames reached it.'

SEEKING INJUNCTION.

Argument in Paving Case Continued.

The argument in the writ for an interlocutory injunction asked by the Canadian Hassam Paving Company against the city, was continued yesterday before Mr. Justice St. Pierre, and this afternoon, in his argument for the Hassam Company, Mr. N. K. Laflamme, K.C., dwelt principally on the established fact that although the Hofeller Concrete Cement Company had tendered for work amounting to $327,000, it had only deposited $10,000. This, Mr. Laflamme contended, was a grave irregularity in the proceedings enacted by the Board of Control itself, and constituted prima facie evidence for the issuing of the writ of injunction.

Mr. Laflamme also argued that the contract granted Messrs. Blais & Frigon was illegal, inasmuch as the latter's tender was not signed when it was opened by the Controllers.

Mr. J. L. Archambault, K.C., on behalf of the city, contended that there might have been slight irregularities, but if that was the case they were only clerical errors, that did not render the proceedings illegal.

Mr. Robert Taschereau, K.C., on behalf of the Hofeller Concrete Cement Company, the intervenant in the case, and whose contract is indirectly attacked by the writ of injunction, is addressing the court this afternoon.

A speedy judgment in the matter is expected from Mr. Justice St. Pierre.

JAPAN QUITTING CHILD LABOR

12 and 15 Hours a Day in Mills Too Many.

A NEW LABOR LAW.

Prospect of Physical Deterioration Has Compelled the Empire to Protect the People.

(New York 'Sun.')

It will soon be against the law of Japan for children under 12 years old to work twelve and even fifteen hours a day in textile mills and eventually it will be against the law for children of tender years to be employed at all over there in the land of cheap labor. Mr. Yoshikatsu Katayama, councillor of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce of the Imperial Japanese Government, who is now stopping a few days in New York before going to England and Germany to study the factory laws of the Old World, explained the new factory law of Japan yesterday in his room at the Hotel Astor.

It had been borne in on the Imperial Ministry, he said, that Japan was too prodigal of the lives of its workmen and that under the untrammelled factory system which has been the outgrowth of recent years of swift industrial development the whole physical fibre of the Japanese people was threatened with deterioration. The law which was passed by Parliament a year ago was the initial step toward putting the brake on the rapid pace of manufacturing at the expense of the workers.

'It is but the beginning,' Mr. Katayama said. 'Nothing like this law had ever been enforced in Japan before, and it is naturally defective and inadequate. But it is a step in the right direction. It was necessary to preserve the health of the masses of working people employed in manufacturing arts.

'It is my duty to go to England and Germany and make a study of the factory laws of those countries so that I may report back to my department recommendations for further legislation. My time is limited because the necessity of more laws is pressing; therefore, I have not been able to study the factory laws of America. They are so varied and so far from codification that I have thought it best to devote all of my time in England and Germany, where these laws are more regular.'

Mr. Katayama seemed surprised that the average American did not know that until the recent law was promulgated fifteen and even sixteen hours a day, seven days a week, was the common limit of labor in Japanese mills. He admitted that this was 'very bad,' and that the necessity of a change was imperative.

'But,' as he put it, 'there are so many poor people in Japan who are willing to work any number of hours for a living wage that the manufacturers themselves would never think of limiting hours of labor and taking precaution to guard the health of their employees. The Government had to do it.

'That clause of the law prohibiting the employment of children under 12 years will not become effective for two years,' the councillor continued. 'The law further says that children under 15 and women must not work longer than twelve hours a day. In the textile mills fifteen and sixteen hours for both these classes of laborers has been the rule.

'By the new law night work is limited to men more than 15 years old, except when there are two shifts a day at the machines. Two holidays a month are enforced; heretofore there were rarely any holidays the year round. In cases where night work is enforced there shall be four holidayqs.

'Women and children under 15 are not allowed to work at dangerous employment or to handle dangerous materials. Sick men, and women who expect motherhood or who have recently become mothers must not be employed.

'The Minister of Agriculture and Commerce is empowered to make special regulations to govern the safety from fire or earthquake and the danger of machines of all employees. The matter of the liability of employers is recognized by the new labor law, but the provisions under this head have still to be worked out.'

COUNT LEAVES PRISON.

Swedish Noble Has Served Twenty Years for Killing His Brother.

Stockkholm, July 15.— After twenty years of fruitless petitioning, the friends of Count John Morner, who murdered his brother, have induced the King to intervene.

This recalls one of the most sensational cases on Sweden's criminal records. The Morners are a very old family of Swedish aristocrats, to one of whose members it was due that the Bernadotte dynasty secured the throne of Sweden. The Swedish Prince Karl August died suddenly at manoeuvres—some said poisoned by the Gustavian party. The King being childless, the dead Prince's brother was designated Crown Prince, and Baron Otto Morner, a young officer, was forthwith sent to Paris to lay the selection before Napoleon. But the Baron decided that a French general would make a better King; so on his own responsibility he nominated Marshal Bernadotte, and on his return succeeded in imposing his selection on Sweden. Thus the greatgrandfather of the present King ascended the throne.

In consequence, the Morners grew in power in the land. One night in September in 1891, Count Bror Morner was found in his house in Stockholm with four bullet wounds in the head. Count John Morner announced the discovery to the police, who at first thought it was a case of suicide. But no weapon could be found in the room; so suspicion turned on a friend who had visited Count Bror the evening before. He, however, speedily proved his innocence. Then it was discovered that on the day of the murder Count John had bought a revolver; so he was arrested. Within a few hours he made the confession that he killed his brother after being refused a loan. When Count Bror declined to lend the money, Count John declared there was nothing left for him but to shoot himself. Count Bror laughed at this, which so enraged Count John that he shot him, rifled his pockets and then pretended to have discovered him.

Count John is now 44 years of age. He was sentenced to penal servitude for life, but now emerges, under the King's clemency, a prematurely aged man.

BUNIONS NO JOKE

Hard to get rid of them, too. Two or three applications of Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor softens the thickest tissue, and removes it painlessly. Putnam's Corn Extractor removes corns, warts, and callouses quickly and painlessly. Sold by druggists, price 25c.

CLEVER YOUNG WESTERNERS

Large Proportion of Passes in McGill Matriculation From British Columbia

FULL LIST OF PASSES.

Eight Hundred Papers Sent in, 600 of Which Were For the Full Course.

The following have passed the McGill University matriculation examination held last month in all subjects required for entrance to the Faculty of Arts. Eight hundred sent in papers, but only 600 took the full course:

(Highest marks possible, 800; necessary to pass, 320.)

