

ESTABLISHED 1764.

QUEBEC, SATURDAY, MARCH 17, 1917.

ONE CENT.

BRITISH STILL MEETING WITH SUCCESS ON THE FRENCH AND MESOPOTAMIAN FRONTS

IN THE SOMME REGION THEY HAVE OCCUPIED NEARLY ALL ST. PIERRE-VAAST WOOD AND 3,000 YARDS OF TRENCHES NORTH AND SOUTH OF AVRE—FRENCH PROGRESS ON BOTH SIDES OF AVRE—BRITISH AND RUSSIANS CONTINUE TO ADVANCE AGAINST TURKS.

Far-reaching reforms in Russia are promised the people as a result of the revolution in the country and the overthrow of the bureaucrats.

A constitutional assembly based on universal suffrage, abolition of all social, religious and national restrictions and amnesty for all political and religious offences are included in the programme of the executive committee of the Duma, which constitutes the provisional government. The removal of social, religious and national restrictions would give freedom to the Jews in Russia. Liberty of speech and of the press and universal suffrage in communal elections also are contemplated.

Continuing their attack on the German lines in the centre of the Somme region in France, British troops have gained further successes. Almost all of the St. Pierre-Vaast wood, the scene of previous heavy battles between French and German forces, has been occupied, says the official statement from the British War Office.

German trenches on a front of 3,000 yards north and south of the wood also were taken, the communication adds. The St. Pierre-Vaast wood lies about midway between Bapaume and Peronne and its possession by the British would increase the menace to these strong points in the German defense. The wood dominates the outlying positions north of Peronne.

A German attack on a British post north-east of the Somme, London says, was repulsed. Berlin reports numerous German raids on the Ancre, Somme and other sectors in France, from which prisoners were brought in.

French troops continue to make progress on both sides of the Avre. In Champagne the French carried out a surprise attack east of the Butte De Souza.

Renewed activity in Macedonia in the region of Monastir is reported by Berlin, which says the French attacked east of that town and were successful in entering German trenches, but at only one point, being beaten off elsewhere. Between Lakes Ochrida and Presba, it is added, French attempts were repulsed.

While the British troops are advancing up the Diala river from Bagdad, Russian troops have occupied a height west of Kermanshah, Persia. British forces have taken part of the town of Bakubah, 30 miles north-east of Bagdad and on the main road to Kermanshah. The Turkish forces continue their retreat up the right bank of the Tigris from Bagdad.

German airships have renewed their attacks on south-eastern England, London announces, and bombs have been dropped in the county of Kent. A German airplane previously dropped bombs at Westgate.

Another British torpedo boat destroyer has been sunk as a result of striking a mine in the English channel. It is believed that 29 of the crew were lost in the disaster.

BRITISH STATEMENT.

London, March 16—The British troops in the Somme region of France have occupied almost all of the St. Pierre-Vaast wood and 3,000 yards of German trenches north and south of the wood, according to the British official communication issued this evening. The communication says:

"Our advance north of the Somme continues. We now hold nearly the whole of the St. Pierre-Vaast wood and enemy trenches for a thousand yards south and two thousand yards north of it.

"This morning the enemy attacked one of our posts north-east of the Somme, but was beaten off. We carried out successful raids during the night south of Arras, east of Souchez and east of Vermelles. Our troops inflicted many casualties, bombed several dugouts and secured a few prisoners.

"A number of reconnaissances were carried out successfully yesterday by our airplane. Several fights took place in the air in the course of which four German machines were destroyed and three others driven down damaged."

FRENCH STATEMENT.

Paris, March 16—The French War Office communication issued this evening says:

"On both sides of the Avre our detachments made further progress during the day at various points of the front from Andechy to the south of Lassigny. We made prisoners.

"Between Soissons and Rheims a rather spirited artillery action took place in the region of Berry-Au-Bac.

"In Champagne we carried out a surprise attack on German trenches to the east of the Butte De Souza. Our destructive fire shattered German organizations in Bois Le Pretre. Nothing has been reported from the remainder of the front."

Belgian communication: "During the day there has been reciprocal cannonading, which was particularly violent to the east of Ramscapelle, to the south of Dixmude and at Steenstraete."

COUNCIL DEPLORES DEATH OF DUCHESS

RESOLUTION OF CONDOLENCE UNANIMOUSLY PASSED AT LAST NIGHT'S MEETING.

At last night's meeting of the City Council Ald. Verret, seconded by Ald. Collier proposed the following resolution of condolence in connection with the death of H.R.H. the Duchess of Connaught.

"The Municipal Council of the City of Quebec deeply grieved at the news of the death of H.R.H. the Duchess of Connaught inscribes in the minutes of tonight's sitting the following order of the day.

"It is with profound sorrow that the citizens of Quebec have learned of the death of Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Connaught, wife of the illustrious Governor-General, the Duke of Connaught, who both have left innumerable souvenirs of their sojourn in Canada.

The City of Quebec, so often honored by visits from members of the noble Royal Family, and which has received from a great number of them and especially from Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught signal testimonies of their kindness deems it a duty to express to H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, our former Governor-General, its sincere condolence and deepest sympathy in the cruel bereavement which has stricken his family.

The people of Canada will keep a lasting souvenir of the distinguished Princess, who has seconded with so much dignity the administration of her illustrious husband by giving to our social life a great character of distinction and by filling with tact and delicacy worthy of praise, the high duties imposed upon him in the difficult times through which we are passing.

The resolution was unanimously adopted on standing vote.



CONTINUATION OF OUR SPRING-TIME OPENING

Scores of women have exclaimed in appreciation over the wonderful creations displayed on this occasion.

Each day sees some entirely new models in Suits, Dresses, Hats or Blouses—styles that cast their delicious spell over the fair observer.

Whether you came yesterday or not, won't you come again today?

Holt Renfrew & Co Limited

LOVELY SILK BLOUSES



Even among the wonderful creations which mark this season's display.

The Blouses are sharply defined by that beauty of design which characterizes our garments.

Some of the early arrivals, show entrancing new lines. Dainty silk coupling has been used to emphasize the beauty of collar and cuffs. And stripes again come to fore in fascinating variety.

