

Chief comment at the day's sessions was caused when the Latin translation of the letter from the Russian protopope Sergij Bulgakov was read. The Bishop of Kaschau, commenting on the rather disappointing note in the communication, nevertheless emphasized the fact that Orthodox circles apparently are interested in the negotiations of the Congress. Archbishop Dr. Prechten declared:

"It is evident from the communication that the chief obstacle to union is the question of theme. The Russian opinion differs from ours, and we can only regret this fact. We shall pray incessantly that they may arrive at a right knowledge in this matter."

TRIBUTE TO ORTHODOX MARTYRS

Father d'Herbigny paid tribute to the memory of the victims of the persecution of Orthodox priests. The list of Orthodox bishops condemned to death in Russia since 1918 stirred the sympathy of all Catholic hearts, he said, and he recalled how Pius XI. asked his predecessor, Benedict XV., that he might go to Moscow to intercede against the confiscation of liturgical articles. This philanthropy of the Pope, Father d'Herbigny continued, aroused the sympathy of Catholics, and from rich America as well as devastated France and Belgium, millions were collected to relieve the hunger of the Russians.

He grieved that the effect of all this bounty was only that the Soviets almost wholly excluded the performing of the Catholic liturgy in Russia. This unjust measure, however, had an advantageous result after all, he added, in that anti-Catholic prejudice among Russian emigrants has been diminished. Many Russians now realize, he said, that the Holy Father is not a supreme spiritual head who oppresses, but a father who loves, and that he, following the example of all his predecessors, strives to extend his love to all Christians and to insure the Eastern rite of its purity. And as this action requires holy, learned and devoted priests, he continued, the Holy Father constantly prays, and urges that all Catholics pray, to the Heavenly Father for the sanctification of Russians and of all Slavs.

At the conclusion of this address, the entire Congress rose up in honor of the memory of the Russian martyrs and to second the sentiments of the speaker.

At a further meeting, Dr. Dobretchitch, Bishop of Sarajevo, amid applause, expressed his gratitude to the late archbishop and to his successor, in the name of Dalmatia, for furthering the idea of reunion.

Baron Wrangel, an Orthodox Russian, asked that Russian converts to Catholicism be distinguished from Uniates. Speaking of the Russian attitude toward reunion, he said the Russians fear that if they acknowledge the supremacy of the Pope, they will in the future experience immediate requirements from Rome. He gratefully accepted Father d'Herbigny's declaration that the Orthodox Church, in case of reunion, might retain its liturgy and constitution. But alas, he said, all Catholics were not like Father d'Herbigny. In the end he suggested that a committee be formed in which the Orthodox church would have an equal share with Catholics and the object of which would be to study points at issue.

The same issue was dealt with by Father Salaville of Constantinople and Dr. Totu, of the seminary at Vel Varadin. Father Gleb Verchovskij then spoke on the social and religious position of the Russian emigrants in their relation to reunion.

"The position of the Russian emigrants in the world is deplorable not only materially and politically, but also morally," said the speaker. "It appears that a sort of xenophobia and a painful nationalism previously unknown among Russians has taken hold among them. At the same time, there grows a devotion for Orthodoxy which more than ever is connected with the national idea."

SUGGEST LEAGUE OF COOPERATION

"As regards Catholicism, the emigrants have retained their distrust, even toward Catholic charity, which they regard as proselytism. Above all, many of them express discontent with Catholicism because it does not help them against the Bolsheviks. Others again recommend an alliance of the Orthodox with the Roman church to fight Free Masonry. By this alliance, the emigrants do not mean to bring about a unity of spiritual authority, but a sort of league of cooperation."

"This state of affairs must not dissuade us. Now is the propitious time for renewing the union, and we must work toward this end among the Russians, by word and deed."

As regards the method of work, the speaker developed a series of theses. Among them were these: The apostolic work in Russia must not be missionary, but unioinic and especially National-Russian. The Russian Catholic community ought to become an example of the hoped-for reunion. Among the emigrants themselves, the policy should be developed of spreading the idea of unity and educating the youth in the Catholic creed. Concluding, Father Verchovskij declared:

"The emigrants should be administered by a Russian Catholic bishop

who could insure unity of action and mind among them."

One of the directors of the Congress commented that Father Verchovskij could not expect a general accord with all his observations. Archbishop de Ropp also announced that he had special reservations to the method suggested.

OBSERVES CENTENARY

BIRTHPLACE OF MOTHER OF LEO XIII.

