

OUR BOYS AND GIRLS



FIVE LITTLE FAIRIES.

Five little fairies went out to take tea
Under the shade of a juniper tree.
Each had a cup from an acorn ball cut,
And a plate from the rind of a hickory nut;
And the table was spread with a cloth all of lace,
Which the spider had woven the banquet to grace,
Oh, such good things as they all had to eat!
Slices of strawberry—my, what a treat!
Honey the sweetest the wild bee could give,
And a humming bird's egg for each one of the five.
Then they pledged their host's health in their favorite drink,
Which was—well, what was it? Can anyone think?
Why, the dewdrop that comes from the heart of the rose
Is the drink of the fairies, as everyone knows!

WHY THEY ARE RED.

The picnic was a success but now the children were tired and they sat around on the grass eating their peaches.
"Apples and peaches are both red, but their color is not the same," said Milly, "I wonder why?"
"I know a little story about it," said Aunt Eunice quietly.
"A story?"
"Please tell it?"
"What is it?"
Such was the encouragement from the eager children.
And this is what Aunt Eunice told:

In the garden of the Fairy Queen, all the fruit was of a pale green and the queen decided a little red or pink would add color and variety to her orchard, for now it was difficult to tell the fruit from the leaves so she offered a prize for the best color.

In the whole, wide world, there was only one place where red could be found, and as it was a long hard journey, none of the fruit wanted to go, but at last the little Peach spoke: "I will go," she said, "I am so stupid I could never become a pretty shade of red or pink if I had all the color in the world."

The other fruit consented to this, for all were afraid they might spoil their beautiful green if they ventured into the road where the sun might touch them.

Away went little Peach, and after a long, weary walk, she came to the Carmen well; here her courage almost failed her, for the well was guarded by a hideous witch.

"I have come for a little of your beautiful red, if you can spare it," the little Peach said timidly.
"What do you want it for?" gruffly asked the witch.

When Peach told her of the Queen's prize and of the toilsome journey to the Well, the witch was so pleased that she gave to little Peach all the red she asked for and even drew it herself, that tired Peach might rest before she started for home.

At last little Peach reached the Fairy's garden and stopping for a moment to quench her thirst from the clear water, and with a low moan, she dropped upon the grass. The sun had painted her cheeks a brilliant pink and she feared that this color would not compete with that from the Carmen Well, so all her hopes were crushed. Suddenly she remembered that the others were waiting, so she hurried on.

The Plum met her inside the gate, and seizing the red, she threw it over herself, but, alas, she took too much, and, instead of red she became purple. The Apple polished her cheeks until they became a hard red color, while the Cherry and Currant jumped into the pail and each one tried to get all they could; some of the others (among them the gooseberry) seeing how pretty the Apple was, turned so green with envy that no amount of rouge would make them red, or even pink.

There was some who thought red was not as pretty a color as yellow, so hoping to win the Queen's favor by another color, they became various shades of yellow.

When at last Peach arose from the ground where she had fallen from fatigue, there was not even one tiny drop of red left.

From the Fairy's palace sounded a burst of music and the fruit hurried to their trees to arrange themselves among the green leaves as prettily as possible.

As the Queen viewed the beautiful array, she laughed with delight, as it was all so lovely she was perplexed to know which one should receive the prize, and even forgave the yellow fruit for choosing a color she had not suggested. And at the end of the row was little Peach, and as the Queen's eye fell upon her she the loveliest, with her sun-kissed cheeks gave a cry of joy, for even among

those painted beauties, Peach was cheeks and long drooping leaves.

Clapping her hands, the Queen called for her butterfly attendants, and forming a ring around little Peach, they danced around her singing:
"Pink and green, pink and green,
The prettiest colors ever seen,
Green and pink, green and pink,
That Peach is the prettiest
Is what we all think."

LARRY'S OPPORTUNITY.

Larry was working on an ambitious-looking rabbit pen when Mr. Dane stopped.
"Could you carry a note back to the bridge, boy?" he said. "I've forgotten something, and I haven't time to go back."

"Yes, sir," said Larry, eagerly. He would only be too glad of an excuse for going out to the bridge across the Gorge. It was a fascinating place to him, and the workmen did not like to have boys hanging around. They drove them away as quickly as they saw them. And, indeed, it was rather a dangerous place for an irresponsible boy. But if he came with a message from the boss, Larry reasoned that they would surely let him stop awhile and watch the work, if he was very quiet and did not get in the way.

