her converts were won in early days, and it is the best way still. And never was Catholicity more infectious than it is now, when a Catholic population of the catholic population.

lation of nearly seven millions is seen by our soldiers to be struck down by the ruthless fist of war, and seen to

be uplifted by the merciful ministra-tions flowing from the consecrated hands of a Catholic Cardinal and

Catholic Bishops, and a whole host of Catholic priests, dauntless and desti-

tute, and reinforced at every turn by the consecrating touch of religious nurses who have gladly converted

'R. C. Chapel' in the rear, and coming back to the post of danger, cross-

ing themselves, handling their cosaries, uttering some inarticulate

rosaries, uttering some inarsiculate ejaculations and begging pardon of God and His Blessed Mother for missing at the call of duty, the better half of the Holy Mass. It is

all so wonderful, no wonder they

as if it were worth God's while to take into His hand the scourge of

war, in order to bring into strong re-lief before an unbelieving world the

forgotten realities and the slighted

eauties of the Catholic Church,

Perhaps it was His only way. Any-how, He has succeeded in showing

His Spouse, unwrinkled, resplendent

SIDELIGHTS ON THE

GREAT WAR

THE STRENGTH OF MEDIÆVAL

BUILDINGS

Tuesday's papers the Eye-witness with the British General Headquar-

ters, after describing the heavy bombardment to which Messines was

The astonishing strength of many of the old mediæval buildings in this

country, such as the Templars' Tower

at Nieuport and the church tower of

they have resisted bombardment by

modern artillery. The latter is, of

course, in a more or less ruinous condition, as a result of the German

bombardment four months ago; great

locks of masonry have been blown

off it, the belfry has been shot away, the interior is completely burnt out,

but the framework, though irregular

in outline, and full of gaping holes

still stands deflant amid the surround-

ing ruins. The church contained s

on the 31st of October the German

shells had set alight the woodwork which was completely burnt, and everything in the church destroyed,

with the sole exception of the cruci-fix, which was not touched.

A CHRISTIAN SOLDIER

leaving for the Front, by Alcide

Joseph Espritoz, of Annecy, an adjut-

ant in the Chasseurs Alpins, who

eight days after his arrival in the line

was shot through the head near Ypres, provide a striking illustration

of the Christian patriotic spirit animating the soldiers of France.

Announcing his approaching depart-

For a sacrifice to be fruitful, it

must be made willingly and joyfully consented to. That is how I made

mine; and that is how you must bear yours as a good and valiant Christian woman. You will be the first to be

proud of having a husband who is

determined to do his duty bravely

and, if need be, to make the sacrific

of a life which belongs only to God.

In his last letter, written or

November 11 when leaving, the same

I am off, going with a light and even joyous heart. What God guards is well guarded, and what He wills

will happen. One may die a sudden death elsewhere than in war, but

We are still absolutely united in heart. And I am happy in the thought

that I am working for my dear little

children, to spare them the horrors

which we now see. May they never forget the last wish of their father if

he fall on the field of honor; may

they then give all the love of their hearts to their mother, and live always as good Christians and good

Frenchmen. I am determined to do my duty, and it I die, you may say

ithout fear of making a mistake

that I died bravely.

He made good his words. His

comrades were unanimous in declar-

THE POPE AND THE EXCHANGE OF

PRISONERS

Foreign Affairs, in the House of Com-

ing that " he died like a hero."

there at least it is not unexpe

ure for the Front, he said :

note is struck :

The letters written to his wife, on

Messines, is evinced by the fact that

subjected by the Germans, says :

ters.

In his communication printed in

and alone."—Chicago New World.

lessed Oliver Plunkett, Archbishop of Armagh, who was martyred at Tyburn in 1681. "In that moment and from that spot, with a triumph of innocence that shall forever abash the enemies of Truth and Honor, with an evidence of heroism that shall forever rejoice the eyes of the just, up to the throne of God soars the soul of the Martyr Primate of Ireland. Oh! disgrace that is changed to glory! Oh! death that dies in the Resurrection of Life Eternal! Oh! Holy Primate! Oh Martyr Hero! Be thou still the Father of thine own Flock, the model of thine own children, the honor of thine own Oldcastle!" In such terms does the preacher enter into the soul of Irish history.

