

THE CASKET.

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THURSDAY, MARCH 13, 1913.

The British Parliament prorogued for five days only, and is now in session—a new session, at which the Bills rejected by the House of Lords will again be passed.

The quotation from Aubrey De Vere, which appears in our historical sketch in this issue, is one of the very finest passages we have ever had the pleasure of reading, from the pen of any writer, upon any subject.

Turkey has lost another fortified place, Janina, with the surrender of 32,000 men. We are told that she will now leave her case to the Powers, to negotiate terms of peace for her. If she persists much longer, she will have no case left to be decided,—at least in Europe.

We are greatly pleased to hear of the good work being done in Halifax by the Catholic Truth Society of that city, for which much of the credit is due to a few Catholic laymen who have shown a willingness to second the regular work of the clergy by this means. The sales of Catholic papers and Catholic books and pamphlets at the door of St. Mary's Cathedral has reached, we are informed, encouraging proportions. We hope that some of our parishioners may see fit to take up this good work soon. A large sum of money is not needed to begin. The beginning may be made as small as may be necessary. Neither is any elaborate organization necessary. At St. Mary's, a boy sells the papers in the porch, behind a small table. Inside the Church, a book and pamphlet case stands, without an attendant, with the simple directions: "Take one and put the price in the box."

A writer in *The Fortnightly Review*, discussing the causes of such losses as the Church has sustained in the United States, says that mixed marriages are the most destructive cause working to the detriment of the Faith. We believe it. We have often wondered how the Catholic party to a mixed marriage can contemplate the future cheerfully. There is always the question—What about the children if the Catholic party dies; and there is always the question—What will be the effect on the growing child of seeing the parents differ in religion? That some cases turn out happily is no answer. Escape by some from a danger which overwhelms the great majority can not serve as an excuse for anyone running into that danger.

To our co-religionists of Charlotte-town we offer our hearty and deep sympathy in the loss of their beautiful and costly cathedral by fire. To His Lordship Bishop Morrison, who had so much to do with the building of it, the news must have come as a horrible shock. If the published statements are correct, the difference between the cost and the insurance receivable, is about one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars; and, moreover, about ten thousand dollars of the cost was still unpaid. To His Lordship Bishop-elect O'Leary, the moment is a particularly gloomy one; this heavy burden and problem being added, without an instant's warning, to the ordinary burdens of a bishop's administration, and before he has taken possession of his See. We can only hope that a road through their difficulties, may, by the goodness of God, open out before them more speedily than one could now venture to predict.

Pauline Johnson, the distinguished Indian poetess and entertainer, died at Vancouver last Friday. Miss Johnson travelled the British Empire giving her readings. She visited Antigonish some ten years ago, and her talent in reading is still well remembered.

THE CONTROVERSIAL RESIDUE.

In our boyhood, which is not so very long ago, the anti-Catholicism of the average parson was a different thing from that of to-day. Old methods were in use; old prejudices were kept on ice and no heat of fair play was ever allowed to touch them. A discredited renegade like Chiniquy was "a dear old saint," and could have almost any Protestant pulpit in this province, and the minister thereof to carry his valise to and from boat or train. Parsonage opinion was rather divided as to whether "Maria Monk" or "Fox's Book of Martyrs" was the greatest work of religious controversy ever written. Jesuits were supposed to hold direct relations with Satan, and to be the authorized exponents of his views. The Pope was Antichrist, beyond the possibility of the shadow of a doubt. Priests and nuns were looked on as fraudulent deceivers and plunderers of the credulous, even by the cleanest-minded Protestants, and by others they were regarded with the foulest suspicions, and no crime was deemed unlikely where they were concerned.

Catholics in general were looked on as ignorant, false, slavish, and not to be trusted; not quite fit to associate with their Protestant neighbors. Many varieties of superstition and degradation were attributed to us. Doctrines of which we never had heard were labelled as ours, and, if we ventured to contradict, we were told that we lied, and that our priests would not allow us to tell the truth about religion; that we were supposed to lie on such subjects.

The Catholic religion was regarded as a monstrous mixture of superstition, blasphemy, idolatry and fraud, in which some fragments of Christian belief were embedded in some manner for which the parsons could not quite account. Even these, however, so far as they had to admit them, they saw crookedly. They could not, for instance, deny that we believed in God; but they said we gave to images and to human beings the honor due to Him, and that we believed the priest to be His equal.

In short, we were, in the eyes of the parsons, in a very bad way; a little, perhaps, above the native Indians before white men came here, but not very much better off, and rather more dangerous, on the whole, because the Indians were much more generally subdued and were dying out, whereas we were numerous and sometimes inclined to resent insults.

On the other hand, Protestantism stood for everything in the world of men and of knowledge that was worth talking about or thinking about. The parsons said so; and the people did not need the telling; for their traditions were to that effect. Education was a product of Protestantism. Luther had discovered the hidden and secreted Bible. Protestantism, by some strange mixture of the divine and the human, had bred better men physically and mentally; Nelson beat the French because he was a Protestant; Wellington's successes were due to the same cause. If anyone ventured to remind them that English armies defeated all comers when all England, was Catholic, why, such trifles as logic cut no great figure with them—the conclusion was drawn just the same.

Irishmen and Catholic Highland Scots were in this country, not because they had, by any chance, had injustice at the hands of newly-enlightened Europe, but because they were no good and could not make a living in their own countries.

Queen Elizabeth was "Good Queen Bess," and her sister was "Bloody Mary." No Catholic country in the world was any good. Every Protestant country was a model of enlightened progress.

In those good old days, before educated and intelligent Protestants began to refuse to swallow this religious soothing-syrup of the parsons, compounded of equal parts of praise of Protestantism and disparagement of Catholicism, the parsons found no need of taking Spain or South America for a text. They did not hesitate to cite the Catholics immediately around them when they wanted horrible examples. If the subject happened to be the priesthood, they did not think it necessary to instance vague and mysterious unnamed persons in Chile or Colombia or Castille. Prejudice and ignorance were sufficiently strong in them and about them to make it possible for them to attack the priesthood right here at home, and they went no farther.

Did the sermon, or the unsigned pamphlet, turn on the supposed in-

quities of converts? The average parson did not go abroad to far lands; he struck at those near at hand.

When the unfortunate hearers felt the need of a fresh dose of the soothing-syrup, they did not look for a label referring to South America. Nova Scotia ingredients were used, and the dose was enjoyed accordingly.

Well, time has rolled on in his flight, and the taste of many people has begun to discriminate. Eyes and ears cannot be utterly sealed for an indefinite period of time. Catholics and Protestants could not go on living side by side forever without the time coming when the soothing-syrup would have to be differently mixed and differently labelled.

Take one instance. The other day the *Presbyterian Witness* found for the Lenten pastoral of Archbishop McCarthy was admirable. Halifax soothing-syrup, you see, is beginning to change its composition and its taste. The *Witness* is no longer prepared to certify soothing-syrup made from Halifax material, but,—there is South America; and not, to go quite so far away, there is Quebec.

The local source of supply is, largely, given up. The people of Nova Scotia have come to know each other too well to permit the thing to go on as a local product. Prejudice there is, in plenty; misunderstandings there are, in great numbers; Protestantism and Catholicism are far, far apart; and the time when the effects of centuries of fraud, humbug and misrepresentation will lose their effect on Protestants is far away.—God only knows how far.

But, locally, some things that were possible, and common, as food for the minds of Protestants, have become not only not common, but in most cases impossible.

If it is intended to dose a Protestant with that sort of thing now, you must tell him it is imported. He will not believe that it can be found in his native Province and amongst those who live and work side by side with him.

But, fortunately for the soothing-syrup industry, there is South America, and there is Spain, and there is Quebec. Nova Scotia Protestants to-day will hardly even swallow the old compound if it is labelled Ontario, or British Columbia. "No," they will say, "We should like to feel the old sensation of mixed horror, pity and self-complacent superiority we felt in days gone by; but we distrust the ingredients. Ontario and the West are peopled by races we know of."

Well, then, here is an excellent mixture, put up in Quebec. "That," they say, "is a different matter altogether. Confound a Frenchman anyhow. Good old Wellington! Pull the cork."

Now, even for this Quebec soothing-syrup, the market is limited and is lessening somewhat rapidly. Thousands have surprised themselves, of late years, with the information that the French-Canadians are equal in all respects to any other race in Canada; that a Frenchman may hold high station, even the highest station in Canada, and the throne remain intact and the country move along nicely.

Therefore, not quite lastly, but nearly so—almost the last stand of the soothing-syrup industry,—there is South America. And to South America are the hopes of the makers of religious quack-medicine now turned. The first effect of this narrowing of the American field is, over-exploiting of resources. A similar error is sometimes made in what are called "gold-rushes" in mining districts. The thing is overdone. So it has been in South America. The parsons have overdone it; and, as, in the case of the overdone gold-rushes, some prospectors come home with samples of no value; so the parson prospectors of South America have come home with some ingredients in their religious medicine chests which have been so hastily and carelessly chosen that they have not only not proved to be suitable for administering to the average case of prejudiced patient, but, in some cases have made the patient feel very badly and have discredited the apothecary.

Four centuries of fraud, forgery, and lies! There is the history of anti-Catholic prejudice. Did the God of Truth ever inspire or authorize such a method of "Reformation"? The largest Protestant church building in Nova Scotia would hardly contain one single printed copy of all the exploded calumnies and forgeries in book and pamphlet form alone, which have been published since Luther's time, and are now definitely and candidly admitted to be calumnies and forgeries. And

plenty more remain, not yet definitely abandoned.

The forgeries began with the "Reformation." Even the Holy Bible did not escape. The men who prepared the King James version rejected and left behind them scores of the deepest and gravest errors, or frauds, which had done their work; had established for nearly a century the main Protestant contentions; had befooled and deceived the public all that time; abandoned to-day; abandoned since 1611; whilst their deadly work remains in Protestant doctrine, so far as Protestantism has held to any positive doctrine.

Forgery and fraud established Protestantism in the world. Lies marked out every priest as a faker; every convert as a sink of iniquity. Lies branded us Catholics as slaves, crawling to a priest with money to pay for forgiveness for sin and even for license to commit sin. Lies put a false color upon everything we believed, or did, or thought, or said, in connection with religion. No such "Reformation" as this could have come from God. Where it did come from, we need not say.

These remarks are not aimed at individuals or their characters. With reference to any particular person, we are willing to leave it an open question whether he be knave, fool, or ignorant.

QUEBEC MISREPRESENTED.

Some sneers have been indulged in, by self-satisfied but badly-informed persons, respecting our statement as to school attendance in the Province of Quebec. Some people are always ready to make light of the statements of others, whilst at the same time their own statements have no better foundation than erratic newspaper clippings, cut by their busy shears from any paper that may chance to come to their desks; many of which papers have no more value than the torn shreds which blow around the street corners on a windy day.

We gave some figures last week, from *The Canadian Annual Review*. We now go to still better sources; the Report of the Minister of Education for Ontario for 1911. "Sessional Papers, Ontario, 16 and 17, vol. xiv, Part vi, 1912." At page xxiii, under heading, "Public and separate schools, including continuation schools," we find a table—"1. School Population—Attendance."

Readers will please notice the manner in which we give our references, and compare it with that of some of the critics of Quebec. We quote:

"The school population of the Province (as ascertained, by the Assessors), and the school attendance, are given in the following table."

The table runs from 1897 to 1910 inclusive; but we quote only 1910: "School age, 5-21; school population 509,541; pupils enrolled under 5,506; pupils enrolled, 5 to 21, 458,474; pupils enrolled over 21, 76. Total number of enrolled pupils, 459,145; Boys, 235,131; Girls, 224,014; average daily attendance, 279,358; percentage of average attendance to total number attending school, 60.84. And a sum in simple arithmetic, taking the proportion of 279,358 to 509,541, gives us the proportion of average attendance to school population as 78 per cent."

Now, what of Quebec? We quote from the Report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction for the Province of Quebec, for 1910-11, as published by the King's Printer at Quebec. It is Sessional Paper No. 8, 1910-11. The volume is backed, "Sessional Papers, Departmental Reports, vol. 45-11-1912."

At page xxiii we find a table entitled:—"Number of children of school age in the municipalities, compared with the number of pupils enrolled in the schools under control and subsidized independent schools." (Observe that this does not profess to include all the schools.)

From this table we find the following percentages (only totals are given in this table. We work out the percentages ourselves).

No. of children by annual census.	No. of children enrolled in schools.
Boys 5 to 7 yrs.	76 per cent.
Boys 7 to 14 yrs.	94 per cent.
Boys 14 to 16 yrs.	32 per cent.
Girls 5 to 7 yrs.	80 per cent.
Girls 7 to 14 yrs.	99 per cent.
Girls 14 to 16 yrs.	50 per cent.

(There is a printer's error in this last item—as the addition shows). And at page xxi, we find a "General table of schools in the Province 1910-11."

Enrollment in schools.	Per centage of avg. attendance.
Elementary schools	73.82 per cent.
Model schools	81.55 per cent.
Academies	84.82 per cent.
All schools	77.53 per cent.

We hope the critics of Quebec, whose notions of conditions there are based, not on facts and figures but on general prejudices against the Catholic Church, will give a few minutes to consideration of the figures here presented.

Take for instance the per centages of enrollment to total school population. In Ontario, it is 78 per cent; in Quebec over 85 per cent; and in the case of boys from 7 to 14 years, 94 per cent; and in the case of girls from 7 to 14 years, 99 per cent.

Take the per centage of average attendance to number enrolled: In Ontario it is 60.84 per cent; in Quebec it is 77.53 per cent; and in the case of Academies rises to 84.82 per cent.

Take the per centage of average attendance to total school population: In Ontario it is only 46 per cent. In Quebec it is about 72 per cent, which proportion may be worked out from the above figures, though it is not worked out in the reports, by comparing one table with the other in the quotations from the reports, and striking the percentages.

These figures, from official reports, ought to preclude the possibility of any further misrepresentation on the part of the parson critics. The misrepresentation, however, will go on in spite of figures, facts, or reason.

Quebec is French, Quebec is Catholic. There are two facts which close the narrow minds of some people to all other facts; or, at the best, produce, when brought in contact with prejudices, a mental fog through which all else appears in fantastic and distorted shape.

These prejudices are not so widespread and general as they once were, in the Maritime Provinces; but they are still raising their dense fog before the eyes of some people; and notably so in the case of certain journalist-parsons.

Will the *Presbyterian False Witness* now give its readers the facts as set forth in the official reports of Ontario and Quebec? We shall see.

HISTORY OF HATRED.

XXI.

THE RUIN OF IRISH TRADE AND MANUFACTURES.

The reader who has followed these sketches must now have some appreciation of the nature and effects of English rule in Ireland. We heartily wish we could say, here and now, that the black tale is told; and that, from the time to which we have brought our story, things began to improve, and that, by the first of the 19th century, England had begun to recognize responsibility in Ireland, and to govern a people naturally impulsive and passionate in their friendships for those who treat them kindly; a people, on the other hand, more deeply sensitive to injustice than any other race on Earth, unless it be their blood-kindred, the Highland Scots, in a manner creditable to civilization. Alas! We have no such facts to relate.