"You'll be sure and take it?" questioned Mr. Dane. "I don't want you to go off to a ball game and forget it."

"I wouldn't," said Larry indignantly. "I'm fourteen." He knew he had to tell people his responsible age because he was so small that they took him for eleven or twelve. "Do you want me to take it for you?" he asked.

"Oh, no! If it's there by three o'clock it will be all right."

"Then I'll start right after I get back from carrying the dinner, and I'll have it there before half-past two, sure. I can do that easy."

"All right," Mr. Dane tore a leaf out of his notebook and wrote. Larry took the note and tucked it in the safest of his pockets. Then he hurried into the house to see if the lunch was ready, so he could carry it at once.

The people in Sharon said Larry hadn't had a real chance and you couldn't expect too much of him. He had been orphaned in babyhood, and had been left to the care of a hard-working aunt and her dissipated husband. Surely Larry did not have a very good example before him. But he had never found out that there was not much expected of him. He made his great plans like other boys. He expected to be honest and studious, and to work his way up in the world.

His aunt packed the luncheon for him, and he set out for the distant factory where his uncle was working for a little while. When Larry reached home again, a most threatening storm was gathering in the west. The sky was quite black, and the lower clouds were swarming along before a strong wind. Frequent lightning tore through the black veil.

"I'd not start, Larry," said the aunt. "He'd not expect it in the face of a storm like that."

"I said I would," said Larry quite simply. Why, the very last talk at the boy's club had been about honor and how a man that was worth anything would regard a promise as absolutely sacred.

"It's lucky I've nothing to spoil," laughed Larry. "I think I'll start right away, and get as far as I can before the storm breaks. Then I can take shelter through the worst of it."

The new Gorge bridge, then being constructed, was three miles out of town. Larry started on the easy trot that he had learned when running with the boys' club at the church. He was not more than half a mile on his way when the storm let loose. He took refuge in an open barn, for he could not advance against the wind-driven rain. Larry had no watch, but presently he grew uneasy. It was too dark to judge of the time, but he was sure he had lingered as long as he dared. So, though the storm had abated but little, and the roads were seas of mud, he felt that he must start out. With head down, he plodded through the driving rain and deep mud for the two and a half miles remaining. He found the bridge workers in the little cabin that served as a shelter. They exclaimed in amazement at the forlorn-looking lad that burst in upon them. Larry handed his note to Mr. Benson, the assistant. The note was water-soaked, but Mr. Benson made it out.

"Huh!" he said, "you're a fool to come out in a storm like this for such a trifle."

Larry felt something colder than the wet clothes that were clinging to his tired body.

"I see," Benson went on, "that Dan says I'm to give you fifty cents for bringing this. Was that what you paddled out here through the

mad for?"

Several of the men laughed loudly. Mr. Benson drew a fifty cent piece from his pocket and held it out. Larry had not known he was to be paid, but ordinarily the fifty cent piece would have been more than welcome. But now he stayed in his place near the door.

"I didn't come for that," he said sullenly. "I came 'cause I said I would."

In the back room a young man was poring over some drawings by the light of the single lamp. Now he rose suddenly.

"Bully for you, kid!" he said. "That's the way to do things. Come in here and get some dry clothes."

Larry felt warm again. He hurried after his new-found friend. A change passed over Mr. Benson's face. He had not meant to belittle the boy's motive. But the message was not a very important one, and his judgment told him that it could have gone until another day without harm.

Larry was wrapped in some very large garments while his own were put to dry by the fire. Before he was ready to go, Mr. Dane returned, having transacted his business sooner than he had expected, and since he was anxious about the bridge in the heavy storm, he had hurried back.

"Whew! Are you here?" he said, looking at Larry. "Why, boy, I didn't expect you to come out in a storm like this. I don't see how you got here, anyway."

Larry looked down uncomfortably. "I thought you had to do what you promised, whether it stormed or not," he said in a low voice.

"Oh!" said Mr. Dane blankly. "Well, I guess you do. I'm sorry, though, I didn't tell you to make allowance in case of anything of that kind."

When Larry was ready to start back that night, the young man with the drawings looked at Mr. Dane and said: "Anything for Casabianca?"

"Sure! We'll find something if he wants it."

Then to Larry, "Do you want a job, youngster?"

