

DAILY
JOURNAL
1908

CALENDAR FOR 1908.

1908.		1908.	
JANUARY.	Sunday. Monday. Tuesday. Wednesday. Thursday. Friday. Saturday.	MAY.	Sunday. Monday. Tuesday. Wednesday. Thursday. Friday. Saturday.
5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
FEBRUARY.	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29	JUNE.	SEPTEMBER.
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MARCH.	JULY.	NOVEMBER.	Sunday. Monday. Tuesday. Wednesday. Thursday. Friday. Saturday.
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APRIL.	AUGUST.	DECEMBER.	
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CALENDAR FOR 1909.

JANUARY.	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31	MARCH.	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31	MAY.	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31
FEBRUARY.	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28	APRIL.	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30	JUNE.	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30

DOMINION DIARY

DAILY JOURNAL

... FOR ...

1908



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STERLING EXCHANGE

Banks in Canada with their Agencies.

For Customs House purposes Sterling Exchange is rendered into Canadian Money at 9 1/2 per cent. Advance. This is called the Par of Exchange. The following Table will give the desired results:-

Table of Sterling Exchange rates into Dominion Money. Includes columns for Sterling Exchange into Dollars (s. d. DOLLS.) and Dominion Money (s. d. DOLLS.). Rates are provided for various amounts from 1 to 50 pounds.

LEGAL WEIGHTS AND MEASURES IN CANADA

The legal weights and measures of Canada are the Imperial yard, Imperial pound avoirdupois, Imperial gallon (of 277.27384 cubic inches), and the Imperial bushel. The Imperial gallon is equal to 4.5474 litres, while the wine gallon, used in the United States, is equal to 3.785 litres.

Table listing banks in Canada and their agencies. Columns include PLACE, NAMES OF BANKS, MANAGER OR AGENT, and another PLACE, NAMES OF BANKS, MANAGER OR AGENT. Lists various banks and their local representatives across different Canadian locations.

BANKS IN CANADA WITH THEIR AGENCIES (Continued)

Table listing banks and their agencies in the first column, including locations like Fort William, Hamilton, and Toronto.

Table listing banks and their agencies in the second column, including locations like Ottawa, Montreal, and Toronto.

Table listing banks and their agencies in the third column, including locations like Montreal, Toronto, and Hamilton.

BANKS IN CANADA WITH THEIR AGENCIES (Continued)

Table listing banks and their agencies in the fourth column, including locations like Montreal, Toronto, and Hamilton.

Table listing banks and their agencies in the fifth column, including locations like Ottawa, Montreal, and Toronto.

Table listing banks and their agencies in the sixth column, including locations like Montreal, Toronto, and Hamilton.

Table listing banks and their agencies in the seventh column, including locations like Montreal, Toronto, and Hamilton.

BANKS IN CANADA WITH THEIR AGENCIES (Continued)

Table listing banks and agencies in the Atlantic and Quebec regions, including locations like St. John's, Miramichi, and Quebec.

Table listing banks and agencies in the Ontario and western regions, including locations like Toronto, Hamilton, and London.

Table listing banks and agencies in the western and northern regions, including locations like Vancouver, Winnipeg, and Edmonton.

BANKS IN CANADA WITH THEIR AGENCIES (Continued)

Table listing banks and agencies in the western and northern regions, including locations like Vancouver, Winnipeg, and Edmonton.

Table listing banks and agencies in the western and northern regions, including locations like Vancouver, Winnipeg, and Edmonton.

Table listing banks and agencies in the western and northern regions, including locations like Vancouver, Winnipeg, and Edmonton.

FOREIGN AGENTS

Text listing various foreign agents and their services, including international banks and trade agencies.

Postal Information.

Letter Rates, &c.

Canada.—Letters posted in Canada addressed to any place within the Dominion, 2 cents per oz. If unpaid, such letters cannot be forwarded, but will be sent to the Dead Letter Office. If partially prepaid, the letter will be forwarded to its destination and double the deficiency charged on delivery. Letters mailed at any office for delivery at or from the same office, provided that the office is not one at which free delivery by letter carriers is established, are charged 1 cent per oz., and must be at least partially prepaid; otherwise they are sent to the Dead Letter Office. Letters of this nature mailed at and for delivery from an office at which there is a free delivery by letter carriers, are liable to 2 cents per ounce. All postage must be prepaid by Postage Stamps.

Post Cards.—From any place in Canada to any other place in Canada, or to the United States or Mexico, 1 cent each. British and Foreign, 2 cents each.

Private Post Cards.—The face of a Private Post Card may be used for advertisements, illustrations, etc., provided that a clear space of at least 1/4 inch is left along each of the four sides of the postage stamp, and a clear space 3/4 inches long and 1 1/2 inches wide reserved for the address at the lower right hand corner of the card. Private Post Cards must not exceed a size of 6 inches in length by 3 1/2 inches in width. Cards exceeding these limits are treated as insufficiently paid letters. The words "Private Post Card" must be written or printed on the face of private post cards addressed to places outside of Canada.

Pictorial Private Post Cards which have communications on address side.—Cards which have the back covered by a picture, and one-half of the front to the left of the address space reserved for written communications, are admitted as post cards when addressed to places in Canada, the United States, Mexico, Great Britain, France, Switzerland, Italy, Austria, Montenegro, Persia, Roumania, Belgium, Congo Free State, Denmark, Danish West Indies, Egypt, Luxembourg, Norway, Sweden, Netherlands, Hungary, Crete, Hayti, Germany, Portugal, Bulgaria, Transvaal, Orange River Colony, Australia, New Zealand, Holland, Dutch East Indies, Panama, Siam, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Japan, Paraguay, and Tunis. The rate for Canada, Mexico and the United States one cent, and for the other countries two cents. A few of the countries mentioned above do not yet forward the cards described at post card rate, although they have agreed to accept and deliver such cards coming from other countries prepaid at that rate.

United Kingdom, and the following British Possessions and Protectorates: Aden, Ascension, Australia, Bahama Islands, Barbados, Bermuda, British Central Africa, British East Africa, British Guiana, British Honduras, British India, British North Borneo Company's Territory (including Labuan), Cape Colony, Cayman Islands, Ceylon, China (British Postal Agencies in), viz., Amoy, Canton, Chefoo, Foochow, Hankow, Hoihow, Ke-Kung-Tau (Wei-Hai-Wei), Ningpo, Shanghai and Swatow, Cyprus, Fanning Island, Falkland Islands, Fiji, Gambia, Gibraltar, Gold Coast Colony, Hong Kong, Jamaica, Johore, Lagos, Leeward Islands, Malay States, Malta, Mauritius, Natal, Newfoundland, New Zealand, Nigeria (Northern), Nigeria (Southern), Orange River Colony, Sarawak, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somaliland Protectorate, Straits Settlements, St. Helena, Tobago, Transvaal Colony, Trinidad, Turks Islands, Uganda, Windward Islands, Zanzibar, and Egypt, including the Sudan.—Postage on Letters, 2 cents per half oz.

Foreign Countries, except United States and Mexico.—Postage on Letters, 5 cents per half oz. If sent unpaid, double postage will be charged.

United States and Mexico.—The rate on Letters to the United States and Mexico is the same as in Canada, and at least one rate (2 cents) must be prepaid.

It is very important to bear in mind that the postage upon letters for the United Kingdom and all Foreign Countries, except United States and Mexico, is calculated by the *half ounce*, and double the deficient postage is charged on all unpaid or short-paid letters.

Registration of Letters.

Persons posting letters containing value should be careful to require them to be Registered, and to obtain from the Postmaster a certificate of receipt for Registration.

The charge for Registration on all classes of matter, in addition to the postage, is five cents. Both the Postage charge and Registration fee should, in all cases, be prepaid by stamp.

Registration is not an absolute guarantee against the miscarriage or loss of a letter; but a Registered Letter can be traced where an Unregistered Letter cannot, and the posting and delivery or non-delivery can be proven.

Insurance of Registered Letters.

Registered Letters posted at and addressed to any P.O. within the Dominion of Canada may be insured against loss for amounts not exceeding \$25. The insurance fee as well as the ordinary postage and the registration fee must be prepaid in postage stamps on all insured registered letters. The insurance fees and the corresponding limits of compensation are as follows:—

Insurance Fee.	Limit of Compensation.
3 cents	\$10
4 " "	15
5 " "	20
6 " "	25

Book Post, &c.

A Book Packet may contain any number of separate books. Limit of weight for domestic post, 5 lbs. (unless consisting of a single book, in which case a weight of 10 lbs. is allowed); for foreign post, 4 lbs. Limit of size, two feet in length, or one foot in width or depth.

Book Packets must be open at both ends or both sides, and must not contain any letter or sealed inclosure.

Books for the use of the blind are free of Canada postage, and correspondence passing between blind persons in raised characters is chargeable at the rate of 1 cent per 2 oz.

The rate on Book Packets for delivery in Canada, Great Britain, the United States and all Postal Union Countries, is 1 cent per 2 oz.

Miscellaneous Matter.

Miscellaneous matter, described as under, may pass between places in the Dominion of Canada upon prepayment of the rates indicated below. The regulations of the British Post Office do not admit of the transmission by mail to the United Kingdom (or other countries beyond the sea) of miscellaneous matter as such; but a great part of the matter referred to under that head may be forwarded to the United Kingdom and other countries by Book Post.

No packet of miscellaneous matter can be transmitted by mail if it exceeds 96 inches in length or 12 inches in width or depth, or over 5 lbs. in weight.

Legal and commercial papers generally are liable to letter rate of postage when posted for delivery within the Dominion of Canada.

Printed or written requests for return are now recognized on 3rd and 4th class matter, addressed to places within the Dominion, and same will be returned direct to the sender, subject to the payment by the sender, on delivery to him through the Post Office, of the full amount of postage to which the article was in the first place liable, together with any charges rated thereon in connection with any deficiency in the original prepayment.

Transient Newspapers.

Transient newspapers and periodicals include all newspapers and periodicals posted in Canada, other than Canadian newspapers sent from the office of publication, and British and foreign newspapers posted by news agents for regular subscribers in Canada. When addressed to any place within the Dominion, the United Kingdom, Bahamas, Barbados, Bermuda,

British Guiana, British Honduras, British North Borneo, Ceylon, Cyprus, Falkland Islands, Fiji, Gambia, Gibraltar, Hong Kong, Jamaica, Leeward Islands, Malta, Mauritius, New Zealand, Newfoundland, Northern Nigeria, Sarawak, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Southern Nigeria, Transvaal, Trinidad, Tobago, Turk's Islands, Zanzibar, or the United States or Mexico, they must be prepaid the following rates by Postage Stamps:—

If posted singly and weighing not more than 1 oz., half cent each.

If weighing over 1 oz., one cent per four oz. or fraction of four oz.

Patterns and Samples within the Dominion.

Patterns and Samples of Merchandise and Goods for sale, not exceeding 3 lbs. in weight, except samples of tea, which must not exceed 8 oz. in weight, may be posted in Canada, to be forwarded to any place within the Dominion, on prepayment by Postage Stamp of a rate of 1 cent for each 2 oz. or fraction thereof under the following regulations:—

If insufficiently prepaid the packet will be forwarded charged with double the deficient postage, provided at least 1 cent is prepaid.

Packages of Samples and Patterns, addressed to any place in Canada, may be registered by affixing thereto stamps to the value of 5 cents in addition to the postage rate, and provided such packet be handed into the Post Office for registration.

Patterns or Samples must be sent in covers open at the ends, so as to be easy of examination. Samples, however, of seeds, drugs, &c., which cannot be sent in open covers, may be enclosed in bags of linen, or such like material, fastened in such a manner that they may be readily opened, so that the officers of the Post Office may be able to satisfy themselves as to the nature of the contents.

The packet may bear on the outside the address of the sender, in addition to the address of the person for whom it may be intended; and also a trade mark or number, and the price of the sample enclosed; inside, there must be no enclosure but the samples or patterns themselves.

The particulars, however, of the trade marks, numbers, and prices may be marked on the articles themselves instead of on the outside of the packet, at the option of the sender.

Goods sent for sale or in execution of an order, however small the quantity may be, or any article sent by one private individual to another, which are not actually trade patterns or samples, are not admissible.

Liquids, oils, &c., may be sent by mail in the Dominion if put up carefully in strict accordance with the directions given in the Postal Guide and ascertainable at any post office.

United Kingdom, United States and Foreign Countries.

Patterns and Samples of Merchandise, when addressed to places in the United Kingdom, must not exceed 5 lbs. in weight; to the United States and other foreign countries, 12 oz., and must be prepaid by postage stamp at the following rates:—1 cent per 2 oz. or fraction of 2 oz., with a minimum prepayment of 2 cents covering a weight of 4 oz.

Samples of liquids, oils, glass, &c., are admitted as samples provided they are put up in strict accordance with the directions given in the Postal Guide.

Parcel Post with the United Kingdom, Newfoundland, and other British Colonies and Foreign Countries.