One of the most beautiful, remarkable, and forceful passages in any writings, is the following from *English misrule and Irish misdeeds*, written by Aubrey De Vere, a landlord in Ireland, and a member of the Anglican Church, about sixty-five years ago, that is to say, about the middle of the reign of Victoria. He is addressing England:

"You will not now so pertinaciously ask me why we are so poor. It is because you impoverished us, confiscating property over and over again, incapacitating the great mass of the people from acquiring or bequeathing it, proscribing industry and fomenting mutual animosity and common insecurity. You will ask me why the people are reproached for sloth—it is because there was no object for their energy; why they procrastinate—it is because there is no difference between to-day and to-morrow when each is a blank; why they bully you—it is because you have bullied them, and failed to make them concessions except on compulsion; why they are deficient in truth—it is because truth is the language of freedom; why they are lawless—it is because for three centuries they knew nothing of our laws, and for three centuries they knew them too well; why they are reproached with levity—it is because they are not enabled by the heavier happiness that entails responsibility; why they do not love the memory of their masters—it is because they could not love it without hating all that they are bound to love. I will not here charge you with what is erroneously called your original conquest of this island. Most nations rest on the foundation of a conquest (you, indeed, can boast a fourfold foundation). And if the kindest hand of time were not allowed to heal old wounds, and prescription to sanction

possession, there would be neither peace nor progress in the world.

But we have somewhat else against you. For most precious and repeated opportunities vouchsafed and rejected whereby the past might have become past indeed, or been changed into a blessing; for a weakness more fatal than your might which consigned this people to the delegated tyranny of double betrayers whom you dare not coerce; for the outlawry of ages, and for laws which taught us to lament our best outlawry; for compacts broken, and frauds displaced by frauds; for the ancient religion beaten to the earth amid its bleeding votaries and violated shrines; for a reformed religion gibbeted on high in ill-omened elevation, amid all that was disastrous and abhorred; for Christianity discountenanced and discredited on this side and on that; for all the highways of industry blocked up, and every road open to corruption in high places and rebellion in low; for agriculture discouraged and trade prohibited; for a common woe referred sedulously to the woe of either country; for secrecy rendered necessary and frankness made impossible; for virtues that could not be suppressed, distorted to unworthy shapes and directed to unworthy objects; for fidelity allied with treason, and reverence for law degraded into the virtue of the informer; for a present ever without peace, and a past whose every monument is a stone of offence; for history, which should be a nation's guide, condemned to become either a babbling of fables or an instructress in sedition; for society without arts, resources without use, obscurity without rest, talents without objects, energies without career, agonies without flame; for the streams of knowledge choked in their channels, and the springs of virtue poisoned at their source; for these and other demerits, our misfortune and yours, it remains that the Crown, the Parliament and the people of England should answer and at once to God and to Ireland."

In all that we have read upon the subjects dealt with in these sketches, we have never met with any summary of the results of English rule in Ireland, that can be compared with that, for the setting forth of the cold, hard facts of history in language of the utmost dignity, beauty and vigor.

Taken, point by point it is iron-clad and unanswerable. Those who have read our statement of the wars and struggles; the wholesale and bloody ravages; the broken treaties; the murdered priests; the slave ships starting for the West Indies; the violated churches; the burial vaults emptied into the streets; the far-reaching and iniquitous land confiscations; the crushing code of the Penal Laws; the stoppage of education save at the price of religion sacrificed; the disfranchisement of a whole race; may take Mr. De Vere's indictment, clause by clause, and find in it, if they can, the smallest exaggeration.

One large item in his indictment, we have yet to deal with; and that is the deliberate ruin of the trade and manufactures of Ireland, in the interest of the trade and manufactures of England; and perhaps we may as well deal with it now.

In our account of the first and last Parliament in Ireland in which Catholics took a part, called by James II, we quoted from an act passed to abolish certain ruinous restrictions laid on the Irish shipping trade.

Down to 1663 Irish merchants had exported goods of various kinds to foreign countries, especially to the British colonies; and a flourishing trade in cattle was carried on with England. Several acts of the English Parliament passed between 1663 and 1680 prohibited Irish merchants from exporting or importing any goods to or from the colonies; and the export of cattle, sheep, pigs, beef, pork mutton, butter, and cheese, to England, was altogether stopped.

Poverty, of course, was the result. It was with some of these abominable restrictions that King James II's Irish Parliament tried to deal; but, with the end of the war, of course the acts of that Parliament were ignored.

Driven from the cattle trade, the Irish applied themselves to other industries, especially that of wool, for which the country is well suited. Irish wool was then considered the best in Europe. Efforts had been made before this to cripple this wool trade; but it began to flourish again, and was rapidly rising to be a great national industry, which was carried on almost exclusively by the Protestants. The English cloth dealers petitioned in 1698 to have it suppressed; and they were promised that it would be discouraged.

In their petitions and addresses to Parliament, the English traders never made the least secret of what they wanted, namely, to destroy the Irish trade for their own benefit. When the traders sent in their petition in 1698, the House of Lords, in a petition to the king, said:

"The growing manufacture of cloth in Ireland, both by the necessity of

Continued on page 4

Our Peace.

Peace at the dawn of morning,
Peace 'neath the noonday sun,
Peace as the day is closing,
As night's deep shadows come.

Peace going forth to labors
Wherever He doth call,
Peace as we walk in darkness
With Him our all in all.

Peace shut in from toiling
While other workers go,
Peace mid pain and suffering
Oa me He doth bestow.

Peace as the clouds hang o'er me,
As the bitter tear-drops fall,
Peace like a river flowing
Sweet peace He gives to all.

Peace as we look toward heaven
For Christ, our Lord, to come,
Peace as with Him we enter
Our everlasting home.

—S. H. Reviere.

American Watches.

The industry not a very old one in America — The first machine-made watch in the world — The history of man's most intimate companion — How timepieces are regulated — The busy factory.

American watchmaking worthy the name is little more than a half a century old. As early as the beginning of the nineteenth century movements were made in small quantities by individual dealers, most of the parts being imported; a few were made here, and the whole was assembled in the shops where they were sold.

In 1809 Luther Goddard, of Shrewsbury, Massachusetts, began their manufacture on a somewhat more extensive scale; and by 1817, when he was forced out of the business by the competition of cheap foreign watches, he had made about five hundred movements. In 1812 an establishment was started in Worcester, but it, too, soon went to the wall.

In 1831 two brothers, James and Henry Pitkin, of Hartford, Connecticut, produced the first machine-made watch manufactured in America, or in the world. The machine tools, also built by them, were crude, but the cost of production was still too high to permit the sale of the product at a price that could compete with the Swiss watches.

As a consequence, this effort, like those that had gone before it, failed of success, discontinuing in 1841, after about eight hundred movements had been made. It was not until 1849 that a really serious effort was made by Americans to invade the field so long held by Switzerland, England, and France. In the fall of that year, Aaron L. Dennison, of Boston, who had been trained as a practical watchmaker, conceived the idea of applying the interchangeable method to the manufacture of timepieces. This was suggested to him by the knowledge that under the existing conditions no two watches were exactly alike, and to repair one cost almost as much as a new watch.

In Europe, particularly in Switzerland where all the cheap watches and many of the best were then produced, the various parts were made by hand, by different families. For generations one household had been making wheels, another regulators, another had been shaping jewels, and so on; and finally these were assembled and adjusted by some dealer and sold under his name. Many of them were excellent timepieces, many were works of art, but no two were alike.

At this point it might be well to make a digression in order to recite very briefly the history of man's most intimate companion, one that is with him at all hours of the day and night. The first watches were made in the year 1500, in Nuremberg, Germany. It has sometimes been stated that these were of oval shape, but this is an error. According to the best authorities, they were round; and they were made of iron — not only the cases, but the wheels, pinions, and most of the parts as well. The oval watches known as "Nuremberg Eggs" were first produced in 1550. In 1570 hexagonal watches came into vogue, but soon gave place to the round watches of the present day.

The first attempts at watchmaking were crude and clumsy, but improvements were made from time to time, and before the beginning of the seventeenth century — although it was not until 1737 that the minute hand was introduced — reliable timepieces were sold in large numbers.

In 1575 the mechanism for taking up the main-spring was invented. Grouet invented the fuse chain, an exceedingly important attachment for maintaining the tension of the spring as it unwound, thus assuring regularity in the whole movement. In 1590. Glass crystals were first made in 1615, enamel dials in 1635, the balance spring in 1676, and the minute mechanism, as already stated, in 1687. Watch jewels and keyless watches made their appearance in 1700, the compensating balance in 1749, the duplex escapement in 1750, the chronometer escapement in 1760, and the lever escapement in 1765.

With the introduction of the second hand, in 1780, the pocket timepiece reached completion; and the changes since then have been minor ones. In 1837 the Swiss began to make watches; and the industry, in which they quickly attained a leading position, is still one of the most important of that beautiful mountain land.

Dennison, the American, strong in his convictions, insisted that watches could be made "in the way they made muskets in Springfield" — uniform and interchangeable. This meant the substitution of machinery for hand work, and hand work of the most delicate kind. Of course he was scoffed at. Such has been the fortune of practically every man with a revolutionary idea. He was, however, spared the usual accusation that he was "taking the bread out of poor men's mouths," for the simple reason that watchmaking in America had not begun to put the bread in their mouths; the industry had not been established.

Notwithstanding the scoffing, and the objections to "nasty machine

methods," Dennison found some who believed in him; and with the assistance he received from Edward Howard and Samuel Curtis, both of his own city, in 1850, he built a shop on the banks of the Charles River, near Boston, and began designing his tools. In 1853 the first product of this shop were placed on the market. The watches were about the same size as the modern size, 18, and were sold for \$49 each.

A large building was begun immediately, and in the latter part of 1854 was ready for occupancy. It was quite an extensive plant for the time, but no one dreamed that this small factory would in later years become the magnificent establishment that now occupies the same site, employing 4,000 and turning out one complete watch movement every twelve seconds of the working day.

It is not our purpose to trace the very interesting history of the enterprise through failures, troublous times, and days of doubt, to its final assured success. Suffice to say that this typical American institution has reached its present condition through American enterprise and go-ahead spirit, and indomitable perseverance; and the visitor to the little New England town who watches the army of happy work-people will admit that the achievement has been worth the labor.

In every high-class watch there are about one hundred and seventy-two separate pieces; and for their production 3,700 distinct operations are necessary. These operations are performed by wonderful automatic machines, with a speed and accuracy that are positively uncanny. One machine, for instance, makes one hundred and forty operations in making a piece of rough metal into a finished part.

"One of a thousand weird transfer arms grabs a piece of a watch (maybe a plate of the size of a silver dollar, or a pin as big as a flea), sets it down in front of some lurking device, which immediately jumps out and drills holes in it, or chews recesses out of it, or makes it into screws, or makes it into seven different diameters — and then passes it on to the next transfer arm, which opens up a further life of strenuous activity for the young part."

In the several watch factories of the country practically everything in the production of watches is done by machinery. The parts are cut, punched, and finished, the tiny screws, some so small that twelve thousand of them will go into an ordinary thimble, are made, and even the jewels are polished by machines. The chief hand work is the assembling. When the watch is assembled and passed, it is ready for regulation.

There must, of course, be a standard of time. If you doubt the accuracy of your watch, you compare it with some higher standard — for instance, one of the clocks in a jeweler's window. Suppose these disagree. There must be a still higher standard. The ultimate standard of the United States is the time determined by the United States Naval Observatory in Washington. This is regulated by the transit of a fixed star across a meridian.

In one factory, the company has emulated the United States. It has its own observatory. In the basement of one of its buildings it has built, at great expense, what may be termed a nest of rooms. The innermost, one ingeniously arranged so that it is weather and vibration proof, is provided with apparatus that keep it at an average temperature of seventy-one degrees.

Side by side in this clock room are hung two master clocks. One carries a twelve-hour dial. This is known as the mean time clock. By means of electric connections it sends time signals throughout the works, enabling each worker to time his watch to the second. The other clock, known as the astronomical clock, carries a twenty-four-hour dial, and may be connected with the works when so desired.

These two clocks check one another; and the variation averages about three-tenths of a second in three months. In the rear of these two is the sidereal clock. Because of the immense distance of the stars from the earth they are not affected, as is the sun, by the revolution of the earth in its orbit, hence sidereal is even more accurate than solar time.

On two nights of each week the passage of a certain star across the factory's meridian is observed, and the astronomer, by pressing a button, makes an exact record of the time upon a chronograph, or recording instrument, pressing the button as the star passes each of the five hair lines on the transit of his telescope. This time is in turn compared with the official observations of the government, and a very exact standard is thus secured by which to check the two master clocks.

The mental picture carried away by the visitor to a watchmaking establishment is one of confusion and bustle, of whirling wheels and busy hands; but away from the beehive of activity, individual scenes soon begin to reveal themselves clearly. Some stand forth with more sharpness than others — perhaps the marvelous screw machines, seizing a piece of wire at one end and turning it out at the other end, quicker than the eye can follow, a perfect screw with slotted and finished head, ready for use; perhaps the almost human lather, moving the pieces about and presenting them to different tools with such delicacy and precision that one unconsciously looks for the magician who has hypnotized him — or, perhaps he remembers most clearly the quiet scene of four long benches lined with neat young women engaged in the trying task of "setting up" the parts to complete the watch. — Benziger's.

A Decent Daily.

(F. R. Gleason, in The Fortnightly Review.) Under the above title the N. Y. Independent says (No. 3347):

"Does 'decent journalism' pay? This a query that is not of much interest to newspapermen. Most of them believe that it does not pay, and cannot be made to pay. Therefore it

is dismissed without being given serious thought. By 'decent journalism' is meant papers that do not print sensational news simply because it is sensational, that do not emphasize vice and crime, that tell the truth without fear as they see it, that do not color or kill their news to suit their advertisers, that do not print advertisements that they have reason to believe may mislead or defraud their readers — that in every way play fair with their readers.

Some five years ago there was this kind of a paper established in Boston, the *Christian Science Monitor*. Its creed is about in accord with the above outline, and in addition it ruled out typographic hysteria. It was established by the Christian Science church, and its original plans were made by Mrs. Mary Baker G. Eddy. Though having 'Christian Science' in its title, and though it is absolutely owned by that church, it is not an organ, in the ordinary sense. Nor does it print Christian Science news, or attempt to further a sectarian propaganda. There is each day, in a specified position, one short article bearing upon the principles of the denomination. All the rest is just newspaper. It is a clean, dignified, able, interesting, well-edited paper. It is well printed, without 'bull' type either in its text or advertisements.

It is tastefully set, its advertisements being set in a general light-face effect, with the use of a limited variety of type belonging to the same family; its headings being sufficiently bold to readily indicate the character of the text. The press-work is exceptionally good, so that the paper looks clean, wholesome and attractive. There are pictures, made to be used in that paper — clean and sharp and well printed, but not garish or smudgy, made so by trying to make an impossible halftone from an impossible photographic print.