"Oh, yes!" breathed Larry fervently. How many times had he sought jobs, and been refused because he was so small! Here was his chance at last. And to work at the big bridge at that! Already he was resolving to find out just how bridges were made.

"Report to-morrow morning, then. You can ride out with me each morning and back at night."

And that was the beginning of Larry's great opportunity.

The Martyr's Mountain.

A little to the right of the Amakusa Islands rises a high mountain whose top is usually hidden in mist. In "The History of the Christian Religion in Japan," the author gives the story of the persecutions that wiped out the Christian belief in Japan.

There thousands of Catholics received the martyr's crown in the beginning of the seventeenth century. They were put to death either by fire or by means of the sulphurous boiling waters of the springs which abound there. When the confessor of faith was condemned to death by fire, he was stretched on burning coal and slowly roasted until the end came to the torture. In the ordeal of boiling water, the Catholics were either thrown into hot springs or suspended by the feet or shoulders over the boiling water. By means of pulleys the victim was lowered and then withdrawn, prolonging the agony of the sufferer in the hope that he would apostatize. The originator of this ordeal afterwards committed suicide by casting himself into one of the springs called "The Mouth of Hell," where so many valiant Japanese Catholics had been done to death.

PORTUNICULA.

O, wondrous favor shown to thee,
For souls throughout the world
So vast—
O, pardon grand, whose worth shall
be
While all the years of time shall
last.
To thee, dear Saint, our gracious
Lord
Could not refuse what thou hast
sought,
And so, with Mary's glad accord,
This prodigy of love has wrought!
Saint Francis, by the Love Divine
Which forced our Lord to grant to
thee
Such privilege to pray'r of thine,
May it our pleasure ever be,
To rain for those who suffer,
May not effect their own release,
The blessed help that soon may
bring
To them the light of Perfect
Peace!
—Amadeus, O.S.F., in Franciscan
Review.

ARE LIBERTY LOVING PEOPLE.

NO EXTREME POVERTY EXISTS.

These Finnish People are Refined and Contented.

Helsingfors, Finland, July 31.—When I arrived here I felt something as must have Pocatontas when she found herself among the fair-haired Saxons. The streets are thronged with blue-eyed, flaxen-haired men and women, the latter with complexions rivaling the apple blossoms now in full bloom. They are a handsome people, these liberty-loving Finns, and their personal cleanliness of habits makes their cities wholesome and as pleasant to live in as a field of sweet clover. Small danger of cholera making any headway in Helsingfors, which has the additional advantage of being a comparatively new European city. It was built not more than a hundred years ago.

It seems as if I had traveled thousands of miles, so far removed from Russian cities is this in its general tone of refinement and contentment. Education is compulsory, mendicancy forbidden and drunkenness detested. Twice the Finnish diet passed a bill prohibiting the sale of intoxicating drink, but the emperor of Russia, the Grand Duke of Finland, refused to sign it. Should it be sent a third time and the royal signature withheld, then according to the constitution granted by Alexander I, it becomes law. But just now the socialistic party is causing trouble and it may be difficult to get a united voice—hitherto Finland's strength—on even the liquor question, though the social party is also temperate.

Disaster seems to threaten the good times which followed the uprising after the Russian-Japanese war when the Finns used imperial difficulty for their opportunity and all business ceased, and a bloodless revolution resulted in regaining the rights guaranteed by the constitution, and which had been gradually taken from them. Now there is no longer a Finnish minister of state at St. Petersburg, and instead of home matters passing through his hands direct to the Emperor, they go via the Russian cabinet, which mutilates them sadly on the way.

Since the strike of the police, which are Finns, have donned a national uniform, discarding the hated Russian one. It is a trim-looking suit very similar to that worn by the British police. Neither are there Finns in the Russian army service. They refuse to enlist unless it be a purely Finnish regiment officered by their own countrymen, and this, of course, Russia is afraid to permit. The country has no Russian settlers excepting families of military men, and when some time ago a Russian official wished to lease a house, the Finns refused to rent. Finally a man was found willing to sell at a big price, but it cost him dearly, for he was ostracized by the citizens and forced to leave Helsingfors.

The capable and honest manner in which the affairs of Finland have been managed by its diet have disbanded the wealth of the country, which is not great, so that no extreme poverty exists. One-third of the land is under water—"country of a thousand lakes"—and the people depend chiefly upon the timber and fishing trade. To aid the poor there is no duty on flour, the largest import coming from the United States.