Closed Parcels may be exchanged with the United Kingdom, Newfoundland, and most foreign countries and British colonies, under the following regulations:—

1. The dimensions of a Parcel addressed to the United Kingdom must not exceed 30 inches in length or 1 foot in width or depth, nor must the combined length and girth of any Parcel exceed 6 feet. The dimensions of a Parcel addressed to any country other than the United Kingdom must not exceed 2 feet in length by 1 foot in width or depth.

2. A Parcel must not contain any explosive, combustible, or dangerous articles.

3. All Parcels must be securely and substantially packed and closed.

4. Oils, liquids, &c., can only be forwarded if put up with the same security required in connection with their transmission as samples in the ordinary mails. Fragile articles should be packed with special care.

5. Each Parcel must be plainly directed, and such directions must include the name and full address of the person for whom the Parcel is intended.

6. For each Parcel the sender must fill up a Customs Declaration. On this form the sender will supply an accurate statement of the contents and value of the Parcel, also the address thereof, with signature and place of abode of the sender. The Customs Declaration must be securely affixed by mullage or paste to the Parcel to which it relates.

Parcels from the United Kingdom or any other place beyond the Dominion will be liable to Canadian Customs duties, and under existing regulations must be examined for the purpose by an Officer of the Customs in the presence of the persons addressed.

Rates and limits of weight vary. See Postal Guide, or enquire at Post Office.

Prepayment by postage stamp is required in all cases. Parcels must be handed to the Postmaster; in no case should they be dropped into a letter box or other receptacle for mail matter.

Post Office Money Orders.

In sending money by mail it is always best to transmit by Money Order, if possible.

Commissions on Money Orders.

On Money Orders issued in Canada for payment in Canada, Antigua, Bahamas, Barbados, British Guiana, Cuba, Dominica, Panama Canal Zone, Grenada, Guam, Hawaii, Jamaica, Montserrat, Nevis, Newfoundland, Philippine Islands, Porto Rico, St. Christopher (St. Kitts), St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Virgin Islands, and the United States, the Commission is as follows:—

On Orders up to \$ 5.00	3 cents.
Over \$ 5.00 and up to 10.00	6 "
" 10.00 " 30.00	10 "
" 30.00 " 50.00	15 "
" 50.00 " 75.00	25 "
" 75.00 " 100.00	30 "

No single Money Order can be issued for more than \$100; but as many of \$100 each may be given as the remitter requires.

Postal Notes.

Postal Notes have been placed in the hands of all Money Order and Postal Note Offices in Canada. They offer a convenient and safe means of transmitting small sums through the mails. Their use is confined to Canada.

There are eighteen denominations of Postal Notes; the different amounts and the commissions payable thereon are as follows:—

Denom.	Commis.	Denom.	Commis.
\$0 20	1 cent.	\$0 90	2 cents.
0 25	1 cent.	1 00	2 cents.
0 30	1 cent.	1 50	2 cents.
0 40	1 cent.	2 00	2 cents.
0 50	2 cents.	2 50	2 cents.
0 60	2 cents.	3 00	3 cents.
0 70	2 cents.	4 00	3 cents.
0 75	2 cents.	5 00	5 cents.
0 80	2 cents.	10 00	5 cents.

Odd cents may be made up by affixing Canadian postage stamps, not exceeding nine cents in value, to the face of a Postal Note. For instance, 65 cents may be remitted by means of a Note for 90 cents and 5 cents in stamps—65 cents will be paid on presentation of the Note.

Mercantile Law.

PROMISSORY NOTES AND BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

—Must be payable absolutely, and not depend upon a contingency. Three days' grace allowed except when payable upon demand. Can be written either in ink or lead pencil. Notice of dishonour must be sent to all endorsers. Those not notified are released from all liability. Notice must be sent to the correct address of endorser; but if that is not known, notice sent to the place where note or bill purports to be made will be sufficient. Cheques are treated as bills of exchange, and must be presented on the day they are received or on the following day. Notes and bills endorsed in blank are transferable by delivery, the same as if payable to bearer. Notes bear interest during currency only if so stated. The loss of bill or note does not prevent the collection of it, but if required the holder must give indemnity before the lost note is paid. Notes and bills are payable any time during the day they mature. If no time is mentioned for payment, notes and bills are payable on demand. Notes made on Sunday are void. Notes and bills falling due on Sunday are payable the next day provided it is not a holiday.

LANDLORD AND TENANT.—An agreement for a lease must be in writing; a lease, however, for less than three years can be made verbally. Rent must be due before it can be distrained for. If tenancy continues for a term of years, without any new bargain, it will be as a tenancy from year to year. No notice is required in case of the termination of a lease for a definite time. A full six months' notice, ending with the end of the year, is required to terminate a tenancy from year to year. A monthly tenancy requires a month's notice. A weekly tenancy requires a week's notice to end it. A covenant for renewal does not call for a renewal covenant in the new lease, unless expressly called for. Destruction by fire during the currency of a lease does not release the tenant from payment of rent unless expressly provided for. The tenant cannot require any defect apparent at the time of the lease to be repaired. Defective drainage, causing injury to life or health, will justify a tenant in leaving.

MASTER AND SERVANT.—A servant is bound to obey all orders of the master in the scope of his employment; a disobedience of orders will justify an immediate dismissal. Both master and servant are entitled to reasonable notice before an engagement is terminated. A servant wrongfully dismissed is only entitled to the actual damage sustained; he must credit the master with any wages earned by him. The master is entitled to recover the damages sustained by reason of a servant deserting his employ. No wages due to an employee can be garnished (except in the case of a debt for board or lodging), or in the case of a debt contracted by an unmarried person having no family depending on him for support, in which cases the Judge has a discretion to allow the wages to be garnished, unless such wages exceed the sum of \$25, and then only to the extent of such excess. Whenever an assignment is made for the general benefit of creditors, the assignee shall pay, in priority to the claims of the general creditors, the wages of all persons in the employment of the insolvent, not exceeding three months' wages. All employees of a company being wound up under the Joint Stock Companies' Winding-up Act shall have the same priority. All employees of a person whose property has been seized and sold by the Sheriff under an execution shall have the same priority in proceeds of the sale.

CONTRACTS.—Contracts may be either parol or under seal. Parol contracts require a consideration to support them. Contracts for sale of goods over \$40 in value must be in writing or accompanied by part performance, or part payment. A contract may be made by letters and telegrams. Contracts made on Sunday (with a few exceptions) are illegal. Contracts contrary to public policy, or of an immoral character, are illegal. A contract for sale of land must be in writing. To make a good contract the names of the parties, the consideration, and the articles sold or matter agreed upon should clearly appear. Fraud vitiates all contracts.

BILLS OF SALE AND CHATTEL MORTGAGES.—All sales and mortgages of personal property not accompanied by an immediate delivery and an actual and continued change of posses-

sion must be in writing, with an affidavit of execution and affidavit of bona fides in the form required by the Act, and must be filed within five days (except in certain outlying districts of Ontario, where the time is extended by the Act) from date of execution in the office of the Clerk of the County Court of the county where the property so mortgaged or sold is at the time of the execution of the instrument, otherwise they are void as against creditors of vendor or mortgagor and subsequent purchasers or mortgagees in good faith for value. Mortgages for securing against the indorsement of any bills or promissory notes or other liability incurred for the mortgagor (which liability must not extend for a longer period than one year from the date of the mortgage), must set forth the terms of the agreement as to the indorsements and the amount of liability intended to be created. Mortgages for securing repayment of advances to be made in pursuance of an agreement in writing for the purpose of enabling the borrower to enter into and carry on business with such advances (the time for repayment not to be longer than one year from the making of the agreement), must set out the terms of the agreement. A contract to give a chattel mortgage is considered by the Act to be a chattel mortgage, and is subject to the above requirements. A contract to make a sale is considered a sale, and is also subject to the above requirements. A renewal of chattel mortgage must be filed within thirty days preceding the expiration of one year from date of previous filing, otherwise the mortgage becomes void as against the creditors of the mortgagor and subsequent purchasers and mortgagees in good faith for value.

LIEN NOTES.—Lien notes, hire receipts and receipt notes given by persons purchasing chattels, where the condition of the purchase is such that the possession of the chattel passes without any ownership therein being acquired by such purchaser until the payment of the purchase money, shall only be valid as against subsequent purchasers or mortgagees without notice in good faith for valuable consideration in the case of manufactured chattels, which, at the time possession is given to the purchaser, have the name and address of the manufacturer or vendor of the same painted, printed, stamped or engraved thereon or otherwise plainly attached thereto, and no such conditional sale shall be valid against such subsequent purchaser or mortgagee as aforesaid, unless it is evidenced in writing, signed by the purchaser or his agent. The foregoing shall not apply to household furniture, other than pianos, organs, or other musical instruments, nor shall it apply to any chattels mentioned in any such lien note, etc., where the manufacturer or vendor within ten days from the execution of the lien note, etc., shall file with the Clerk of the County Court of the county in which the purchaser resided at the time of the purchase, a copy of the said lien note, etc. A copy of the lien note, etc., must be left with the purchaser within twenty days.

GUARANTEES.—Must be in writing; will be construed strictly; should be distinctly worded, so that no question will arise whether limited or continuing.

FRAUD.—Sometimes criminal proceedings may be instituted for fraud. Fraud is always a ground of relief. It is a fraud to conceal a fraud.

INTEREST.—Where interest is payable and no rate has been agreed upon, the rate allowed is five per cent. Any rate can be contracted for. Interest is in the nature of damages, and it is not allowed upon open accounts, unless it is shown that there is either an express or implied contract to pay interest. Before a debtor can be charged with interest on accounts, a demand of payment should be made to him in writing informing him that interest will be claimed from the date of the demand. Interest is allowed on overdue bills and notes from the day they become due. Payments are applied first in payment of interest to date, then in reduction of principal. The practice of allowing interest on both sides of an account to day of settlement is not correct. Compound interest is not allowed, unless expressly agreed upon. A contract to reduce the rate of interest in case of punctual payment is good, while one to increase the rate in case of default is bad. Mortgages of real estate must show on their face the rate at which interest is to be calculated.

PRINCIPAL AND AGENT.—Principals are

responsible for the acts of their agents. Agency may be either general or limited. An agent must be a third person, not the other contracting party. A subsequent ratification of the acts of an agent will bind the principal. Agent's authority is not revoked till revocation is communicated to him. An agent signing in his own name is not allowed to offer parol evidence to prove that he did not intend to bind himself personally, but parol evidence is admissible to bind his principal. A broker is not entitled to receive payment for goods, while a factor is. A *del credere* agency is where the agent in consideration of larger commission guarantees the price of the goods sold.

PARTNERSHIP.—Each member of a partnership is responsible for the whole amount of the debts of the firm, except in case of special partnership. A special partner is only responsible to the amount of the capital contributed by him, but he cannot take any part in the management of the business. The act of one partner binds all. Partners are bound to keep good faith with each other. Partnership may be either for a term of years or at will. A partnership at will may be dissolved at any time. The death of one partner dissolves the partnership, unless provided for in the articles of co-partnership. The sale by a partner of his interest in the firm also dissolves the partnership. In the absence of express agreement partners share equally. If a partner retires from the firm, he should give public notice of the fact and notify all persons doing business with the firm. All persons associated in partnership for trading, manufacturing or mining purposes must register within six months after the formation of the partnership with the Registrar of the Registry Division in which they carry on business, a declaration in writing, signed by the members of the partnership, setting forth the names, occupations and residences of every partner, the name of the partnership, and that the persons therein named are the only partners. A similar declaration must be registered in

case of any change in the partnership. On the dissolution of a partnership a declaration certifying the dissolution should be registered. Every person carrying on a business for trading, manufacturing or mining purposes, and who uses as his business style some name other than his own name, or who in such style uses his own name with the addition of "and Company," or some other word or phrase indicating a plurality of members in the firm, shall register within six months a declaration containing his name, occupation and address, the style of his business, and that he alone carries on the business. Every person failing to register a declaration shall incur a penalty of \$100. Persons forming a limited partnership must register a certificate in the office of the Clerk of the County Court of the county in which the principal place of business of the partnership is situate.

LIMITATIONS OF ACTIONS.—On simple contracts, promissory notes, debts and money demands, six years. On actions for rent upon an indenture of lease and upon a bond, or other contract under seal (except upon the covenants contained in any indenture of mortgage made on or after the first day of July, 1894), twenty years. Actions for damages and penalties, two years. Actions upon any covenant contained in any indenture of mortgage made on or after the first day of July, 1894, ten years. Actions for the recovery of land, ten years. Actions against municipal corporations for damages caused by non-repair of roads, etc., three months, and damages caused to owners or occupiers of real property in the exercise of municipal corporations' powers, one year. Actions against employers by their workmen for recovery of damages for injury in the course of their employment, six months, or, in case of death, within twelve months from time of death. Actions against justices of the peace, sheriffs and bailiffs for acts done in the course of their duties, six months. The effect of the Statute of Limitations will be avoided by proof of a written acknowledgment of the debt, or by a payment on account of the debt, before the debt is barred, and the time will only run from the date of such acknowledgment or payment.