No advertisements of tobacco in any form, liquor in any form, patent medicines, mining stocks, land speculations, real-estate that offers land in a speculative spirit, or other classes that the managers feel may lead to loss among the readers, are admitted. The merchants who advertise are not permitted to ring the changes upon comparative prices which have "value" for one element. They may state actual former prices in comparison with bargain prices, but they are sometimes required to show their invoices to get that privilege.

The managers swept away many of the long-established news-paper traditions. The editorial rooms are much like small private sitting-rooms. There is no evidence of the usual bustle of the ordinary newspaper office, and none of the dirt and litter. There is plenty of light and air. There is no smoking, and no profanity. There is abundant unassuming courtesy for every person who calls. The work rooms are well ordered, neat, free of all kinds of litter. The machinery is always on dress parade. . . . The paper is shrewdly conducted. It is optimistic to a degree. Nobody dies — they 'pass over'; and when eminent citizens pass over they are allowed to go on their long journey with but a brief godspeed. Quarrels and scandals are ignored. News is given for its worth. Sometimes there is a well-written column report of an event given but a few lines by the other papers, and vice versa — very often vice versa. There is always much human interest in the paper, and it must be said that it is always very proper human interest. It is often so proper as to be dull. But it goes with the people. They like it. They read it, in larger numbers every month. When the *Monitor* appeared in Boston it had very few readers outside of members of the Christian Science organization. The newspapermen and advertising men looked it over professionally. For quite some months it made no mark. Then people began to buy it. The business men took it home. They found it a great relief, after a strenuous day. Its urbane policy was very soothing. It had all the local news any paper had. It had all the national news any paper had. It had a large body of good reading that the other papers did not have. It avoided the "comics." It dealt with local business matters as no other paper ever did. It had articles from all over the world, and they were well written and often well illustrated.

But the great strength of this paper is, and has been, that it is clean, in its news and in its advertisements — rigorously and consistently clean, all the time — and it is independent. However weak it may be, and of course there are plenty of people who think it too weak and 'washy' to endure, its weakness is its own, planned and executed with open eyes and complete realization that it is weak, from the point of view of the ordinary newspaper reader. It has the courage to be as weak as its conception of what a clean newspaper should be demands. It has the courage of its weakness, which may be as admirable as to be bold and brassy and salacious and sensational because of a fancied demand for that sort of a newspaper.

One of the great news agencies says that its service has been improved to the extent of 25 percent, on account of the demands of the *Christian Science Monitor* for only clean news. That is a great record. What other force of any kind could have been exerted upon such an agency to induce it to raise the quality of its service 25 per cent? Other newspapers are adopting the *Monitor's* standards. They have watched it, seen it grow and thrive, and concluded to try the same policy. Papers are clipping the editorials from the *Monitor*. They are not copyrighted. Whoever will may have them. One newspaper in the far Northwest not long ago "lifted" the whole editorial page of the *Monitor*, and used it, line for line; and without a word of credit!

There are other reforms and innovations beside cleanliness that the *Monitor* is inaugurating. There are some musty theories it is dislodging. It is showing that it is possible to print and distribute profitably, an international paper. It is weakening the 'timely' fetish. It is sending papers to all the corners of the world. It has a circulation in London almost

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

equal to a respectably patronized local paper. Its circulation in Boston is already larger than that of the best Boston evening paper. Its business is steadily increasing. It has spent a lot of money to establish itself, but it is rapidly paying that back to the church treasury.

If the Christian Scientists can publish a clean daily paper and make it self-supporting, why cannot we Catholics do the same? We are far more numerous and wealthier than the Eddyites. The truth of the matter is, we are not sufficiently awake to the importance of the daily press. Oh, for a brisk Kulturkampf to wake us up and put us on our mettle!

Why should any other cereal be called "just as good" as

Kellogg's CORN FLAKES

Because Kellogg's is known to be the best and most nutritious cereal on the market—

Because the sale of Kellogg's Corn Flakes is enormous as trade returns will show—

Because another large modern factory, the best and most sanitary in Canada had to be built to take care of our constantly increasing trade—

Because the imitator, knowing these facts and having few selling arguments for his own product thinks to create a market for it by comparing it to Kellogg's:

But---the flavor and the sustaining qualities of Kellogg's Corn Flakes cannot be counterfeited. Sold in big packages at 10c. Look for the signature.

Sacrifice Sale

..of..

JEWELRY

Going Out of Business Sale

My growing concerns in Halifax and Glace Bay demand my immediate attention. I shall close my Antigonish store on

March 20th

This is a rich stock of

New Jewelry, Diamonds, Cut Glass, Watches, Rings, Clocks and Silverware

If you miss this opportunity you will regret it ever afterward. Our stock must all be gone on March 20th. Remember that there are

GOLD AND SILVER BARGAINS

The sale is now on. Our stock will probably be cleared out long before the 20th. Come early. Look in my windows:

Alarm Clocks for 50c. \$4 eight-day clocks for \$1.99. \$5.50 Watches \$2.75 \$2 Fountain Pens for 10 cts. \$1.00 Brooches for 25 cts. \$3 Articles for \$1

Wedding and Engagement Rings, Watches and Chains, Silverware Cut Glass and Jewelry

T. J. WALLACE

Jeweler Main Street, Antigonish

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

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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.

WANTED

Girls who are seeking employment to write me. I have Factory and House work. Will advance ticket and give you every attention, and see girls are placed in reliable places.
HENRY BATTYE,
Sydney, C. B.

NOTICE

To Farmers and Dealers

We will 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.

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 the 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 eighty 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 on his homestead. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties — Must reside upon the homestead for pre-emption 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 on the land in each of three years and cultivate fifty acres and erect a house worth \$100.
W. W. CORY,
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior

THE LADY OF THE GERANIUMS.

A HUMOROUS COMPLICATION THAT RESULTS IN AN EDITOR AND "THE LADY OF THE GERANIUMS," FORMING A LIFE PARTNERSHIP.

A clay pot, filled with geraniums fresh leaved and in bloom stood on the outside sill of the apartment-house window, and all about it was the ice and sleet of a March afternoon. Harvey Chambers was not particularly emotional, but the sight of the green leaves and the red buds, contrasting so vividly with the dead whiteness of the snow, made him want to cry or write a poem or do something equally desperate.

He wondered what the owner of the geraniums could be like. One holiday, while he sat in his room chewing on the end of his pencil and trying to write a chapter of The Great American Novel, his patience was rewarded. The "Lady of the Geraniums" was in her room writing, like himself. Her shapely little head was bent low over the paper and he could not see her face. She had a trick of tossing her head, though, that attracted him mightily. It reminded him of a certain delightfully impossible person he had not seen for three years, and from whom he had been parted by a mere whim. It was not his fault. He had assured himself of that a thousand times.

One morning, returning from early Mass, he met "The Lady of the Geraniums" in the hallway. "Clarabelle!" he shouted joyfully. She recognized him with a cry of joy, but thought of their little tiff and passed on proudly without a word. He was in despair. He haunted her apartments and invented excuses for speaking to her. He learned that she was living with her mother—a little woman like herself—and that she had essayed the thorny paths of authorship.

One afternoon, coming home a little earlier than usual, he found that Clarabelle's mother had fainted on the sidewalk in front of the apartment house. Harvey was equal to the occasion. He lifted her up bodily and carried her to her rooms, where she recovered quickly. It was merely an attack of vertigo. But when she discovered the identity of her "preserver," as she called him, she became quite talkative. In spite of his protests, she told him many confidential things about her daughter. When she learned that he was an editor her face lighted up with joy. She hastened to Clarabelle's desk and pulled out a bundle of manuscript. The gallant Mr. Chambers was dismayed at this unexpected movement.

"Ha—has it ever been sent out?" he asked, dubiously looking at the frayed edges of the copy. "Yes, three times," she replied with energy, "and been rejected each time." "Perhaps," he said, sparring for time, "Miss—Miss Clarabelle may be offended at my taking her manuscript."

"No matter," replied the philosophical parent, "she's a genius and needs a manager. I'm her manager. Take it." Harvey did not have the heart to look at the story. He had glimpsed many tragedies during his brief editorial career. He hated to think of the army of scribblers who were wasting good paper and ink and breaking their poor little hearts in the ineffectual attempts to write fiction. And now Clarabelle had joined that ever-growing army. She was charming. He would fight any man who disputed that fact. She was the light of his eye. He worshipped her. She could write pleasant, chatty little letters. But he never, even in the moments of his wildest delirium, credited her with the creative faculty.

submitted it to an editor who was by no means anxious to read it. He felt criminally guilty. He was between two fires. He had gone against the grain of the one man and the one woman for whom he cared more than for any other persons in the world. Perhaps these were mere morbid fancies. At any rate, in the future he resolved to think of himself as "Blundering Chambers." He met her in the corridor one day and she gave him a very formal and very frigid nod. Poor Harvey was in despair. When he first met her in that corridor he had felt that her conquest would only be a matter of time and patience. Having failed to win her by storm, he had thought to employ strategy. And now all of his finely worked-out plans had gone to smash. The story would be rejected and Clarabelle after that would only be a name to him.

He wondered vaguely if there were not some way of averting complete disaster. A brilliant thought came into his mind. He would withdraw the manuscript. The editor would be surprised, but also, no doubt, he would leave a sigh of relief. He could say to the editor with some degree of truth that the story had been offered under a misapprehension. He could return it to Clarabelle with an abject apology for his part in the affair. She would no longer scorn him. But alas! A new phase of the situation dawned on him. He would appease the daughter, but he would bring on himself the withering indignation of her mother. And somehow or other, he quailed at the thought of incurring the anger of that masterful old lady.

After three unsatisfactory weeks had passed Harvey, one morning, learned with regret that Clarabelle's mother was seriously ill. He called to express his sympathy, and was informed by the trained nurse that the patient was not permitted to see any one. He inquired for her regularly though, and once or twice was emboldened to send her fruit and flowers. But he got no word from Clarabelle herself, which he regarded as a bad omen.

In the meantime the doctor was paying daily visits to the modest lodgings, and through him the young man kept informed concerning the actual condition of the old lady. From another source he learned that Clarabelle's indignation over her "purloined manuscript," as she insisted upon calling it, had had a depressing effect upon her mother. She realized now that the girl's heart was in the story, and she feared that another rejection would crush her young spirits entirely. The thought of this had actually worried the old lady into a bed of sickness. Heretofore the mother had sustained the daughter by words of encouragement and good cheer. The tables were turned now, and the child was exerting all of her wit and intelligence to keep the parent from sinking into a state of despondency.

One afternoon, just thirty days after he had received the story, Harvey tapped at the door, and it was opened by Clarabelle. She looked more dainty and fragile than ever. Sorrow and the strain of the sickroom seemed to have spiritualized the girl. Harvey, who was in doubt regarding the reception he might receive, hastened to put himself in the right.

"Pardon me for disturbing you at a time like this," he said gently, "but I've been charged with a message from the editor-in-chief." "Yes," she exclaimed, with an eagerness he had not anticipated, "did he make his decision?" "That's what I came to talk about," began Harvey; "the editor probably thought I could make it clearer than if he had written—"

The look of disappointment in her face made him pause. Simultaneously a fretful voice in the next room called: "What are you children talking about? Come right in here."

They started for the sickroom together. As they reached the threshold, Clarabelle nervously clutched his arm. "Bad news would kill her," she whispered; "tell her the story's accepted. I'll receive her when she grows stronger."

"Well," chirped the old lady, looking at them with a gleam of the old-time vivacity, "what's the verdict?" "The best possible," smiled Harvey, falling into her mood, "Clarabelle's story is to be published."

The girl, standing at the foot of the bed, flashed him a message of gratitude. The old lady, in her excitement, sat upright. "I knew it," she exclaimed. "I knew that any editor who understood his business would grab at that story."

"Still, mother," ventured Clarabelle, "it was rejected by three of them." "And very properly," commented Harvey; "you made the common mistake of sending it to the wrong market."

The conversation was interrupted by the arrival of the doctor. Harvey discreetly withdrew to the living-room, where he whiled away the time by a first-hand examination of the little red and green geraniums which had attracted his attention on that fateful morning five or six weeks before. The doctor's visit was brief. He came bustling out of the bedroom followed by Clarabelle.

"It's most astonishing," he said, "a marvelous improvement. Yesterday she gave evidence of sinking into a slow decline. Now she's bright and chipper and on the high road to recovery. She's a bundle of nerves. Some one must have brought her good news."

"What do you mean?" snapped Clarabelle, and unconsciously she became a reproduction of the little old lady. "I mean that your story has been accepted." "Accepted?" she gasped; and sank slowly into the folds of a great arm-chair. "That's just what I said," he retorted cheerfully. She sat looking at him in silence for some moments. Presently she spoke in a subdued tone. "But you didn't say that before we went into the room."

"You didn't give me the chance." "No?" "No. I told you I had a message from the editor."

"What is it?" "Simply that he's delighted. It's the best thing that's come his way in a month of Sundays. I've read it, too, and I agree with him. Why, Clarabelle, it's simply great. And I know where you got it."

"Where?" she asked weakly. "From your own heart. It's your own story. I know it. I knew it the minute I read it. It's throbbing with life and vitality. It's as far above mechanical fiction as heaven is above earth."

"Oh, please, don't," she murmured. "I shall," he cried daringly, "but it has one fault—it's the only objection any one could have to the story." "What is the fault?" "It's the unhappy ending."

"It's the only ending it could have," she said, her face scarlet, "otherwise it would not be art; it would not be true to life."

"Better art," cried Harvey, throwing discretion to the winds, "it must and it shall end happily. Before I left the office I assured the chief that I would make you change the ending. And you've got to do it." She had risen and was backing toward the door of the sickroom. She spoke very, very softly: "How can I do it?"

He moved toward her quickly and took her two little hands in his broad palms. "By marrying me," he whispered. "Oh," she cried, and the next moment a dainty head was pillowed on his breast, and tears of happiness were trickling down a pair of flushed cheeks.

They were aroused by a tapping from the next room. They opened the door and walked in hand in hand. The little old lady peered at them shrewdly from out an ocean of snowy white bed linen. "What are you children talking about?" she demanded imperiously. "Mother," said Harvey, placing his left arm around a slender waist, and raising his right hand in dramatic fashion, "Clarabelle and I have just made a compact. We're going to collaborate in writing The Great American Novel."—George Barton in *Benziger's Magazine*.

Can Climate Be Changed by Spending Millions? Is it possible, by spending only twenty million dollars, to make immense and agreeable changes in the climate of this country and Europe? Can Massachusetts be made as warm as Italy, and Greenland as warm as Massachusetts? Can England and Ireland grow oranges? Can Porto Rico and Florida and Texas be cooled in Summer to the delightful temperature of a New England day in early June? Can icebergs be melted before they reach the path of the Titanics of future? Can the dangerous fogs of the Grand Banks be abolished? And all for twenty millions?

These questions might come from some unbalanced brain. Few would expect them to be raised by so sane and practical a body as the New York Board of Trade and Transportation. But that is the case. The Board has asked Congress to create a commission of experts to see whether all this is not practicable. A great ship-builder, Louis Nixon, drew up the resolution.