On THE subject of Presbyterian "Prayers for the faithful departed" to which reference has already been made in these columns it is not a little surprising to find that ministers of that persuasion in Scotland essay to justify the recent proceedings in Edinburgh from the point of view of faith and practice. A "Parish Minister" writes to the Glasgow Observer that "these prayers are by no means a novelty in the services of the Church of Scotland." "As one," he continues, "who has been a parish minister for more than forty years I have to say that in all that time I have used such prayers in public worship, and have heard other parish ministers do the same."

This is interesting as well as surprising. As one who was brought up on the Westminster Confession of Faith and the Shorter Catechism, and who can claim some knowledge of the inner workings of Presbyterian. ism, we should say that prayers for the dead as made use of in the recent memorial service in St. Giles, and as espoused by this "Parish Minister" is a decided "novelty." Who that has lived on terms of intimacy with Presbyterian Scotsmen particularly with those of the old school, can be ignorant of the horror and detestation with which they regarded this "Popish practice," or the lengths to which they could go in denunciation of it. It would be interesting to know how "Parish Minister" gets over clause 4, of chapter xxi. of the Westminster Confession, to which as a Presbyterian minister he subscribed at ordination : "Prayer is to be made for all sorts of men living, or that shall live hereatter, but not for the dead." We may marvel at the mentality of those who so subscribe but to whom mere words, like "scraps of paper" are meaning. less. Yet the fact that Presbyterians show tendency to return to so holy and wholesome a practice as prayers for the departed is not without its own measure of consolation.

IT is matter of pretty common knowledge that there is in Dublin a church generally known as the church of "Adam and Eve." References to t are often met with in current pub lications and we recall having more than once seen some explanation as to the origin of the name as thus applied. These, however, were more or less legendary and fanciful. In Three North Shields fishing vessels James Collins' recently published
"Life in Old Dublin," the matter is
some into fully and the history there. gone into fully and the history therein given is no doubt the true one. Recast and somewhat abbreviated it is as follows:

IT MAY BE said at once that the Church is not, as its popular appellation would indicate, dedicated to our first parents but to Saint Francis of Assissi. In 1615, when the Penal Laws were actively in force, the Franciscans rented a small house in the rear of an old tavern on Cook Street, then known as "The Adam and Eve." The entrance to the Franciscan house was through a long narrow passage from Cook Street, which also served as a side entrance to the inn. The law at the time prohibited Catholic places of worship except under stringent regulations, though these were neither so harrowing as they had been or later were again to become.

To EVADE the restrictions under which they suffered the friars said their Sunday Masses in this house at unusual hours and stationed a watchman at the entrance who would ard says:

"Germany has been preparing a allow no one to pass into the chapel except those whom he knew to be Catholics. As an additional preadmitted that he chance are to be applied to the obscure chapel and has to the chance of the duplicity of the the chance of the chance, creates her own atmost the chance and chance are chanced by the chance are chance

castle, Co. Meath, to the memory of adhered to the church of St. Francis which, in course of time, took its place. The old "Adam and Eve" tavern was removed long since, its site now forming the large courtyard and entrance; enclosed with an iron railing into the Church from Cook Street.

