room in broad daylight with this mixture in a can with a long spout. Saturate the edges of the carpet with it, pour into the cracks at the top and the bottom of the base board. Hold not your hand until the suspected portions are drenched and dripping.

This done, shut up the room closely, lock the doors and take the key out. Let not a creature open or enter the precincts for twenty-four hours.

Go in, then, in broad daylight and open the windows.

The hardiest vermin that ever preyed upon woolen stuffs and housewifely sensibilities are not proof against this process.

Marion Harland

Conference

To cook rice properly, wash nice and clear, drop into kettle of boiling water, then set kettle on back part of stove over a low fire and let the rice simmer very slowly until it is done. Never, never stir! When it is thoroughly cooked, each kernel will stand apart, plump and whole. Drain water off and let it stand in a hot place a little while. Add your milk, sugar, salt or butter, after, as preferred.

Rub your leather sometimes with neatsfoot oil when cleaning house. It makes it look like new. Mix equal parts of turpentine, raw linseed oil and vinegar. This is excellent for cleaning furniture. Apply with a cloth and rub clean with a dry chamois.

MRS. W. K. (Chicago).

I have but one amendment to offer to the directions for cooking rice given by "Mrs. W. K.," of Chicago. "We" cook an even cupful of raw rice rapidly in two quarts of salted boiling water for about twenty minutes, giving the saucepan a sharp shake now and then to keep the rice from sticking to the bottom or sides. When it is tender, which we ascertain by biting into a grain, the water is all drained off, and the open vessel of rice is set at the side of the range to dry off. And every grain of our rice has a separate and distinct character of its own.

milk. You may need a little more, but enough to make a batter that will just drop from the spoon. Bake from fifteen to twenty minutes. The above quantity will make eight muffins. Bake in gem pans.

C. E. H.

Scalloped Onions.

Boil for ten minutes in hot salted water; drain this off and cover with cold, slightly salted. Bring quickly to a boil, cook the onions until soft, but not until they break to pieces. Sprinkle the bottom of an earthenware baking dish with fine crumbs; arrange the onions in dish, sprinkle with more bread crumbs, moisten with some of the water in which the onions were cooked, dot the surface with butter and set aside until about thirty minutes before serving; then place them in the oven.

R. A. T.

Cream Peppermints.

Put a pound of white sugar and one and one-half teaspoonfuls of cream of tartar in a teacupful of cold water. Stir until dissolved, then boil until a little of it, cooled in water, can be rolled into a ball with the fingers. Remove from the fire, allow it to cool a little and beat with a spoon until it turns white. Add thee drops of oil of pepperment and mix well. If it hardens too quickly while beaten, set the bowl in a pan of boiling water. Make into balls with the hands.

R. M. S.

Devil's Food.

To one cup of sweet milk add one cup of sugar. Break into this one-half cake of sweet chocolate; cook a few minutes until it is smooth.

One-half cup of butter and one cup of sugar; stir to a cream; add yolks of two eggs, one-half cup of sour cream, one very scant teaspoonful of soda, three cups of flour.

When thoroughly mixed, add the cooked ingredients above, and last the whites of the two eggs, beaten to a stiff froth. Flavor with vanilla. Bake in layers and put together with white icing, chocolate icing or caramels.

Mrs. W. H. T. (Burnside, N. S.).

FINANCIAL SITUATION IN THIS PROVINCE

Is in a Sad Condition--The Province in Debt Notwithstanding Scott's Boast of Ample Revenue--Switching of Accounts in the Endeavor to Keep Up Appearances.

This is the time for an examination of the public accounts. On every hand enquiry is being made into the financial affairs of even the reported soundest of business concerns; for values, having been affected through the suspicion of exaggeration which has affected general business life, and credit having been shortened, there is an impression that the financial standing of many is not as good as has been reported. Governments cannot expect to be exempt from this prevalent spirit of enquiry. They are but stewards of the people, and at given times, must render an account of their stewardship and submit to questioning.