Many of the business men and Congressmen, when they heard of the plan, were inclined to treat it as a joke. One Congressman moved as an amendment that a railroad to the moon be included. But the more they thought about it and the more they had it explained to them, the more they thought it might be done. The plan is the work of Mr. C. L. Ricker, a Brooklyn engineer.

Briefly he proposes to change the course of the Labrador current. All the rest follows from that. The Gulf stream, as is well known, makes western Europe very warm considering its high latitude. England and Ireland, with their mild climate, are as far north as bleak Labrador. Boston is as far south as the south of France, New York is as far south as Madrid or Rome? why should not our cities be as warm? Cape Hatteras is as far south as the northern coast of Africa, but it has no such tropical climate.

There are two reasons why our northeastern States have a frigid winter climate, although some of them have a southern-Italy latitude. The first reason is that the shape of the Atlantic coast of North America forces the Gulf stream to turn to the eastward, and by the time it gets south of Newfoundland it is headed pretty straight across the ocean. It warms the British Isles, giving even Norway and Iceland a comfortable climate, although they are farther north than the southern part of Greenland.

The other reason is that the cold Labrador current, coming down from the Arctic Ocean, makes the New England and New York climate cold, just as the Gulf Stream makes the western shores of Europe warm. Ireland, Great Britain and Norway are getting more heat than their latitude entitles them to have, while the eastern coast of the United States, north of Cape Hatteras, is getting much less than it should have. To correct this, according to Mr. Ricker, is easy. But in giving New York and New England more heat he would not take any from Europe. On the contrary, he would give Europe more.

The whole trouble, according to Mr. Ricker, is caused by the fact that where the Labrador Current meets the Gulf Stream somewhere southeast of Newfoundland, the ocean is too shallow to allow the cold water to flow under the warm; all the depth is needed for the Gulf Stream. Much of the icy water from the Arctic does mingle with the warm water from the Gulf of Mexico, and cools it so much that Europe is not getting half the warmth it would have if the Gulf Stream flowed unmixed to its shores. But the main part of the cold stream has to turn westward, bathing our coast from Halifax to Hatteras with Arctic water.

The plan is simply to make a gigantic jetty, or artificial peninsula, stretching 200 miles eastward from Cape Race, Newfoundland. At that point the "continental shelf" ends, and the floor of the ocean suddenly drops to a depth of three miles. Forced eastward to that point by the artificial barrier, the cold stream would pass harmlessly under the warm stream and flow southeastward in mid-ocean, delightfully cooling the hot climate of the West Indies and the Caribbean countries.

The Gulf Stream, if unmixed with the Labrador or Arctic current, would give western Europe a warmer climate than it has now, and melt the ice-cap of Greenland. Freed from the icy touch of the Labrador current, New England, New York, New Jersey and Maryland would have the warm climate that is natural to their latitude.

The icebergs would melt before they could get far enough south to be a menace to Atlantic liners. The fogs of the Grand Banks would disappear, for they are caused by the warm moisture-laden air coming in contact with air cooled by the Labrador current. Greenland might become a garden and Ireland could exchange its potato fields for orange groves.

But how build a 200-mile jetty? The cost of concrete would be appalling. But Mr. Ricker thinks it easy. He would only stretch a ten-inch wire cable and let nature do the rest. The vast quantities of sand brought down by the Labrador current would accumulate behind the cable and form a sandy peninsula. Just as Florida

was formed, perhaps, by the mud and sand that came down the Mississippi and were deposited there by the Gulf Stream ages ago. "The heat conveyed northward by the Gulf Stream," says Mr. Ricker, "is greater than could be produced by burning 2,000,000 tons of coal every minute; but the Labrador current has a cooling power sufficient to freeze 2,000,000 tons of ice every second."

Congress is asked to take steps to have an international commission appointed to study the project and report if it can be done.

Manager—"Could you do the land-lord in 'The Lady of Lyons?'"

Actor—"Well, I should think I've done a good many."

WHY NOT GET THE BENEFIT OF THE FUEL YOU BURN?

Instead of piling it under the covers of that mass of iron—the old-fashioned, out-of-date stove, and carting most of it off again as ashes, make arrangements to burn it in an up-to-date Steel Range.



THE ENTERPRISE MONARCH

Where you will see results, with a quick, responsive fire for baking and broiling, with plenty of hot water and the convenient hot closet so necessary in every home.

The MONARCH will pay for itself in a short time in the fuel saved and the satisfaction given. A high class guaranteed range at a moderate cost, therefore a safe investment.

If you intend to move in May, or build a house of your own, consider now whether it would not be well to put a MONARCH in the new home. It will pay you.

All the leading stove dealers sell it. If your dealer does not, write us direct for circular and description.

THE ENTERPRISE FOUNDRY CO., Sackville, N. B. Manufacturers.

Advertisement for 'The Laying Hen' and 'The Paying Hen' poultry regulators. Includes text: 'Get More Eggs Now', 'Prettiest Poultry Regulator', 'Your money back if it fails.', and 'C. E. WHIDDEN & SON, Antigonish, N. S.' with illustrations of chickens.

Large advertisement for 'Beaver' Flour. Features a woman in a kitchen, text: 'Both A Bread Flour And A Pastry Flour', 'A woman always wants a reason, but never gives one', 'Order "Beaver" Flour', and 'THE T. H. TAYLOR CO., LIMITED, CHATHAM, Ont.'.

Advertisement for 'Lion' Brand Red Clover Seed and 'Ermine' Brand Timothy Seed. Features text: 'LION BRAND OF RED CLOVER SEED', 'ERMINE BRAND OF TIMOTHY SEED', 'STEELE BRIGGS SEED CO. LIMITED', and 'CANADA'S GREATEST SEED HOUSE'.

THE CASKET

THE CASKET

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THURSDAY, MARCH 13, 1913.

HISTORY OF HATRED.

all sorts of necessities of life, and goodness of materials for making all manner of cloth.

In the same year, the people of A'borough and Folkstone petitioned that the inhabitants of the eastern coast of Ireland should be stopped from fishing and selling their fish.

In 1699, the so-called Irish Parliament, from which Catholics were by law excluded, put an export duty of four shillings per pound on fine woolen cloths.

These Acts, of course, ruined the wool trade. The emigration of Protestants to America began soon afterwards.

This wretched contraband carrying on of a trade which ought to have been encouraged in the open market.

Referring to the wool trade Acts, Dean Swift quoted the fable of Arachne and Pallas.

The goddess had heard of one Arachne, very famous for spinning and weaving.

The story of the ruin of Irish trade is a long one, and like every other story of English rule in Ireland, a sad one.

Irish merchants were compelled to use English ships; and shipbuilding in Ireland came to an end.

Those who have met, and talked about Ireland with immigrants of seventy or eighty years ago, have no doubt, heard, as we have, such accounts of the very same matter.

Our London Letter.

LONDON, Feb. 28, 1913.

The differences of opinion which are becoming so acute in the Anglican Establishment, as every fresh meeting of Convocation evidences, have this week taken a remarkable climax in South Wales.

Sometime ago a political opponent brought serious charges against England's Premier Duke and leading Catholic noble, declaring at certain public meetings that he received his vast income from properties which were in some cases slums not fit for human habitation.

Save in the size of each question there is a strong resemblance between this agitation in behalf of Turkey and the agitation which the Presbyterians of Caste-Jawson continue to make regarding the Sunday school incident.

Town Conditions.

To the Editor of The Casket: DEAR SIR,—I should like to draw the attention of our Town Council to the necessity of giving our townfolk and the public generally somewhat better service in opening out the streets and cleaning off the sidewalks after snow storms.

It is not without cause that the Catholic leaders are endeavouring to rouse our people to the dangers threatening education, and the far sight of their policy in obtaining assurances from the L. C. C. re buildings and other requirements is now acknowledged.

Progressive Socialists are in power, the L. C. C. will commence once more the old tactics of reducing classes, increasing the space required for each child by the regulations, demanding larger playgrounds and in other ways squeezing Church schools out of existence.

The latest effort of the sects to recapture their lost influence on the lives of the people comes in form of a Wesleyan Chapel which is to be a picture palace on weekdays and a place of worship on Sundays.

Cardinal Bourne has been visiting several missions of the Archdiocese this week and gave an address at the Hampstead Town Hall last night to the assembled members of the Catholic Federation.

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Town Conditions.

To the Editor of The Casket: DEAR SIR,—I should like to draw the attention of our Town Council to the necessity of giving our townfolk and the public generally somewhat better service in opening out the streets and cleaning off the sidewalks after snow storms.

And now, may I whisper a word or two to another Committee—the gentlemen who have supervision over the Fire Department. It was truly an odd and whimsical, not to say a painful sight to see a dozen firemen a few days ago, tugging at the hose-reel through the snow banks in responding to an alarm.

yards. Has not every householder in Town a right to expect protection in case of fire? And what protection can be given with such an antiquated contrivance as that referred to.

Statistics of the population of Canada, as divided among the religious denominations, are contained in a summary just issued by the Census Department.

Germany and France are making large additions to their armies. Each country professes to fear the other, a semi-official German paper publishes an extraordinary leading article, headed "The Mischief Maker," in which it declares: "It will not be difficult for the German government to justify the necessity for the army increase if it will only speak out plainly, and without mincing words indicate the point from which the danger is threatened, as all the world realizes, from France.

St. Martha's Hospital.

RULES FOR VISITORS. (Corrected.)

- 1. Friends are permitted to visit the patients on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Sundays, from 2 p. m. to 4 p. m., and from 7 p. m. to 8 p. m.

REGULATIONS FOR THE ADMISSION OF PATIENTS.

The following rules and regulations were adopted at a meeting of the Trustees, held on January 28th, 1913:

- 1. Applicants for admission to the Hospital must present to the Superintendent a certificate signed by a duly registered physician, stating that such applicant is a proper subject for hospital treatment, and is free from all contagious diseases.

HARDWARE, PLUMBING, HOT AIR, STEAM AND HOT WATER HEATING.

Sears & McDonald, Limited, ANTIGONISH

We are making a special bid for out of town trade and will cheerfully furnish estimates of any job on application.

STOVE PIPE, ELBOWS, SHEET IRON, COAL HODS, SHOVELS, SHEET, ZINC, HORSE SHOES, BAR IRON, AND STEEL

Before purchasing a range, see our Enterprise Monarch for coal, and Modern Alaska for wood, the best ranges on the market.

A. KIRK & CO.

The End of our Clearance Sale

is fast approaching. It will be necessary to act soon in order to benefit from our

CUT PRICES

- White Mercerized Bed Spreads, good size, 98c. Hemstitched Cotton Sheets, 8 x 4 size, 79c. each

Broken line of Lace and Muslin Curtains at less than half regular price. A line of Men's half hose, 15c. pair, two pairs for 25c.

A. KIRK & COMPANY

The Royal Bank of Canada

INCORPORATED 1869

Capital Paid Up, \$11,566,000 Reserves, 13,000,000

Money Transfers, Drafts, Collections.

As this bank has over 70 branches in the Maritime Provinces, as well as branches throughout Canada, it has unsurpassed facilities for handling your business.

A SAVINGS DEPARTMENT

is conducted at each branch.

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. Kieley, P. P. North Sydney. Rev. J. W. McIsaac, Bras d'Or, N.S. The Catholic Clergy of P. E. Island.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Canadian Senate has adjourned until March 27th.

The supreme war council of France has pronounced for three years military service with exemptions.

Germany's new military bill will add \$4,000 recruits to the army and increase the peace strength by 168,000 men, to 806,000 all told.

Saskatoon is to have the first aviation school in Canada. Local men are putting up \$20,000 to back the enterprise.

Canada's fire loss in February was \$5,937,386, compared with \$3,913,385 in January and \$1,640,153 in February, 1912. Twenty-one lives were lost.

Women of Massachusetts who do not cover the points of their hat pins with some device that will protect the public from injury on and after April 7 will be liable to a fine of not more than \$100.

The British Parliament resumed its session on Monday after a recess of but two days. Parliament is likely to enact some important legislation at this session. A franchise bill will be dealt with, which will likely reintroduce the question of woman suffrage.

At New York on Sunday in a thirty minute clinic Dr. F. F. Friedmann's vaccine, which he claims is a cure for tuberculosis, was given a test in the presence of United States government officials. Seven cases were treated and are to remain under government inspection and upon their development will depend the official report.

Austria and Russia are said to have agreed to demobilization on their respective frontiers. The allies have accepted the proposal for European mediation. They stipulate, however, that Turkey must pay an indemnity. Hostilities will continue during the progress of the negotiations. Austria is becoming irritated at Serbia for massing troops on the Austrian frontier.

Ernesto Madero, former Minister of Finance in the Mexican cabinet, has issued a statement on behalf of himself and the members of the Madero family declaring they intend to refrain from participation in politics in Mexico. He hoped that all of the Maderos would soon return to the southern republic. Rafael Hernandez, Minister of the Interior in the late President Madero's cabinet, said he endorsed heartily all the statements expressed by Ernesto Madero.

The deadlock in the Canadian Parliament continues. The session begun on Monday of last week was continued till Saturday night, at 12 p. m. On Monday last the same program was resumed, viz., speeches from Liberals on the Navy question, and just how long this course will be pursued, or what will happen next, is hard to conjecture. The Liberals also threaten to spring some sensations, in the form of scandals against three members of the Cabinet for actions in the late election campaign at Hochelaga.

Dr. F. F. Friedmann left New York Monday night for Canada, where he plans to give a demonstration of the treatment he claims will cure tuberculosis. Dr. Friedmann's first patients in America have already improved in health, according to Dr. Max Landesman, managing director of the People's Hospital, where the Berlin physician demonstrated last week. He spoke of the improvement as remarkable. It is expected on Dr. Friedmann's return to New York he will be permitted to treat patients at Bellevue Hospital.

Three hundred tons of dynamite being loaded in the British tramp steamer Alum Chine in the lower harbor of Fort Howard, below Baltimore, U. S., exploded Friday morning, instantly killing from forty to fifty men and wounding and maiming three score more, some of whom may die, and dealing destruction to more than \$600,000 worth of property. The Alum Chine and a loading scow alongside her were completely wrecked. The tug Atlantic, which twice went to the rescue of imperilled seamen, was set on fire and later sank. The United States collier Jason, just completed and ready for trial, was racked to her deck and her armor riddled, and buildings in Baltimore and cities and towns many miles away were rocked by the force of the explosion.

St. Dunstan's Cathedral, Charlottetown, the largest church in Prince Edward Island, and one of the finest churches east of Montreal, was practically destroyed by fire on last Friday. One of the twin spires is standing, the rest of the building is a skeleton of stone. The Bishop's palace adjoining caught, but the flame was extinguished. The loss, it is said, will amount to \$250,000. The insurance is \$100,000. The cathedral was built of Nova Scotia freestone, with slate roof, and was regarded as practically fire-proof. The interior was finished six years ago. This year the debt on the building would be wiped out, the seating capacity of the cathedral was over 2,000. It was started in 1896 and was finished in 1907. A subscription has been started, headed by a Protestant dry goods firm, Prowse Bros., with \$5,000. A \$4,000 subscription has been received from Frank R. Heartz, a Methodist. Another prominent Protestant gave \$1,000. A canvassing committee is now working among the Catholics and subscriptions are coming in freely. The damage to the Bishop's Palace by water is covered by \$20,000 insurance. The consecration of the new Bishop of Charlottetown, Dr. O'Leary, was to have taken place in St. Dunstan on May 18.

