

# THE CASKET.

\$1 Per Annum.

A Catholic Journal Non-Partisan in Politics.

\$1 Per Annum.

Sixty-first Year

Antigonish, Nova Scotia, Thursday, May 8, 1913.

No 19

## THE CASKET.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING

YEARLY SUBSCRIPTIONS, \$1.00.  
Subscriptions discontinued until all arrears are thereon are paid.  
Subscriptions in United States are discontinued at expiration of period paid for.

ADVERTISING RATES.  
ONE INCH, first insertion, SIXTY CENTS  
second " " TWENTY CENTS  
Special Rates for periods of two months or longer.

Advertisements in Local Column inserted at the rate of 10c. per line each insertion  
Changes in Contract advertising must be in writing

OBITUARY Poetry not inserted

JOB PRINTING.

Neat and Tasty Work done in this Department. Facilities for all Descriptions of Job Printing are A-1.

THURSDAY, MAY 8, 1913.

The number of Anglican monks and sisters who recently came into the Catholic Church, in a body, is stated as fifty-six. The correspondence of the monks of Caldey to the Anglican bishop is most interesting.

All three bills rejected last winter by the House of Lords will be at once re-introduced in the British House of Commons, and pressed forward as rapidly as possible. Recent by-elections have not shown any serious loss of strength by the British Liberal Party.

Despite the threatened trouble between Austria and Montenegro concerning the occupation of Scutari, we do not look for any general European war, unless the Balkan States get to fighting amongst themselves, and perhaps not then. With all their preparations, the great powers of Europe are far from being ready for a big war.

"Simplified spelling" seems to us to be, in many instances, anything but simple. And we are not sure that, if we consider the question of improvement, some of the independent spellers who "went it alone" because they knew nothing of the accepted spelling, did not come nearer to an improvement than the "simplified spellers" are doing just now.

According to the 1913 Catholic Directory there are over over fifteen million Catholics in the United States. President Wilson has not selected any Catholic as a member of his Cabinet. The Catholic papers are very moderate in their comments; but please imagine the storm that would now be raging were the minority fifteen million Protestants, and not one of them in the Cabinet.

Some recent articles by eminent Protestant clergymen bear upon the discriminating reader the fact that the whole system and point of view of our separated brethren has changed, and changed over and over again, since the "Reformation." The authors of these articles do not seem to fully realize the changes that have taken place; and, so far as they do realize that such changes have happened, they seem to be bent on excusing them, or accounting for them, upon some sort of theory of progress in religious truth which is out of harmony, and at variance, with the very nature and spirit of truth. It is inconceivable that God should have made His truth the plaything of successive generations of adherents of constantly changing sects. Yet, some of these men, superficially learned, and seemingly profound, do seem to suppose that divine truth was intended by God to be discovered in somewhat the same way in which men have discovered the secrets of the Earth, and that there is nothing at all strange in the fact that Presbyterianism, or Anglicanism, or any other ism should have thrown aside nine-tenths of what it once firmly believed to be religious truth, and taken to its heart a score of beliefs which would have made the framers of its original Confessions of Faith or Articles of Religion faint with horror. The Catholic Church has always taught that the variations are a sign of heresy and false teaching. So far as Protestantism is concerned, these variations began almost immediately after the breaking away from the Church, and they have continued down to this day to vary, alter, amend, transpose, change, add, and subtract. Pressed to account for all this, they now reply that this is just the very thing that God intended and willed; that men must go on correcting, revising, and amending their knowledge and ideas of religious truth to the end of time. This, so far as they say anything sufficiently definite to be understood at all, seems to be their attitude. Where the mad career

is to end, whether any part of Christianity will be retained by them at the end of that chase of illusive lights amongst swamps, is not easy to say at present. This "progress," as they seem to consider it, has, up to the present time, resulted in throwing overboard, not by the ignorant alone, but by many thousands of Protestant scholars and teachers, of much of the Bible in which the original Protestants firmly believed but did not understand. The modern "higher critics" understand it even less than they; but they have disposed of it, anyhow; for they have rejected it in large sections. A great deal of light is thrown on the whole history of Protestant mental quicksands by reading the story of the Church and the Bible in the ages before Protestantism began. Some people seem to suppose that the Catholic Church never had any disputes or any trouble with new-fangled religions, or with queer interpretations of the Bible before the time of Luther and Calvin. The fact is, that the Church dealt with dozens of heretical theories before the "Reformation"; and the further fact is, that only two or three small fag ends of reminders of those seceders from the Church can be found in the world of living men to-day, except such reproductions of some of these old heresies as may be found in some of the Protestant sects. There was very much in the heresies of Protestantism that was very old, at its start. So far from being new discoveries or fresh ideas, much of its false teaching was old to the Church; for she had met it in one country or another and in one age or another; and had seen the errors drag out their inevitable course, — separation from the Church was followed by disagreement, variation, and gradual dying out, as branches cut from the living trunk of the tree must inevitably wither at last. Protestantism was, to a surprising extent, a rebash of parts of dead and gone heresies; yet, it was in some respects so new and strange that the few surviving bands of the old heresies would not accept it; nor would the Protestants adopt the whole of any of the old heresies. The Catholic Church saw the rise, fall and decay of many strange theories and teachings, and, long before Luther's time, large bodies of men had from time to time been led away by those false theories and false teachings. The Church remains. Protestantism has varied, as all heresies must vary; but the Church remains. She can never die.

The following is from *The Presbyterian Witness* of April 19th:

"The 'Continent' lately was compelled to allude to the ungentlemanly coarseness with which many Roman Catholic editors write of Protestants. The worst offender in this line in the United States has been Thomas O'Hagan, editor of Archbishop Quigley's official organ, 'The New World,' at Chicago. The language in Mr. O'Hagan's editorial columns has at times run close to indecency — especially in referring to prominent Protestant women. It is much satisfaction therefore to observe that he is out of the position at length, and has been succeeded by James Conwell, who, we trust, will be an improvement. He could not possibly be worse." — *The Continent*.

We wonder if our contemporary has ever seen "The Antigonish Casket." We venture to say that some numbers of this paper would make a good second to, if they did not outclass, even O'Hagan's productions. But then, this is the way these writers have of answering an opponent. Like the cuttle fish, when pursued, emits a dark fluid to cover its retreat, so the "Casket" when hard pressed, resorts to abusive language to divert attention from the real issue.

Our friend of the *Witness* is as poverty-stricken in his comparisons as he is in Church history and in general religious knowledge. His simile is incomplete, and needs touching up a bit. He has confused the pursuer with the pursued. Vanity urges him to call himself the pursuer; but no cuttle fish would ever be obliged to darken the water to avoid a "pursuer" who cannot get out of his own way. The *Witness*, like most of the parson-edited papers, is an object lesson in journalistic helplessness. They never "pursue" anything for any considerable distance; but they are experts in dodging the question, and in sudden substitution of one question for another. The chief fault we find with such journals as *The Presbyterian Witness* is this: that, with the Catholic Church, in action and operation, under their very eyes every day they live, here in Nova Scotia, they persist in bolstering up decaying prejudices and rubbing open half-closed wounds of heart and mind, by acting as circulation makers for such men as Speer, who are sensationists, alarmists, willing swallows of the lies of all liars, and who devote themselves,

intentionally or recklessly, to drawing caricatures of the Church and of Catholics in far-off lands. Our recent harshness towards the *Witness* was deserved. The *Witness* began this year 1913 by giving two columns of advertising space to Robert E. Speer, and continued that advertisement after we had discredited Speer, the star witness, by showing that he had known, or cared so little about South America, as to have been taken in by "the forged encyclical." We pointed out that Speer had found it necessary to set this matter straight in the book which the *Witness* was then advertising and puffing. We showed also that, in the very same page in which he published the fact that the supposed encyclical was a forgery, Speer showed his animus, his venom, his incorrigible intention of finding the facts his own way anyhow, by quoting Browning's concluding remark that the forger who admitted his criminal and devilish deception said the facts stated were nevertheless true, even to day. When the reverend gentleman who edits the *Witness* found Speer quoting the forger — still, even in the moment of that forger's unashamed admission of his forgery, he might well have pronounced him, in his own mind, an unsafe witness, and put him before his readers, to whom he had recommended him, accordingly. Did he do so? Following upon this, and other inexcusable things, we have somewhat changed our tone towards the *Witness*. We regret to have had to do it; but we must take papers and editors as we find them. The chief offence of such papers as the *Witness* is, that, with Catholic books staring them from every bookshelf in the land, they prefer to instruct their readers concerning Catholic questions from the scrap-books of bigots, and that, with the Catholic Church preaching Christ and Him crucified before their eyes, defending the Bible, consoling the afflicted, saving neglected children, relieving the poor, rebuking sinners, administering the Sacraments, educating youth, in full view of their office windows, they scour the dirty scourgings of anti-Catholic bigotry for criticisms on the Church in far-off countries, and give much time and space to an endeavor to get their readers to read them. As for Dr. O'Hagan he has been in the same case as we have; and he has evidently annoyed some other false witness. The fact is, Catholic papers are beginning to find out that explanations and facts are not wanted in the offices of their Protestant contemporaries; and that forgers, liars, or bigotry-blinded fools are preferred there and are always welcome there. We do not say that there is always deliberate dishonesty in such cases; but we do say that the methods of the average political paper in dealing with its political opponents are about the same, and no worse, than the methods of the average parson-edited paper in dealing with the Catholic Church. We do not say that the average political editor is deliberately a liar; but we do say that there is an almost total lack of moral sense in their writings; they have no clear sense of moral responsibility; they start, and finish, always, with one thing taken for granted — that the other side is bad and deserves all that can be said to its discredit. They do not wish to know any good of the other side; they recognize no obligation to state the case for the other side fairly if they do know it. Such is the political press; and the habits and methods there in vogue are very much like those in vogue with the anti-Catholic press. It is a great pity that this should be so; since the subjects they deal with, or misdeal with, are the highest and most sacred subjects which the mind of man can consider. But we have looked in vain amongst them for years past for any definite inclination to be fair, or to discuss the Catholic Church on her merits.

### GAELIC IN THE HIGHLANDS.

The annual meeting of the London Inverness-shire Association held in the Holborn restaurant, London, recently, was a very interesting event. The meeting was presided over by Mr. D. Cameron Swan. The annual report, submitted by the Secretary, Mr. T. L. McLean, showed the progress that was being made in the teaching of Gaelic in the Inverness-shire schools. The Association offers medals and book prizes for which the children throughout the country compete, the examination being conducted in Gaelic. This idea has been enthusiastically welcomed in Inverness-shire, and at this meeting the Secretary read

short extracts from numerous letters from schools in the Inverness-shire Highlands and Islands where prizes had been given.

The Chairman delivered a very interesting address, and therefrom we learn that amongst the objects of the Association, one in particular has been ever kept to the fore, and that is, the preservation of the ancient language, the language of their forebears, the Gaelic. The Chairman spoke eloquently of the old songs in the beautiful and impressive Gaelic, which recalled, he said, the memories "of happy gatherings around the fire-side, and the peat-fire away in 'Eilean uaine a'cheo,' or in farm or bathie amongst the bens and glens."

He asked his hearers to note how perfectly the weird melodies match the words and sentiment; how both breathe the spirit of an ancient and a great race. "Some say," said the speaker, "a dying race—but that can surely never be." And he maintained that whilst those of Highland stock continued to work with unity of purpose, they should not allow the mother tongue to perish; and that the Gael will continue and flourish even though forced by stress of modern conditions to leave his native place and live far away in distant lands; and that even though the Highlander may intermarry with other races, yet the Celtic blood will show and predominate.

The speaker referred to the contention often made by those who wish to stamp out the spirit of nationality and the ancient tongue, that the Highlander is handicapped in the struggle for existence by knowledge of the Gaelic, and that even if English is learned and spoken as well as the Gaelic, the ability to use both is a positive disadvantage, leading to confusion of thought. The speaker admitted that there is a difficulty, but said that it is a difficulty created by the system of education of Highland and Gaelic-speaking children. The difficulty, he said, is, that in those districts in the northern and western Highlands of Scotland, where Gaelic is the native tongue of the people, too often teachers have not the Gaelic, and the children find themselves spoken to in school in a language they do not understand. "How could we learn anything at school," he asked, if the language used by the teachers were Chinese?" He argued that the proper course, which should be insisted on, is, that instruction be given by Gaelic-speaking teachers in these districts, in the Gaelic, and that the children should be taught English just as French and German are taught in schools. He argued that in that way only could there be sensible instruction in the English tongue, which might then be used as a medium for other studies. He urged that the Gaelic itself should not be superseded; that it should be taught grammatically and vocally; that its ancient history should be traced, and the poems of its bards be recited. He maintained that it is a great advantage to anyone to possess a practical knowledge of any two or more languages, that the very differences in the idiom are useful, and lead to greater flexibility of thought and expression.

Highlanders, he pointed out, cling to that which is old and good; the language, manners and customs of their forebears, the ancient dress and the ancient music of the Gael; but while they rightly conserve these things, they have the necessary imagination to see the good in new ideas and where old customs may be improved. He urged them to do all they could by supporting such an Association as this, which aimed at encouraging education in Inverness-shire, and cultivating a knowledge of the history and traditions of that country and the Highlands generally, to further these objects.

Mr. Cameron-Swan closed a very interesting address with the following eloquent passage:

"One of the characteristics of the Highlander which appeals to me as most worthy of protection and emulation is his deep spiritual nature. Living amongst the solitudes of the great mountains, where the silence is broken only by the cry of the eagle or the music of the streams, he finds himself a part of Nature, and looks from Nature up to Nature's God. The Highlander is also a patriot. Wherever he may be, away from his native hills, in the lowlands, in England, in the desert of London, or in the far-off Colonies, his mind and spirit revert to the land of his birth, and feels that longing for 'Tis nam Beann, 's nan Gleann, 's nan Gaisgeach,' expressed in the Canadian Highlander's lament:

'From the loneliness in the misty Island,  
Oceans divide us, and a waste of seas,  
But still the heart is true, the heart is Highland,

And we, in dreams, behold the Hebrides."

The meeting then enjoyed a musical programme of Gaelic songs and bagpipe music.

Quite apart from the sympathetic warmth with which Highlanders always read of a Highland gathering, there is a good deal in Mr. Cameron-Swan's speech: in the Association at the meeting of which he presided; in its support of the ancient Gaelic language; and in the difficulties of Gaelic-speaking children in schools where English is the official language, to arouse the keen interest of Highland Scots everywhere.

We can hardly pass by Mr. Cameron-Swan's argument without noticing that the same, or a similar, situation, has been noted in Ontario, the French and English language being concerned in that case. The difficulties involved in such a situation may be greater than Mr. Cameron-Swan supposes them to be; but, at any rate, it is of very great interest to Canadians, to whom these language problems have become a familiar complication, to find that the ancient Gaelic is involved in a similar struggle in its ancient home, in Scotland itself.

And, whatever the perplexities or complications may be, the Scotsmen of Canada will of course feel very strong and warm sympathy for their ancient mother tongue in any contest of the kind.

### HISTORY OF HATRED.

XXIX.

HOME RULE.

The Home Rule movement is a matter largely of our own times; and requires no extended comment. It began about forty years ago. The term "Home Rule" was first applied to the movement for local self-government in Ireland, by a college professor in Dublin, and soon became the popular designation for the whole agitation and for the end sought to be attained by it.

After O'Connell's break with the "Young Ireland" party, the "Famine," and the outburst of frenzy and desperation known as the insurrection of 1848, the political fortunes of Ireland sank very low.

The people had been stricken to the heart by a preventable calamity; they had been disappointed as to results expected of the O'Connell agitations; they saw indifference, neglect and contempt in England's Parliament. The results were natural, but disastrous. They lost faith in constitutional means of redress; they distrust politicians; and that very distrust, followed by indifference and neglect of organized political effort, threw the representation of the county into the hands of a generation of political shysters who were in politics for what there was in it for themselves.

Of course, to this general statement, honorable exceptions must be made; but, in the main, Ireland's best men, from 1848 to 1870, were divided into two groups; those who saw no hope save in biding their time for a revolution; and those who despaired of accomplishing anything either by force or by parliamentary struggle, and retired from the fight. To the better class belonged, in their latter years, D'Arcy McGee, one of the Fathers of the Canadian Confederation, and Sir Charles Gavin Duffy, Premier of New South Wales, Australia. Both had been rebels in their youth. Both were, under fair government and happier social conditions, Empire builders. And, indeed, what nation exists in the civilized world, which does not count amongst the builders of its constitution and the framers of its laws, Irishmen, who, or whose immediate forefathers, in Ireland, were forced by the pressure of circumstances and the burden of bad government to be revolutionaries and rebels?

Every one of the great colonies, which we have now begun to call "Greater Britain," has such men on its rolls of honor. Every nation in Europe has them. And not only are their names found in the lists of statesmen, but in the Church, in the Army, in the Navy, in the professions, the arts, the sciences, commerce and trade, and in every useful occupation: outcasts who were not deemed worthy of the serious attention of English statesmen, whilst there were parks to be laid out in London, or shelves unfilled in the British museum.

And, when these men were in Ireland, one session of the British Parliament, in which Ireland was dealt with seriously, and with a sense of the solemn responsibilities of statesmanship, would have sufficed to pass legislation which would have kept

these men in Ireland, and assured their services and those of their posterity as makers of a new nation on the ruins of the old, as "Empire Builders" at home and not abroad. The pity of it! Oh, the pity of it!