WELL FOUNDED SUSPICION.

There is a well founded suspicion that the finances of Saskatchewan are not in as satisfactory a condition as could be desired, or intended, as they should be. Less than three years have elapsed since the Provincial Government was established. It began with a goodly legacy, and, being without debt, should, if the provision made for it was at all adequate, not be financially embarrassed. If the statements of the members of the Government could be accepted as perfectly reliable on the matters of finance, public suspicion would at once be allayed. But there is reason to believe that they are not performing the duties of auditors, but rather of counsel for the defence; that apology rather than explanation is the burden of their remarks and that they are endeavoring to make that which is far from being satisfactory appear better than it really is. For the nature of the argument rather than the words that cloak it, indicates unmistakeably the purpose for which it is advanced. On this continent **DIRECT TAXATION** is the last recourse of governments. When it is employed, the public may be reasonably sure that the treasury is depleted. The whole trend of taxation, whether in Canada or in the United States, is to escape direct taxation; the public have been taught to believe that it is a form of oppression which must be resolutely resisted. Nor has this teaching been in vain. In Saskatchewan the fruit of it is seen in a unanimous protest against the Supplementary Revenue Tax, which is **DIRECT TAXATION** in one of its most objectionable forms. For it is a land tax levied on a class least able to pay it, namely: the homesteader. True the speculator bears it also; but to him it is no burden; for he pays out of his abundance; but the homesteader in paying generally parts with a portion of his subsistence.

WITHOUT INTEREST.

The Premier boasts that for two years and a half the Provincial administration has been carried on without the payment of a dollar of interest. The statement is plausible; and yet there are few defunct enterprises which could not show a balance if some of their important liabilities were omitted from the debit side of the ledger. The Premier does not tell his audiences that probably $300,000 of last year's unpaid accounts have been carried over into this year. Yet he did not deny the statement in the Legislature when he had every opportunity of doing so. He does not tell his audiences that moneys voted to be paid last year were not paid, but were added to this year's charges. He does not tell his audiences that large credits have been obtained by the switching of accounts. No, that is not his part. The Government is on trial; and the Premier is performing the duties of a lawyer on behalf of the defence. But the fact is that so hard pressed is the Government that one-seventh of this year's estimated revenue will be derived by **DIRECT TAXATION**, a method of taxation from which in 1905, the people of the Province were assured the Autonomy terms would long deliver them.

AN ACTUAL DEFICIT.

Instead of there being a surplus there was, on the actual receipts and expenditures for the twelve months, a large deficit. Deduct the surplus of the previous year—$482,280—and include within expenditure the $300,000 of accounts carried into this year and a deficit of nearly $800,000 results.

THE $1,167 SURPLUS.

The utmost that the government can show in the form of a cash surplus is $1,167.72, the receipts last year being $2,420,400.67; the expenditure $2,419,232.95. To get even so small a balance was a difficult task; for it was only by a great deal of slashing and the receiving of several unexpected windfall's in the form of revenue that it was accomplished. The Government began the financial year 1907-08 with a surplus of $482,280.14; it received in subsidies, beyond what was estimated $215,403.47. It carried over $300,000 worth of unpaid was able to use $1,047,321, which should hardly appear in the reckoning. On the other hand it spent $982,511 less than was voted by the Legislature. But with all this luck and slashing, a surplus of only $1,167 remains. How great a labor for so small a return?

The public will be interested to know how the knife was used to keep down the expenditure. The following table will give the desired information:

DESPERATE MEASURES.