Ground oil cake meal at Whidden's. To Bonner's for Easter and St. Patrick's cards. St. Patrick's cards, Easter cards and novelties at C. J. Macdonald's. Playing cards, 10c. to \$1.00. Mailing free. Bonner's, Antigonish.

2 tons good tallow wanted at once by C. B. Whidden & Son.

Spring suits and caps, new patterns, at McDonald's Clothing Store.

Nice fat Newfoundland herring just received by C. B. Whidden & Son.

Pure bred Ayrshire bull, 14 months old, for sale. Taylor Bros., Antigonish.

For Sale, a few tons of swamp hay. Apply to Angus Kell, South River Road.

Fear no slush. Buy good footwear at McDonald's Shoe Store and keep dry.

New neckwear, collar and cuff sets, gloves, belts, etc. You'll require those for Easter, get them at Chisholm, Sweet & Co.

Now's the time and here's the place to get your Easter shoes. All new styles, for men, women and children. Palace Clo. Co.

New Ideas in Fashions, 15 cents a copy, 20 cents by mail, including any New Idea Pattern free. Chisholm, Sweet & Co.

For sale, mare colt, Scottish Chief, winner of second prize in the agricultural class last fall. Apply to Hugh D. McDonald, Big Marsh.

We have imitators but no superiors in the shoe business. Get your Easter shoe wants filled here and save time and money. Palace Clo. Co.

Only 6 days more of our jewelry sale. Watches, rings, jewelry, silverware, etc., at less than wholesale prices. T. J. Wallace.

Our store is crowded daily. Get in line. Get a watch for almost nothing. See the bargains your friends got. T. J. Wallace, Antigonish.

We are mailing Easter and St. Patrick cards all over the country. Simply enclose the money, and address Bonner's, Antigonish. Any amount.

Easter is the time to appear in your new spring hat or cap. We have all the correct spring styles in stiff and soft hats. 50c. to \$5.00. Palace Clo. Co.

Two silent salesmen and a Syracuse safe, all in perfect condition, will be sold at great reductions to quick buyers. T. J. Wallace, jeweler, Antigonish.

Prayer books, prayer beads, scapulars, medals, etc., any price, 5c. up. Enclose amount, mailed free. Guaranteed to please you or refund. Address Bonner's, Antigonish.

Our spring outfitting is in full flower. All ready for Easter suits, overcoats, ties, hats, gloves, shirts, etc. Cut the very latest styles and no stiff price to disappoint you. Palace Clo. Co.

The spring and Summer season now on. Where can one get the best values in dress materials, wash goods, etc? We can decide this question for you by calling on us. Chisholm, Sweet & Co.

All our fountain pens are sold. We have dozens of other bargains as good. 75 cent brooches for 10 cents, \$1.00 brooches for 15 cents, \$1.50 and \$2.00 brooches for 25 cents. T. J. Wallace, Antigonish.

Fenian Raid Bounty.

Senator Girroir informs us that according to the interpretation likely to be put upon the Fenian Raid Bounty Act, passed at the last session of the Dominion Parliament, it appears that a number of people of this County will be able to qualify for the grant.

In the year 1866, the year of the Fenian scare, there were in the County four regiments of volunteers, which had been organized under the Nova Scotia Militia Act. In each regiment there were a number of companies (the number varying from four to ten), each with its own captain. In that year the government of Nova Scotia issued a proclamation calling out for active service all able bodied men belonging to these divisions. This must not be confused with the regular annual autumn drill, which took place every fall in accordance with the conditions of the above mentioned Militia Act. This was a special proclamation, issued because of the alarm that was felt and to meet a possible danger of invasion. All those who responded to that special call should secure to that special application forms, have them filled up according to requirements, and forwarded to Ottawa.

Acknowledgments.

- W E McGrath, Trinity, Nfld \$1 00
J S McDonald, Guysborough 1 00
Jennie McKinnon, Dorchester, Mass 1 00
Mrs Michael McDonald, French Road 1 00
Fred W Kennedy, Erinville, Guy Co 1 00
Bishop McDonald, Charlottetown 3 00
G J McLellan 1 00
Samuel O'Neil, Mulgrave 1 00
William Woodcock, Truro 1 00
A W McLean, Inverness 3 00
Ray A Fairlie, Cape d Espoir 2 00
Joseph McLeaac, Chesley P O PEI 1 00
Neil A McInnis, Lampman Saik 1 00
Chris A Chisholm, St Andrews 1 00
Dan McPherson, Beaulieu 1 00
Edmond Proulx, Houtar, B C 1 00
Duncan Chisholm, N S Harbor 1 00
Dan McDonald, S E Lochaber 2 00
W H Chisholm, N S Harbor 1 00
Thos Hogan, N S Harbor 1 00
Rod Chisholm, Upper Glen Road 1 00
A J McDonald, Aliston, Mass 1 50
Mrs J D McLeaac, Antigonish 1 00
W C Chisholm, Antigonish 2 00
Bertha Carrigan, Brookline 1 00
Rev G J McLellan, Charlottetown 1 00
Rod J McDonald, Pleasant Valley, 1 00
R I Currie, West L Ardole 1 00
John MacDonald, Sydney 2 00
Jas A McGea, New Glasgow 3 00
Alex H McDonald, Lunenburg 1 00
Rod Chisholm, Lower South River 1 00
Dan Grant, Beaver Meadow 1 00
W T Jones, Bay Roberts Nfld 1 00
Peter McCormack, New Waterford 1 00
Rev M F Power, Bay St George Nfld 1 00
Margaret Hanifan, White Head 1 00
Leo A McDonald, New Waterford 1 00
John T Grant, Glasburn 2 00
Win McDonald, Beaver Meadow 1 00
John McLeaac, Marydale 1 00
Jesse Chisholm, Newton, Mass 2 00
E L Goff, Fort Saunders, Nfld 2 00
Levy Grant, Boston 1 00
Mrs Margaret McEachern, Quilacy 5 00
Alfred Hulbert, Antigonish 1 00
Allan McDonald, Leadville Colo 1 00
Mrs A Chisholm, Cambridge 1 00
John McKenzie, Big Marsh 1 00
Marie S MacLeod, L Ardole 1 00
Roddie McLean, Boisjale 1 00
J H McKinnon, McPherson P O 1 00
Mrs D C McDonald, Antigonish 1 00

Elegant St. Patrick ribbon badges 10c, mailed. Bonner's.

The men we dress will be the best dressed men in all the Easter parade. Palace Clo. Co.

Send any amount you like to Bonner's for Easter or St. Patrick's cards. Mailed free. Trust us to sort them.

Resolution.

Whereas we the President Councillor and Councillors of the Municipality of Guysborough, have learned with deep regret of the death of our Warden, ALEXANDER TATE, Esquire; And whereas the said Warden, during his term of office has discharged his duties in a most impartial manner and with credit to himself and to the Municipality; And whereas his services as Councillor and Warden have extended for a period greater than that of any other member of the Council; And whereas the Council desires to express its appreciation of his services and regret at his death.

D. S. HENDREE, WILLIAM KEEFE, DIED

At Erinville, Guy. Co., on Feb. 10, of pneumonia after a short illness, JOHN KENNEDY, in his 82nd year, beloved husband of the late Mrs. Church. A widow two sons and one daughter survive him. R. I. P.

At Knodart, Antigonish Co., on the 26th inst., aged 80 years, DONALD R. MACADAM of that place. During a long and painful illness, he was frequently attended by the pastor of the church. A widow two sons and one daughter survive him. R. I. P.

At Antigonish, on February 19th, after a brief illness, ANGUS FRASER (Malcolm), aged 73 years. Deceased was born at Westville, but resided in Massachusetts. On the death of his wife he returned to his native home. He was of an industrious character and cheerful disposition. One sister survives him. After receiving the rites of Holy Mother Church, he peacefully passed away. His remains were laid in St. Ninian's cemetery, after Requiem Mass. May his soul rest in peace!

At Charles Cove, March 8th, 1913, JOHN E. beloved son of JOSEPH H. RICHARD, in the 19th year of his age, after a long illness, which he bore with true Christian submission to the Divine Will, frequently strengthened by the sacraments of Holy Church. Besides his parents he leaves three brothers and three sisters, who have the deepest sympathy of the community. After High Mass, on March 5th, his remains were laid to rest in the cemetery at Charles Cove. May his soul rest in peace!

On Thursday, Feb. 27th, after a lingering illness, fortified by the last rites of the Holy Catholic Church, Mrs. MARIJA A. McDONALD, beloved daughter of Aivencia and the late Patrick Doyle, at her mother's residence, Margaree Forks, leaving a husband and three small children. Deceased was 27 years of age. The funeral took place on Saturday, March 1st, from St. Patrick's Church, where a Requiem Mass, was celebrated by Rev. Fr. McNeil, R. I. P.

At Eskasoni, C. B., two weeks ago, JOHN J. MACADAM, in the twenty fourth year of his age. This young man was several years a student at St. Francis Xavier's College, in which institution he showed many promising qualities. He suffered from an attack of erysipelas, which brought on his death. His illness he received the last sacraments of the Church after a Requiem High Mass, by Rev. J. W. MacIsaac, who was buried in the East Bay cemetery. May he rest in peace!

At Margaree Forks, February 23rd, James MCGARRY, in the 61st year of his age. He was esteemed and respected by all who knew him. His life was one worthy of emulation and his death was that of an exemplary Catholic. He leaves to mourn the loss of a good parent, two daughters, Sister Mary Camilla of Philadelphia, Mrs. M. A. Doyle of Margaree Forks and four sons, Doctors P. A. McGarry of Canso, M. E. McGarry of Sydney, N. S., M. R. McGarry of Florence, Cape Breton, and B. J. McGarry of



An all-too-common condition



A Road Improved with Concrete

We've "Shown" Ontario Let Us "Show" You

A series of striking stereoptical views—photos of concrete roads already built—shown on a screen as part of our Good Roads Exhibit, was one of the most talked about features of this recent Good Roads and Motor Show in Toronto. Visitors from all parts of Central Canada were in the crowds that viewed our Exhibit. These same slides, as well as the complete Good Roads Exhibit, will be a prominent feature of the

St. John Roads and Motor Show St. John, March 29th to April 5th, in Queen's Rink

You can't afford to miss this exhibit and it would be worth your while to come to the Show for this alone. A more interesting exhibition of modern road-building methods, was never gathered together.

The booth is in charge of road experts, who will be glad to give you complete information and to explain every detail of road models. These models show the details of construction, from beginning to end of the road-making process.

If you have a "road problem" at home, take it to them—they are there to answer questions and will help you to a correct solution; without the slightest cost or obligation.

If you cannot visit the show, write us for complete information and literature on good roads. It will show you how and why concrete is solving the world's road problems.

Good Roads Department Canada Cement Co. Limited Montreal

BIAS CORSETS advertisement featuring an illustration of a woman in a corset and text describing the benefits of the Bias Corset.

Chisholm, Sweet & Co. The Store That Satisfies.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

SIR EDMUND WALKER, C.V.O., LL.D., D.C.L., President. ALEXANDER LAIRD, General Manager. JOHN AIRD, Assistant General Manager. CAPITAL, \$15,000,000 REST, \$12,500,000

FARMERS' BUSINESS

The Canadian Bank of Commerce extends to Farmers every facility for the transaction of their banking business, including the discount and collection of sales notes. Blank sales notes are supplied free of charge on application. W. H. HARRISON, Manager

Our Motto: - Purity, Accuracy THE NEW DRUG STORE advertisement for J. P. McKenna Dispensing Chemist.

THE MOST SATISFACTORY AND INEXPENSIVE WAY OF SECURING Player Piano Music Rolls advertisement for J. A. McDonald Piano and Music Co.

CATHOLIC BOOKS advertisement for T. P. TANSEY, 14 Drummond St., Montreal, Quebec.

ROYAL PURPLE Stock & Poultry Specifics

We will send absolutely free, for the asking, postpaid, one of our large 64-page books (with insert), on the common diseases of stock and poultry.

You can fatten cattle and hogs in a month's less time by using our Royal Purple Stock Specific than you could possibly do without it.

ROYAL PURPLE POULTRY SPECIFIC will make your hens lay just as well in the winter as in the summer, and will keep them free from disease.

Royal Purple Stock Specific, 50c pkgs.; four 50c pkgs., in an air-tight tin, for \$1.50. Royal Purple Poultry Specific, 25c and 50c pkgs., and \$1.50 air-tight tins that hold four 50c pkgs.

The W. A. Jenkins Mfg. Co. London, Canada

Royal Purple Supplies and Booklets may be obtained from

SOMERS & CO. Antigonish

NA-DRU-CO LAXATIVES

Women's commonest ailment—the root of so much of their ill-health—promptly yields to the gentle but certain action of Na-Dru-Co Laxatives.

HERE IS GOOD ADVICE TO TAKE

It will help those who have Kidney and Bladder Trouble.

There are other "old enemies" similar to the one mentioned in this testimonial. Kidney and Bladder Troubles are always enemies to good health.

"I have been a sufferer from Lumbago for some years past and during Christmas week had a very acute attack which confined me to the house.

Winnipeg, Jan. 6th. "I have been a sufferer from Lumbago for some years past and during Christmas week had a very acute attack which confined me to the house.

50c. a box—6 for \$2.50—money back if not satisfied. Sample free by writing National Drug and Chemical Co. of Canada, Limited, Toronto.

Gate's Nerve Ointment

C. GATES SON & CO.

GENTLEMEN:—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.

Yours Sincerely, MATTHEW WOOD, Port Philip, N. S.

The New Catechism.

(Suggestions or criticisms are to be addressed to Rev. H. J. Canning, 2 East Street, Toronto).

XXIII. BAPTISM.

Q—How does one become member of a family? A—One becomes member of a family by being born into it.

Q—How does one get the supernatural birth? A—By water and the Holy Ghost in baptism.

Q—What does baptism do for us? A—It lifts us out of the state of original sin, and grafts us onto the Body of Christ, which is the Catholic Church.

Q—What do you mean by grafting? A—Cutting a branch off one tree and putting it into another so that it may get the sap of a new life.

Q—Is the Christian religion like a fruit tree? A—Yes, our Lord says: "I am the vine, you are the branches" (Jno. 15:5).

Q—What is the sap of this vine? A—Sanctifying grace.

Q—How is it the sap? A—It flows from Christ, who is the trunk, into the branches, which are the members of His Church, to give them His life.

Q—Can a little child have faith, hope and charity? A—Yes; just as a little child has the power of reason, though not yet the use of it.

Q—Can the life given in baptism be lost? A—Yes; faith is lost by heresy or infidelity, hope by despair, charity by any mortal sin.

