DIED DECEMBER 21st, 1900.

Ah! Father, kind and strong and true, we yet shall feel your loss, The good you've done is not yet told, and oh! you love your

cross,
That great big throbbing Irish
heart beneath your priestly vest
Was filled with love Divine for those

who caused you most unrest.

Christ rest the soul of him who loved his little church and fold.

And peaceful rest his sacred clay intered in kindred mould.

Oh! may the prayers of those he

Oh! may the prayers of those he lov'd be listened to on high, And gain him that reward above for

FRANCIS D. DALY

which he wished to die.

Montreal, September, 1901.

Honsehold Notes

SIMPLE REMEDIES.-When w

are called upon to assist a neighbor

in times of sickness or accident we

are often reminded of the fact that

there are very few families who keep a supply of simple remedies on hand

The home medicine chest should contain a bottle of camphor, some good liminent, a box of pills, a few doses of quining in cappular.

oses of quinine in capsules, sweet il, castor oil, paregoric, flaxseed,

mustard, sulphur, vaseline, lime water and various other things that we have tried and found good.

Should any member of the family be severely burned, cover the burned portion with linseed oil and lime

or severely outside the our medical cover the our medical control with linseed oil and lime water; then wrap it with cotton bating. Allow it to remain twenty-four hours or more, then apply some lealing oil or salve and it will soon

And who shall say in after

Directory

second and fourth ry month in their deigneurs and Notre A. T. O'Connell, C., te, secretary.

S SOCIETY.—Estableth, 1856, incorpordised 1864. Meets in Hall, 92 St. Alexandrist Monday of the littee meets last Weders: Rev. Director, wan, P.P. President, is 1st Vice, F. Casey; him O'Leary: Correstary, F. J. Curranding-Secretary, T. P.

ON NO. 2.— Meets y of St. Gabriel New Centre and Laprairie 2nd and 4th Friday at 8 p.m. President, h. 885 St. Catherine, 1 Adviser, Dr. Hugha Centre street, tele-229. Recording-Seas Donohue, 312 Hi—to whom all compould be addressed; inancial Secretary: Treasurer. Delegates is League:— J. J. 's League :- J. J. S. McCarthy and J.

ON NO. 8, meets on third Wednesday of third Wednesday of the 1863 Notre Dame Cill. Officers: Allery, M.P., Presignty, Vice-President; Viln. Rec.-Secretary, street. L. Brophy, in Hughes, Financiab Young street; M. an Standing Combined of the Standing Combined

NG MEN'S SOCIE-1885.—Meets in its va street, on the each month, at: itual Adviser, Rev. SS.R.; President, D. retary, J. Murray; t. Patrick's Leagues J. O'Neill and M.

or T. A. & B. SO-on the second Sun-nonth in St. Pat-St. Alexander St., er Vespers. Com-nagement meets in rst Tuesday of every 1. Rev. Father Mo-sident; James J. tice-President; Jno. cretary, 716 St. An-t., Henri.

ANADA, BRANCH ANADA, BRANCH.

13th November,
6 meets at St. PatSt. Alexander St.
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ank J. Curran. B. ank J. Curran, B.
P. J. McDonagh,
etary: Robt. WarSecretary; Jno. H.
surer.

. & B. SOCIETY, 13.—Rev. Director, nn. President, D. ec., J. F. Quinn, ue street: M. J. 18 St. Augustin the second Sunnth, in St. Ann's-oung and Ottawa.

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perience in connectidation of Private Estates. Auditing Annual Reports and public corpora-

NE 1182

OVAL LIMITED at 9 a m . reaching To-ilton 5.40 p m . London o m (Central lime), and s morning. attached to this train, te at any hour during assengers.

tween MONTREAL TAWA. real daily, except Sun-pm, arriving at Ottawa

n-American ute to Huffalo.

a sprain or severe bruise.

Castor oil, paregoric, flaxseed and mustard are remedies that are too common to need description.

Many housekeepers who have used borax in other ways have never known or appreciated its medicinal uses. Nothing is better for a cut or a rough jagged wound than to bathe it with a solution of borax and water and keep cloths wet with the same solution around it. If the baby is troubled with thrush, which is a common and often dangerous disease of bebyhood, mix one part of borax with eight parts honey and apply it to the inside of the mouth. For common sore mouth a weak solution used as a wash every morning will soon effect a cure. It possesses wonderful antiseptic powers, purifying and cleansing everything upon which it is used.