	Voted.	Spent.
Legislative buildings and grounds	$250,000	$ 17,718
Court Houses at Moose Jaw, Saskatoon, Battleford and Ar-		
accounts, and postponed till this year the second instalment of $49,638 due on buildings which it took over from the Dominion in 1905.		
Thus, starting with a present of $482,280, it received another present of $215,403; it also had the use of $349,638 it should have paid. In other words, by good luck and questionable dealings it		
cola	$100,000	$ 55,146
Moosomin Gaol	$ 50,000	$ 3,852
Land Titles offices at Regina, Battleford, and Yorkton	$130,000	$ 70,191
Insane Asylum	$100,000	——
Second instalment on Public Buildings taken over by Government in 1905	$ 49,638	——
Preparation of plans	$ 10,000	868
For Fall session of Legislature	$ 30,705	——
Department of Justice	$392,120	$304,079
Public Works (income)	$853,549	$964,393
Education	$662,800	$403,902
Agriculture	$179,055	$112,367
Miscellaneous	$146,850	$250,885
Total estimated expenditure	$3,401,744	
Total actual expenditure		$2,419,232

This miserable little surplus of $1,167.72 leads one to ask where the big ones, running well into the hundreds of thousands, have gone. And, here it may be remarked, that the study of the government's financial record might very aptly be described as the study of the disappearance of surpluses.

RECORD OF DECREASE.

The record of descent is as follows:

Surplus, Dec. 31, 1905	$546,704.82
Suplus, Feb. 28, 1907 (beginning of the new financial year)	$482,280.14
Surplus, Feb. 29, 1908	$ 1,167.72

SWITCHING ACCOUNTS.

Although the government began the financial year 1908-09 with a cash surplus of only $1,167.72, it claims a balance at credit of $329,494.06. The difference, $328,326.34, is made up as follows:

Cash advanced from income for expenditures on capital account, pending issue of debentures; amount expended in 1906-07, $235,080.98; in 1907-08, $327,620.36; total expenditure $562,701.34, less five half yearly payments by Dominion for buildings, $234,375, leaving a total of $328,326.34 to be repaid to income after the issue of debentures, which, with the cash in bank, $1,167.72, makes a total balance at credit of $329,494.06.

This seems a plausible statement, but it has been arrived at after a juggling of accounts which is utterly discreditable. During the session of 1908, the Premier and Provincial Treasurer assured the Legislature that the surplus for that year was so large that they intended to meet all expenditures, whether on capital account or current account, out of the general revenue. Mr. Haultain said that this was unwise, for the taxpayer in 1906-07 should not be asked, in that year, to meet an expenditure which, by the ordinary method, might be distributed over twenty years.

PREMIER'S REASON.

To this the Premier replied:

"He also agreed with the leader of the Opposition that it would not be fair to continue to take the current revenue money for capital expenditure; but as his friend had pointed out, they had this year a comparatively inflated revenue, owing to the half a million dollars which were available this year through the exceptional condition of last year. This year and next the Province would be better off than in the following years, and the Government had thought it wise to expend some of their exceptional revenue on what might be called capital expenditure, rather than run into danger of having inflated expenditures which it might be difficult to curtail in future years.—Regina Leader report.

Mr. Calder said:

"With regard to the question of capital expenditure, he himself was against the system of taking large sums for that purpose out of current revenue; but in the present instance they were dealing with a larger revenue than they would probably have to deal with in the course of the next few years, and claimed that the course followed by the Government was the proper one under the circumstances."—Regina Leader report.

As the Premier announced the total expenditure on public works during 1906-07 was charged to current account or income, the book being audited by the Provincial auditor, no division into capital and current sections appearing in the printed statement.

The summary of receipts and expenditures submitted to the Legislature during last session contained no intimation of a change. But the printed statement of the estimates for 1908-09 contained a big surprise. In it capital account was debited with an expenditure of $235,080.98 for 1906-07, which meant that income was credited with a like amount, with the result—a "Balance at credit" of $329,494.06. In other words, the government, finding itself financially embarrassed last year, swelled the credits to income by the switching of a charge, which, the Premier assured the Legislature, would be placed on the other side of the ledger. In reality the government says "we have not a surplus of $329,494.06; but if we succeed in borrowing $328,326.34, we will have the first named amount." Their position may further be illustrated by the example of a person who had $1,167.72 in cash, saying, "if I can raise $328,326.34 by a loan I shall have a total surplus of $329,494.06."

