FIVE-MINUTE SERMON

SIXTH SUNDAY AFTER PENTE. COST

MAN'S NEED OF GOD

"And Jesus said to His Disciples: I have com-ssion on the multitudes, because they . have thing to est, and I will not send them away fast-(, lest they faint in the way."—(St. Matt. xv. 32.)

If our Divine Lord were to reappear in the flesh to-day, walking amongst men, as He did nineteen centuries ago, He would, no doubt, have with Him again the multitudes, attracted by the sweetness of His divine personality. He would see at His feet amongst the miserable millions embodying mankind's collected woe not only the dumb, the blind, the lame and maimed, casting themselves down before Him to be healed, but crowding around Him a multitude of those ing around Him a multitude of those who have nothing to eat. Compassion would again be dominant and rule supreme in His Sacred Heart, and who n doubt that the Healer of mankind ould again, while healing the sick, not

send away the others fasting?

I will not dwell here on the fact that in the present as in bygone times there is scarcely much difference as to the vastness in numbers of those who litervastness in numbers of those who freezelly, in plain Gospel language, "have nothing to eat." I will only say, that if the percentage of the poor and needy, of those hungering for their daily bread, has remained unchanged, as great as in the past, it is owing to the prevalent, all but universal love of gain. If, then, the wastabled become dependent upon others but universal love of gain. If, then, the wretched become dependent upon others more fortunate than themselves, their relief is a means to make those who help them like Jesus Christ. But though without such help the wretched multitude must go away fasting and fainting, this sorrowful truth is not the whole truth. The real state of things is still worse. For if we consider likewise, as we ought to, the spiritual and moral condition of the greater number of those that have abundance—that is, that are that have abundance—that is, that are filled with bread and meat and the other good things of this life-we find that in another sense of the divine text they have nothing to est. If we only were able to read their souls, it would be seen that, in spite of their bodily fulness, they still are spiritually fasting owing to the

void in their hearts.

In this world there is no food which in this world there is no lood which can fill the desire of men's souls. There is, then, not only the danger of their fainting by the way, but there are in reality wast numbers of them who have fallen, who at every moment are falling, by the wayside, and away from true life. We then discover this fact, even more

deplorable than the first, because hav-ing nothing to eat in the spiritual sense, so many fall away from all belief in God. In the truer and deeper, the mystical sense of the text, we see that there are sense of the text, we see that there are millions to-day who have nothing to eat, who go about fasting, faint, and who even die in the way.

The experience of past ages bears me out when I say that God alone can satisfy the necessities of the human heart and the aspirations of man's soul.

In vain has mankind attempted to live without its Creator. "Of old," says the Venerable Father Lallemant, "the devil disguised himself as God, presenting

venerable Father Lallemant," the devil disguised himself as God, presenting himself to the heathen in idols, as the author and the end of everything in the world." Later on, in modern, in our times, men have tried to fill the void within by greatures which they are the control of the contro within by creatures which they substi-tuted for God. But nobody has suc-ceeded, nobody can succeed without God. The oft-repeated attempt of man seive his own heart and soul into the belief that anything but God will still his hunger, has caused only

wretchedness and supreme misery.

The truth then is: To-day, as of old, multitudes, are without God, without Christ, by their own fault. They will not follow Him out to the desert, will not listen to His words, ponder upon them; will not ask for grace to believe and be filled with truth. No: in pride, in deluded sall-satisface. No; in pride, in deluded self-satisfacin the bustle of life, in the entanglements of passion or business, they suffer life to run on in some faint, half-hearted way, desiring the truth but never, as the Apostle says, coming to the knowledge of it. But we, by God's mercy, have the truth, we have eaten and been filled; oh! let us prize it, let above all be faithful to it-for our Lord says: Blessed are you, not be-cause you know the truth, not solely because you possess it, but blessed are you if, knowing it, you live up to it.