There should always be a roll of old muslin and linen kept in a convenient place ready to use for bandages. Old flannel is often needed for applying hot fomentations. A supply of sacks made of thin muslin, ready to be used for poultices, often saves time, and time is valuable when a little one is suffering acute pain or has an attack of croup. "SHORT STOCKINGS," says a chiropodist, "are fully as bad as short shoes. Many customers who come to me with ingrowing nails wonder how they were produced when care has been carefully taken to wear shoes amply long, and are gractly surprised when I tell them a short stocking will produce an ingrowing nail just as surely and about as quickly as a short shoe. Mothers are often careless in this respect, particularly if they are buying stockings for a family of growing children. The rapidity with which the different sizes become outgrown contuses them, and the result is that the steadily enlarging foot of the boy or girl slipping into the early teems is very often not provided for Salesmen and manufactures, even, are often at fault in this respect with their out and dried regulation that a stecking of a certain number goes with a shoe of a certain number goes with a shoe of a certain size and a child of a

age. As every shoe manufacturer has his own system of numbering his shoes, and the feet of children of the same age vary widely in size, it may readily be seen that the above reasoning is open to criticism. Every pair of stockings bought for the growing child should be fitted — a matter that deserves the emphasis that I have given." The same authority finds that French heels are not always undesirable. The exaggerated form of these heels is, of course, to be avoided, but the poise at the body and movement of the foot in taking a step requires in some persons a much narrower and more forward-set heel than is comfortable for others. "I have customers," she went on to say, "who cannot wear a flat heel. It immediately develops several disturbances of the feet, and if persevered in I believe would strain the instep arch to the point of producing what is called flat-foot." REV. P. F. D'DONNELL, P.P. dant of a nobfe race of Conal's royal line,

Which gave to Church and Fatherland both soldier and divine

I offer tribute to thy worth, 'tishumble and sincere

And tendered by a loyal heart,—by one who held you dear. Your people loved you Soggarth dear, your boys who loved you dearly
Will never see your smiling face and pleasant voice so cheerly,
Resounding in the class and hall—the laugh and joke off ringing,
Ah, little tots, you've lost your friend, when life is just beginning.

CONVERSATION.—" Don't talk of ropes to one whose ancestor has been hanged," is an old adage, the significance of which is apparent. The woman whose influence is felt in home, club, church or society is not she who in her conversation rides rough shod over the feelings of others, or flaunts decided opinions in an effort to show superiority of mind. Says a woman's journal:
"It is a great index of character; the habitual subject of conversation. A confirmed lover of argument is not a very agreeable person, but at least an argument is sometimes upon a subject worth talking about. With women disputes are more common than arguments. There is no place in the civilized world for a disputatious individual.

"Every one diskikes contention, except, perhaps, those who for the moment are absorbed in it. A good plan, when some one essays to argue with you just for the love of opposition, is to be silent, and at the first opportunity turn the conversation into some new channel.

"I do not believe it is ever worth while to argue over any subject CONVERSATION .- " Don't talk

And who shall say in after years,
"He named me at the fount,
And bless'd my infant helplessness
as Christ did on the Mount,
And who shall pray," God rest his
soul for he was a true priest,
Always at hand, both night and
day, at christening, death or
feast.

to some new channel.
'I do not believe it is ever worth while to argue over any subject whatever. Each contestant is con-cerned only in righting himself, and in the heat of the debate calm, unprejudiced thought is impossible. No one was ever converted from well-defined views by argument. Silent, quiet thought long continued and without heat or excitement, that is what affects one's mind. Dou't ar-

without heat or excitement, that is what affects one's mind. Don't argue.