Dorothy M. Hornby, King Edward High School, Vancouver, 701; Lennox A. Mills, King Edward High School, Vancouver, 698; Florence May Penney, Victoria High School, 678; Irene Mounce, Cumberland High School, 649; Charles Andrew Duncan, Cumberland High School, 639; T. S. B. Shearman, King Edward High School, Vancouver, 634; Shirley P. Clement, King Edward High School, Vancouver, and Gladys V. Story, King Edward High School, Vancouver, equal, 632; Wilfrid d'Arcy McAllister, New Westminster High School, 625; Ruth Jenkins, Carleton School, Ottawa, 617; Laura M. White, King Edward High School, Vancouver, 609; Harold A. Desbrisay, King Edward High School, Vancouver, 607; Wyndon E. Shannon, King Edward High School, Vancouver, 596; Emma L. Gonnason, St. Ann's Academy, Victoria, 589; Alice Berry Bowell, New Westminster High School, and Ethel Croston, Ladysmith High School, equal, 588; Ira Dilworth, Victoria High School, 534; Edith Amelia Bailey, Victoria High School, 583; Clarice Marguerite Bissett, Victoria High School, 581; Edward H. Newton, Britannia High School, Vancouver, 580; Florence E. Denton, King Edward High School, Vancouver, 579; Melbourne O'Halloran, Ashbury College, Ottawa, 578; Bernice M. Dobson, King Edward High School, Vancouver, 575; Neil C. Gilchrist, King Edward High School, Vancouver, 569; Ruth Mary Armstrong, Golden High School, 568; Henry Leonard Tupper, New Westminster High School, 566; George William Bissett, Victoria High School, 565; Isobel H. Kirby, Britannia High School, Vancouver, 563; Earl Leslie MacLeod, Chilliwack High School, 561; Marjorie Jenkins, Carleton School, Ottawa, 559; Gladys E. Cameron, Britannia High School, Vancouver; Dorothy J. Melville, King Edward High School, Vancouver, and Mary L. Wilson, King Edward High School, Vancouver, equal, 555; Evelyn B. Lipsett, King Edward High School, Vancouver, 550; *Winchester Henry Biggar, Upper Canada College, Toronto, 548; Maggie H. Rist, King Edward High School, Vancouver, 546; William John Cochrane, Victoria High School, 542; Carl M. Z. Stewart, King Edward High School, Vancouver, and Cecil Boyes, Britannia High School, Vancouver, equal, 538; Bernadette MacKinnon, King Edward High School, Vancouver, 537; Isabell Sellar Christie, Ladysmith High School, 536; Gladys M. Morgan, Britannia High School, Vancouver, 534; Tannis Perley Patrick, Revelstoke High School, 533; William N. Kemp, King Edward High School, Vancouver, 532; John MacKenzie Elliott, Victoria High School; James Guy E. Evel, Highfield School, Hamilton, and May Jackson, St. Ann's Academy, Victoria, equal, 526; Peter T. D. Celle, Ladysmith High School; Jean M. MacLeod, Britannia High School, Vancouver; Nita G. Reid, Grand Forks High School, and Joseph Leonard Sanders, Ottawa Collegiate Institute, equal, 523; Charles Edward Oliver, New Westminster High School, 522; Gordon Craig, Britannia High School, Vancouver, 521; William A. R. Offerhaus, Armstrong High School, 520; Marguerite Marion Steele, Kelowna High School, 519; Mabel Morrison, King Edward High School, Vancouver, and Cecil Hoffenden Sargent, Victoria High School, equal, 517; Lorne Cuthbert Montgomery, St. Andrew's College, Toronto, and Henrietta Roy, Britannia High School, Vancouver, equal, 515; Allan L. Lewis, New Westminster High School, 514; Thomas Ian Gibson, King Edward High School, Vancouver, 513; Elsie Jean Calder, Victoria High School, 511; Grace Williamson, Britannia High School Vancouver, 509; Annie Howell, Kamloops High School, 508; Bessie Pearl Seaton, Peachland High School, 506; Bina Helga Brynjolfson, Victoria High School, 505; S. Elaine McKay, Britannia High School, Vancouver, 504; Florence B. Hall, Britannia High School, Vancouver, and Frances Wilbers, Britannia High School, Vancouver, equal, 503; Isabella M. Shine, Britannia High School, Vancouver, 499; Lillian Prudence Becker, Armstrong High School, and Myrtle Lind Traves, New Westminster High School, equal, 498; Paul T. McCreary, King Edward High School, Vancouver, 497; Francis Fyshe, Crichton School, Montreal; Marjorie McGillivray, Chilliwack High School; Grace Winifred Miller, Victoria High School, and Wanda Schwesinger, King Edward High School, Vancouver, equal, 496; Harold Crocker Gill, Ladysmith High School, and James Lyle Lawrence, Revelstoke High School, equal, 494; Robert P. Cunningham, King Edward High School, Vancouver, 493; Florence G. Suggitt, King Edward High School, Vancouver, 490; William Erling Ord, McAdam Junction High School, 489; *Harold A. Gibson, King Edward High School, Vancouver, 488; Dorothy Copperthwaite, King Edward High School, Vancouver, 482; Ella Marjorie Besame, Victoria High School, 481; Helen McNaughton, King Edward High School, Vancouver, 480; Wilfrid John Archibald, New Westminster High School, and Eva Beatrice Mess, Victoria High School, and William C Wilson, King Edward High School, Vancouver, equal 479; Frederick Harrison, New Westminster High School, and Lilliam Margaret Rolfe, Victoria High School, 476; Jas. Hilary Robertson, Lower Canada College, Montreal, and Eva Marjorie Doherty, Vernon High School, 472; Charles Roy Donovan, Brockville Collegiate Institute, and Ralph A. Waker, Kamloops High School, equal, 470; Bessie Stoakes Dickenson, Columbian College, New Westminster, and Edna McWhinney, King Edward High School, Vancouver, equal, 466; Eula M. Keast, Britannia High School, Vancouver, 465; Grace Cameron, Victoria High School, 458; Catherine Smith, King Edward High School, Vancouver, 456; Jessie J Anderson, King Edward High School, Vancouver, and Juanita Eliza Trapp, New Westminster High School, equal, 455; Ella Irene Megaw, Vernon High School, and Jessie E. M. Williamson, Ladysmith High School, equal, 454; Herbert Leslie Reid, Ashbury College, Ottawa, 442; Jack Adrian Davidson, private tuition, Neepawa, and Caroline Ruth Munro, Grand Forks High School, equal, 441; Gordon W. Scott, King Edward High School, Vancouver, 439; Carl Thure Storme, New Westminster High School, 432; Charles Magee Anderson, Ottawa Collegiate Institute, 423; John Keith, Gordon, University School, Victoria, 418; Margaret Flora Stewart, Victoria High School, 378. Qualified also for matriculation in medicine.

The following have passed the examination for admission to the faculty of applied science. (Highest marks possible, 900; necessary to pass, 360); Albert Legault, Smith's Falls High School, 761; Douglas Seaman Cole, Ottawa Colegiate Institute, 702; Stanley A. McLennan, King Edward High School, Vancouver, 696; Brian R. Perry, King Edward High School, Vancouver, 671; Heber William Dawson, Trinity College School, Post Hope, 647; Allan Turner Bone, Western Canada College, Calgary, 640; Walter Francis Prendergast, private tuition, Montreal, 607; Peter Frederick J. B. Buckley, St. Paul's School, London, 597; Cecil D. Otton, King Edward High School, Vancouver, 591; Francis James Burke, Ottawa Collegiate Institute, 590; Osborne H. P. Bowker, New Westminster High School, 572; Stanley B. Lindsay, Montreal, private tuition, 544; Thomas Stewart, Ottawa Collegiate Institute, 513.

The following who had previously written on part of the matriculation examination have now completed the requirements by passing in their remaining subjects prescribed:—

1.—In Arts.—Gwilym Wilmot B. Allen, Victoria High School; Charlotte Armstrong, Golden High School; Chas. Arnott, private tuition, Montreal; Marjorie Florence Bennetts, Ottawa Collegiate Institute; Ira William Beverly, Rossland High School; Ethel Blackberg, Revelstoke High School; Anna M. Boisvert, Feller Institute, Grande Ligne; Ernest A. Boyle, King Edward High School, Vancouver; Grace Brereton Brett, Amstrong High School. Qualified also for matriculation in medicine.

Nova Eunice Brownrigg, Feller Institute, Grande Ligno; Frank Herbert Clark, Victoria High School; W. P. Corley, private tuition, Vancouver; Margaret Dewar, King Edward High School, Vancouver; Tempest C. St. E. DeWolf, King Edward High School, Vancouver; W. Ritchie Dowd, private tuition, Ottawa; Marjorie May Dunton, Feller Institute, Grande Ligno; Frank Fleming, King Edward High School, Vancouver; Alma E. Foy, Victoria High School; Florence J. Fraser, Rossland High School; Mavis V. Hanna, Victoria High School; Mamie F. Harris, King Edward High School, Vancouver; Daisy E. K. Jones, Victoria High School; W. Stanley Lane, New Westminster High School; Robert Grant Lawrence, Revelstoke High School; Royal Lee, Gananoque High School; Laurence Luckraft, Westminster Hall, Vancouver; Wm. Ray MacLeod, Chilliwack High School; Edith G. Maltravors, Vancouver; Edith A. Middlemiss, King Edward High School Vancouver; Douglas Muir, King Edward High School; John A. Norris, private tuition, Vancouver; Edith E. Rich, private tuition, Vanconver; Margaret I. Richdale, King Edward High School; Robert Allan Scott, Gault Institute, Valleyfield; Rhoda M. Sherwood, Victoria High School; Ruby Mildred Sipprell, New Westminster High School; Mildred N. White, King Ed. High School, Vancouver. Qualified also for matriculation in medicnie. Stanley Spencer William Wilkins, private tuition, Neepawa; Mary Harriet Williams, St. Hilda's College, Calgary; May D. Wilson, King Edward High School, Vancouver; Douglas William *Zwicker, private tuition, North Lunenburg, N.S.

