MEDICOS MEET.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE CANA-DIAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

ADDRESS OF WELCOME DELIVERED BY DR. RODDICK, M.P.-INTERESTING PAPERS READ.

The twenty-ninth annual meeting of the Canadian Medical Association opened in the St. George's School House last week, under the most auspicious circumstances. There was a large attendance and great enthusiasm was manifested in the inaugural proceedings. Dr. Roddick, M.P., in the absence of the President, Dr. Thorburn, presided, and delivered the opening address. He said that it afford ed him the greatest pleasure to welcome, on behalf of the Arrangements Committee and the medical profession of this city, the members of the Canadian | t tioner, liable to be prosecuted if he Medical Association to the commercial metropolis of Canada. For the eighth time in its comparatively short history of twenty-nine years the association had honored Montreal by holding its annual meeting in this city, an honor which he and his confreres greatly appreciated. Since 1891, the date of their last meeting in Montreal, a great many changes had occurred in this city, many of which had unconsciously assisted the members of the medical profession in their efforts to stamp out disease. For instance, in 1891 there were but few miles of asphalt pavement in the city-to-day most of the prominent streets of the city were covered with that material.

It could be said with certainty that the asphalt pavement of this city had promoted the health of its inhabitants, had insured to them a greater immunity from disease, and had considerably reduced the mortality. Another change which had taken place was the rapid extension of the city westward and northward. This had been made possible by the admirable system of electric railway which traversed the prin cipal streets. The health of the people had also been benefited by the change. for it was now quite as convenient to live in the suburbs, where a plentitul supply of fresh air could continuously be obtained as in the more congested quarters of the city, where the narrow streets and stilling air tended to promote disease.

In another respect, continued Dr. Roddick, the city had changed. The facilities for teaching the profession and caring for the poor were much greater than formerly. The General Hospital had been extensively renovated and improved until its present equipments and appointments were equal to those of any other hospital on the continent The Royal Victoria had also opened its doors, and students were now attending lectures in that building, where the best and most modern surgical apparatus was always to be found. The Notre Dame Hospital was also in process of enlargement, so that in Montreal students of both nationalities had now an opportunity of studying diseases at the side of 500 or 600 beds.

In conclusion, Dr. Roddick referred to the honor which had been paid the medical profession of Canada by the British Medical Association, in consenting to Lower Provinces, and hear his views rehold its next annual meeting in this city. In a few graceful, yet modest and appro- Bar Association composed of lawyers priate words, Dr. Roddick alluded to the from all parts of the Dominion personal honor which had been bestowed upon him by that Association in elect ing him as its president for 1897. In acting as it had done he felt a great compliment had been paid to himself and to the medical profession of Canada by the venerable parent Association in Great Britain. He hoped the members of the Canadian Association would give their brother confreres from over the water a royal welcome, when the latter should visit the Dominion next year.

At the conclusion of Dr. Roddick's address, Dr. Thorburn was called to the chair, when he thanked his brother physicians in Montreal for the hearty welcome they had extended to the visiting members.

An exceedingly interesting paper, on "Certain Observations on the Relation between Leuchaemia and Pseudo-Leuchaemia," was read by Dr. C. F. Martin, of

At the Wednesday session a very interesting paper, and one which was listened to with the closest attention, was read by Dr. T. T. S. Harrison, of Selkirk, Ont., on "Some observations of heredity of carcinoma, (cancer). This was followed by a lively discussion, in which Sir William Hington and several of the most prominent members took

if one were to say cancer was hereditary, he would find many cases to establish his theory. If, again, he claimed that it was not hereditary, he could, likewise, find just as many cases which would support that contention. Sir William thought the subject of heredity in cancer a most difficult one to determine, as most of the eminent specialists were about equally divided in their opinion as to whether it was hereditary

or not.
Dr. Thorburn then delivered his annual address, in the course of which he treated of many matters of vital interest to the profession. In his opening remarks he gracefully expressed his the association's last report to show thanks for the honor which the Associa | what valuable information the members tion had bestowed upon him in electing gathered from the papers read and dishim as its presiding officer—an honor which was the highest in the gift of the medical profession of Canada to be-