Holt Renfrew & Co Limited

Larger and Better

WE HAVE A LARGER AND BETTER DISPLAY THAN WE HAVE EVER HAD BEFORE OF

St. Patrick's Day Greeting Cards

COME IN AND SEE OUR LINE.

JOHN E. WALSH'S Reg'd., 11 ST. JOHN STREET.

Patronized by H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught.

WEEK END SPECIALS

Endives 35c lb	Cauliflowers . . . 40c, 50c, 60c ea
Mushrooms . . . \$1.10 lb	Celery 15c ea
Watercress 90c lb	Grape Fruits . . 10c, 12½c 15c ea
Spinach 90c lb	Our Own Sausages . . . 30c lb
Boston Lettuce . . . 90c lb	Strictly Fresh Eggs . . . 50c ds
Parsley 10c oz	Salt Sea Oysters 30c btl
Radishes 7½c pk	

A. GRENIER
Phones: 1967 and 1968. 94 and 96 ST. JOHN ST.

MEDIATORS HOPE TO AVERT THE U.S. RAILROAD STRIKE

MEMBERS OF DEFENSE COUNCIL APPOINTED WITH WILSON'S SANCTION WENT INTO CONFERENCE WITH BROTHERHOOD CHIEFS LAST NIGHT.

New York, March 16—Three of the four members of the National Council of Defense, appointed with the sanction of President Wilson to act as mediators in the hope of averting the nationwide "progressive" railroad strike called to begin at 6 o'clock tomorrow night, went into conference at 10.30 o'clock tonight with the chiefs of the four railroad brotherhoods.

Secretary of the Interior Franklin K. Lane and Secretary of Labor Wilson arrived in the city at 9.30 o'clock. Daniel Willard, president of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, had preceded them from Washington. No one knew at what hour Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, the fourth mediator, would arrive.

When Mr. Wilson arrived at the hotel where the meeting is being held, he declared he brought no mandate from Washington. The mediators had no "cut and dried" plan, he said, but it was their purpose to bring about a compromise, although they had no idea along what line.

Both sides to the conflict continued the policy of reticence they had maintained all day. The managers were making plans to combat the strike if it is not to be averted through the efforts of President Wilson's representatives and the brotherhood leaders were simply marking time as all their plans have been made to meet any emergency.

Both sides expressed a willingness to renew their joint conferences but neither would make overtures to that end. It was conceded that the strike would begin on the eastern lines at 7 o'clock tomorrow night unless the Council of Defense mediators could bring to bear sufficient pressure to cause delay or mutual concessions.

The chief preparedness measure taken by the railroads during the day was the declaration of freight embargoes designed to clear their lines in preparation for emergencies. All government officials believe that ultimately, through one agency or another, the railroads will have to accept the 8 hour day. They believe that the commission headed by Major-General Goethals, appointed by the President under the Adamson Act, is fair and will settle equitably differences over the application of the 8 hour day.

Attorney-General Gregory and other law officers, including those in the office of the Judge Advocate General of the Army, were busy seeking authority for the President to take drastic steps in mediation and appeals fail to prevent a strike.

REPORT ON THE COST OF LIVING

MERCHANTS' REASONS DEFER-FINANCE COMMITTEE WILL STUDY QUESTION.

With the object of giving further consideration to the by-law dealing with the renaming of streets, the City Council last night on motion by Dr. Fiset decided to refer the by-law back to the Police and By-Law Committee. It is most probable that some of the lengthy names suggested will be shortened by the Committee.

Regarding the Civic probe into the high cost of living which was started some months ago, Mr. H. J. B. Chouinard, City Clerk submitted a report to the Council last night. A number of the merchants who were asked to furnish information responded, but as the replies varied considerably it was impossible to give the reasons precisely for the increased prices of food necessities of life. The report was consequently referred to the Finance Committee for consideration.

The request of the Council made to Hon. L. A. Taschereau that he give an answer to the question of what number constitutes the absolute majority of the Council brought a reply to the effect that thirteen constitutes the absolute majority. Mr. Taschereau based his finding on Article 140 of the City Charter. Both he and city attorney Morin upheld the Mayor on the absolute majority discussion while Mr. Chapleau, K.C., City Attorney claims that 14 is the absolute majority.

PROHIBITION IS DEFEATED IN JOLIETTE

Joliette, Que., March 16—The "wets" won out here in the vote on prohibition which, after five days polling, resulted as follows:

For prohibition 674
Against prohibition 758
Majority against 84

GORDONS LONDON DRY GIN
GORDONS OLD TOM GIN
GORDONS SLOE GIN

FRESH EGGS

Since the mild weather came our pullets are trying to eat one another to see which will lay the most eggs. So our farmer brings in a basket full every morning from our Ste. Foye Farm.

VALIQUET'S
12 Fabrique Street
Phones 6567-6568

The Weather

Toronto, March 16—A pronounced disturbance is centered tonight in Iowa and pressure is highest in the north-west states. The weather has been fair today in all portions of the Dominion.

Temperatures.

	Min.	Max.
Dawson	18	24
Prince Rupert	32	46
Victoria	32	50
Vancouver	30	46
Kanloops	16	38
Calgary	8	38
Medicine Hat	2	42
Edmonton	0	30
Regina	10	14
Battleford	0	26
Moose Jaw	10	22
Saskatoon	7	15
Prince Albert	2	24
Winnipeg	6	30
Port Arthur	10	26
Parry Sound	24	40
London	33	38
Toronto	30	40
Ottawa	20	44
Montreal	25	40
Quebec	23	40
St. John	28	36
Halifax	28	40

Forecasts.

Lower Lakes: Strong south-easterly, shifting to south-westerly and westerly winds, mild, with occasional rain.

Georgian Bay: Strong easterly, shifting to southerly and south-westerly winds, with snow and rain.

Ottawa and Upper St. Lawrence: Strong easterly to southerly winds with snow and rain towards evening, or at night.

Lower St. Lawrence: Fair today, then strong easterly winds with snow and rain at night or on Sunday.