THE INTENTION.

If the intention had been merely to advance from income the amount spent on permanent works in 1906-07, namely: $235,080.98 then the credit should have appeared in the accounts of 1907-08, and instead of a balance of $482,280.14 having been brought forward the amount would have been $717,360.12, less $93,750, the annual Dominion grant for buildings. The omission shows unmistakeably the intention. Not till the pinch of poverty was felt did the thought of making the credit suggest itself. So much for the fictitious surplus.

The financial future of the Province is by no means reassuring. The expenditure is increasing by leaps and bounds, while the revenue must be expected to remain stationary, as the following table shows:

Expenditure.

14 months ending Feb. 28, 07	$1 599,431
12 months ending Feb. 28, 08	$2,419,232
or 30 per cent. increase.	
12 months ending Feb. 28, 09	$4,164.157
or 72 per cent. increase.	

Revenue.

14 months ending Feb. 28, 07.	$2,081,712
12 months ending Feb. 28, 08.	$2,420,400
or 16 per cent. increase.	
Est. 12 mths. end'g Feb. 28, 09	$2,771,070
or 14 per cent. increase.	

True there will be an increase in the capitation grant, but as Mr. Haultain has pointed on, that will hardly do more than equal the increasing school expense and within two years the annual grant of $93,750 for buildings will have ceased.

PROSPECTIVE EXPENDITURE.

A glance at some of the items of prospective expenditure will be of interest Upon the Government's own confession it owes $328,326.34 on capital account which will be met out of the proceeds of a loan soon to be floated. This year's estimates call for a capital expenditure of $1,489,564. To this must be added $1,400,000 the contract price for the Legislative buildings. These figures include only $100,000 for an Insane Asylum, which will probably cost $250,000. To these amounts must be added the cost of the University, an Agricultural College, court houses, land titles offices and many other public works of a costly nature. Indeed the Regina Leader admits that a debt of $5,000,000 within a few years seems not improbable. In a recent issue it says:

"Therefore, if bridges and buildings are to be constructed, the cost must be covered with borrowed money which of necessity means debt. Roughly the capital works so far undertaken are the following:

Large steel bridges	$ 500,000
Court Houses	$ 300,000
Gaols	$ 75,000
Land Titles Bldgs.	$ 300,000
Insane Asylums	$ 250,000
Legislative Buildings	$1,500,000
Total	$2,925,000

In addition to the above the following institutions are contemplated: Agricultural College, University, Deaf and Dumb school, Home for Incurables, Hospital for Consumptives. It will be seen that a debt of $5,000,000 within the next six or seven years is within the mark.

A debt of $5,000,000 at four per cent. would mean an annual interest charge of $200,000, an amount almost equal to the capitation grant received at present from the Dominion.

INCREASED EXPENDITURE; WITHOUT ASSETS.

The great increase in expenditure during the last two years would, of itself, afford valid ground for criticism; but when it is remembered that it is an increase without assets, there is no need to justify or extenuate criticism. Against this debt of several millions, which the government party admits will confront the province in a few years, there will be no assets but the institutions themselves, which are not revenue producing. If expenditure now exceeds revenue, very probably it will much more exceed it in a few years, to say nothing of the additional interest charge. Did the Province own the public lands within its boundaries, it would in these have a large asset, the value of which would increase with the passing of time. Consider how fortunate Ontario is in this respect. It has 126,000,000 acres which are still the possession of the Crown. Saskatchewan has none. Will Ontario have the difficulty in raising money that Saskatchewan is sure to have? No. For that province has excellent security. The unfortunate fact is that while rigid economy may arrest the increase of debt it cannot lighten the burden; for many public institutions must be built if the Province is to keep in the Van of Confederation. To build these out of revenue is impossible. They must be built out of the proceeds of loans, which must be negotiated under the disadvantage that attends every borrower who is without security.