> ON THE BATTLE LINE GERMAN AMMUNITION GIVING

The British Official Observer made a report dealing with the recent French offensive in Champagne which contains the following signifiwhich contains the following signifi-cant sentences: "As regards ammu-nition, the German artillery has practised economy, which is unusual with them. On many days they made no effort to keep down the fire of the French guns, although this meant heavier losses for their in-fantry in the trenches. This showed clearly in the trenches. This showed clearly that their supply of ammuni-tion was not all they could have wished, and an extra expenditure may well have made itself felt in the amount available on all parts of the

RUSSIANS AGGRESSIVE

The Russian official report of opera tions in Poland and in the Carpa-thians shows that the Muscovites are waging aggressive warfare all along the front. The fighting in the region of the Uszok Pass was of a most san-guinary nature. The Russian troops scaled escarpments covered with ice, and carried with the bayonet an important line of heights. At one point the Austrians had erected two lines of barbed wire entanglements rein forced by timber, but the Russians took this well detended position by assault. They now hold a firm grip of parts of the crest of the range southwest of Palizzed for the range southwest of Baligrod, for which they have been battling for several weeks Similar successes have been won east of the Uezok, while in Bukowina 30 officers and 2,000 men who took part in the raid toward Bessarabia have been captured. The total Aus trian losses in prisoners during March 31 and April 1 was about 4,400. The Russians are forcing the fighting now because of the approach of reinforcements recently despatched from Germany to assist in holding

The Austrian official reports admit that the Russians are attacking the Carpathian positions vigorously, but claim that these attacks have been repulsed, and that in Eastern Galicia, between the Pruth and the Dreister the Russians were forced to beat a retreat that at some points became These Russian retreats flight. should be fairly well understood by this time, especially by the Austrians. who suffer so seriously from them. The Austrian army in Bukowina, with its German supports, numbers 140,000 men, and has conducted vigorous warfare for two months t is now confronted, however, by a largely augmented Russian army and must inevitably fall back before long into southern Bukowina. The Russians, according to a despatch from Frederick Rennet, have been well equipped for the spring camare now in a position to move forward. Eight hundred and fifty thousand additional conscripts paign, and been called to the colors .have been cal Globe, April 3.

SUBMARINES The German submarines have gone far afield. The Eton, a British ship, has been torpedoed by the U.28 off Cape Fir coast, 700 miles from the r German submarine base. This ex-ploit brings the raiders too close to Gibraltar for comfort. Trawlers also and gave opportunity to them to leave their vessels before they were destroyed. He told the fishermen that he had been ordered to sink

everything in sight. Everything in sight" apparently includes neutral shipping as well as British. The Norwegian bark Nor, bound from Norway to Hull with a cargo of wood, was set on fire and erhaps also torpedoed by men of the German submarine U 20, after her crew had been ordered to take to their boats. The Norwegians were landed at Rotterdam. The Dutch steamer Schieland, en route from Hull to Holland, was sunk off the Dutch coast as the result of an explosion caused either by a mine or a torpedo from a submarine. One memof her crew of 16 men was killed by the explosion, and eight who stood by the ship till she sank have not yet been picked up. The Dutch people have been strengthening their army on the German frontier recently. They may tire of Prussian arrogance, and decide to take a hand in making an end of it.—The Globe Summary, April 3rd.

> INVASION OF HOLLAND (Special Cable to the Free Pr

London, April 2.—The Daily Stand dramatic stroke to reassure her people after the fall of Przemyel and the threat on the Dardanelles, and there is reason to believe this stroke is to be an invasion of Holland. Strate-

ordered for the Dutch coast forts has ordered for the Dutch coast forts has never been supplied.

"In event of partial success, Germany would by this move obtain fresh territory from which she could secure supplies and with which to bargain at the end of the war.

"The primary object of the invasion of Holland would be to obtain new North Sea bases from which to threaten England."