Gulf, North Shore and Maritime Provinces: Fair; not much change in temperature.

Lake Superior District: Strong north-east to north-west winds, with snow.

Manitoba and Saskatchewan District: Fair; not much change in temperature.

Alberta District: Fair and mild.

FRENCH SHIP SHELLED AND SUNK.

Queenstown, March 16—The French ship Eugenie Perogaira is reported to have been shelled and sunk. Her crew has been landed.

Available shipping records do not mention a French vessel named Eugenie Perogaira, which is probably a new ship.

DOMINION COAL COMPANY, LIMITED
MINERS AND SHIPPERS OF THE CELEBRATED
"DOMINION" STEAM AND GAS COALS
Screened, Run-of-Mine and Slack
For Particulars, apply to
SALES AGENT, 125 ST. JAMES ST., MONTREAL.

The Patriotic Fund

The Returns From County Councils and Citizens

Total \$350,276.66

At last night's meeting of the Patriotic and Red Cross Funds, under the presidency of Hon. Mr. Delage, a good number of reports were handed to Mr. Bancroft, Treasurer, from various county councils of the district. The list totals now over \$350,000 and the \$400,000 mark is in sight, as a good number of reports have not yet been received and the estimates for a near future reach the above mentioned mark.

Already published, \$345,255.59. Deduct subscription L. G. Beaubien & Co., \$200 acknowledged twice in the papers on lists Nos. 2 and 3, \$200, Bevedere Ward.

S. Brown, \$50; A. C. Morrison, \$25; C. S. Mills, \$25.

Montcalm Ward.

Miss Glass, \$20; John Glass, \$20; Misses M. and G. P. Shaw, \$15; Mrs. Charles Verge, \$10; Mrs. P. A. Shaw, \$10; Lt.-Col. L. G. Desjardins, \$5; A. Friend, \$3; A. Friend, \$2; A. Friend, \$1.

St. Peter's Ward.

Robert Stuart, \$50; McGill Burroughs, \$10.

Received Direct.

John S. Thom, \$300; Quebec Ski Club, \$25; Employees Donacoma Paper Co. (additional), \$49.59; Employees Quebec Railway, Light Heat and Power Company, Limited, (additional), \$48.27; Quebec Lodge of Elks, \$20; Alex. McKay, \$200; Village of Kenogami, \$30; County of Chicoutimi, \$1,000; Ls. Arthur Giroux, \$25; Spencer Wood (employees), \$25; County

Montmorency (Division No. 1), \$500; of Lotbiniere, \$1,000; County of County of Portneuf, \$1,000; Miss E. E. Hume, (Inverness), \$10; Pierre Paradis and employees \$50; Charles Cloutier, Jr., \$25; Arthur Cloutier, \$10; Joseph Boisvert, \$10.

Subscriptions of \$5 and under (part of St. John's Ward), \$31.25.

Joseph Charland, \$3.

Under \$5 (St. John's Ward), \$38.55.

Mrs. J. Barrington, \$2; Anonymous, \$0.50; Parishes of the County of Portneuf, \$500.

Total—\$350,276.66.

SPRING-RICE

IS IN OTTAWA.

Ottawa, March 16.—Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, British Ambassador at Washington, and Lady Spring-Rice arrived in Ottawa today and are guests of Their Excellencies the Duke and Duchess of Devonshire.

STEAMER ARRIVALS.

London: Ausonia, New York.

Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Robson, of Montreal, have arrived in the city and are guests at the Chateau.

SLASHING ATTACKS IN PRUSSIAN DIET

NO LONGER SERFS WHOM KING CAN BUY OR SELL, SAYS SOCIALIST.

The Hague, via London, March 16.—The debate in the Prussian Diet on Wednesday after the address by the Imperial Chancellor, Dr. Von Bethmann-Hollweg, was remarkable for its slashing attacks on "junkerism" by both Socialist factions.

Herr Leinert, a Socialist Democrat, according to the Berlin Vorwaerts of Thursday, denounced the upper chamber of the Diet, which he said regarded the government as the mere caretaker of their own selfish interests and where nothing counted but shameless profiteering. Declaring that the reorganization of that body as suggested by the National Liberals was useless, he added:

"We must abolish the Herrenhaus which is a millstone around the neck of any progressive development in Prussia."

Deputy Leinert also upbraided Count Yorck, who had attacked the Socialist leader, Carl Legien, because, the reports adds, that after the break between Germany and the United States, the latter had promised the American Federation of Labor that he would bring the influence of the German workmen's unions to bear upon the government.

"Such influence," Herr Leinert is reported to have said, "the Herrenhaus regards as its own special prerogative. It wants the people to be commandeered into war and out of it and that things afterwards should remain as they were. That is impossible. The people demand peace at the soonest possible moment."

"We are no longer serfs whom the King can buy and sell or order us to bleed and die at the word of command. We are a nation that has reached political manhood."

Amid intermittent cheers, Herr Leinert hinted at a time coming when the whole nation would arise and sweep "junkerism" off the earth.

Adolf Hoffmann, of the Socialistic Workmen's Union, in supporting the desire for peace, is reported to have ridiculed the idea of a complete German victory, saying:

"When we attain this there will be no German soldier left alive."

CANADIAN LOSSES LIGHT OF LATE

FREE USE OF SHELLS IMPLIES HEAVY CASUALTIES ON ENEMY.

Canadian Headquarters in France, via London, Mar. 16.—(By Stewart Lyon special correspondent Canadian Press).—The reports in the British press that Field Marshal von Falkenhayn and staff have arrived in Belgium and located at Trielmont has aroused great interest among the Canadian soldiers. Comparative calm still prevails along the Canadian front, broken by artillery activity at night, when it is intended to drive off enemy working parties in these exchanges. The Canadians are using shells much more freely than the enemy, whose losses must be heavy. The casualties along the Canadian lines of late have been exceptionally small.

The arrival of General Smuts in England and his statement to the British people is regarded as splendid and of special interest to the Canadians who fought in South Africa. An officer at the front most thankfully said today:

"My poor shooting preserved the life of General Smuts to the service of the British Empire. When in South Africa I helped to disperse a command under an officer who rode a white horse. I took two shots at him but missed with both. Afterwards I learned that it was Smuts."