Proceeding, Dr. Thorburn reviewed the the irreparable loss to medical science practice of surgery in recent years was ling of dinners was not sufficient to quali due largely to the discoveries of such as | fy a man for bar practice. he. He alluded to Pasteur's successful treatment of hydrophobia, rabies and sepricaemia, which had been adopted with great success by the leading physicians of England, Germany, France, the United States and Canada. To Pasteur more than to any other member of the profession belonged the honor of establishing the germ theory of disease. His Bar express their cordial approval of the luctance)—I have a roast in that, too.

success in the handling of patients who were presumably inoculated with rabies was well known, and the knowledge that they had recently obtained respecting the treatment of such diseases as hydrophobia, anthrax, tetanus, diphtheria, tuberculosis, Asiatic cholera, typhoid fever and septicaemia had already been productive of good results, and was likely to do much more in the future.

Alter passing reference to the deaths of Drs. Fenwick and Sanders, of Kingston, and Dr. Macfarlane, of Toronto, three well known members of the Canadian Association, who had passed away during the year, from the effects of sep tic poison received in the discharge of their duties, Dr. Thorburn went on to speak of the subject of registration. A common registration, he said, for the Dominion, or inter provincial reciprocity, was one of the urgent needs of the present day. The present condition of affairs had proved a hardship to young men, and had prevented many good and valu able physicians from entering the Dominion. As the law stood at present a physician was simply a localized pracpractised outside his own province. Dr. Thorburn knew it would be difficult to e tablish a curriculum suitable to the whole of the Dominion, but he thought a basis of agreement might be reached by mutual concessions on the part of the different provincial medical authorities. In his opinion, a four years' course of eight or nine months, instead of a five years' course of six months and a summer session, might be accepted as a settlement of the difficulty by the ditferent medical schools of the several provinces. It was to be hoped the committee appointed at last year's convention would make a report in favor of a change such as he had outlined.

In his concluding remarks Dr. Thorburn referred to the relation of medical men to life insurance, and to the question of professional secrecy. With regard to the former, he said that many men could diagnose a case with almost positive certainty, but few could form an idea as to the duration of life. Their duty being to shield their companies from impositions, physicians should fit themselves carefully for this branch of their profession. This was recognized by the University of Vermont, which had course in life insurance examination.

With reference to the question of disclosing professional secrets. Dr. Thorburn characterized the recent judicial decision in England as one of doubtful expediency. The old maxim was the best, 'Speech is silver ; silence is golden."

Dr. Thorburn finished his address by alluding to the great discovery of the Roentgen rays, which he said was likely to prove of invaluable assistance to the profession, and by congratulating Dr. Roddick upon the honor which had been bestowed upon him by the British Medical Association in electing him as its presiding officer for the ensuing year.

At the conclusion of the president's address, the thanks of the Association were conveyed to him by the motion of Dr. Roddick, seconded by Dr. Christie, of St. John, N. B.

CANADIAN BAR ASSOCIATION

A largely attended meeting of the Bar was held last week, to meet Mr. J. T. Bulmer, representing the Bar of the garding the formation of a Canadian

The Hon. Mr. Robidoux, batonnier, who presided, explained the object of the meeting. He referred to the previous interview between Mr. Bulmer and the Council of the Bar, who seemed to favor the project, but would not take upon themselves to decide such an important point without consulting the members of the profession. He had now much pleasure in introducing Mr. Bulmer, the promoter of the project, who would give them full particulars concerning the pro-

posed organization. On rising to speak, Mr. Bulmer was received with applause. After thanking the meeting for the kind reception tendered him, he explained that, in their efforts to form a Canadian Bar Association, the members of the profession in the Maritime Provinces had no desire to impose their views upon the older provinces of Ontario and Quebec. On the contrary, they came here to learn. Down by the sea lawyers had a high opinion of the jurisprudence of Quebec in the appreciation of the Roman and civil law, and careful study showed them that they had very much to learn from this province. Mr. Bulmer then referred to previous efforts to form a general Canadian bar association, dating as far back as 1876, and he warmly advocated the necessity to revive the project. It was Sir William was of the opinion that in the order of things that lawyers should lead society, and with that end in view they should lose no opportunity to elevate their standing in every possible way. It must be confessed that, in this country, legal science had not kept pace with other sciences, and the want of organization and proper intercourse must to a large extent be held accountable for this. As it was, lawyers of one province did not know their confreres of the neighboring province. Mr. Bulmer then gave a brief sketch of the progress of the American Bar Association which was organized in 1878 and now covers the whole of the United States. He quoted from the index of