MANITOBA AND THE LANDS.

Premier Scott has many times made the statement that as far as the including of new territory within that Province is concerned; Premier Roblin would sooner have a money grant similar to that which Saskatchewan receives than the lands themselves. This Premier Roblin denies as will be seen in the appended letter written on July 6 of this year:

J. A. Balfour,

Balcarres.

Dear Sir—Your letter of July 1, received. The statement made, as reported by you, is in a measure correct. The province of Manitoba demands a consideration for the loss of lands, timber and fisheries that have been taken from her by the Dominion and to be indemnified reasonably for such appropriation of public domain as the other provinces, excepting Alberta and Saskatchewan, have been allowed to retain.

We would prefer, of course, to have our own lands, our own timber and mines, and to be indemnified for those taken, but the trouble with us is that nearly all our public lands have been used, and we cannot, therefore, hope to get them back, and must insist to be paid for them.

I do not know that there is anything further that I need say, other than that we hope some day to have a government that will recognize the justice of our claims.

Yours truly,

R. P. ROBLIN.

Province of Manitoba, Premier's Office, Winnipeg, July 6, 1908.

LAVISH SPENDING.

One would naturally conclude that the Province being without assets, the Government would expend its revenues very carefully; that it would economize wherever it could and stave off the money lender as long as possible. But the lavishness with which money is spent inclines one to the opinion that economy influences but little the plans of the Government. Would an economical government have spent $96,500 on a Legislative buildings site, when they possessed an equally good one, and, moreover, were offered another by the municipality, within whose limits they had decided to place the building? But $96,500 is only a fraction of the cost necessitated by the selection of that site. To get to it two bridges costing nearly $100,000 must be built while the work of grading and beautifying the grounds will cost many thousands of dollars extra. Would an economical government have awarded the contract for the Legislative buildings to a firm whose tender was nearly $100,000 higher than the lowest competitor? Would an economical government have plunged the Province into an election while the work of preparing new voters' lists had not been completed, and the cost of making a special enumeration for this election incurred? Would an economical government have rejected a free exchange of old readers for new ones? Certainly not. A government that ignores such considerations must be deemed profligate rather than economical.

Battleford Fair

High class speeding events with purses up to $500, and occupying four days, comprises the excellent program of horse races at the Battleford fair, on August, 11, 12, 13, and 14th.

For the first time in the west will be seen the exciting chariot team race, which race will take place every day. There will contest a number of teams of fast running horses, and the interest in them is as thrilling as it is exciting.

The attractions this year are superior to any ever seen in the west.

Finks Comedy Mule Circus, is the leading feature of the free platform exhibition. Another act of deserving mention is the Comedy Hay Rack. Several other acrobatic acts have been secured.

The dates of the fair and the excursion rates to Battleford of single fare, make it an opportune time for everybody to visit the historic town of Battleford.

GOOD SCORES MADE AT ANNUAL RIFLE SHOOT

Annual Meeting Elects Officers--All Satisfied with Arrangements--The Winners in the Different Events--President W. M. Williamson, and Secretary C. H. Gordon, Re-Elected.

The annual shooting contest of the Saskatchewan Rifle Association was held last week. The weather through out was favorable with the exception of Wednesday when rain interfered.

The Lieut.-Governor was to have opened the matches, but owing to illness he could not attend and that function was performed by President Williamson, who fired the first shot and made a bullseye.

The annual meeting of the association was held the second day of the tournament in a tent on the grounds About fifty members attended, and expressions of great satisfaction with the conduct of the tournament were heard on all sides. The action of the government in cutting the grant to the association down from $500 to $250 was severely criticised, and the members present strongly resented the action of the government.

The officers elected for the ensuing year were:

Patrons: His Hon. Lieut.-Governor Forget; Commissioner Perry, R. N.W.M.P.; Col. Evans, D.O.C.