EXEMPTIONS FROM SEIZURE UNDER EXECUTION IN ONTARIO.—(1) Wearing apparel of debtor and family, bed and bedding in ordinary use by debtor and family, one cooking

stove with pipes and furnishings, one other heating stove with pipes, one crane, one pair andirons, one set of cooking utensils, one pair tongs and shovel, one coal scuttle, one lamp, one table, six chairs, one washstand, with furnishings, six towels, one looking-glass, one hair brush, one comb, one bureau, one clothes press, one clock, one carpet, one cupboard, one broom, twelve knives, twelve forks, twelve plates, twelve teacups, twelve saucers, one sugar basin, one milk jug, one teapot, twelve spoons, two pails, one wash tub, one scrubbing brush, one blacking brush, one wash-board, three smoothing irons, all spinning wheels and weaving looms in domestic use, one sewing machine and attachments in domestic use, thirty volumes of books, one axe, one saw, one gun, six traps, and such fishing nets and seines as are in common use, all these articles not to exceed in value \$150. (2) All necessary fuel and provisions for debtor and family for thirty days, and not to exceed \$40 in value. (3) One cow, six sheep, four hogs, and twelve hens, in all not exceeding the value of \$75, and food therefor for thirty days, and one dog. (4) Tools and implements ordinarily used in debtor's occupation, to the value of \$100. (5) Bees reared and kept in hives to extent of fifteen hives. (6) All materials furnished to mechanics and workmen for construction of building under contract. (No articles exempt from seizure for debt contracted for identical article.) Landlord has preferential claim for two months in case of a monthly tenancy.

ARREST.—Arrest for debt has been abolished, but if a debtor is about to leave Ontario with intent to defraud or hinder one or all of his creditors in the recovery of their claims, he may be arrested under a writ of *capias*, and detained until he gives security for the claim. A writ of *ca. sa.* may be obtained after judgment. The writ is only issued upon order of a Judge, and the debt must exceed \$100. A judgment debtor being examined as such, and not making satisfactory answers, may be committed to jail by order of the Judge until he does make satisfactory answers. In the Division Court the Judge may order the debtor to make regular payments on the judgment, and

on default may commit him for not obeying the order.

ATTACHMENT OF PROPERTY.—If a person resident in Ontario indebted to any other person departs from Ontario with intent to defraud his creditors, and at the time of his departure is possessed of any real or personal property not exempt by law from seizure, he shall be deemed an absconding debtor, and his property may be seized and taken for the satisfying of his debts by an order of attachment.

REPLEVIN is used to obtain possession of goods wrongfully detained. Plaintiff must give security to three times the value of the goods before he can obtain them, and must proceed promptly with his action to prove the ownership of the goods.

WILLS.—A will should express the intention of the testator in clear language. Every will shall be construed to speak and take effect as if it had been executed immediately before the death of the testator. It may be drawn by any person. A bequest to a witness is void. No will made by any person under the age of twenty-one years is valid. A will must be signed by the testator in the presence of two witnesses, who, at his request, in his presence, and in the presence of each other, should affix their names as witnesses. Charitable bequests in wills of testators dying before the 14th day of April, 1892, are only payable out of pure personal estate; but in wills of testators dying on or after that date, land may be devised to or for the benefit of any charitable use, but such land shall be sold by the devisee within two years from the death of the testator. Money charged or secured on land may be devised for a charitable use.

ASSIGNMENT.—There is no insolvency law. Assignments are made to trustee for creditors. A clause in assignment giving the trustee the

power to carry on trade to realize as a going concern will not vitiate assignment. Trustee is bound to use ordinary business prudence in dealing with estate. Trustee is responsible for fraud or gross misconduct. A trustee can be compelled in equity to give an account of his dealings with the estate.

MARRIED WOMEN CAN carry on business, sue and be sued in the same manner as if unmarried. Are entitled to hold property free from debts and control of husband, and can convey away real estate acquired since July, 1884, without husband's concurrence. Are entitled to dower in all real estate owned by husband during the marriage, and in such equitable real estate as the husband may die entitled to. The real and personal estate of every man dying, after the first day of July, 1895, intestate and leaving a widow but no issue, shall in all cases where the net value of such real and personal estate does not exceed \$1,000, belong to his widow absolutely and exclusively.

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Sittings of the Courts.

SUPREME COURT OF CANADA sits at Ottawa on third Tuesday in February, first Tuesday in May, first Tuesday in October.

EXCHEQUER COURT.—For the trial of causes the Court sits at such places and times as are appointed by the Judge of the Exchequer Court. For hearing demurrers, etc., the Court sits at Ottawa every Monday, at 11 a.m., except during vacation or during the absence of the Judge.

COURT OF APPEAL sits at Toronto at such times as are appointed by the Judges of the Court.

DIVISIONAL COURTS OF THE HIGH COURT.—Unless otherwise ordered, sittings of the Divisional Courts are held at Toronto, and commence on the first Monday of each month, except during the long vacation and Christmas vacation; and continue to sit for two weeks (except on Saturdays and public holidays, and on any days falling in any vacation).

CIVIL AND CRIMINAL ASSIZES.—Not less than two sittings of the Civil and Criminal Assizes are held at the County Town of every County and union of Counties in each year. In the County of York, at Toronto, not less than three of such sittings are held in each year, and also a fourth such sitting, if necessary. In the Counties of Carleton, Wentworth and Middlesex, at their respective county towns, not less than three of such sittings are held in each year. Sittings are held twice a year at Sault Ste. Marie, Port Arthur and Kenora, and once a year at Parry Sound, Bracebridge, Gore Bay and North Bay. The Judges of the High Court appoint the days upon which all such sittings of the Civil and Criminal Assizes are held.

WEEKLY SITTINGS AT OSGOODS HALL, TORONTO.—A Judge of the High Court sits at Osgoods Hall, at Toronto, every week, except during vacations, for the purpose of disposing of all business, except trials, which may be

transacted by a single Judge. The business of the weekly sittings is as follows:—Tuesday and Friday, Chambers; Monday, Wednesday and Thursday, Court.

COUNTY COURTS.—Except in the County of York, these Courts sit twice a year for the trial of causes at the same time as the Court of General Sessions, being on the second Tuesday in June and December. For the County of York there are four such sittings, commencing on the first Tuesdays in March and December and on second Tuesdays of May and September. For special hearing of causes without a jury, except in the County of York, the Courts sit on first Tuesday in April and October in each year. Besides these sittings the Judges may sit at such other times in their discretion for the trial of non-jury cases. *Term Sittings.*—In the County of York on the second Monday in January, June and October, and the first Monday in April in each year. In other counties on the second Monday in January and the first Monday in April, July and October, lasting one week each.

DISTRICT COURTS AND GENERAL SESSIONS OF THE PEACE IN UNORGANIZED DISTRICTS.—Sittings are held each year as follows:—1. At Kenora, on first Tuesday of June and second Tuesday of October. 2. At Port Arthur, on third Tuesday of May and second Tuesday of November. 3. At Sault Ste. Marie, on second Tuesday of June and November. 4. At Gore Bay, on last Tuesday of May and third Tuesday of October. 5. At North Bay, on second Tuesday of June and November. 6. At Parry Sound, on first Tuesday of June and December. 7. At Bracebridge, on third Tuesday of June and November.

SUBROGATE COURTS.—There are four sittings in each year, which (except in the County of York) commence on the second Monday in January and the first Monday in April, July and October. In the County of York the sittings commence on the second Monday in January, June and October, and the first Monday in April.

GENERAL SESSIONS OF THE PEACE.—Sits on the same days as the County Court jury sittings in each county.

ADMIRALTY COURT.—The principal seat of the Court is at Toronto, but there are five Admiralty Offices at the following places, viz.:—Kingston, Windsor, Sandwich, Owen Sound and Goderich, with Deputy Marshals in charge. There are no regular sittings of the Court. Sittings are held by the Judge of the Court at Toronto or elsewhere in the Province at such times as may be appointed by him.

Long Vacation, the months of July and August. Christmas Vacation, 24th December to 6th January following.

LEGAL HOLIDAYS.

In all the Provinces of Canada, except the Province of Quebec, the following are legal holidays:—Sundays, New Year's Day, Good Friday, Easter Monday, Victoria Day (24th May), Dominion Day, Labor Day (1st Monday in September), King's Birthday (9th November), Christmas Day, any day appointed by Proclamation as a Public Holiday or for a General Fast or Thanksgiving, and the day next following New Year's Day, Victoria Day, Dominion Day, King's Birthday and Christmas Day, when those days respectively fall on Sunday.

In the PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.—The same days, and also Epiphany, Ascension, All Saints and Conception.

The Quebec legal holidays are observed in the Public Departments, Ottawa.

The following remarks, except as hereinafter mentioned, apply to joint stock companies, whether they are incorporated under the Dominion or Ontario Joint Stock Company Act.

A joint stock company is a partnership consisting of a large number of persons incorporated under some statute with the object of carrying on some specified purpose or business, and having a capital divided into equal shares which are transferable by the respective holders thereof without the consent of the other shareholders.

One or more shares are held by each shareholder, and in proportion to the shares held by him he is entitled to vote at meetings of the company, and to participate in the profits of the company.

There are two kinds of shares or stock, viz., common and preferred or preference. By common shares or stock is meant stock which entitles the owner of it to a *pro rata* division of profits. By preferred or preference stock is meant stock which entitles its owner to dividends out of the net profits before or in preference to the holders of the common stock, and which may in addition entitle its owner, in the event of the winding up of the company, and if there is any capital to be returned to the shareholders, to have the amount paid in on his shares returned to him before the common stockholder receives the amount paid in by him.

Cumulative preference stock is preference stock which entitles the holder thereof to have any deficiency of dividends in any year made good to him out of the profits of subsequent years.

Non-cumulative preference stock does not give the holder thereof the right to the stock of other shareholders; but the holder of such stock can only look to the year's profits for his dividend for that particular year.

Preferred stock redeemable by the company is preference stock issued by a company which has the right to buy back that stock at any stipulated time.

Shareholders of preference stock possess all the rights and are subject to all the liabilities of other shareholders; their only privilege is their preference over the other shareholders with respect to dividends and capital.

A joint stock company is known in law as a corporation aggregate. The members of the company and their successors form but one person in law, a person different from that of any of the members, though composed of them.

Each shareholder is responsible for the debts of the company to an amount equal to that not paid up on his shares; so that, in case of the insolvency of the company, he stands to lose the amount paid in by him, and in addition he may be called upon to pay the amount still unpaid on his shares.

Under The Ontario Joint Stock Company Act (which applies to companies incorporated under that act), no person holding stock in the company as an executor, administrator, tutor, curator, guardian or trustee for any person named in the books of the company as being so represented by him, shall be personally liable as a shareholder; but the estate and funds in his hands of the party represented by him shall be liable.

The Dominion Joint Stock Company Act (which applies to companies incorporated under that act), is somewhat similar, and provides that no person holding stock in the company as an executor, administrator, tutor, curator, guardian or trustee for any person named in the books of the company as being so represented by him, shall be personally liable as a shareholder; but the estate and funds in his hands of the party represented by him shall be liable.

It should be stated that under both acts a company is not bound to see to the performance by the trustee of any trust in respect of any share; and the receipt of the shareholder, in whose name the same stands in the books of the company, is a valid discharge to the company for any dividend or money payable on the shares.

No person holding stock as collateral security is personally subject to liability as a shareholder; but the person pledging such stock is considered as holding the same, and is liable as a shareholder.

Calls on shares must be promptly paid on the day appointed for payment, and a shareholder is liable for interest thereon at the legal rate after default in payment.

If the call is not paid at the appointed time the directors may, if they prefer, forfeit the shares, which will thereupon become the property of the company, and can be disposed of by the company. The Dominion Joint Stock Company Act provides that, notwithstanding the forfeiture, the holder of such shares which have been forfeited will continue liable to the company for the amount unpaid on such shares at the time of forfeiture, less any sums subsequently received thereon.

The shares of stock are transferable on the books of the company in the manner prescribed by the letters patent or the by-laws of the company. No transfer of shares by a shareholder is valid for any purpose, so far as the company or its creditors are concerned, until entry thereof is made in the transfer book; but, until such transfer is entered, both transferor and transferee are each liable on the shares to the company and its creditors. Such a transfer, however, though not so entered, is valid as between the transferor and transferee.

The Dominion Joint Stock Company Act, however, provides that the entry of the transfer is not necessary in the case of companies whose stock is listed and dealt with on any recognized stock exchange by means of scrip commonly in use, endorsed in blank, and transferable by delivery, which constitutes valid transfers; the scrip holder is not, however, entitled to vote upon shares until they are registered in his name in the books of the company.