APPEAL ISSUED TO RUSSIAN PEOPLE

PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT OUTLINES THE PRINCIPLES OF ITS POLICY.

London, Mar. 16.—The provisional government in Russia has issued the following appeal to the people, according to Reuter's Petrograd correspondent:

"Citizens: The executive committee of the Duma, with the aid and support of the garrison of the capital and its inhabitants, has succeeded in triumphing over the obnoxious forces of the old regime in such a manner that we are able to proceed to a more stable organization of the executive power, with men whose past political activity assures them the country's confidence."

The names of the members of the new government are then given and the appeal continues:

"The new cabinet will base its policy on the following principles:

"First: An immediate general amnesty for all political and religious offences including terrorist acts and military and agrarian offences.

"Second: Liberty of speech and of the press; freedom for alliances, unions and strikes with the extension of these liberties to military officials within the limits admitted by military requirements.

"Third: Abolition of all social, religious and national restrictions.

"Fourth: To proceed forthwith to the preparation and convocation of a constitutional assembly, based on universal suffrage, which will establish a governmental regime.

"Fifth: The substitution of the police by a national militia, with chiefs to be elected and responsible to the government.

"Sixth: Communal elections to be based on universal suffrage.

"Seventh: The troops which participated in the revolutionary movement will not be disbanded but will remain in Petrograd.

"Eighth: While maintaining strict military discipline for troops on active service, it is desirable to abrogate for soldiers all restrictions in the enjoyment of social rights accorded other citizens."

"The provisional government desires to add that it has no intention to profit by the circumstances of the war to delay the realization of the measures of reform above mentioned."

300 OBSERVATORIES.

More than 200 public astronomical observatories are in the northern hemisphere and less than twenty in the southern.

PERSONAL

Mr. T. Mack, of La Tuque, is staying at the Chateau.

Mr. E. L. Campbell, of Montreal, is registered at the Chateau.

Mr. J. E. Scott, of Toronto, is a guest at the Chateau.

Mr. B. H. Fraser, of Ottawa, is staying at the Chateau.

Mr. D. J. Dickson, of Montreal, is a guest at the Chateau.

Mr. Walter Rooney, who is attending McGill University, is spending the week-end with his parents here.

Mr. R. McArthur, of Leaside, P.O., Grand Master of the I.O.O.F., in the Province of Quebec, is in the city, registered at the Chateau.

Mr. George Boisvert, Forest Engineer, has been appointed Forest Manager of the St. Lawrence Pulp and Paper Corporation, Chandler, Gaspé.

Miss J. F. Landers, Osteopathist, of this city, who is abandoning her profession for a time owing to ill-health, will leave for Montreal next week.

The engagement is announced of Miss Gabrielle Vallieres, daughter of Mr. George Vallieres, with Mr. Cyrille Bruneau, son of Mr. P. Bruneau, of this city.

At the St. Roch Hotel: Joseph Morasse, Wm. B. Rouson, Hamilton, Ont.; S. P. Stillwaugh, Toronto; J. J. Neauder, Montreal; O. Gregoire, St. Joseph, Beauce; I. C. Pare, J. N. Lafontaine, E. R. Carroll, Treffie Mailhoux, A. Robinson, Wm. E. Boon, A. Webster, R. M. Silberstein, Montreal; M. Kelley, Toronto.

Late arrivals at the Chateau: D. J. Dickson, of Montreal; P. Brop, C. E. Allen, A. B. Burpee, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Robson, G. A. Wood, of Montreal; T. Mack, of La Tuque; J. C. Kennedy, H. Culverwell, New York; A. W. Leitch, of Hamilton; R. McArthur, of Lachute; C. L. Campbell, T. Henry, of Montreal; J. E. Scott, G. Miller, of Toronto; M. G. Crombie, of Richmond; Capt. A. Fourrier, of Ste. Anne; B. H. Fraser, of Ottawa; E. H. Moir, R. E. Stocking, of New York.

UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY

Who Will Profit By It?

100 Bedroom Sets

of great beauty and real value to be sold regardless of price.

Having acquired a manufacturer's stock at a bargain we are thus enabled to offer you these extraordinary values at prices so low that they will be bought up the first few days. Judge by the following prices:



Fine Bedroom Furniture

In Mahogany polished finish or Black Walnut; English Mirrors, three pieces—

BUREAU, CHEST OF DRAWERS, DRESSING TABLE.

Adam style. Value of \$65.00.

\$39.75

SPLENDID BEDROOM FURNITURE, Adam style, polished mahogany finish and black walnut; three pieces: Bureau, Chest of Drawers, and Dressing Table; English mirrors; value of \$85.00.

For **\$53.50**

VERY FINE BEDROOM FURNITURE, Shearaton style, mahogany polished finish, and black walnut; three pieces: Bureau, Chest of drawers, dressing table, English mirrors. Value of \$75.00. For **\$45.00**

THIS FURNITURE, OF EXTRAORDINARY VALUE, MAY BE SEEN IN OUR WINDOWS. COME AND EXAMINE THEM. YOU WILL BE ASTONISHED BY THEIR BEAUTY, THEIR QUALITY, AND THEIR FINISH.

COMPLETE CHOICE OF BABY CARRIAGES, THE NEW SPRING STYLE. THEY ARE GOOD VALUE.

WE KEEP YOUR GOODS FREE AND INSURED AGAINST FIRE AS LONG AS YOU WISH.

MARCEAU & SONS

288 St. Joseph Street

NO kitchen in the land could be cleaner than McCormick's new model bakery. Everything—ingredients, pans, ovens, etc.—is absolutely clean. All employees wear spotless white uniforms.



McCormick's Sodas

So good that butter seems unnecessary



Young Mothers

HAVE YOUR BABY'S PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN WITHOUT ANY COST. THIS PRESENT IS OFFERED YOU BY THE FIRM OF—

Dombrowski Bros., Limited

FURNITURE MERCHANTS.

QUEBEC RAILWAY BUILDING :: ST. ROCH'S.

