SUN FIRE

The oldest Insurance Office in the world
FOUNDED A.D. 1710 BI-CENTENARY 1910
HOME OFFICE: LONDON, ENGLAND

Canadian Branch, Sun Building, Toronto, H. M. Blackburn, Manager.
J. A. NELLES & SON, AGENTS, LONDON

CANADA SCORES GREATLY AT SEATTLE EXPOSITION

Dominion Exhibit Opens the Eyes of Americans—The Canadian Building Second to Only One and the Canadian Display Second to None—A Great Advertisement for the Young Giant of the North—The Lure of the West.

[By Isabel C. Armstrong.]

The low rates prevailing all this summer during the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition have made it possible for an unusually large number of Canadians to visit the Pacific coast. Of these, many are realizing for the first time what it means to be a Canadian.

We have heard much this past few years about patriotism, and national self-respect, and we are endeavoring to foster this national spirit on the school-children by the presentation of prizes for essays on patriotic subjects and teaching them to wave the flag that for a thousand years has braved the battle and the breeze, as their lusty young voices are raised in "God Save the King," "Canada," and "The Maple Leaf Forever." We hang out our flags and bunting on national and civic holiday occasion—then we feel a glow of pride in the improved appearance of our houses compared with those of our neighbors.

A Magical Growth.

But hearing will never take the place of seeing when it comes to believing. Rare indeed in the man or woman who has passed the object lesson stage or the process of development. If we would really appreciate how great is the heritage we possess in Canada, we must see with our own eyes and through the eyes of others who are also forming impressions. We can have no conception of the great, undulating prairies, so different from the flat table of childish imagination; of wheat fields "forty bushels to the acre," extending to the horizon and beyond, until our own eyes have looked upon them. We must feel the lure of the flower-bejewelled plains, of the great, open, free, wind-swept spaces in order to understand Mr. Optimist, who is to be found, not only in Calgary, but in every town and hamlet of the west. He may be sitting at nightfall on top of a pile of lumber, several miles from nowhere, with no one to talk to but the gophers; but he knows he has right under him the nucleus of a town. A few months hence will see a main street, a goodly collection of unpainted houses, and the inevitable grain elevator. Next year there will be paint and cupolas, more elevators, a town hall, a civic council and a publicity department.

We have heard that the mountains of Western Canada are indescribable in their grandeur, and that the scenery of the Rockies and Seikirks is unrivalled in the world. But we must feel the utter inefficiency of our own stock-in-trade of adjectives in order to realize the inadequacy of any known language to picture them.

The American Observer.

The Americans, who are quick to know a good thing when they see it, are also taking advantage of the excursion rates, some on pleasure bent, others to size up the situation. Shrewd businessmen not only from the United States, but also from Great Britain, and Europe, are adding to the tale of travellers. One of these, a Chicago man, who had neither been born with a sense of the aesthetic, nor had it thrust upon him, was on his way to Seattle via Vancouver a couple of weeks ago. Next to him on the observation car sat a well-known Ontario lawyer, who has large interests in the west.

"What are these mountains for, anyway?" asked the Chicago man, at last overcome by his boredom.

"Why, they water the great wheat fields," replied the lawyer, with some heat, and the suggestion in his tones that he could have added an unflattering epithet if he would.

First and foremost, then, the A.-Y.-P. Exposition is advertising Canada, because of the large number who are seeing the country on their way to Seattle.

But Canada is by no means left behind when the boundary line is passed. One of the most striking features of street decoration in Seattle for the fair is the handsome arch erected by the citizens of Vancouver at the corner of Third avenue and Marion street, bearing the inscription, "Welcome to the Pacific Northwest," and below, the electric sign, a beacon light at night, "Vancouver, B. C." The progressive Pacific coast city has taken this method of letting the world know that the Pacific province in general, and Vancouver in particular, is very much alive to her opportunities.

The Canadian Exhibits.