Q—Can all the effects of baptism be blotted out by sin? A—All but one. The mark or seal of membership in the Church remains in the soul forever.

Q—Why is water used in baptism? A—Because our Lord will have it so, and because water puts us in mind of the chief effect of baptism, the cleansing of the soul from all sin.

LESSON TWENTY-THIRD.

If Adam had proved faithful we should all have been born into a state of grace. Now to enter into the state of grace a child has to be born again of water and the Holy Ghost.

Q—What is the Sacrament of Penance commonly called? A—Confession.

Q—What is it that heals the soul? A—The absolution given by the priest who hears confessions is what heals the soul.

Q—From whom has he power to heal the soul? A—From our Lord, who said: "Whose sins you shall forgive they are forgiven, and whose sins you shall retain they are retained."

Q—Could a physician heal a sick man if he would not tell what was the matter with him? A—No; he would not know how to treat the one who was sick.

Q—Must you tell all your sins to the priest? A—At least every mortal sin, and the number of times one has fallen into the sin.

Q—What if you kept back one mortal sin? A—It would be telling a lie to the Holy Ghost, and none of the other sins would be forgiven.

Q—How should you prepare for confession? A—First by praying for God's help, and then calling to mind our sins of thought, desire, word, deed, or omission.

Q—Is it enough to tell your sins to the priest? A—No, we must be sorry for them, and make up our minds never to commit them again; that is, we must have contrition.

Q—Why should you be sorry for sin? A—Because sin offends God who is so good, and because sin made the Son of God die on the Cross.

Q—Would it do to be sorry because sin shuts heaven and sends the soul to hell? A—Yes; it is not so good a sorrow, but it will do in confession.

Q—Is there need of anything else to get the pardon of your sins? A—Yes; we must be willing to do the penance the priest gives.

Q—What if you should neglect doing it afterwards? A—The confession would be good, but there would be a sin of omission to be told in the next confession.

LESSON TWENTY-FOURTH.

One is guilty of sin who refuses or neglects to do what God commands, or does what God forbids. When a sin kills the supernatural life of divine love in the soul, it is called a mortal sin, just as wounds are said to be mortal when they result in the death of the body.

Q—Where shall all men go after rising from the dead on the last day? A—Either to heaven or to hell.

Q—What is hell? A—It is everlasting life; it is the place of outer darkness where the worm dieth not and the fire is not quenched.

Q—What is heaven? A—It is everlasting death; it is the city of God in the skies, full of joy and beautiful beyond the dreams of men.

Q—What doth it profit a man to gain the whole world if he lose his own soul? A—Nothing.

LESSON TWENTY-SIXTH.

The one and only reason why God has put us in this world is that we should know, love, and serve Him, and so save our souls.

Q—What is the food of the soul? A—Jesus in the Blessed Sacrament is the food of our soul.

Q—What does He say of this food Himself? A—"The bread that I will give is My flesh for the life of the world."

Q—When did He give His flesh as bread? A—At the Last Supper, when He took bread, blessed it, and said: "This is My Body."

Q—Is the bread changed into His Body? A—Yes; in the Holy Mass the substance of the bread is changed into His Body, but the appearances remain. That is what we call transubstantiation, or the change of substances.

Q—What are the appearances? A—The form, colour, taste, and whatever appears to the senses.

Q—What is Holy Communion? A—It is receiving our Lord in the Blessed Sacrament.

Q—How often are you obliged to receive? A—At least once a year, during the time set apart for Easter duty.

Q—Is it a grievous sin not to perform the Easter duty? A—Yes; and it makes one liable to be cut off from the Church.

Q—How often should you go, then? A—At least once a month. It is well to go once a week, and better still to go every day.

Q—What is needful to receive Holy Communion worthily? A—We must be free at least from mortal sin, and be fasting from midnight.

Q—What good is there in Holy Communion? A—(1) It makes us share in our Lord's Sacrifice; (2) nourishes the supernatural life of our souls; (3) strengthens us against temptation; (4) and is a sure pledge of endless joy and glory.

Q—What should you do after receiving? A—Give a quarter of an hour, or at least ten minutes, to prayer and thanksgiving.

LESSON TWENTY-FIFTH.

The Holy Eucharist is the Christian Passover. In the olden time the Israelites ate with unleavened bread the flesh of the lamb that was slain in sacrifice; Christians eat under the form of bread the flesh of the Lamb that taketh away the sins of the world.

Q—What is Confirmation? A—Confirmation is the sacrament that gives us the Holy Ghost to make us strong Christians and soldiers of Jesus Christ.

Q—What is Extreme Unction? A—It is the anointing of the sick with oil in danger of death from sickness.

Q—What is Holy Orders? A—It is the sacrament by which those who minister in the Church are ordained or consecrated for their work.

Q—What is Matrimony? A—It is the sacrament which sanctifies the union of a Christian man and woman as husband and wife.

XXVII. OUR LAST END.

Q—Why did God make you? A—God has made us to love and serve Him here on earth and be happy with Him forever in Heaven.

Q—Should you think often of the end for which God made you? A—Yes; the Holy Ghost says: "Remember thy last end, and thou shalt never sin."

Q—What is the end of all things here on earth? A—Death.

Q—What happens after death? A—Our Lord at once judges us according to our works.

Q—If a man has not paid in this world the debt due for his sins, or dies in venial sin, where will his soul go? A—To Purgatory, where it will suffer for a time.

Q—What is the last day? A—The day of resurrection and general judgment.

Q—Where shall all men go after rising from the dead on the last day? A—Either to heaven or to hell.

Q—What is hell? A—It is everlasting life; it is the place of outer darkness where the worm dieth not and the fire is not quenched.

Q—What is heaven? A—It is everlasting death; it is the city of God in the skies, full of joy and beautiful beyond the dreams of men.

Q—What doth it profit a man to gain the whole world if he lose his own soul? A—Nothing.

LESSON TWENTY-SIXTH.

The one and only reason why God has put us in this world is that we should know, love, and serve Him, and so save our souls.

Q—What is the food of the soul? A—Jesus in the Blessed Sacrament is the food of our soul.

Q—What does He say of this food Himself? A—"The bread that I will give is My flesh for the life of the world."

Q—When did He give His flesh as bread? A—At the Last Supper, when He took bread, blessed it, and said: "This is My Body."

Q—Is the bread changed into His Body? A—Yes; in the Holy Mass the substance of the bread is changed into His Body, but the appearances remain. That is what we call transubstantiation, or the change of substances.

Q—What are the appearances? A—The form, colour, taste, and whatever appears to the senses.

Q—What is Holy Communion? A—It is receiving our Lord in the Blessed Sacrament.

Q—How often are you obliged to receive? A—At least once a year, during the time set apart for Easter duty.

Q—Is it a grievous sin not to perform the Easter duty? A—Yes; and it makes one liable to be cut off from the Church.

Q—How often should you go, then? A—At least once a month. It is well to go once a week, and better still to go every day.

Q—What is needful to receive Holy Communion worthily? A—We must be free at least from mortal sin, and be fasting from midnight.

Q—What good is there in Holy Communion? A—(1) It makes us share in our Lord's Sacrifice; (2) nourishes the supernatural life of our souls; (3) strengthens us against temptation; (4) and is a sure pledge of endless joy and glory.

Q—What should you do after receiving? A—Give a quarter of an hour, or at least ten minutes, to prayer and thanksgiving.

LESSON TWENTY-FIFTH.

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fense, where the storm-tossed soul may find refuge and peace. It bids the women of the world of to-day, wrapped in the follies of our times, remember that the surest way to be happy is to be a true Christian.

Q—What is heaven? A—It is everlasting death; it is the city of God in the skies, full of joy and beautiful beyond the dreams of men.

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T he Growing of Buenos Ayres.

Of all the great cities, Buenos Ayres is said to be growing the most rapidly. The most artistically built of the cities of the new world, it reminds the visitor of Madrid or Paris.

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Home Dyeing. Has no terrors for me - It's simply my delight. Even Professional Dyers can't equal it. That's because I use DYOLA. ONE DYE FOR ALL KINDS OF GOODS.

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Boys and girls, any age, in spare time, all over the Country make lots of money. Buy the beautiful assorted cards: comics, views, Easter, St. Patrick's, etc., mailed free, \$1.00; sell to your friends at regular price, 2 for 5; make \$1.50 clear profit. Just think! Invest \$1.00 with us and make 150 per cent. Borrow \$1.00 from your parents, or a friend, send to us, get 100 cards, sell 2 for 5c, gets you \$2.50; pay your \$1.00 back and have \$1.50 left clear money. Invest again your own \$1.00, keep going now and you are started in an easy, pleasant, honorable and honest business. Makes you sharp and bright and full of business. Don't delay. Begin today. Don't let every boy and girl get ahead of you. Enclose \$1.00 to us and get 100 beautiful assorted cards, post free, \$1.00.

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I am now getting a consignment of furs together for the June sales in London. I can pay you as high for your furs as anyone in the business. Send Your Fur to me and get Satisfaction. Lots kept separate on request till shippers are heard from. If I can not suit you on prices I will return your fur at my own expense.

CHAS. G. WHIDDEN Exporter of Raw Furs ANTIGONISH, N. S.

HOGS and VEAL WANTED

Cash paid for nice fresh killed hogs, and good veal calves dressed with pelts on. SEARS & McDONALD, Ltd. Antigonish, N. S.

Our Candy Experts combine the purest and richest cream with the chocolate ground in our own factory from selected cocoa beans. The result is a candy confection universally accepted as the best—MOIR'S Try them. —Assorted flavors. —Nut filled centres. —Fruit and jelly insides. Moir's, Limited, Halifax, Canada

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No Confinement
No Prostration or Collapse

General health improves from the beginning. Healthful surroundings, skilled physicians, rational and honest methods and a comfortable home.

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\$1.25, \$1.50

Prayerbook with Cross in Cover, \$1.00

Assorted Prayerbooks, From 50c. to \$2.00

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T. J. WALLACE

OPTICIAN.

Requests all those who wish to have their eyes examined to call at his Antigonish store between

SATURDAY, 22nd Feb.

—AND—

MONDAY, 3rd March.

Mr. Wallace will be at

PORT HO OD,
on March 4th

INVERNESS,
on March 5, 6th

HAWKS BURY
on March 7th

These dates will be adhered to



West End Livery Stable

The subscribers have opened a FIRST CLASS LIVERY. Carriages, Harness, almost all new. Good Driving Horses, Double or Single Bigs can be supplied at short notice.

In connection with our Stables, Horses always on hand for sale.

C. B. WHIDDEN & SON,
Head of Main Street, Antigonish
Telephone 20.

NOTICE

All persons having legal demands against the estate of John MacDonald, late of Pomquet River, in the County of Antigonish, farmer, deceased, are requested to render the same, duly attested, within twelve months from the date hereof; and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to

ARCHIBALD A. CHISHOLM,
Pomquet River, Executor
October 20th, 1912.

Dalhousie University Faculty of Dentistry

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For information and calendar address
DR. FRANK WOODBURY, Dean
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The University has teaching facilities in Arts, Science, Engineering, Law and Medicine also.

The Open Grate.

Stoves are no doubt the sensible and scientific way of warming any given apartment; it takes stoves or hot pipes of some description to maintain that beautiful equality of temperature which reigns in an incubator. But who that has ever wintered abroad would not cheer to the echo the delightful phrase about substituting "the dull heat of a stove for the companionable brightness of a fire?"

Open grates hold in them something of the free life of nature; the hot embers, with their mystical shapes and patterns, appeal to the imagination like a sunset. Fire exhilarates the mind, while it warms the body. One has a definite something to be grateful for heat. In one's bedroom it is so delightful as to be worth keeping for an occasional luxury, except that it tempts one to sit up and look at it, instead of going to bed, particularly if it be, as fires in a bedroom ought ideally to be, of wood. For what one may call the poetic effect of a fireside, there is nothing like logs. A big hall, with a wide hearth, and a pine log or arm of oak blazing between the metal dogs is one of the most covetable things on earth. — *Catholic Standard and Times.*

Anti-Jesuit Law is Repealed.

The reichstag adopted by a majority, made up of clericals, socialists and three radicals, the measure repealing the anti-Jesuit law. It is considered most improbable that the Bundesrath will concur.

This is the law the law enforcement of which in Bavaria led to representations from the imperial authorities which were followed by its more rigid application. The center party in the reichstag brought influence to bear on the chancellor to return to the old plan of practically ignoring the law as far as Catholic Bavaria was concerned. The chancellor refused with some asperity, and the centerists were angered. Allied for the time with the socialists they passed in the reichstag a vote of censure on the Polish policy of Prussia. Now comes the repeal of the anti-Jesuit bill. No doubt the Bundesrath, or federal council—the imperial upper house—will throw out this new measure; but the steady solidifying of the opposition to the chancellor in the lower house is significant.

Mr. O'Keefe's Gift to New Seminary.

CATHOLIC LAYMAN MAKE LARGE CONTRIBUTION—CLERGY ALSO CONTRIBUTE.

A gift from Mr. Eugene O'Keefe, of \$400,000 for the erection of St. Augustine's Seminary, was announced by his Grace, Archbishop Neil McNeil, in a Lenten pastoral letter read in all the Catholic churches and chapels of the Arch-diocese of Toronto. The clergy have already contributed out of their personal incomes most of the \$20,000 asked for endowment of the chair of Holy scripture, and the Archbishops called up on the laity to provide funds necessary for equipping the new building, endowing chairs of philosophy and theology, and founding a number of bursaries for students. These items will total more than half a million dollars. A collection will be made in June.

The Seminary, which will accommodate 400 students, will be opened in September. So rapid is the growth of the Dominion and the opportunities correspondingly urgent that similar new institutions will be needed soon in several other centres of Canada, his Grace declared.

For the information of Catholics of abundant means the Archbishop states that the amount necessary to endow one chair is \$20,000, and to found a bursary for one student, in perpetuity, \$5,000.

The head of a family, who thought to save some of his hard earned dollars by trying out simple home remedies when one of his household became ill, came in a few nights ago with a book under his arm, which he banded to his wife, remarking: "Here is a work on burns. I found it at an auction this afternoon. As one of the children is almost sure to get burned on the Fourth, I thought it would be a good investment. Look it over carefully and be prepared in case of an accident." The wife opened the volume dutifully and then exclaimed: "How odd! It's all poetry! — *The Argonaut.*

An Italian who kept a fruit stand was much annoyed by possible customers who made a practice of handling the fruit and pinching it, thereby leaving it softened and often spoiled. Exasperated beyond endurance, he finally put up a sign which read:

If you must pincha da fruit—pincha da cocconut!

"Have you ever noticed how war produces so much poetry?" "Yes; that is one of the horrors of war."

"A penny for your thoughts?" "I was pondering on the destiny of man; and you?" "Oh," replied she who had given him a thousand hints. "I was pondering on the density of man."

A policeman called at a glove store and said to the lady clerk: "I want a pair of kid gloves miss."

"What is your number, sir?"

"Four hundred and twenty-nine, miss," was the reply.

Elderly lady (to workman who has given her his seat in the crowded street car) "Oh, thank you very much."