Each purchase of a Baby Carriage entitles you to six Photographs, cabinet size, of one or other of your children. These Photographs are made by an artist graduated from the Canadian Kodak of Toronto, and are guaranteed.

We have a splendid choice of these Children's Carriages, which as ever, we sell lower than elsewhere and, moreover, we give you the Photograph of your babies.

Speak of this to your friends, it will interest them.

DOMBROWSKI BROS., LTD.

STOMACH FINE! INDIGESTION, GAS, SOURNESS GONE---PAPE'S DIAPEPSIN

IN FIVE MINUTES! NO STOMACH MISERY, HEARTBURN, GASES OR DYSPEPSIA.

Diapepsin comes in contact with the stomach all distress vanishes. It is truly astonishing—almost marvelous, and the joy is its harmlessness.

A large fifty-cent case of Pape's Diapepsin will give you a hundred dollars' worth of satisfaction, or your druggist hands you your money back.

It's worth its weight in gold to men and women who can't get their stomachs regulated. It belongs in your home—should always be kept handy in case of a sick, sour, upset stomach during the day or at night. It's the quickest, surest and most harmless stomach doctor in the world.

Talk Into Your Telephone!

To talk at your telephone or across it without regard to its distance from your lips, results in faulty service.

The right way is to give the number to the operator clearly and distinctly, to listen for her repetition and acknowledge it, and then to talk directly into the mouthpiece with the lips about half an inch from it.

Accurate connections, quicker service and better transmission will result.

The Bell Telephone Co of Canada

"Good service... our true intent."

HUN SPY WAS IN CANADIAN REGIMENT

WENT FROM MONTREAL TO NEW YORK AND WAS ARRESTED.

New York, Mar. 17.—A special to the New York World from Pittsburg this morning says:

Charles Van Mennen, alias Israel D'Arcadia, was arrested here today on a charge of espionage at the request of the Federal authorities. Van Mennen's arrest followed his conversation with a pretended member of the German Embassy, to whom he told of information he had regarding munition plants in this district.

Tonight the Bureau of Immigration ordered Van Mennen's deportation. The warrant charges that he committed a felony or other crimes or misdemeanors involving moral turpitude prior to entry into the United States and was a person likely to become a public charge.

Van Mennen, a Belgian by birth, went to Canada three years ago. He was requested to resign. He came here from Montreal about seven weeks ago. His plan was to get work in munition plants and blow them up.

CHAPLAINS AT THE FRONT

Writing on the work of the Canadian chaplains in France, Captain Charles G. D. Roberts sends an article to the Minister of Militia, in part as follows:

The work of the Canadian Chaplain Service has been so successful, so rich in results, and conducted along such broadly human lines, that it is impossible to do it anything approaching justice within the space of a newspaper article. . . . The cement of the whole structure has been a unity of purpose and a harmony in effort which are a constant influence for good among our men, and which may well serve as an example to the Churches at large. The representatives of each Church or creed are supreme within their own fold. The organization of the Canadian Chaplain Service, as a whole, guards the interests of each communion, and guards them impartially. I have seen an energetic young Jewish rabbi coming to a canon of the Church of England for assistance to enable him more effectively to minister to his scattered Hebrew flock. All rivalries are strictly eliminated, except the high rivalry of zeal, self-sacrifice, and courage.

It is not, by any means, to matters spiritual alone that the tireless energies of the C.C.S. are devoted. The service looks after the comfort, recreation, and entertainment of the troops, by means of a highly-organized system of soldiers' institutes, canteens, and cinema shows, which keep them out of mischief or boredom during the period when they come back from the trenches to the rest camps. This system is run on strict business principles, but on a merely nominal margin of profit, and the accounts are officially audited by the Paymaster's Department. Narrow as is the margin, it yields a handsome profit, which is returned to the men again in whatever form may seem to be most needed. No small part of it goes to the provision of free coffee — hot coffee — at all hours of day or night, for the men who are entering or leaving the trenches.

But it is when a battle is on that the Church militant peculiarly justifies its title. Where the wounded and dead are falling, there you will find the "padres." They are by no means confining themselves to their spiritual functions. They are helping and inspiring the stretcher-bearers, the ambulance men, the surgeons. Their activities are limited only by the needs of the situation. For instance, during the second battle of Ypres the padres, in different quarters of the battlefield, organized voluntary stretcher-bearer parties, guided them up into No Man's Land, and worked with them night after night in finding and bringing out the wounded. In this task one of the padres was taken prisoner. At the Somme, too, one of the padres organized a rescue party, led it up under deadly shell fire, and brought back ten wounded men who had been in the trenches for four days. The trench was one cut off from our lines, and captured in part by the Germans. Another of our padres was wounded, while rescuing Australian wounded at Mouquet Farm.

RUSSIA NOW HAS REAL GOVERNMENT OF THE PEOPLE

MUSCOVITES RAPIDLY SOLVING GREAT NATIONAL PROBLEM - UNANIMOUS SUPPORT - COMMITTEE OF TWELVE WILL DIRECT COUNTRY FOR THREE MONTHS.

Petrograd, via London, March 16—Russia today appeared to be in a fair way toward solving the greatest problem with which, perhaps, any nation was ever confronted.

working men who had participated in accomplishing the revolution. He recounted the despatch says, the recent provocative efforts by the secret police in publishing proclamations regarding the murders of officers by soldiers.

Join the Movement.

London, March 16—A Stockholm despatch to the Frankfurter Zeitung as cabled from Amsterdam by the Central News correspondent, says it is learned that the Russian municipalities of Kazan, Kharkov and Odessa have issued declarations expressing their intention of joining the executive committee of Petrograd and organizing themselves for "the internal deliverance of Russia."

This despatch indicates the rapid spread of the revolutionary movement through the interior of Russia. Kazan is an important city of eastern Russia, in the Volga region. Odessa and Kharkov are two of the principal municipalities of southern Russia.