Canadians, as a rule, are fair-minded and lacking in bigotry, but this does not prevent them waxing enthusiastic over the Union Jack and the flag of the Dominion in a country that owes allegiance to another flag, be it even the Star Spangled Banner. Visiting the exposition immediately after a trip over the C. P. R. to the coast, even the most phlegmatic Canadian must feel a glow of pride in the fact that one of the largest and most prominent exhibits in the agricultural building is that of the C. P. R., demonstrating especially the resources of the wheat-growing prairie provinces of the North-west, with a marked emphasis upon Sunny Southern Alberta, called by at least one A.-Y.-P. Exposition official, "the real gold mines of Canada."

If this same Canuck has never before sung "Canada," "The Maple Leaf Forever" with fervor, his heart will echo the strains—even if his voice cannot keep on the tune—when he sees, shadowed by towering Douglas firs, the stately Canadian exhibit palace, which conforms to the general architectural scheme of the exposition, and close by, the Grand Trunk Railway Building, a little gem in its way.

Canada Makes an Impression.

The Dominion Government voted something less than $90,000 for the Canadian exhibit, but the experienced commissioner and his assistants have made the most of the funds at their disposal and it is not stating the case too strongly to say that, without doubt, Canada is receiving in the way of advertising, $100 for every one expended. Every day at the fair, a great number of men—and women, too—of both large and small capital, are learning astounding facts about the big country to the north, are seeing for the first time the boundless resources demonstrated in the most striking and practical way that commissioners can devise. On all sides are heard expressions of praise and surprise. The Canadian Building is unanimously conceded to be second only to the United States Government Building in interest, and second to none in the wealth of its exhibits, and in the artistic and effective manner in which they are arranged. The walls, hung with crimson, show up to advantage the gold tracery of views wrought in grain. Pillars of mahogany, supporting the arches, have inlet panels on which, in conspicuous lettering, are written important facts in regard to Canada. Over each pillar are mounted heads of elk and moose, alternating with caribou, buffalo and musk ox. Scenes from Canadian life, photographed, or transparent tissue, through which electric lights glow at night, Canadian shields, American flags intertwined with Union Jacks and Canadian flags, complete the striking scheme of decoration.

A panorama extending across one end of the building shows farmhouses surrounded by trees and wheat fields, where only a dozen years ago was one vast prairie; farther on another view, showing the progress of the farmer in five years; then the newcomer breaking virgin prairie soil. In addition there are mounted specimens of Canada's great variety of fur-bearing animals, and big game, in a setting of woods and rocky mountains.

The variety and richness of the mineral display garnered from every province bears out the statement that Canada has a greater variety of economic minerals than any other country in the world.

But the Canadian fruits and flowers have proved perhaps the greatest revelation to those whose conception of the country has been a log cabin land of eternal snow.

The pictures, showing not only Canadian scenery, but the fine hotels and other buildings that are the pride of the cities and towns, are effectively destroying the cabin and wigwam theory of habitation.

This Is Canada!

This is Canada! This country where 87 per cent of the farmers are their own landlords, and where of $1,800,000,000 invested in the agricultural interests, the annual value of farm produce and crops is $364,500,000, or 20.25 per cent on the capital invested? This is Canada, this land of luscious fruits so abundant as to be within the reach of everybody

Can it be possible that Canada has the greatest fisheries in the world; that Canada practically supplies the world's demand for lobsters, this branch of the fishing industry alone averaging over $3,500,000 annually; that fish taken from Great Slave Lake in the Canadian Northwest supplies the tables of the connoisseurs in New York city, who pronounce these fish unequalled in flavor by any fish caught in any waters?

Is it true that Canada has the largest pulp wood areas in the world; that Canada can supply the world with pulp for thousands of years, and that Canadian pulp, in the opinion of experts, is conceded to be superior to even that made in Norway or Sweden

Does Canada produce 90 per cent of the world's production of asbestos, 57 per cent of the world's supply of nickel, not to mention the gypsum, mica, coal, silver—an amazing list?

Every statement made in any of the Canadian exhibits at the exposition is based on indisputable facts, facts that can be proven by statistics.