"Don't talk about your troubles, above all, any ill health or sickness. Nothing is so tiresome as to hear long tales of illness and suffering, unless it be to bear those afflictions. You deepen, strengthen and prolong the effects of sickness by dwelling upon it in thought and speech. You can hasten your recovery by enjoying your return to health and showing your delight in it, and that is the only way you should allow yourself to remind others of the ills you have endured. "Never speak of strictly family affairs, and especially be careful not to allow yourself under any revocation, to criticise any member of your own family in conversation with even your dearest friend. And about your own family in conversation with even your dearest friend. And about your own nearest of kin. You are naturally deeply interested in your brother's college experiences cryour sister's coming-out party, but it is all rather colorless to people outside of your own house. There is nothing more becoming than a womanly reserve about your personal and family affairs. Beware of going into details in conversation upon such subjects. They are tiresome to any thinking person who has to listen." a supply of simple remedies on hand ready for emergencies. A family medicine chest is one of the necessities in the household and wery housewife should understand how to use its contents. This is especially necessary in the country, where the doctor is miles away, and his visits are expensive luxuries. There should be a place for keeping all the bottles and packages together, although it may be nothing better than an upper shelf in the closet or pantry. They can be found without loss of time, which is not the case when the bottles are left scattered about on the windows and mantels all over the house.

There is plenty in life that is pleasant and disheartening, and it is well when possible to keep to on ics which will help to make ourseives be well.

An excellent liniment for man or beast may be made by beating an egg until it is light, then adding half a pint of turpentine and a little strong camphor. This is good for a sprain or severe bruise.

Castor oil, paregoric, flaxseed and mustard are remedies that are too common to need description.

The boundaryers who have used and those around us forget our ilis

A MOTHER.

There came one day to join the augel throng
A woman bowed through serving oft in pain,
But as she meekly stood her form But as she meekly stood her form grew strong And long-lost youthful beauty dawned again;

And long-lost youthful beauty dawned again;
Yet more was given, for all, with wonder fraught,
Bent low before the sweetness of her face,
Crying. "What marvel hath this woman wrought
To be thus clothed by such sweet, mighty grace?"
Then one of seraph-tongue made answer low;
"One talent, only, hers—a faithful heart;
And she abroad but little could bestow,
So much was needed for her mother part;
But this with love she always made so fair
That, there, she was an angel unaware."
—Selected.

-Selected.

ST LOUIS BERTRAND, whose feast day occurred on Oct. 9, was one of the many great saints which Catholic Cpain gave the church in the sixteenth century. He was born at Valencia, of holy parents, who were in a good position in life and near akin to the family of St. Vincent Ferrer. On the very day of his birth, Jan. 1, A. D. 1526, he received the sacrament of regeneration at the same font in which St. Vincent had been baptized a century and a half previously Before he was 8 years of the began daily to recite the effice of Our Lady, and at an early age he obtained permission to visit and nurse the sick in the hospitalis. To conceal his frequent communions from the knowledge of others, he was accustomed to receive in different churches. When

still quite a boy, he fled secretly from his home, intending to spend his life as a poor pilgrim, but he was overtaken and brought back. Louis now conceived an ardent idea to enter the Order of St. Dominic, but his father, who could not bear to part with him, raised many obstacles in the way of his following out his vocation, and it was not until he was nearly 19 that he was clothed in the white habit he had so long coveted. He made his solemn vows on Aug. 27, 1545, and two years later was raised to the priest-rood, before he had attained the age of 22. The fervor which he felt in singing his first Mass never relaxed during his whole life; he was always distinguished for his intense devotion to the adorable sacrament, and he became one of the many saints who were instrumental in God's hands in restoring the ancient practice of frequent communion. The greater part of his priestly life was spent in South America, where his missionary zeal was rewarded by multitudes of converts among the Indians. In 1569 he returned to Spain and became prior of a convent at Valencia. He died on Oct. 9, 1587. He was beatified by Paul V in 1671. At the beginning of the present century his holy body was still incorrupt.

still incorrupt. A LESSON .- I have this story says the writer who signs himself A C., from the lips of the late Father Martin Everard, S.J. About the Martin Everard, S.J. About the year 1872 he was engaged in missionary work at Galashiels. Part of his duty was to go every Sunday to celebrate Mass at Selkirk, which was hardly more than three-quarters of an hour by train from Galashiels. He made it a rule to visit a few old people and any sicv person on every Monday morning before returning.

ing.

