TENTH
of the series dealing with the establishment of the
BANK OF MONTREAL at representative points in CANADA
and elsewhere

IN LONDON

ON Threadneedle Street, in the old City section of London, the financial heart of the British Empire, the Bank of Montreal has been representing the interests of Canada since 1859.

Its first London office was located at 2? Lombard Street. Later the Bank established an office at 47 Threadneedle Street, E.C., afterwards extending its services to the Pall Mall section of London by creating an important branch at Waterloo Place in the heart of the theatre and shopping districts.

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IN BELGIUM AND FRANCE

(Continued from first page)

derful carillon playing, and chatting with many of us.

From the Cardinal's palace the party was conducted to the Hotel de Ville and welcomed to Belgium by the burgemaster and others.

We left Malines for Brussels during the afternoon. The leading journalists of Brussels met us at the railway station and addressed us with welcome. Again Messrs. Eedy and Dubuc replied. Then we gladly found our hotels at the end of our first day on land.

In Brussels the party was led from one reception to another. First we marched in a body to the tomb of the unknown soldier, where the president of the C.W.N.A. laid a Canadian wreath, then to the committee rooms of the board of trade where we listened to an address in French, to which Mr. Robert Davis only replied. From there we went to the office of his Excellency, the minister of foreign affairs, who addressed us and Mr. Davis making the reply. All those addresses made by the Belgians stressed the great debt of gratitude and kindness towards Canada and the Canadians.

Then we went to visit the Houses of Parliament and the Senate Room where Edith Cavell was condemned to death. This building and the Hotel de Ville which was shown as next after lunch as we read of them in the histories. All the old tapestries, paintings, and decorations of mediaeval time still remain in perfect preservation. As if to prove that we were living in the Middle Ages, we saw from the balcony overlooking the most wonderful square in the world, the Corpus Christi procession magnificently displayed.

We were taken by chaise-a-banc for a beautiful drive through the Bois de la Cambre and the forest of Soigne to the museum at Tervueren where tea was served in the gardens, returning by the Avenue of Tervueren to the "Tir National," a military barrack, where we visited the stones marking the spot where Edith Cavell was executed, and laid flowers upon it.

We went to the Royal Palace where His Majesty King Albert of Belgium received the whole party, and shook hands with each individual, chatting amiably with some. Surely such a welcome could only mean with as much as possible to be friendly to Belgium and the Belgians.

Another day, we were taken by special train to visit Liege. Above special motor cars met us to drive us about the city, which has a population of 400,000. The general impression among Canadians is that Liege is only a village—and to take us to the great steel shops known as the Cockerill Establishments. These employ 11,000 men, and are recovering after having been dismantled by the Germans. We returned to Liege to be received formally by the mayor at the city hall, A. E. Colman of Picton, replying most fittingly.

We had luncheon at the Hotel Suisse where J. J. Hunter and Rev. A. H. Moore spoke in reply to toasts and were driven from there to Fort Loncin where General Naessens (who was in charge when the Germans blew up the fort, and who was carried away prisoner while unconscious from gas-poisoning) explained to us the strategic importance of the fort, the advance and attack of the German army and the whole story of the tragic ruin which we saw about us. This was our first real sight of the devastation of war. We also drove around the Citadel in Liege before returning to Brussels.

From Brussels we went on to Lille, which was to be our base for visiting the battle fields. Lille itself is a very interesting city where we should like to have made a long visit. New buildings replacing those destroyed in war time were those we first saw. Some students of the University with peculiar round caps and a banner assisted the Bienvenu Francaise (French Welcome League) to guide us to the new stock exchange buildings and to the hotel where we had lunch. M. Aimbe, head of one of the largest manufacturing concerns in France, the Kuhlman factories, and director of many others, was our host. Before we left Lille our visit to the battle fields had as shown over one of his factories.

On one of the city the scars left by the war can still be plainly seen even after six years of restoration. The heaps of shed iron and shrapnel stand where they have been cleared from the fields. Lines of dugouts still remain in some places, and once in a while a "pill-box." Houses and buildings are being rapidly restored and rebuilt; but yet there are many which remain as ruins and such desolate ruins! We were driven through Roubaix, Tourcoing, and other villages to Ypres, coming back through Dickebusch, Mount Kemmel and Armentieres. Some of these had been entirely wiped out but are being restored again. At Ypres, the buildings are all new, but the ruins of the magnificent Cloth Hall and Cathedral are to remain as they are as a war memorial.

Next morning we started out in a different direction towards Arras, passing through La Bassee and Neuville St. Vaast where we were given a royal luncheon with a famous band playing wonderful music, so that it was not so imperative to discourse in French. We went on to Vimy and Arras. Vimy remains as the war left it, save that the grass has grown over its desolation. Scraps of shrapnel, barb-wire and electric wires cover the ground which is pitted with shell-holes. We could picture the whole scene of struggle as our soldiers strove to gain the ridge.

The cemeteries we passed with their thousands of graves are very well kept, flowers and grass covering the ground. In all of them, the wooden crosses are being replaced by permanent stones, some already completed.