Moreover, Canada offers to settlers better inducements than any other country in the world, and nowhere in the civilized world is law and order more respected than in Canada, where the person and property of every settler is sure of protection.

Canada, with its great resources only beginning to be developed, is attracting the attention of the capitalist.

The wheat provinces, where not only a competency but comparative wealth can be obtained by the worker in a few years, is extending an irresistible invitation to the man of small means.

The directors of the exposition pride themselves upon the fact that they have given to the world something unique, not a personally conducted excursion into the land of everyday, but rather a whimsical ramble through the wonderful lands of tomorrow.

Tourists through Canada are realizing its extent and its beauty, visitors to the fair are obtaining valuable knowledge in regard to the resources and inducements it offers to investors and settlers.

As far as this fair Dominion of ours is concerned, the directors of the Seattle Exposition have kept faith, and of the many who are being introduced very few will be content with a bowing acquaintance with Canada, this vast, free country of golden opportunities. Canada, THE Land of Tomorrow.

On the Marriage Day

Romance ceases and history begins—and corns begin to go too when "Putnam's" is applied—it takes out roots, branch and stem. Nothing so sure and painless as Putnam's Corn and Wart Extractor. Try "Putnam's."

GLENCOE FIRE

Continued From Page One.

eral store, W. A. Currie's grocery, J. E. Roome's general store, and the telephone exchange, and James Wright & Son's hardware, being burned to the ground.

A stiff breeze was blowing at the time, but a fire wall kept the conflagration from the building to the north, owned by C. H. Mills, of London, and occupied by J. A. Scott, the druggist, and the G. N. W. telegraph office.

The firemen, under Chief McLaughlin, were greatly handicapped by lack of equipment, and a call for assistance was wired to the London department.

Assistance From London.

A steamer from London and a number of men were detailed to come here, but the buildings fell in shortly after, and as there was practicaly nothing left to save the call was cancelled.

The blaze was discovered by Cliff Currie, who resides with his parents over the store in the three-story building. The smoke was pouring in through the rear windows to his bedroom, and when the fire alarm was rung the blaze had secured a footing in the stairway, a frame structure, which ran up the rear wall.

A Narrow Escape.

The Currie family had barely time to escape, their clothing and furniture, together with the complete stock of the store, being destroyed.

The hand engine, which is kept in the rear of the town hall, about a block from the scene of the conflagration, was brought out as quickly as possible, and as the men began to arrive two streams were thrown on the stairway and storage sheds at the rear of the block.

The flames spread with terrific speed, and within fifteen minutes the three-story structure was a seething furnace, the intense heat cracking the plate glass windows and scorching the woodwork on the buildings on the opposite side of the road, sixty feet away.

Worked Like Heroes.

The firemen worked like heroes, and although either stream could be thrown to the top story, nothing could be done to stop the fire's progress. Chief McLaughlin ordered the men to direct their efforts to save the surrounding buildings, and more serious damage was prevented by their vigilance on many occasions. The women joined in the fight, and blankets and bedding were soaked and thrown over the roofs.

A Bad Fire.

The blaze was discovered in the north end of the block, and after gutting the three-story building occupied by Currie and Wright & Son, jumped to a one-story structure in which Mr. Roome kept his general store, and the Bell telephone exchange. S. J. Creery's two-story building, occupied by E. Mayhew & Co., was next to go, a vacant lot preventing the razing of the entire south half of the block.

The water was supplied from tanks on the street corners, and the engine was moved around when the supply gave out. The firemen left the scene shortly after 10 o'clock, and although the ruins are still smouldering, no further outbreak is looked for.

Fire Protection Needed.

Although Glencoe has suffered from many serious fires within the last few years, no organized movement has been made to give the town better fire protection. Insurance is now worth 2½ per cent, the price having been raised after the fire of a year ago, when a number of stores on Main street were wiped out.

"We are installing a power plant for lighting, which we hope to have in operation this week," said Reeve Moss to The Advertiser, "and it will within a short time, I think, be used for waterworks purposes also. At present it is only possible to put on two lines of hose on any fire, and although the firemen are capable of handling a fair-sized blaze, they are by no means in a position to cope with such a conflagration as this."