GENERAL INTENTION FOR

RECOMMENDED AND BLESSED BY HIS HOLINESS PIUS X.

THE CONVERSION OF CHINA

Few intentions could be more oppor-tune than that which is this month pro-posed as the object of the prayers of our associates, the Conversion of China. our associates, the Conversion of Chiba-An empire, the most populous and largest of all homogeneous groups, per-haps also the wealthiest in soil and mines, a nation, the best of all non-Christian peoples, thrifty, temperate, peaceable, law-abiding, naturally moral, full of respect for family and race traditions, what might not China do for the glory of God if once it were won over to Christian civilization?

Until recently this conquest was deemed chimerical. During the greater part of the nineteenth century the history of Catholic apostleship in China is one of admirable effort, of cuutless sacrifices by various missionary organizations, and of results relatively sacrifices by various missionary organizations, and of results relatively meagre. After the labors of sixty years in Klang-Nan, a mission directed by the Scolety of Jesus, one of its most active missionaries, Fathar W. Havret, wrote in 1900: "Apparent results have not corresponded to human effort the churches have trebled, the missionaries have sextupled; the Christiaus have scarcely doubled." Abbé E. Louvet, of the Missions Etrangères, in his work Les Missions Catholiques au his work Les Missions Catholiques su Xixe Sèsie, believed that the 240,000. Chinese Catholics of 1840 had increased

to only 472,000 in 1890. But see the statistics quoted below.

Moreover, up till now the conversions of Chinese are confined almost entirely statistics quoted below.

Moreover, up till now the conversions of Chinese are confined almost entirely to the lower classes. Since the unfortunate controversy on Chinese Rites,

PARALYSIS COM-PLETELY CURED

"Fruit-atives" Performs Another Miracle

BRISTOI, N. B., JULY 25th. 1911
"I had a stroke of Paralysis in March
1910, and this left me unable to walk or
help myself, and the Constipation of the

help myself, and the Constipation of the Bowels was terrible.

Nothing did me any good and I was wretched in every way.

I then took "Fruit-a-tives" for the Constipation and it not only cured me of this terrible tromble, but gradually this fruit medicine toned up the nerves and actually cured the Paralysis.

By the use of "Fruit-a-tives", I grew stronger and stronger until all the Paralysis and weakness left me.

I am now well again and attend my store every day. I say "Thank God for Fruit-a-tives"

ALVA PHILLIPS.

or Fruit-a-tives"

ALVA PHILLIPS.

"Fruit-a-tives" not only cured the errible Constipation, but so toned up he nervous system and the general health as to completely overcome

palsy.

Truly "Fruit-a-tives" is a wonderful medicine,

500 a box, 6 for \$2.50 trial size, 250.

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and the Roman decisions fully justified of course, which put an end to it, the learned classes, among whom in the seventeenth century the Jesuits of Pekin seventeenth century the Jesuits of Pekin had made so many distinguished converts, have not only completely escaped the influence of the Church, but have conducted against it a skilful and bitter

fight which is one of the principal causes of its slow progress.

Other causes are: official persecutions Other causes are: official persectations and popular riots, rebellions and civil war, which rained the most flourishing missions; a flerce havred of foreigners, due, among the upper classes, to defeats in wars with European powers, followed by humiliating terms. Many educated Chinese see in Christianity nothing but the velicity of the victors, and in the missionaries, two-thirds of whom are Europeans, nothing but fellow country-men of those merciless conquerors. But the last score of years has brought

better results. From 1889 to 1909 the number of Catholics in China has more than doubled. In the former year there were 542,664; in the latter, 1,230,180. This supposes an average yearly increase of about 34 000; more recent statisties show a still greater increase, viz. 84,000 in 1909, and 100,000 in 1910. The social in 1909, and 100,000 in 1910. The social status of the people has also improved. Many have joined in the great undertakings which Europe and America are organizing all over China and have made a good deal of money. A goodly number of them are now to be found, not in the learned Chinese coteries, which are more and more opposed to religious progress and to all other forms of improvement, but in the world of agriculture, industry, and commerce, in the class which is the most intelligent and the most accessible to ideas of reform. Two most accessible to ideas of reform. Two members from Shanghai at the assembly