No transfer of shares, whereof the full amount has not been paid in, can be made without the consent of the directors; and whenever any transfer of shares not fully paid in has been made with such consent to a person who is not approved by sufficient means to fully pay up such shares, the directors are personally liable to creditors of the company to the same extent as the transferring shareholder, but for such transfer, would have been.

No share is transferable until all previous calls are fully paid: The Dominion Joint Stock Company Act further provides that the directors may decline to register any transfer of shares belonging to any shareholder who is indebted to the company.

SHAREHOLDERS' VOTES AT GENERAL MEETINGS. Every shareholder is entitled to as many votes as he holds shares, and he may vote either in person or by proxy, but if he is in arrears in respect of any call he cannot vote. No transferee of shares, if his transfer is not registered in the transfer book, can vote. Every

Joint Stock Companies.

The application must be by petition signed by the executive officers of the company, and passed under the company's seal.

The petition must state the material facts, such as (1) the name of the kingdom, dominion, state, province or other jurisdiction under the laws of which the petitioning company was incorporated and is working; (2) its corporate name; (3) the date and manner of its incorporation; (4) the place where its head office is situated; (5) whether its existence is limited by statute or otherwise; and, if so, the period of its existence yet to elapse; and whether its existence may be lawfully extended; (6) whether it is a valid and subsisting corporation; (7) whether it has power, either express or implied, to carry on its business in Ontario; (8) whether it has power to hold land in Ontario, and, if so, the conditions, if any, under which such land is to be held; (9) its authorized powers set out in full; (10) the powers which it desires to exercise in Ontario; (11) the amount of its authorized capital, and whether such capital is divided into shares, and if so, how; (12) the amount of its subscribed capital; (13) the amount of its paid-up capital; (14) whether it was carrying on business in Ontario on 1st July, 1900, and, if so, in what manner, at what places and to what extent; (15) its head office, or other chief place of business in Ontario; (16) the name, description and place of residence of its chief agent or representative in Ontario; (17) that the company has authorized the making of the application, and has duly appointed an attorney; (18) the name, description and place of residence of such attorney, and (19) such further information as the Provincial Secretary may require.

The contents of the petition, and the impression of its authorized capital, must be verified by affidavit or statutory declaration.

If the application be on behalf of a company incorporated under the laws of the Dominion of Canada, a copy of its charter, or of the act incorporating it, certified by the Deputy Registrar-General, or by the Clerk of the Parliament, respectively, must be produced with the application. A similar observation will apply to a company incorporated under the laws of any of the Provinces of the Dominion of Canada, regard being had to the proper officers in that behalf for the purposes of certification.

If the application be on behalf of a company incorporated under the laws of Great Britain and Ireland, the copy of the memorandum and articles of association produced must be certified to be a true copy by the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies at London, Edinburgh or Dublin, as the case may be.

If the application be on behalf of a company incorporated under the laws of one of the United States of America, the evidence of incorporation must consist of a duly-certified copy of the papers originally made, and if any subsequently filed in the Department of the Secretary of State, or other proper officer having the custody of the papers, and duly verified by such officer.

A person, resident in Ontario, or company having its head office in Ontario, must be appointed by the petitioning company to be its attorney and representative in Ontario, and a power of attorney, duly executed, for the purpose, under the seal of the company, must be transmitted with the papers.

Fees for licenses for EXTRA-PROVINCIAL CORPORATIONS. Fees for licenses to corporations incorporated under an act of the Legislature of the late Province of Canada, or by Royal Charter of the Government of that Province (that is, incorporated before 1st July, 1867), authorized to carry on business in Upper Canada, but not carrying on business in Ontario at the date of the commencement of the "Act respecting the Licensing of Extra-Provincial Companies" (that is, on the 30th April, 1900); and for corporations incorporated under an act of the Dominion of Canada (that is, since 1st July, 1867), and authorized to carry on business in Ontario.

If the capital stock of the company does not exceed \$100,000, the fee is \$25.

If the capital stock of the company exceeds the sum of \$100,000, the fee is \$50.

In respect of all other extra-provincial companies the license fees payable are the same as the fees payable upon the incorporation of a company by letters patent under The Ontario Joint Stock Company Act.

In the case of certain extra-provincial companies the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council may reduce the fee payable for the license. See Section 18 of the act.

Fees on ANNUAL RETURNS OF EXTRA-PROVINCIAL CORPORATIONS. If the capital stock does not exceed \$100,000 the fee is \$5.

If the capital stock exceeds \$100,000 the fee is \$10.

INCORPORATION OF COMPANIES UNDER THE DOMINION JOINT STOCK COMPANY ACT, 1902.

Incorporation will be granted to any number of persons, not less than five, who must each be twenty-one years of age. The applicants must file an application in the Department of the Secretary of State setting forth (1) The proposed corporate name. (2) The purposes for which its incorporation is sought and which must not be for the construction and working of Railways or of telegraph or telephone lines or the business of banking or the issue of paper money or the business of insurance or of a Loan Company. (3) The place within Canada which is to be its chief place of business. (4) The proposed amount of its capital stock. (5) The number of shares and the amount of each share. (6) The full name, address and calling of each applicant, with special mention of the names of not more than fifteen and not less than three of their members who are to be the first or Provisional Directors and the majority of whom must reside in Canada, and each Director must own stock absolutely in his own right. (7) The amount of stock taken by each applicant. (8) The amount, if any, paid in upon the same and the manner in which same has been paid and is held for the Company. The facts stated in the application must be established by affidavit or statutory declaration. There must also be filed a Memorandum of agreement and Stock Book containing names and amount of stock subscriptions.

On granting Letters Patent, notice thereof is given by the Secretary of the State by two insertions in *The Canada Gazette*, and thereupon from the date of the Letters Patent the persons therein named and such other persons who have or thereafter shall become subscribers to the memorandum or shareholders in the Company and their successors shall become a body corporate. A copy of every such notice shall be by the

petition, which may be put in at any time without gazette notice, must state:—

(a) The name, residence and occupation of each petitioner in full.

(b) The proposed corporate name of the company.

(c) The object of the company briefly stated in general terms, as for example: "To manufacture and sell glassware."

(d) The place at, or from, which the undertaking of the company is to be carried on.

(e) The place in Ontario where the head office of the company is to be situated, and where its principal books of account and its corporation records are to be kept, and to which all communications and notices may be addressed.

(f) The capital of the company, and the number of shares, and the amount of each.

(g) The names of the provisional directors of the company, who must be, at least, three in number and who must be stockholders.

(h) The amount of stock for which each petitioner has subscribed in the memorandum of agreement and stock book.

(i) The petition must further state: That no public or private interest will be prejudicially affected by the grant of incorporation, and that at least ten per cent. of the nominal capital of the company has been subscribed.

(j) Signatures to the petition and memorandum of agreement and stock book must be witnessed and proved by the affidavit or statutory declaration of persons who are not petitioners, or directly interested in the formation of the company.

(k) Signatures by attorney must be made under a specific, not general, power of attorney, duly executed.

(l) At least two signatures must be written on the leaf, or page, which contains the prayer of the petition.

(m) The facts stated in the petition must be established by affidavit or statutory declaration.

GOVERNMENT FEES FOR LETTERS PATENT UNDER ONTARIO ACT.

The petition will not be considered by the government until the fees are paid. The fees are payable to the Provincial Treasurer. The following is the tariff of fees:

FOR LETTERS PATENT.

When capital stock is \$40,000 or less, \$100.

When capital stock is more than \$40,000, but does not exceed \$100,000, the fee is \$100, and \$1 for every \$1,000 or fractional part thereof in excess of \$40,000.

When capital stock is over \$100,000, but does not exceed \$1,000,000, the fee is \$100, and \$2.50 for every \$10,000 or fractional part thereof in excess of \$100,000.

When capital stock is \$1,000,000 or over, the fee is \$385, and \$2.50 for every \$10,000 or fractional part thereof in excess of \$1,000,000.

When the charter is for a cheese or butter company, \$10.

FEES FOR SUPPLEMENTARY LETTERS PATENT.

When the capital of a company is increased, the fee is according to the above tariff, but on the increase only. In all other cases of supplementary letters patent the fee is \$100.

FEES FOR LICENSES.

For a license to an extra-provincial company to hold land or to sell mining stocks, etc., the fee is according to the above tariff, and is levied according to the nominal capital of the company.

FEES FOR ORDERS-IN-COUNCIL.

For an order-in-council changing the name of a company, \$25.

For an order-in-council approving of a by-law creating preference stock, \$50.

FEES ON DEPOSITING WITH THE GOVERNMENT ANNUAL SUMMARY OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE COMPANY.

1. When the capital stock of the company is \$50,000 or under, \$2.

2. When the capital stock of the company exceeds \$50,000 but does not exceed \$100,000, \$5.

3. When the capital stock of the company exceeds \$100,000, \$5.

ONTARIO ACT AS TO LICENSES TO EXTRA-PROVINCIAL CORPORATIONS.

Under the provisions of this act nearly every company (other than an insurance or a loan company) not incorporated under the authority of an act of the Legislature of Ontario, and having gain for one of its objects, must take out a license from the Government of the Province of Ontario to carry on business in the Province of Ontario.

Company inserted on four separate occasions in at least one newspaper published where the Head Office or Chief Agency of the Company is established. Failure to comply therewith subjects the Company to a penalty not exceeding \$20.00 per day while such failure or neglect continues.

Before commencing any of its operations or incurring any liability, 10% of its authorized capital must be subscribed and paid for. Every Prospectus of the Company, and every notice inviting subscribers for shares, shall specify the dates and the names of the persons to any contract entered into by the Company or the promoters, Directors or Trustees thereof before the issue of such Prospectus or notice, and every Prospectus or notice which does not specify the same shall, with respect to any person taking shares upon the faith of such Prospectus without notice of such contract, be deemed fraudulent on the part of the promoters, directors and officers of the Company who knowingly issued such Prospectus or notice.

Not less than 10% upon the allotted shares of the Company shall by means of one or more calls, formally made, be called in and made payable in one year from incorporation, the residue when and as the Letters Patent or the provisions of the Act or the By-Laws of the Company direct.

The Charter of the Company shall be forfeited by non-user during three consecutive years, or if the Company does not go into actual operation within three years after Charter is granted.

The Company must make a return to the Secretary of State at any time, a written request therefor may be made of:—

- (1) The amount of its capital and the number of shares into which it is divided. (2) The number of shares taken from the commencement of the Company to date of the summary. (3) The amount of calls made on each share. (4) The total amount of calls. (5) The total amount of calls unpaid. (6) The amount of shares forfeited. (7) The names, addresses and occupations

of the persons ceasing to be Shareholders within twelve months preceding and the number of shares held by each. By making default for the space of one month in complying with such request the Company shall incur a penalty not exceeding \$20.00 for each day's default, and every Director and Manager of the Company who knowingly and wilfully authorizes or permits such defaults shall incur the like penalty.

The fees payable upon incorporation are as follows:—

- When the proposed capital stock is \$20,000 or less, the fee is \$50.00.
- From \$20,000 to \$ 50,000 fee \$150.
- " 50,000 to \$100,000 fee \$200.
- " 100,000 to \$150,000 fee \$225.
- " 150,000 to \$200,000 fee \$250.
- " 200,000 to \$300,000 fee \$300.

For every additional \$100,000 up to \$1,000,000 an additional fee of \$25.00. For every additional one million dollars of Capital Stock or fractional part thereof \$100.00.

PUBLIC STATUTORY HOLIDAYS.

DOMINION OF CANADA.—Sundays, New Year's Day, The Epiphany, Good Friday, The Ascension, All Saints' Day, Conception Day, Easter Monday, Ash Wednesday, Christmas Day, the birthday (or day fixed by proclamation for celebration of birthday) of reigning Sovereign, Victoria Day, Dominion Day, the first Monday of September, to be designated "Labour Day," and any day appointed by proclamation for a general fast or thanksgiving.

QUEBEC.—Sundays, New Year's Day, Epiphany, Ash Wednesday, Good Friday, Easter Monday, The Ascension, All Saints' Day, The Conception, Christmas Day, the anniversary of the birthday of the Sovereign (or day fixed by proclamation), 1st July (or 2nd July if 1st is a Sunday), any other day fixed by Royal proclamation or by proclamation of Governor-General as a day of general fast or thanksgiving, Labour Day.

NOVA SCOTIA.—Sundays, Good Friday, Dominion Day,

Christmas Day, day appointed for celebration of the birthday of her late Majesty or any of the Royal successors, Labour Day, and any day appointed by proclamation of Governor-General or Lieutenant-Governor as a general holiday or for general fast or thanksgiving.

MANITOBA.—Sundays, New Year's Day, Good Friday, Christmas Day, Dominion Day, Labour Day, the day appointed for celebration of the birthday of her late Majesty and her Royal successors and any day appointed by proclamation for a general thanksgiving or general holiday, or as Labour Day.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.—Sundays, New Year's Day, Good Friday, Easter Monday, Dominion Day, Christmas Day, the day appointed for the celebration of the birthday of her late Majesty and of her Royal successors, and any day appointed by proclamation for a general fast or thanksgiving, and any day

appointed by proclamation or order of the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council as a holiday.