TOMMIES TURN TO CATHOLICISM

TROOPS OF ENGLAND IN CATHO LIC COUNTRIES ARE DRAWN TOWARDS THE CHURCH

Much has been written of France return to the Catholic Church in these days of war and peril to the nation. Now from England comes the glad tidings that the devastated fields of Belgium and her crumbling cathedrals, the long lines of bloody trenches and bloodier fields of charges and ambuscades, will be the means of bringing under the cloak of the Catholic Church many of the children of England who have strayed in error since the days of Henry VIII. This joyful news is buried in an article, "The War and the Conversion of England," written by Missionaries and appearing in the London Television of England,"

don Tablet.
When the troops now struggling in Catholic Belgium and France return to England there will be in the ranks many who are "half converted" and thousands who have joined the Catholic Church The recent for the catholic Church The recent for the catholic Church The recent for the catholic Church olic Church. The reasons for this are twofold: Firstly, because there is in the Catholic Church an element that appeals strongly to the soldier; and secondly, because of the conduct of the noble the priests and sisters who are on the battlefields, and the bravery and the faith of the children of the Church in Catholic Belgium.

AUTHORITY OF THE CHURCH MAKES FRIENDS OF SOLDIERS

element of the Catholic Church that appeals to the Protest-ant soldier at the front is its authority. Speaking of this, the writer says: Belief in an ever-present and ever-energizing authority, that may be grumbled against but never disobeyed, is the very soul of the military profession. Men now in military profession. Men now in arms are giving the salute to officers ocially beneath them, and applying the words "sir" to those they had once called "chaps" or "pals" or 'blokes" or worse—not a bad prae-ludium fidie for the Protestant campaigner. The moment an old soldier finds himself up against the more than military authority of the Catho lic Church he is more disposed to submit than rebel. Tommy is not far from the kingdom of obedient be-

Thus favorably inclined towards the Catholic Church, there is yet another influence at work that is making converts of the Protestant soldiers of the British army at the front. This is the conduct of the priests and sisters and the Catholic population of Belgium. Regarding this point the writer says: "When the din of arms is silenced, many Protestants will return from the field Protestants still, but only in name, half Catholicized by what they have seen and heard on the Catholic soil of Flanders and France. men, who know nothing of the anticlerical enormities of M. Briand or M. Viviani, and nothing at all of the teaching of St. Thomas Aquinas, that the only blood a priest is allowed to shed is the Blood of Christ, mystically outpoured at the altar of God, have heard with the deepest sympathy and hole-hearted admir story-all well authenticated-of the prodigies of valor performed by Catholic priests fighting and dying in the service of France. More than this they have got to know from the French and British press. They have been told of the strange phenmenon they had never imagined before, of many a priest who, in the act of falling on the stricken field, was not unmindful of his spiritual powers and duties, and with wounded arm and last breath dispensed the rich alms of absolution to his perishing comrades. There are motives here instantly recognized, even by Protestants, as immeasurably even by Protestants, as infinestationly higher than those which belong to the natural plane. The Catholic Church has come down to the level of the battlefield, in all her supernatural colors and all her fairest pro portions best displayed through a nist of blood and tears. She was jolly good church to live out of, once thought the Protestant warrior; she is 'a d--n good church' to die in, he thinks now, as he sees his Irish Catholic fellow sufferers flocking to the priest for absolution, receiving the Bread of Life with a faith that throws the heavens as wide open as they were to the eyes of Stephen, and then returning to the trenches, with the supreme satisfaction of knowing that the worst sting of death has

been extracted and its terrors swallowed up in victory. PROTESTANTS WEAR MEDALS

"This moment thousands of Protestant soldiers are wearing the medal of Our Lady, invoking her name with faltering but half believing lips, and begging their Catholic friends at home to send them more cigarettes, more soap and more medals. It is the old story over again. From the beginning even till now, Catholicity has always been blessedly infectious.

priests, to attend their services, to agreed to the mutual exchange of in-read their books—that was the way valid civilians.