*Passed also for matriculation medicine.

II. IN APPLIED SCIENCE.

Raymond Gardner Bangs, Carleton Place High School; Redmond Code, Ottawa Collegiate Institute; Charles William Duck, James Bay Academy, Victoria; Jack Fotheringham, Ottawa Collegiate Institute; Alvah M. Gordon, King Edward High School, Vancouver; H. W. Green, private tuition, Vancouver; Roy Grant Henderson, Columbian College, New Westminster; William Russell Hight, Newport High School, Vermont; John Gwynne Howell, private tuition, Montreal ;Henry Hamilton Kitchener, private tuition, Montreal; Edward Lionais, private tuition, Montreal; Dougald McDougall, Nelson High School; Burton Millar, private tuition, Peterborough; Leland Grant Mounce, Cumberland High School; Eric Carleton Sparling, Granby High School; Charles Logan Waterous, private tuition, Brantford.

Thee following have passed in all but one subject:

I. FOR ENTRANCE TO ARTS.

Russell Atkinson, King Edward High School, Vancouver (French); William Herbert Bagg, Shortell's Acadamy, Montreal (Latin); Maud Trelawny Batchelor, Kamloops High School (French); Ralph Kennedy Bell, Victoria High School (a language); Theodora Braidwood, Trafalgar Institute Montreal (Latin Comp.); Charles A. Cameron, King Edward High School, Vancouver (French); Muriel B. Carruthers, King Edward High School, Vancouver (German); Irene Booth Carter, Victoria High School (French); Violet J. Caspell, King Edward High Schoool, Vancouver (French); Walter Findlay Clarke, Highfield School, Hamilton (French); Mildred L. Copeland, King Edward High School, Vancouver (German) ; Christina Crebbin, King Edward High School, Vancouver (German); Florence Gertrude Curtis, New Westminster High School (French); Lawrence Dashwood-Jones, New Westminster High School (Latin Comp.); Frederick Henry Davison, St. Andrew's College, Toronto (French); M. Evelyn Dempster, Rossland Hig hSchool (algebra); *Otto Demuth, Grand Forks, B.C. (Latin Comp.); Dudley C. Durrant King Edward High School (French); Grace Emily Earsman, Victoria High School (geometry); Carrie I. Elliott, King Edward High School, Vancouver (French); Phyllis Eleanor S. Fetherstonhaugh, New Westminster High School (French); Clare Fraser, Revelstoke High School (algebra); Mary Violet Fuller, Armstrong High School (French); Kathleen R. Fyshe, Trafalgar Institute, Montreal (Latin); John C. Gill, King Edward High Schoool, Vancouver (algebra); Greig, Marjorie, Victoria High School (French); Gertrude Vera Blanche Gummow, Peachland High School (algebra); Dorothy Hambly, Golden High School (French); . Hamilton, James Bay Academy, Vancouver (French); Levi Handy, King Edward High School, Vancouver (French); Marjorie Harris, private tuition, Vancouver (German); Edna M. Hearns, King Edward High School, Vancouver (French); Harold Helme, King Edward High School, Vancouver (French); J. Lyndale Herchmer, Kamloops High School (physics); Marion Rosabel Hood, New Westminster High School (French); Mabel Alberta Irvine, Victoria High School (English literature); *Abraham F. Jacobs, Montreal (Latin); Lilian Johnson, Victoria, High School (French); Vera Beatrice Kenny, Columbia College, New Westminster (Latin Comp.); Nellie Mabel Klemmer, Kamloops High School (French); Arthur L. Lockyer, King Edward High School (French); Edgar Donald Lougheed, Western Canada College, Calgary (Latin Comp.); *J. Oscar Lloyd, private tuition, Gananoque (French); McCormick Ada Geroque (French); Ada Gertrude McCormick, Ottawa Collegiate Institute (English composition); J. G. McEwen, Britannia High School, Vancouver (English composition); Gertrude E. McSeer, King Edward High School, Vancouver (French); Ernest Canbourne McIntyre, Victoria High School (French); J. Hope McLeod, King Edward High School, Vancouver (a science subject); John Leslie McNaughton, Presbyterian College, Montreal (Algebra); Kenneth Mathewson, Lower Canada College, Montreal (Latin); Elsie Florence Mess, Victoria High School (chemistry); Annie Barbara Mitchell, New Westminster High School (French); Gwendolene E. Munn, Trafalgar Institute, Montreal (French); John Thomas Oliver, Columbian College, New Westminster (Algebra); Joseph Oliver, New Westminster High School (Greeek Comp.); Robert Oliver, Columbian College, New Westminster (geometry); Albert G. Poupore, King Edward High School, Vancouver (French); Beth Templeton Ramsay, Victoria High School (French); Charlotte May Rennie, New Westminster High Schoool (French); Alphonse Rey, Pointe aux Trembles School (English composition); Arthur C. Riley, Peachland High Schoool (Latin composition); Rae Geo. Ritchie, Kelowna High School (English literature; Olive M. Rogers, King Edward High School, Vancouver (English composition); Love E. Stewart, King Edward High School Vancouver (French); John Alexander Stewart, Maple Creek, Sask, (geometry); W. A. Sutton, King Edward High School, Vancouver, (French); Thomas Talbot, Rossland High School, (French); Elsie May Taylor, Victoria High School, (French); Helen Thompson, Victoria High School, (French); Henry E. Torey, King Edward High School, Vancouver, (Algebra); Joseph Ernest Tremblay, Pointe aux Trembles Schools, (Algebra); Beryl Faye Truax, Feller Institute, Grande Ligne (German); Edith M. Ward, King Edward High School, Vancouver, (Algebra); Gladys Reid Whitley, New Westminster High School, (French); John B. Willoughby, Gananoque High School, (French); Janet I. Wilson, King Edward High School, Vancouver, (Algebra); Albert Nightingale Withey, Diocesan College, (Latin); Hattie Marie Worsley, Armstrong High School, (French).

II. FOR ENTRANCE TO APPLIED SCIENCE.

Francis Charles C. Badgley, Ottawa Collegiate Institute, (French); Harvey D. Booker, Kenora, Ont., (Geometry, Part II.); Frederick William Brown, Ottawa Collegiate Institute, (Geometry, Part II.); Elmer Ellsworth Carncross, New Westminster High School, (Trigonometry); Charles N. Carnsew, King Edward High School, Vancouver, (French); S. E. Chalifour, Ottawa, Ont., (English Literature); Kenneth Andrew Creery, University School, Victoria, (French); Jack Adrian Davidson, Neepawa High School, (Trigonometry); Mario Julius DePaul, private tuition, Montreal (Geometry, Part II.); Robert Scott Eadie, Ottawa Collegiate Institute, (French); Albert Leo Fyon,, Commercial and Technical High School, Montreal (Trigonometry); Edward Victor Gage, Feller Institute, Grande Ligne, (French); Richard William Guy, Ottawa Collegiate Institute, (French); George Hassett, Mount St. Louis Institute, Montreal, (French); James W. Hermon, King Edward High School, Vancouver, (French); G. R. Hodgson, Montreal High School, (French); George William Holder, Ottawa Collegiate Institute, (Geometry, Part II.); Pharic Honeyman, King Edward High School, Vancouver, (French); Richard Osgood Leslie, Vernon High School, (Geometry, Part II.); Edward Carruthers Little, Ottawa Collegiate Institute (French); Warren Livingstone, King Edward High School, Vancouver; (French); Ernest E. Lord, King Edward High School, Vancouver, (Geometry, Part II.); James Darling McCall, Crichton School, Montreal, (Latin Comp. or a science subject); Frank Carleton McDiarmid, Carleton Place High School, (Algebra, Part II.); William Robertson McGie, Belleville High School, (Trigonometry); Francis Joseph Maguire, (private tuition), Montreal (English); Charles McNicoll, Wykeham House School, Montreal, (French); William Britton Penrock, Ottawa Collegiate Institute, (French); Rolf Selby Perry, King Edward High School, Vancouver, Trigonometry); Charles John E. Ray, Peterborough Collegiate Institute, (Trigonometry); Frederick Gordon Reid, Belleville High School, (French); Robert Ward Shephard Robertson, Crichton School, Montreal, (Trignometry); John Alexander Ross, Trinity College School, Port Hope, (French); Arthur Strachan Simpson, Western Canada College, (Geometry, Part II.); Harold Warren Soper, Studyvera, Ottawa (Algebra, Part II.); Harmon Sweet, Swan River, Man., (Algebra, Part II.); James A. Vance, Berlin Collegiate Institute, (Greek Comp.); John F. Walker, King Edward High School, Vancouver, (French); Edward Burton Wallingford, Feller Institute, Grande Ligne, Que., (English Composition); Arthur Griffith Wilkins, Ottawa Collegiate Institute, (French).