ONTARIO.—Sundays, New Year's Day, Good Friday, Easter Monday, Christmas Day, Dominion Day, birthday of her late Majesty and her Royal successors, Labour Day, and any day appointed by proclamation of Governor-General or Lieutenant-Governor as a public holiday or for a general fast or thanksgiving.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.—Sundays, New Year's Day, Ash Wednesday, Good Friday, Easter Monday, 1st or 2nd Friday in May (known as Arbour Day), Christmas Day, birthday of reigning Sovereign, Dominion Day, Labour Day, and such day as may in each year be proclaimed a public holiday for the planting of forest and other trees, and any other day appointed by proclamation for a general fast or thanksgiving.

THE ONTARIO SUCCESSION DUTY ACT.

The Succession Duty Act, Revised Statutes of Ontario, 1897, Chapter 24, applies to the estates of persons dying on or after 1st July, 1892, and applies to real and personal property of every description except:—

(1) Where the value of the estate after payment of all debts and expenses of administration does not exceed \$10,000.

(2) To property given for religious, charitable or educational purposes.

(3) Property passing to or for the use of father, mother, husband, wife, child, grandchild, daughter-in-law or son-in-law of the deceased where the aggregate value of the property of the deceased does not exceed \$100,000.

The Act applies:—

(a) To all property passing either by Will or intestacy within Ontario, whether the deceased was domiciled in Ontario at the time of his death or elsewhere.

(b) To all said property which shall be voluntarily transferred by deed, sale or gift made in contemplation of the death of the grantor or intended to take effect after such death to any person in trust or otherwise.

(c) To any property taken as a *donatio mortis causa* made by any person dying on or after 7th April, 1896, or taken under the disposition made by any person so dying purporting to operate as an immediate gift whether by way of transfer, delivery, declaration of trust or otherwise which shall not have been *bona fide* made twelve months before the death of the deceased.

(d) To any property which the person dying on or

after 7th April, 1896, having been absolutely entitled thereto has caused to be transferred or vested in himself and any other person jointly so that the beneficial interest therein, or in some part thereof, passes or accrues by survivorship on his death to such other person.

(e) To property passing under settlement, as to which see the Act.

(f) To the beneficial interest arising by survivorship or otherwise (if any) from Annuities.

Where the aggregate value of the property of deceased exceeds \$100,000 and passes in whole or in part to or for the benefit of the father, mother, husband, wife, child, grandchild or other lineal descendant or daughter-in-law or son-in-law of the deceased, the same shall be subject to a duty of \$2.50 for every \$100 of the value.

Where the aggregate value of said property exceeds \$200,000 the whole shall be subject to a duty of \$5 for every \$100.

Where the value of the property of the deceased exceeds \$10,000, so much thereof as passes to or for the benefit of the grandfather or grandmother, or any other lineal ancestor of the deceased except the father and mother, or to any brother or sister of the deceased, or to any descendant of such brother or sister, or to a brother or sister of the father or mother of the deceased, or of any descendant of such last mentioned brother or sister, shall be subject to a duty of \$5 for every \$100.

Where the value of said property exceeds \$10,000 and any part thereof passes to or for the benefit of any per-

son in any other degree of collateral consanguinity to the deceased than is above described, or to or for the benefit of any stranger in blood to the deceased save as hereinbefore provided for, same shall be subject to a duty of \$10 for every \$100 of the value.

Provided that where the whole value of any said property does not exceed \$200 the same shall be exempt from duty.

Any property brought into Ontario for administration or distribution shall be liable to the duty.

Executors or administrators are directed to make and file with the Surrogate Registrar a statement under oath showing (a) itemized inventory of all the property of the deceased and the market value thereof, and (b) the several persons to whom the same will pass under the Will or intestacy and their degree of relationship (if any); and the executor shall before the issue of Letters Probate or of Administration deliver to the Surrogate Registrar a bond with two sureties in a penal sum equal to ten per cent. of the sworn value of the property of the deceased liable to succession duty.

Should the Treasurer of the Province be not satisfied with the value so sworn to or with the correctness of the inventory, provision is made for a valuation and appraisement of the said property by the Sheriff of the County in which same is situate, with the right of appeal by either party from such appraisement to the Surrogate Judge of the County.

CANADIAN COMMERCIAL AGENCIES.

The following Canadian Commercial Agents (whose addresses are given) will answer correspondence relative to commercial and trade matters, and give information to those interested as to local trade requirements in the districts they represent.

- J. S. Larke, Sydney, N.S.W., agent for Australasia.
- D. H. Ross, Melbourne, Australia.
- C. M. Kitson, Cape Town, South Africa, agent for South Africa.
- P. D. Ball, Birmingham, England.
- J. B. Jackson, Leeds and Hull, England.
- P. D. MacNamara, Manchester, England.
- W. A. MacKinnon, Bristol, England.
- Anatole F. A. Poindron, Paris, France, agent at Paris.
- Alex. MacLean, Yokohama, Japan.
- E. D. Arnaud, St. John's, Newfoundland.
- A. W. Donly, Mexico.

- G. Eustace Burke, Kingston, Jamaica, agent for Jamaica.
 - Robert Bryson, St. John, Antigua, agent for Antigua, Montserrat and Dominica.
 - S. L. Horsford, St. Kitts, agent for St. Kitts, Nevis and Virgin Islands.
 - Edgar Tripp, Port of Spain, Trinidad, agent for Trinidad and Tobago.
 - C. E. Sontum, Christiania, Norway, agent for Norway, Sweden and Denmark.
 - W. T. R. Preston, Trade Commissioner to Japan, China and Corea.
- In addition to their other duties, the following Canadian agents will also answer inquiries relative to trade matters, and their services are available in furthering the interests of Canadian traders:—
- W. L. Griffith, 17 Victoria St., London, S.W., England.

- Harrison Watson, 73 Basinghall St., London, E.C., England.
- J. Bruce Walker, 11 & 12 Charing Cross, London, England.
- G. H. Mitchell, 43 Cannon St., Birmingham, England.
- H. M. Murray, Exeter, England.
- Alfred Jury, Old Castle Buildings, Liverpool, England.
- John Webster, 52 St. Enoch Square, Glasgow, Scotland.
- Edward O'Kelly, 17 Victoria St., Belfast, Ireland.
- D. Treau De Cael, 75 Marche St. Jacques, Antwerp, Belgium.
- Paul Willard, Paris, France.

SYNOPSIS OF FISHERY LAWS.

Net fishing of any kind is prohibited in public waters, except under Leases or Licenses. The size of nets is regulated so as to prevent the killing of young fish. Nets cannot be set or seines used so as to bar channels or bays. A general weekly Close-time is provided in

addition to special close seasons. The use of Explosive or Poisonous substances for catching or killing fish is illegal. The use of fire-arms for killing fish is prohibited. Mill-dams must be provided with efficient fish passes. The above enactments and close seasons are supplied

in special cases, under authority of the *Dominion Fisheries Act* (Chap. 95 R. S.), by a total prohibition of fishing for stated periods. All communications relating to Fisheries should be addressed: Department of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa.

ABSTRACT OF ONTARIO GAME LAWS.

No person not a resident and domiciled in Ontario, may hunt or kill any game animal or bird in Ontario without having procured a non-resident license.

Deer.—Open season November 1st to November 15th, both days inclusive.

Only two Deer may be taken in one season by one person.

Moose, Reindeer or Caribou.—No moose, reindeer or caribou shall be hunted, taken or killed in that part of Ontario lying to the south of the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway from the town of Mattawa to the Manitoba boundary except from the 1st day of November to the 15th day of November, both days inclusive, in each year. Throughout all that part of the Province of Ontario lying north and west of the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway from Mattawa to the Manitoba boundary the open season for moose and reindeer or caribou shall be from October 15th to November 15th, both days inclusive.

Only one Moose, Reindeer or Caribou may be taken in one season by one person.

No cow Moose, or young Moose, Reindeer or Caribou under the age of one year can be killed.

No Elk or Wapiti shall be hunted, taken or killed at any time in Ontario.

No hounds or dogs accustomed to pursue Deer are allowed at large where Deer are found, during the close season for Deer.

Hounds or dogs running Deer during the close season may be killed on sight by any person, who shall not be liable to damage for so doing.

No person may transport or have in possession, except from November 1st to 15th, any wild Deer, Moose, Reindeer or Caribou, or head, raw skin or other part thereof, unless accompanied by affidavit that same was taken during the open season or legally taken in another province of the Dominion. Deer, Moose, Reindeer or Caribou may not be carried or transported unless a license shipping coupon is attached.

Ducks.—Open season September 1st to December 15th, both days inclusive.

Geese and Swans.—Open season September 15th to May 1st in the following year, both days inclusive.

Grouse.—Open season September 15th to December 15th, both days inclusive.

Hares.—Open season October 1st to December 31st, both days inclusive.

Caperealis.—Open season September 15th to December 15th. May not be hunted, taken or killed before September 15, 1910.

Partridge.—Open season September 15th to December 15th, both days inclusive. May not be bought or sold before the 15th day of September, 1910.

Pheasants and Plover.—Open season September 15th to December 15th, both days inclusive. English or Mongolian Pheasants may not be killed before the 15th day of September, 1910.

Prairie Fowl.—Open season September 15th to December 15th, both days inclusive. May not be killed before the 15th day of September, 1910.

Quail.—Open season 1st November to 30th November, both days inclusive. May not be bought or sold before the 1st day of November, 1910.

Rail.—Open season September 15th to December 15th, both days inclusive.

Turkeys, Wild.—Open season October 15th to December 15th, both days inclusive. May not be killed before the 15th day of October, 1910.

Snipe.—Open season September 15th to December 15th, both days inclusive. May not be bought or sold before the 15th day of September, 1910.

Woodcock.—Open season September 15th to December 15th, both days inclusive. May not be bought or sold before the 15th day of September, 1910.


Insectivorous birds may not be caught, killed or sold, or had in possession without a permit, except Hawks, Crows, Black-birds and English Sparrows.

Squirrels (Black and Grey).—Open season September 15th to December 15th, both days inclusive.


Beaver and Otter.—Open season November 1st to April 1st in following year, both days inclusive. May not be taken or killed before the 1st day of November, 1910.

Muskrats.—Open season January 1st to May 1st, both days inclusive. But no Muskrat may be shot during the month of April.

NOTE.—For further particulars address E. Tinsley, Chief Game Warden, Parliament Buildings, Toronto.



.. Diary for 1908 ..



.. Notes for 1908 ..



New Year's Day	Wednesday, Jan. 1st.	Holy Thursday	May 28th.
St. David's Day	Sunday, March 1st.	Pentecost Whitsunday	June 7th.
Ash Wednesday	March 4th.	Trinity Sunday	June 14th.
Quadragesima, 1st Sunday in Lent	March 8th.	Corpus Christi	Thursday, June 18th.
St. Patrick's Day	Tuesday, March 17th.	Midsummer Day	Wednesday, June 24th.
Lady Day	Wednesday, March 25th.	Dominion Day	Wednesday, July 1st.
Palm Sunday	April 12th.	Labor Day	Monday, September 7th.
Good Friday	April 17th.	Michaelmas Day	Tuesday, Sept. 29th.
Easter Sunday	April 19th.	Birth of King Edward VII (1841),	November 9th.
St. George's Day	Thursday, April 23rd.	St. Andrew's Day	Monday, Nov. 30th.
Victoria Day	Sunday, May 24th.	Christmas Day	Friday, December 25th.

Three teams went for coal this morning and 2 for hay. The weather is beautiful, not cold. After dinner the boys had a hockey match and the girls a sleigh ride.

3 teams went for coal again this morning and 2 for hay. After dinner I went to pay a visit to Jack Mehan with Bro. Brown. The weather is soft, a kind of a chinook. Visit of Misses Hodgson.

Rev. Father Lepine sings high mass, and I preach. After dinner we went to see the hockey match.

Cory, Sarcee Indian went home this morning after spending a few weeks at the school.

After dinner Rev. Sister Superior went to Calgary.

Rev. Sister Superior returns from Calgary. The weather is beautiful rather soft for the season.

Sunday 5
Rev. Principal sings high mass and Rev. Father Lestane preaches. The Chinook is blowing this morning and very likely our hockey rink is going to be spoiled.

3 wagons went to Deswinton this morning for coal ordered by M^r Currie.
 Rev. Father Dubois sang high mass and preached.

TUESDAY, 7

(7-359)

The rig left for Okotoko this morning. Bro John Berchmans went back to MacLeod and Rev. Father Dubois to Okotoko. Farmers hauling coal and hay.