By Monsignor Enrico Pucci (Rome Correspondent, N. C. W. C.)

The little town of Carpineto, birthplace of Leo XIII., is observing the centenary of the death of the mother of that great Pontiff. The memory of Anna Prosperi-Buzzi is worthy of being remembered not only because she gave birth to Gioacchino, who under the name of Leo XIII. governed the Universal Church, but also because through her virtues and her activities and her sweet disposition she was the true type of a Christian gentlewoman.

Clever in business and strong-minded she was the right hand of her worthy companion Count Ludovico Pecci. Filled with a profound sense of Christian faith and piety, she rejoiced when she saw her two sons Giuseppe and Gioacchino consecrated to God in the sacerdotal state. Animated by the most lively charity she was the mother of the poor especially when lean years produced great misery among the rural population. During the famine she herself, every day, cooked large boilers full of vegetables and lentils to feed the hungry poor who flocked to her palace sure of finding the most charitable reception. And as she herself had not a very large patrimony, often, when she had nothing else to give the poor she gave them her children's clothes. Therefore the memory of Countess Pecci, passing from one generation to another, is still kept alive in Carpineto.

But the pious lady had not only these intimate and familiar virtues. She was also intelligent and cultured, and corresponded with the learned personages of that period, so much so that her collection of letters is like a complete history of the first twenty-five years of the Nineteenth Century in her region.

Amongst those persons with whom Countess Anna Pecci used to correspond were many famous in the history of the Church such as the Blessed Gaspare Del Bufalo, founder of the Congregation of the Missionaries of the Precious Blood and the Ven. Paolo Capelloni of the Company of Jesus. Monsignor Tosi, Bishop of Anagni, to whose diocese Carpineto belonged, often wrote to her and in his letters occur such phrases as "Your heart, full of charity manifests itself on every occasion. What a beautiful heart Jesus has given you! And he rejoices in it because it is so full of love and charity."

Countess Pecci died at only fifty-two years of age on August 5, 1824, assisted by her son Giuseppe who was a priest at that time and after her death became a Cardinal, and by her other son Gioacchino who was a cleric, but had not yet been ordained priest. The Countess had wished to be buried in the habit of the Franciscan Tertiary in the Church of the Holy Stigmata. Her husband, at the moment of her death, burst into a broken-hearted cry exclaiming "The pillar of the house has fallen."

The memory of a mother so holy always remained deeply engraven in the hearts of her sons. Leo XIII. often mentioned her with profound agitation. When he spoke of his devotion to the Holy Rosary which, as is known, he promoted with so much ardor, he used to say that one of the reasons why it was so dear to him was the memory of the piety and care with which his mother recited the Rosary every evening together with all her family, and taught her sons this sweet Christian devotion.

PRESENT FINE BOOKS TO CARDINAL LUON

A delegation of the "Friends of France" from London, headed by Marshal French and Rudyard Kipling, presidents of the London Committee, have presented to Cardinal Luon two magnificent books: "The Book of Gold" of British subscription to the fund for the reconstruction of the Cathedral, and the "Book of Life" containing, splendidly illuminated, the names of the Englishmen who fell on the field of honor in France.

These two books were accompanied by a letter from the secretary of Queen Dowager Alexandra, which is as follows:

"Her Majesty has seen the two magnificent books with the greatest interest. And she admires greatly in particular, the 'Book of Life,' which, as Her Majesty notes with pleasure, is your gift. All this work is admirable, and this tribute from Great Britain to France should be a durable souvenir and strengthen still more the ties of friendship which should ever exist between our two great countries."

"Queen Alexandra congratulates you cordially on the success of your devoted and indefatigable efforts in behalf of the subscription for the restoration of the Cathedral of Rheims, efforts which she feels will be remembered with gratitude."

CONDITIONS IN SPAIN

VI.

(By Right Rev. Mgr. John F. Nell)

Spain, the romantic, is preeminently an agricultural country with much fertile soil and an excellent climate, particularly in the south.

Spain's area is twice that of England, with about only one-half the population. The farm estates, are, for the most part vast, and are not operated by their owners. It is customary for villagers to go out with their burrows and donkeys to work the farms, and take care of the orchards. Thousands of square miles are devoted to the cultivation of the olive, particularly between Seville and Granada.

There are extant many monuments from the days of the pre-Christian Roman occupation, such as city walls and towers, aqueducts, etc.