The following candidates who have been successful in the University School Leaving Examination have qualified also for entrance to the University:—

I.—IN ARTS.

*Leslie Francis Bennett (Cookshire Academy), Brookbury; **Etienne Samuel Bieler (Montreal High School), Westmount; Elsie Agnes Biggar (Huntingdon Academy), Huntingdon; **Max William Bloomberg (Montreal High School), Dorval, Que.; Chester Winfield Boast (St. Francis College High School), Richmond, Que.; Jessie M. Boyd (Montreal High School), Montreal; Robert Walter Breese (Waterloo Academy), Waterloo, Que.; Marjorie Todd Bridgette (Cookshire Academy), Birchton, Que.; Lulu Christina Burk (Lachute Academy), Lachute Mills, Que.; Mary Childs (Montreal High School), Montreal; Alma Clarke (Westmount Academy), Westmount; Norman Edwin Clouston (Huntingdon Academy), Huntingdon, Que.; Horace Rives Cohen (Montreal High School), Montreal; Dorothy Coles (Montreal High School), Montreal; Phyllis Coles (Montreal High School), Montreal; Mary Edith Cottingham (Lachute Academy), Lachute, Que.; Oliver Stanley Craik (St. Francis College High School), Melbourne, Que.; **Edwin Minter Crawford (Quebec High School for Boys), Quebec; Ruth Dawson (Montreal High School), Westmount; Lynn Homer Derick (Lachute Academy), Clarenceville, Que.; Eva M. Duncan (Granby High School), South Granby, Que.; Millicent Auber Dyke (Westmount Academy), Westmount; Grace England (Stanstead College School), Magog, Que.; Enid G. Finley (Montreal High School), Montreal. *Robert Adam Fraser (Montreal High School), Westmount; Francis Gilbert Gale (Waterville Academy), Waterville, Que.; Rose Gallay (Montreal High School), Montreal; Elmer Stewart Giles (Lachute Academy), Lachute; Robert Alexander Giles (Lachute Academy), Lachine; *Louis Gross (Montreal High School), Montreal; Aline Marguerite Hanson (Coaticook High School), Coaticook; Dorothy Esther Harkom (St. Francis College High School), Melbourne, Que.; **Herbert Reed Hill (Westmount Academy), Westmount; Lillian D. Irwin (Montreal High School), Montreal; Edward Leslie Israll (Lachute Academy), Christieville, Que.; *Louis Jacobs (Montreal High School), Montreal; Lilian Sophia Johnson (Waterville Academy), Waterville, Que.; Rosetta Joseph (Quebec High School for Girls), Quebec; Georgina Morrison Kelly (Huntingdon Academy), Huntingdon; *Hugh Mathieson Kennedy (Montreal High School), Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Que.; William Stirling Lamb (Gault Institute, Valleyfield), Valleyfield; James Arthur Latham (Montreal High School), Montreal; Jacob Leavitt (Montreal High School), Montreal; Mabel Edith Leheau (Quebec High School for Girls), Quebec; Lyon Levine (Montreal High School), Montreal; James Barclay McMillan (Huntingdon Academy), Huntingdon; Chrissie McIntosh (Stanstead College School), Stanstead, Que.; James Harold McOuat (Lachute Academy), Lachute, Que.; x*Clinton E. Manning (Stanstead College School), Magog, Que.; Alice Martin (Montreal High School), Ste. Rose, Que.; Grace Elizabeth Mitchell (Westmount Academy), Lachine Locks, Que.; George Kenneth Murray (Danville Academy), Danville; Fred. Montle (Stanstead College School), Stanstead, Que.; Hugh Wilbert Moore (Quebec High Schoool for Boys), Quebec; Margaret Ida Morrison (Lachute Academy), Weir, Que.; Wreatha Mosley (Westmount Academy), Westmount; Muriel Murchison (Strathcona Academy), Montreal; Albert Percy Nicholas (Coaticook High School), Coaticook; Clifford F. Oughtred (Stanstead College School), Marbleton, Que.; Edith Parker (Buckingham Academy), Buckingham; Ruth R. Pepin (Granby High School, Shefford Mt.; Eleanor Susan Percival (Westmount Academy), Westmount; Emma Read (Montreal High School), Montreal; Orrin Bain Rexford (Montreal High School), Montreal; Margaret Irene Riddell (Lachute Academy), Lachute Mills, Que.; Jean Ritchie (Montreal High School), Montreal; Alfred Beatty Rosevear (Westmount Academy), Westmount; Eileen Sawyer (Westmount Academy), Westmount; Rudolf Schafheitlin (Montreal High School), Montreal; Robert DeWitt Scott (Montreal High School), Montreal; Walter de Mouilpied Seriver (Montreal High School, Montreal; Robert Watson Sellars (Huntingdon Academy), Huntingdon; Sarah Sperber (Montreal High School), Montreal; Howard Paul Stephenson (Montreal High School), Montreal ; Mary Stewart (Strathcona Academy), Montreal; Murray Campbell Sutherland (St. Francis College High School), Kingsbury, Que.; Jennie Laura Symons (Westmount Academy), Waterloo; Marjon Bell Trenholme (Coaticook High School), Coaticook; *George Douglas Vibert (Westmount Academy), Westmount; ** Norman Downing Warriner (High School), Montreal : Freda Watt, Montreal High School, Westmount; Florence Wilkinson, Quebec High School for Girls, Quebec; Alice Margaret Wilson, Danville Academy, Danville; Frances Lenore Wilson, Knowlton Academy, Knowlton; Helen W. Wright, Montreal High School, Montreal: Jessie Mae Wright, Westmount Academy, Westmount.

**Qualified also for entrance to applied science.

*Qualified also for entrance to medicine.

SECOND IN APPLIED SCIENCE.

Leland Buckland, Stanstead College School, Way's Mills, Que.; John Date, Montreal High School, Montreal; John Alonzo Hovey, Sherbrooke High School, Sherbrooke, Que.; Waldo Clyde Hovey, Sherbrooke High School, Sherbrooke, Que.; Basil Herbert Irwin, Sherbrooke High School, Sherbrooke, Que.; William Kelly, Buckingham Academy, Buckingham, Que.; Isadore Machlin Laddon, Montreal High School, Montreal; Murdoch McLeod Laing, Montreal High School, Montreal; Louis Alfred Miller, Montreal High School, Montreal; Richard Thomas Miller, Inverness Academy, Inverness; Andrew Murray Robertson, Montreal High School, Montreal; Joseph Ernest P. Roy, Quebec High School for Boys, Quebec; Duncan Arrol Thomas, Montreal High School, Montreal; Nelson D. VanVliet, Stanstead College School, Lacolle, Que.; Arthur Herbert Whitehouse, Montreal High School, Montreal.

RUPTURE CURED

42 Menai St., Montreal,
February 15, 1909.

Mr. B. Lindman, City:—

I procured your Truss one year ago, after having been ruptured for 15 years. To-day, I returned my truss to you, being perfectly healed and having no further use for it.

H. Goldthorpe.

Witness: A. B. Caswell.

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16 McGill College Avenue, Montreal.

UP-TO-DATE HOUSE FOR SALE

ON ELM AVENUE, ABOVE SHERBROOKE STREET.