This progress should be attributed, first of all, to the Divine blessing attracted to the Church in China by the labors, sufferings, and petty or v labors, sufferings, and petty or violent persecutions' patiently endured by missionaries and their flocks, more especially by that long list of martyrs in the Boxer persecution, when Bishops, European missionaries and native priests, nuns, catechists and the very children vied with each other in heroism. Moreover, the Chinese people are beginning to realize the benefits conferred upon them by our hospitals, dispensaries, orphanages, homes for saving abandoned infants, and schools, all ing abandoned infants, and schools, all of which have multiplied even in the Wise heads among the heathen infer that the religion which does these things hitherto undreamt of by them, must be good. The periodical disasters that affect this, the most mismanaged of all empires, are another indirect factor in the progress of religion. After some great famine, flood, or epidemic, the people make comparisons between the stupidity, the apathy, the selfishness of the mandarins, and the active and intelligent devotedness of the mission-

Political events have likewise con-tributed. In 1895 China, crushed by Japan, escaped the harshest conditions of peace only through the intervention of peace only through the intervention of France, Russia, and Germany. The Chinese were grateful. They awakened to the fact that they had much to learn from the "western devils." Reforms became fashionable. Our missionaries benefited by this change. The mandarins received orders from Pekin to be just, and to avoid all conflict with Europeans. Many lawsuits that had dragged on for years were settled in favor of the missionaries. In 1899 Monseigneur Fayler, who was in favor at Monseigneur Favier, who was in favor at Court, obtained the famous decree recognizing the Catholic hierarchy. The savage attacks of the Boxers did not stop this reform movement, which continued as soon as they had been

Thus the last twenty years have made it less of a risk than formerly to become a Christian. Nay, in certain country places the protection of a European missionary might be an appreciable advantage in difficulties with the local courts of justice. These natural causes have certainly had much to do with some wholesale conversions of families and willigges.

and villages.

But it is doubtful if this favorable at-But it is doubtful if this favorable atmosphere will last. Since the Russojapanese war, which has proved what
the Yellow Race can do, the nations of
the Far East have become insufferably
arrogant. In China especially hatred
and contempt of the foreigner are increasing. The decree obtained by Mgr.

Favier was repealed in 1908, and since
the that time our missionaries are too often

of devastation has been witnessed since the terrible Taiping Rebellion of 1852. This revolt against the Manchu dynasty and the madarins is only too well justi-fied by the incapacity, immorality, extor-tions, and cruelty of the Imperial Gov-ernment. The Christians, chiefly in the south, have joyfully adhered to the revolution, the leaders of which have so far shown respect and even sympathy to far shown respect and even sympathy to the Christian missions. The new repub-lic has put a Catholic at the head of its principal arsensi, at Shanghai. Another, a daily communicant, presided over the Nangkin assembly which elected the new President, Yuen She Kai. There are many Catholic officers in the Repub-

lican army.

If this simple war were to end by the If this simple war were to end by the setting up of a system of government more or less modelled on some Western pattern the future of the Church in China might be splendid. But if, as is unfortunately more probable, anarchy should spread and the horrors of the Taiping ten years be renewed, what ruin would result!

Meanwhile, the most practical and pressing question is that of education. The venerable institution of literary examinations, which used to be the only avenue to a governmental career. was

avenue to a governmental career, was suppressed in 1904, and is replaced by suppressed in 1904, and is replaced by Universities, normal, secondary and primary schools on the European plan, and as yet mostly on paper. The schools that have really been inaugurated at great expense during the last ten years are extremely weak both in morals and learning. Their most obvious output is a horde of ignorant, pretentious, revolutionary, and corrupt young men.