Even when organized political effort was recommenced in Ireland, not very much could be done in the then state of the franchise; and the franchise remained unsatisfactory until 1884, or thereabout. The first Parliamentary leader, after the organization of the Home Rule Party, was a man who is being rapidly forgotten, but who Irishmen ought not to forget—Isaac Butt. Mr. Butt was an eminent lawyer; and his entry into Irish politics was brought about by a small incident. Having gone down to the South of Ireland on business, he chanced to observe crowds of young men and women setting out for England to work in the harvest fields, to earn money to provide for the rent and the other inexorable demands which bore so heavily on the small farms of Ireland. His reflection on this situation led him into active politics. Mr. Butt was Protestant, one of the many Protestants whose lives and fortunes have been devoted to the cause of Irish self-government.

For seven or eight years, he led the small band of Home Rulers in Parliament, without any success as to practical results or relieving legislation. During those years, the practice of the Home Rule Party was the same. They moved for investigations which were never granted. They recited unquestionable facts to empty benches, whilst the English members thronged the smoking rooms and restaurants. They introduced bills which were never even allowed to be considered in committee; and, once a year, there was a full-dress debate in the Commons, in which Mr. Butt's eloquence charmed everyone and converted no one, after which everything went on as usual until the next session of Parliament came around.

The exodus of Irishmen across the Atlantic continued all the time; and all the time the landlords of Ireland had all their own way with the unfortunate class for which the German Von Raumer had such trouble in finding a comparison — the "tenants at will."

Mr. Butt's leadership came to an end. The Home Rulers were very sorry to depose him. He had made heavy personal sacrifices for the cause, and, though barren of legislative results, his career as leader had, indeed, brought a new organization and a new vigor into Irish political life. But his day was done. A young man who had recently joined him in Parliament, Charles Stewart Parnell, was the man for the hour.

Like Mr. Butt, Mr. Parnell, it is said, was impelled to enter political life by a small and trivial occurrence. He was an Irish landlord, and was not, by birth or training, in close accord with the common people of Ireland. Neither were his tastes or inclinations those which usually mark the tribune or public leader. His estate was in the County of Wicklow, and he was at college in England when some local disturbances occurred in that county. His aged mother was known to be in sympathy with the popular grievances; and she was subjected to the indignity of having her bedroom searched by a constable who was seeking some offender. It is said that this unimportant occurrence first drew Mr. Parnell's mind to Irish politics and the study of conditions in Ireland; politics of which he became almost absolute master; conditions upon which he became the greatest living authority. Mr. T. P. O'Connor, M. P., in his valuable book, *The Parnell Movement*, gives a list of the bills introduced by Home Rule members, relating to Ireland, in the last few years before Mr. Parnell became Chairman of the Party in Parliament. One glance at this record in cold type, and the few words in which the fate of each bill is stated, does more to give us an idea of the difficulties which confronted Mr. Parnell than volumes of comment might do. The House of Commons was open to Irishmen; but the ears of the members were closed to their appeals.

Ireland was then, as now, managed by fifteen or sixteen administrative and spending departments. These departments had many thousands of officials; but then, as now, — but then much more than now, — office in those departments was inaccessible to men known to hold "popular" views on Irish politics. Then, as now, — and now quite as much as then, — the administrators of Irish affairs, and the spenders of the taxes of Ireland, were not responsible to the vast majority of

(Continued on page 4)

Flay Day.

What rapture thrills along the hills
In welcome of the Spring!
In bright array they greet his way
With flowery offering:

Scutari and Montenegro.

The surrender of Scutari practically ends the great drama of the Cross and the Crescent in the Balkans; the drop of the curtain at Stamboul can now be foreseen.

The last sentence admirably summarizes Montenegro's story since 1369, when Turkish victory at Kosovo extinguished Serbian independence.

Their training period has covered five centuries. The Turks conquered Bosnia, 1463, Herzegovina, 1476, Albania, 1478, Scutari, 1479, and thereafter Montenegro was hemmed all around by the Moslem.

Peter left an organized administration to his nephew, Danilo II, who declined the ecclesiastical dignity, promulgated a new code of civil and religious liberty, and in 1860 was succeeded by his nephew, Nicholas I.

the basis of manhood suffrage; but in 1876 he was the first in the field against Turkey and drove its armies from his borders, captured Antivari, Dulcigno and other towns of the old Montenegrin seaboard, and held them despite the diplomatic barterings of Berlin.

When on October 8 of last year King Nicholas opened the Balkan war Scutari was his immediate objective, and having captured the towns and defeated the armies in the way he commenced on October 16 the siege of this well manned and well nigh impregnable fortress with an army that knew nothing of siege work.

There is no likelihood that they will fare worse under Montenegrin rule. Since the Convention of 1886, between Leo XIII and the then Prince Nicholas, the Catholic Church of Montenegro enjoys official recognition by the State.

The recent stories of Montenegrin outrages on Catholics and priests come from indirect sources, and though, amidst the passions of war and clash of races, they may prove to be not unfounded, there is nothing in their previous history that would place the responsibility on Montenegro's King or Government.

His subjects, men and women, share with the Catholic Albanians the reputation of chastity, as well as bravery; and such people are not persecutors. Moreover, the Catholics of Albania, along with being the most intensely religious in the world, have proved that they are very well able to take care of themselves; and so we have no fear that they will suffer loss of liberty at the hands of the King and people who have battled so gloriously for liberty.

Always Remember.

- To rise when an older person is standing.
To respect gray hairs.
To respect your parents.
To be kind to those physically deformed.

When You Go to England.

In one of our young American readers went to live for a time in England, he would probably, after a period of confusion, get to understand the "nice points" of the English language as it is spoken over there; and he might sum up his lessons to one at home in this way:

You go to the "chemist's shop," and not the "drug store." You say "boots" when you really mean shoes. The man stares when you ask for a "spool of thread"; you must say a "reel of cotton." There are no "fresh" eggs over here; they are "new laid."

The Blasphemer's Punishment.

"I can think of nothing more frightful," writes St. Jerome, "than blasphemy; for all other sins seek to attack that which is created; blasphemy however attacks the Creator."

The Church in the early times decreed that he who knowingly uttered a blasphemy against God, the Blessed Virgin, or a saint, should stand at the door of a church for seven consecutive Sundays during divine worship, and on the last Sunday should do so barefooted and with a rope about his neck.

In our days, alas! it has become common to hear the glory of God publicly assailed. But the Lord of lords has not relinquished His scepter on high, and if the arm of temporal justice has become inadequate, and profanity opens wide its blasphemous lips, and defiantly mocks everything that is holy, Divine Justice is but abiding its time, and the blasphemer can not escape his fate, however long it may be delayed.

Acknowledgments.

- See page 5 for additional acknowledgments
Mike Chisholm, Cross Roads, O'ho, 1.00
D McNeil, Victoria, 1.00
C E Gregory, K C, Prince Albert, Sask, 5.00
Rev J H Nicholson, New Waterford, 3.00
Rod McDonald, North Grant, 1.00
Donald Chisholm, Antigonish, 1.00
John Linnell, Halifax, 1.00
Angus C McDonald, Ayrview, 2.00
Christopher Chisholm, Lower South River, 1.00
L McGillivray, St Andrews, 1.00
J P Kerr, New Westminster, 1.00
John McLean, Lowell, Mass, 1.00
Allan Campbell, Gills Point East, 1.00
John W Mattie, Big Tracadie, 1.00
Dan J McDonald, Lynn, Mass, 1.00
Monastery, Big Tracadie, 1.00
Sadie McGillivray, Jamaica Plain, 1.00
Michael O'Brien, McPherson's Ferry, 1.00
Simon P Grant, New Westminster, 1.00
Mrs Frank Monahan, Gardner, Me, 1.00
W J McDonald, Revelstoke, 1.00
John S McGillivray, West Lakeville, 1.00
Mrs John McDonald, Antigonish, 2.00
James Gills, Morar, 1.00
Douglas McPherson, Goshen, 1.00
Mrs E C Carreilly, Searwood, Nfld, 1.00
Angus Cameron, Riverton, N H, 1.00
Alex McGillivray, Newport, R I, 1.00
Sisters Hospital, Roseland, B C, 2.00
Mary McIntosh, Ottawa, 1.00
Donald Gills, Atrale, 1.00
Margaret McLean, Roxbury, 2.00
John S Wells, Lower White Head, 2.00
Mrs M McLean, Big Island, 1.00
Hugh McDonald, Lower South River, 1.00
Robert Baxter, Pleasant Valley, 1.00
Wm McLean, James River Station, 1.00
John McGillivray, Harbor Road, 1.00
Angus McEwen, Ironville, C B, 1.00
Abraham Myette, Tracadie, 3.00
John A McLean, Cross Roads Ohio, 1.00
John Chisholm, Hinkleyton, 1.00
Alex McDonald, Monks Head, 1.00
Raymond Rogers, E Roman Valley, 3.00
Rev Maurice Tompkins, Guyeboro, 2.00
A S McDonald, W Margaree, 1.00
G H Munro, White Head, 4.00
Dan R McDonald, Cloverville, 3.00
Mrs C Kennedy, New York, 1.00
Robbie McKeay, South Cove, 1.00
Postmaster, Frankville, 2.00
Peter Boyie, Kalespell, Mont, 75
Mrs L McDonald, Holy's Brook, 1.00
Mrs Jas McDonald, Cloraville, 1.00

The newer portion of the stonework of Dunfermline Abbey, in Scotland, restored in 1818, has recently been found crumbling and deteriorating, so that measures for its preservation have become necessary.

Many are they who openly boast of illustrious ancestors in order that they may shine by reflected light, ignoring the fact that, by so doing, they are acknowledging their own inferiority; that they have retrograded; that they are compelling attention to their own littleness by contrast.

PAINT EYE-OPENER!

Other business questions you approach with eyes wide open. Don't break your rule when you paint or let a contract. Get endurance truths first.

Examine facts and figures as to quality and quantity of white lead in paint. For white lead is paint's first essential. You will find that only one paint firm in Canada corrodes and grinds its own white lead. And that white lead is the World's hundred-year-old standard.

BRANDRAM-HENDERSON

"ENGLISH" PAINT Facts and figures are laid out plainly for you in a booklet.

BRANDRAM-HENDERSON LIMITED

Montreal, Halifax, St. John, Toronto, Winnipeg

SOLID LEATHER SOLES INSIDE AS WELL AS OUTSIDE

THE inner sole of a boot comes in for many attempts at cheapness. One reason is because it is hidden from view. Generally the imitation solid leather inner sole is brittle and inflexible. It makes foot comfort and fair wear impossible.

Amherst Shoes

Because you can feel absolutely certain that wearing value is never sacrificed to cost of manufacture. You get solid leather boots at a price no higher than "shoddy" footwear.



FREE \$3000.00 worth of Magnificent English Dinnerware in the Greatest Advertising Campaign Ever Inaugurated by any Canadian Manufacturer.

We want 500 ladies to get these magnificent, complete, 37 piece Dinner Sets, without a cent of cost. We do not ask you to spend a cent of your money or buy anything. If you need a beautiful set of dishes in your home, a little sensible use of your spare time will bring it to you FREE.

We want to introduce to you the famous GOLD DOLLAR NON-ALCOHOLIC FLAVORING EXTRACTS, the greatest aid to good cooking ever invented, and the only real improvement of ordinary flavoring extracts ever put on the market.



Therefore, if you have a little spare time that you are willing to give us, to help introduce these wonderful flavors, we say to you: START TO EARN A MAGNIFICENT DINNER SET TO DAY. Write us and we will send you, postage paid, only 12 tubes, finely assorted from the list of over 29 flavors which we make. Use one of these yourselves in your own home, at our expense. Then if you are delighted with it, and convinced that it is the greatest food flavoring ever produced, sell the remaining 11 among your friends at 25c each and return us the money, only \$2.75. Our 30 different flavors complete—Vanilla, Lemon, Orange, Almond, Pineapple, Strawberry, Raspberry, Maple, and we make it very easy for you to sell them, because every purchaser can receive from from us, a magnificent 25c page Cook Book that is really worth \$2.00 any woman is not to be trifled at all to sell them. You will find it easy, pleasant work. Your friends will be glad to try this famous food flavoring, and we know that once they see them, they will be so delighted with them, it will be the easiest work ever for you to earn. Your beautiful dishes from the start this will give you, and we will gain in the meantime a business from the demand that is created. SEND US NO MONEY. Just write and get the 12 tubes to day. We trust you with them until sold, and you know you will be delighted with the beautiful dishes you will receive for your work, especially as from our immense stock you can have your own choice of the dishes you wish to sell, and always be able to replace broken ones to your nearest station. DON'T DELAY. If you want to be one of the lucky ladies who are going to work for these beautiful sets, write to-day to Sales Manager THE INTERNATIONAL MANUFACTURING CO., DEPT. D. II TORONTO, ONT. 41

Professional Cards

R. R. Griffin, B.A. BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, and NOTARY PUBLIC. OFFICE: - A J McDonald's Building, ANTIGONISH, N. S.

W. R. TOBIN Barrister and Solicitor OFFICES: Glace Bay and New Waterford.

Allan MacDonald, M. A. Barrister and Solicitor Agent for Life, Accident and Fire Insurance. OFFICE: COUNTY BUILDING, ANTIGONISH, N. S.

DR. L. MacPHERSON Office: Main St., Near Post Office Residence: Royal George Hotel

BURCHELL, McINTYRE & SMITH BARRISTERS AND SOLICITORS Royal Bank Building, - SYDNEY, C. B. Money to Loan. CHARLES J. BURCHELL, K. C. A. A. McINTYRE, LL. B. FRANCIS D SMITH

DR. J. L. McISAAC Old Town Office Main Street, ANTIGONISH Residence: Royal George Hotel. Telephone No. 66.

E. L. LAVIN GIRROIR, LL. B. BARRISTER AND SOLICITOR Agent Norwich Union Fire Insurance Co. Also-Agent for Life and Accident Insurance. ANTIGONISH, N. S.

D. C. CHISHOLM, BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, ETC. Agent for North American Life Insurance Company. Also for Fire and Accident Companies. Office: Town Office Building. MAIN STREET, ANTIGONISH, N. S.

Joseph A. Wall, K. C., BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, ETC. Agent for Fire, Life and Accident Insurance. MONEY TO LOAN ON SATISFACTORY REAL ESTATE SECURITY. Office over Canadian Bank of Commerce ANTIGONISH, N. S.

D. A. McISAAC VETERINARIAN ST. ANDREWS, N. S. TELEPHONE CONNECTIONS!

DR. C. S. AGNEW, DENTIST Office, over Copeland's Drug Store, ANTIGONISH, N. S.

Office Hours, 9 to 12 and 1 to 4 P.M.

CET AN ENGINE WITH A REPUTATION THE FRASER

Gasoline Engines are built for long and satisfactory service, and can be bought on easy terms of payment. Write for catalogue A. COLIN CHISHOLM Agent for Antigonish

SYNOPSIS OF DOMINION LAND REGULATIONS

Any person who is the sole head of a family or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter-section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. The applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the district. Entry by proxy may be made at any agency, on certain conditions, by father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of intending homesteader. Duties - Six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least six acres solely owned and occupied by him or by his father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister. In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter section along side his homestead. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties - Must reside upon the homestead or pre-empt six months in each of six years from date of homestead entry (including the time required to earn homestead patent) and cultivate fifty acres extra. A homesteader who has exhausted his homestead right and cannot obtain a pre-emption may enter for a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$3 per acre. Duties - Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate fifty acres and erect a house worth \$300. W. W. COOK, Deputy of the Minister of the Interior

The Angelus.

Across the sunny fields of ripened grain Sweet bells are pealing in a glad refrain. They bring a message through the peaceful air. "Cease from thy toil, and give thyself to prayer. Remember her, the Virgin-Mother blest, Remember Him Who lay upon her breast. Remember Him, the Father over all, Who cares for His creation great and small. Remember that His Spirit waits to bless Thy Sacrifice of praise and thankfulness. Remember friends beloved, the sick, the sad, The blessed dead, that all may be made glad. "Cease from thy toil," the bells repeat their strain, "Come, worship God! then turn to work again!" -E. M. James, in Pax.

THE MOONLIGHT SONATA.

Upstairs in the second story of a house overlooking a narrow street in a little village of Germany, a girl sat crocheting. Over the table a man leaned toward her, talking and smoking. A glance at the pair revealed that they were father and daughter, and the tender solicitude of the man held that of pity in it which would make an ordinary observer turn to look at her to see what aroused it in the prosaic looking old German. A glance would suffice, for a glance would clearly show that the sweet-faced girl was blind. Presently the father arose and lumbered heavily down the stairway and so out to the street. No sooner had the last of his footfalls died away in the distance than the girl put down her crocheting. Her head drooped lower and presently great tears fell from her sightless eyes. Only for a second, however, did she give away to despondency. Then rising she dried her eyes and felt her way to the window. The fresh smell of the earth, the smell of spring, came to her nostrils and the girl sniffed it eagerly. Her sense of smell, like that of other blind people, was most keen, for nature has a way of partly making up to one of her children, if one sense is removed, by making another all the keener.