There are 25 men enrolled in the department, and they meet each month for practice.

Companies Affected.

The companies in which the insurance was held are: The Perth Mutual, Economic Mutual, Royal Insurance Company, Norwich Union, British American Assurance Company, Manitoba Assurance Company, Independent Fire Insurance Company, Monarch, Commercial Union, Queen, North British Mercantile, Liverpool, London and Globe, Sun, Waterloo, Western, Anglo-American, Ontario, Gore Mutual, Wellington Mutual and London Mutual.

An Investigation.

The owners have not as yet decided when they will rebuild. However, the majority of the storekeepers burned out state that they will again go into business if satisfactory stores can be secured.

High Constables Hughes, of London, made an investigation here, but nothing of a suspicious character could be learned.

Inspector Davidson, of London, of the Bell Telephone Company, was also on hand early, and had the exchange connected temporarily in the McKellar House.

HALTON HAS NEW SHERIFF.

Toronto, Aug. 22.—The Ontario Government has appointed Dr. Samuel Webster, of Norval, as sheriff for Halton County, to succeed the late Matthew Clements.

FIVE EXPEDITIONS TO THE ARCTIC

Several Amazing Schemes To Be Tried Out.

IF WELLMAN FAILS

Polar Bear Teams, Armored Autos and Aeroplanes to Be Used Next.

New York, Aug. 21.—While Walter Wellman in his balloon is sailing over the wastes of ice and streams of black arctic water in his flight for the north pole, no less than five other aspirants for frozen honors are preparing expeditions which they hope will land them on the long-sought end of the earth's axis.

Of these five, two attempts are to be made by air, one by polar-bear teams, one by boats, utilizing the floating floe at the pole, and one by armored automobiles. These most unique schemes for conquering the wild forces of the north are waiting only the return of Wellman. If he fails to find the pole, these amazing plans will be put in operation at once. If he does find it, even greater zest will be added to exploration at the top of the earth.

Capt. Roald Amundsen, discoverer of the northwest passage, is even now training 100 polar bears in Hamburg for his dash for the pole. Caged in a ship they will go to Alaska's northern tip, whence the expedition will set forth.

H. H. Harrison, an English traveller, will utilize boats with huge sails, ice boats and wireless outfit, hoping to get into the drift of the Arctic sea, which crushes the ice to atoms over the pole.

Frederick Cook, of New York, is somewhere near Cape Columbus Grant Land, perfecting plans for an automobile run over the ice. He is patterning his machines somewhat after those used by Lieut. Shackleton in his antarctic trip.

But probably the most interested in Wellman's expedition are the men whose schemes for wresting the secret of pole life in aerial dashes. Their plans are so nearly like Wellman's that his efforts, discoveries and experiences will be of the highest importance to them.

Dr. George Nietsche, a University of Pennsylvania professor, will go by dirigible balloon or by aeroplane. He will make the flight accompanied by one assistant and a dog. Food will be carried in leather and steel-scaled cylinders.

Count Zeppelin, backed by the Kaiser, is planning a northern trip, which though in a nebulous state as yet, promises exploration on extensive lines.

The absence of severe gales, in the northern zone, the comparative smoothness of the earth's surface, and the stability of air currents in the north are all advanced by aviators as reasons why balloon trips should be largely successful. Added to this also is the fact that the balloon would make the entire trip by daylight.

Dr. Nietsche is convinced that the only practical roadway to the pole lies through the air, but he is undecided as to the use of dirigible balloon or aeroplane. The former, he explains, withdraws many obstacles in the way of ascent and descent, but makes the journey much slower, which is a serious offset. The aeroplane, on the other hand, could not be landed at the pole unless the land or ice found there were of sufficient smoothness to admit of a monorail for starting the man-bird back.

DROPPED THROUGH BRIDGE

Narrow Escape of Passengers on a Great Northern Train.