WEDNESDAY, 8

(8-358)

Rev. Father Lestane got a letter from Rev. Father Grandin asking him to go to Leavings for next Sunday. Farmers hauling hay. A car load of flour from Pincher Creek arrived at Deswinton for us.

Farmers hauling hay with 3 teams; 2 teams went to De Winton for flour.
 M^r Mc Linn left Deswinton this afternoon en route for Calgary and Edmonton to attend a meeting of the K. of C.
 Sister St. Mathurin went to Calgary.

FRIDAY, 10

(10-356)

Rev. Father leaves this morning for Leavings, where he will say mass Sunday.
 Farmers hauling hay and flour.
 Weather beautiful.

SATURDAY, 11

(11-355)

Farmers hauling hay & flour. The weather keeps fine.

Sunday 12
 I sang mass and preached this morning. Father Lestane is away.
 The boys got a hockey match in the afternoon.

A boy went to Deminton for the mail this morning, the weather is beautiful.

TUESDAY, 14

(14-352)

Farmers hauling hay, weather as mild as in the spring.

WEDNESDAY, 15

(15-351)

In the afternoon the seniors had their holidays they had a hockey match and seem to be ready to go to High River,

Rev Sister Mougrain goes to Calgary this morning. After dinner the hockey boys go to High River. We arrived in High River about 5 o'clock. At 8 o'clock the boys had their hockey match. They got very badly beaten in the beginning of the match. In less than 10 minutes High River scored 7 against 0 for Dunbar. The light was against them. The final result 5 to 10 in favour of High River.

FRIDAY, 17

(17-349)

The weather keeps beautiful, we came back from High River about 2 o'clock.

SATURDAY, 18

(18-348)

The sisters came home this morning from Calgary.

Sunday 19
As I am alone, I had to sing high mass & preach.

This afternoon a few Larue came for a visit. Tony was among them, and was glad to see his children doing so well.

TUESDAY, 21

(21-345)

Visit of Mr. A. B. Mac Donald of Porcupine Hills. He was accompanied by Mr. Wallace from High River.
Singing class in the evening.

WEDNESDAY, 22

(22-344)

The weather keeps very fine and the seniors are having a hockey practice in the afternoon. The game was good.

THURSDAY, 23

(23-343) 1908

The Rev. Principal left this morning for Calgary on business. No word from Father Lestane. Father Leduc is Calgary.

FRIDAY, 24

(24-342)

The Rev. Principal is back home, not much done. Weather keeps mild and nice.

SATURDAY, 25

(25-341)

Farmers keep hauling hay. Sam Nelson got hurt a little; the hayrack upset coming down the hill.

Sunday 26

High mass 9 $\frac{1}{2}$, instruction. After dinner hockey practice, singing class etc.

The rig went to Okotoks this morning for
 Rev. Father Lestane who is coming home
 for a few days.
 Farmers hauling hay.

TUESDAY, 28

(28-338)

The seniors have a hockey match among
 themselves as practice for tomorrow. The weather
 is beautiful, a little cold.

WEDNESDAY, 29

(29-337)

The High River hockey team come to Dunbar
 to have a match with our boys. The score
 3 to 0, in favour of Dunbar.
 It is cold and snappy, Jos Van Coiphem stayed
 overnight.

The Boys keep hauling hay. It is cold this
 morning.

FRIDAY, 31

(31-335)

Rev. Father Lestane got a very bad cold
 and is in bed since a couple of days.

February

SATURDAY, 1

(32-334)

Rev. Father Primetial leaves this morning
 for Okotoks with Willie Young man who got
 home on sick leave. The morning was cold.

Sunday

Mass at Little Bow, among the
 Germans.

The drink of Saturday gave me a bad cold. I came back to Staveland this morning and took the train for High River at 5 P.M.

TUESDAY, 4

(35-331)

The Boys arrived in High River about 5 o'clock. I am pretty sick with the Grippe. The result of the hockey match was 2 to 3 in favour of High River.

WEDNESDAY, 5

(36-330)

We returned from High River and passed through Mr. Benoughbon's place in evening home bought 5 heads of cattle.

Rev. Father Naessens arrives this morning. The Rev. Principal went to meet him so Father continues to Calgary and came back the same day.

FRIDAY, 7

(38-328)

1st Friday of the month. Conge to the whole school on account of the visit of Rev. Father Naessens. Entertainment in the evening. Visit of R.T. Laufer.

SATURDAY, 8

(39-327)

Rev. Father leaves this morning for South with R.T. Laufer who is going to take charge of the line in place of father Page who is going to Calgary.

Sunday 9

Mass at Leavings. I had a pretty good congregation. Quite a few were sick with the Grippe.

I took a freight this morning for McLeod where I had to go on business.

I returned home, the ref was in Okotoks, Rev. Father Naessens had a very good time in playing hockey.

Rev. Father Naessens leaves for Calgary. In the afternoon 2 sisters went to Calgary for business.

I went across the River with brother Egan to see some cattle; the weather is very nice farmers hauling hay.

The R.R. Sisters came home from Calgary. R. F. Naessens will spend the Sunday there. After supper we got the news that the St. Mary's Hockey Club will be here to morrow for a hockey match.

We sent two rigs to Devinton this morning for the St. Mary's hockey club. The match at 2 o'clock 6 to 6, after which the boys returned to Calgary.

Sunday, 16.

Rev. Father Principal says mass and presides we made our monthly retreat.

Farmers hauling hay and coal.
Bro. Ehos went to Mr. Mc Bride.

TUESDAY, 18

(49-317)

Farmers hauling hay and coal.
William Gouraud went to Mr. Mc Bride
for the cattle.

WEDNESDAY, 19

(50-316)

Mr. H. T. Dennehy assistant Principal
went to Calgary this morning.
Farmers hauling hay and coal.

Weather keeps fine, soft, there is no water on the
ice yet; farmers hauling hay.

FRIDAY, 21

(52-314)

Mr. Dennehy returns from Calgary. Mr. M. D.
held my sack in the Holy Cross Hospital.

SATURDAY, 22

(53-313)

Mr. M. Lewis goes to Calgary this afternoon,
received word that High River
Hockey team will be here Tuesday for
a hockey match. Received news of the death of
my father.

Sunday 23.

I sang mass at 10 o'clock today on
account of the time being a little
short for the masses. Big strong Chinese
water in the river.

Sent message to High River Hockey players to not come. Wind flooded. Suball loss hockey rink unusable. Farmers began to cut ice. Sang service for my father.

TUESDAY, 25

(56-310)

Farmers hauling hay and putting up the ice. Same soft day.

WEDNESDAY, 26

(57-309)

I went to Dinton this morning for Mr. Mc Linnis, it is a little colder and there is appearance of a storm. Pete Single Rider arrived later this evening.

I began to prepare the young couple for their marriage. I am very busy these days with my catechisms.

FRIDAY, 28

(59-307)

It is cold and stormy this morning. The snow will not amount to much. Farmers hauling hay.

SATURDAY, 29

(60-306)

The River is good again for hockey. Joe Dixon went to Okotoks with a message for the High River team to come over, they are away.

Sunday 1 March.

I sang High Mass and preached.

Rev. Principal busy these days with
catechisms and instructions.

TUESDAY, 3

(63-303)

There is a wedding this morning in Dunham
no class for the afternoon on account of snow.
Tuesday. Farmers hauling.

ASH WEDNESDAY (Quebec & N.W.T.)

WEDNESDAY, 4

(64-302)

Work as usual, farmers hauling hay.

Rev. Principal went to Okotoks this morning with
Pete Single Rides and his wife. They take the train
for South.
Hockey boys went to Calgary this morning.

FRIDAY, 6

(66-300)

1st Friday of the month. The weather is fair
Farmers hauling hay.
Hockey boys came home from Calgary
the game was 5 to 6 in favour of St. Mary's
Club.

SATURDAY, 7

(67-299)

It has turned cold again it seems if we
are going to get another snow storm.

Sunday 8
The weather is milder to day, it became
very windy in the afternoon.

The weather turns a little softer and there is water on the river. Farmers hauling hay.

TUESDAY, 10

(70-296)

Carpenter is doing some work in the kitchen. There is not much to be done outside yet, except to fix some hay racks.

WEDNESDAY, 11

(71-295)

Farmers hauling hay with 5 teams. The river may get bad if the soft weather keeps on, and we have not much hay ahead.

Rev. Principal goes to Calgary on business. He is likely to go north in a few days.

FRIDAY, 13

(73-293)

Rev. Principal is back from Calgary, a boy went for him to Derrinton. It is cold again. Farmers hauling hay, there is prospect of having the river good for a while yet.

SATURDAY, 14

(74-292)

Cold like yesterday, windy. The sun is strong during the day.

Sunday 15

I sang Mass and preached. After dinner I took a walk with the boys across the river.

The farmers looking after the cattle, and hauling hay, it is cold today.

TUESDAY, 17

(77-289)

The big boys are washing, general work, it is still cold.

WEDNESDAY, 18

(78-288)

Congreg' for the school, high mass at 10 o'clock. After dinner, the R.R. sisters went out for a drive with the single Rig.

FRIDAY, 20

(80-286)

After dinner we left for High River where the boys are going to have another game of Hockey tonight. It is a little cold and the ice should be good. We arrived in High River about 5 o'clock. At 8 o'clock the boys were on the ice, it was a good good game 5 to 6 in favour of High River the last game for the season.

SATURDAY, 21

(81-285)

We left High River about 10 1/2 and were back to the school about 2. The weather seems to be softer.

Sunday 22

Beautiful day, warm, the ice will go soon if this weather keeps on. I sang mass and preached.

I left this afternoon for Calgary en route for North, where I go in recruiting tour. It was late when I arrived in Calgary. I telephoned to doctor Gibson the three girl sick in school.

TUESDAY, 24

(84-282)

I had to stay in Calgary to day on account of some business. I will start to morrow for Edmonton. It is not cold to day, but very windy here in Calgary.

WEDNESDAY, 25

(85-281)

I leave this morning for Edmonton, at Hobbsma. Rev. Father Simonis got on the train, he is going to fork Saskatchewan to upland. Rev. Father Dorain. We arrived in Edmonton about 4 o'clock.

There is no train to day for St. Albert, so I have to wait here. This morning I go to pay a visit to Rev. Father Lemarchand and in the afternoon I visit the penitentiary where I met Frank Bactin and 2 other Indians from the Blood Reserve.

FRIDAY, 27

(87-279)

I leave this morning for St. Albert, the train arrives at St. Albert at 10 $\frac{1}{2}$. I pay my respects to His Lordship and Rev. Father Merer etc. In the afternoon, I leave for Riviere qui Barre where I arrive about 6 o'clock in the evening.

SATURDAY, 28

(88-278)

We left Mr. O'Keefe this morning to go to the Indian Reserve Riviere qui Barre.

Sunday 29
This morning I sang mass at Riviere qui Barre. It is snowing all day.

This morning although it is still cold
 Rev. Father Portree came with me to Lake
 St Anne; we took dinner at Devil's Lake
 and arrived at Lake St Anne about 12 o'clock.

TUESDAY, 31

(91-275)

After dinner we went to see the Stony
 Indians; but it seems that there is a very
 small prospect here for prospecting, perhaps
 though we may get some. Lake weather is
 on the soft side.

April

WEDNESDAY, 1

(92-274)

Mahigan promised to put his boy
 Silvestre at Dunbow. We cannot visit
 any place to day, roads heavy, horses
 weak.

April

THURSDAY, 2

(93-273) 1908

We left this morning for Riviere qui Parle
 and St Albert if possible, we stopped at St
 Emmerance and to morrow I will take the stage
 for St Albert.

FRIDAY, 3

(94-272)

I left this morning by the stage, was
 at St Albert about 11 1/2. In the afternoon
 I went with Father Leduc to Stony Plain. Rev
 Eission was not home, he went to Edmonton
 I had to manage as I could, without interpreter

SATURDAY, 4

(95-271)

I went to Edmonton this morning to
 have a tooth extracted.

Sunday 5
 Ordination of R. Father Fossch in the
 cathedral of St. Albert by Right Reverend Bishop
 Loyal. all OK.

This afternoon I took the train for Edmonton. R. Father's little came also to the city with the boy. Nice weather.

TUESDAY, 7

(98-268)

We took the train for Hobbsville but got off at Wetaskewin. Rev. Father Haulis came for us after his dinner.

WEDNESDAY, 8

(99-267)

This morning beautiful weather. 2 boys from Hobbsville school went to see their parents, to ask permission to go to Dunbow.

I left Calgary this morning with my 3 boys. I found Jack Hether in Devinton and went with him to his place. Jas Dixon came from me in the afternoon. The weather is little cold for the season.

FRIDAY, 10

(101-265)

We had snow this morning a little, and it remained cold all the day.

3

SATURDAY, 11

(102-264)

This morning quite a good deal of snow, but it turned beautiful by 10 o'clock. The rig went to Devinton this morning for mother Carroll.

Sunday, 12.
Beautiful day, like summer. Mr and Mrs Melhan were at mass with their 2 smallest children.