Presently something of the joy in the awakening world about her found its way into her troubled heart and she began to sing. Leaning far out into the glowing dusk she sang and sang, trying to picture to herself the magic of the moonlight on the trees upon the village street, and then rising, she made her way to the old square piano in the corner of the poor room and played a soft accompaniment to her song. It was the combination of her plaintive voice and the deep sad minor chords of her accompaniment that made a man in a long cloak and soft hat pause outside in the street and glance up at the humble dwelling with ill-concealed interest, although his face showed that he was not in the habit of smiling easily or, for the matter of that, being easily pleased with anything. Fuller and fuller swelled the notes of the blind girl, singing a little lullaby in German; and as her sweet voice relapsed into silence, the man, with a muttered exclamation, started up the stairway to the room above.

The door was open and the man started back at what he saw, for there was the girl musician, her head on her hands, weeping silently while the pretty moonbeams cast a glory about her golden head. "Can I help you, fraulein?" asked the man, then gave a second start of amazement, for the girl raised her beautiful face and he saw that she was blind.

"What do you wish?" she asked courteously, rising. "Nothing—that is—I am a music teacher and your voice interested me. Will you sing again?" With a gracious smile, the blind girl turned once more to the old instrument, sat down and ran her hands idly up and down the keys. Presently they fell again to her lap and she sobbed freely. The man's sad, strong face became sadder and stronger as he watched the girl. Presently he spoke gently. "Fraulein, why do you weep?" he asked softly. "I long so to see—" began the girl, brokenly. "What, particularly?" asked the man. "The moonlight," said the girl, rising and stretching her hands to the open window. "The magic and the beauty of it! I have never seen the moonlight!" "Never seen the moonlight!" said the man in a slow wondering way. "Fraulein, you shall see the moonlight. I will make you see it. This is the moonlight."

He laid aside his heavy cloak and took his place upon the stool. At first with all the gentleness of the watchful, rippling moonbeams he began, but after a time his thumbs gathered all the witchery and wonder of all the things that have been done by the light of the moon since time itself began. With the first note the blind girl began to see. She saw the breast of quiet rivers, with the white sails of boats going down to the sea with their loads, turned silver in the moonlight; she saw the high church spires standing outlined against the violet sky; she saw dark castles, high and craggy rocks with their turrets and towers aglow; she saw little children gazing upon the moon with its clear radiance full on their pure faces as they knelt at cottage windows to say their good-night prayers. She saw the faces of the lovers who had plighted their

vows by moonlight since the very beginning of love on earth; she saw great streams of laughing young people journeying over the world, up the hills of their appointed ways, and she saw sweet faced men and women, hand in hand, with the silver of the years accentuated by the moonlight, going down the slope toward Sleep with hands tightly interlocked. All these things the blind girl saw because she was a musician and because for musicians notes have voices far more potent than the speech of mortal tongues.

Presently the notes died away, but the blind girl, still steeped in an ecstasy of Vision, feared to break the holy silence. Her father's voice addressed the man who had played, in respectful tones recalled her to herself. Swiftly, unerringly, she went to where the man stood and carried his hand to her lips, kissing it reverently. "Father," she said, "I will never be blind again. He has made me see. I know the moonlight and the witchery of it at last. No one can ever take my Vision away."

And that is how Beethoven's marvelous Moonlight Sonata came to be written. For the man in the broad slouch hat and long cloak was the great master himself, and his genius it was that had given her her first glimpse of things of earth.

Jesuits in South America.

SIR ROBERT CASEMENT TELLS OF THEIR SPLENDID WORK.

The avarice, tyranny and cruelty of the rubber magnates in the Putumayo District of Peru are not strange features in the exploitation of the natives of South America. Sir Robert Casement, who made a thorough study of the country during his recent investigation of the atrocities practiced upon the rubber collectors, writes as follows in a recent issue of the Manchester (England) "Guardian":

The story of the Jesuit missions in Paraguay, he says, is the record of a great atonement, unique perhaps in human affairs, and if in the end futile, yet destined in the sum of unselfish effort, to outlive the conquests of the Spaniard's swords and the transitory wealth his treasure-ships bore from the new-found world to redeem lost crowns in the old. Discovery meant pillage.

In Paraguay two distinct kinds of slave settlements were officially recognized. The first of these comprised the "Yanaconas," by which term were known those Indians who had been subjugated by private warlike enterprise. These were to all intents and purposes slaves.

The second type of these labor communities was that of the "Mitayos." The welfare of the inhabitants of both "Yanaconas" and "Mitayos," instead of depending on the laws, was entirely at the mercy of the various Spanish proprietors. This was the situation when in 1588 the first Jesuits made their appearance in Paraguay. When the true object of the Jesuits' presence became known, when it grew evident that the aim of the Fathers was to stand between the Spanish masters and the Indians upon whom these depended so largely for their wealth, the attitude of the Spanish proprietors changed at once into bitter hostility.

In scattered sentences picked from Mr. Koebel's book, "In Jesuit Land," Sir Roger says of the explanation of the crime and of the atonement is given. It was into a world of enslaved and hunted Indians that the Jesuits stepped to stand between the hunter and the chased.

The first attempt to convert the Guarani Indians was made in 1586, in the province of La Guayra. In 1605 the independent efforts of these unselfish men were united under a Father Provincial "of Paraguay and Chile." In 1609 the "Reduction of Loreto," the first permanent establishment of the missions, was founded in a district which is little known even up to the present time, and here the Indians flocked in such numbers that the priests described the results as "miraculous." The Jesuits from the first, in order to win the confidence of the Guarani, were obliged to restrain all communication with the Spanish settlements and entirely to prohibit the use of the Spanish tongue. Indian converts under the compassionate jealousy of the Fathers, were built up into an organized State that for 100 years—to 1768, the date of the expulsion of the Jesuits—furnished, perhaps, the most remarkable example of unselfish leadership and docile following the modern world has seen.

Between 1628 and 1630 alone the Jesuits deplored the loss of no less than 90,000 Indians, carried off, they said, from the Missions into slavery. From this unpromising start, beset by relentless adversaries, denied practically all material help from their own Government, the little band of Jesuits—at the height of their power less than one hundred men—built up out of the Indians themselves a self-contained and self-supporting State.

They were called into being Indian armies, trained, armed, and officered for defense by Indians, with holy men as generals. The "thirty towns" of the Missions of Paraguay became another El Dorado to the greedy and inefficient men beyond—a recruiting field, greatly coveted, to make good the deficiencies of their own laziness, but from which they were debarr'd entry by the resolute exclusion of the Jesuits. Charge after charge was preferred against the Missions. Their crime was that they had converted the Indian, elsewhere a primitive being to be easily enslaved, into a self-supporting and eminently self-defending citizen.

But a citizen who built cities in his own wilderness, adorned with churches—the largest and most beautiful in South America, who made his own "hats, clothes, uniforms, boats, tools, guns, cannon"—and even gunpowder!—was a thing hateful to contemplate to the Spanish colonist, and in the end came to be suppressed, not without much heart-searching, by the Spanish Crown. The decree of expulsion, carried into effect in 1768, ended for ever the one European effort to make a nation of the Indians. His leaders withdrawn, the secret of their success dependent on the spirit prevailing

among those they uplifted rather than on any precise code of laws, was never recaptured, and the Indian receded to the woods, while the very sites of the towns in thirty years were well-nigh forgotten. The land of plenty, of muscular toil, and of religion that was continuous observance of the law of work became "a grave of spoil labor and a monument to the sustained effort on the part of avarice-blinded men whose influence induced Spain to send a nation back from civilization to savagery." To-day when the old curse lifts its head anew in the forests of the Amazon, hope again crosses the sea in the garb of the missionary. May it be that what the Jesuits failed to achieve in Paraguay through the greed of an earlier age, the Franciscans may to-day accomplish in Peru. For the problem to-day is the same, the raw material the same, and the spirit that alone can bring success must perform be the same.

Habits to Cultivate.

Cultivate a habit of looking pleased. It is every bit as easy as frowning, and helps you along twice as fast. If you indulge in frowns, people will get into the habit of looking the other way when you pass, which is mortifying to vanity.

Cultivate a habit of truth-telling. Fribbing is no more than a habit—though a horrid one. Practice telling the truth—once a day—once an hour—and then all the time. You will be much better liked if you do, and people will soon get into a habit of believing in you.

Cultivate a habit of honesty. I do not mean as regards picking pockets! But if you think it over, you will soon discover some way in which you regularly cheat your employer of his time, your tradesman of postage stamps (they all go down in the bill!) or your friends of their sympathy. Give it up! It is only a bad habit that prevents you from getting of a good one.

Cultivate a habit of good-will — of eagerness to do what is asked of you. It is quite as easy as refusing little simple requests—or worse, of performing them under visible protest. Remember to jump up readily next time you are called for—and then do it again and again—quickly, cheerfully. You will soon conquer that bad habit of reluctance!

Are you in the habit of gossiping unkindly? If so, stop it! Go about saying nice things instead. Not insincere nice things—just cultivate a habit of believing all the nice things you say. It is a matter of attitude of mind; and one can grow accustomed to an upright, straightforward, brisk attitude, just as one can grow used mentally to stooping, slouching and stumbling through life.

Cultivate a habit of dressing well. You can spare five minutes in the morning for a little extra attention to your toilet; you can spare five minutes more thought in the choice of a costume to suit your style and complexion. If not clever in this way, spare five minutes to consult a friend whose taste you can trust. Start the day looking neat and well-groomed, and you will find your hands and your brains work the better for it. Untidiness is a bad habit, no more; give it up.

Cultivate a habit of resting. Flurry and worry are bad habits that make you and all others miserable. Let yourself sit still now and then, your hands folded, your eyes closed. This is not idleness—it is health-giving peace.

Anecdotes of the Pope.

INTIMATE SIDELIGHTS ON THE HOLY FATHER'S CHARACTER.

Anecdotes from a man's life characterize him better than lengthy descriptions. They are spontaneous expressions of his innermost being, and have the advantage of being interesting to everybody. Following are a number of anecdotes about Pius X., gathered in the last two or three years. Some of them may be known to many of our readers, but we hope that the whole collection will prove interesting to all.

When Pius X was still assistant priest at Tombolo, his sister, who kept house for him, had only one complaint of him: Don Guiseppe studied so hard at night that he "used up so very many candles." When he was parish priest at Salzano it once happened that a corpse had to be brought to the church from the farthest limits of the parish. In stole and surplice the priest accompanied the sacristan to the house where the dead man lay. In this isolated neighborhood only one man could be found to help carry the bier. Don Sarto did not stop to think very long. He took hold of one handle and with the sacristan and another helped carry the body three miles to the cemetery.

It sometimes happened that the old sacristan overslept. The good-hearted priest would open the door himself, ring the bell and prepare everything for Mass. One when one of his parishioners wanted to go and awaken the sacristan, Father Sarto answered smilingly: "Let the old man sleep. Do you think I am not able to open the door and ring the bell? Permit me to do something for the old man, I shall be old myself some day."

To reach his scattered flock, he had bought a little wagon and donkey. This humble vehicle soon became known all over the parish. It was a great help to him, but one day, when he had nothing to aid a poverty-stricken family he sold wagon and donkey.

After Father Sarto had become bishop of Mantua, he was for some time on very friendly terms with the director of the City College. He had however, withdrawn himself from his association, because the man had become altogether atheistic. When the bishop learned that the director was critically ill, he at once went to his house to ask whether he would not like to receive a visit from an old friend. The bishop was admitted staying for about an hour and converted him. The bishop, himself

brought the viaticum to the dying man and the old friends parted, both profoundly moved. A few days later the director died.

When he was made bishop, his sister wrote to him anxiously: "Bepo what shall I look for you, now that you have become bishop?" And he answered: "The same you have, just as much and no more." And the same was true when he became cardinal. When the sisters went to market for supplies, they did not have to overload their basket. Upon the recommendation of his physician the cardinal took a daily walk during the last years. He usually crossed over to the Lido in a little steam launch, "omnibus" as they are called in Venice, in which only one can ride for two soldi. Then he walked up and down under the trees reciting his breviary and made a visit to the church of St. Elizabeth in conclusion.

The cardinal had only a nickel watch which he had bought for the magnificent sum of ten francs, or two dollars, when he was a parish priest. One time when he had a conference with some men, he pulled out his nickel watch and one of the gentlemen smiling a little asked if he knew what time it was. "Oh, yes," the patriarch answered cheerfully, "nickel watches keep very good time."

He never liked to shut himself in his palace. He liked to see people coming and going as well as to go and see them. His walks in Venice were famous. It was these walks in fact that made him so popular; he would go along the streets with one pocket full of pennies and the other filled with candies. To the poor children who came running toward him he would give them the pennies and to the better-dressed ones the candies. This kindness to the children always won the parents and sometimes he would find himself surrounded by a great crowd of women and children. He was always sympathetic with the people who told him their little troubles, cobblers, fishermen, washer-women and others. In a little while they looked upon him as a personal friend and the cardinal never suggested that he did not remember the particular person with whom he was speaking, but treated every one as an old acquaintance and a friend. He visited the middle class people as frequently and with as much apparent pleasure as the nobility. The poor loved him as the "good cardinal."

In Germany many horses are being shod with shoes made of tarred rope. The object is to prevent slipping on streets covered with asphalt or paved blocks. In some of these shoes there is also a block of wood, into which stiff bristles have been driven. This is an additional preventive against slipping, and strengthens the shoe. They are light and comfortable for the horse, and deaden the sound of the hoof.

Male Help.

High grade resident salesmen to represent first-class British Columbia corporation. Capable man can work up large permanent and lucrative business. Address

CANADIAN LOAN & MERCANTILE CO., LTD., 432 Homer St., Vancouver, B. C.

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT

Used 102 Years for Internal and External Ills Are you prepared to relieve sudden cramps and pains that may come any time? Johnson's Anodyne Liniment responds quickly in relieving coughs, colds, bowel troubles, burns, cuts, chaps, etc. 25c and 50c everywhere I. S. JOHNSON & CO. Boston, Mass. Parsons' Pills Help The Liver

Never Lose a Horse

from colic. This destructive disease, also bloot and acute indigestion, yield to treatment with Pratt's Colic Cure (Veterinary) It effects a speedy cure. Don't take a chance. Secure a supply at once. You may need it at any moment. 50c, \$1. "Your money back if it fails." Pratt's Distemper Cure 50c per bottle. Cures distemper and pink eye, without troublesome after-effects. 1913 Almanac FREE Sold by C. B. Whidden & Son And Dealers Everywhere.



Heavy Cream

Mr. W. J. McGhee of Conover, Ont., says: "I find that the Standard cream separator will deliver any density of cream with either warm or cold milk, and still flush out easily." So if you want heavy cream, simply turn a screw on the top of the



Standard

and get any thickness desired. This cream regulation screw is placed on the top disc for your convenience, so that you do not need to take the bowl apart to reach it. This point may not seem very important to you. We mention it merely as an example of how carefully and thoroughly the Standard is built down to the smallest detail. A booklet, explaining the entire construction of the Standard cream separator, and telling why it has earned the name of "The World's Greatest Separator," will be mailed free as soon as we get your name and address. Drop us a post card to-day.

The Renfrew Machinery Co., Limited

HEAD OFFICE & WORKS, RENFREW, Ont. Branches: Sussex, N. B., Saskatoon, Sask., Calgary, Alta.

BEAVER FLOUR

WHEN IT COMES RIGHT DOWN TO QUALITY BLENDED FLOUR MAKES THE

BEST BREAD IN THE WORLD



"BEAVER" FLOUR is made of choicest Ontario Fall Wheat, with enough Manitoba wheat to add "strength" to the dough. This special blend gives the flavor, food value, baking qualities, strength and quantity, as no other one flour can.

When it comes right down to quality and quantity, "Beaver" Flour makes better bread and pastry—and more bread and pastry—than any western wheat flour.

You have only to use "Beaver" Flour once to prove all this to your complete satisfaction.

DEALERS—write us for price on Feed, Coarse Grains and Cereals. THE T. H. TAYLOR CO., Limited, CHATHAM, Ont.

C. F. POOLEY, 6 1/2 Kent Street, Halifax, N. S., Travelling Sales Agent

THE CASKET,

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY THE CASKET PRINTING AND PUBLISHING COMPANY LIMITED, ANTIGONISH, N.S.

Subscription Rates Payable in advance.

Canada and Newfoundland, \$1.00; United States and Foreign, \$1.50

Subscription money should be remitted by Express Money Order, Bank Money Order, Post Office Money Order or Registered Letters

Communications

Communications intended for publication will not be returned unless accompanied by the required postage.

THURSDAY, MAY 8, 1913.

HISTORY OF HATRED.

Continued from page 1

the people of Ireland; for, that majority could exercise no influence save through Parliament and their members in Parliament; and then, as now, no Irish member of Parliament known to hold "popular" opinions, could influence even one item of taxation or expenditure, or influence even so much as the appointment of a country postmaster anywhere in all Ireland.

Mr. Parnell, thirty years old, and full of high courage and intense earnestness, wasted no time in repeating tactics which had failed. With only seven or eight men who could make up their minds to abandon old methods and take up new ones, and at once, he struck straight at the centre of the whole iniquitous system.

A great deal has been written and said of Mr. Parnell's "Obstruction" tactics in the Commons. The fact is, that not many people have taken the trouble to acquaint themselves with the facts, though the record of those facts is open to all who care to know them.