Vancouver, Aug. 22.—Passengers on a Great Northern train from Grand Forks to Spokane had a wonderful escape this morning. While crossing the Kootenay River, about 50 miles east of Bonner's Ferry, near the Canadian border, the locomotive, mail car, combination baggage and express and passenger coach, with a number of passengers, dropped through a burning bridge into a gulch 40 feet below, but without the killing or fatal injury of anyone, although the train is a total wreck.

SCARLET FEVER IN HAMILTON.

Hamilton, Aug. 23.—The scarlet fever epidemic in Hamilton and the adjoining township has grown to such alarming proportions that the Barton board of health has decided to close all the churches in the stricken district, and prevent any crowds assembling. Many new cases have been reported in the city during the past few days, and the isolation hospital cannot begin to accommodate the number of patients. The authorities appear powerless to check the epidemic.

WHIRLPOOL GIVES UP ITS DEAD.

Niagara Falls, Ont., Aug. 22.—The body of August Sporer, the lad who went through the Whirlpool Rapids to death last Monday afternoon, was recovered tonight near the Lewiston bridge by a Canadian boatman. The boy's skull was crushed.

CLINTON.

Clinton, Aug. 21—The Citizen's Band held a very successful garden party on the lawn of D. S. Cluff Friday night.

Several of the men who were working on the waterworks system have gone on strike.

Harry Bartliff has disposed of his moving picture business to A. Hailes.

Mrs. S. Carter, who has been the guest of Mrs. George Lavis, has returned to her home in Brussels.

Dr. and Mrs. Hollaway have returned to Peterboro.

Mrs. William Marshall, of London, is the guest of her sister, Mrs. W. C. Searle.

Mr. John Carmichael, of Hamilton, is visiting friends in this town.

Miss Mina Hunter is holidaying in Brussels.

Rev. Josias Green, who is supplying the Methodist pulpit in Chesley for a few weeks, made a flying visit to Clinton this week.

Mrs. Trick, of Rattenbury street, gave a very successful at home Friday afternoon.

Miss Marion Gibbings is spending a few days in Tuckersmith.

Tozer & Brown will carry on a gents' furnishing and tailoring business in the store that has been occupied by E. W. Jacobs.

St. Joseph's picnic will be held on the 31st inst.

Mr. S. G. Plummer has gone to Hibbing, Minn.

Mrs. E. W. Jacobs and family are visiting friends in Sombra.

MONDAY PROBS: FINE AND WARM

SMALLMAN & INGRAM LIMITED

DUNDAS AND RICHMOND STREETS.

New Beltings

AT NOTION COUNTER.

An interesting department, the Notions. Something new all the time in the little fancy fixings that put the finishing touches on the clothes you wear.

Today a charming display of new Beltings are being shown.

Fancy Colored Belting, in mauve, grey, navy, Alice blue, green, brown and garnet; per yard ..... 35¢
Plain Colored Silk Belting in navy, brown, myrtle and black; per yard ..... 35¢
Cream and gold, rose and gold, blue and gold, black and gold, green and gold and brown and gold; per yard ..... 50¢
New Elastic Belting in mauve, reseda, brown, taupe, navy, pale blue and black; per yard ..... 75¢
In black, navy, pale blue and brown; at, per belt $1.00
Elastic Belting, with cut steel studding, per yard $1.00
White Wash Belting, per yard ..... 18¢

EAST AISLE.

Big Hair Goods Display

OPP. EAST AISLE ELEVATORS

Net-Covered Hair Pads, in blonde, light, mid and dark brown, 24 inches long; each ..... 15¢
Blonde, grey, light, mid and dark brown; 27 inches long; each ..... 20¢
Large, firm Net-Covered Pads, in blonde, light, mid, dark brown and grey, 24 inches long, each ..... 15¢ and 27 inch for, each ..... 20¢
Large, Soft, Fluffy Hair Pads, made on small twisted wire, in blonde, light, mid and dark brown and grey; 24 and 27 inch at, each ..... 15¢ and 20¢
The Can't-Slip Wire Pad, covered with hair in blonde, light, mid and dark brown. Each ..... 35¢
Can't-Slip Wire Pads, semi-covered, with real hair, in light, mid and dark brown; each ..... 75¢
Hair Puffs, six in set; blonde, light, mid and dark brown and grey; set .... 65¢
With 9 and 12 in set, for, set, $1, $1.25

Notice to Boys and Men, Mothers Too

Watch for announcement of the opening of our Ready-to-Wear Clothing and Furnishings department. Next week in Richmond street section.