Workman—"Oh, that's nothing at all, Miss; many men only get up when the lady is pretty, but it never makes any difference to me."

How You Can Tell When an Egg is Fresh.

How is it possible to tell when an egg is fresh?

A few words on this subject will not be out of place, for many persons are in the same position as a woman from whom I have just received the following letter.

"How can I tell when an egg is fresh? Lately I have been paying from thirty-five to forty cents a dozen at a certain store for what I was led to believe were fresh eggs, but they do not beat up or poach as fresh eggs should. Now, when I examine the box in which these eggs are packed, I find they are 'specially selected,' but I can not find the word 'fresh' anywhere. Of course a specially selected egg might be a year old, or it might be selected for size or color. Isn't there some way of telling when an egg is fresh?"

There are several ways. For my self I can nearly always tell by looking at the egg. If the shell looks dull and is not smooth and glossy, the egg is pretty sure to be fresh.

A smooth, shiny shell usually indicates an old or storage egg. This is especially true of eggs stored in June. Eggs stored in April are much better than those put away when the weather is warmer. If storekeepers were made to answer the question, "When were these eggs stored?" there might be less trouble with these "specially selected" eggs.

If you can not tell about the freshness of an egg by looking at the shell, there are other ways to test it before using it. When breaking an egg, if the thin inner skin separates from the shell and is tough, the egg is not fresh. The white of a fresh egg usually comes out in a loose soft lump that barely holds together.

If the egg is old, the delicate skin around the yolk is apt to break when the shell is emptied.

One sure test can be made after the egg is opened is to separate the white from the yolk and put a pinch of salt on the latter. If the yolk is discolored by the salt, or quickly liquefies the egg is old and the white will not beat up well. — *North American.*

To Extract a Splinter.

None of the small accidents to which every one is liable is more annoying than to have a silver of wood stuck into the hand. Moreover, it is very painful if not promptly removed. If the wood of the splinter is soft, its removal is not easy, if attempted with a needle or other sharp instrument.

Steam may, however, be employed without inconvenience or pain, and is very effective.

A wide-mouthed bottle, such as a milk bottle, should be filled nearly full of water as hot as the glass will stand, and the injured part placed over the mouth of the bottle, pressing down slightly, and preventing any steam from escaping. This will cause the flesh to be drawn down, and in a minute or so, the steam will extract the splinter, at the same time relieving all inflammation.

This is a simple bit of information but well worth having. — *Popular Science.*

Neither Warms Nor Strengthens

Intoxicating liquor can not warm you. There is no greater fallacy than the common mistake of supposing that because you feel hotter after drinking strong drink you are really warmer. The truth is that in this, as with regard to nourishment, alcohol is a deceiver. It makes you feel warmer while it actually makes you colder. It robs your heart of heat, and while the stolen property is being hurried through the skin, the skin is heated, as you feel in the alcoholic flushing of the face. Dangerous as intoxicating drinks are everywhere, they are especially perilous in cold weather and cold climates.

Intoxicating liquor can supply you with no energy, no force. They cannot add to your strength. So far from helping you, beer, wine and spirits will hinder you in whatever work you have to do. Other things being equal, you will have the greatest steadiness of hand, firmness of grasp and clearness of mind by total abstinence from every kind of intoxicating liquor. The hardest work has been best and most easily accomplished under total abstinence. — *Norman Kerr, M.D.*

At the urgent request of the advertising department, we reprint this bit of logic, from an unknown source:

"When a duck lays an egg she just waddles off as if nothing had happened."

"When a hen lays an egg the whole neighborhood knows it."

"The hen advertises. Hence the demand for hens' eggs instead of ducks' eggs."

Music.

WHAT IS GOOD CHURCH MUSIC?

That Catholics are not alone in their effort to create a more sound public taste in the matter of Sacred Music is once more demonstrated by the following phrases quoted from a recent address by William A. Spalding, Assistant Professor of Music in Harvard University. A Catholic could be even more definite than Mr. Spalding in his description of the true function of Church Music, as in the Catholic Church music is an intrinsic part of the liturgy and has a closer relation to the service than in any of the Protestant denominations. The opinion of Mr. Spalding is perhaps all the more significant on this account, and it emanates from a centre of culture which will not be suspected of being influenced by Papal Encyclicals.

"There is at present a great deal of discussion as to the nature and function of church music," says Mr. Spalding, "and a great deal of discontent, both on the part of ministers and of the churchgoing public, with the style of music found in most of the churches of every denomination. The criticism, however, so far, has been chiefly destructive and little change for the better is likely to take place until there is a more intelligent consensus as to just what church music really is and what its place should be in connection with worship. . . ."

"Just what is good church music? In this matter there is an abundance of confused and reckless opinions. While it is true that all music which is a vital and sincere expression of the imagination and shows good workmanship is great music, and hence sacred, none the less much of it when introduced into our churches is a right thing in a wrong place. Certainly church music which is and which sounds just like the music of every day is condemned by one of the worst indictments which can be brought against any form or art, namely, that of incongruity."

"Far too much modern so-called church music is based entirely on dance rhythms, and the whole harmonic basis and structure is that which we associate with hunting songs, with barcaroles, serenades, waltzes, lullabies or even drinking songs. How such music can be expected to stimulate the worshipper to ideal considerations of human existence and the real meaning of the mysteries of this and of the other world it is difficult to understand. The object of secular music is to excite. The object of sacred music should be to elevate. The best church music in the world was written for and rendered by men's voices, and consequently the mixed quartet is coming to be less and less in favor."

In these days of fierce discussion as to the alleged failure of the churches to hold their congregations, I myself am convinced that any church which institutes a really noble type of church music—and there is a large amount of it in existence, both that of the great Italian masters of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries and of the Protestant German composers—will be availing itself of a most vital form of appeal to the higher sensibilities of congregations and of worshippers who far too often at present are seen to be in a state of lethargy or open hostility. — *J. W., in America.*

How to Act in Emergencies.

Drowning—(1) Loosen the clothing if any. (2) Empty lungs of water by laying body on its stomach and lifting it by the middle so that the head hangs down. Jerk the body a few times. (3) Pull tongue forward, using handkerchief. (4) Imitate motion of respiration by alternately compressing and expanding the lower ribs, about twenty times a minute. Alternately raising and lowering the arms from the sides up above the head will stimulate the action of the lungs. Let it be done gently, but persistently. (5) Apply warmth and friction to the extremities. (6) By holding the tongue forward, closing the nostrils and pressing the "Adams' apple" (so as to close entrance to stomach), direct inflation can be tried. Take a deep breath and breathe it forcibly into the mouth of the patient, compress the chest to expel the air and repeat the operation. (7) Don't give up! People have been saved after hours of patient, vigorous effort. (8) When breathing begins get patient into warm bed, give warm drinks, fresh air and quiet.

Burns and Scalds.—Cover with cooking soda and lay wet cloths over it. Whites of eggs and olive oil. Olive or linseed oil, plain, or mixed with chalk and whitening.

Lightning.—Dash cold water over a person struck.

Sunstroke — Loosen clothing. Get patient into shade, and apply ice cold water to head.

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I can pay you higher prices than you ever got. Send me your shipments at once and get top prices. We remit same day furs are received and pay express charges. Largest and oldest dealers in Canada.

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FISH! FISH!

We have some extra choice Herring in stock. But the supply is limited, so call and get yours before they are all gone.

—ALSO—

Best Boneless Codfish, Finnan Haddies, Fillets, Dry Codfish and Hake.

In meats we have

Hams, Breakfast Bacon, Sausages and Fresh Beef.

We would like your orders for any of those lines, also for

Tea, Sugar, Molasses, Oil, Canned Goods

of every description, etc., etc.

We guarantee the quality.

All kinds of produce taken in exchange

D. R. GRAHAM
Butter and Eggs Wanted.

CHEAP SALE

During the month of March the subscriber will sell at cost for cash the balance of his Winter Foot Wear, including some good Men's and Women's Overshoes. Also, will sell at a bargain a Lot of Sweaters, as he does not wish to carry them over.

JAMES BROPHY,
Morristown.

Do Not Delay Your Job

Why wait weeks for shingles when you are ready to do your repairs next summer? Book your order now and haul your shingles on the first good roads.

Good Fir and Spruce, well bunched and sawed, \$1.75 at Lochaber.

Orders booked for Hemlock Shingles for later delivery.

T. J. SEARS,
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INVERNESS, CAPE BRETON
Miners and shippers of the celebrated

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SCREENED RUN OF MINE SLACK

First-Class for both domestic and steam purposes

JOAL! COAL!

Shipping facilities of the most modern type at Port Hastings, C. B., for prompt loading of all classes and sizes of steamers and sailing vessels. Apply to

INVERNESS RAILWAY & COAL CO
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McGillivray, Superintendent, Inverness, N.S.
T. J. SEARS,
Agent for Antigonish

Men Wanted

For railroad construction work in Kings County, near Kentville, Nova Scotia. Highest wages paid.

— KIRK & COOKE, —
10-10-11 Contractors

FOR SALE.

A wood lot of 110 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,
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FARM FOR SALE

For sale at a bargain, the very desirable homestead farm at Maryvale, formerly owned by the late James G. Ross, containing 125 acres more or less. New house, two barns and outhouse on property. Farm is very well wooded and watered. Title is good. Church and school close at hand. There is right of way by deed across lands formerly of Colin Ross from November first each year to first of following May to woodland on property for purposes of hauling wood. Apply to

MRS. ELLEN ROSS,
Box 131, New Glasgow.
Care of John McDonald, Tanner.
Or to J. A. Wall, K. C., Antigonish.
2-13-2m.

Cheaper Living

Do not pay extravagant prices for butter (use Olive Oil). We guarantee Olive Oil is cheaper and is just as good for all kinds of cooking. "Come and ask about it." For sale in all quantities at

C. B. WHIDDEN & SON,
Antigonish, N. S.

TENDERS

Sealed tenders will be received by the undersigned until 12 noon, March 15th, for sewerage excavating and foundation work of the South River Creamery Co. at Loch Katrine, the same to be completed May 1st.

For plans and specifications apply to the undersigned.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

R. H. GRANT,
South River Lake.
3-6-2.

Winter Supplies

Now is the time to buy your winter supplies.

Standard Granulated sugar 5 1/2 cents.
Extra Quality Barbados Molasses, per gallon 45 cents.
Large Fat Herring, per dozen, 18c.
Choicest of Dry Hake, 3 1/2 cents.

Also, Flour, Feed, Meal, etc., at the lowest possible prices.

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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.



When You Get Run Down


—catch cold easily—and dread, instead of enjoying, the keen winter weather—then you need

NA-DRU-CO Tasteless Preparation of Cod Liver Oil

This Na-Dru-Co Compound embodies the well-known nutritive and curative elements of Cod Liver Oil—Hypophosphites to build up the nerves—Extract of Wild Cherry to act on the lungs and bronchial tubes—and Extract of Malt, which, besides containing valuable nutriment itself, helps the weakened digestive organs to assimilate other food.

The disagreeable taste of raw Cod Liver Oil is entirely absent, and the Compound is decidedly pleasant to take. In 50c. and \$1.00 bottles, at your Druggist's.

NATIONAL DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO.
302 OF CANADA, LIMITED.



NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. Spring Styles—Palace Clothing Co., page 8. Professional Card—G. S. Agnew, page 8. Farm for Sale—James Macdonald, page 8. Monumental Works—Morrison Bros., page 8. Steel Frame Cultivator—Bridgetown Foundry Co., page 5. Steam Engine for Sale—Capt. Peter DeCoste, page 8.

LOCAL ITEMS

K. OF C. MEETING to-night. DOUGALD J. HIERLIBY of North Lochaber has been appointed a Justice of the Peace for the County of Antigonish.

THE MONUMENT to the memory of the late James Kennis of Antigonish is also the work of the Colonial Granite Co.

LENGTHERY ARTICLES crowded out this week, including a description of the new hospital building and a communication on "Prohibition."

THE TREASURER of ST. NISIAN'S CONFERENCE of the S. city of St. Vincent de Paul gratefully acknowledges the receipt of a donation of \$15.00 from a dignitary of the Church.

THE FARM of Mr. John H. McKinnon of Middle South River, Ant., has been sold to Mr. Alex. McDonnell, of Spokane, Wash., formerly of Fraser's Mills, Ant. The sale price was \$2510.00.

REV. CHARLES McDONALD, P. P., of Bridgeport, C. B., starts on a trip to Europe after Easter. Fr. DeCoste, curate at Inverness, will attend to Fr. McDonald's duties during his absence.

TYPHOID FEVER is prevalent at Waterford, C. B. Eighteen cases are reported. Two deaths from the disease have already occurred. An examination of the different sources of water supply of the community will be made.

THE FULL BENCH of the Supreme Court at Halifax has given judgment reversing a decision of the late Judge Laurence in favor of the plaintiff in the action of Whidden vs. McDonald to set aside a deed and bill of sale, tried here in October, 1911.

HAY is in very much demand these days, judging by the number of hay-laden teams seen in Town. The principal demand is from the Shore districts, though much is being sold to people of other districts also. It seems a long haul to convey hay from Town to Cape George, yet a large quantity is going down to the Cape.

AN ELEGANT and imposing monument of emerald pearl granite, to the memory of the late Archbishop Macdonald, former Bishop of Harbor Grace, Nfld., is in course of construction by the well known firm of sculptors, the Morrison Bros. of Pictou, N. S. The monument is to be erected in the cemetery at Mayvale, in this County.

PILGRIMAGE.—The Nova Scotia annual pilgrimage to St. Anne de Beaupre will take place on June 24th next, under Father Monbourquette's careful management. An extension on the trip, to Montreal, at an additional cost of \$3.75, has been arranged, enabling those who wish to visit the Oratory of St. Joseph on Mount Royal and the City of Montreal. Particulars later on.

WE ARE INDEBTED to Mr. Peter Druhan for a copy of The Morning Albertan of Calgary, Alberta. It is a special number of 56 pages, issued in honor of the paper's twelfth anniversary. The progress of Calgary is well featured. Its growth in population, in manufacturing industries, and in area are depicted glowingly. Calgary is a western city of really marvelous development.

THE ATTENTION of the Overseers of the roads of the County are directed to the numerous pitches that are on almost every road. Of course some roads are very much worse than others in this respect. This unsatisfactory condition entails loss of time in travelling, renders travelling disagreeable and also causes some loss. For instance, a girl coming to Town from Glassboro the other day found two dozen of her lot of eggs broken by the heavy pitches. Besides the pitches, complaint is also made that in some places the roads have not been broken at all, a case in point being the main post road, through the Dagger Woods, from Heatherton. The main street, Town, also requires some labor on it.

SIMON BENOIT, Tracadie, N. S., lately placed two beautiful side altars in St. Lawrence Church, Mulgrave. One of the altars is the gift of the local branch of the C. M. B. A., the other was donated by the Marys of the parish. The altars are Romanesque in style, with fluted columns, surmounted by Roman Corinthian capitals, supporting the top work. The ornamental, raised, designs are from the carving shops of the well-known firm of Crevier & Sons, Montreal. The effect is very graceful, and the whole work reflects much credit on Mr. Benoit as the architect and builder. The painting and gilding, in imitation marble and gold-leaf work of Mr. Rod, McDonald of Antigonish, are well up to the standard of taste of that accomplished artist. The parishioners of St. Lawrence are very thankful for the handsome gifts.