cussions held. The visit of Lord Russell, Mr. Bulmer thought, might possibly be utilized, and they might secure from th t distinguished jurist a short address. Lord work of the profession during the past Russell might have rendered great de-year in other lands as well as in Canada. cisions, but he had made no utterance Speaking of the death of Pasteur, and comparable with the paper which he had the irreparable loss to medical science read when he had told the most conservcaused by his demise, President Thor- ative Bar in the world that they were burn said that the great advance in the | behind the times and that the mere eat-

> Speeches in support of the project were delivered by Mr. D. R. McCord, Hon. J. S. Hall, and Messrs. R. D. McGibbon, E. Lafontaine, R. Dandurand, S. P.

The following resolution was then proposed:
"That the members of the Montreal

proposal to form in Canada a Dominion Bar Association, and authorize the Council of this section with such other members as they desire to associate with themselves, to co-operate with members of the Bar from other provinces." Carried.

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Mr. Abbot proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Bulmer, which was unanimously carried, and the meeting adjourned.

THE EXHIBITION

Will be Opened by Sir Adolphe Chapleau —Railway Special Fares.

Sir Adolphe Chapleau. Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec, has accepted the invitation of the Montreal Exposition hibition. The formal opening will take place on Monday September 14, at which the Lieutenant Governor will be presented with an address.

The present state of affairs in connection with the exhibition may be summed up as booming, applications for space for exhibits coming in from all quarters of the Dominion and many from the United States. From British Columbia there will be sent exhibits of gold taken from the newly opened mines. The railways are offering special inducements to both exhibitors and the general public. The Canadian Pacific Railway Company has instructed its agents to sell round trip tickets to Montreal, during the exhibition, as follows: At one way first-class fare for round trip, from September 12 to 18 inclusive, except on special excursion days, from Sharbot Lake, Renfrew, Quebec, Lake Megantic, Newport, and intermediate stations, including branches. At one way first-class tare for round trip, Sept, 15 and 17, from Mountain Grove, Haleys, Toronto, North Bay, and intermediate stations, including branches. At one way first-class fare for round trip, Sept. 11, 15 and 16, from stations in Atlantic division. Special excursions will be run on Sept. 14 and 15 from stations west of Montreal as far as Toronto and North Bay, inclusive, including Ottawa section and branches; Sept. 15 and 17, from stations east of St. Martin's Junction and south if Montreal as far as Quebec, Lake Megantic, and Newport, including branches; Sept. 12 and 14, from stations in the Atlantic division. Judges and exhibitors will travel at one way firstclass fare for round trip from all stations in Canada on presentation of certificate signed by Mr. Stevenson, manager and secretary, from Sept. 8 to 19, good to return until Sept. 23.

The Intercolonial Railway will issue excursion return tickets to Montreal as follows: From St. John. Moncton, and stations inclusive at single fare on Sept. 11, 15, and 16, and at \$10 on Sept. 12 and 14. From stations east of Moncton to Halifax, Sydney, etc., at single fare, on Sept. 11, 15 and 16, and at rates lower than single fare on Sept. 12 and 14. From stations north of Moncton, at first-class fare from Sept. 11 to 16 inclusive, but not to exceed \$10 on Sept. 12 and 14. Time limit for return of all tickets Sept.

ADVERTISING IN CATHOLIC PAPERS.

The current number of the Angelus Magazine contains an article on the subject of advertising in papers from which

"The religious press appeals to a class and touches its readers on the side of the most vital topic which can engross humanity on its journey through this valley of tears. This fact brings the religious paper into a sympathetic position with its readers which no purely worldly medium canreach. This is true even up to the point of bigotry and overdone piety, since the average reader can be led very far on these lines before he will mentally rebel. As by far the greater portion of the matter is taken without the grain of salt always on hand for the secular paper, the mind of the reader is in a credulous state while perusing his religious periodical. What more happy state could the advertiser desire for the mind of a prospective customer when his "ad" falls beneath his gaze. More than half the battle is fought at the outset. For this very reason, the publisher of such papers and periodicals is bound to use circumspection in admitting advertisements into his columns, and those which are admitted should be made to pay for being

in select company.