Among the aged and infirm was dear old Irishwoman who lived in cottage by the roadside with h married daughter. Father Everan took pleasure in calling on Granny she was so cheerful in her disposition and with such strong faith

she was so cheerful in her disposition and with such strong faith—
her whole occupation seemed to be, saying her Rosary over and over to obtain the grace of a happy death.
Calling as usual on a certain Monday morsing, he found poor old Granny not at all well. She told him that most probably before the next Sunday came round, she would have to send for his reverence. The good priest did his best to cheer ler up, and told her he would come to her at once any time she might send for him.

The next morning's post brought a letter from the daughter begging Father Everard to come at once, as her mother was growing houriv worse. He determined to go by the afternoon train, thinking there was no need of greater hurry; but soon after came a telegram: "Come immediately, my mother is dying." He caught a train almost at once and in less than half an hour he was at Granny's 'bedside — to find to his great sorrow that Granny was al-

caught a train almost at once and in less than half an hour he was at Granny's 'bedside — to find to his great sorrow that Granny was already dead.

But God was too good to deny her the grace that she had prayed for so fervently many a long year; she died, fortified by the last sarraments and all the holy rites of our Mother the Church. It happened thus. One of her grand-children, a little bey four years old, was standing on a table near a window that looked out on the road; he saw a carriage drive past, and he shouted to his mother in childish glee, "O ma, ma, two priests, two priests!" The young woman at once ran after the carriage and said to its occupants, "Ok, please, gentlemen, are

pants, "Oh, please, gentlemen, are ve priests?" To which one of them replied kindly: "Yes, child, what is your trouble? What can we do for you?" She told them her old mother

replied kindly: "Yes, child, what is your trouble? What can we do for you?" She told them her old mother was dying, and she was sure their own priest would not catch her alive. Would they be so good as to step in and look at her?

Both priests entered the cottage, and found the old saint conscious still but evidently very near death. One of the priests immediately heard Granny's last confession, while the other hastened to the chapel to inquirg from the caretaker where the Holy Oils were reserved. Hurrying back with them, he found everything in readiness neat and tidy; a clean cloth laid on the little table, two candles lighted, a crucifix in the centre, and a small glass vessel of Holy Water. The other priest had meanwhile prepared his aged penifent for the last sacred rites; she was now anointed, and, with the holy name of Jesus on her lips, she gave back her soul to her Maker before the priests had left the house. Who were these two priests who perhaps had never passed by that way before, and who would have passed unnoticed now but for the vigilance of the little sentinel on the table? To the dying Christian it mattered not who they were. Strangers as they were, they were her priests at that supreme moment, God's messengers to her. But their names have some interest for us; they were no other than Father Butt, who was Bishop of Southwark and the Superior of the Birmingham Cratory whose memory we venerate as Cardinal Newman. They were on a visit with Mr. Hope Scott of Abbotsford when God asked them to help this poar old Irishwoman to die.—Irish Monthly.

A CLEVER RETORT. — Oliver Wendell Holmes enjoyed nothing so much as a clever retort, even if it happened to be at his own expense. One day, at an entertainment, he was seated near the refreshment table, and observed a little girl locking with longing eyes at the good things. With his invariable fondness for children he said, kindly: "Are you hungry, little girl?" "Yes, sir," was the reply. "Then why don't you take a sandwich?"

wich?"
"Because I haven't any fork."
"Fingers were made before forks,"
said the doctor, smilingly,
The little girl looked up at him
and replied, to his delight, "Not my

TO SAVE TREES. - Park Com missioner Bolger and J. B. Chapfortified with advice from Charles S. Sargent, director of the Arnold Arboretum of Boston, one of the best authorities on trees in the United States, and others from the agricultural college at from the agricultural college at Lansing, have gone to work to save the beautiful foliage of Belle Isle in a systematic and thorough manner. Not only are the hickory trees dying up there, but the oaks and elms as well are succumbing to the abuse they have been subjected to, and the chances are that if heroic treatment is not kept up for some time, much of the beauty of the city park will disappear. Mr. Chapman said, "the island has been under the control of of the beauty of the city park will disappear. Mr. Chapman said, "the island has been under the control of good men who knew a lot more about other things than they did trees. When the city took possession, 22 years ago, the island was wet and swampy. The soil was hard, and the trees needed all the water they were getting. But the various commissioners have put in a big sewer and lots of lateral ones, and then gone to work and filled up the low places, packing from one to three feet of hard soil around the trunks of the trees. So that, with the drainage and the impossibility of the trees getting their natural food, they are dying.