Helsingfors is very beautifully situated. It is on a tongue of land reaching into the Baltic and broken by a number of small bays. Scattered in front of it are several little islands, green beauty spots on the blue water. Here and there in the city are hills which lend themselves admirably to landscape architecture. And the citizens have so splendidly assisted nature that parks, squares

and inviting streets adorn the seacoast capital. Leading from the quay through the principal part of the city is a boulevard that is a garden of delight. It has six rows of grand old trees, flower beds, fountains, statuary, and best of all, a throng of pleasant, refined people. Near to a monument of the nation's favorite poet is a bandstand where every afternoon during summer a band plays. The city would be even more attractive-looking if the private grounds were kept as are the public parks, but the summer is so short—two months—that owners haster away to their country villas to the neglect of the town lawns.

During the last few years there has been a revival of old Finnish architecture and all the new buildings are after this style, turrets, towers, low doorways and queerly-fashioned windows, altogether medieval in aspect. Finland's multiplicity of quarries furnish ample granite, of which the larger portion of the city is built. A roughcast mortar is also used with good effect. The new National Museum is built of gray stone and old Finnish architecture; a church nave and square bell-tower are embodied in the design. The socialists have erected a large stone structure on quite another plan, bare and severe. They call it the People's Building, but the money with which it was raised was not quite so unskillful as Finnish money has always been. It is the socialistic element that gave women the ballot and elected nine women members of the diet. These feminine members of parliament act by no means representative of Finland's well-bred, cultured women.

Summer and winter the most animated corner of Helsingfors is the quay where the barges and market produce and fish. Hundreds of persons gather there, the peasant women's heads covered with neat white handkerchiefs. In this section is held also an open-air market, each seller having a little tent. It begins at 5 a.m. and at 11 a.m. all is removed and the quay clear. Just now the city fathers are agitating to have this open-air market put to an end as it is not as hygienic as it is picturesque.

Up from the quay, there past a high and lovely summit upon which stand the observatory, a ground of round-towered buildings, and Brunsparken is reached, the handsomest park and residential section of Helsingfors. Right here is the Catholic Church, a neat little red brick Gothic structure. Over the door is a statue of St. Hendrick, who gave his life for the faith of Finland. As Russia is steeped in schism, so is Finland in Lutheranism. When the so-called Reformation was sweeping over the northlands, Swedish proselytism invaded Finland and, finding the peasants' faith could only be undermined indirectly, they pretended to celebrate mass and gained the confidence of the simple Finns.

Catholicity might have completely died out had not the intermarriage of Finns and Poles helped to keep the flickering light burning. Until three years ago there was but one Catholic church in Finland. Now there is a second at Viborg and a chapel in the interior. The Catholics of Helsingfors number but 500, but there is every sign that the wandering sheep are coming back to the fold. Socialistic principles rampant in Finland have so disgusted earnest thinking men and women that they are turning to the only creed which stoutly resists materialism. The pastor of St. Hendrick's, Rev. Wilfrid von Christerson, a Rev. of Finnish-Irish extraction, and patriotic as he is priestly, educated at St. Sulpice, France, he has the polished bearing of a university man. When he spoke of the conversions being effected, he picked up a book, saying, "This is the greatest help I have." It was a Finnish translation of Cardinal Gibbons' "Faith of Our Fathers." "I have a school of twenty-two children," the boyish young pastor proudly told me; "when I began there were only seven."

Later I visited the French nuns in charge of this little Catholic school, which may in the far-off future become a college, sending out graduates with high degrees. The sisters, there are but four, belong to the Franciscans of the black habit. Only in the house do they wear the religious garb. Protestant Finland, like orthodox Russia, being as yet opposed to any style of dress approved by Rome. Besides the day school, the sisters take care of five orphans. As I came out of the house I met these small pensioners, pretty little blue-eyed, flaxen-haired girls that any mother might envy the possession of. School, church and pastor are chiefly supported by friends abroad who are interested in this struggling mission working for the salvation of Finland. Back of the altar are three handsome stained glass windows, the gift of an American friend, Miss Mary Ryan, of Philadelphia.

You Can Test the Kidneys

Then let Dr. A. W. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills prove their power to Cure.

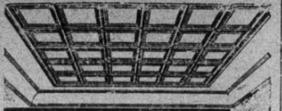
Let urine stand for twenty-four hours and if at the end of that time there are deposits of a brick dust variety, or if the water becomes smoky and cloudy, you may be sure the kidneys are deranged.