At Arras we found a train waiting to take us to Paris. For some time we were still passing ravaged country—trees blackened and bereft of their branches, and ruins of homes. But everywhere the country appeared fertile and prosperous, and everywhere the whole family seemed to be working in the fields. The red-tiled houses and brick-paved roads showed a far older civilization than ours. Soon we were away into the sunny France of our dreams before long coming to Paris.

There, the Bienvenu Francaise again met us, foremost among them being Madame de Jouvenal, a most charming woman who can speak English fluently.

During the four days' stay in Paris, the program prepared occupied every moment. The party was received everywhere with open arms. One day there was a reception at the Hotel de Ville by the Mayor of Paris; another, a breakfast given in the peristyle of the Grande Trianon where no one but royalty ever had a meal before; one evening, a dinner, with Marshal Foch presiding, and another afternoon, a reception in the beautiful ancestral home of Madame Sterne. One morning we went in a body to lay a wreath on the grave of the unknown soldier beneath the Arc de Triomphe, where a fire burns continually. The President of France, too, received us at his official residence, The Champs d'Elysees, and shook hands with each one as we were introduced by President Eedy.

Of course, whenever a moment could be found we went sight-seeing, and the ladies made frantic efforts to secure a few moments for shopping. We must see The Louvre, and the Luxembourg, Notre Dame and the Madeline. One day was spent out at Versailles, where the history of Marie Antoinette was vividly brought before us. Visits were also paid to the offices of the Petit Parisien, and the Petit Journal.

On all these occasions, some members of the C.W.N.A. replied to a toast, or offered an expression of gratitude for entertainment. Rupert Davies, President Lorne Eedy, Rev. A. H. Moore, Mr. Dubuc, Mr. Cormier and Roy Carmichael all had their part to take and the association may be congratulated on having so many who can speak well in public.

The short visit to France, so full of interest, was soon over. We felt that, although the privileges and advantages we had enjoyed as a party had been greater than those ever accorded any other similar group of tourists, still we should like to spend at least a year in Paris and France.

IMMIGRATION REGULATIONS

The following is taken from the Aroostook Pioneer, Houlton, and speaks for itself:

The United States Immigration Service now maintains a patrol squad on the Maine-New Brunswick border in addition to the regular force of Immigration officers, which has been stationed at the various ports of entry. The need of this patrol may be seen from the statement issued recently by an official of the Immigration Bureau, to the effect that the number of aliens entering the United States from Canada without immigration inspection has been estimated at 100 per day. This number not only includes citizens of Canada, but aliens from other countries who have entered Canada and gained access to the United States by that route. The purpose of the Immigration patrol is to cover the highways leading from Canada into the United States and examine occupants of automobiles and teams which enter the country at points which cannot be covered by the regular force of Immigration officers.

As various erroneous statements have been made regarding the restrictions imposed upon Canadians wishing to enter the United States, a short summary of the regulations is given here:

Every resident of Canada, or alien from any other country who has been temporarily residing in Canada, must report to the Immigration officers when entering the United States.

Canadian citizens entering the United States for a temporary stay, not exceeding six months, are allowed to proceed on their journey, after showing to the satisfaction of the Immigration officers that their stay is not to be longer than six months.

Canadian citizens who are unable to satisfy the Immigration officers that their stay in the United States is for six months or less must deposit a cash bond of $500. If they do return to Canada within the six months period this bond is cancelled. If they remain in the United States over six months, this bond is forfeited and the alien is also subject to arrest and deportation.

Canadian citizens entering the United States for a stay of more than six months must go to the United States Consul in Canada and obtain a consular visa. To obtain a consular visa the person must have two recent photographs of himself, or herself, two copies of their birth certificate, a recommendation from some person living in their town, and pay a consular fee of ($10) ten dollars. On entering the United States the person must pass the examination of the Immigration officers and pay a head tax of ($8) eight dollars, if admitted. Children under 16 years of age must have a consular visa the same as adults, but children under 16 years, if accompanied by their parents, are not subject to head tax. In case the alien returns to Canada within six months neither the ten dollars' consular fee nor the eight dollar head tax is refunded, as the present regulations do not provide for a refund of the head tax on return within six months as was formerly the case.

It is likely that the hundreds of woodsmen who annually enter Maine from northern New Brunswick and Quebec for work in the lumber camps on the St. John and Allegash waters will come under the heading just referred to and must provide themselves with a consular visa and pay the head tax unless the immigration officers are satisfied that their stay in the woods will be less than six months.

American citizens returning from Canada are not exempt from Immigration inspection, but must report to the Immigration officers and satisfy them of their right to enter the United States. Every resident of the United States going to Canada and intending to return to the United States at a point other than his point of departure, should have a copy of his birth certificate or a letter of identification from the town clerk of the place where he resides.

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You can get rid of the pain; the heavy, uncomfortable feeling; the bilious attacks, headaches and constipation that accompany this trouble.