Mr. Parnell's policy was not merely obstruction, but very much more than that. Nor was his sole justification for holding up the Parliamentary business, the English neglect of Irish affairs. He started out to show that even English business was not properly dealt with in the Commons, and that, under the system then in vogue in that House, even English business could not be dealt with satisfactorily.

Instead of accepting the demonstration at its face value, the English press began at once to picture him as an outlaw, a rowdy, and a dozen other things; and they kept that up for years. In the House, cold contempt was succeeded by hot rage. That an Irishman should meddle in English politics at all was a new idea to English politicians; and the first sensation that a new idea always gives to an English politician is pain.

"The Union of Great Britain and Ireland," in a word, meant, to English minds, that Great Britain should have all to say about Irish politics, and that Irish members should have nothing to say about English politics. That was the characteristically English idea of "The Union."

Mr. Parnell was the first man to shoot holes in that theory, so that it has never since been carried into practice; though, even in recent years, and even during the past year, we have seen some very prominent English politicians still struggling with the very repugnant idea of Irish members' votes and voices being equal in all respects in the House of Commons to those of other members, and they deny the equality not only on English, but even on Irish questions.

Side by side with the Parliamentary policy, grew up another and even more important movement, the Land League. The great aim and object of the Land League, and its successor, The Irish National League, was reform of the landlord and tenant conditions in Ireland. This is also a recent and well-remembered matter; and we

need say little about it. The great purpose of Michael Davitt was to bring about expropriation. He did not live to see it begun, as it was begun, in 1905. Few men have been more fiercely denounced than Davitt; and a conviction and imprisonment for a Fenian outrage in early life, the justice of which conviction he always denied, gave color to the denunciations; and yet, in his main idea of expropriation by the government of the vast holdings of the landlords, he had the support of a report and recommendation made to the British Government, as far back as 1870, by General Gordon,—"Chinese" Gordon,—who was sent to Ireland to report on the land question. Gordon's report, of course, like many other valuable reports on Ireland, was never acted upon. Davitt, moreover, lived to see his reputation for honor and single-mindedness so firmly established, even in England, that not the fiercest attacks of his critics could seriously damage him.

Like Butt and Parnell, a personal incident, but a more important one, shaped his whole career as a politician. As a boy, he saw the roof of his father's cabin pulled down by an evicting gang; and he saw his mother beg bread for him through the highways of England. Such was the school in which Irish public men were bred. If sometimes their plans, or their acts, did not measure up to theological standards, who can be surprised. The methods of the Land League movements did not always find approval from the spiritual advisers of the Irish people; but of the soundness and true patriotism of the main intentions and aims of the promoters of that movement we do not think there has ever been any doubt. And no one who knows anything of the land question in Ireland can doubt that the conditions they sought to change could hardly be changed for the worse.

But, even with all the suffering and misery of their people before them, the priests and bishops of Ireland have always spoken out against doing evil that good might come.

The wrong things done from time to time, however, in the course of these great public agitations and movements, have not been of the kind, or of the number that many English politicians and journalists constantly prated of.

With the joining of forces by the Land League and the Parliamentary Party, the popular movement became that of a whole people; and, from that moment, the vicious "physical force" schemes, born in the period of despair and helplessness, died out, and have never been revived. Ireland settled down to a peaceful and constitutional struggle; and that struggle is now drawing to a peaceful and constitutional close. The dramatic and tragic events of the last few years of Mr. Parnell's life need no repeating. The triumph of his fight with the Times, followed by his personal disgrace in a divorce suit, and his sudden death at the early age of forty-three years, are well-remembered.

O'Connell's public career lasted forty years; Parnell's only fifteen years; yet, Parnell really did more to advance Ireland's cause than O'Connell. The difference in the times was, of course, considerable; and yet, with all that difference considered, it seems to us that Parnell's was the greater work. It is not easy, of course, to compare two things, one of which is, in part at least, the complement of the other. Parnell could not have begun where he did, had O'Connell not done his work. And yet, for practical political purposes, the disfranchisement of the forty-shilling freeholders, the raising of the country franchise qualification, the great famine, the death of one million and the flight of another million, the depression, despair and disorganization which followed, did, to all intents and purposes undo O'Connell's great work, long before Parnell began his.

Parnell's Ireland was not the Ireland of O'Connell; but it is not easy to see that it was any the easier for Parnell to do his work because of that difference.

Indeed, the two men, and their methods, differed so greatly that any attempt to compare them can have but unsatisfactory results. Parnell was, in some respects, as different from O'Connell, as the modern inventor of lyddite shells is from Richard Coeur de Lion or from Charles Martell. O'Connell could hold Irish thousands spellbound; but Parnell could telegraph the name of his candidate to an Irish county on nomination day and have him elected. O'Connell burst into the House of Commons, breaking a century and a half of anti-Catholic exclusion ahead of him; but Parnell would have flung Catholic Emancipation in their faces if they tacked on to it, as they did, disfranchisement of the only body of voters who could make Catholic Emancipation politically effective. O'Connell was a great orator, and

took men's hearts captive; Parnell was no orator at all, and was cold to the point of repulsiveness, but he was a born politician and a born leader, not of the masses of the people, but of a Parliamentary party. O'Connell was personally a much nobler man than Parnell. He will live longer in the Irish heart and the Irish imagination; but Parnell left more, and better completed, work behind him for the country they both loved and served so well.

That Bounty Plan.

Mr. Editor:

Sir,—It seems there is, at least one entitled to the bounty in Antigonish County. He announced the fact last week with some warmth. In the English usage of our younger days we would say, "Oh, he was awful cross."

When this man gets the cheque, we must stand around, I wonder will they all get that way? If so, they'll be much worse than the "Fenians."

Now, Mr. "Bounty Man," you brazenly state that I "would prevent everybody else from receiving it." That is a false imputation. One would think that "Mr. Bounty Man" would yet retain enough of that supreme courage and bravery that entitled him to this bounty, to make his malicious imputation against me, at least over his initials. An admirable specimen of a warrior is he, truly, who discharges his poisoned arrows from a hidden position behind the trenches. I would hint to him that he is in danger of being summoned to headquarters, court-martialed, and disciplined, for as a soldier he must know that cowardice is very severely punished in Martial Law. He is very liable to forfeit his bounty. No sir, I have not uttered a "jealous wail," for I happen to be in receipt of something similar to this bounty, but I know the difficulty of establishing such a claim, these things don't come for the mere asking. I realized, before I submitted my first letter, that while some of the militiamen of 1898 might be able to qualify for this pension, the greater number could not, and the result would be inequitable, naturally causing "ill feeling and bitterness."

My motto is a bounty or some similar recognition to all the honored survivors of the Nova Scotia Militia of 1867, who also became with further honor, supreme patriotism and loyalty, a most creditable contingent of the first militia of the new Canadian Dominion.

My worthy critic intimates that he has access to the records in the Militia Department at Ottawa. He must be round about there in some capacity, most of the time. To the somewhat close observer, it has become lamentably apparent, that partyism has totally replaced patriotism in the House of Commons. On the 29th of March, last this "Bounty" question was taken up and roughly handled by some of our Nova Scotia members, of both parties, not from patriotic, but from purely partizan motives. One side accused the other of issuing circulars to party friends with instructions to secure this bounty. Then ensued the party scrapping and howling around this little "bone." The Minister of Militia threw oil upon the waters by stating that those in Nova Scotia who came out in response to the Governor's Proclamation in the spring of 1898 were undoubtedly entitled to the bounty. He made another statement, which I quote for the benefit of intending applicants, for it is not always wise to be too hopeful. Here it is as reported in the Montreal Star:

"Unfortunately," he added, "there are found now and then men whose consciences will allow them to say they were out for the Fenian Raid when they were out for the annual drill later."

We can draw but one inference from this, that is, that these cannot qualify under the present form of the "Bounty Act." To have responded to that Proclamation, it would naturally follow that active drill, at least, would be conducted, at once, that very spring. I have made many inquiries, and have met none who remember a spring drill in any year. A drill later, at the usual time in the autumn, would be in conformity with the regulations of the Nova Scotia Militia Act, but could hardly be called a bona fide response to the Governor's Proclamation issued on the 17th of March previous, for the Fenian escapade had been practically repulsed at Fort Erie and Ridgeway, Ontario, in June 1866.

Still less plausible is your correspondent of last week when he quotes copies before him relating to Sydney and Richmond Co., C. B. With respect to the latter, he refers to instructions issued by the Lieut.-Col. there for enrollment, dated March 24th, 1867, a year after the issue of the Proclamation. I would give the officers and Militia of that fair County more credit, than to imply such tardiness. He probably had before him copies of orders for enrollment and enumeration of all eligible and liable to drill that year in the N. S. Militia, a procedure attended to, I am informed, every spring.

I see no way by which this Bounty Act can be made to apply to all, as it now reads. The Minister of Militia is placed in a difficult position. With the spirit of a soldier, he would, doubtless, be inclined to do something for every surviving member of the regular militia as constituted on that eventful day that gave the Dominion of Canada its birth, the 1st of July, 1867.

Nova Scotia brought into the Union many valuable assets in men and material resources, but none of these would compare with the strength, dignity and patriotism of the Nova Scotia Militia forces. Trained, each one at his own expense in time and means, for its establishment didn't cost the Government of Nova Scotia one dollar, the service being voluntary as it was patriotic. On the night of June 30th, 1867, he retired as the militia forces of Nova Scotia; on the morning of July 1st, it woke up as, perhaps, the most efficient contingent of the militia forces of Canada. It

has not cost Canada one dollar since. Newer militia acquisitions are trained and maintained at Canada's public expense, but it wasn't the raw recruits the Dominion received from Nova Scotia at the Union, but a large body of trained soldiers of a high standard of efficiency, at once becoming an important part of the regular forces of Canada.

They may not have been in any action, but would if the occasion arose. That Fenian marauding didn't call for any serious rising, after all, it was only "a flash in the pan" at its worst. Nova Scotia Militiamen were out assisting the suppression of Kiel's Rebellion in 1885, and many more would be there if required. I speak for Nova Scotia alone, the other Provinces interested at the time of the Union, can speak for themselves.

As they constituted the first regular Militia of Nova Scotia as well as the first regular militia forces of this Dominion, I submit the Government of Canada should institute something more embracing in the way of recognizing their worth and their patriotism, than in proposed by the present Bounty Act.

Their ranks, alas, are becoming fast decimated. They are being disbanded, year by year, not in the regular way, but by the "grim reaper." They should now receive their honorable discharge before any more of the grand, old, and brave spirits are laid low in the cold earth.

The first militia drill in Nova Scotia, if my memory is not at fault, took place in the summer of 1864, fifty years this coming summer, counting the summer of 1864. The approaching summer would there be the golden jubilee of our first Militia.

Will Canada enable us to celebrate it in a fitting manner in honoring these yet amongst us of that once noble six hundred? We, their friends and neighbors, their sons and daughters, grandsons and granddaughters; we who have had instilled into our youthful minds the purest lessons of patriotism, by their words and by their example; we, who have learned to receive noble aspirations from the very name Canada, ask her to enable us to present each one of them with a hundred dollar cheque, and to pin on his breast a medal to commemorate the fact to succeeding generations, that the owner was a unit, not only in the first regular native Militia of Nova Scotia, but also in that of the great Dominion of Canada. We would select "Dominion Day" for the glorious event, and would make it, in Nova Scotia, the greatest first of July celebration in its history.

This is what our Nova Scotia members should impress upon the Government at Ottawa, if they have any respect for their ancestors, English, Irish, French, and Scotch, who showed us a lesson in patriotism, half a century ago that we, with all our pride did not since emulate. Those of us living now pay for the training of others at Petawawa, Aldershot and other points, though they themselves, forming the most efficient military forces Canada ever had, never cost Canada a dollar. They are not looking for remuneration now, no more than they did in 1864-67 but Canada should see that they are entitled to some consideration. Let Canada's response be prompt and July 1st, 1913, be the day. The matter shall be introduced to the Government, and to its leading men, I can promise, and care not how many partisan workers call me "meddlesome." I want a bounty for all old Militiamen; my critic, after all, wants it for himself, though he never saw a Fenian and would run if he did. W. D. C.

Dr. Friedmann has returned to Toronto and examined the patients whom he had treated on his last visit. Two were pronounced cured.

Early on last Sunday morning fire destroyed many of the principal business places of North Sydney and also caused the death of Percy Stayce, a boarder in the Vendome Hotel, who failed to respond to the calls to get up. The fire started in a small fruit store in the Salter block and spread with great rapidity along Commercial street, until it reached the Thompson & Sutherland block, where firemen from Sydney and Sydney Mines had concentrated their efforts. The loss is a serious blow to North Sydney, estimated to be nearly a quarter of a million of dollars. Several of the burned-out firms will not rebuild, it is said. Among the firms burned out is that of Kirk & Whitman, grocers and clothing. They had recently erected a new brick building. The senior member of this firm is Mr. D. G. Kirk of Antigonish. The response of the firemen from Sydney and Sydney Mines was speedily made, and they contributed much in overcoming the flames.

The Canadian Engineer: On the average each person in Canada served by waterworks uses 113 imperial gallons of water a day and pays \$4.12 a year for it. New Brunswick has the highest per capita consumption in Canada, viz., 161 gallons per day, while Manitoba and Saskatchewan have the lowest—46 gallons per head per day. The more general use of meters in the western provinces reduces waste and keeps the per capita consumption down to about the same amount as in European countries. The people of Manitoba pay the highest per capita rate on their water—\$6.27 per year, while those of New Brunswick come next with a per capita cost per year of \$4.82. The following table shows the estimated cost per 1,000 gallons, the estimated cost per capita, and the daily consumption per capita:—

Table with 4 columns: Province, Estimated cost per 1,000 gal. (cents), Estimated cost per capita per year (dollars), Daily consumption per capita (imp. gal.)

Sears & McDonald, Limited, HARDWARE, PLUMBING, HOT AIR, STEAM AND HOT WATER HEATING. Our stock of Enamel and Tinware including milk cans, creamers, pails, pans etc., is now complete, also tarred lanyard and boltrope, in rights and lefts, Salmon twine and Manila rope.

A. KIRK & CO. The Store of low prices and good goods. FARMERS! bring your Wool, Eggs and Butter to A. Kirk & Co., where you will get the highest market price in exchange for goods. We make mention of the following:—

Agent for the McCall patterns and magazines. A. KIRK & COMPANY

The Royal Bank of Canada INCORPORATED 1869. Capital Paid Up, \$1,566,000; Reserves, 13,000,000. A General Banking Business Transacted. Accounts of Firms and Individuals carried upon favourable terms. Out-of-town accounts receive special attention. SAVING ACCOUNTS OF \$1 and UPWARDS may be opened in the names of two or more persons. Either to withdraw. W. M. SIMPSON, Manager, Antigonish Branch

ALTAR BUILDING Church Finish of all kinds, in any kind of wood, all styles of finish, at the wood-working factory of

B. CREAMER SOURIS, P. E. ISLAND. References—Bishop Morrison, Antigonish, N.S.; Rev. F. W. Kiley, P. P. North Sydney; Rev. J. W. McIsaac, Bras d'Or, N.S.; The Catholic Clergy of P. E. Island.

GENERAL NEWS.

The wireless station at Cape Race, Newfoundland, was destroyed by fire Monday night, according to a message received at St. John's.

The Shorthing, Norway, on Monday voted to Captain Raold Amundsen, discoverer of the South Pole, a life annuity of 6,000 kroner (\$8,620).

The constitutional committee of the Storting, Norway, decided unanimously to introduce a bill bestowing the franchise upon women for all elections. With a radical majority in the Storting the passage of the bill is assured.

Negroes have been debarred from attending an Episcopal church in New York, because a number of white parishioners threatened to leave the church if negroes are longer permitted to worship there.

A French submarine recently made an 800 mile voyage without stopping, and a great part of the journey was made under water. The important part of this great achievement is that the submarine covered the distance, in rough weather and heavy seas, as safely as the giant battleships.

According to Senator Emil Almond, who has been appointed to draw up the report of the French budget committee, the deficit in the budget for 1913 will amount to \$40,000,000, while in 1914 it will be necessary for the French Government, in order to meet additions to the national armaments, to borrow \$200,000,000.

Four men lost their lives and two others were probably fatally injured in a fire at residency No. 46, on the line of the National Transcontinental Railway, Quebec, Monday night. The victims are three brothers named Lacroix and La Tuque, and Tamel, a time-keeper.

Fall River, Mass., was staggered on Monday by notices posted at seven cotton mills of the Fall River Iron Works Company, announcing that the entire plant will be closed on Saturday for an indefinite period. The plant employs 5,000. New England Cotton Yarns Co.'s mill in New Bedford, Fall River and Taunton, employing 10,000, have gone on short time. Manufacturers admit that the trouble is not wholly due to tariff changes.

The Board of Management which has controlled the I. O. Railway and other Government Railways for the past number of years is to be superseded by one man management. Mr. F. P. Gutelues, lately a commissioner to inquire into the construction of the Trans-continental Railway, is to be given full control. Members of the present Board of Management will be continued in the service, it is thought, as assistants to the new superintendent.

Prospects for an early peaceful solution of all the troubles in south eastern Europe are now much brighter, as a consequence of the evacuation of Scutari by the Montenegris. Though the Montenegris asserted their intention to hold-on until the last Montenegro was killed, it is evident discretion was exercised and that they gave way before the combined forces of Europe, who have taken from them their dearly-won fruit of the war. Possibly Montenegro has been given territory elsewhere to offset the loss of Scutari. It is thought Austria and Italy will join in preserving order in Albania.