Vice Patrons: Hon. Walter Scott, Col. Saunders, Col. Gwynne, Grenfell; Attorney General Turgeon, Major Hewgill, F. W. G. Haultain, Hon J. A. Calder, Hon. W. R. Motherwell, R. S. Lake, M.P.; W. F. Knowles, M.P.; J. G. Turriff, M.P.; Dr. Cash, M.P.; Geo. E. McCraney, M. P.; J. F. Bole, M.P.P.; Major Armstrong, Moose Jaw; Major Christie, Moosomin; His Worship, J. W. Smith Regina; and all commanding officers of Regiments in Saskatchewan.

President: W. M. Williamson, re-elected for third time.

Vice presidents: Inspector Knight, Inspector Church, Lieut. T. A. Wright, Grenfell; Capt. Hinchey, of Broadview; J. Kaden, Fort Qu'Appelle; R. B. Irvine, Grenfell; Staff-Sergt. Cunning; W. E. Robinson, Stoughton; J. G. Coles; W. H. Hewgill, Moosomin; Dr. Davies, Estevan, and captains of all rifle assoctations in Saskatchewan.

Executive Council: Inspector Knight T. H. Rhodes, Inspector Church, Constable Watson, A. D. Miller, J. G. Coles, W. C. McLachlan, S. W. Anderson, Staff-Sergt. Cunning, A. E. Risk, M. C. Holland, Fort Qu-Appelle; J. O. Boyd, W. Van Valkenburg, and Captains of affiliated clubs.

Sec.-treas., C. H. Gordon, re-elected.

The scores in the different matches were as follows:

SASKATCHEWAN MATCH

500 Yards, 7 Shots.

A. Baynton, Duck Lake	31
H. A. English, Grenfell —	30
Const. Taylor, R.N.W.M.P.	30
Insp. Knight, R.N.W.M.P.	30
R. F. Lucas, Duck Lake	30
W. T. Irving, Grenfell	30
Sergt. Vickery, R.N.W.M.P.	29
F. S. Comrie, Broadview	29
A. L. Brown Broadview	29
E. Shillingford, Fleming	29
J. W. Clarke, Regina	28
J. V. Boyd, Regina	28
C. E. Milligan, Broadview	28
S. Rutherford, Roche Percee	28
W. G. Walsh, Grenfell	28
H. Prosser, Duck Lake	28
G. Robinson, Broadview	27
J. G. Coles, Regina	27
Const. Morgan, R.N.W.M.P.	27
F. Fotheringham, Grenfell	27
Const. Grant, N.W.M.P.	27
St.-Sergt. Cunning, R.N.W.M.P.	26
J. A. Penerville, Coalfields	26
C. O. Saxton, Fleming	26
J. Auld, Estevan	26
R. Hassard, Coalfields	26
S. H. Rhodes, Regina	25
Const. Smith, R.N.W.M.P.	25
W. Flaws, Fleming	25
Sgt. Banham, R.N.W.M.P.	24
R. H. Lock, Yorkton	24
A. M. Fitzsimmons, Fleming	24
Const. Brinkworth, R.N.W.M.P.	24
A. F. Cunning, Regina	24
D. Fisher, Regina	24
S. J. English, Grenfell	24
W. Vance, Fleming	23
F. Adams, Coalfields	23
F. V. Perry, Estevan	23
A. E. Risk, Regina	23
M. G. Howe, Regina	23
E. Dunn, Broadview	22
St. Sergt. Currier, R.N.W.M.P.	22
Const. Simmons, R.N.W.M.P.	22
W. M. Williamson, Regina	22