Southern Spain was inhabited by Moors from the 7th to the 14th Century, and beautiful specimens of their architectural skill abound in Andalusia.

The Palace of the Moorish Kings, within the Alhambra, a sort of citadel to the city of Granada, is the finest specimen. It forms the theme of one of Washington Irving's works written within one of its rooms while he was the American Ambassador to Spain. The huge Cathedral of Cordova, once a Moorish Mosque, is another example. These gems of architecture are particularly noted for their stucco ceilings, horse-shoe arches, narrow graceful columns and the lace-like ornamentations of their interior walls.

BULL FIGHTING UNDER BAN

Bull fighting is still a national sport, while it is under the ban of the Church. Many large farms in Andalusia are used for the raising of good specimens for the ring, and the best fighters come from that district.

Tobacco is a government monopoly, and the customs officers may be careless about other things passing their inspection, but they insist on knowing how many cigars, cigarettes or smoking tobacco the traveller may have.

Spain is a constitutional monarchy, whose prime minister, General Primo de Rivera, today fills the role of dictator, much the same as Mussolini in Italy. Alfonso XIII. and his Queen Victoria Eugenia, are good Catholics and are very devoted to the Blessed Sacrament and to the Sacred Heart. The king has long been accustomed to attend Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament every Saturday afternoon in one of the churches of Madrid. His prime minister is also a practical Catholic. Outside the Barcelona radicals the whole population of Spain is Catholic, if anything, but their fervor runs all the way from zero to the 100 per cent mark.

HISTORY LINKED WITH CHURCH

The history of Spain and the national life of Spain in its feasts and festivals, are associated with the Church in the closest manner.

The Church has never made any monetary demands on the people, which may have been a mistake. The people give absolutely nothing to the Church; there are no collections taken up on Sunday. The government allows parish priests a yearly minimum of 1,000 pesetas, which is equivalent to \$105 in our money. Every afternoon the church bells announce public prayer for the royal family.

On their wedding day the king and queen escaped injury or death most miraculously. A bomb was thrown at their carriage, the horses killed, all the glass shattered and the vehicle injured otherwise, but neither the king nor queen was harmed in any manner.

In thanksgiving, they built a beautiful religious monument in the city of Madrid. The Protestant churches of America, some branches of which are established in most countries, are not known in Spain, though in the cities the English Church is represented. Even the Y. M. C. A., has not done much in Spain.

AN AGRICULTURAL COUNTRY

Spain's backwardness is often attributed by enemies of the Catholic Church to her religion. As a matter of fact, when Spain was Catholic to the core she was the greatest power in the world, and did more than any other nation in the way of discovery, exploration, etc., and even of spreading the faith. But today she is shorn of all her former possessions, South America, Cuba, the Philippines. Her loyal sons will tell Americans quite feelingly that while Spain gave Columbus to us and to the world, all they now have are his bones in the Cathedral of Seville. Being an agricultural country, Spain must needs be less progressive than the great commercial nations, some of whose unscrupulous money-men have striven hard to ruin her by making a drive against the peasant.

The educational opportunities are fair, but the Public school system itself is nothing like our own. There are excellent private schools to which the middle class and the aristocracy send their children. Religious instruction must be given to the little children in Public schools.

Spain has no divorce law.

FRENCH RURAL PROBLEMS

METHODS OF CHECKING THE DECLINING BIRTH RATE AND IMPROVING CONDITIONS DISCUSSED

By M. Masiani (Paris Correspondent, N. C. W. C.)

Paris, France. — Europe has appeared, ever since the War, to be threatened with a bread crisis. Not only does Russia no longer export wheat, but her production no longer suffices for her own needs. In England and Germany the disproportion between the rural and urban populations is steadily increasing, and despite the industrial wealth of these countries, their prosperity is imperilled because they can no longer feed themselves. In France there is a larger proportion of peasants, but not enough. In 1850 the peasants represented 75% of the total population. In 1924 they only represent 58%. The War was largely responsible for this decrease, as casualties were larger among the peasants. But the great evil which is emptying the villages is the desertion for the cities and the declining birth-rate.