The antidote is the foundation of serious schools, which the Chinese quickly appreciate. Realizing this, the

gerious schools, which the Chillese quickly appreciate. Realizing this, the Catholic missions have multiplied primary and advanced schools; colleges for high class Chilese following the Governant callebra, like that of Zidawai. high class Chinese following the Government syllabus, like that of Zi-ka-wei, near Shanghai; European colleges, with English, American, or French courses of study, like those of the teaching Brothers at Canton, Hong Kong, Tientsin, Pekin, Shanghai; finally, two Catholic Universities at Shanghai, one, The olic Universities at Shanghal, one, The Aurora, for young men, conducted by the Jesuits, another, The Morning Star, for young girls, conducted by the Helpers of the Holy Souls. Wherever these schools have been established both pagans and Christians have gladly welcomed them. It is through them alone that we have come into contact with the literatic who willingly entrust their literati, who willingly entrust their children to us. In The Aurora three-fourths of our one hundred and sixty students belong to families of literations for the students belong to families of literations fourth are some of mandaging. Last students belong to families of literati, one-fourth are sons of mandarins. Last year, for the first time, ten of them entered the Ugiversity of Pekin, and one of the ten was first on the list of promotions. These educational ventures, which are the hope of the future, call for great sacrifices of men and means for missions already overburdened with work. We cannot help envying the English and American Protestant Societies with their vast resources. cieties with their vast resources. Though their religious influence is very slight, their educational achievement in

China generally far out-shines ours. Prayer, then, earnest and constant offering of work in a prayerful spirit, is greatly needed in order that the Church may find men and means with which to rise to the full exigencies of this immense and on the whole, promising Chinese field.

LEWIS DRUMMOND, S. J.

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TEMPERANCE

AN EVERYDAY VIEW OF TEM-

PERANCE Sweet Chloe

By Edward Lysaught Chloe advised me, in accents

divine, The joys of the bowl to surrender, Nor lose in the turbid excesses of wine, Delights more ecstatic and tender, She bade me no longer in vine yards to

Or stagger, at orgies, the dupe of the

For the sight of a sot's but a scent of the cask And a bubble the bliss of the bottle.

To a soul that's exhausted, or sterile, or

dry,
The juice of the grape may be wanted,
But mine is revived by a love-beam-eye,
And with fancy's gay flow'rets enchanted,

Oh! who but an owl would a garland en-

twine,
Of Bacchus's ivy—and myrtle resign?
Yield the fragrance of love, for the
vapors of wine,
And Chloe's kind kiss for a bottle.

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We are continually hearing from grateful people who have had experi-ences like that of Miss Alice E. Cooper,

grateful people who have had experiences like that of Miss Alice R. Cooper, of Niagara Falls, Ont., who writes:

"I wish to express my gratitude to you for the benefit I received from your most wonderful Dyspepsia Tablets. Having taken other mediciaes without having received the slightest relief, I heard of your Na-Dru-Co Dyspepsia Tablets and thought I would give them a trial. I have been completely cured of dyspepsia. I will be only too pleased to advise any one troubled with dyspepsia to give them a fair trial."

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SOCIAL DRINKING

If social drinking in the society world could be made unfashionable the cause of temperance would be greatly advanced. If social drinking among men could be made unpopular total abstinence would receive a mighty impulse. It is as a social custom that strong drink most often begins its deadly work. The young man does not take his first drink because he likes it. He takes it because he thinks it will make him seem manly he thinks it will make him seem manly and up-to-date to do so. He does not purchase a bottle of whisky and go off by himself to drink it. He may do that later on, but at first he drinks for the social pleasure he expects to derive from

In these days of close competition and small margins it is necessary for a man to be at his best if he would succeed; and no man can be entirely fit who is ever so slightly under the influence of

strong drink,

Then there is the domestic or home side of the drink question. The man side of the drink question. The man who drinks brings wretchedness and misery to his family. If he is poor they suffer deprivation and want. If he is rich they look to the time when bad management or neglect will reduce them to poverty, and added to the humiliation of his habits there will be the disconferts of penuty.

comforts of penury.