"What we are doing is to dig around the trunks of the trees down to the roots, and for about nine feet errors. Then we are nutting in the crees.

to the roots, and for about nine feet across. Then we are putting in the hole rich dirt, good and ripe manure and wood ashes—a third of each—and on the top of this a layer of cobblestones where the soil is likely to be walked upon. The roots can now get moisture, food and air, and though many of the trees are far gone, we hope to save the most of them across. Then we are putting in the

them.

"Besides this, we are digging out the rotten wood in the trees, just as the dentist would a decayed tooth. The soil composite is then put in; and over this is placed a hard cement to keep out the air. Besides, all the dead branches are being cut off This work has been going on since September, and will be continued until every tree needing it is attended to."

ATE BANK BILLS.-The follow-ATE BANK BILLS.—The following report comes from Ottawa:

A cow which ate a lot of bank bills was slaughtered by a farmer near Ottawa and the fragments of the bills were taken from its stomach and brought to the Bank of Ottawa. The clerks found the fragments of bills worth \$135, which had been swallowed.

CANADIAN BREED.—During the last year a line of dairy cattle has attracted notice for their excellence. They are the French-Canadian breed. Until recently they were hardly rec-ognized. But their remarkable high standing at the Pan-American dairy test this year has awakened a lively

interest.

The cow is a small type, generally black or with traces of brown. It is the desire of the breeders to produce entirely black animals. Few of the cows weigh over 100 pounds. They resemble the Britanny cattle and come from about the same place. They were imported by the first French settlers about 1620 from Normandy, and Britanny, France, Hardiness, frugality, capability of living on nearly any kind of fodder and the characteristic nature of yielding rich milk, commendof fodder and the characteristic nature of yielding rich milk, commended themselves to the Canadian settlers. Thus they were bred successfully ever since. In 1776 Ayrshires and Shorthorns were first brought among these farmers, but they did not risk mixing the breeds, fearing a decline in the stock as to suitability to the climate and needs of the people.

a decline in the stock as to suitability to the climate and needs of the people.

The registry was begun in 1886. No attempt was made to trace the pedigree in France, the rules being the cattle be admitted upon strict examination.

The average per cent. of butter fat in the milk of these cattle is from 4½ to 5½ per cent. sometimes reaching 7 per cent. This is very high. The percentage from Jersey herds is from 4½ to 6, and Ayrshires 3 to 5. These figures are the estimate of Dr. J. A. Coutre, secretary of the French-Canadian Cattle Association of Quebec.

The French-Canadian cow is remarkable for the way she keeps up the yield of milk. Other breeds may give heavier yields for a time, but the yearly profit from a French-Canadian cow is rarely excelled. Another advantage is that the cattle live on any kind of diet. If fed better they will give corresponding returns. For small cows the udders and tents are well formed.

COMMON PRACTICE. —The practice of turning cattle on to meadows after the hay crop is saved is very common. Farmers do not seem to realize they are paying dear for the fodder of their cattle. They pay it the next year. Except where the grass is too long, which is seldom the case, it would pay a farmer to grow another crop for his cattle. The grass should be long enough to protect the roots from the winter frosts.

protect the roots from the winter frosts.

This method of allowing cattle to feed on what is called "after grass" causes many meadows to be rendered unprofitable. But there is ankther common mistake with regard to meadows. Many good fields are allowed to run out. Some fields need plowing down oftener than others. In any case there should be a regular system of rotation. For the best results meadows should not remain in grass for more than three or four years at a time. Some land is better adapted to hay crops than any other and in these finstances the plowing down should be as rare as possible. The meadow may be enriched by applications of manure.

totes for Harmers.