A NUN'S DEVOTION Here is an official testimony to the work of a nun, taken from the Order of the Day of the French Army Madame Boyé in religion Sister Madeleine, Superior of the Sisters of

Madeleine, Superior of the Sisters of St. Charles, of the Hospice of Bayon (Meurthe et Moselle), has by her in-genuity provided, in the house for old people of which she is the Superior, a perfect hospital establishment, in which she has received and treated a large number of our sick and younded, upon whom she the most complete and skilful care, with an unwearled devotion which is the praise of all.

their noiseless convents into hospices for the groaning dying, and their trim gardens into rugged graves.
"This is what our non Catholic soldiers see and wonder at and partially understand. They see, for the A BRETON COLONEL The Abbé G. de Lesquen, writing to the Archbishop of Rennes, pays a glowing tribute to the piety of the first time in the lives of many of them, the Catholic Church 'in being.' Breton soldiers, telling how they flock They have tried to count the images of the Crucified on the roadways of to the churches and to the Sacraments and say the rosary together in the trenches. By way of illustra-tion, he describes the following little Belgium, and given it up. They have stood open mouthed before the statues of the Madonna, which smiled at the men from Krupp's and ncident which happened in the trenches : remained underfaced, as though by miracle, when everything around was a mass of shattered stone. They have watched their Catholic 'pals' making a dash for the priest's but or

The commanding officer of the neighboring village one day saw one of the soldiers in the trenches saying his rosary. "Do you say it because you are afraid?" he asked. No, mon because it helps me." "That's right," said the colonel; "let's say it together." And with this, he took out his beads and began to say them with the soldier. The example was infectious; one after another the men did the same, and soon the whole rench was saying the rosary to wonder! Here is a new heaven coming down upon the old earth and fusing the Divine with the human till it is hard to say which is which! "Reverently be it said, but it looks it it more worth God's while to

THE CARDINAL ARCHBISHOP AND THE IRISH GUARDS

Cardinal Bourne visited Brentwood on Sunday and inspected and addressed the 2nd Battalion of the Irish Guards at Warley Barracks. After the inspection, at which Lance Corporal Riordan was decorated with the Distinguished Conduct Medal by Lieut Colonel the Earl of Kerry, D.S.O., and cordially congratulated thereon by His Eminence, the battal ion marched to the gymnasium, where the Cardinal, as reported by the Daily Telegraph, spoke to them to the following effect :
He said it was a great pleasure

and a great consolation to him to be able once again to be among the Irish Guards. He had seen a good deal of the regiment during the last six or seven months. Early in August he had addressed those who were about to depart for the Front. Of the 700 he saw then, many, including the commanding officer, had already had already given their lives for King and counry. Only six weeks ago he had seen the regiment again near Bethune On that occasion the men were mustered in a field, and he spoke to them for a few moments only, for they were due that same evening in the firing line. Subsequent fighting reduced the ranks of both officers and men. He believed that the men of the 2nd Battalion would emulate the courage of their predecessors in the fight, and would in all things uphold the honor of a great regiment. He warned them against two dangers— the temptation to drink and yielding to passion. He pointed out that no could have a better cause for which to fight. The cause of the Empire and of the Allies was a fight very fine oak screen, in the centre of which was a life size plaster crucifix. for the upholding of the civilization When the British evacuated the place

Before separating the men in their hundreds knelt reverently while the Cardinal gave them his blessing.

> WHAT WILL THEY THINK?

"What will people think?" is question that is not infrequently on our lips, and still less infrequently in our hearts. To it can be traced he reason for the omission of many a good action as well as the cause of many a foul deed. For many it is the highest censor whose " nihil obstat ' must be obtained at all costs. In every contemplated undertaking, and all the more so in such whose fulfill. ment will make them in any way appear singular, they must satisfy then selves as to the answer to this magic question, just as though the valid ity, the utility, the reward of their doing depended upon the thoughts of others. Can they persuade them selves that these are favorable they proceed without hesitation; if, however, they see that the comment they will incur is one disagreeable to hear, or, even if they have any doubts as it, they feel their way, so to speak; their progress is more cautious so as to be able to stop promptly should any-one make them the subject of dis-concerting remarks, though the action s perfectly licit or perhaps, even of

obligation.
Upon contemplating such people some might be tempted to ask themselves, and one who is accustomed in any way to reflect a little will ask himself, why it is that, since they are so strongly influenced by what other people think, they fail to think of or show the slightest regard for God's opinion in the matter. What He thinks, after all, is what tells most. He it is, Who is the Judge, the Rewarder, and not John Smith or any. body else. These may make remarks if they chance to see anyone go to Church or abstain from meat on Friday. As this is all the further they have any power over another they need not be feared. God's power, Mr. Primrose, Under Secretary for however, is not limited thus.