Whisky has been driven from nearly every place of honor and trust. It is a bar to achievement, an enemy to happiness, and a menace to health. Even as a medicine alcohol has lest its vogue and the best physicians seldom pre-

scribe it.

But in spite of business requirements and domestic needs, social drinking continues. There is something incompre hensible about the tolerance of a custom which, if continued, may ruin a man' prospects. There is a note of inconsisency in a policy that finds its pleasures

in undermining its possibilities.

Sobriety is stock in trade for the ambitious man. It opens the door of opportunity. It gives him a chance to utilize his ability. It converts his energy into cash. It materializes his aspirations. Inebriety blights ambition, closes the door to opportunity, paralyzes energy,

door to opportunity, paralyzes energy, and destroys the aspirations.

Social drinking does not in all cases lead to drunkenness; but nearly all drunkenness begins in social drinking. The young man who begins to drink does not intend to become an inebriate. He means to be a moderate drinker. He knows of prominent business men who drink moderately, but who are respected and esteemed. If he thinks at all, he thinks he will be like them.

ed and esteemed. In so thinks at an, he thinks he will be like them.

It must be remembered that the moderate drinkers who occupy high positions have reached those positions in spite of their drinking practises, and not because of them. While they might defend those habits in themselves, they would be quick to object to them in those who asked their assistance.-Pitts burgh Observer.

DRUMMERS AND DRINK

The Temperance Cause expresses the opinion that a remarkable change has taken place within recent years among traveling men in regard to the use of liquor. It is safe to assert that a majority of these commercial travelers let strong drink alone. Recently a couple of Boston traveling men on their way home were discussing business, politics and current events generally, when one of them remarked that he certainy had a thick head on him that day because of a few drinks of liquor he had taken the night before. The other asked him why he drank and the reply was, to clinch an order. His companion turned on him

with this advice :

"Better cut it out. Better lose a cus tomer than your own self respect, and gain the habit. I was instructed to do the good-fellow play when I started on the road, but I am older than you. I used to do a little business that way, but since little Jimmie and Pet came along I have done some hard thinking on the long jump and have concluded no drinks for me. You can't do yourself justice and drink liquor to please some one else. The man who tells you he has always drunk a little and it never hurt him isn't quite sure of himself and wants you to kelp bolster him up. wants you to keep noise.

I have no sympathy with you with your headache. I hope the next time you throw in the calamity water it will put you on the blink for three weeks. it out."

WHY THEY ARE AGAINST LIQUOR Why is it that in France the officers placard the barracks of the soldier with notices warning against drink? Why is it that British officers, accustomed to the moderate use of liquors have become total abstainers as an ex ample to the men? Why is the total abstinence movement in the British army so popular that 40 per cent. of the Indian troops are total abstainers? Why is it that the German emperor is earnestly urging abstinence in the Ger man army and navy? It is because the leading army men in France, England and Germany want efficient fighting machines, and they know that liquor even in moderate amount does not make an efficient soldier.

The Changeless Church

Alone, there stands, in conscious security, the Catholic Church—ever the same in teaching, never deviating to right or left in its enunciation of docerine, never alarmed, never moved from old-time moorings by shifting of sand beneath or ferocions storms circling above its brow. A message it speaksclear in words, positive in affirmation

unchanged and unchangeable—the message heard through the sges, telling of God in eternity, of God in the Incarnation, of sin and redemption from sin, of the soul of man, immortal in heaven or in heall. Nor is the message, wherever heard, that of one preacher or of an other; it is the formal authoritative voice of a universal Church whose from voice of a universal Church, whose from tiers recognize no limitation to its prog-ress across the earth, whose beginnings in time the story only of nineteen centuries is able to unfold. Either the message once spoken by Jesus is that spoken to-day by the Catholic Church, or the was spoken to the passing winds of Pal-