The rig went to Deminton ~~to~~ with the Sisters
stopped at Jack Melpin in coming back
for a few sacks of wheat.
Carpenter repairing the fence around the garden,
Visit of R.F. Dubois

TUESDAY, 14

(105-261)

Farmers disking, harrowing and ploughing
They have sown the wheat to day. It
is a little cold. Carpenter repairing fences

WEDNESDAY, 15

(106-260)

Farmers ploughing and harrowing
it is cold and windy to day.

Holy Thursday. High Mass at 6 o'clock
Visit of Rev. Father Lepine

GOOD FRIDAY (Dominion)

FRIDAY, 17

(108-258)

No school to day. It is very windy. Service
at 9 o'clock

SATURDAY, 18

(109-257)

The weather is beautiful, a little windy
2 sisters came from Calgary to spend Easter Sunday
in Dunlop. Rev. Father Lepine left this morning
for the Arrow Head.

Sunday 19.

Rev. Father Estam sings high mass, several
people came from Deminton and from across the
River. After dinner I went in the other side with
the boys for a visit.

Holy day. No school - nor work except feed the cattle. Mr. Fred Dennyby leaves for Calgary for a visit. The girls go for a picnic to Deninton. Mother Carroll leaves this afternoon. Sister Mangrain drives to Calgary.

TUESDAY, 21

(112-254)

Mr. Dennyby came back by mail driver. We begin the seeding in the garden. Boy sowing oats.

WEDNESDAY, 22

(113-253)

The assistant Principal goes to Calgary this morning with his brother. All the seniors are at work, some hauling hay and some ploughing.

The seeders gave up; we had to send for a new piece to Okotoks. Weather beautiful, a little windy. Rain towards the evening, heavy frost at night.

FRIDAY, 24

(115-251)

Farmers seeding again and ploughing, two waggon hauling hay. We got some rain last night.

SATURDAY, 25

(116-250)

It is windy again to day; Rev. Father Lukan went to the same Reserve. I sowed the hot bed, a little rain again to day, a lot of wind.

Sunday 26.

Rev. Father Principal left for the Blood Reserve this morning, arrived in Macleod about 3 o'clock. In the evening it started to rain.

Bros. Jager came to meet me last night and we left for the Reserve this morning arrived at the mission about 1 o'clock. Rev. Father Salain was absent visiting the Indians on the Reserve.

I went up the River this morning with Father Salain, we took dinner at Agnes Singh Peter's place, then went to see many horses etc. The pupils have a hard time on the Reserve. Beautiful weather.

We went down the river to day, to see Jas Awagg's parents. I met Jim Russell who is nearly blind. The poor man is gone back to ruin & Egypt.

This morning 2 pupils from the Boarding School are getting ready to go to Dunbow. We left after dinner.

We took the train to Skotoko this morning, my wife was there awaiting us, and after Volimmet we drove to the school.

Sunday 3.

I sang high mass and preached.

The weather is warm and dry, the trees are beginning to bud. Farmers ploughing and seeding; some are hauling hay.

TUESDAY, 5

(126-240)

Washing day, the engineers has changed place to the boiler, it is working better now. Warm and dry weather.

WEDNESDAY, 6

(127-239)

Same general occupation, half holiday for the seniors, some went out ploughing.

Rev. Father Principal went to Calgary to see about the delivering of the cattle. A terrible heavy rain in Calgary to night. Rev. Father Grandin arrived in Calgary from north.

FRIDAY, 8

(129-237)

I saw Mr. P. Burns this morning. It is arbar day and the stores are closed so I cannot do much. I went to see Mr. Burns shops this morning. It is raining in the afternoon, I went to the hospital to see Father Leherallier.

SATURDAY, 9

(130-236)

I started early this morning for home. The weather looks unsettled, we may have rain before to night. I arrived at Dunbar about noon and soon after it began to rain.

Sunday 10

I sang mass and preached; after dinner the boys went to see their sisters and friends in the other side.

Rev. Father Principal left this morning for Okotoko en route for MacLeod and Peigan. It is a little cold this morning, in the afternoon it got very warm and about 4 o'clock it started to rain very heavily.

TUESDAY, 12

(133-233)

It rained all day, impossible to do anything outside. I visited the school and seen the pupils, some would like to go to Dunbar but the parents are opposed.

WEDNESDAY, 13

(134-232)

It is raining nearly all day. Rev. Father Principal is at the Peigan. He cannot do much the Indians being all across the river, they cannot come to the mission.

Rev. Father Principal came home about eight o'clock without success. It is very hard to decide the Indians to send their children to Dunbar. It was raining a good part of the day and the river is very high.

FRIDAY, 15

(136-230)

Mr. Bamister arrived this morning with 2 men to get Mr. Burn's cattle. He spent all the afternoon weighing cattle. Muggan was sold to Mr. Bamister for one hundred dollars.

SATURDAY, 16

(137-229)

Mr. Bamister left this morning with the steers, the wintering proved satisfactory. Rev. Father Lestane left for Dewinton for to morrow & gave the last sacraments to Loggie Devins.

Sunday 17

Father Lestane comes home. Eke Brother went to town for the fat stock show. Visit of Rev. Father Lepine; good weather.

May

MONDAY, 18

(139-227) 1908

A team went to town with a load of pigs.

TUESDAY, 19

(140-226)

Rev. Father Principal went to Calgary for the fat stock show.
It is still raining, the roads are in a horrible state.

WEDNESDAY, 20

(141-225)

We got the first prize for the ear lot of fat steers, a second prize for a 3 year old one, and first for black feet.

May

THURSDAY, 21

(142-224) 1908

Rev. Father Principal and Bro. Coon came home
the weather is a little better.

FRIDAY, 22

(143-223)

Lizzie Derins is getting weaker every day and
suffering a lot.

SATURDAY, 23

(144-222)

Sunday 24

Lizzie Derins died this morning.

Sports on the old exhibition ground.
It rained in the afternoon and we
had to discontinue.

TUESDAY, 26

(147-219)

Funeral of Lizzie Devins, it is raining
hard again this morning.

WEDNESDAY, 27

(148-218)

Holiday, no school.

FRIDAY, 29

(150-216)

Farmers ploughing and seeding.

SATURDAY, 30

(151-215)

Raining all the morning, farmers
have a hard time in putting in the crops.

Sunday 31

Rev. Father Principal left this afternoon
en route for Blackfoot Crossing on
recruiting tour.

It is raining hard this morning
no way of going out.

TUESDAY, 2

(154-212)

I visited Mr & Mrs Courtney, heavy shower
in the afternoon. There is very little prospect
for recruiting in the Boarding School

WEDNESDAY, 3

(155-211)

This morning I visited the camp, the
Indians are getting ready for the Sun Dance

Raining all day. I took the train for
Calgary, as there is nothing to do on the
Reserve.

FRIDAY, 5

(157-209)

Rain, the railroad track washed away
around High River. No train for the
South.

SATURDAY, 6

(158-208)

I took a rig to come from Calgary
to the school. Roads are bad.

Sunday 7.

Bro Egan left for Calgary in the afternoon

Rev. Father Principal left for Calgary

TUESDAY, 9

(161-205)

Trip to MacLeod, trains irregular.
This is the hottest day we had this
summer.

WEDNESDAY, 10

(162-204)

I left MacLeod this morning for
Calgary. The train was 2 hours late arriving
in Calgary

It is raining again this morning.
I left for the school right after dinner and
arrived at 6 o'clock.

FRIDAY, 12

(164-202)

Farmers have begun to dig a cellar under
the sisters's house, but there is a lot to be
done yet. The weather is a little better today.

SATURDAY, 13

(165-201)

Farmers hauling coal and digging the
cellar. The roads are getting a little better.

Sunday, 14

I sang high mass and preached as usual
in the afternoon, I took a walk with a few boys.

Farmers hauling coal and digging the cellar. The weather is fine.

The girls are washing to day, and farmers are digging the cellar and hauling coal.

Mr Denehy and Father Leherallier went to Calgary to day. It is lonesome here for the poor Father and for his illness he should have a lot of distractions. Juniors went to the carnival to day.

Farmers digging a cellar in the girls's Department. It is very muddy, the season is wet.

Mr Denehy came back from Okotoko this afternoon. I spent a good part of my time with the boys the farmer being away.

Bro. Com comes back from his retreat, Rev. Father Moulin and 2 new pupils from Hobbsburg are along with him. The Carpenter went to town this morning and came back with Bro. Com.

Sunday 21

Rev. Father Moulin sings high Mass. Fr. Denehy went to Duntou this afternoon. It is raining heavily again.

I am preparing a few pupils for their first communion, and their confirmation. Farmers are cleaning the dirt away from the girls playing ground.

TUESDAY, 23

(175-191)

Rev Father Moulin leaves this morning for Hobbenra Sister St Adèle goes to St. Albert. His Lordship Bishop Loyal will be here this afternoon. The weather is beautiful this morning.

WEDNESDAY, 24

(176-190)

First Communions and Confirmations. Visit of Father Dubois and Fr. Beausécul.

The girls are getting works ready for the Dominion Exhibition.

FRIDAY, 26

(178-188)

SATURDAY, 27

(179-187)

His Lordship and Fr. Beausécul leave this morning for Okotoko.
Mrs Bourond comes to see her children.

Rev. Father Leherallier, Bro. Leon with 3 teams go to Calgary for the exhibition. The girls and sisters went also. William Bourneud goes home for 2 months.

TUESDAY, 30

(182-184)

The weather is beautiful, the children will have a good time in Calgary.

July

DOMINION DAY (Dominion)

WEDNESDAY, 1

(183-183)

The Sisters and the girls came home about 12 o'clock last night.

July

THURSDAY, 2

(184-182) 1908

The same 3 teams go back to Calgary this morning the weather is beautiful. About 6 miles from Calgary we got a little shower.

FRIDAY, 3

(185-181)

It is very hot, the juniors went to the exhibition ground with their teacher, they have had a good time.

SATURDAY, 4

(186-180)

The parade this morning was not as good as the one of the 1st of July. It rained also about 10 o'clock. We left Calgary for Dunbow after the fire works.

Sunday 5.

The Rev. Father Principal sang high Mass at 9 1/2 and preached.

Several pupils were discharged this morning
some went south and some went north.

Rev. Father Nordmann is the delegate to go to the O.M. &
general chapter.

The beginning of the retreat preached by Rev. Father Valiquette
in Edmonton.

The weather is very hot; it is almost unbearable.

Idem

Idem

July

MONDAY, 13

(195-171) 1908

July

THURSDAY, 16

(198-168) 1908

I went to visit the Indian and half-breed camp. The rig arrived in Calgary late in the evening.

TUESDAY, 14

(196-170)

The closing of the retreat is rained all day in Edmonton.

FRIDAY, 17

(199-167)

We left this morning for Dunbow, we 4 little girls.

WEDNESDAY, 15

(197-169)

I left this morning for Calgary. It was pouring rain when we arrived in Calgary.

SATURDAY, 18

(200-166)

Rt's sisters Monrain and Provencher & 20 girls went to the Sarsse Reserve on Ft. Mc.

Sunday 19

I said Mass on the Sarsse Reserve, several Indians came to Mass.

I went to Calgary to see about some business. 2 school teams went to town to get provisions and lumber.

TUESDAY, 21

(203-163)

Visit of Cornelius Leblanc. Dr. Lafferty came in also last night.

WEDNESDAY, 22

(204-162)

Pierre Belley leaves school without permission after dinner. Mr. Denny went after him.

Dr. Rev. Father Principal to Calgary looking for Pierre Belley, who is on the same Reserve but not to be seen.

FRIDAY, 24

(206-160)

Rev. Father Principal sends a warrant to the Police to arrest Pierre Belley.

SATURDAY, 25

(207-159)

It is very hot, a storm came in the evening and stopped the men from working.

Sunday 26.

Rev. Father Principal says mass at the hay camp.

Rev. Father Prinyeal went to Okotoks on business
Mr Mc Ennis went to Calgary. Sophie Paul is not well.

TUESDAY, 28

(210-156)

Rev. Father Dubois arrived here last night about
nine o'clock. I went to the camp but had to come
back in order to go to Devinton the next day.

WEDNESDAY, 29

(211-155)

Went to Devinton, came home about 2 o'clock, and
about 4 left for the hay camp.

The haying is going on well, weather favorable.

FRIDAY, 31

(213-153)

Rev. Father Prinyeal brought in Black water late after
supper. The boy was suffering in the leg, it is a case
of blood poison.

August
5

SATURDAY, 1

(214-152)

Rev. Father Dubois left for Okotoks this morning.

August

MONDAY, 3

(216-150) 1908

The haying is going on well, the weather is fine; hay not as plentiful as last year. Black water is better.

TUESDAY, 4

(217-149)

Same work, all the farmers at the hay camp

WEDNESDAY, 5

(218-148)

Three mowers running, 3 rakes and 2 sweeps, if the weather keeps good, we will make a lot of hay.