Among the Advertisers.

Get choice union sets at Whidden's. It is your shoe business we want year by year. Palace Clo. Co.

Sometimes the trouble with a shoe is the price of it. Palace Clo. Co.

Sometimes a low priced shoe is the best to buy. Palace Clothing Co.

Our ladies' spring shoes and slippers are beauties. Palace Clothing Co.

Boys' linen wash suits, 75c, at McDonald's Clothing Store.

Children's straw hats at McDonald's Clothing Store.

Misses and children's sandals at McDonald's Shoe Store.

House to rent after the 20th of this month. T. J. Bonner.

Cheese rennet and calf meal, wholesale and retail. Bonner's.

For hire or sale, 10 jackscrews and a lot of blocking. Bonner's.

Another lot of 1000 lbs. maple sugar just in. Also maple syrup. Bonner's.

Ladies' house dresses, from \$1.00 to \$2.75. Chisholm, Sweet & Co.

Dish harrows at Peter McDonald's \$19.00

For sale, 300 bushels oats. Apply to William Angus Petipas, Tracadie.

50 bushels of oats for sale at the corner store.—Dan Chisholm, Town.

Parties wanting pasture for stock, should apply to H. Eadie, Antigonish.

C. B. Whidden & Son have a car of choice banner seed oats due in a few days.

We try to keep you and your shoes out of all kinds of trouble, including price trouble. Palace Clothing Co.

Children are rightly shod here, and it takes but little money to do it. Palace Clothing Co.

For sale, 1 mare 5 years old, and one horse 1 year old. Apply to W. McDearind, Clydesdale.

C. B. Whidden & Son have "Baron Graham," "Scottish Chief" and "Red Light" this season.

Buying inducements stick out all over our children's slippers. Have you seen 'em. Palace Clothing Co.

No fairy tales here, but the best shoes for the money are always here. Palace Clothing Co.

There's no lottery in buying shoes here. Every shoe is worth the price we ask. Palace Clothing Co.

You may match our prices, but you can't match our shoes at our prices. Palace Clothing Co.

Full line ladies' tan, gunmetal and patent leather pumps and oxfords at McDonald's Shoe Store.

A parcel with a baby's outfit left in our store since some months. Owner pay this ad. and take it. Bonner's.

Fishermen everywhere! Order your batteries, spark plugs, cylinder oil, cup grease, from Bonner's.

Children's wash suits, blouses and rompers, a nice range to select from. Chisholm, Sweet & Co.

Wanted—Wool, butter and eggs. We pay the very highest market prices. Chisholm, Sweet & Co.

Remember, we are the furniture and house furnishings store in this town. Chisholm, Sweet & Co.

Light harness, carriages, team wagons at lowest prices. Peter McDonald.

We want every shoe buyer to call here for their family shoe wants, and they won't be disappointed. Palace Clothing Co.

It's mighty poor business to attempt to fool either you or ourselves, but we have the best values in shoes. Palace Clothing Co.

Colton Swell will be at owner's stable, Main St., Antigonish, every Friday and Saturday until August 1st. D. McChesney, A. S. McMillan owner.

That's the way we feel about it, and when we quote prices you may depend on the fact that we have quoted right. Palace Clothing Co.

For best values in hosiery go to McDonald's Clothing Store. Full line in women's, misses, children's and men's half hose now in.

Wanted, at once, an experienced book-keeper, and good general assistant milliner. Apply by letter to Casket Office.

Rev Peter Pineault, Clam Bank, Cove, Newfoundland, asks all to whom he sent tickets on drawing to return coupons to him as early as possible.

Mr. John Kennedy of Beech Hill has pasturage for a number of cattle and horses. Apply by letter or personally.

Wanted, experienced up-to-date dry goods clerk. Apply by letter to The Casket office. State how many years' experience and in whose employ.

Personals.

Miss Cameron, Superintendent of St. Joseph's Hospital, Glace Bay, left this week for a vacation. She will visit Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto and Winnipeg.

Mr. James Bennett of East Harbour Bouche, is leaving this week for Boston. He has a contract to paint the Relay House, at Revere, Mass., and later he becomes a foreman painter on two United States battleships at Quincy, Mass.

Mrs. W. H. S. Ritchie of Windsor, N. S., and Miss Della Sweet, a pupil at Acadia Seminary, Wolfville, N. S., arrived at Antigonish on Monday to see their father, Mr. K. C. Sweet, who is seriously ill at St. Martha's Hospital.

Reverend Sister Pauline, Superior of St. Ann's Convent, Glace Bay, who was under treatment at St. Joseph's Hospital, Glace Bay, C. B., the past five or six weeks with a fractured ankle, is now able to resume her duties at the Convent.

Card of Thanks.

The undersigned desire to express their sincere thanks to their many relatives and friends for the kindness and courtesies extended to them during their recent bereavement.

GEORGE A. GRIFFIN and Family.

Attend to Your Lambs Now.

A local dealer in lambs has asked us to publish the following. He states that if the farmer will give attention to his lambs called for in the resolution below he will get 50c to \$1 more perhead for his lambs:

At a meeting of the Toronto Live Stock Exchange, held at the King Edward Hotel, two resolutions were passed in the interests of the industry: (1) The exchange resolved to insist upon an allowance of two dollars per head on all horned cattle purchased to be effective April 1, 1914. (2) The resolution was passed that after October 1, 1913, a reduction of seventy-five cents per lamb would be made for all buck lambs sold on the Toronto market.

These resolutions were made in an effort to prevent serious waste, first through bruised beef and torn hides caused by the goring of horned cattle in pens and cars. It is a question not only of humanity, but economy. Dehorned cattle are much more tractable and gain more flesh in a given period than horned cattle and a much better price is received in the open market.

In regard to castration of lambs, the reduction mentioned in the above resolution is in keeping according to the exchange, because ewes and wether lambs are much preferred to bucks in all markets. If farmers attend to this they would realize \$1 to \$1.50 more per hundredweight on their stock.

DIED

On Monday, April 7, consoled by the rites of the Catholic Church, Mrs. NORMAN McQUARRIE, nee Margaret Rankin, of Broad Cove Banks. A husband and five children are left to mourn the loss of an affectionate wife and mother. After solemn Requiem Mass, her mortal remains were laid to rest in Stella Marie Cemetery, Inverness, R. I. P.

At the home of her father, the late Ronald McNeill, Cross Roads Ohio, in the 60th year of her age, Mrs. CHRISTINA R. GRIFFIN, late of her son, was deeply regretted and felt by all who knew her. Her death, followed by all the rites of Holy Church, was like her life calm and beautiful. May Almighty God grant eternal rest and peace to her soul.

At Brook Village, C. B., on April 25th, 1913 after an illness of some weeks and consoled by the frequent recognition of the Sacraments, MICHAEL MURRAY, in the 57th year of his age, the funeral which took place on Tuesday, the 27th, was very largely attended and he was commended to his Maker by the Rev. Father. He is survived by his wife, formerly Miss Ann McNeil, one son, two daughters, one brother and three sisters. Mr. Murray was an exceptionally good

man, never known to have made an enemy, witty or otherwise, a man of strong, vigorous faith and good disposition. But having been a man merely, and consequently subject to the infirmities of weak human nature, the readers of THE CASKET are earnestly asked in their charity to offer a prayer for the repose of his soul. R. I. P.

At Dominion, C. B., on April 29, 1913, CATHERINE MCKINNON (nee McDermick), beloved wife of Angus McKinnon, in the 73rd year of her age, after a lingering illness which she bore with Christian resignation. Strengthened by the Sacraments of Holy Church, her end was peaceful, a fitting termination to a beautiful Christian life. A disconsolate husband, four sons and three daughters, one of whom is Sister Ann Marie of St. Martha's Convent, Antigonish. One brother and three sisters survive to mourn her death. After a Requiem High Mass, on May 1st, her remains were laid to rest in Ocean View Cemetery. May she rest in peace.

At St. Peter's, C. B., on the 26th of April, after a few days of illness, Jeremiah Murphy, with his parents Mr. Murphy emigrated from Ireland while quite young, about seventy-three years ago. They settled in St. Peter's, where he deceased, through honesty and industry, made a comfortable and happy home for himself and family. Ever attentive to his religious duties, he had the consolation of receiving the last Sacraments the morning before his death. A sorrowing wife, and son and four daughters survive him, and mourn the loss of a good, dutiful and Christian husband and father. After a Requiem High Mass, interment took place in the Catholic cemetery at St. Peter's, the large concourse of people of all denominations assisting thereat testifying to the esteem held by the community for the kind, charitable and inoffensive Jerry Murphy. R. I. P.

Acknowledgments.

- See page 2 for additional acknowledgments
D Chisholm, Antigonish, \$1.00
E A McNold, Grand Narrows, 1.00
John A McIsaac, Fraser Mills, 2.00
Public Library, Sackatoon, 1.00
Postmaster, Highland, Guy Co, 1.00
Wm McPherson, Arisaig, 1.00
Colla McDonald, Browns Mountain, 1.00
W C Crockett, Antigonish, 1.00
John J McLellan, Sydney, 1.00
Rev F Fleming, Kearney, Ont, 1.00
Edward Frazier, Weymouth, Mass, 1.50
A J McPherson, Ely, Minn, 1.50
Abraham Richard, Charles Cove, 2.00
Rev Charles E McManus, Halifax, 1.00
Annie Neville, " 1.00
Mrs J V Sullivan, " 1.00
Archibald McLellan, Judique North, 1.00
Judge Weagher, Halifax, 1.00
R S Cameron, Glen Alpine, 1.40
Angus McInnis, Georgeville, 1.00
Mrs Charles E McManus, 1.00
Dan H Duggan, Caledonia Mills, 2.00
Anthony Coldwell, Indian Head, Sask, 1.00

Notice of Land Liabe to be Sold for Unpaid Taxes

County of Antigonish.

Notice of lands liable to be sold for unpaid taxes due the Municipality of Antigonish County under Chapter 73 of the Revised Statutes of Nova Scotia 1900.

Table with 3 columns: Name of owner, Where property situate, and details of land parcels including names like Dan A. Fraser, John Fraser, Fulton Bros., etc.

Owners of above lots will save further costs by IMMEDIATE PAYMENT of all arrears of taxes. ALLAN McDONALD, Municipal Clerk. Dated Antigonish, N. S., May 8, 1913.

West End Warehouse Men's and Boys' Clothing. Advertisement featuring an illustration of a man in a suit and text describing various clothing items and prices.

Chisholm, Sweet & Co. The Store That Satisfies.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE. Advertisement for the bank's services, including capital and foreign business options.


IT COSTS NOTHING. Advertisement for Spring Stock of Footwear, highlighting quality and variety.

At Gorman's, The Shoeman. Advertisement for a shoe store.

T. J. WALLACE. Advertisement for optical services, including eye exams and glasses.

Garden and Flower Seeds. Advertisement for a seed store, listing various types of seeds available.

**Home Dyeing**  
has no terrors for me - It's simply my delight



Even Professional Dyers can't equal my Perfect Results That's because I use

**DYOLA**  
ONE DYE - ALL KINDS OF GOODS

It's the CLEANEST, SIMPLEST, and BEST HOME DYE, one can buy - Why don't you even have to know what KIND of Cloth your Goods are made of - So Mistakes are Impossible.

Send for Free Color Card, Story Booklet, and Booklet giving results of Dyeing over other colors. The JOHNSON-RICHARDSON CO., Limited, Montreal, Canada.

**C. P. R. Telegraph CO.**

Office, Macdonald's Music Store. Phone No. 96.

Office Hours: - 8 a. m. to 8 p. m.

Messages before or after office hours received at residence, Acadia Street, (Opposite Baptist Church), Phone No. 4.

**HE CAME TO CANADA AND FOUND A CURE**

New York Engineer Praises Canada's GIN PILLS.

You never can tell when you are going to have a Kidney attack. It may be during a visit, on a journey - any time. It is wise always to have GIN PILLS with you, at hand. They are handy to slip into your travelling bag. Splendid for Kidney and Bladder Troubles, Rheumatism and Lumbago.

29 Broadway, New York.

"I bought some of your GIN PILLS at Victoria, B.C. last September. Your remedy I find, at 60 years of age, to give perfect relief from the Kidney and Bladder Troubles incident to one of my



age. I urgently recommend GIN PILLS to friends as being the one thing that does me good." E. G. WOODFORD.

It is worth a trip across the Continent to find GIN PILLS and to be cured of Kidney and Bladder Trouble. But don't wait till you are sixty, before you learn by experience the great good GIN PILLS will do you. If you have the first signs, swollen joints or ankles, pain in the back, black specks floating in front of the eyes, take GIN PILLS at once. They will free you of these symptoms of Kidney and Bladder Trouble. 50c. a box - 6 for \$2.50. Sample free by writing National Drug and Chemical Co. of Canada, Limited, Toronto.

**FOR SALE.**

A wood lot of 1 1/2 acres, with heavy timber, both hard and soft. It is about two miles from James River Station and will be sold at a reasonable figure. For further particulars, apply to MRS. CATHERINE McADAM, St. Joseph's

**NOTICE**

To Farmers and Dealers

We will pay you HIGHEST CASH PRICES For Hides, Calfskins, Pelts, Tallow, Wool, and Furs.

Please give us a trial before you sell elsewhere.

**COLONIAL HIDE CO.'Y**  
New Glasgow, N. S.  
1-23-2m.

Because they act so gently (no purging or griping) yet so thoroughly

**NA-DRU-CO LAXATIVES**

are best for the children as well as the grown-ups. 25c. a box at your druggist's.

National Drug and Chemical Co. of Canada, Limited

**Dalhousie University Faculty of Dentistry**  
FORMERLY Maritime Dental College

Advantages for Canadian Students For information and calendar address DR. FRANK WOODBURY, Denn 318 Pleasant St., Halifax, N. S.

The University has teaching facilities in Arts, Science, Engineering, Law and Medicine also.

**Better Than Gold.**

Better than grandeur, better than gold,  
Than rank and titles a thousand fold,  
Is a healthy body and a mind at ease,  
And simple pleasures that always please  
A heart that can feel for another's woe,  
With sympathies large enough to enfold  
All men as brothers, is better than gold.

Better than gold is a conscience clear,  
Though toiling for bread in an humble sphere,  
Doubly blessed with content and health,  
Untried by the lusts and cares of wealth.

Lowly living and lofty thought  
Adorn and ennoble a poor man's cot;  
For mind and morals in nature's plan  
Are the genuine tests of a gentleman.

Better than gold is the sweet repose  
Of the sons of toil when the labors close;  
Better than gold is the poor man's sleep,  
And the balm that drops on his slumbers deep.  
Bring sleeping draughts to the downy bed,  
Where luxury pillows its aching head,  
The toiler simple opiate deems  
A shorter route to the land of dreams.

Better than gold is a thinking mind,  
That in the realms of books can find  
A treasure surpassing Australian ore,  
And live with the great and good of yore.

The sage's lore and the poet's lay,  
The glories of empires passed away;  
The world's great dream will thus unfold  
And yield a pleasure better than gold.

Better than gold is a peaceful home  
Where all the fireside characters come,  
The shrine of love, the heaven of life,  
Hallowed by mother, or sister, or wife.  
However humble the home may be,  
Or tried with sorrow by Heaven's decree,  
The blessings that never were bought,  
Or sold,  
And center there, are better than gold.

-Father Ryan.

**Huge Industries of the American Tropics.**

THEY UTILIZE MANY THOUSAND ACRES OF LANDS AND EMPLOY HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS OF HANDS.

There is no food growth the world utilizes that does not grow in lands that are included within the insular or continental boundaries of the United States. Billions of dollars are invested in the culture and preparation, handling and transporting of the yields of the tropics in which American rule is supreme. All this has come about so quickly that it is rarely realized, never in its entirety, unless something happens to bring the facts into especial notice. The industries of the tropics up to fifteen years ago were not considered American in any sense of the word. Now, even though great fleets of steamers are still engaged in bringing various fruits from other lands to our shores, American interests, by means of judiciously expended capital, and the very latest and most improved methods of cultivation and handling, are becoming factors of such importance in all industries whose basic products are of tropical or subtropical origin, that foreign nations are beginning to recognize the inevitable. The progress of the American industrial groups is steady and persistent.

Tropical industries is a term covering a wide field. To most of us, it has a relation to the raising of food-stuffs. There are industries which come under that heading that have no relation to the food supply, but the designation, after all, suggests coffee, bananas, pineapples, rice and a dozen other features of tropical production that are familiar to us all.

One of the most interesting of tropical industries is the cultivation of the pineapple. A considerable area in the United States proper is adapted to pineapple cultivation. The largest tract of land of this sort, in one body, is in Florida, Arizona, New Mexico, southern California—all are admirably adapted to pineapple culture, and the amount of fruit grown is rapidly increasing. All of Hawaii and Porto Rico are free from frost. In the Philippines there is more land adapted to the production of pineapples than can be used for several generations. We still receive heavy shipments of "pines" from the Bahama Islands, Jamaica, San Salvador, and Trinidad, but the market for imports is lessening annually. A few years will see it practically wiped out, experts say, because by that time the domestic yield will be amply sufficient to supply the demand.