Advertisements found in conjunction with religious or quasi religious matter and other advertisements which offend neither credulity nor moral sensibility, are given a flavor which they would not possess if keeping hurdy-gurdy company. Only the individual who has had experience in advertising, and who studies it in its finest phases, can fully appreciate this fitness of things in the science of printers' ink. The eye is quick and sensitive, ready to be pleased and quite as ready to be offended.

INTEREST VS. RENT.

rent," so said a business man reputed to be shrewd, when asked about the heavy mortgage on his house. And he carried the idea into effect in securing a house for his son in-law. He has purchased a house for \$4,000, on which he has paid \$100 down, and given a mortgage of \$3,900 with interest at 6 per cent. As the rent would be about \$35 a month and the interest less than \$20, the saving is evident. And if he cannot pay up, why only the \$100 deposit is lost. Doubtless many would follow this plan, but it is not easy to buy a \$4,000 house with \$100

ALL THE SAME.

Acquaintance (in the street car)-Hello, Borus! haven't seen you since you got your last book out. How are you, anyhow? What's in that paper?

Struggling Author—A roast. Acquaintance—I don't mean the brown. I mean the paper you are read-

ZANZIBAR.

BOMBARDMENT AND CAPTURE OF THE SULTAN'S PALACE.

SHORT BUT DECISIVE FIGHT-THE WAR-SHIPS "RACOON" "THRUSH" AND "SPARROW" IN THE ENGAGEMENT-THE REBELS FOUGHT WELL-BBITISH RESI-DENTS TAKE REFUGE ON THE WAR-

LONDON, August 27.-The Foreign Office has received despatches from Zanzibar stating that the usurping Sultan, Said Khalid, having refused to surrender this morning in accordance with the terms of the British Consul's ultimatum, the palace WAS bombarded by the warships in the har-Company to open the forthcoming ex bor, and, after the bombardment, was captured by the British sailors and marines, who had been landed by the war vessels. Said Khalid was made a prisoner and will be deported to India. The despatches do not mention the loss on either side.

A later despatch says that Said Khalid and his leading adherents made their escape and took refuge in the German consulate. Still later despatches say that at noon the palace and the old custom house were a blazing mass of ruins.

Sharp firing continues on the outskirts of the city, where a force of British ma-rines, with 400 loyal Zanzibars, hold the main road. Other sailors and marines are bringing in the prisoners, and collecting the dead for burial.

During the bombardment of the palace the steamer Glasgow, which is owned by the late Sultan, and carried a number of guns, was fired upon by the British warships and immediately sunk.

The bombarding of the palace lasted fifteen minutes. The firing was done by the warships Racoon, Thrush and Sparrow. The followers of Said Khalid were stationed behind barricadse, and kept up a steady fire upon the British soldiers and marines until their position was

The loss of Said Khalid's force was neavy, but the exact number of the killed and wounded is not known. The only casualty on the British side was the serious injury of one seaman. No material damage was sustained by the British war vessels.

Hanoud, a cousin of the late Sultan, has been proclaimed successor to the

Sultanate. Many of the British residents boarded the warships lying in the harbor before the bombardment began, all of the ladies taking refuge upon the St. George, the flagship of Rear Admiral Harry H. Rawson, but a large number of Europeans remained on shore. Most of the rebels stood to their guns pluckily and fought well, though after the first broadside was fired from the warships a number of the defenders of the palace fled to the outskirts of the town, where many robberies were committed. All of the persons on board the steamer Glasgow, which was sunk by the fire of the British vessels, were rescued by boats from the bombarding ships, among them were a large number who had been wounded. Several Indian soldiers were killed during the firing. The Thrush was hit sixty-two times, and the Racoon sixteen times by shots from the guns of the rebels.

Almost all the daily papers contain comments upon the situation in Zanzibar. Leading editorials in the Chronicle and Daily News favor the annexation of Zanzibar with a view to the suppression of the slave trade. The Times, however, considers this rather a doubtful policy.