Solid brick, stone front house for sale. House is in good situation, and has all modern improvements. Cement basement, containing tubs, storage and toilet. First floor has Double Parlor, Dining Room, Extension Kitchen and large Hall. On the second floor, there are three Bedrooms, Maid's Room, Living Room, Bathroom and Toilet. Back and front stairs.

Hot Water Heating; Open Plumbing, Gas, Electric Light.

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ST. CATHERINE STREET, East of McGill College Ave. The best corner on the street. TO LET for a term of years, 6,000 square feet. Enquiries solicited.

McGILL COLLEGE AVENUE.—FOR SALE,—Above and close to St. Catherine Street, the cheapest thing in that vicinity.

H. J. ROSS, 180 St. James Street

AT ST. LAMBERT'S

80,000 feet of Land
200 ft. River Frontage

THREE STORY STONE DWELLING; hot water heating, two baths, toilets, etc. Also garden and orchard.

$15,000 will buy this splendid property.

50,000 feet of the land can be subdivided and built on at once. Street cars from foot of McGill Street, and three minutes' walk takes you home in 15 minutes.

A. W. D. HOWELL, 212 St. James St.

PROPERTIES PAYING 10% OR BETTER

Block of Six Houses	ST. AMBROISE STREET,	ST. HENRI.
Clapboard Cottage	YORK AVENUE,	WESTMOUNT.
Three Flats	DROLET STREET.	
Two Flats	ESPLANADE AVENUE,	ANNEX.
Three Flats	HUTCHISON STREET,	near BOUL. ST. JOSEPH.
	LOTS.	
Two Lots	LANSDOWNE AVENUE,	WESTMOUNT.
Two Lots	ARGYLE AVENUE,	WESTMOUNT.
Two Lots	ROCKLAND AVENUE,	OUTREMONT.
One Lot	RIVER FRONT,	ST. LAMBERT.

Price and particulars on application:—

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"Real Estate"

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M. 3089. MONTREAL.

INDIANS AND THE CAMERA.

Rodman Wanamaker conceived the noble purpose of translating the dauntless deeds of the Indian race into new heroisms for to-day. He felt profoundly that unless the picture record and life story of these people were made to-day, to-morrow the opportunity would be forever gone. To this end he equipped and sent out two expeditions to the heart of the Indian country. The expedition of 1908 occupied many months and involved travel extending over many thousands of miles. A primitive Indian camp was established in Southern Montana. Old warriors nad chieftains, together with their wives and children and grandchildren, lived in their teepees on the prairies, edged by the Little Big Horn River. The Indian is afraid of the camera—he feels that a photograph takes away a part of himself. After he has been photographed he will look at the picture, then feel of himself. When he realizes that he is all there he feels that his soul will be that much smaller in the future world.—'Leslie's Weekly.'

ABSENT VOTING IN AUSTRALIA

Consul-General Bray, of Sydney, in a report on the election laws and regulations of the Australian Commonwealth, says:

'It is interesting to note the provisions which these laws make for what is known as absent voting. The Australian Commonwealth, like the United States, is divided into states, with election sub-districts. By one method for absent voting the elector is permitted to cast his ballot at any polling place within the state or district for which he is registered on making a simple declaration that his name is enrolled on the records of one of the polling places within that state or district.

'The second method of absent voting is by mail. An elector who has reason to believe that during the polling hours of an impending election day he will not be nearer than five miles to the polling place at which he is registered, on application may receive a postal vote certificate and a postal ballot paper. With these he may at any time on election day present himself before any government officer or employee at any place in the commonwealth and in his presence mark the ballot. He will then deliver the marked ballot to the government officer or employee, having first put it in a sealed envelope, and the latter will mail it to the electoral officials of the district for which the voter is enrolled. The ballot so sent will be counted when received by the electoral officials in the same manner as if it had been regularly and personally cast at the polling place.'—'Consular Report.'

FLIES KILLING BIG GAME.

(Bemidji correspondence Minneapolis 'Journal.')

Bulldig flies are killing big game along the international boundary, according to County Commissioner Helic Clementson, who arrived here to-day from Beaudette. Two moose were killed last week near a lumber camp on the east fork of Rapid River, and in his opinion large numbers of fine animals have lost their lives the last week.

The flies, which are fully a half-inch long, are more plentiful than for many years, and attack the moose in large numbers. Their stings drive the animals to distraction and in a crazed condition they rush through the woods, often entering the log camps filled with men. They seek water, and several have been drowned in attempting to evade the tormenting flies. A big moose was pulled out of the river twice last Thursday by lumbermen and the flies brushed off.

The deer are more fortunate in escaping the pests and have not suffered very much as yet, but are having their troubles from the deer flies.

QUEER FACE FACTS.

'Why do you photographers always photograph the left side of the face by preference?'

'Because it's the best looking,' was the prompt reply. 'The left side of the face is always the more regular, and it always shows least the marks of time.'

'But,' he continued, 'if you want to bring out the real character of a face photograph the right side. There nature sets her print. There the lines are bold and unmistakable. There every defect, no less than every excellence, is stamped deep.

'The left side, where everything is softened down, for beauty. The right side, where everything is well rubbed in, for character. Those are the portrait artist's two chief rules.'—New York 'Tribune.'

TEACHERS WANTED.

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 FEMALE PROTESTANT teacher holding an elementary diploma to teach in the village school of St. Chrysostome, Chateauguay County. Average of scholars, twelve. Salary paid, $300.00 for ten months. Apply to ROBERT S. BROWN, General Merchant.

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, A TEACHER FOR THE DE Ramsay School. Salary, $25 per month. Term, eight months. Apply to GEO. STEVENS, St. Felix de Valois, Que.

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, A PROTESTANT TEACHER for the Elementary Department of Como Model School. Apply, stating salary, to WM. SANDERSON, Sec.-Treasurer.

WANTED, TWO QUALIFIED Teachers for two Protestant Schools in East Templeton, Que.; average attendance, 14 and 20. Convenient to village and railway. Apply, stating experience, references and salary expected, to JAMES PROUDFOOT, Chairman, Ste. Rose de Lima, Que.

TEACHERS WANTED — THE BOARD of School Commissioners of the Municipality of Clarendon will accept applications from Protestant teachers holding diplomas, to supply 8 vacancies in the municipality. Applicants to state grade of diploma, experience and salary expected, for 10 months' actual teaching. School to open on 15th August. Applications will be received up to 22nd July, 1911. HUGH MATHESON, Secretary - Treasurer. July 10th, 1911.

WANTED, A PROTESTANT FEMALE Teacher, with an elementary diploma, for a rural school; salary $22 per month. Apply, C. F. KAINS, Cushing, 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.

FOR SALE — CHICKERING SMALL Square Piano, light rosewood case, full compass, in splendid order, grand tone. An opportunity. $125. payable $5 cash and $4 per month. LAYTON BROS. 550 St. Catherin street west (corner Stanley.)

MASON & RISCH UPRIGHT PIANO, large Cabinet Grand, beautiful case, 7 1-3 octaves; condition as new; lovely tone; was $450; now $275; payable $15 cash and $3 per month. LAYTON BROS., 550 St. Catherine street West (corner Stanley.)

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL BLACK pony and first class outfit with saddle, etc. R. W. BLAIR, Hemmingford, Que.

FOR SALE—LAYTON BROS. CABINET Grand, very handsome case, full metal frame, 7 1-3 octaves, quite up-to-date, like new. Rich tone. Reduced to $265. Payable $15 cash and $6 per month. LAYTON BROS., 550 St. Catherine street west (corner Stanley.)

MACHINE TOOLS FOR SALE.—Owing to changes in our plant we have the following machines for sale:—1 Automatic screw machine, taking up to 3-8 inch stock, with collets and cams; 1 three spindle drill, 24 inch table, 6 inch centres; 1 two spindle drill, 18 inch table, 6 inch centres; 2 Garvin Millers, 30 inch tables, 1 Garvin Miller, 18 inch table; 1 4-foot speed lathe; 1 18-inch Lap Wheel. These machines are all in first class condition, and may be seen at any time. Address, THE MANAGER, P.O. Box 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, 2 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.