The study of this evil and its remedies formed the topic of the sixteenth Social Week of France, which was held this year at Rennes. Prominent Catholics from every part of France, from Alsace to the Pyrenees, an assistant mayor from Algiers and a delegate from Tunisia came to take part in it. Land holders, industrial men, professors, writers, sociologists, leaders of farm unions mingled with a vice president of the Senate, M. Jenuvier, a former president of the Academy of Agriculture, M. Hittier, and with such illustrious members of the Hierarchy as Cardinal Charost, who occupied a place of honor on the platform with the Bishops of Arras, Quimper, Saint Brieu, Agen and Amiens. Canon Luytjens, director of the Belgian Peasants' League brought to the conference the light of the experience acquired by his association, which has a membership today of more than 100,000 Christian farmers. A professor from Louvain was there with a professor from the Catholic University of Fribourg. Italy, Yugoslavia, Portugal, Chile and China were represented, and on the sixth day of the meeting, the chairman was greeted with tremendous applause when he announced that the Canadian lawyers who had come to France with the American lawyers, had arrived in Rennes and through Mr. Canon Louvain had expressed their desire to be received by the Social Week of French Catholics.

CAUSES OF RURAL EXODUS

What are the causes of the desertion of rural districts? This was the first problem taken up by the delegates to the "Social Week." The delegates had no trouble in agreeing on the answers; the decrease in land values, the menace which weighs upon property, the hard work which agriculture implies and the error of certain schools which take some of the best material away from the farms to be trained as teachers, petty officials, etc. Above all it is the attraction of the cities and the superficially brilliant life which they seem to promise. In a word, it is the influence of paganism which demands pleasure rather than bread. And so the reserve of rural man power which insures the material wealth, the social peace and prosperity of the country is impoverished.

What remedies can be brought to check the crisis?

According to the delegate a professor at the Lyons Law School, when all families, whether rural or urban, have many children, there will no longer be an agrarian question; the first remedy lies in a family policy. This policy was defined by the Social Week held at Grenoble last year.

But there is also a land policy. This policy implies a revision of the inheritance laws, to prevent the continual division of real estate, a customs reform to protect agriculture and the improvement of living conditions among the peasants. A special session was devoted to the examination of what has already been done in several parts of France to increase the comfort and attractiveness of homes for farm laborers. The land policy also implies a judicious adaptation of national resources and equipment, the development of agricultural education, a campaign against speculation and usury, the control of markets and the extension of social legislation.

No aspect of the problem was left untouched. M. Philippe de Las Cases, one of the most authoritative and enthusiastic of the younger leaders of the Catholic social movement in France, explained what the role of the school should be in relation to the peasant. M. Hittier, former president of the Academy of Agriculture, studied the various farming methods followed in different parts of France. M. Furmann, professor at the Catholic University of Fribourg, discussed methods of limiting the unfortunate practices of the middlemen who rob the consumer and increase the cost of living, while depriving the producer of the greater part of his profits. Among the remedies which he considered the most efficacious appeared to be direct negotiations between

co-operatives of producers and consumers.

M. Toussaint, general secretary of the Union of Agricultural Syndicates, pointed out various methods of improving professional agricultural organization, employed by five thousand farm unions in France, and discussed the profession by credit funds, mutual insurance against fire, hail, loss of live stock, etc.

EDUCATION PROGRAM OUTLINED

The directors of various agricultural high schools presented a program for the improvement of education. Several experts stressed the contributions which science can make to agriculture in connection with a better utilization of seeds and the selection of fertilizers, the use of motor power. The engines can become the working companion of the peasant, but his aid will be really helpful only if he is sufficiently well informed and if he has received the proper moral training.

The problem of immigration was not neglected. Indeed, it could not be overlooked with two hundred thousand foreign workmen coming to France each year, of whom at least fifty thousand settle on the land. But the attention of the delegates was directed mainly to the question of interior colonization. France has some regions, such as Brittany and Alsace, where large families still prevail, while Gascony, on the other hand, is becoming depopulated. A former cabinet chief of the Ministry of Agriculture emphasized the happy results obtained by a movement which has transplanted whole families of Bretons and Alsatians to Gascony, where agricultural settlements were organized for them. In some districts it has also been found distinctly advantageous to establish small farms for families of hired farm laborers, who are thus encouraged to own their own land.

But after having studied the origin of the evil and the human means of remedying it, an assembly composed of Catholics could not fail to envisage an appeal to spiritual forces.

In the opening address of the conference, M. Eugene Duthoit, president general of the Social Weeks of France, stated expressly: "The solution of the agrarian problem implies first of all the absolute respect of the moral discipline and the social order outlined by the teaching of the Church, whose sanctifying action translates it into living reality."