Hawaii has the finest pineapples grown. It is a well-known fact that climatic conditions have everything to do with the flavor of the fruit. There must, therefore, be something about the climate of Hawaii peculiarly fitted to the production of the pineapple, because nowhere else in the world, not even in Australia, where pineapples of excellent flavor are grown, does the fruit excel in excellence that produced in Hawaii.

The industry in Hawaii really dates back just twenty years, when some American capitalists, appreciating the excellence of the Hawaiian fruit, secured land on the line of the Oahu railway, near Pearl Harbor, imported seed plants from Australia, to insure hardiness, and attempted to build up a fresh pineapple trade between Hawaii and the Pacific coast. There were a number of handicaps the Americans overlooked. One of these was transportation. Seventy-five per cent. of the pineapple crop ripens within a month or two months. This required frequent steamer service to handle at a profit, and there was no

such service. Furthermore, it could not be obtained. Naturally, there were heavy losses from shipments spoiling, and so the plan was not a success. The men interested, with others who realized the possibilities of development, persevered, however, and to-day the export trade runs far into the millions in value. There is transportation now, timely enough to make profit certain. Here is a curious fact, however: California raises many pineapples, but very little of the Hawaiian product ever comes east of San Francisco. The Californians are lovers of the pineapple, and they know the native yield does not equal the Hawaiian. So they use the Hawaiian fruit, and their own product often goes elsewhere.

A certain amount of canned pineapple comes east from Hawaii, for the canning is a notable feature of the pineapple industry. Still it is a rarity to find a fresh Hawaiian "pine" in an Eastern, or even a Middle West market. The California demand is perhaps the only instance where a whole State shows preference for a foreign-grown fruit over the local product of the same fruit.

A popular and almost unexplainable error exists in many minds—that the pineapple is not digestible. The truth is there is no fruit so digestible. The pineapple contains a large element of the greatest artificial and medicinal aids to digestion. Of course it must be eaten intelligently, and doubtless many who have not done this and later regretted their pineapple feast, will insist that it is not digestible. Any physician, however, will tell you that it is easily digested and the reasons why. It is held that one reason why indigestion is comparatively rare in California is the wholesale consumption of the pineapple.

The reason the banana is placed next the pineapple in the industrial grouping is, that, with the pineapple, it is a fruit of the people. Like the strawberry, the banana is originally a wild growth, and is often so found in Porto Rico, a coming banana source of the greatest importance to the eastern United States. Effort is being made to foster a notable increase of banana growing in Porto Rico. American capital is back of the movement, in co-operation with the officials of the Government, and already the imports are by no means inconsiderable. Bananas also grow in quantity in our eastern insular possessions, Hawaii and the Philippines, but the distance of these from our home market makes it difficult to ship beyond the West, at most, because the percentage of spoiled fruit is extensive; shipments attempted under present conditions would be likely to render the venture unprofitable. For this reason the eastern United States secures the bulk of its supply from the West Indies. This does not alter the fact that banana growing is one of the great tropical interests of the American. Many millions are invested therein. The home production is increasing annually. Until, however, some plan is devised whereby the green fruit can be kept from ripening without spoiling to a much greater extent than now, the industry will be handicapped by the inability to reach the consumer in sufficient quantity to supply a demand that is growing at an almost unbelievable rate. The banana has a much higher place among the food growths than is ordinarily considered. Besides being eaten as a fruit it enters into various compositions. Banana flour is an important article of commerce, and is becoming more so.

Among the other American growths is coffee. Porto Rico produces more than 60,000,000 pounds each year, only a trifle, after all, when it is considered that the annual consumption of coffee on the American continent exceeds one billion pounds. The coffee industry in Hawaii furnishes another opportunity for American capital, which is eagerly invested.

The condition of the coffee industry in the Philippines is unusual for a tropical country. Years ago it was a question which was the greater, sugar or coffee, among Philippine industries. Then came an insect that almost exterminated the coffee plant, as destructive as the boll weevil is to American cotton. In those days the islands were without the benefit of American enterprise in meeting emergencies. Hence the insect wreaked damage, unchecked, and the coffee industry practically perished. Matters continued in this fashion until American rule made itself felt. Then there was an awakening of the coffee-planters. Where the insect was found measures were taken for its extermination. The result is that to-day coffee raising can be honestly termed a growing American industry of notable proportions.

It is true that at present we import most of our coffee from Brazil, but it does not require a brilliant student of fact to see that the day is not far distant when it will be with coffee, as with the pineapple; we shall be able to say to the world, and truthfully, too, that the home coffee crop is sufficient to supply the home demand. Not that this condition will spring into being this year, or next, for the consumption of coffee is growing, and the people who live in the Philippines, as well as the residents of Porto Rico, are lovers of coffee, and consume enormous quantities. What is happening is, that American management, backed by American dollars, has already achieved much, and that the same process, continued intelligently and persistently, is certain to revolutionize the market for tropical products. One must look farther than a casual statement now and then to fully appreciate the facts. He must learn that when he is studying the country's production of anything, he can not rightly measure quantity by noting export. It is commercial history that the home demand must first be supplied. Therefore the coffee exports of the American possessions do not tell the story. Get at the figures of production, and then a basis for calculation exists.

It is with rice as with coffee and other things. Every year we are raising more and more. Japanese rice—that is, the imported—is in the market—but it has no sale at all when compared with former times. In this

country alone we produce more than 285,000,000 pounds of rice every year. The rice crop of the Philippines, large as it is, is almost totally consumed in the islands, although here and there an industry—what we might call an infant industry of the Philippines, if it is permissible to refer to so vigorous an institution as an infant—which is doing a small amount of exporting, and is sure to grow even more rapidly within the next year or two than in all the other time included in its history. It is really a huge industry to-day, and that fact, coupled with the growing demand for rice in this country, shows that the opportunity is appreciated, and will in no sense be lost.

The growing of sugar-cane is a vigorous industry in all of America's tropical possessions. The soil and climate of Hawaii combine to make the islands the richest sugar-cane growing region of the world. The Philippines, Porto Rico, and even little Guam, all claim sugar as one of their principal products. Much of our home demand is supplied by these valuable island possessions of Uncle Sam's. In 1911 we imported over 2,000,000 tons of cane-sugar, about 500,000 tons of which came from Hawaii, 300,000 from Porto Rico, and 170,000 from the Philippines. Needless to say, should our present legislators at Washington grant the Philippines free entry for sugar we may expect to find the imports from that island possession increase to much greater proportions.

Opportunity and industry are the twin reasons for the development of the great commercial, or agricultural, undertakings of the tropical sections of America and its possessions. The American tropics, their varied resources and their vast possibilities are unknown to many and appreciated by but a few; but it is merely the result of carelessness on the part of the public, neglect to absorb the information ready at hand to convince—in hammer its way into the understanding of the dullest among us.—Beniger's.

**Guarding the Digestion.**

All life has its physical basis, not in the food we eat, but in that part of it which is digested and assimilated. Without thorough digestion and proper assimilation food not only fails to do good, but becomes an agent of great harm to the entire organism. The digestive apparatus, therefore, by means of which the food eaten is transferred into bone, brain, nerve and muscle, is an extremely important one, and its health and integrity must be jealously guarded in order to maintain a sound condition of body and mind alike.

It is easy to abuse the organs of digestion. And maltreatment of them is common. Both in the home as well as at the lunch counters and in restaurants one may readily see how nature's laws are disregarded to the detriment of health and life.

The most common form of abuse is in hurried eating. Nature has placed the teeth and salivary glands in the mouth for distinct and definite purposes; the former to grind the food to a pulp, the latter to contribute its ferment to the digestion of starches and sugars. When eating is done slowly and deliberately the food is converted into a pulp and intimately mixed with the salivary ferment. When food is gulped down it is neither masticated thoroughly nor intimately mixed with the salivary ferment.

In this manner the first step of the digestive process is omitted, and an extra burden thrown on the more delicate organs below. The result is disease, mild at first, but in the course of time becoming serious, undermining the general health and shortening life.

Nature meant the digestive functions of the body to be periodic. Eating at all hours of the day and night is injurious. It robs the important organs of digestion of the necessary rest. The result is irritation of the ferment glands which digest and assimilate the food. Such irritation extending over months or perhaps years, is bound in the end to result in grave disease.

Another common sin committed against the organs of digestion is the taking of food known to be disagreeable and harmful to one's system. Unable to withstand the dictates of the palate, many are led to eat foods that are difficult of digestion and of assimilation. Prolonged abuse in this direction leads to chronic diseases of the stomach with impaired digestion, poor nutrition, low vitality, sickness and death.

Constant, daily use of alcoholic beverages, with or without one's meals, turns what may at first seem a harmless indulgence into an absolute necessity. The evils of this habit may become so great that it is a positive crime against one's health to run the risk of becoming addicted to it. Alcohol is a poison to all the organs and tissues of the body and must be avoided. Obedience to nature's laws in the matter of food and drink will repay by happiness, health and long life.

**Homeseekers' Excursions to Western Canada.**

Every Wednesday, from now until the end of October, round trip tickets at a special rate will be issued by the Intercolonial railway for the benefit of those who desire a trip to Western Canada.

These tickets are good for the return two months from date of issue. Apply to the ticket agent for full particulars. 4-6-12

**Fig Orchard in Catholic Colony.**

\$15.00 down and \$6.00 monthly will buy fig orchard planted and cared for in exclusive Catholic Colony in Beautiful Southern Alabama. Splendid profits and income whether you buy here or not. Write postcard for full particulars and references to GULF COAST FRUIT FARM COMPANY, Knights of Columbus Building, 106 St. Joseph Street, Mobile, Ala.

**Ten Clever Definitions.**

Man—God's strength.  
Woman—God's tenderness.  
Child—God's beauty.  
Tact—The mind's prime minister.  
A True Marriage—An agreement between earth and heaven.  
Sorrow—The road that leads to life.

Gladness—The looking glass of the heart.  
Love—God's essence.  
Gentleness—The touch of a rose, the breath of a violet, the soul of a lily.  
Music—The unlocking of a door in heaven.



**READY TO SERVE**

There's no fuss or bother about getting a meal, with Kellogg's Toasted Corn Flakes in the house.

Always ready to-serve, fresh, tasty and nutritious.

Sold by all Grocers at 10c the package. Look for this signature.

**Kellogg's CORN FLAKES**

**Our Motto: - Purity Accuracy**

**THE NEW DRUG STORE**

is now ready to supply your drug wants. We carry a complete line of pure drugs and chemicals, toilet requisites, patent medicines, choice cigars and tobaccos. Orders by mail receive careful attention and prompt delivery. Have us dispense your prescriptions and supply your disinfectants. Prescriptions our specialty.

**J. P. McKenna**  
Dispensing Chemist, Main Street  
Phone 83. One door East of Presbyterian Church.

**SCHOOL MEDALS**

As a rule, children will study for the sake of the knowledge they will gain by doing so; if you add to this the chance of winning a special prize, will they not study all the harder?

Then why not help your children along by presenting a medal to your convent or school this year?

It will please not only the children, but also the teachers and your pastor.

**WILL YOU DO IT?** Our medals are of the finest in Canada; price from \$2.50 up; each medal is packed in a fine velvet case. Write for our Catalogue. Badges, Buttons, Pins Seals.

**T. P. TANSEY**  
14 Drummond St., Montreal, Quebec

**THE MOST SATISFACTORY AND INEXPENSIVE WAY OF SECURING**

**Player Piano Music Rolls**

is to join our Music Roll Exchange Library. You buy a dozen rolls as a starter—these belong to you. Then, when you want other rolls just bring or send in some of these, and upon payment of a trifling amount, new rolls will be issued to you. Thus you can have the benefits of our immense variety of selections at a small outlay. Write to-day for full particulars.

**J. A. McDonald Piano and Music Co.**

EASTERN CANADA'S GREATEST MUSIC HOUSE 46 Barrington St., HALIFAX, N. S.

St. John, Amherst, Monoton, New Glasgow, Sydney, Glace Bay

**The D. G. Kirk Woodworking & Cont. Co.**

Manufacturers of DOORS, WINDOWS, MOULDINGS, and FINISH OF ALL KINDS, BIRCH and SPRUCE FLOORING, SHINGLES BRICK, LIME, LATHS, PLASTER Etc. BUILDING MATERIAL OF ALL KINDS FURNISHED AT SHORT NOTICE.

ESTIMATES GIVEN ON APPLICATION.

**ANTIGONISH NOVA SCOTIA**

What is Sabotage?

Sabots are wooded shoes. During the silk-weavers' strike in Lyons the workmen, before leaving their shops, are said to have hurled their wooden shoes into the delicately fashioned machinery of the looms. The results need not be described. In labor warfare the sabot may often have proved no less effective than it was convenient for use, not only in destroying property, but likewise in bringing to terms the unfortunate non-strikers. We have recently heard of an English suffragette hurling her shoe at the head of the judge who had condemned her for acts of militancy. The missile however, was only a toy in comparison with the large and clumsy sabot in the hands of an angry striker.

From this, therefore, the term Sabotage was first derived. It may be applied to any practice by which loss can be inflicted upon an employer, whether in shirking work, in neglecting precautions that may lead to serious consequences, in reducing the quantity or deteriorating the quality of the industrial output, in confusing the management and routine of labor, commerce and traffic, or in directly causing the destruction of machinery and property of whatever kind. It is, therefore, both active and passive, and is meant to be practiced by the workman without risk to himself. The same directions, we should notice, were likewise given by their leaders to the English militant suffragettes. They were to do all the harm they could without exposing themselves to the danger of detection.

Sabotage, however, in the true sense of the word implies far more than this. It is only incidentally an act of revenge or spite. Essentially it is a means to an end, and never an end in itself. As practiced by the revolutionary worker it may be intended to gain immediate demands refused by his employer. Considered, however, in a large sense and as a recognized syndicalist weapon of organized warfare, it is meant to lead ultimately to the great social revolution. Unless this supreme object is always kept in view it does not answer to the syndicalist conception. It is not only to be used in connection with the strike, but is in great measure to supplant the strike itself, as a more convenient and expeditious method of class conflict, implying no suffering for the laborer and yet causing the keenest distress to the employer.

We may quote as an instance the methods practiced, according to Walter V. Woelk, by the Industrial Workers of the World, in the pine forests of the South. The Brotherhood of Timber Workers had just been formed by their organizers; but the employers at once locked out its members, and made their men promise not to join the organization.

"Nevertheless the log-cutters demanded higher wages. The demand was refused, but the men did not strike. They stayed at the work, but the logs cut by them were full of deeply driven spikes that ruined the teeth of a dozen bandsaws a day. Orders for lumber of special size always fell a few inches short of the required dimensions, necessitating a new cut. Nuts were continually dropping off the log carts; on the logging roads one train after another was derailed through defective flanges; in the mills wabbling fly-wheels forced frequent shut-downs; manufacturing cost showed a steady increase. That was the Industrial Workers' reply to the lock-out, to the denial of more pay." ("Out look," July 6, 1912.)

Strange to say, Sabotage may at times be practiced by no other means than the exact observance of certain Government regulations, which perhaps have fallen into desuetude, whether unobnoxious or not. An entire railway or industrial system may have accommodated itself to such conditions. The instant and unexpected observance of the laws in their strictest interpretation is, therefore, sufficient to throw traffic and production into endless confusion, leading even to wreckage and general destruction. At times it is merely the exact observance of the company's own rules, not meant to be taken literally, which brings about these same effects. The object of the workman in every case is to cause the greatest damage to the employer with the least harm to himself. It is evident, therefore, that we may almost accept the statement of Courtenoy Lemon, made in the Call, that: "The definition of Sabotage by the working class is as comprehensive as the definition of crime is by the ruling class. Sabotage means anything from dynamite to asafetida." (June 3, 1912.)

In promulgating the teaching of Sabotage the same care is observed not to expose the agitators to unnecessary legal prosecution. The means of destruction and violence are, therefore, suggested by way of cautions, or in covered language which can easily be comprehended by those to whom it is addressed, yet when the desired results have been produced, "it is the simplest, easiest, most natural thing in the world to show and to prove that the idea of Sabotage was not understood." Thus entire hand books can be published giving detailed directions for crippling the various industries, extending even to dropping mercury into coffee, or kneading powdered glass into the bread. These last measures need not actually be employed, it is sufficient to hint at them indirectly in order to withdraw the custom from a hotel or bakery.

"So well acquainted," wrote the New York Sun, in reference to certain hints thrown out by Ettore during the New York Waiters' strike on January, 1913, "are men of intelligence with the policy of denial practiced by this organization (the I. W. W.) and its leaders that their reporters who heard Ettore's incitement to poison took the precaution to obtain from him confirmation of their understanding of his speech after he had relinquished the platform. Because of their foresight, his denials uttered after the event fell completely to the ground. Nor can the advice of this Industrial Worker of the World to make food unsafe be twisted into the less harmful suggestion that it be too highly seasoned. Had Ettore meant unpalatable he would have said it. He and his fellows know the difference between unpalatable food and unsafe food as well as does anybody else." (Jan. 14, 1913.)

To illustrate more fully not only the method of propaganda, but likewise the meaning of Sabotage, it will be instructive to quote here a few of the suggestive items printed by the "Chicago Syndicalist," February 15, 1913. They were written by J. A. Jones, and published in a column headed, "Society Notes." They require no comment, since their purpose is perfectly clear. If put into practice by artless readers, the editor will claim that he is not responsible for the use that was made of them.

"A few drops of sulphuric acid," he writes, "placed on top of a pile of woolen or cotton goods never stops going down."