August

THURSDAY, 6

(219-147) 1908

If the weather keeps good, the mower will be through cutting #7 to morrow.

FRIDAY, 7

(220-146)

The big rake was broken today, and we will have to get repairs. Weather beautiful.

SATURDAY, 8

(221-145)

The rig went to Calgary this afternoon, we need some repairs for the mowers.

We moved to Fred Janes's hay land, 17 is all stacked, about 350 tons. The boys have been mowing there for a couple of days.

TUESDAY, 11

(224-142)

We have to stop working on account of a rain storm.

WEDNESDAY, 12

(225-141)

Farmers cannot do anything yet, the hay is all wet. Rev. Principal went to the school for the mail. Washing for the boys.

Farmers back to work, the weather seems settled.

FRIDAY, 14

(227-139)

Idem.

5a (228-138)

SATURDAY, 15

(228-138)

Rev. Principal goes to the Arrow Wood and will be back to morrow.

August

MONDAY, 17

(230-136) 1908

Visit of Rev. Father Lavern. I go back to the hay camp.

TUESDAY, 18

(231-135)

Haying is going on well, it is a little windy and we have some difficulties in stacking.

WEDNESDAY, 19

(232-134)

The mowers are about through cutting this section, and will go farther to morrow afternoon.

August

THURSDAY, 20

(233-133) 1908

It is very windy to day, and we cannot make any head way stacking.

FRIDAY, 21

(234-132)

We will be through stacking here to night. In the afternoon I go to the school where I find Rev. Father Naisens, the ex-principal.

SATURDAY, 22

(235-131)

We move the camp again this morning, 300 tons of hay more put up.
Rev. Father Lavern returns to Blackfoot Crossing.

Rev. Father Massius leaves this afternoon for Dewintar
& Calgary and will go as far as Blackfoot Crossing.
Mr. Dechy accompanies him as far as Calgary.

Farmers haying on Mr. Fred Lane's land; weather favorable

Idem

Work going on well; in a day or so, we will
be able to move the camp to the Bow River.

Bro John and boys handling the mowers went to
the new camp.

Idem

August

MONDAY, 31

(244-122) 1908

The camp is moved to Mr W. James land, here we have another half section to cut. Mr Densby went to Calgary.

September

TUESDAY, 1

(245-121)

It rained to day and we had to take a rest. The boys went to the school for the washing.

WEDNESDAY, 2

(246-120)

Mr Densby came home to day with Father Lestane who has been busy all the summer, in Edmonton, Calgary and Lethbridge. Bro John came to the camp this afternoon.

September

THURSDAY, 3

(247-119) 1908

There are some repairing to be done on the mowers.

FRIDAY, 4

(248-118)

Idem, Farmers haying.

SATURDAY, 5

(249-117)

We have some visitors at the school.

Back to work. Good weather.

TUESDAY, 8

(252-114)

Bro John starts to cut the grain. Farmer haying
Juniors studding.

WEDNESDAY, 9

(253-113)

The Principal notifies Mr. Fred Denehy that
his services are no more needed at the school.

Bro John cutting the grain and Farmers haying.

FRIDAY, 11

(255-111)

Idem

SATURDAY, 12

(256-110)

Idem

September

MONDAY, 14

(258-108) 1908

There are only 2 mowers running and one sweep
We are short of harness.

TUESDAY, 15

(259-107)

Joe Dixon goes out to work. Sam Bern W. G. is
mowing, and so is Henry Callie

WEDNESDAY, 16

(260-106)

Idem

September

THURSDAY, 17

(261-105) 1908

The mowers will be through cutting here to morrow.

FRIDAY, 18

(262-104)

The mowers moved to the last camping place.

SATURDAY, 19

(263-103)

We moved a part of the camp today to Mr. Quinn's
hay land. Bro John is through cutting the grain.

Rev Father Lubani leaves for Calgary and will take a trip as far as Winnipeg. The juniors go to the hay camp for a week.

TUESDAY, 22

(266-100)

The girls took a picnic to the hay camp. It is a beautiful day.

WEDNESDAY, 23

(267-99)

It is cold this morning and I think we are going to have a storm.

The boys have to leave the camp, it is snowing and cold, they cannot work.

FRIDAY, 25

(269-97)

Same cold and snowy weather, there will be no more haying for this year, but we have a going supply.

SATURDAY, 26

(270-96)

Boys fixing up the cellar under the girls department to receive the potatoes and other vegetables.

September

MONDAY, 28

(272-94) 1908

Farmers repairing fences around the school

TUESDAY, 29

(273-93)

Rev. Principal went to Calgary on business.

WEDNESDAY, 30

(274-92)

Wagon went to town for a load of supplies for threshing. Rev. Principal bought a new wagon

October

THURSDAY, 1

(275-91) 1908

Rev. Father Latham is still in Calgary, will leave to morrow for Winnipeg. Rev. Principal returns from Calgary.

FRIDAY, 2

(276-90)

Farmers went back to the hay camp, to gather every thing in order to come home for good.
Repairing of the fences at the old hay camp.

SATURDAY, 3

(277-89)

Farmers hauling manure, and digging the potatoes.

Farmers getting ready for threshing, the weather is fine again. Mr. Harris Deuchy gave his resignation as assistant Principal.

This is the first day of threshing. The grain is good and the toy machine is working well.

Threshing, 800 bushels of barley. The weather favourable.

The barley is all threshed and we move to day up the hill.

Idem

Idem

The threshing keeps on, but we had to stop this morning on account of the rain.

TUESDAY, 13

(287-79)

Washing for the boys, weather unsettled. Farmers are hauling manure.

WEDNESDAY, 14

(288-78)

The same work, weather unsettled.

Farmers go back to the threshing, but cannot make any headway, the grain is wet.

FRIDAY, 16

(290-76)

Idem.

SATURDAY, 17

(291-75)

Idem.

Mr Mc Innis went to Calgary, it is cold and snowy the farmers had to quit threshing.

TUESDAY, 20

(294-72)

Snow storm and blizzard, it is very cold.
Rev. Principal left for Edmonton this afternoon going to Calgary on business.

WEDNESDAY, 21

(295-71)

It is still cold and stormy; it cleared up in the afternoon but the wind is very sharp. Farmers hauling manure.

Nice bright day, Rev. Principal returned from Calgary. Farmers putting in the potatoes.

FRIDAY, 23

(297-69)

Farmers threshed about 400 bushels of oats for Mr Linton.

SATURDAY, 24

(298-68)

Farmers are threshing, grain rather damp.

Election day. Mr. Mac Donald will have a hard pull. It is very warm.

TUESDAY, 27

(301-65)

I took the train this morning for Macleod and from there will go to Brocks. Augustin Batoche was discharged to day and Francis Beliveau left also for North.

WEDNESDAY, 28

(302-64)

Great day at the Peigan Reserve, it cold and snowing. The Indians cannot have their raves.

It is snowing and cold.

FRIDAY, 30

(304-62)

I intended to go to the Blood Reserve to day but had no chance.

SATURDAY, 31

(305-61)

The Peigans are buying in Macleod

All saints day. Sunday!

The weather is fine, a little cold. Farmers are thrashing.

TUESDAY, 3

(308-58)

Farmers are through thrashing, there was a big crop, and the work lasted a long while on account of the unsettled weather. Our Father Principal came home from South. Visit of Liza & three persons.

WEDNESDAY, 4

(309-57)

The weather is fine, a little cold, farmers are hauling manure.

As the assistant Principal leaves to morrow, I have to see to the book keeping.

FRIDAY, 6

(311-55)

Harry Denny, the assistant Principal left the school this morning, he has been 12 years working for this Institution.

SATURDAY, 7

(312-54)

There is a car load of coal in Dewinton.

Rev. Father Lestane left for Calgary
 Eliza Chree Persons and her sister returned
 South.

TUESDAY, 10

(315-51)

We get word through mail from Mr Mc Donald
 he will be here to morrow.

WEDNESDAY, 11

(316-50)

Mr Mc Linnis went to Derrinton to get Mr Mc Donald
 our new teacher.

Mr Mc Linnis becomes assistant Principal and
 Mr Mc Donald will teach all the boys.

FRIDAY, 13

(318-48)

Farmers are hauling hay but the river is
 getting bad, they will have to go by the bridge
 very soon.

SATURDAY, 14

(319-47)

Bro Don went with a boy to get Mr Janes
 Cattle.

The girls are washing today. A rig went to Okotoks today for Rev. Father Emard who is going to preach a retreat to the pupils.

TUESDAY, 17

(322-44)

The first day of the retreat. No work done except interiorly.

WEDNESDAY, 18

(323-43)

Pupils are taking into the retreat serially

It is a little cold. This is the last day of the retreat. The pupils seemed to be all very well pleased.

FRIDAY, 20

(325-41)

Rev. Father Emard left this morning for Okotoks. Doctor Lafferty arrived here last night, and wanted to see all the pupils right away in bed, but it took him all the day today to see the pupils.

7

SATURDAY, 21

(326-40)

M^{rs} Miquelon died last night. Rev. Sister Superior & Rev. Mother went to her funeral which will take place on Monday at 10 o'clock A.M.

Today Mrs. McQueen was buried in Calgary. Rev. Mother Carroll and Sister Superior represented the School.

TUESDAY, 24

(329-37)

Rev. Father Principal goes to Calgary en route for Medicine Hat on a recruiting tour. He leaves Calgary by the night train.

WEDNESDAY, 25

(330-36)

Rev. Father Principal and Rev. Father Simonin went around the tepees, these Indians are far worse than those on Reserves.

Rev. Father Principal came back to Calgary so night from Medicine Hat. The boys was thin for a load of provisions.

FRIDAY, 27

(332-34)

Rev. Father came home this morning from his recruiting tour in Medicine Hat. He had very little success, may have a few pupils after a while.

SATURDAY, 28

(333-33)

This evening entertainment in honor of Rev. Father Principal's feast. Everything went on O.K. Rev. Mother Carroll was present.

Too day is *conge* for the Pupils, they have not had their fall holiday yet. No work is being done, any how the weather is stormy.

Bro Egan went to the Bow River farm with Al boy to get the cattle. A little later I went in a rig with Geo. Bastien. The cattle were not ready so we went as far as Calgary to get some provisions

We had a hard time in getting home, broke one wheel of the fish waggon. The weather was fine. Rev. Father Dubois arrived here this evening.

Farmers are hauling hay and some fencing a field for the cattle.

Bro Egan bought a few head of steers and cows from Billy Jones.

Farmers hauling hay, carpenters fixing hay racks.

Pascal Bruno went to the Bow River farm with a message. We cannot go for the cattle to day.

The Rev. Principal went to the Bow River farm with Bro Tom and 2 boys to weigh the cattle for wintering. It is a little cold but fine.

The cattle arrived about one o'clock P.M. 250 head a lot of work for the pupils and farmer. The boys are washing.

It is a little sharper to day, but the sun is bright. Farmers hauling hay.

There is appearance of a chinook this morning. It is nice and soft.

Farmers are hauling hay, the weather is soft. we got a few head of cattle again to day.

Farmers hauling hay, the cattle are getting quieter. The weather soft and beautiful.

TUESDAY, 15

(350-16)

One waggon went to Okotoks with one wheel for repairing and to bring one load of lumber for hockey rink. Examination for the girls. Weather soft.

WEDNESDAY, 16

(351-15)

Farmers hauling hay, Carpenter repairing hay racks. Weather soft and beautiful.

Farmers hauling hay, examination for the boys. Rev Father arrived this afternoon with one boy, Patrick Ward.

FRIDAY, 18

(353-13)

Carpenter working on the hockey rink, it will be ready for tomorrow.

SATURDAY, 19

(354-12)

Rev. Father Simanin left this morning for the Arrow Wood.

Rev. Father Principal left for Calgary to day
he went to Deminton this afternoon the weather is
beautiful.

TUESDAY, 22

(357-9)

Rev. Principal is in Calgary making preparations
for Christmas, one waggon went in to day for
some provisions.

WEDNESDAY, 23

(358-8)

Rev. Father Principal arrived this afternoon, with
Sam Nelson

Victor Hamilton and Tom Little Plume have come to spend
Christmas with us.

CHRISTMAS DAY (Dominion)

FRIDAY, 25

(360-6)

Rev. Father Dubois paid us a visit to day,
William Couroud came from South.

SATURDAY, 26

(361-5)

We wrote to the Doctor to day, Narcisse is not well
at all. The boys had a hockey match this afternoon.
2 sisters went to Calgary to day.

Farmers hauling hay, weather fine
visitors enjoying their recreations with
the boys.

TUESDAY, 29

(364-2)

Bro John Berchmans came for a visit with
Charlie Probst and Chas Grier, Jas Swigg.
Visit of Doct. Lafferty, Narcisse is very
ill. Carpenter putting the new floor in the
girls play room.

WEDNESDAY, 30

(365-1)

Remainder of
this book is
• blank.