These words found their justification in the address made by a theologian, Father Valensi, on "The Role of the Church in History with regard to Agriculture." The Church has always favored the tilling of the soil. The Church overthrew the reign of money and ennobled labor; she condemned usury; she set the magnificent example of the monks, clearing the land and becoming the pioneers of agricultural progress. In the Middle Ages it was on the land that the Church built up the social edifice.

NOBLE TRADITION OF THE CHURCH

Today the Church still represents a tradition which is that of the stability of the home, and of well-ordered labor; she tempers the egotistical fever of modern production and disciplines the inordinate appetite for gain; she also favors the necessary international collaboration.

M. Georges Goyau, member of the French Academy, the famous historian of the civilizing mission of the Church, pointed out, in a magnificent speech, how agriculture, throughout all the ages, has cleared the way for the preaching of the Gospel, citing the saints of Merovingian times and the monks of the Middle Ages who cleared and drained the lands of Europe; the Jesuits who conquered Canada and, in the nineteenth century, the Spanish Benedictines who transformed the savages of Australia into a race of farmers. And as the Church never wears of the effort, only recently, again, in Australia, she has founded the Abbey of Drysdale-River, through which a Gospel and modern farming methods have been brought to a hitherto abandoned people. "Considered in this way," M. Georges Goyau concluded, "does not missionary history appear to be a reflection of the history of God who, at the beginning of Genesis, spoke to man as a Creator, when he invested him with possession of the earth, before speaking to him as a Legislator, from Sinai, and, later, as a Redeemer?"

With equal eloquence, Mgr. Julien, Bishop of Arras drew a picture of the splendid work which may be done by the clergy in the restoration of rural life, by preaching the eminent dignity of agricultural labor; by organizing fraternal and mutual aid associations in their parishes; by demanding just living conditions for farm labor and by helping to provide suitable recreation on Sundays. Mgr. Julien referred to the traditional alliance between the Cross and the Plow, "for the pact between religion and the soil is the salvation of the country."

At the solemn Benediction celebrated in the Rennes cathedral, the great doors had to be left open, as the vast edifice was too small to accommodate the crowd. Cardinal Charost, after transmitting to the delegates the congratulations of the Supreme Pontiff, blessed their work

"An All Canadian Company"

## LIVE STOCK INSURANCE

SPECIAL POLICY FOR FOX BREEDERS

**Agents Wanted**

### CANADIAN GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY

(Incorporated in 1907 as The General Animals Insurance Company of Canada.)

**HEAD OFFICE:**  
FEDERAL BLDG., TORONTO

W. W. EVANS, President. A. E. DAWSON, Vice-President and Gen. Manager.

and praised them in the highest terms for having proclaimed their fraternal affection for the working classes. "Christ Himself, and His Church have restored to us the dignity and nobility," he said. "Let us not allow them to be lost through complicity with a capitalism which is without heart and without name, and which looks upon the working man as a machine."

The Social Week, which opened with a Mass of the Holy Ghost, at which practically all the delegates received Communion, closed with a pilgrimage to Mount Saint Michael, where a Solemn High Mass was celebrated in the famous abbey which was re-opened for worship only two years ago.

BURSES

FOR EDUCATION OF PRIESTS FOR CHINESE MISSIONS

What is a Bursar? A Bursar or Free Scholarship is the amount of \$5,000, the annual interest of which will perpetually support a student, till he becomes a Priest and Missionary in China. The sum itself is securely invested, and only the annual interest is spent for the training and education of a candidate for the priesthood. When one student has reached his goal, another takes his place, and thus all who are contributing towards the Bursar Fund will be helping to make Missionary Priests long after they have been laid to rest. Imagine how much good can be done by one priest and missionary! Let everyone, therefore, according to his means contribute to such a meritorious work. Send your contributions to Father Fraser care of the CATHOLIC RECORD.