PARTNER WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED, TO PROVIDE A hall for Special Reading Evolution of the Gospel of Jesus, the Healing Power. Apply by letter, P.W., 'Witness' Office.

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.

PROPERTY FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—PROPERTY ON KNOX street, between Hibernia and Charlevoix streets, one self-contained house. Four houses two flats each, and one three-flat house. For full particulars apply at 74 Knox street, Point St. Charles.

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.

WANTED, AN EXPERIENCED Nurse, who will go to the seaside for the summer and to take care of a young child. Apply, Mrs. ROSS SIMS, 75 Redpath street.

STENOGRAPHER WANTED. Address, with full particulars as to experience, minister's name, and names of former employers for reference; also stating present salary and expectations, to THE MANAGER, P.O. Box 3116, New Number.

WANTED, A YOUNG GIRL AS NURSE to go to country—Lake



SOFT SHIRTS NOW

The demand this year for our Negligee Shirts is smashing all records. Nothing so comfortable, sensible and popular as a perfect fitting, soft shirt. Our large outlet enables us to offer you the best selection with prices to save at least twenty-five per cent. New colored Negligee Shirts, 85c, $1.00, $1.25.

R. J. TOOKE, Limited, 177 ST. JAMES STREET 493 ST. CATHERINE ST. WEST 473 ST. CATHERINE ST. EAST

'TOM BROWN' HERO LIVING

Original of Famous Scene in 'Tom Brown's School Days' is Now a Clergyman

London, July 15.—It will come as a surprise to most people to learn that the original of one of the combatants in the famous school fight described in 'Tom Brown School Days' is still living. He is the Rev. Augustus Orlebear, now in his 88th year, and for the last fifty-two years vicar of Wellington, a busy little village near Bedford.

The hale old gentleman remembers the fistic encounter quite well. He was the Rugby schoolboy who caught out the able batsman in the Marylebone cricket match described in the same story. Its author, Tom Hughes, captained the cricket eleven when he put Orlebear into the team.

An interesting story could be told of real people who have figured in fiction under fictitious names. Dickens is generally supposed to have 'used' his father more than once, and George Eliot preserved some of the salient traits of hers for posterity. Hardy's aunt, so it is said, appears in 'Far from the Madding Crowd' as 'Bathsheba Everdene.' Many prominent men and women of to-day, thinly disguised, can be recognized by London readers of 'The New Machiavelli,' by H. G. Wells, Sidney Webb among the number. Morley Roberts penned a presentable portrait of the Earl of Rosebery in an early novel entitled 'Lord Linlithgow,' and in E. F. Benson's 'Dodo,' it is easy to recognize Mrs. Asquith and her circle.

A novelist, who cannot be named, punishes his enemies by lampooning them in his books, but as the law of libel in Britain has a wide net and lawyers have been pretty busy lately with offenders against its hard-to-be-understood statutes, he has to be more careful. The arm of coincidence is long, too, and it is quite likely that a writer may think he is inventing a new name for an objectionable character when in reality there is someone in the next street who bears it. Yet, under the English law the writer would be guilty of circulating a libel if the unwittingly offended man chose to take legal action. Not so long ago a Paris corespondent in a 'pipe dream' of the gay doings of a French summer resort referred to Artemus Jones (a fictitious character going the pace of gaiety). Promptly a London church warden of that name claimed damages and got them.

BABY HEIR TO $100,000,000.

Bar Harbor, Me., July 15. — Baby Vincent Walsh McLean, the $100,000,000 heir of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Beale McLean, has arrived from Washington with his parents. He brought them here with him to spend the vacation months, principally because he just can't get rid of them or get them to go away somewhere and take a rest. They will not go where he does not himself find it a pleasure to be.

No scion of royalty has greater care showered on him than this fortunate young American. His mother, whose belledom was one of the brilliant episodes of Washington society, appears content to spend most of her time in Master Vincent's company.

While Mr. and Mrs. McLean have not made all their plans for the summer, it is said they may spend some months abroad when the early autumn sets in. But it is certain that wherever they go Vincent will go with them, for the parents refuse to enjoy any travel that cannot be enjoyed by this winsome heir of their fortunes.

TWIN CITY GAINS.

For the last nine days of June the earnings of th Twin City Rapid Transit Company were $201,103, an increase over the same period last year of $7,385, or 3.76 percent, and $19,860 over the corresponding period of 1909.

SPAIN INVITES JEWS.

Movement Started to Have Hebrews Reside in That Country.

Madrid, July 15.— Amovement is on foot in Spain, backed by prominent liberals, to induce the Jews to return to Alfonso's realm. They have not resided in Spain in any great number since they were expelled with great cruelty in the Inquisition period in 1492.

The royal decree of last June, directing not merely the Roman Catholics but all denominations were to be allowed full liberty of public worship is producing splendid results, and except in extreme clerical circles, the spirit of toleration is more clearly demonstrated than at any time for centuries. A recent Hebrew confirmation in a Saville synagogue was attended by a notable number of Christians, including a former cabinet minister, and most of the local officials.

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.

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

I consider the 'Witness' the best managed newspaper in Canada.

Sydney Fisher, Minister of Agriculture.

The 'Witness' is a clean and reliable newspaper.

—Toronto Star.

The MONTREAL WITNESS CLASSIFIED BUSINESS AND TELEPHONE DIRECTORY 1911

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BANK OF MONTREAL, Head Office, 109 St. James St. M. 3071.
Banque D'Hochelaga, 95 St. James. M. 121.
CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE, 187 St. James St. M. 7410.
Bank of Nova Scotia, London and Lanc. Bldg.
BANK OF OTTAWA, 224 St. James St.
Bank of Toronto, cor. St. James and McGill.
DOMINION BANK, 162 St. James St.
Eastern Townships Bank, 263 St. James St.
IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA, cor. St. James and McGill Sts.
La Banque Nationale, 99 St. [illegible] 1590.
Merchants Bk. of Canada, 205 St. James St. M. 2880.
PROVINCIAL BANK OF CANADA, 7 and 9 Place d'Armes. M. 416.
ROYAL BANK OF CANADA, 147 St. James.
STERLING BANK OF CANADA, 157 St. James St. M. 3340.
THE MOLSONS BANK, 200 St. James St.
Traders' Bank of Canada, 179 St. Jas. M. 7866.

BANKS FOR SAVINGS.

THE MONTREAL CITY & DISTRICT SAVINGS BANK,
Head Office, 176 St. James Street.
12 Branch Offices in Montreal.

BANKERS.

PICKEN, J. B. & CO., 112 St. James. M. 1561.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Investment Trust Co., Ltd., 84 Notre Dame W. M. 2115-6.
Montreal Trust Co., 142 Notre Dame St. W.
The Royal Trust Co. M. 3660-3663.

TRUST AND DEPOSIT VAULTS.

National Trust Co., Ltd., Nat. Trust Bldg. M. 4698.

STOCK BROKERS.

(Members of the Montreal Stock Exchange.)

BARLOW & CO., 82 St. Fran.-Xav. M. 3840.
Burnett & Co., 12 St. Sacrament St. M. 7300.
Carsley, S., & Co., 117 St. Fran.-Xav. M. 6748.
L. Lorne, Edgar & Co., 35-36 B. of T. M. 5120-1
McCuaig Bros., & Co., 157 St. James. M. 923-4.
McCuaig, Colin M., & Co., 67 St. Fran.-Xav. M. 7270.
McCurdy, F. B., & Co., 119 St. Fran.-Xav. M. 7140.
McDougall & Cowans, 95 N. Dame W. M. 6814
McGibbon & MacDougall, 30 Hospital. M. 7041.
Moat, D., & Co., 40 Hospital St. [illegible] 3 and 4.
Turpin, W. J., & Co., 67 St. Fran.-Xav. [illegible] 940

CUSTOMS BROKERS.

Blaiklock, Geo. H. E., 223 Bd. of T. M. 2565.
Finlayson, J. A., Room G, 84 St. Fran.-Xav. Tel. M. 1302.

INVESTMENT BROKERS.

HANSON BROS., 164 St. James. M. 1239.
Hurd, Oliver E., Merchants Bk. Bldg. M. 130.
Pitt, Ernest, 82 St. Fran.-Xav. M. 7744.
Thompson, Frank & Co., 232 St. Jas. M. 2691.