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Mrs. Thomas Evans, Everett, Ont., says: "I have been troubled for years with Dyspepsia, Liver and Kidney Disease from which it was impossible to get relief until I took "Fruit-a-tives". Thanks to their wonderful results, I am free of these ailments and have in normal health again".

This is the kind of proof that convinces—The Fruit Treatment—"Fruit-a-tives"—is sold by all dealers at 50c. and 50c.—or sent postpaid by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa, Ont.

ST. THOMAS

(Too late for last week)

The many friends of Miss Faye Kelly are sorry to hear of her recent illness.

Miss Louise Gallagher of Newburg, returned home Sunday after spending her vacation with her grandmother, Mrs. M. J. Milheron.

Thomas Charles and Clinton Kelly, Joseph and Willie Campbell motored up to Josmile's picnic Tuesday. All reported an enjoyable time.

Misses Alice and Mary Travis returned home Friday after having visited their aunt, Mrs. J. Bradley.

Miss Anna Kelly of Houlton was a caller at her home on Sunday.

Miss Belle McInnis of Webster returned home Tuesday after spending a week in Tomah visiting relatives.

Miss Mary McInnis entertained a number of her friends Friday afternoon, the occasion being her birthday.

Miss Muriel DeLong returned home Friday after visiting relatives in Avondale.

All are sorry to hear that Lewis Kelly is not gaining as well as he should.

Miss Rose Travis is teaching the Wilmot school this fall.

A number of the young people of this place attended the dance at P. H. Gallivan's Friday night.

CHARLESTON

(Intended for last week)

Miss Rose White has returned home to Lakeville after spending a few days with Mrs. M. White.

Mr. Charles McElroy has returned home after spending a few days with his mother, Mrs. R. McElroy.

Mrs. Langin, of Lakeville, spent the weekend with the Misses Annie and Margaret Rice.

Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Gardiner were visiting Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Hartley last Sunday.

Miss Eva Rice returned home Sunday after spending a week with Miss Josephine Doherty of Holmesville and Miss Loretta Allison of Johnville. Miss Allison is now spending a few days here at Miss Rice's home.

Harry Barette passed through here Tuesday.

Mrs. Ernest Fewer is spending a week with her mother, Mrs. M. White.

Mrs. Addison McGrath and son Gerald of Maugerville, are visiting at Mr. Daniel Rice's.

Mr. Frank McElroy and daughter, Florence, were callers here on Monday last.

Our school is to reopen Tuesday under the management of Miss Dora Prior. As this is her first term at teaching we wish her every success.

HOLMESVILLE

(Intended for last week)

The farmers have some grain already cut and in the barns.

Chas. R. Giberson kept his saw mill running all last week and turned out a good supply of shingles.

Daniel Quick is visiting friends here. Mr. Quick used to be a resident of this place but lives now in Benedicta, Me.

Frank McElroy lost a valuable horse last week. It died of colic.

Albert Broad has returned home from Boston where he had been visiting his daughter. Mr. Broad enjoyed his vacation.

Mr. and Mrs. David Broad are rejoicing over a young son.

Burton Giberson started for Juniper with a truck load to pick blueberries. Hope they will have good luck.

Mrs. Willis Broad of Maplehurst was visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. R. Giberson, last week.

Florence Giberson, who has been over to Easton for a few weeks is home visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Alonzo Giberson.

Mr. and Mrs. George Beaudrow of Killoween and Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Grant of Piercemont, took tea at Glasier Giberson's Sunday.

Harry Williams has gone to Presque Isle again and is working for Leon Ireland.

Mrs. Charles Watson was visiting at Glasier Giberson's Friday.

The school house is getting a coat of paint inside. Tom Foster is doing the painting.

School begins the 26th with the same teacher, Miss Allison. She is well liked by the scholars.

HARTLAND HORSE WINS IN HOULTON

Houlton, Me., Aug. 28—The speculators on the races at the Houlton Fair today were bad guessers to a considerable extent in all three events on the race card. Calgary Earl, the veteran free-for-aller purchased at the Bangor Fair from F. F. Swett, of Haverhill, Mass., by Dan Groves of Milltown, driven by Victor Douse, cleaned up the feature event, the junior free-for-all, going a great race. Tommy Raymond, of Fredericton, beat a classy field of favorites with The Manor, and another Canadian entry, Jingle G. owned by Dr. MacIntosh of Hartland, N. B., won the 2.18 trot. A big crowd saw the excitement, the day was ideal and the track fast.—Telegraph-Journal.

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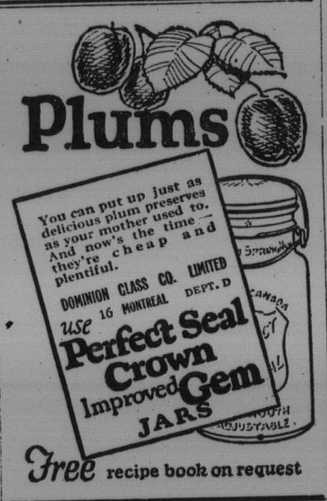

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11-3p.

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