INTERCOLLEGIATE DEBATE.—The debate between St. Francis Xavier's and the University of New Brunswick will be held in Celtic Hall, on the evening of Tuesday, March 18th, beginning at 7 45 o'clock sharp. The question for discussion which is one of the most practical that has ever been submitted in the Maritime Intercollegiate Debating League, is proposed in the following resolution, "Resolved, that, in the cities of Canada, a Commission form of municipal government, based on the Des Moines system, is preferable to a Mayor and Council system." The St. F. X. representatives, Messrs. W. F. Chisholm, J. D. Keane, and A. L. McDonald, will argue for the resolution. Messrs. Carter, Rice and Murray of the University of New Brunswick will uphold the negative. The judges are, Judge Patterson, New Glasgow; S. B. Tanner, Reg., M. L. A., Pictou, and Mr. Justice White, Sussex, N. B.

After the debate the two teams will leave by the midnight express for Sydney, where the debate will be repeated on the evening of Wednesday, March 19th.

LECTURE ON POLITICAL ECONOMY.—Last Sunday evening, in the Celtic Hall, and before a large audience, a free and very interesting and instructive lecture on this subject was delivered by Dr. McEeben, at present a lecturer on Literature and Political Economy at St. F. X. College. The lecturer made a brief survey of the history of the subject as treated by some of the Greek philosophers, of the almost utter absence of any writings on it during the Roman period and down through the Middle Ages, and of its sporadic revival in a few centres of thought in the later centuries by writers such as Locke, Ricardo and Adam Smith. It was only within a period less than a century that its great importance in the modern complex world of industrialism that the subject achieved popular recognition, and found a place as a leading subject in the curricula of great universities on either side the Atlantic. The lecturer devoted a short time to an explanation of some of the fundamental principles of the science and to its peculiar terminology. The interdependence between the basic matter of industry, labor, capital and the entrepreneur, or the one who takes the risk, was explained; and modern theories on the subject of political economy and of certain phases of present-day Socialism were clearly set forth. The many iniquities possible, and indeed probable, in our present systems of raising money for municipal or national purposes, received due attention. He discussed at some length the theories of Henry George and of those who advocate the single tax, or tax on realty only, and reviewed the progress of this form of taxation, in a more or less modified form, in the western provinces of the Dominion.—many towns and even cities adopting its main principles. Bright, classic instrumental music by the College Orchestra added much to the enjoyment of the evening. A vote of thanks in language complimentary to the lecturer was moved by Prof. A. G. Macdonald, and seconded in terms of praise by Judge Macgillivray. D. D. Boyd, barrister, discharged the duties of the Chair with credit and taste.

News of the death of Allan R. Macdonald at his home, Eureka, Cal., was recently received by his friends in this County. The deceased was a son of Donald Macdonald, North River, and at the time of his death was in his sixty-sixth year. He left home when quite a young man and resided in Eureka since, where, by his industry and thrift, he acquired considerable means. He was an exemplary Catholic and was always a close reader of THE CASSET. He leaves surviving him a wife, daughter and two sons. May his soul rest in peace!

Wanted, a girl for housework, in a small family of four. Apply to Mrs. F. H. Randall, Town.

Personals.

Mr. Angus B. McIsaac, Customs relieving officer, is in Town, attending to the duties of Mr. Boyd, Collector of Customs. The latter is sick in the Hospital. He is, however, rapidly regaining his health.

Rev. Dr. Macdonald, P. P., East Margaree, was in the local Hospital last week. He has since left for Hot Springs, Arkansas. Dr. Macdonald's health has not been good for some time. It is sincerely hoped that the mild climate of the South will improve his condition.

Mrs. Wm. L. O'Neill of Mulgrave has gone to attend the millinery openings at St. John. Mrs. O'Neill's millinery store is now second door from Sea-Side Hotel, North, and she intends showing a nice up-to-date line of spring and summer millinery.

Wouldn't you look swell on Easter Sunday in one of our new spring suits or overcoats, \$6.00 to \$15.00. Palace Clo. Co.

A full line of Amherst and other makes of heavy footwear at Macdonald's Shoe Store.

A car of Victor flour and rolled oats, and medium ground oatmeal just received by C. B. Whidden & Son.

Easter bargains in boots and shoes that will intoxicate you with delight. Prices right. Palace Clo. Co.

Go to C. B. Whidden & Son's for choice molasses and nicest grade of granulated sugar.

Be a live wire and you won't get stepped on. Get your shoe wants filled at the Palace Clo. Co.

Best 25c. white liniment 15c. and all of Father Morrissey's remedies at Bonner's.

New Idea Woman's Magazine and New Ideas in Fashions for April now on sale. Chisholm, Sweet & Co.

Farmers—Do your hens eat their eggs? We have a nest egg that stops them, 5 cents each. Bonner's.

Correction Sent to Maritime Farmer.

To the Editor, Maritime Farmer, Sussex, N. B.

DEAR SIR:—Our attention has been called to a report which appeared in your journal recently headed "Cheaper Chemicals for New Brunswick Farmers," in which a Mr. A. C. Fawcett made the statement that our Basic Slag could be bought for \$11.00 per ton at Sackville.

This is entirely incorrect and we shall feel obliged if you will extend to us the courtesy of your columns to put the matter right.

It seems a pity that farmers should be misled by men coming to public meetings and making utterances which have no foundation in fact.

Yours faithfully, THE CROSS FERTILIZER CO LIMITED.

FARM FOR SALE

The fine farm at Briley Brook, Ant., owned by subscriber, is offered for sale. It is about three-and-one-half miles from Town. It consists of eighty-eight acres, good upland and interval land. It is well watered. The buildings have been recently improved. It is regarded as a first-class farm and is in a good state of cultivation. For further particulars apply to owner,

JAMES McDONALD, Briley Brook, Ant. 3 13, tf

Morrison Brothers

Monumental Works Pictou, N. S.

Parties wishing to obtain high grade monumental work should call or write

Morrison Bros.

an old established firm. All work guaranteed and strictly first class. Prices always consistent with the high order of work turned out.

STEAM ENGINE FOR SALE

For sale, one upright twenty horse power steam engine, only been in use ten months. In perfect working order. For particulars apply to CAPTAIN PETER DeCOSTE, Harbor AuBouche, N. B.

DECLARATION

Whereas, reports have been circulated, in which I have been charged with being connected with the robbery of a certain sum of money from the residence of Mr. Joseph Chisholm, of Beaulieu, in the County of Antigonish, in October or November of last year, I do solemnly declare that I am innocent of the charge and that I never had in any way anything to do with the said robbery.

I publish this statement to clear my character from the said reports. And I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing it to be true, and knowing that it is of the same force and effect as if made under oath and by virtue of "The Canada Evidence Act 1891."

Declared before me at Antigonish, this 10th day of March, A. D. 1913. F. H. MacPHEE, Justice of the Peace in and for the County of Antigonish. JOHN R. MacPHERSON, Caledonia Mills.

Fertilizers for Farmers

Sydney Basic Slag is the the only slag sold in Nova Scotia on a straight guarantee of available Phosphoric Acid, which is the only guarantee of any value to the farmer.

We repeat it here as follows: Sydney Basic Slag, "A" quality, with green tag attached to each bag, registered with Government, No. 557, is guaranteed to contain a minimum of 12.8 per cent. available Phosphoric Acid. If you are offered foreign basic slag, don't be fooled by any verbal statements but ask for a printed guarantee from the manufacturer made out in above form. We don't think you will get it.

WHY? Think this out for yourself.

Sydney Basic Slag is always up to Guarantee

Last season the Government inspectors for Nova Scotia and New Brunswick drew samples of our goods, which, on being tested by the Government Analyst at Ottawa, were found to contain

IN NOVA SCOTIA, 14.96 PER CENT AVAILABLE PHOSPHORIC ACID. IN NEW BRUNSWICK, 14.88 PER CENT " " "

against our guarantee of 12.8 per cent.

THE CROSS FERTILIZER CO., Limited SYDNEY, N. S.

Travelling Salesman for Antigonish and Guysboro Counties MR. A. S. McMILLAN, Upper South River, Antigonish Co., N. S.

DR. C. S. AGNEW DENTIST

Office, over Copeland's Drug Store ANTIGONISH, N. S.

Office Hours, 9 to 12 and 1 to 4.30.

TENDERS

Sealed tenders will be received by the undersigned until 12 noon, March 15th, for the erection of the South River Creamery Co. at Loch Katrine, the same to be completed June 1st, 1913.

For plans and specifications apply to the undersigned. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

R. H. GRANT, Sec. South River Lake. 3-6, 2t

Final Notice

Any person or persons caught loafing in the Antigonish Telephone Office will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law.

M. P. MCKINNON, Dist. Supt. 3-6, 2t

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



F. H. RANDALL

Buyer and direct Shipper of RAW FURS HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID. 10-31, tf

ENGINES

Marine and Farmers Don't fool yourselves saying high prices for Engines. The market has not advanced with up to date concerns. Read our price with a 5 years guarantee against defective materials or workmanship, fully complete with coil, batteries, shaft, propeller, Tank, piping etc. and freight prepaid to your Station.

Marine Frimmers 4 Cycles

2 1/2 h. p. \$84; 3 to 4 h. p. \$95; 5 h. p. \$114; 6 h. p. \$139. 2 h. p. \$115; 4 h. p. \$135; 6 h. p. \$155; 8 to 12 prices on request. If you want lighter instead of Coal and Batteries cost is a little more. Our line of Engine is second to none on the market and for high grade Engines our prices are very low. If you buy without consulting us you make a mistake.

T. J. BONNER

Agent for N. S. and Cape Breton

Hay for Sale

For sale, 100 tons hay to be pressed on the Ethridge farm at Salt Springs, March 1st. F. R. TROTTER, Antigonish.

Burleigh for Sale

The grand Clyde Stallion Burleigh, the sire of so many prize winning Clyde horses is offered for sale. This fine horse is the property of the North Grant Agricultural Society. Following is his description and pedigree:

The Clydesdale Stallion Burleigh, 12505, was purchased for the Government in Scotland in 1905 by Professor Cummings, Principal of the N. S. Agricultural College, at Truro, N. S., and his registered number in register of the Clydesdale Horse Society of Great Britain and Ireland is 12505. Burleigh is a grand individual horse of beautiful dark bay color, with two white hind ankles and small white stripe on face, has black mane and tail; weighs about 1600 pounds, has great bone and substance, and beautifully arched neck and ribs, with great depth of shoulder. He is the winner of a great many prizes, including first and sweepstakes at St. John, N. B., Exhibition, 1906, and first at Dominion Exhibition in Halifax, 1906, in competition with a large class from every Province of Canada.

Burleigh—Foaled June 6th, 1903; Bred by Captain Preston, Flaby Hall, Gargrave, Yorkshire, England. Sire, Primrose Pride (11138) by Baron's Pride; Ist dam, Harriett (16272), by Sir Harry (9411); 2nd dam, Mable MacGregor (13903) by MacGregor (1487); 3rd dam, Maggie (2296), by Prince Albert (616); 4th dam, Old Maggie (8433), by Lochfergus Champion (440). For further information address, or apply to, ALEX. McDONALD, Secretary Church Street, Antigonish. 1f

Stallion Enrolment

Province of Nova Scotia, Department of Agriculture. Owners of stallions are requested to acquaint themselves with the provisions of the Act relating to Stallion Enrolment (Chap. 17, 1912). All stallions must be enrolled in the Office of the Secretary for Agriculture, and a copy of such enrolment must appear in all advertisements. Application forms will be forwarded upon request. N. CUMMING, Sec. for Agriculture, Truro, N. S. 2-27, 3t

EASTER OUTFITTING. ON EASTER SUNDAY there will be a dress parade of everybody, and the majority will be on view in couples. Don't overlook the fact that every woman wants her escort to be as attractively dressed as herself. You will find at the home of good outfitting the very style of garment and the very color effect that will make you look your best we've many beautiful styles in new spring fabrics and in new colorings. The early selector will fare best for he will get the pick of the bunch. SUITS THAT ARE IN A CLASS BY THEMSELVES \$6.00, \$8.00, \$10.00, \$15.00. OVERCOATS, THE FINEST IN TOWN, \$5.00, \$8.00, \$10.00 and \$15.00. LATEST STYLES IN MEN'S, WOMEN'S and CHILDREN'S BOOTS and SHOES. EASTER HATS, TIES, GLOVES, SHIRTS, CAPS, All new and all different from the ordinary sort. Buy your Easter outfit here and you will be noticed for your good appearance in the parade. The PALACE CLOTHING CO. THE OUTFITTERS

Do You Want a Perfect Shave? The Auto-Stop Razor is the only razor that will give it to you. Why? It is a Safety Razor, so cannot cut you. You Strip it in a jiffy—so the blades are always sharp. The stripping improves the blades—so you need not buy new ones. PRICE \$5.00 FOR THE COMPLETE OUTFIT! 1 Safety Razor and 12 Blades 1 Guaranteed Horsehide Strip 1 Handsome Leather Case. The Auto-Stop gives what no other safety razor can give—a sharp edge to every shave, the hundredth shave is as good as the first. COME AND EXAMINE THIS SHAVING WONDER WE WILL LEND YOU ONE ON TRIAL. SOLD BY D. G. KIRK, Antigonish

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.

FREE—Magnificent Phonograph. Over 1000 people have received these wonderful instruments with their new records and are delighted with them. ACT NOW and you can get the finest music and entertainment obtainable into your home WITHOUT A CENT OF COST. This wonderful machine is guaranteed to play records, band and instrumental music, to talk, sing, tell funny stories AND IN FACT DO EVERYTHING YOU WOULD EXPECT OF A FIFTY DOLLAR MACHINE. It is absolutely complete with standard quality record and your opportunity to secure an additional dozen of the newest and best records our FREE OF ALL COST. WE ARE BOUND to receive at once a national distribution for the greatest talking instrument ever produced, and we will give you this wonderful phonograph all complete ABSOLUTELY FREE. If you will help us by selling among your friends and neighbors, only 10 of our famous Field Toller Concentrated Pure Food Flavors at only 10c each. You will have no trouble at all to sell these few. We will send you a grand assortment of the best flavors that everybody wants—Vanilla, Lemon Orange, Raspberry, Strawberry, Pineapple, etc., etc. and to help you sell them all very quickly, every customer who buys a trial tube from you can receive absolutely free from us, a handsome 22-page Cook Book, worth 50c, alone to any lady. It is the easiest work you ever tried. NO MONEY ASKED IN ADVANCE. We think you will have some friends and are delighted with them. money, only \$4.00, and this magnificent complete phonograph and record in yours. Write to-day—at once, and in a few days this elegant phonograph will be pleasing everybody in your home. Address: NATIONAL PRODUCTS LIMITED DEPT. P. 141 TORONTO, ONT.