should find more consolation in knowing what God thinks rather than in knowing what "Tom, Dick and Harry" think. Besides when we Harry" think. Besides when we come to investigate why it is that we seek their favor, we shall find that it is because they may be of some aid to us. But there are times when all their help, separately and combined, will be of no avail, while on the other hand we know for certain the other hand we know for certain that God is able to help us at all times, no matter what our difficulty Must they not, then, be considered as foolish who make the opinion of men the form of their actions rather than the opinion of God, Who is their all?—C. R., in Intermountain

ANOTHER BOGUS NUN

From the Thornton (Ind.) Times, February 11, 1915 In the issue of January 28, The

In the issue of January 28, The Times printed the following: The Holiness Christian Church posted bills the first of the week which read as follows: "Mrs. Mabel McClish, the converted nun, will tell of her life in the convent at the Holiness Christian Church on Feb. 4,5,6 and 7. Everybody welcome."
The woods are full of these scavengers upon society and church who, endowed with a below mediocre

calibre of intellect, cater to the ignorant, salacious and scandal loving public, sapping and preying upon meagre means of support.

Mrs. McClish conducted her meet

ings all last week, baiting large audiences with promises each evening of something sensational on the morrow in the way of an expose of life she was compelled to lead as a Catholic nun. This led to a fame abroad, and on Sunday night, when she was to 'let go" a heavy charge, visitors

came to town. Rev. Father T. M. Conroy, of Craw fordsville, and the Rev. Father J. F. Connolly, of Lebanon, attended the meetings. They arrived in the midst of the opening exercises and took seats in company with Mr. M. L. Clouser well back. They were known to several, and a real live wire soon conveyed the information of their resence to the pulpit.

Following the collection an attempt was made to close the lodge in short form, but Father Conroy, under the head "Good of the Order," claimed the floor. The "grand padisha" was reluctant to yield, but finally told

him to proceed. Father Conroy remarked that the collection of the evening seemed rather small. "I have \$150 here to deposit in a Thornton bank to morrow morning to guarantee the proof of the fact that the lady claiming to be a converted nun was never a nun at all and that all the statements degrading to the Catholic Church which she has made were false and untrue, the decision of the facts pre-sented to be left to three of the most prominent Protestant citizens of the lown which they might select." offer was rejected and the services promptly closed.

WORLD'S DEBT TO CATHOLIC CHURCH

REV. H. E. STAFFORD (CHRISTIAN MINISTER) DECLARES CATHOLIC CHURCH TO BE MOST PERFECT IN WORLD

If I were a Catholic I would date the discovery of America from 1494. That is the date which marks the beginning of the evangelization of merica by the Catholic Church. We are indebted to the great

Catholic Church for many contributions which it has made in fostering and propagating Christianity. The first of these is the wonderful organized solidarity and force of the Catholic Church.

It was this perfect organization that enabled the Catholic Church to save Christianity when the wild, cruel, barbaric hordes broke through the Roman army and swept down on went. No other organization could have met, Christianized and assimil Gertrude.

THE Thornton-Smith Co. Mural Paintings Church Decorating 11 King St. W. Toronto

ated these wild people save that per-

fect organization.
"The intense and corporate union of the Church is another contribu-tion. The Czar of Russia rules over the greatest nation, numerically speaking, on the globe, but the Pope of Rome rules over a body of people which out-numbers the Czar's subjects by 70,000,000. Yet this vast people is bound in perfect unity! while Protestantism is divided into

300 sects and subsects.