TEXT BOOKS IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Leslie's Weekly, in referring to the abuse of the text-books monopoly in the neighboring Republic, says :-

"The public school system of the United States is deservedly an object of pride to the great body of our people. But the public schools are not in many States what they ought to be, and for this fact there are two causes, namely, the inefliciency of some teachers and the lack of independence of others. Politics and favoritism should not find place in our schools; but in very many of the schools teachers are selected without reference to their fitness, and retained because of their political "pull." This cause will be remedied in time, for public opinion has been awakened as to the pernicious effects of parceling out all offices in accordance with rules of parti-sanship rather than of merit. The national civil service is being rapidly improved by giving to clerks and other officers a permanency of tenure. The States and municipalities are also following the lead of the national government, so it cannot be very long before such rules will be applied to the selec-tion, the retention, and the promotion of teachers.

"The second cause is more insidious and harder to deal with because it has its being in hidden corruption and is maintained by secret bribery. We allude to the text book evil. To day the large publishers of school books have more to say as to the selection of school trustees in many localities than the people who "It's cheaper to pay interest than elect these officers with their votes. We know the ordinary political boss pretty well; we know he works and how he profits by the perversion of the popular will. But the text-book boss has managed to keep himself in the background and to do his evil work in the dark. It is high time that the attention of the people should be directed to him and to his methods.

The school-book publishers are not content to have text-books adopted with their imprint upon them; that is better than nothing, but they want more. They desire to bring out a new edition of each book every year or so, and have each new edition adopted as though it were a new book. The persons who make these text-books are usually half-paid and half educated starvelings who work for the publishers for petty salaries. Of course they do not hesitate to make any changes in text that the publishers may

penses and bribing the trustees when elected, if such a course be necessary. Further than this, they make it most uncomfortable for any teacher or superintendent who has the independence to say that a proposed or selected text-book is bad or unworthy. And every honestminded trustee or commissioner who dares to resist their schemes is sure to encounter their bitter opposition when

he stands for re-election. These things are not imaginings; they are sad facts. But we believe that the people are entirely competent to deal with them and to reform them. Mainformation is worse than no information; if we are to continue to pay taxes to support schools we should see to it that these schools are not made instruments of misinstruction to our children and sources of corrupt profit to conscience less makers of worse than worthless text

THE RESULT OF MISGOVERNMENT.

It is an unpleasant reflection that 1 in 46 of the population of Ireland are paupers, says an Irish exchange. Yet this is what appears by the figures in the annual report of the Local Government Board. And this, it is to be remembered, represents a decrease upon the previous year. During the past year 98,183 was the average daily number in receipt of relief, which was 15,012 under the previous year. The highest number for any day was 107,641, which is a little over 1 in 41. The number of admissions to the workhouses during the year was 276 036, or one-eighteenth of the entire population. This is nearly double the puperism of twenty years ago, when the number was 140,601, although the population was then some five millions and a quarter, while now it is estimated at a little more than four and a half millions. What a terrible comment on over-taxation, landlord robbery and misgovernment!

HOW A BOY MAY MAKE A BAR-OMETER.

There is no reason why every boy should not possess a barometer of his own, which he will find not only endlessly useful in planning his little holiday trips, but which will afford him infinite interest as well.

All he has to do is to take a gram each of camphor, saltpeter and ammonia salts and dissolve them in about 13 drams of alcohol. When the dissolution is complete, shake the mixture well and pour it into a glass bottle. One rather long for its width is preferred. Cork tightly and seal with wax, to prevent the air from penetrating into the bottle.

Expose this improvised barometer on the out ide of the window, on the north side of the house, if possible, and the crystallizations which are produced announce a change in the weather. Absolute clearness of the liquid de-

notes fair weather. If the liquid becomes disturbed, or roily, as we say, it is a sign of rain.

If downy masses form in the bottom of the bottle, it will freeze, or at least the mercury in the thermometer will descend. The more these masses rise towards the top the more rigorous will the cold become.

Little stars in the liquid foretell a hard storm.

Large flakes are a sign of cloudy weather or of snow. Threadlike objects in the top of the

bottle indicate wind.