Boys' Clothing will be a specialty with us. Just in time for the new school suits, boys. A Smallman & Ingram Suit this fall.

35c Quality for 19c Pair

Special Sale of Cardinal Lisle Thread Hose

11 Dozen Only at Above Price

We have surplus stock in this color; that is the reason for such a sacrifice. Unusual, is it not, this kind of a sale? But we have too many cardinals, and this is the quick way to even up the stock. Good color, too; Cardinal, plain and lace ankle; stainless; spliced heel and toe. Our regular 35c Lisle Hose (ladies' sizes) 11 dozen only, to be cleared at, per pair ..... 19¢

Other Hosiery Specials

Ladies' Plain Black Cotton Hose; also black Cotton, with balbriggan or natural wool soles; extra good quality and easy on the feet; double feet; "Hermsdorf dye." Per pair ..... 25¢

Fancy Lisle Hose 50c Pair

Ladies' Fancy Lisle Hose, in all the newest shades, stripes; plain and lace ankle; high-spliced heel and toe; Hermsdorf dye. Per pair ..... 50¢

Children's Lace Lisle Hose

In tan, white, black, pink, cardinal and sky; spliced heel and toe and stainless. Prices according to size. Per pair 30¢ to 40¢

Have You Seen the New Silk Cashmeres?

A decidedly new and charming Silk Fabric. Resembles crepe de chine, but much heavier in weight and woven like cashmere, and perfectly adapted for the new fall styles; shown in tan, vieux rose and old blue; 44 inches wide. Yard $2.50

Also the New Coin Spot Satin Cashmere or Charmeuse, imported direct from the maker in France. One of the most popular of high-grade dress fabrics. A firmly-woven, smooth-finished satin surface, with wool back, giving sufficient weight for perfect draping; 46 inches wide; per yard $2.50

SPECIAL—See our extra heavy quality, all silk, yard wide Black Taffeta Silk, for petticoats and trimmings. Special, per yard $1.00

BRAND NEW JOB FOR MESSENGER BOY

Called by Society Lady to Help in the Buttoning-Up Process.

Washington, Aug. 21.—"Reddy" McGowan, a local messenger boy, has discovered a brand new job that has got all other special stunts outside the regular routine faded to a whisper. Yesterday afternoon, in response to a phone message, he was sent to a fashionable apartment house on Connecticut avenue. The tremulous feminine voice that sent in the call frankly volunteered the information that a boy was not wanted to carry a message, and finally concluded that a statement could not be made over the phone of the work he was to perform.

It was "Reddy" McGowan's turn, and he was shoved on the job.

"Reddy" returned three-quarters of an hour later. His face wore a smile and his eyes were all a-twinkle. "Did you find that lady?" asked the clerk.

"Sure, I did, sir," replied "Reddy."

Boy's Boss Curious.

"You'll have to make a report on this," said the clerk.

"She told me to peach to no one, but I suppose I gotta," replied "Reddy." "I goes up there an' she meets me at the door. She's there with the looks, all right. She says she's glad I ain't any older, and I wonders what's comin' off. She has on one of them kimonos, and she's there with the pink cheeks an' the blonde hair.

"Come in here, little boy," she says, an' she walks me through into the best parlor an' sits me down on a big yeller couch, an' hands me a big box of chocolates, an' tells me to eat me head off. I ain't wise to what's doin' yet, but I takes the candy an' she asks me to excuse her while she goes into another room. I eats candy for five minutes, an' I has just finished up all of the chocolate marshmellers I could lay me mitts on when she comes out again.

Wants To Be "Buttoned Up."