BOND DEALERS.

INVESTMENT TRUST CO., LTD., 84 Notre Dame St. W. M. 2115-6.
Montreal Securities Corporation, Ltd., 94-95 Bank of Ottawa Bldg., St. James. M. 7424.
Wilson-Smith, R., & Co., 160 St. Jas. M. 950.

REAL ESTATE AND BONDS.

The British Canadian Realty & Investment Co., Ltd., 263 St. James St. M. 5748.

FINANCIAL AGENTS.

WILSON-SMITH, R., 160 St. James St. M. 950.

PAWNBROKERS.

Aronson & Rutenberg, 115 Craig W. M. 4274.
D. Lazarus, 222 Notre Dame St. E. M. 2932.

INSURANCE

ACCIDENT AND EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY.

Grier, J. W., & CO., 53 St. Fran.-Xav. M. 2401.
The Provident Accident & Guarantee Co., 160 St. James St. M. 5027.
Rolland, Lyman & Burnett, General Accident Co., 99 St. James St. M. 1051.

BURGLARY.

Commercial Burglary and Plate Glass Ins. Co., Quebec Bank Bldg. M. 2367.
The Dominion Guarantee Co., Ltd., 302 St. James St. M. 5041.

FIRE.

BOILER INSPECTION & INS. CO. OF CANADA, 227 Board of Trade Bldg. Office, M. 2046. Residence, Mt. 1994.
CALEDONIAN FIRE INS. CO., 112 St. James St. M. 670 and M. 236.
COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, 232-236 St. James St. M. 746.
INSURANCE CO. OF NORTH AMERICA, St. John St. M. 3630.
Law, Union & Rock Ins. Co., Ltd., 112 St. James St. M. 3213.
LONDON MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE CO., H. Blachford, 180 St. James St. M. 868.
New York Underwriters' Agency, 151 St. Jas. St. M. 1105.

REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE.

Benn, Alfred, 107 St. James. M. 2360. W. 2846.
Burland, Benjamin, 303 B. of T. M. 3089.
Howell, A. W. D., 212 St. James. M. 3497. Mt. 188.
Le Beau, Geo. L., & Co., 40 Hospital. M. 571. St. Louis 123.
Mitchell, Jas. M., 214 St. Jas. M. 541. Up. 2974
ROSS, H. J, 180 St. James St. M. 1130.
Ross Realty Co., 30 St. John St. M. 5261.
SIMPSON, THE CRADOCK CO., 205 St. Jas. St. M. 714 and M. 2525.
Simpson, H. M., 40 Renouf Bldg. Up. 2368

PLATE GLASS.

Grier, J. W., & Co., 53 St. Fran.-Xav. M. 2401.

FIRE INS. AND PLATE GLASS.

Mount Royal Ins. Co. M. 3929 and M. 6599.

LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANIES.

Sun Life Assur. Co., Sun Life Bldg. M. 396.

LIFE INSURANCE.

Imperial Life Ass. Co., 112 St. James. M. 2245
Mutual Life Ins. Co. of New York, Room 1 Trust Bldg. M. 1311.

LIFE AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE.

McCaw, Wm., Royal Trust Bldg., 107 St. Jas. M. 3383.

FIRE INSURANCE BROKERS.

COLE, F. MINDEN, 234 St. James. M. 3162.
Grier, J. W., & Co., 53 St. Fran.-Xav. M. 2401.
Hampson, R. & Son, Ltd., 1-5 St. John. M. 3630.
Taylor, E. T., & Son, 40 Hospital St. M. 2205.

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WILLIS, FABER & CO., OF CANADA, LIMITED, 28 Board of Trade Bldg. M. 2614.

MARINE INSURANCE BROKERS.

HAMPSON, R., & SON, LIMITED, 1-5 St. John St. M. 3630.

MARINE AVERAGE ADJUSTERS.

Boyd, Phillips & Co., 46 Coristine Bldg. M. 3200.

WORKMAN'S COMPENSATION.

The Employers' Liability Assurance Corporation, Ltd., 86 N. Dame W. M. 2225, 7000.

PROFESSIONAL

ADVOCATES.

Armstrong, Edgar N., K.C. Ottawa Bldg. M. 1120
ATWATER, DUCLOS & BOND, 160 St. James Street. M. 3380.
BAKER, W. A., 58 St. James Street. M. 3540.
Blair & Laverty, Can. Life Bldg. M. 1413.
Brodeur & Garand, 80 St. Gabriel. M. 2223.
BROSSEAU, BROSSEAU & TANSEY, 160 St. James Street. M. 1490-1.
BROWN, MONTGOMERY & McMICHAEL, 164 St. James Street. M. 42-43.
Busteed & Lane, Quebec Bank Bldg. M. 1427.
Butler, J. P., K.C., 180 St. James. M. 2426.
CAHAN, C. H., K.C., Royal Ins. Bldg. M. 4186.
Chauvin Baker & Walker, 179 St. Jas. M. 2194
COUPER, W. M., 107 St. James. M. 3005.
Cruikshank, W. G., K.C., 107 St. Jas. M. 2360.
Decarie & Decarie, 413-16 Quebec Bank Bldg. M. 1269.
Elliot, Henry J., 22 Can. Life Bldg. M. 3771.
Ferguson, J. M., K.C., 179 St. James. M. 2054.
Geoffrion, Geoffrion & Cusson, Banque du Peuple Chambers, 97 St. James St. M. 10.
GREENSHIELDS, GREENSHIELDS & LANGUEDOC, 86 Notre Dame W. M. 3596.
Hickson, Campbell & Couture, Can. Life Bldg. M. 5776.
HIBBARD, BOYER & GOSSELIN, Liv., London & Globe Bldg. M. 1413 and 2635.
Holt, Charles M., K.C., Guardian Bldg. M. 14.
Hutchins, Horace A., K.C., 151 St. Jas. M. 2118
JACOBS, HALL & COUTURE, Power Bldg., Craig St. M. 174.
Lamothe & Tessier, Que. Bank Bldg. M. 3555.
Lavallee & Delfausse, 97 St. James. M. 1212.
Lighthall & Harwood, Que. Bk. Bldg. M. 2382.
MACALISTER & COTTON, Royal Insurance Bldg. M. 4989.
McCormick & Lebourveau, 107 St. James. M. 2497.
McGoun & Pelletier, 157 St. James. M. 1978.
Mathieu, A. Papineau, 180 St. James St.
McMaster & Papineau, Can. Life Bldg. M. 1749-7332.
MEREDITH, MACPHERSON, HAGUE & HOLDEN, 205 St. James St. M. 27-28.
PATTERSON & JENKINS, 180 St. Jas. M. 3960.
SMITH, MARKEY, SKINNER, PUGSLEY & HYDE, Metro. Bldg., 179 St. Jas. M. 4944.
Trihey, Bercovitch & Kearney, 151 St. James St. M. 5100-5101.
Vipond & Vipond, Bell Tel. Building. M. 3513.

ACCOUNTANTS.

DURNFORD, GEO., C.A., F.C.A., Can., Canada Life Bldg. M. 450.
ROSS, H. J., 180 St. James Street. M. 1180.

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Donald, Dr. J. T., 11 St. Fran.-Xav. M. 2264.
Hersey, Dr. Milton J., 151 St. James. M. 252.

ARCHITECTS.

Crighton, D. J., 6th floor, Jacobs Bldg. Up. 3804

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Hicks, M., & Co., 99 and 101 Metcalfe. Up. 2546
Kearns, W. M., 32 University St. Up. 3809.
Rae & Donnelly, 241-243 St. James. M. 2017.

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DAVIS, J. D., Mont. Bus. Coll. Up. 151.
INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS COLLEGE, 275 St. Catherine St. W. M. 309.
MISS GRAHAM, 109 Metcalfe. Up. 2936.
Montreal Bus. Coll., 46 University. Up. 151.
MOUNT ROYAL BUSINESS COLLEGE, Y.M.C.A. Bldg. Up. 4297.
Robinson's Bus. Coll., 745 St. Cath. W. [illegible] 4792

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Laperriere & Hurtubise, 99 St. Jas. M. 7816.
Loignon, A. & E., 17 Place d'Armes. M. 876.
St. George, Percival W., 810 B. of T. M. 4717.
LEA, R. S., 405 Dorchester W. Tel. Up. 761.