USEFUL INFORMATION.

A doctor is authority for the following statement: He declares that he knew once upon a time a delicate woman who began rubbing her neck and chest with cod liver oil for some weakness there and that she not only cured herself of the trouble by the remedy, but that she developed a beautiful round throat instead of her old time prominent collar bone while doing it. It was not permanent, but it was so quickly accomplished that it shows the possibility for the woman who wants to, for instance, wear an evening gown, if she begins some few weeks

The most stubborn cases of neuralgis are apt to yield to a hot water treatment. Wherever the pain is located there a hot water bag should be applied The part should be wrapped in a blanket, and the unfortunate patient should be put to bed and covered with more blankets and induced to drink at least three cups of water as hot as the palate can stand. This treatment may seem severe, but it is sure to bring relief.

HIS IDEA.

What are you going to be, dear Jack, When you're quite grown up?" I said. Will you be a lawyer, like papa, Or a soldier, like Uncle Ned?"

He shook his curly head and smiled; Then answered, "I think it is queer Papa wanted to be a lawyer When he might be a pioneer."

A pioneer, dear laddie?" I cried, "Why, how brave and bold you must be.

But if you roam, you must come back home Your poor little mother to see,"

"Oh. I'll not go far away," he cried,
"I can do it as well at home.
I don't think when I'm a pioneer That I shall care to roam.

I should think that a pioneer," he said. With calmly smiling eyes, That a pioneer would have to do

Something or other with pies." -Virna Sheard in St. Nicholas.

Hilton, Hughes & Co., the well-known New York Dry Goods firm, have assigned. After paying all possible indebtedness on account of the failed firm, Judge Hilton, was said, would still be worth **\$5,000,000.**

The most plausible explanation of the failure is that the trade had gone to new dictate.

To secure the adoption of new books and new editions the school-book publishers have political agents in every thickly settled community, and these agents attend to the selection of school trustees, contributing to election extractions. Centres tarther up town. That the creditions. This Institution, directed by the religious of the stablishment have little occamination in the last statement made to Bradstreet's commercial agency by Mr. Albert B. Hilton, the proprietor. This was made on March 7 last and prepare for the classical or commercial agency by Mr. Albert B. Hilton, the proprietor. This was made on March 7 last and prepare for the classical or commercial agency by Mr. Albert B. Hilton, the proprietor. This was made on March 7 last and prepare for the classical or commercial agency by Mr. Albert B. Hilton, the proprietor. This was made on March 7 last and prepare for the classical or commercial agency by Mr. Albert B. Hilton, the proprietor. This was made on March 7 last and prepare for the classical or commercial agency by Mr. Albert B. Hilton, the proprietor. This was made on March 7 last and prepare for the classical or commercial agency by Mr. Albert B. Hilton, the proprietor. This was made on March 7 last and prepare for the classical or commercial agency by Mr. Albert B. Hilton, the proprietor. This was made on March 7 last agency by Mr. Albert B. Hilton, the proprietor. This was made on March 7 last agency by Mr. Albert B. Hilton, the proprietor. This was made on March 7 last agency by Mr. Albert B. Hilton, the proprietor. This was made on March 7 last agency by Mr. Albert B. Hilton, the proprietor. The proprietor of the commercial agency by Mr. Albert B. Hilton, the proprietor. The proprietor of the commercial agency by Mr. Albert B. Hilton, the proprietor. The proprietor of the commercial agency by Mr. Albert B. Hilton, the proprietor by the religious of the most beautiful and salurious sites in Canada. It gives a Ohristian agency by Mr. Albert B. Hilton, the proprietor by the religious centres farther up town. That the credit-

intrinsic value of intrinsic value of Hood's Sarsaparilla. Merit in medicine means the power to cure. Hood's Sarsaparilla possesses actual and unequalled curative power and therefore it has true merit. When you buy Hood's Sarsaparilla, and take it according to directions, to purify your blood, or cure any of the many blood diseases, you are morally certain to receive benefit The power to cure is there. You are not trying an experiment. It will make you blood pure, rich and nourishing, and thus drive out the germs of disease, strengthen the nerves and build up the whole system,

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Monday, August 31st. For all particulars, apply to the Principal or the Director of each school.



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