"She's got a pink dress on this time, but it don't fit her none too good, an' then I pipes it off that it ain't buttoned. There's a big string of black buttons runnin' down the back, an' a lot of sort of little jiggers made out of black cord that fits over 'em. She looks at me an' laughs. 'Little boy,' she says, 'I want you to button me up.'

"That's a new one on me, all right. I put a souse to bed once, an' I caught a lot of runaway chickens for a dame out in the Northeast, an' I took a guy around in a taxicab once, showin' him the treasury an' White House, an' things, but I ain't never had to button no dress on no lady. I tells her me han's is dirty, an' she makes me wash 'em, an' then I starts.

"Say, that ain't no cinch. Those there loops, or whatever you calls 'em, don't go over those there buttons easy, an' besides, that dress fits her purty tight, an' there ain't no slack to get a-hold of. I asks her if she can't pull herself together a little tighter, an' she han's me a little poke on the ear, an' laughs, an' says I'm a fresh kid, an' that she's laced tight enough.

"Well, I got 'em buttoned, all right."

GET FINES BACK

Clever Ruse Adopted to Beat the Ontario Laws.

Toronto, Aug. 21.—It is not improbable that at the next session of the Provincial Legislature an important amendment may be made in the game and fish act, under which the magistrate, in trying cases of alleged violation of the law, may be given larger discretionary power in the apportionment of fines imposed.

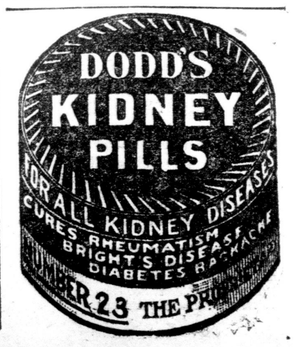
At the present time one-half of the assessment charged against an offender is paid over to the informant. This course has led to some interesting embroglios occasioned by the quick-witted perception of its possibilities by several parties of tourists—usually Americans—during the past two seasons.

These travellers usually holiday in the northland in pairs, and, in season and out of season, seem to develop the mania for shooting deer or moose. If they are surprised in this illegitimate sport by any of the game wardens whom Superintendent Tinsley has on the warpath, they make speedy tracks for the nearest magistrate and, ere the warden's report and charge are fyled, prefer information against one another for the offence, plead guilty and are fined. By this astute move both culprits are, under the existing statute, entitled to a refund of half the fine, which the Province thereby loses. It is to end this sharp practice that the act will probably be amended.

It is altogether likely also that the department of fish and game will review the regulations governing the licensing of guides with a view to making them accountable for unreported violations of the law which occur in their presence. Reports are received from time to time that licensed guides permit illegal shooting to go on unchecked and unreported in their presence.

LITERARY NOTES

In the Busy Man's Magazine for August there are bright, snappy special articles on the great subject of education, among them being "Life in Residential Schools," "In Advance of the Pullman," "What Canada's Public Men Read," and "The Necessity of a Business Training." Other clever and interesting contributions are "When an Emperor Ruled in Canada," "The Rival Rain-Makers of the Yukon," and "The Light Side of Finance." There are half-a-dozen catchy and captivating novelettes.

The first issue of Fire Insurance, a new journal, has just appeared. Its purpose is to place the public and official bodies in touch with all the latest devices and ideas for the prevention and fighting of fires. A careful record of these from all over the world, as well as of the fires and fire department development which occur in Canada, is given. Fire Insurance is published at 84 Victoria street, Toronto, by W. P. Campbell.

Mr. Gilder's sympathetic memories of Grover Cleveland, in the September Century, recall the dead president's partisanship and independence, incidents of his second election and inauguration, with many interesting side-lights on the tempestuous second administration of Cleveland. There will be two further installments of these memories. The first chapters of "Fulton's Invention of the Steamboat," written by his great-granddaughter, Alice Carry Sutcliffe, form a strong feature of this number. They deal with the trial-boat on the Seine, told largely in extracts taken from papers of the inventor never before published, and illustrated with plans by Fulton only recently discovered, and with portraits.