"The marvellous missionary zeal of the Catholics is still another inepiring contribution. At no time in their history have they not been missionary. Columbus had hardly returned to Europe after discovering America when representatives met him. As soon as the Church learned that he had discovered a new world, having people, missionaries were sent with him on his return trip two years later. Therefore if I were a Catholic I would date the discovery of America from 1494."—The Evening Independent, Massillon, O.

LET THE WORLD TALK

Let people's tongues and actions be what they may, my business is to keep my road and be honest, and make the same speech to myself that piece of gold or an emerald would if it had sense and language : the world talk and take its method. I shan't but sparkle and shine on, and be true to my species and my color."-Antoninus.

FATHER FRASER'S CHINESE

Taichowfu, China, June 7, 1914.

Dear Mr. Coffey, - When I cares here two years ago I only had five catechists, now I have twenty one. I owe this rapid progress principally to my dear frience of the CATHOLIC RECORD. God bisse hem and your worthy paper!

It takes about \$50 a year to sup port a catechist and for every such sum I receive I will place a man in a new district to open it up to the Faith. During the past few months I have opened up quite a number of new places and the neophytes are very pious and eager for baptism.
You will appreciate the value of my
catechists when I tell that I baptized eighty-five adults since the begin-ning of the year as a result of their ning of the year as a result of their work. I have even brighter hopes for the future if only my friends abroad will continue to back me up financially.

J. M. Fraser.

Previously acknowledged.... \$5,296 88 Thos. Grant, Corbin In memory of mother...... Mrs. W. Clark, Metcalfe...... M. D., St. Raphael's West... A Friend, Whitby..... 8 00 In honor of St. Joseph...... Thos. Connolly, Cedarville. 1 00 A Priest......
Julia Critz, Stevensville..... 1 00 A. W. Miller, M. D., New 5 00 Waterford.....

Courage is a necessary virtue in all disciples of Jesus Christ. Christianity is a religion of courage and of combet .- Magr. Pie.

You can offer Me nothing more agreeable than to patiently endure the remembrance of My passion, and Rome, destroying everything as they the torments, interior and exterior, which were inflicted upon Me .- St.

Merchants' Bank of Canada ESTABLISHED 1864

Paid-up Capital Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits 7,248,134 GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS 211 Branches and Agencies in Canada

Savings Department at All Branches Deposits Received and Interest allowed at best current rates Bankers to the Grey Nuns, Montreal; St. Augustine's Seminary, St. Joseph's Academy, and St. Michael's Hospital, Toronto.

Capital Trust Corporation, Limited

Authorized Capital \$2,000,000.00 BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

President: M. J. O'Brien, Renfrew.

Vice-Presidents: Hon. S. N. Parent, Ottawa; Denis Murphy, Ottawa;
R. P. Gough, Toronto; A. E. Corrigan, Ottawa.

L. P. Provost, Ottawa.

don. R. G. Bearley, Halifax.

w. P. O'Brien, Montreal.

L. Fabre Surveyer, K.C., Montreal.

Liw. Tobia, M.P. Bromptonville.

don. Wm. McDonaid, Cape Bretus.

dward Case, Winnipeg.

T. P. Phelan, Toronto.
Michael Connolly, Montreal
W. J. Poupore, ex.M.P., Montre
t.t.-Col. D. R. Street, Citawa
J. J. Lyons, Ottawa.
Gordon Grant, C. B., Ottawa.
C, P. Beaubien, K.C., Montreal

Offices: 29 Sparks St., Ottawa, Ont.

A Safe Investment We Issue 5%. Quaranteed Investment Certificates covering periods of from two to five years on which interest is paid twice each year. The Certificates are guaranteed both by our entire Capital and by mortgage and bond investments. Correspondence invited.