The dogmatic, inflexible teaching of the Catholic Church encounters in harsh battle the opposition of the modern world. This opposition is the recogni-tion of conditions in the Church, without which its claims to teach as Jesus

"Gentlemen Don't Swear

I heard the other day of a young fellow who discovered quite unexpectedly that swearing does not "pay," says a writer in the exchange. He was engaged to a young lady, to whom he was much attached. All was going merrily as a marriage bell, when one day the girl heard her lover swearing at an old servant in her father's house. From that day she took an aversion to him and broke off the engagement. "I am truly sorry," she said to him, "but my husband must be a gentlemen, and gentlemen don't swear." Here was a knock on the knuckles comisg from a most unexpect-I heard the other day of a young fel muckles coming from a most unexpect ed quarter. Trul), swearing produces more kicks than half-pence. "What does the devil pay you for swearing?" said a gentleman to one whom he heard using profane language. "He does not pay me anything," was the reply. "Well

you work cheaply, to lay aside the character of a gentleman, to inflict so much pain on your friends and civil people, and to risk losing your soul, and all for nothing! You certainly do your work cheaply — very cheaply indeed."—Holy Name Journal.

SIX CONVERTS TO

EPISCOPALIANISM

Two weeks ago three young seminar-

ians in the Protestant Episcopal seminary, New York City, were received into the Catholic Church. It was an interesting news item for the public and was given place in the local press. If surprise was manifested in any quarter it was not among Catholics, who look upon conversions from all forms of Protestantism as the order of the day. Last year in the United States the number of converts is reckoned among the tens of aousands. But there was consterns Protestant seminary that such publicity should be given to the incident, and forthwith an attempt was made to counteract the impression that things were at sixes and sevens in the seminary. Against the advice of the seminary dean, some of the students gave out the report that "six Roman Catnolics" were enrolled in the seminary as aspirants for eurolled in the seminary as aspirants for the Episcopal ministry, thus making "a net gain of three students," as the New York World puts it, "by change of faich." The New York Press states "all of them are members of Catholic families and two of them studied in Catholic seminaries." We have been informed that the Dean, when interviewed by eporters said merely that there were at the said merely that there were at the seminary five students who had at one time been Catholics.

After careful investigation we have found the facts in the case to be as fol-

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lows. The number is not six but five. These men are not new additions to the Protestant Episcopal seminary. All have been there at least a year. Two are Latin Americans, proselytes, one from Porto Rico, the other from Mexico, who probably were caught in childhood in the Protestant missionary net which is spread over Mexico and the Americans. who probably were caught in childhood in the Protestant missionary net which is spread over Mexico and the American dependencies. Two were born in Protestantism and became Catholics, remaining faithful a year or two and then lapsing again into Protestantism. One was born of Catholic parentage, but he been a Eciscontian nearly all his

With these facts before us, comment on the disingenuousness of these seminarians who sought to make little of the defections from their ranks would be superfluous. We know now why names were withheld. We are free, too, to form our opinion of the character of some of the young aspirants to the Episcopal ministry in this particular seminary and we know what kind of warfare they will wage against Rome when they are duly commissioned to preach the gospel of truth and to fight the good fight.—America. With these facts before us, comment fight.-America.

has been an Episcopalian nearly all his

What a delightful phenomenon it is, this friendship of human creatures! For a long time they walk along differ paths, then they cross suddenly towards the same point and meet each other.—

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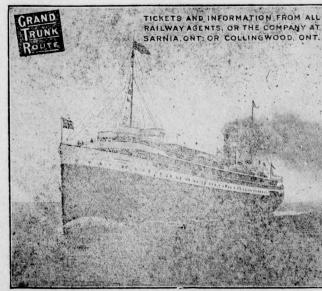
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