ELOCUTION.

McGlaughlin R., 22 Burton Ave. Tel. W. 1539.

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DUFF, J. M. M., 107 St. James St. M. 2502.
Wilks & Burnett, Merchts. Bk. Bldg. M. 5500.

PATENT ATTORNEYS.

Budden, H. A., 601 Que. Bk. Bldg. M. 1694.
Evans, Owen N., Merchts. Bank Bldg. M. 192.
FETHERSTONHAUGH, DENNISON & CO., Liv., London & Globe Bldg. M. 830.

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Simpson, T. A., 524 St. Catherine W. Up. 487.

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Jackson & Co., 329-335 Hibernia St. M. 4153.

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Morrison, T. A., & Co., Mech. Inst. M. 3000.

CARPENTERS AND JOINERS.

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Jackson & Co., 329-335 Hibernia St. M. 4153.

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BLACKWOOD, P. M., 70 Delisle. M. 5073.
BOPP, A., 175 St. George St. M. 4759.
BOON, HEDLEY W., 30 Quesnel St. Up. 3200.
CHAPMAN, WM. J., 215 Elm Ave. Mt. 886.
DANIELS, H., 139 Fulford St. Up. 3116.
Murphy & Son, 80 Drummond St. Up. 1337.
Stewart, Wm., 167 Rielle Ave., Verdun. M. 3190
TAYLOR, F. N., 2325 St. Lawrence. E. 6213.

PLASTERERS.

CROSS, H. R., Plastering, Etc., 931 St. Urbain Street. Tel. E. 1149.

PLUMBERS, GAS AND STEAM FITTERS.

COTE, JOHN, 232 Mitcheson. St. L. 4294.
Gordon & Egan, 87A Mansfield St. Up. 1115.

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REED, GEO. W., & CO., LTD., 37 Craig Street. M. 987.

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Pittsburg Steel Co., 137 Place Youville. M. 2773

FENCES—(Retail.)

JEFFREY M., 137 Youville Square. M. 2773.

LUMBER—(Wholesale.)

CREAM, D., & CO., Can. Life Bldg. M. 4281.
REDFERN, J. H., 920 Charlevoix St. M. 56.

LUMBER—(Retail.)

THE WM. RUTHERFORD SONS CO., 425 Atwater Avenue. M. 3457.
THE LAURENTIAN LUMBER CO., 207-8 Board of Trade Bldg. M. 163.

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HAWKINS, F., 166 Bleury Street. M. 3571.

Farm, Garden and Sport.

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DERY, E. L., 49 Jac. Cartier Sq. M. 3036.
EWING, WM., & CO., 146 McGill St. M. 1041.
WM. RENNIE CO., LTD., 390 McGill. M. 2392

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WILLS, R. C., 177 Bleury Street, Montreal.

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Cohen, T., & Co., 48 N. Dame St. W. M. 2856.
Smyth, Jas. M., 370 Dorchester W. Up. 1249 and 5153.
Surveyer, L. J. A., 52 St. Lawrence. M. 1914.

SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS.

Bissonnette, Eris & Co., 91 Inspector. M. 6379
Lamontagne Ltd., No. 338 Notre Dame W. Balmoral Block. M. 413.
ROBERTS, J. W., 336 St. James St. M. 1966.

MACHINERY AND HARDWARE.

ASBESTOS AND ASBESTOS MATERIALS.

CANADIAN ASBESTOS CO., 42, 44, 46, 48 Youville Sq. (cor. St. Peter). M. 611 & 332
Cunningham, James, 320 Craig St. E. M. 3940

BLACKSMITHS AND MACHINISTS.

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Estate J. K. Macdonald, 318 Craig W. M. 2591

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Canada Electric Co., 230 Dorchester W. M. 722
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J. R. Baxter, 102 St. Antoine. M. 847. (Balata Belting.)
McLAREN, D. K., LTD., 351 St. James. M. 4904-5. (Leather Belting.)

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Ahern Safe Co., Limited. Showrooms, 390 St. James. M. 813. Factory, 113-153 Dagenais St., St. Henry.

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National Wire Works, 51 Craig W. M. 1190.

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DRYSDALE, D., 159 Craig W. M. 169.
Surveyer, L. J. A., 52 St. Lawrence. M. 1914.

Glass (Plate, Sheet, Fancy, Bent and Art.)

Ramsay, A. Frank & Co., 748 St. Paul. M. 578.
Grimson, G. J. E., 76 and 78 St. Antoine. M. 1925

CHINA AND CROCKERY.

CASSIDY, THE JOHN L. CO., LTD., 339-343 St. Paul Street. M. 1242.

TYPEWRITER AND OFFICE SUPPLIES.

CANADIAN OLIVER TYPEWRITER CO., 275 St. Martin Street. Uptown 1878.

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Walker, J. R., & Co., 35 Common St. M. 1333-9.

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Martin Freres & Co., 158 Shearer. M. 3536.
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Jenkins, B. M. & T., Phillips Square. Up. 1076
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Prince, The J. S. Co., 85 St. Law. Blvd. E. 209
RENAUD, KING & PATTERSON, LTD., 740 W. St. Catherine St. Up. 681.

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CITY HOUSE FUR. CO., 1332 St. Law. E. 3298

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McAndrew, D., 262 Dorchester W. M. 1414.

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DEPARTMENT STORES.

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Morgan, Henry & Co., Ltd., Phillips Sq. Up. 2651.
The John Murphy Co., Ltd., St. Catherine St. W. Up. 6010.
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Viau, Eugene, 1321-1329 St. Cath. E. E. 2813.

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Central Shoe Store, 785 St. Cath. W. Up. 2604.
Ronayne Bros., 485 Notre Dame W. M. 472.
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BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTURERS.

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STUARTS, LTD., 609 Rivard. St. Louis 109.
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DIONNE, A., SON & CO., 581 St. Catherine St. W. Up. 2200-1.
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COAL.

COHEN, L., & SON, 36 Prince St. M. 881.
Robertson, F., 206 St. James St. M. 4610.

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BAILE, ANDREW, 69 McGill St. M. 4622.
Evans Bros., Ltd., 244 St. James St. M. 5364. Mt. 29.

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WATSON, R., 155 Peel Street.

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Hardy, Edmond, 38 Notre Dame W. M. 2466.
Lavallee, Chas., 35 St. Law. Blvd. M. 554.

PIANOS, PLAYER PIANOS AND ORGANS.

DIES, GEO. E., 316 St. Cath. E. E. 1718.
The Leach Piano Co., Ltd., 560 St. Catherine St. W. Up. 998.

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SMEATON BROS., 10 Cote St. M. 737.

PHOTOGRAPHERS.

DUMAS, ALBERT, 251 St. Catherine St. E. (near Sanguinet). E. 556.

PHOTOGRAPHIC SUPPLIES.

Hogg, The D. H. Co., 160 Craig W. M. 1953.
HOUGHTON, F. L., 128 Peel St. Up. 3634.
Smith, E. F., 116 Notre Dame W. M. 1467.
UNITED PHOTOGRAPHIC STORES, LTD., 132 St. Peter St. M. 453.

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Chapman, A. T., 513 St. Cath. St. W. Up. 927.
Phelan, F. E., 437 St. Catherine W. Up. 1490.
Miss Poole, 45 McGill College Ave. Up. 210.

COUNTER CHECK BOOKS.

COLE, E. A., & CO., 311 St. Paul. M. 2024.

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Yale Litho. & Print Co., 22-6 St. Paul. M. 763.

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Fortier, Jos., cor. St. Peter & N. Dame. 444-5.
Dougall, John & Son, 'Witness' Bldg. M. 4090.
McAllister, A., & Co., 14 Hospital. M. 2157.

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Little, T. B., & Co., 130 Craig W. M. 3069.
The Northern Mills Co., 278 St. Paul. M. 2414

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LEGALLEE BROS., 233 Bleury St. M. 2458.
Montreal Stencil Works, 221 McGill. M. 1434.
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