Another very marked symptom of kidney disease is pain in the small of the back.

The letter quoted below tells how these symptoms were overcome and kidney disease cured by Dr. A. W. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. Because of their direct and combined action on both liver and bowels these pills cure the most complicated cases.

Capt. W. Smith, a veteran of the Crimean war, living at Revelstoke, B.C., writes: "I can testify that for years I was a sufferer from chronic kidney disease, which was the verdict after the doctor examined me and analyzed my urine. As his medicine did me no good I bought a box of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills and was benefited so much that I kept on taking them until I can say that I am perfectly cured, which the doctor certifies."

One pill a dose, 25 cents a box. At all dealers or Edmansson, Bates & Co., Toronto.



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Public notice is hereby given that, under the joint stock companies' incorporation act, supplementary letters patent have been issued under the great seal of the Province of Quebec, to the "Hartford Asbestos Mining Company," dated 23rd and 28th day of June, 1909, by which the following additional powers are granted to wit:

To carry on the business of mining and manufacturing asbestos or any mineral in all its branches, and to purchase, hold, lease, acquire and sell mines, minerals and mining and other property rights, easements and privileges, and to mine, quarry, get, work, mill and prepare for sale by any process, asbestos and all or any other mineral or metallic products and ores, and to manufacture products and by-products therefrom, and to smelt such ores and other metallic substances, and to trade in the products of such mines or manufactures; to purchase, acquire, hold, use, occupy, sell, convey, lease, exchange, hypothecate and otherwise deal in real estate, mills, machinery, steam, electricity or otherwise, and other property, and to mine, smelt, dress, and in every way or manner, and by every or any process; to manufacture ore, minerals, and metallic or other products, and for such purposes to make and execute all necessary and proper works, and to do all necessary and proper acts, and to erect and maintain all suitable furnaces, forges, mills, engines, houses and buildings, and if necessary to acquire any patent, privileges or by assignment, license or otherwise, the right to use any patent invention connected with the purpose aforesaid; and to construct and make, purchase, hold or lease, alter and maintain and operate any roads, ways, barges, vessels, or steamers for the transportation of goods, minerals or other property manufactured and unmanufactured, from and to the mines and works of the company, and from or to any other mines to any places of transportation or elsewhere, and to do all other business necessarily and usually performed on the same, and to construct wharves, docks, and works and machinery in connection with the business of the company. To act as general storekeepers and provide board and lodging, clothing and provisions, to those engaged in or about any of the company's works, and to contract for the providing of same. From time to time to apply for, purchase or acquire by assignment, transfer or otherwise and to exercise, carry out and enjoy any statute, ordinance, order, license, power, which any government, or authorities supreme, municipal or local, or any corporation or other public body may be empowered to enact, make or grant and to pay for in aid, contributing towards carrying the same into effect, and to appropriate any of the company's stock, bonds and assets to defray the necessary costs, charges and expenses thereof. To carry on any other business, whether manufacturing or otherwise, but germane to the foregoing objects which may seem to the company capable of being conveniently carried on in connection with the business or objects of the company. To apply for, purchase or otherwise acquire any patents, brevets d'invention, licenses, leases concessions and the like conferring any exclusive or non-exclusive or limited rights to use or any secret or other information as to any invention which may seem capable of being used for any of the purposes of the company, or the acquisition of which may seem calculated to benefit this company, and to use, exercise, develop or grant licenses in respect of or otherwise turn to account the property, rights, interests to in formation so acquired. To acquire the undertakings, assets or properties of any individuals, firms or corporations now carrying on a similar business incidental thereto, to pay for the same either wholly or partly in cash, or wholly or partly in bonds, or wholly or partly in stock of said company; to acquire and hold shares, bonds or other securities of or in any other company or corporation, carrying on business similar to that which this company is authorized to carry on and while holding the same to exercise all the rights and powers of ownership thereof. To lease, sell, alienate or dispose of the property, assets or any part thereof; to give or grant in connection therewith options of purchase to any person or persons or other company for the working or development of the property of the company; to do any of the foregoing things upon such terms and conditions as may be deemed advisable, and particularly for shares, debentures or securities of any other company having objects similar to those of this company. To do all such other things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects and to carry on such operations through the Dominion of Canada, or any part of the said Dominion or elsewhere.