French Press Approve

Paris, March 16—The Paris newspapers generally employ terms of warm approval in their comment today in the developments in Russia and express relief at the successful reversal of the vacillating policies that have prevailed and their replacement by what appears to be a popular administration directed towards putting into efficient action the great resources of Russia. La Liberté, alluding to the union of the classes, says:

"The new government, with Prince Lvoff, President of the Association of Zemstvos, and with Prof. Paul N. Milukoff, leader of the Liberals, is entirely committed to the policy of maintaining an intimate alliance with the Entente and the intense prosecution of the war. We could wish nothing better."

Exiled Prince Delighted.

London, March 16—Prince Peter Kropotkin, the Russian revolutionary leader who has been in exile in England for many years, in commenting on the news from Petrograd said today:

"I am delighted with today's news from Russia. The struggle against autocracy has been relentlessly carried on for half a century. Now I consider the fall of the autocracy as final."

EMPRESS HYSTERICAL.

London, March 16—A Petrograd despatch says that soldiers there were still engaged today in rounding up the police, thousands of whom have now been imprisoned. All the police stations have been destroyed or sacked and all suspected houses searched for ammunition and arms.

This despatch reports that a train carrying Emperor Nicholas was held up by soldiers. The Empress is said to be in an hysterical condition, while the Crown Prince is suffering from an attack of either measles or scarlet fever.

No Separate Peace.

Boulder, Colo., March 16—Count Ilya Tolstoy, son of the noted Russian novelist, who is here today on a tour of the United States, said he believed that the result of the overthrow of the Russian government and the abdication of Emperor Nicholas would be a more vigorous prosecution of the war, and an end to fears England once had that Russia might conclude a separate peace.

"This is very bad for Germany," said the Count. "It ends her last hope, that of separate peace with Russia."

Moscow Enthusiastic.

Moscow, March 16, via London—The greatest enthusiasm has prevailed here since March 1. Thousands of persons have marched the streets and packed the squares cheering for

the revolution. Troops and students have been enrolled by the defense committee. Perfect order has been maintained.

Banks Re-opened.

London, March 16—Telegraphing from Petrograd Friday afternoon Reuter's correspondent says: "The state bank and all the private banks re-opened today. Stringent orders have been issued for the re-arrest of a number of criminals who escaped during the liberation of political prisoners."

"Some of them disguised as soldiers have been pillaging private houses and threatening their occupants. Official orders have been issued that the criminals are to be shot at sight if they offer resistance to arrest. Genuine patrols and search parties are wearing distinguishing signs and also carry written authorizations."

New York Jews Happy.

New York, March 16—On New York's East Side, where the Liberal party in Russia is regarded as the champion of the Russian Jew, this was a day of frenzied rejoicing, as evidenced by the actions of thousands of inhabitants of the Ghetto.

When the Jewish papers conveyed the news of the revolution excited crowds gathered at street corners and cheered speakers who told of "a new era in Russia for the Jews." Groups of men and women sang the Marseillaise and everywhere in the crowds men could be seen shaking hands and women kissing each other.

Under a caption "A New Light Has Come Over Russia," a Jewish paper said:

"Today we have the happiest news! With hearts trembling and with agreeable surprise we received the despatches of the Russian revolution. Hurray! Hurray! There is a ray of hope for Jews. The cause of the revolution is the cause of Jews."

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British Sympathy.

London, March 16—An official communication issued this evening gives the following text of a telegram sent by the leaders of the labor movement in this country to M. Kerenski and N. S. Chkheidze, leaders of the Russian Labor party in Petrograd:

"Organized labor in Great Britain is watching with the deepest sympathy the efforts of the Russian people to deliver themselves from the power of the reactionary elements which are impeding their advance to victory."

Germany Nervous.

Amsterdam, March 16, via London In discussing the Russian revolution the Volks Zeitung of Cologne says: "It should not be forgotten that all those elements which have undertaken the revolution and now hold the fate of the capital in their hands preached war to the knife with everything German. They hate us no less than the government which they have just overthrown. These elements which have now seized supreme power will do everything to prosecute the 'national war' against Germany."

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CANADA'S SYMPATHY.

Expressed in Message From Governor-General to Duke of Connaught.

Ottawa, March 16—On the death of the Duchess of Connaught the Governor-General sent the following message to the Duke:

"On behalf of the people and government of Canada I respectfully beg to convey to Your Royal Highness and the Princess Patricia heartfelt expression of universal sorrow and sympathy."

"DEVONSHIRE."

The reply received reads: "My daughter and I send our heartfelt thanks to the Governor-General and people of Canada for their welcome sympathy."

"CONNAUGHT."

QUEBEC BIDS FOR SHIP BUILDING

ALD. MARTIN INDUCES COUNCIL TO SEEK A SHARE OF INDUSTRY.

In one of the most forcible speeches delivered in the City Council in a long time Ald. (Dr.) Martin made a strong plea in favor of the City making a big bid to secure a share of the shipbuilding industry which is sure to result in Canada, on account of the present shortage of tonnage.

Ald. Martin asked if it would not be advisable for the City to send a message to Premier Lloyd-George, to Sir Robert Borden and representatives of the Canadian Government at present in England. By appealing directly to these gentlemen in high position, Ald. Martin said that some tangible results might be hoped for in the way of securing a shipbuilding plant at this port. During the course of his remarks Ald. Martin declared that the revival of the shipbuilding industry in Quebec was of more importance than the manufacture of munitions, as the former industry would thrive for years after the war, while munition plants would close soon after peace is declared.

Mayor Lavigne concurred in the remarks of Ald. Martin, whom he congratulated on the clear manner in which he emphasized the importance of Quebec getting a share of the ships which will have to be built. His Worship said he was at the disposal of the Council and would be happy to lend every effort and support to Ald. Martin in the matter.

Ald. Lockwell, Theriault, Galibois, Fiset and others spoke on the question. It was agreed that the Mayor and Ald. Martin met at the City Hall as early as possible and decide on the best possible course to be taken.

GRAND DUKE MICHAEL

HAS ALSO ABDICATED.

Petrograd, March 16, via

London, March 17—(Bulletin) —Emperor Nicholas abdicated at midnight last night on behalf of himself and the heir apparent, Grand Duke Alexis in favor of the Grand Duke Michael Alexandrovitch.