"Two decks of cards in a grain separator cover the screen and cause the grain to vanish out the blower."

"A piece of iron dropped in a crucible full of glass will eat through it. Crucibles are made of graphite and cost \$40."

"A handful of salt in paint will allow a good-looking job for a day or two, but when dry will fall off in sheets."

"Maclay Hoyne, Chicago's district attorney, is analyzing a spontaneous fire power that allows the user to be miles away when it breaks forth."

"Castor oil capsules dissolved in varnish destroy the ability of the latter to dry. The job must be washed down and started all over again."

"The suffragettes of England have significantly notified their opponents that a fire in every shire was the way the word was flashed in days gone by."

Similar information is usually given by the syndicalist orator or publicist, with some such sarcastic comment as, "Don't do it boys!" It is often conveyed at a time when its significance and application cannot be doubtful. Nor is such teaching confined to the I. W. W. since we frequently meet with it in Socialist publications which are not in sympathy with them. It is only fair to mention, however, that the Detroit I. W. W. is not to be confused with the Haywood faction, to whose methods it is opposed. But it is the latter which is absorbing all the public attention, and which has gained a strong foothold in the Socialist Party itself. Its adherents are confident that the future of Socialism is in their hands.

We have hitherto spoken of the practice of Sabotage as applied to private property. It is not, however, restricted to this, but likewise is directed against public possession where the Government can be considered as an employer of labor. Especially is it concerned with the army and navy, since soldiers and sailors are considered to be only workmen in uniform. Sabotage in the army is defined as a defiance of one's own country in favor of one's own class, as a demonstration against the power of capitalism, represented in the Government, in favor of the

proletariat, represented in the rank and file. This, in the eyes of its admirers, at once invests the practice with the dignity of a great movement. It is especially in the army that French radicals have endeavored to popularize this method, and have met with considerable success, leading to frequent destruction of weapons and army utensils. Haywood tells with great satisfaction in the "International Socialist Review" for March, 1911, how one company trampled the national flag into the mire, and another marched with guns reversed to show their contempt of discipline. Such "bright red spots" have appeared even in the British Navy, and we are well aware of the propaganda that is being carried on among our own American soldiers and sailors.

Sabotage has become a serious menace. It is practiced in a systematized and organized manner. It is publicly taught and promoted by its own syndicalist press, as well as by frequent allusions to it in letters and articles communicated to Socialist papers. It supposes the most complete disregard for all principles of morality, and the utter repudiation of religion. It is the last stage of Socialistic and anarchistic degeneracy.—Joseph Husslein, S. J., in America.

Bishop McDonald Condemns Dancing for Church Funds.

Certain Ways of Raising Money for Church Purposes. Forbidden by the First Plenary Council of the Church in Canada.

Editor B. C., Western Catholic:

Sir:—Among the items of news from Victoria, published on Page 12 of your last issue, was one announcing that the ladies of Our Lady of Lourdes Parish would give a Primrose ball to raise money to start a building fund for a parish hall and house. I wish to say that arrangements were made in my absence and without my knowledge. The committee were not aware that dancing is expressly included by the Plenary Council of Quebec among the prohibited ways of raising money for Church purposes. I translate from the Latin text of the Decrees of the Council, Page 451, the paragraphs that have a direct bearing on the matter:

"(a) It is greatly to be regretted that necessity at times makes people have recourse to concerts, fairs, excursions, picnics, shows, banquet, plays and similar entertainments to provide for the maintenance of public worship or pious works.

"(b) As, however, these ways of raising money may not infrequently give rise to scandal or sin, the greatest care must be taken that everything is done properly and that all occasions of sin, especially near occasions, are guarded against.

"(c) Wherefore, let none of the forms of entertainment mentioned above be arranged for without the consent of the Ordinary given in writing.

"(d) It is the duty of the Ordinary to weigh each case seriously, and it is for him to judge of the need that there may be of employing such a means, of the immunity from danger, and the special precautions to be taken.

"(e) We decree, however, in general, that night excursions are not to be permitted, that at none of these entertainments shall dancing be allowed or the use of intoxicants, and that fairs shall not take place on Sundays or holidays of obligation or on days of fast and abstinence."

AL XANDER MACDONALD, Bishop of Victoria.

Distribution of Pure Bred Male Animals by Department of Agriculture, Ottawa

Realizing that inability to secure the use of well-bred male animals is at the present time one of the greatest difficulties standing in the way of live stock development in many parts of Canada, particularly in the newly settled districts, the Dominion Department of Agriculture, through the Live Stock Branch, is this year undertaking a widespread distribution of pure bred stallions, bulls, rams and boars. The original cost of the animals will be borne by the Department and they will be placed in the hands of such local organizations as agree to the conditions governing the distribution. In a word these sires will remain the property of the Department, but the local associations will be responsible for their proper maintenance and management under the general supervision of Officers of the Live Stock Branch. In the case of stallions, the members of the associations will also be required to pay a fee covering an annual insurance premium.

All animals distributed will be bought from home breeders and will be Canadian bred. As far as possible, they will be purchased in the

province in which they are to be placed. In this way Canadian breeders will receive encouragement and their market will be increased not only directly but also indirectly through the impetus given throughout the country to the value of pure bred sires. It may be added that it is not the intention to place the animals in districts where suitable male animals of the same class are already owned by private individuals. The aim is rather to aid sections where pure bred sires are lacking and as well to encourage new communities in following a proper and intelligent system in breeding.

All bulls distributed will be purchased subject to the tuberculin test and only stallions which have passed a rigid veterinary inspection for soundness will be selected.

In order to take advantage of this form of assistance, it will be necessary for interested parties, in any sections, to under take the organization of a local association in whose hands such sires as are required may be placed. Complete information regarding the rules and regulations governing the distribution may be made upon application to the Live Stock Commissioner, Ottawa. Whenever possible, and Officer of the Branch will render assistance in the perfecting of the necessary local organization.

Philosophy of The Strong

Admit a fault candidly. Do not excuse yourself.

Accept and forget a slight. Do not worry about what people think or say of you.

Never boast; speak as little of self as possible.

Obey cheerfully and promptly. Rise calmly and quickly after a fall. Avoid pitying yourself.

Take the lowest place. Be kind to one who has humbled you. Avoid showing off. Do not indulge in extravagance in dress. Do not be jealous.

Let Us Do Our Duty.

Let us do our duty in our shop or our kitchen; in the market, the street, the office, the school, the home, just as faithfully as if we stood in the front rank of some great battle, and knew that victory for mankind depended on our bravery, strength and skill. When we do that, the humblest of us will be serving in that great army which achieves the welfare of the world.—Theodore Parker.

Work on the foundations of what, when completed, will be by far the greatest arch bridge in existence, is being actively prosecuted at Hell Gate, in the East River. The bridge will contain a four-rack, steel, arch span of one thousand feet. It will be capable of carrying, with a wide margin of safety, four of the heaviest of our modern freight trains abreast at the same time. Including its approaches, the structure will be some three miles in length.

"Have smiling faces" is a Christian rule for every home. Some people take off their street smile when they enter the house, and never put it on till they leave home behind again. They scowl at breakfast, they grumble at dinner time, they are cross whenever they feel like it—and yet they call themselves followers of Christ. Can they be? Can a Christian be a Christian without joy, kindness, cheer, love—the things that make and keep home and heart happy. That is a question which everyone must meet and answer.

The chief environment of a human life, which tells most strongly and most constantly on it does not consist of things, but of persons. Conditions of work, conditions of the houses, and streets, and civic arrangements, are indeed powerful agents in influencing habits and character, but they are powerful because they are impregnated with the lives of others. The beginning and the middle and the end of all influence is personal. All the permanent influences of life comes from persons.

The genuinely good see good, and provoke good by seeing it, and reflect it back again, as two looking glasses opposite each other repeat each other's light ad infinitum.—Mrs. Wilfrid Ward.

NEW CATALOGUE

We have now ready for mailing our new catalogue which shows a full line of stoves and ranges. Together with kitchen furnishings of all kinds.

It also contains description of farming machinery of all kinds, and the prices marked on each article is as low as can be made to give good value.

If interested in any of these lines,

Write for Catalogue

or send us your enquires for any article in these lines which may be required.

Bridgetown Foundry Co. Ltd. Lock Box 249. Bridgetown, N. S.

A GET - RICH - QUICK SCHEME
may be all right in some cases, but the majority of us have to practice economy daily if we ever want to be rich, or even comfortably well off.
More money is wasted in the kitchen than in any other part of the home. That is where economy should be practised, but without a good stove it is impossible. If you use an
Enterprise Monarch Steel Range
you will save in food, fuel and repair bills, (not to speak of time and labour) enough to pay for the range in from one to two years.
Remember, even 2c. saved on one meal is 6c. a day or nearly \$22.00 a year—and the Monarch will save you that all right.
We are preparing a very attractive booklet explaining how this is done and illustrating some of the many good features of this celebrated range. Send your name in early and we will reserve a copy for you.
Enterprise Foundry Co. Sackville, N.B. Manufacturers.

Gate's Nerve Ointment
G. GATES SON & CO.
GENTLEMAN:—I had the misfortune to freeze my toe which caused me a great deal of suffering, and although I had it treated yet without success till I used your Nerve Ointment which has completely cured it. And I have no hesitancy in recommending it to others as the best I ever used,
Yours Sincerely,
MATTHEW WOOD,
Port Philip, N. S.

Green Oats and Hay For Sale.
For sale, a lot of green Oats and Hay. Good quality. Prices and terms reasonable. Apply to
W. P. McDEARMID,
Clydesdale.
2-20,tf

WHY
Send to Ontario when you can get better wire at home for less money. I will deliver to any station on the I. C. Railway at the following prices
Woven Wire Fencing
GUARANTEED the best all No. 9 heavy weight full size wire:
10 wires, 32 inches high, 38c per rod
9 " 30 " " 35c "
8 " 27 " " 31c "
7 " 24 " " 28c "
6 " 21 " " 25c "
5 " 18 " " 22c "
4 " 15 " " 19c "
Medium weight, No. 9 top and bottom, No. 12 intermediate:
11 wires, 44 inches high, 31c per rod
10 " 42 " " 28c "
9 " 40 " " 25c "
8 " 38 " " 23c "
7 " 36 " " 20c "
6 " 34 " " 18c "
5 " 32 " " 16c "
Cash must accompany order.
Rolls contain 20, 25, 30, 35, 40, and 50 rods each.
Poultry Netting and Fox Fence kept in stock.
EDGAR FILLMORE
AMHERST, N. S.

Tenders Wanted.
Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to
May 23rd,
for the purchase of the farm at Pleasant Valley, owned by the late Hugh McDougall. House, carriage house and two barns on property. Tilled good.
J. A. WALL,
Antigonish, 37th April, 1913.

Sharples Tubular Cream Separators At Cut Prices
While my stock lasts I will sell the above machines at the following prices:
No. 2, 300 to 325 lbs., \$40
No. 3, 400 to 425 lbs., \$45
I will deliver to your nearest railway station in the Maritime Provinces. Cash with order.
One car of the New Brunswick Wire Fence Co.'s Goods at prices that beat all, less than 3c. per lb. by weight, woven wire.
THOMAS SOMERS
Antigonish, April 16, 1913.

FARM FOR SALE
That very desirable farm at the North Grant, known as the Grant farm, containing 250 acres, well wooded and watered and within 4 or 5 miles of the Town of Antigonish.
Suitable for a Dairy or Sheep farm. Can be sold as two farms.
House and barn on one. Orchards on both.
6000 feet of lumber and frame for a large barn can be purchased with either of the farms. Terms made to suit purchaser.
For further particulars apply to C. F. Grant, 284 Poplar Street, Roslin-dale, Mass., or to,
F. H. MACPHIE, Agent.
Antigonish, N. S., April 16th, 1913.
4-17-tf.

Homeseeker's Excursions to Western Canada.
Every Wednesday until October 9th the Intercolonial Railway will sell second class round trip tickets to Winnipeg, Brandon, Edmonton, Saskatoon and Calgary. These are good for return two months from date of issue and are a special inducement for those wishing a cheap trip to the West. The nearest ticket agent will furnish full particulars.

HOMES WANTED
Homes wanted in Roman Catholic families for four boys, ages from 4 to 6 years, and one girl, age 5 years. Apply to
ERNEST H. BLOIS,
Superintendent Neglected and Dependent Children,
Halifax, N. S.

Sheriff's Sale
1913, A. No. 1065
IN THE SUPREME COURT
Between
ADELIA P. MACDONALD,
—AND— Plaintiff
DANIEL A. MCKINNON,
and MELINDA MCKINNON,
Defendants.
To be sold at Public Auction by the Sheriff of the County of Antigonish at the Court House in Antigonish, on
TUESDAY
THE 27th DAY OF MAY, 1913
At 10 o'clock in the forenoon,

pursuant to an order for foreclosure and sale made herein by His Honour A. Macgillivray, ex-officio Master of the Supreme Court (being the Judge of the County Court, District No. 6) dated the 22nd day of April, 1913, unless before the day of sale the amount due to the plaintiff herein for principal, interest and costs be paid to the plaintiff or her solicitor or into Court:
All the estate, right, title, interest, property, claim and demand and equity of redemption of the above-named defendants or either of them (and of all persons claiming by, from or under them or either of them since the recording of the Mortgage foreclosed herein) of, in, to, upon or out of all that certain lot, piece or parcel of

LAND
situate, lying and being on the Eastern side of Lochaber Lake, in the County of Antigonish, abutted and bounded as follows, that is to say: Towards the West by the Lochaber Lake aforesaid; towards the North by lands owned by Palmer S. Hulbert; towards the East by lands owned by Robert Stewart; and towards the South by lands owned by Dougald Cameron and John K. Stewart, containing two hundred acres more or less, and being part of a lot of land of three hundred and fifty acres deeded to one John Stewart in the year 1820, and by him conveyed to one Hugh Stewart, formerly of Lochaber.
Terms: Ten per cent. deposit at time of sale; remainder on delivery of deed.
DUNCAN D. CHISHOLM,
High Sheriff of Antigonish Co.
JOSEPH A. WALL, K. C.,
Bank of Commerce Building,
Antigonish, N. S.,
Solicitor of Plaintiff.
Sheriff's Office, Antigonish, N. S.,
23rd April, 1913.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Business Property for Sale—Hugh Cameron, page 8. Crown Tailoring Co.—J. C. Chisholm, page 8. Young Calves Wanted—Chas G Whidden, page 8. Stock for Sale—Colin F McAdam. Drygoods, etc.—A. Kirk & Co., page 4. Investment Offerings—J. C. MacKintosh, page 5. Transfers and Laborers Wanted—Kirk & Cooke, page 5. Farm for Sale—page 8. Earner Wanted—S. K. Muir—page 8. Notice—Chisholm, Sweet & Co., page 8. Workman Wanted—The Eastern Car Co., page 8.

LOCAL ITEMS.

WALDREN'S STUDIO will be open until Friday evening of this week.

THE CLOSING EXERCISES at Mt. St. Bernard will take place on Wednesday evening next at 8 p.m. Tickets will be sold at Miss McDonald's Book Store.

THE LADIES' Auxiliary of St. Vincent de Paul gratefully acknowledge a donation of ten dollars from the Society of St. Vincent de Paul.

THE FARM at Glen Alpine, Ant., owned by Mr. Fred Cameron has been sold to Mr. Angus D. McFarlane of St. Andrew's, Ant. Mr. Cameron intends to go into business at New Glasgow.

THE ANNUAL MEETINGS of School Commissioners for the counties of Antigonish and Guysboro will be as follows: At Guysboro, May 14th; at Antigonish, May 21st; at Sherbrooke, May 29th.

THE CONTRACT for conveying the mails between Antigonish and Livingstone's Cove, has been awarded to John Beaton, Cape George, Charles McNeil, of Morar, is the mail driver on this route until lately.

THE LOCAL AGENT of the S. P. C. A. has been notified that the law requires that all animals for food purposes must be stunned before being bled. Any persons violating this law will be prosecuted.

MT. ST. BERNARD CONVENT gratefully acknowledges the following contributions for prizes. Two gold medals from His Lordship Bishop Morrison; \$5.00 from M. A. McInnis, Superintendent of Colliery, Old Bridgeport, \$9.00 from friends.

RIGHT REV. BISHOP MACDONALD has been appointed chairman of a committee of ministers of all denominations in Victoria, known as 'The Social Service Committee.' The work of this representative body will be to labor for the moral uplifting of the city.—Vancouver Catholic.

THE 18TH BATTERY C. F. A. will leave for Aldershot the evening of June 23rd for 12 days' training, and for Petawawa July 12th for 4 days. One hundred and three men and seventy-two horses will be required for Aldershot. For information see officer commanding, or Sergeant-Major Burt Cameron.

THE DOMINION GOVERNMENT is negotiating for the purchase of the building on Victoria Street, Antigonish, in which is stored the guns, etc., of the Antigonish Battery of Field Artillery. We understand the sale price will be \$1200. Mr. L. C. Archibald is the owner of the building.

BURGLARY AT GUYSBORO.—The Royal Bank building at Guysboro was entered on last Tuesday night and the safe was blown open. The burglars evidently used too heavy a charge of dynamite in blowing the safe open. The report was heard by many, and its loudness must have surprised and frightened the burglars, for they left without taking any money. It is believed the burglary was committed by local persons. The tools used in drilling the safe and in opening the Bank door were taken from a blacksmith shop in Town.