for the Central Experimental Farm crops. The method is likely to maintain fertility by keeping the humus in the surface. The rotation is a five year one. In the first year pasture or hay is sown. In July or August the soil is broken, and plowed shallow, three or four inches deep. This is left a short time then rolled and the surface cultivated. By this process the roots and stubbles which were turned under are assisted in decaying. The humus is kept at the surface and the soil is kept at the surface and the soil is kept worked up until autumn. By this time the roots or stubbles have turned a good vegetable mould. To preserve the material which has been gained from the rotten roots and stubbles the soil is ridged with a three gang double mould board plough. Seven or eight acres per day may be done this way. The primary object is to retain the fertility of the matter which has dissolved and which contains a great deal of plant food in a soluble form. If the surface soil be ploughed up in ridges the water will run off as, it does from a cock be ploughed up in ridges the water will run off as it does from a cock of hay. The secondary object is to expose the subsoil to the action of the frost. The frost will penetrate expose the subsoil to the action of the frost. The frost will penetral and affect this part of the soil no so particularly affected by the h mus. Humus modifies the action of frost on soil and this is one reaso why only as much as possible should be got into the surface soil. There is a better chance for growing crops

is a better chance for growing crops of clover.

The second year of the rotation crop is generally oats, barley or pease. With oats, barley or mixtures, ten pounds of clover should be sown to eac acre as a fertilizer. If the soil is in good condition clover may be put into use as feed. Where it costs one dellar to sow clover, it is calculated that \$12 worth of manure is derived.

nure is derived.

The third year is sown a partial fallow that is an ensilage and root crop. To recuperate, the first year is pasture or hay the second grain and clover, the third-corn and vegan

etables.

The fourth year grain again is sown. While sowing, the fields are needed with clover and timothy. The needed with clover and timothy. The sixth year, or first year, of the nex rotation, is pasture or hay. It has been found necessary to sow about welve pounds of timothy and te pounds of clover to the acre. At the experimental farm, it has been found that oats makes the best seeding for the second year.

A Teacher's Worries

DOWN OF HEALTH.

Mcadache, Backache, Dizziness, Poor Appetite and Insomola the outcome-How to Avert These

From the Review, Windsor, Ont.

Only those engaged in the teaching profession realize how much care, worry and perplexity is met with daily. It is therefore little wonder that there are so many health breakdowns, especially among young ladies who follow this calling. Miss Christine Pare, of Ojibway. Ont., is one who has suffered way, Ont., is one who has suffered much in this respect. To a reporter of the Windsor "Review," Miss Pare way, Ont., is one who has subered much in this respect. To a reporter of the Windsor "Review," Miss Pare said: "For several years, while teaching school, I was continually troubled with headaches, dizziness and a weak back. I tried several doctors and medicines, but got no relief. I became so badly run down that I thought possibly a change of employment would give me relief, I gaye up my school and tried other duties, but the result was disappointing as the trouble seemed to have taken a firm hold upon me. The headaches grew more and more severe, my appetite failed me and I was frequently compelled to take a rest in order to overcome dizziness. A friend advised me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I decided to try a box, and before they were all used I found much relief. I continued taking the nills for some time longer. I found much relief. I continued tak-

a box, and before they were all used. I found much relief. I continued taking the pills for some time longer, every day gaining new health and strength, and now I feel as well as ever I did in my life, and am never bothered with the old troubles. You may say therefore that there is nothing I can recommend so highly as Dr. Williams' Pink Pills."

Young girls who are pale and weak, who suffer from backaches, headaches. loss of appetite, palpitation of the heart, and other symptoms that overcome so many in early womanhood, will find a certain and speedy cure in Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. These pills make rich, red blood, strengthen the nerves and give new life and vigor to the whole body. The genuine bear the full name, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale Icople on the wrapper around every box. Sold by all dealers or by mail post paid at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

A HARD HIT.—A ticket collector on a railway got leave to go and get married, and was given a pass over the line. On the way back he showed to the new collector his marriage certificate by mistake for his pass. The latter studied it carefully, and then said: "Eh, mon, you've got a ticket for a lang, wearisome journey, but not on the Caledonian Railway,"

of the 189 strikes in Massacht setts last year 10 were caused by questions relating to hours of labor and wages together, 80 related to wage alone, the remaining 61 being due to variety of causes. Fifty-three succeded, 25 were compromised, 14 stisfactorily adjusted, 74 failed and 4 were pending at the close of the year.

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