

MONCTON, N.B., HONORS SIR FREDERICK WILLIAMS-TAYLOR OF BANK OF MONTREAL.

Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor on his return from England was tendered a reception by the Mayor and Council of Moncton, N.B., in view of the fact that this is the first visit of Sir Frederick to his native town since being knighted and becoming general manager of the Bank of Montreal. Upon his arrival the visitor was escorted to Bend View Square, on which formerly stood the house in which Sir Frederick was born. Here a large number of citizens had gathered and a band was in attendance. Upon arrival at the square, Mayor McAnn read the following address to Sir Frederick:

"Dear Sir Frederick.—As this is the first opportunity the citizens of your native city have had to extend their congratulations to you since your accession to the position of general manager of Canada's great financial institution, the Bank of Montreal, and the signal honor conferred upon you by His Majesty King George, I take great pleasure in extending to you the felicitations and best wishes of our citizens, and trust that you may be long spared to enjoy the honor and emoluments of your office and continue your work for the benefit of our fair dominion generally. You will be pleased to learn that the city, in proportion to its population, has contributed a large proportion of her sons to aid the Empire in the present struggle for freedom of thought and liberty. We are also pleased to know that you yourself have contributed your only son for the same cause, and we can only hope that all may be spared to return to their native land as you have been. No doubt you will observe very marked changes in the developments of the city since you have first left us, not only as a railway, but as a manufacturing, natural gas and residential city. You will also be pleased to know that the business conditions of the city have been such that, notwithstanding trade depressions that have been felt throughout other portions of the Dominion, they have not materially affected our fair city.

"Again extending congratulations and best wishes, not only for yourself, but also for Lady Williams-Taylor, I am,

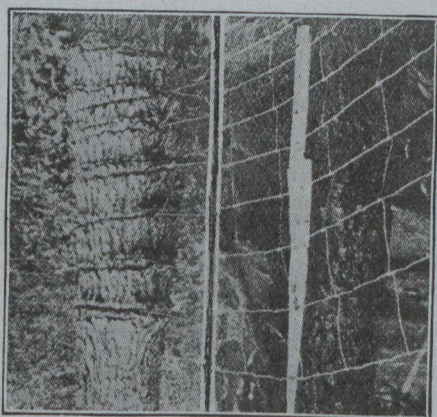
Yours sincerely,

L. W. McANN, Mayor."

In his reply Sir Frederick expressed much appreciation of the honor paid him.

PROTECTION OF TREES.

In many cases, when running wire fencing, it is advisable to attach it to trees, instead of setting down fence posts to carry it. If the fencing is attached directly to a growing tree the wire is soon overgrown and embedded in the wood, injuring, and, in many cases, killing the tree. To fasten the wire fencing to the tree, and at the same



The Wrong Way. The Right Way.

time protect it from injury, a strip of board, an inch or or an inch and a half in thickness, and three or four inches wide, should first be securely nailed upright to the side of the tree. The fencing should then be fastened by staples to this strip. In this manner very little damage is done to the tree, and the wire fencing may be removed at any time.—Conservation.

THE HUN AND DEVASTATION.

A total of 753 communes or townships have been partially or totally destroyed through military operations in France since the beginning of the war, according to statistics gathered by the Ministry of the Interior and published July 1st. These communes are distributed over eleven of the departments of France, including those in Ardennes still occupied wholly by the Germans, who are in possession of 2,554 towns of the total of 36,247 in all France, or seven per cent.

Houses to the number of 16,669 have been destroyed and 29,594 partially destroyed in these communes. In 148 communes the proportion of houses destroyed exceeds 50 per cent., while it is 80 per cent., in 74 towns and less than 50 per cent. in the remainder.

Public buildings destroyed in 428 communes were 331 churches, 379 schools, 221 town halls, 300 other public buildings of various sorts, and 60 bridges. Of these buildings 56 had been classed as historic monuments, including the Town Hall of Arras and the cathedral and Town Hall of Rheims. Three hundred and thirty factories which supported 57,000 persons were destroyed.

HAVE FAITH IN THE CHILD.

By J. J. KELSO.

It should not be imagined for one moment that any mechanical system of officials or institution is capable of reforming the delinquent or neglected child. The rigid type of institution with its strict disciplinary methods is apt to create callousness and confirm wrong tendencies, sympathy and comradeship on the part of the social worker is what is needed. Love alone can soften the heart and prepare the way for a changed life. Human character can never be moulded by external forces. It is the awakening of the soul, the planting of some good impulse within, that leads to all lasting improvement, and it is upon this principle that the juvenile court is founded. Unless those who are associated with reformatory effort can impart something of their own personality — convince the child of sincerity and singleness of purpose, inspire with high resolves, and create ambition to overcome faults, then the time spent will all have been in vain. Faith in human nature is essential and there must be a large investment of confidence and trust in the child if there is a real desire to draw out the elemental good. The only education worth while, whether in or out of an institution, is that which permits a fair measure of personal decision, self-control and initiative. And to those who make an honest effort to help a child there is the encouraging thought that, even though they fail to see an immediate response, the good seed, planted with earnestness and in hopefulness, will surely take root and blossom forth when the waywardness of adolescent life subsides into more thoughtful channels.

THE RETURNED SOLDIER.

Amidst the patriotic enthusiasm in the early days of the war many business men, as an inducement to recruiting, announced that such of their employees who joined the colors would be assured of a restoration to their positions on their return from the war. The time has arrived when the promise thus made is to be remembered and, we trust, honored. Already a large number of soldiers are returning in a more or less disabled condition. Where a man has been entirely disabled he, of course, cannot call upon his former employer for the redemption of the promise. The Pension Fund and the Patriotic Fund must deal with such a case. But there will be many cases in which the disability, while sufficient to disqualify the men from further military service, will leave them in a condition to be useful. It is much to be desired that in such cases the men may be able to return to the service of their former employers, rather than that they be left to seek places elsewhere. Some change in the character of the work to be assigned to them may be necessary, and possibly a change may be necessary in the rate of salary or wages, owing to diminished efficiency. But an earnest effort to give the soldier his old place, or some other place in the same establishment, would do much to make him comfortable. One who has long been engaged in one establishment may have a justifiable pride in his connection and desire to maintain it. Work elsewhere, if it be found, will not be quite the same as in the old place.—Journal of Commerce.