THE CONSECRATION of Bishop-elect O'Leary of Charlottetown, P. E. I., is to take place at Bathurst, N.B., at the church of the Sacred Heart, on Thursday, May 22nd, as previously announced. The Most Rev. Neil McNeil, D. D., Archbishop of Toronto, will be the preacher. His Excellency the Most Rev. P. F. Stagni, D. D., Delegate Apostolic, will be the consecrating prelate. All the prelates of the Maritime Provinces will be present, also a number from Ontario and Quebec, and a large body of priests from the Island, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

A BUSINESS MEETING of the Executive Committee of the Normal Teachers' Institute for the six eastern counties of the Province of Nova Scotia, called by the chairman of the Committee, was held at the Farquhar House, Port Hawkesbury, on the 22nd of April. It was decided to hold the next Institute at Hawkesbury during the last week of school immediately before the Christmas holidays. The new commodious school building, in the course of construction, was kindly placed at the disposal of the Institute by the authorities of the town.

THE REV. D. M. MACGREGOR, D. D., who was recently assisting the Rev. Donald Chisholm of Heatherton for some weeks in parish work, was presented with an address and a purse by the parishioners on the occasion of his departure. The address was read by John R. Macdonald, E. G., and referred feelingly to the interest taken by the learned Doctor in the spiritual welfare of the people of the parish during his stay. The address also congratulated him on his remarkable mental and bodily vigor and expressed the hope that he would have an opportunity of visiting the people of Heatherton on some future occasion.

A MATTER OF INTEREST to the TOWN OF ANTIGONISH.—The Nova Scotia Government has granted to W. S. Dixon the right to lumber for twenty years on 2350 acres of land at Brown's Mountain, Antigonish, for the consideration of \$4,000. Naturally the question arises on learning of this, is our Clydesdale River and even our Town water supply to be effected in any way by denuding Brown's Mountain of its coating of wood? Both have their fountain head at Brown's Mountain. Our water supply at

certain seasons is limited enough and we trust nothing will be done to injuriously effect it. Our Council should look into this matter at once, and ascertain what portions of the Mountain are to be operated on.

REV. DR. HUGH MacPherson of St. Francis Xavier's College, and Rev. M. Tompkins of Mt. Cameron, delivered addresses on farming at Heatherton on the 28th ult. The addresses were given under the auspices of the Antigonish County Farmers' Association, and dealt with Turnip Growing and Crop Rotation and Cultivation of the Soil. Both the reverend gentlemen are experts in farming, and delivered most instructive and interesting addresses to an audience of about one hundred and twenty-five farmers. The farmers of Heatherton and surrounding districts are to be congratulated in attending the meeting in such large numbers, and show that they are alive to the necessity of keeping up to modern scientific methods in their calling. It is understood that addresses will be delivered next week at St. Joseph's by the same speakers.

REFERENCE WAS MADE recently to the Field Crops Competition of the Nova Scotia Department of Agriculture. The Department is now sending out circulars for distribution among farmers, to the secretaries of each County Farmers' Association and any one interested can have these circulars which give detailed information of the rules and regulations governing the competition by application to the Secretaries. We may note here however that in order that any County may be eligible for any competition there must be at least five entries in the Section in which they wish to compete, i. e., five entries in wheat, or five in oats, turnips or potatoes. In the wheat and oats section the amount of prizes offered is \$75.00 in each. In this County the field must be not less than one acre. Antigonish farmers who entered the competition during the first two years stood very high in scores in both wheat and oats. It is hoped that a very much larger number will enter the competition this year. There is no reason why there should not be at least one hundred entries in each competition. Let each farmer carefully select his seed, cultivate and prepare his ground with more care than usual and before the 15th of August, the date for sending in entries, he will no doubt have a field eligible for competition. Circulars giving full information can be had on application to Allan Macdonald, Secretary, Antigonish County Farmers' Association, Antigonish.

UNIVERSITY CLOSING.—The annual commencement exercises in connection with the closing of St. Francis Xavier's College will take place on Tuesday and Wednesday next, May 13th and 14th. The following is the programme:

- College Assembly Hall, Tuesday, May 13th, at 2:30 p. m. 1.—Salutatory: Ozanam, Pt. I. Mr. P. A. Morrison. 2.—Awarding of Medals and Prizes. 3.—Ozanam, Pt. II. Mr. W. R. Walsh. 4.—Conferring of Degrees. 5.—Ozanam, Pt. III. Valedictory. Mr. J. D. Keane. 6.—The Future of Canada. Mr. W. F. Lane. 7.—Addresses. St. Ninian's Cathedral, 5:00 p. m. Baccalaureate Sermon.—Rev. A. McD. Thompson, D. D. Solemn Benediction.—His Lordship Bishop Morrison. 7:15 P. M. Annual Dinner of Alumni Association. (Royal George Hotel.) 9:30 P. M. Meeting of Executive of Alumni Association.

Wednesday, May fourteenth, 9:00 A. M. Annual Business Meeting of Alumni Association in McNeil Science Hall. 8:00 P. M. Graduating Exercises at Mount St. Bernard's Ladies College. After the conferring of the degrees short addresses will be delivered by Bishop Morrison; Dr. Louis G. Hunt, London, England; Alexander Fraser, LL.D., F. S. A., Toronto, and by other prominent visitors.

THE BLESSING OF ST. NICHOLAS CHURCH.—The Italian people of Sydney, G. B., and vicinity were specially interested in two religious functions on last Sunday. The first, in the morning, was the blessing of the church of St. Nicholas, which was erected by the Italian people and opened for the first time for Divine Service on Christmas Day, 1911. His Lordship Bishop Morrison officiated at the ceremony, and celebrated Pontifical High Mass. He was assisted by Rev. Dr. Coady of St. F. X. College, as Deacon; by Dr. Viola as Sub-deacon, and by Rev. A. McKenzie, P. P., of Port Hawkesbury, as Master of ceremonies. At the first Gospel, the Rev. Dr. Coady addressed the congregation, delivering a strong discourse in Italian, taking as his text, "I have loved, O Lord, the splendour of Thy house and the place where Thy glory dwelleth." The Italians, who largely comprised the immense congregation present, followed the impressive sermon with marked attention. After Mass, the congregation was addressed by His Lordship, who also spoke in Italian. His address was an earnest exhortation to the Italian people to lead good lives, to follow the teachings of the Church, whereby they would become good citizens of this new land. In the afternoon, at 3:30, the church was once more thronged, largely by Italians. The beautiful ceremony of the Blessing of the Bell took place. The ceremony was preceded by the recitation of the rosary and litanies and by addresses from Rev. Dr. Thompson and Fr. McKenzie of Port Hawkesbury. Dr. Thompson spoke in English, in his usual clear and logical manner. Fr. McKenzie, in Italian, spoke words of good counsel. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Cozzolino were the sponsors at the blessing of the bell and Mr. and Mrs. F. D. Penta were witnesses. The choral services and the other parts of the ceremonies were conducted most appropriately.

IN CONNECTION with the turnip growing competition open to the farmers of this County. The principal things to be attended to by intending competitors in growing turnips are the following:

1. Preparation of land: Previous fall cultivation is very desirable. A clover sod turred down gives best results. This should be plowed light the previous fall, rolled and harrowed to rot the sod and then cultivated to keep down all weeds. In October the field should be again plowed deeper and left rough all winter. Where the fall cultivation has been neglected stubble land can be prepared in the spring. In the spring the manure, say 20 tons per acre barnyard manure should be well worked into the ground and the land kept cultivated from time to time until ready for seeding. Where barn yard manure is scarce a light dressing of this and from 500 to 1000 lbs. of complete commercial fertilizer can be used. By complete fertilizer is meant fertilizer containing the three ingredients, potash, nitrate and phosphate. The phosphate and the potash can be spread broadcast before drilling and the nitrate applied above the drills.

2. Sowing. With the land in good tilth, the drills can be made with an ordinary plough. They should be straight and 24 to 28 inches apart. The seed is sown by drill or in the absence of this implement, by hand. It takes about 2 to 3 pounds of seed to sow an acre.

3. Thinning and After Cultivation. When the plants are an inch or two high, thinning may begin. The drills are first thinned out with a wide-faced garden hoe and then by hand. When thinned the plants should be about a foot apart. With some experience thinning may be done entirely with the hoe. Cultivation should begin at once in order to keep the surface of the ground loose and keep weeds down. It should be continued once a week or fortnightly until the leaves close in over the ground.

NOTE: An acre field contains approximately 4900 square yards and can be measured with sufficient accuracy by "stepping off" 70 paces in directions at right angle to each other.

A Correction.

To The Editor of the Casket. Sir.—The report in your local column last week of the case McKenzie vs. Scotia Lumber and Shipping Co., Limited, lacks the usual strict fairness of your reports of legal matters, in as much as it leaves the impression that the facts as stated were the undisputed facts of the case. They were not such, but were the facts as found by the trial judge, on what his Lordship evidently regarded as a preponderance of evidence. No reputable counsel tries his cases in the newspapers; and I merely desire to correct the intimation given by your report that the plaintiff in the case sought damages for what he knew to have been a mistake.

Yours truly, J. A. WALL.

House to let. Apply to Dr. Cameron, Main St.

Cart box for sale cheap. Enquire of Hugh Dunn, blacksmith.

25 boxes twist tobacco 3c a fig. Buy quick while it lasts. Bonners

AUCTION

To be sold at Public Auction, on the premises of the late James Smith, at Marshy Hope, on

ATURDAY May 10, 1913

commencing at one o'clock in the afternoon.

1 stallion, 4 years old, 1250 lbs. weight. 1 horse, 5 years old, Scottish Chief, 1250 lbs.

1 horse, 5 years old, Simon W., about 1150 lbs.

1 Cow, farrow, 1 cow to freshen in 10 days.

3 two-year-old heifers, and 2 two-year-old steers.

1 double truck wagon, 2 riding wagons.

2 sets driving harness.

2 sets team harness.

2 cart saddles and britches.

1 Deering mower, double, good order.

1 Deering Hay Rake.

1 Pitching machine with rope.

2 Plows and 1 spring tooth harrow.

2 sets bobsleds, 1 riding sleigh.

Lot of chains, pitchforks, whippetrees, yokes etc.

Terms: 9 months' credit on notes with approved security for all sums over \$4.00; under this amount cash.

F. H. McPHIE, Auctioneer. Antigonish, N. S., May 1st, 1913.

YOUNG CALVES WANTED

FOR FOX FEED

I will pay \$1.00 each for young calves ALIVE

CHAS. G. WHIDDEN

Antigonish, N. S.

Business Property for Sale.

The undersigned offers for sale his property at the Head of Lochaber, Antigonish County, Beautifully situated at the Head of Lochaber Lake. Two houses in good repair. Two barns, two shops, one blacksmith shop and one carriage shop. Three acres of land under good cultivation, with 27 fruit trees. Those properties will be sold separately or together, to suit purchaser or purchasers.

HUGH CAMERON, Blacksmith, 5-8 tf. Head of Lochaber, Ant.

NOTICE

Our stables at the rear of our store are free to the farmers driving into town. It has been so arranged this spring, that you are perfectly safe in putting up your horses here.

CHISHOLM, SWEET & CO.

Crown Tailoring Co.

For your spring and summer suits and overcoats order from the

Crown Tailoring Co where you will get cloth right, prices low and styles up to the minute.

J. C. Chisholm, Agent

Main St., Antigonish,

Pure Bred Stock for Sale

1 Pure Bred Holstein Bull, 1 year old. 1 Pure Bred Holstein Bull, 6 weeks old. 2 Pure Bred Holstein Cows, 3 years old. 2 Grade Holstein Cows, 4 and 5 years old.

Also Banner Oats, White Russian Wheat, Potatoes, Etc. COLIN F. McADAM, West River, Ant.

5-8 2t.

Valuable Farm for Sale

I will receive offers for the George McAdam Farm at Briley Brook for the next thirty days. This is one of the best hay farms in the County, is well wooded and watered, about 34 miles from town and has a large new school house about 200 yards from house. Telephone and Railway Station within a few minutes walk. Buildings in good condition and immediate possession can be given.

ALLAN MACDONALD, Barrister.

April 30th, 1913.

Property for Sale

The undersigned offers for sale his property at Malignant Cove, Antigonish Co., by the salt water. It has a good finished house, containing 13 rooms and excellent cellar, with hot air furnace, out-houses, a store, and large barn, all mineral rights and his whole interest in cold storage. For further particulars apply to

D. J. CHISHOLM, Viau Cottage, 3018 Notre Dame St. 4-3tf Vianville, Montreal.

FOR SALE

One 12 ga. 6 shot marlin repeating gun with set of latest reloading tools for paper shells, and 6 cleaning rod and four attachments. In first class condition. Originally cost \$35. \$17 cash takes all.

J. H. DELOREY, Afton Station, Antigonish Co. 5-12t

Massey Harris Farm Implements

Having taken the agency for the above firm I am now ready to order machinery or fixings for anyone wanting some.

CHAS. G. WHIDDEN

Antigonish, N. S.

Teamsters and Laborers Wanted

Wanted a few teamsters and one hundred men to work on Railroad at Centreville, Kings Co., Nova Scotia. Easy shovel work.

HIGHEST WAGES PAID

KIRK & COOKE

Contractors

Farm for Sale

A valuable farm consisting of 170 acres of good land, up to date buildings; for sale at a bargain. Two and one half miles from town. Address, L. J., Care of Casket Office, Antigonish

FARMER WANTED

Young man, (preferably married without children) who understands farming thoroughly and is not afraid of work. Must be sober and well recommended. Steady work to right party

S. K. MUIR, Eureka, Pictou Co., N. S. 4-17-2t

WORKMEN WANTED

We are increasing our force of men and can use two hundred more good laborers and handy men. Good intelligent workmen who get on the work now will be able to find permanent work in the construction of cars. Houses are being built near the works to accommodate men.

THE EASTERN CAR COMPANY, LTD. New Glasgow, N. S.

FARM FOR SALE

That valuable farm consisting of 110 acres at Monks Head lately owned by Donald MacDonald (Ronald). The farm is an excellent one and the buildings are good and in first class condition. This farm is on the shore on St. George's Bay and is a splendid stand for a fisherman. The location is beautiful. For further particulars apply to

ALLAN MACDONALD, Barrister or to MARGARET MACDONALD, Monks Head.

FARM FOR SALE

The subscriber offers for sale his farm, situated at the Harbor North Side

DUNCAN CHISHOLM, Harbor North Side 5-1 3t

LINEMEN WANTED

Twenty-five cents an hour paid for good Linemen. Call on, or write to, the

CAPE BRETON ELECTRIC CO., LTD. 5-1 3t Sydney, N. S.

WOOL! WOOL!

Mr. Wool Clipper, bring your wool and butter to us and exchange it for your

Family Wants

Clothing, Hats, Caps, Shirts, Boots, Shoes, Etc.

Highest prices allowed and correct weight given, also cash paid for WOOL.

When quality counts we win.

The PALACE CLOTHING CO.

HOME OF GOOD GOODS AND LOW PRICES.

Seeds! Seeds!

Just received large fresh stock of

Field and Garden Seeds

comprising

WHITE RUSSIAN, WHITE FIFE AND RED FIFE WHEAT; BANNER, SENSATION, 20th CENTURY, AND P. E. ISLAND OATS; TWO AND SIX-ROWED BARLEY; PEAS, TARES, and CORN, LOWER CANADIAN TIMOTHY, MAMMOTH LATE RED, ALSIKI, AND WHITE CLOVER.

Also a large assortment of GARDEN SEEDS in bulk and packages.

Just received

ONE CAR MIXED FERTILIZER AND BEST QUALITY SYDNEY SLAG

ONE CAR PORTLAND CEMENT

ONE CAR BARBED AND PLAIN FENCE WIRE.

Mail orders and enquiries receive special attention.

D. GRANT KIRK

Antigonish, N. S.

ALL FOR THE BOYS

The Big Boy The Little Boy

A garment to stand the rough and tumble of boyhood days must necessarily be of the strongest fabric and well tailored. In our suits neither has been slighted. All Nova Scotia wool Bannockburn tweeds wear longer than any other cloth. Besides those we have an assortment of

Fancy Tweeds and Blue Serge Suits

for boys. Two piece Suits for boys at \$2.25, \$3, \$3.50, \$5.50 and up.

Also BOYS' HEWSON TWEED PANTS, KAKI SUITS and BROWNIES, BOYS' BOYS' OVERSHIRTS and NEGLIGEE SHIRTS WITH SOFT COLLARS, BOYS' COTTON and WORSTED HOSE, BOYS' CAPS FOR 20c. and up.

We can please you as to price and quality.

Buy your Boys' Shoes at this store and get satisfaction.

McDONALD'S CLOTHING & SHOE STORE

For Sale by Tender

The subscriber will receive tenders until

ATURDAY May 17th, next

the purchase of the property at the corner of College and Pleasant Streets, Antigonish, containing two dwellings one newly constructed, a barn and a large yard.

The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted. Apply to

D. R. McDONNELL, Administrator Fraser's Mills, Ant.

or to D. McIsaac, Antigonish.

Colonial Granite Co. Ltd.

New Glasgow.

Monuments of all styles manufactured and erected.

Building Stone supplied rough or finished.

Carving:—A specialty.

Orders left with our Antigonish Agent, P. S. Floyd, will have prompt attention.