**QUEEN OF APOSTLES BURSAR**  
Previously acknowledged \$8,123 88  
F. Sharron, Winnipeg..... 2 00  
Mrs. Wm. M., Petrolia..... 3 00

**ST. ANTHONY'S BURSAR**  
Previously acknowledged \$1,754 45  
C. E. Davidson, Brantford 1 00  
Ben Grover, Canso..... 1 00

**IMMACULATE CONCEPTION BURSAR**  
Previously acknowledged \$2,955 93  
**COMFORT OF THE AFFLICTED BURSAR**  
Previously acknowledged \$472 45

**ST. JOSEPH, PATRON OF CHINA BURSAR**  
Previously acknowledged \$8,368 08  
M. M., Prescott..... 2 50  
Ben Grover, Canso..... 1 00

**BLESSED SACRAMENT BURSAR**  
Previously acknowledged \$626 80  
**ST. FRANCIS XAVIER BURSAR**  
Previously acknowledged \$411 80

**HOLY NAME OF JESUS BURSAR**  
Previously acknowledged \$832 25

**HOLY SOULS BURSAR**  
Previously acknowledged \$1,841 89  
St. John's, Nfld..... 4 00  
M. M., Prescott..... 2 50

**LITTLE FLOWER BURSAR**  
Previously acknowledged \$1,268 19  
Friend, Renfrew..... 5 00

**SACRED HEART LEAGUE BURSAR**  
Previously acknowledged \$8,372 70

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH EXTENSION SOCIETY OF CANADA

AFTER VACATION

By the President of the Society

The months of vacation are over, families are back from summer homes to the City, children have returned to school and everything has taken on an air of interest again. In the country men are busy gathering in the golden grain and all rejoice at the prospect of an abundant harvest. In the midst of all these activities our missionary effort should not be neglected. This should be our way of returning thanks for favors received. How much we owe to God for His goodness to us, and what little return is actually made to Him by the majority of men! They think only of their own wants, are always anxious for favors and how sparing are even their words of thanks to the Creator. We should try and realize that God expects from us some return for His benefits. He does not ask for much, very little in fact, but our love, not the great generous

love that some of the Saints have given, but the little we can give, the best we have. Our love of God must also include love of our neighbor. "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself." When our Blessed Lord came upon the earth, men had failed in this obligation. With them it was an eye for an eye, and the Master's words insisting upon this love not only of friend, but of those who might be unfriendly, fell upon the ears of astonished listeners. "If thy enemy hunger, give him to eat, if he thirsts, give him to drink." What manner of man would allow a poor unfortunate to starve before his eyes as a consequence of his refusing to furnish food. Yet there are men and women and children too in this Canada of ours, not enemies, but fellow-Catholics, who suffer hunger and thirst. They are in need not so much of bodily nourishment as spiritual food. Their faith becomes weak and souls are in danger of death because they are deprived of the helps of religion, helps which Christ died for them and us to enjoy—the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass and the Sacraments, channels through which the merits of the great Sacrifice are applied to the soul—are deprived them. These things can be supplied if you will support Extension. To arouse all Catholics to the necessity and value of our missionary work and to give them an opportunity to help, we make an appeal for our Dollar Club. The Dollar Club is for the work of Extension, particularly for missionaries, and we want our readers to take our appeal to heart. We need this help for the missions. Many have contributed to the work of Extension, purely from motives of devotion and piety and of course such assistance is beyond all praise, but we are making an attempt to enroll the names of those who never think of sending intention or donations for burses or other special appeals. If they think of home missions at all, it is only when the Annual Collection is being taken up or if that is omitted they do nothing to spread the faith. Let us get our names and contributions on Christ's Roll of Honor.

Contributions through this office should be addressed to:

EXTENSION,  
CATHOLIC RECORD OFFICE,  
London, Ont.

DONATIONS

Previously acknowledged \$8,182 87  
Mrs. Wm. M., Petrolia..... 2 00  
Friend..... 5 00

MASS INTENTIONS

Estate of the late Miss M. A. Hanley, Read..... 200 00  
Catholic..... 2 00  
Lover of Sacred Heart..... 2 00  
A. McC..... 12 00  
Friend, Hamilton..... 1 00  
M. M. B., New Waterford..... 2 00

Have You a Good Record of Your Securities?

For the convenience of those desiring to make a record of their securities, we have prepared a convenient form, with spaces for entering the name of the security, date of purchase price, annual income, time of interest or dividend payment, time of maturity, etc. This form has proven very popular, and it is indispensable as a ready reference for security holders. A copy of the "Security Record" will be gladly sent on request.

We shall be glad at all times to make valuations of securities, without obligation, or to make suggestions, as to the betterment of holdings by purchases, sales or exchanges. Our investment experience of thirty-five years is at your service.

**A-E-AMES & CO**

GENERAL INVESTMENTS - ESTABLISHED 1888  
MONTHLY TORONTO NEW YORK  
VICTORIA, B.C. CHICAGO, ILL.