At 2:30 o'clock this afternoon Grand Duke Michael abdicated, thus bringing the Romanoff dynasty to an end.

The government, pending a meeting of the constitutional assembly is vested in the executive committee of the Duma and the newly chosen Council of Ministers. A manifesto to this effect was issued by the Duma committee today and it will be telegraphed to the general army headquarters this evening.

The House of Romanoff is descended from Andrei Romanoff, who is said to have gone to Moscow from Prussia in the 14th century. Mikhail Feodorovitch Romanoff was the first of the family to ascend the throne. This was in 1613, when he was 17 years old. He died in 1645. The direct male line of the Romanoffs terminated in 1730 and the female line in 1762, when the Holstein-Gottorp branch came into power and has since ruled.

STRUCK BY FALLING ICE.

New York Man Injured Yesterday on Du Fort Street.

Mr. Henri Selig Brenner, of New York, was painfully injured at noon yesterday on Du Fort street by being struck by ice from a wooden ledge over a window of Mr. Darlington's haberdashery store. Mr. J. G. Scott, who was passing by at the time, was knocked down, but escaped uninjured. The ice, which only fell from a height of about twelve feet, hit Mr. Brenner on the shoulder and rendered him unconscious. He was picked up and carried into the store, where Dr. Lemieux attended to the unfortunate man's injuries and had him removed in the ambulance to the Hotel Dieu Hospital. The victim regained consciousness in an hour, and does not seem to be any doubt now that he will recover.

Dr. Lemieux stated last night that an X-Ray examination would be made this morning to ascertain if there are any bones broken.

Mr. Darlington states that an effort was made yesterday morning to remove the ice from the ledge, but as it was frozen hard, he decided to have it removed in the afternoon. Regrettably the ice came down when least expected with the result above stated. The victim, who was identified by papers found on him, is a traveller for the firm of N. B. Schepper & Co., Furriers, of Toronto and New York.

HUN INHUMANITY IS DENOUNCED

GERMAN SOCIALIST IN PRUSSIAN DIET FORCED TO LEAVE CHAMBER.

London, Mar. 16.—The German submarine campaign was denounced as inhuman and the German peace offer of last December characterized as ridiculous in a stormy speech by Deputy Hoffman, Socialist, in the Prussian Diet after Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg had delivered his speech promising internal political re-organization and reform of the franchise after the war, according to a Berlin despatch transmitted by the Central News correspondent at Amsterdam.

Deputy Hoffman, after being thrice called to order, was forced to leave the chamber. Hoffman, pointing the military despotism in Germany was causing mad and unnecessary shedding of blood. The Germans, he added, should make known their peace terms, for a mere blank peace offer, without terms, was ridiculous. Submarine warfare he insisted, was absolutely opposed to the laws of humanity.

ACTION DISMISSED.

The action taken by Mr. Adolphe Dallaire, Postmaster of St. Raphael, to annul the election of Mr. Auguste Laflamme, who was elected Mayor at the last municipal elections at St. Raphael, was dismissed with costs by the Hon. Judge Malouin yesterday.

The action was taken on the ground that Mr. Laflamme did not possess the necessary qualifications for the office.

TWO KILLED IN U.S. COUNTY COURT

EXPLOSION OF BOMB KILLED BEARER AND JANITOR OF BUILDING.

Boston, March 16—A bomb exploded in the Suffolk county court house late today, killing two men and injuring another. One of the dead was Louis A. Ziegler, a janitor employed in the building. The other, unidentified up to a late hour tonight, was believed by the police to have been the bearer of the explosive.

The object of the bomber is uncertain, but the fact that Judge William A. Loring's session of the Supreme Judicial Court was only 25 feet removed from the ante room in which the explosion occurred indicated to the authorities that this may have been the mark for which the bomb was intended. It is thought the explosion was premature and that the bomb was dropped while being carried to the door which opened into the Supreme Court corridor.

Except for the shattering of windows, no damage was done in Judge Loring's court, which was in session. The ante-room where the explosion occurred and the lavatory adjoining were the only parts of the structure to suffer materially.

The unidentified dead man apparently was a foreigner, probably of southern European origin, associate medical examiner W. H. Watters announced tonight. The clothing contained nothing which would assist in identifying him in any way. So far as any official statement was concerned, the composition of the bomb was uncertain.

CHINA HANDS HUNS THEIR PASSPORTS

WILL GIVE GERMAN CONSULS PROTECTION WHILE LEAVING CHINESE TERRITORY.

Peking, Wednesday, March 14—(Delayed)—The German Minister to China and his staff and also all the German consuls in the country were handed their passports at noon today. A note accompanying the passports explained that the German reply to China's submarine warfare protest was unsatisfactory. The passports, the note added, were "for protection while leaving Chinese territory."

WILL RECONSTRUCT FRENCH CABINET.

Paris, March 16—(Bulletin) —The French Cabinet will be reconstructed, Premier Briand it is understood, in addition to replacing General Lyautey, the former Minister of War, will have the departments, which had been combined under one Minister, restored to their former status. It is expected that the Premier will be able to submit the names of the new Ministers to President Poincaré.

M. Briand announced his intention to reconstitute the Cabinet at a meeting of the Cabinet presided over by President Poincaré tonight.

The Cabinet agreed to the reforms proposed by the Premier.

THE CITY BERNSTORFF MISSED



(1) A Water Carnival.

(2) Dry Dock, Halifax, N.S.

COUNT VON BERNSTORFF and his party stayed longer in Halifax than they would have wished, and saw less of the town than any other tourists on record. For while the neutral passengers on board the "Frederick VIII" were allowed to promenade on deck, the German passengers, deprived of their hundreds of suits of pyjamas and their thousands of photographic records, were constrained to gaze at each other in wrath, or stare Halifaxward at the dock wall through a mere periscope!

And this despite the fact that some of the very best of the original settlers at Halifax were Germans—born to be sure, before the Kaiseristic taint had entered the good old Teutonic blood.