CITY OF REGINA PRIZE

200 Yards, 7 Shots

C. O. Saxton	32
R. H. Lock	31
F. Anderson	31
J. G. Coles	31
F. Fotheringham	30
W. H. Hewgill	30
E. Waldock	30
W. Flaws	30
S. J. English	29
W. Vance —	29
F. W. Ball —	29
J. Fitzsimmons	29
C. E. Milligan	29
Spl. Const. Morgan	28
St. Sergt. Cunning	28
C. H. Gordon	28
Sgt. Major Bowdridge	28
W. J. Boyd	28
E. Shillingford	28
R. Hassard	28
J. W. Clark	27
Const. Young	27
W. M. VanValkenburg	27
E. F. Dunn	27
R. H. Rhodes	27
St. Sergt Hertzog	26
G. Robinson	26
Const. Smith	26
W. M. Williamson	26
S. Rutherford	26
R. J. Boyd	26
H. Prosser	26
R. Chappel	26
H. Hinchey	26
J. A. Peverell	26
R. F. Lucas	25
H. A. English	25
J. Hall	25
Inspr. Knight	25
St. Sergt. Currier	25
G. Locke	25
M. G. Howe	24
Sgt. Vickery	24
A. E. Risk	24
Const. Grant	24

ASSOCIATION MATCH

600 Yards, 71 Entries

J. Peverille	29
Const. Morgan	26
F. Anderson	26
Sgt.-Maj. Bowridge	26
W. Vance	25
E. Dunn	24
St. Sergt. Hertzog	24
H. Prosser	24
Inspt. Knight	24
W. T. Irwin	24
R. Chappell	24
St. Sergt. Cunning	24
A. Baynton	23
J. Fitzsimmons	21
Sgt. Banham	21
C. E. Milligan	21
T. C. Wilson	21
A. F. Cunning	20
J. Auld	20
F. Perry	19
C. H. Gordon	19
E. Shillingford	19
T. H. Rhodes	19
Sgt. Vickery	19
R. F. Lucas	19
H. A. English	18
Const. Slater	18
Const. Young	18
Const. Nelson	18
Const. Taylor	18
W. H. Hewgill	17
A. L. Brown	17
W. Claws	17
W. G. Welch	17
G. Robinson	16
M. G. Howe	16
W. J. Boyd	16
Const. Smith	15
F. Adams	15
R. J. Boyd	15
St. Sergt. Currier	14
E. Waldock	13
C. Welsh	13
W. Van Valkenburg	13
J. G. Coles	12

Extra series match, 300 yards 3 shots.

W. H. Hewgill	15
S. Rutherford	14
H. A. English	13
H. Prosser	13

Extra series match 300 yards, 3 shots.

S. Rutherford	13
G. Robertson	12
T. C. Wilson	12
H. C. Hinchey	11

PRESIDENT'S MATCH

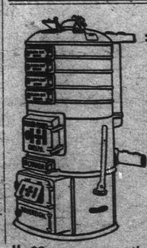
1st prize gold watch. 35 prizes. Range 400 yards.

H. A. English	32
E. Shillingford	32
W. G. Welch	32
J. Clark	32
F. W. Ball	31
E. Chappelle	31
W. H. Hewgill	31
F. Anderson	31
W. Van Valkenburg —	31
J. Auld	30
W. J. Boyd	30
R. H. Locke	30
J. Hutchings	30
J. G. Coles	30
J. V. Boyd	30
R. Hassard	30
R. McFarlane	29
St. Sergt. Cunning	29
Const. Brinkworth	29
G. Robinson	29
Const. Young	29
J. A. Peverelle	29
T. H. Rhodes	29
Const. Grant	28
W. T. Irving	28
W. M. Williamson	28
Const. Taylor	28
Const. Smith	28
W. Vance	28
Sgt. Vickery	28
E. Waldock	28
Const. Lambert	28
A. Baynton	28
Const. Prentice	28
C. O. Saxton	28

Extra series, 300 yards, 3 shots.

A. L. Brown	12
E. Shillingford	12
Inspector Knight	12
W. M. Williamson	11
St.-Sergt. Cunning	11
F. Fotheringham	11

(Continued on page 6.)



15% more for your House

If you intend putting up a house to cost $800 or more, estimate on a

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