Dated from the office of the secretary of the Province of Quebec, this seventeenth day of July, 1909.

L. RODOLPHE ROY,
Provincial Secretary.

Public notice is hereby given that, under the joint stock companies' incorporation act, supplementary letters patent have been issued under the great seal of the Province of Quebec, to the "Hartford Asbestos Mining Company," dated 23rd and 28th day of June, 1909, by which the following additional powers are granted to wit:

To carry on the business of mining and manufacturing asbestos or any mineral in all its branches, and to purchase, hold, lease, acquire and sell mines, minerals and mining and other property rights, easements and privileges, and to mine, quarry, get, work, mill and prepare for sale by any process, asbestos and all or any other mineral or metallic products and ores, and to manufacture products and by-products therefrom, and to smelt such ores and other metallic substances, and to trade in the products of such mines or manufactures; to purchase, acquire, hold, use, occupy, sell, convey, lease, exchange, hypothecate and otherwise deal in real estate, mills, machinery, steam, electricity or otherwise, and other property, and to mine, smelt, dress, and in every way or manner, and by every or any process; to manufacture ore, minerals, and metallic or other products, and for such purposes to make and execute all necessary and proper works, and to do all necessary and proper acts, and to erect and maintain all suitable furnaces, forges, mills, engines, houses and buildings, and if necessary to acquire any patent, privileges or by assignment, license or otherwise, the right to use any patent invention connected with the purpose aforesaid; and to construct and make, purchase, hold or lease, alter and maintain and operate any roads, ways, barges, vessels, or steamers for the transportation of goods, minerals or other property manufactured and unmanufactured, from and to the mines and works of the company, and from or to any other mines to any places of transportation or elsewhere, and to do all other business necessarily and usually performed on the same, and to construct wharves, docks, and works and machinery in connection with the business of the company. To act as general storekeepers and provide board and lodging, clothing and provisions, to those engaged in or about any of the company's works, and to contract for the providing of same. From time to time to apply for, purchase or acquire by assignment, transfer or otherwise and to exercise, carry out and enjoy any statute, ordinance, order, license, power, which any government, or authorities supreme, municipal or local, or any corporation or other public body may be empowered to enact, make or grant and to pay for in aid, contributing towards carrying the same into effect, and to appropriate any of the company's stock, bonds and assets to defray the necessary costs, charges and expenses thereof. To carry on any other business, whether manufacturing or otherwise, but germane to the foregoing objects which may seem to the company capable of being conveniently carried on in connection with the business or objects of the company. To apply for, purchase or otherwise acquire any patents, brevets d'invention, licenses, leases concessions and the like conferring any exclusive or non-exclusive or limited rights to use or any secret or other information as to any invention which may seem capable of being used for any of the purposes of the company, or the acquisition of which may seem calculated to benefit this company, and to use, exercise, develop or grant licenses in respect of or otherwise turn to account the property, rights, interests to in formation so acquired. To acquire the undertakings, assets or properties of any individuals, firms or corporations now carrying on a similar business incidental thereto, to pay for the same either wholly or partly in cash, or wholly or partly in bonds, or wholly or partly in stock of said company; to acquire and hold shares, bonds or other securities of or in any other company or corporation, carrying on business similar to that which this company is authorized to carry on and while holding the same to exercise all the rights and powers of ownership thereof. To lease, sell, alienate or dispose of the property, assets or any part thereof; to give or grant in connection therewith options of purchase to any person or persons or other company for the working or development of the property of the company; to do any of the foregoing things upon such terms and conditions as may be deemed advisable, and particularly for shares, debentures or securities of any other company having objects similar to those of this company. To do all such other things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects and to carry on such operations through the Dominion of Canada, or any part of the said Dominion or elsewhere.

Dated from the office of the secretary of the Province of Quebec, this seventeenth day of July, 1909.

L. RODOLPHE ROY,
Provincial Secretary.



Shelley and France

It was said of Shelley that he had left so much of himself in his minor degree that he served of France (1907), who had with him, and who founded him.

Necessity of the thing, though these of guised form, as "Sister Songs," constant cry of often read the check our mind.

Thompson's post-essay on Shelley himself who loved Shelley and in the So in reading the poetry and the may regard as to Thompson.

The essay (now form by Burns 6d) opens with observations on the Church. "Poetry's widest sense general animating (Arts) and when religious, has been long among man misperceived or disapproved and too generally been that it is a at worst pernicious." Yet it