Halifax from the harbor looks like a long grandstand rising tier on tier, and streaked with the fort at the top gazing out over the immense circle of grey-steel water where the whole British Navy could take shelter if it wanted to. When a consignment of Canadian troops is due to start for its sub-endangered trip across the Atlantic, cruisers, destroyers and submarines hover like grey clouds over the state sea, and the victor who isn't thrilled with the sight of so much potential hell must have blue water in his veins in place of blood.

But there was no such commotion in the harbor or on the land when Colonel the Honorable Edward Cornwallis arrived with his flattered little fleet chaperoned by the sloop of war "Sphinx," in the summer of 1749. Nothing was to be seen but "a range of low hills with an unbroken forest that grew to the shore."

Halifax is none of your war-baby cities, born of chance and the spirit of adventure. Halifax came into the world fathered by the Lords Commissioners of Trade and Plantations because the fair Boston to the south wanted a sizable garrison to protect her from the French of Quebec, who were unaccountably able to raise ferocious punitive expeditions, Indian incursions and Ojibwa generally.

The Earl of Halifax, at the head of the Lords Commissioners, who took the request from Massachusetts, imparted to it some latent American spirit we must suppose, for to produce his city he immediately anticipated by a hundred and fifty years the method of the beer that made Milwaukee famous and the car that saved Hy. Ford from oblivion—he advertised.

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Government promised free passage, free grant of land of fifty acres, freedom from taxes for ten years; free arms, agricultural, fishing and building implements and free food for twelve months. To any officer above the rank of captain the land grant swelled to six hundred acres, with additional grants for every member of his aristocratic family that he could induce to follow him.

In two months' time 2,576 adventurers had signed on—men, women, children and suffragettes—thirteen transportful of heroism. It took them a month to reach Nova Scotia, but the day they landed they got to work to turn the forest into log cabins and the situation into a city. Timbers and boards for the most pretentious buildings were brought from Massachusetts.

From Boston in the following year came the framework of St. Paul's Church, that stately colonial meeting house which still gazes haughtily across the Parade at its upstart neighbors. George II. contributed the edifice to his new colony, to which shortly afterward he sent five hundred of his German cousins—Hessians and Brunswickers—some of whom built the town of Lunenburg, while others settled in Halifax itself, putting up a church of their own which still stands, showing what careful carpenters these ex-soldiers could become when their Lutheran hearts were in the work. The victor who is interested in the Halifax Dockyard will pass the little "Dutch" church a couple of blocks to the west with its graveyard beside it. An awesome bit of history is the fact that three successive pastors sent to the Halifax Lutherans from Hanover were all wrecked and drowned during the voyage! It surely speaks volumes for old-time German heroism and devotedness—that the pre-and-Bernstorff type—that a fourth minister was found intrepid enough to volunteer—and lucky enough to arrive.

The Northwest Arm was a favorite resort of the early settlers, who were fond of merry making as the present Halifaxians, despite the fact that in those grey homestead times they could put on no such colorful spectacles as are achieved by the Waquoit Club of today on carnival occasions. But the fishing was as good, we may be sure, then as now, and the bathing has always rivalled that of the famous Annapolis Basin. In the old days the mouth of this pleasant "Arm" used to be closed by a huge chain cable, but a hostile ship could slip in like a shark and disturb the merry-makers.

If Bernstorff had been allowed off his boat he would undoubtedly have liked to drive out to the picturesque Quispouet Road to "Dutch village," built by his countrymen of the pre-revolutionary period. Here lived two naturalists who instituted the first Zoo in America—sixteen years ahead of Central Park. A short drive across country would have brought the Ambassador to Bedford Basin where, if there had been no Pretschke and no war, he would doubtless have been entertained by all the yachtsmen of the jolly summer colony.

Finally, if the east-off Count had been of the old-line German word, he would doubtless have taken the Dominion Atlantic Railroad line to the township of Clements, in the beautiful apple-blossomed Annapolis Valley, between Old Port Royal and Digby, where, at the close of the Revolutionary War, Dutch-speaking Loyalists from New York and New Jersey were given shore lots, with two parallel lines of German settlers behind them, still known respectively as the Waldeck Line and the Hessians Line. These old soldiers turned out to be excellent peace-time settlers. Although they met at the English Church before service to sling their German hymns, they always stayed to listen reverently to a sermon in the tongue of their adopted brothers, the English.

DODDS KIDNEY PILLS. THE GREATEST ENTHUSIASM HAS PREVAILED HERE SINCE MARCH 1. THOUSANDS OF PERSONS HAVE MARCHED THE STREETS AND PACKED THE SQUARES CHEERING FOR THE REVOLUTION.

The Quebec Chronicle

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ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

Today the hearts of Irishmen all over the wide world turn with love and longing to the Green Island as with one accord they gather to honor the memory of their patron Saint, St. Patrick. And well have they chosen him if we can judge from the traditions concerning him which still shine brightly through the vague mist and confused shadows of the ages.

It was a wild, savage and primitive Ireland before St. Patrick came to it, a world of myth and of fable, where the mind of the Celt saw terrible possibilities in the maledictions of the Bards and where his imagination must have been largely exercised in the direction of the malevolent and the terrible. It was a time when—to quote from one of the histories on the subject—"the powers of evil were still supposed to stalk the earth in all their native malignity, and no light of revelation had broken through the thick, dim roof overhead."

In the sob of the sea or the howling of the storms the Celts heard the shriek of his early gods, and from the mountains, lakes, woods and bogs he conjured up banshees, Cluricaunes, demons and monsters of incredible ferocity. It was an Ireland of slavery and raids. Was not St. Patrick himself carried off on a filibustering expedition. An Ireland where fighting was the one aim of life and where the women fought as fiercely as the men, a land of isolated and jealous communities which must have appeared to its scattered inhabitants as filled with enemies to kill or be killed by.

But this order of things was to be changed. A new figure appeared upon the trouble stage, the figure of St. Patrick. What little direct knowledge we have of his life and work is derived from the "Book of Armagh" which contains an Epistle and a Confession believed by some authorities to have been actually written by St. Patrick himself, and also a life of the Saint from which the accounts of his later historians have been drawn.

According to this account St. Patrick, who had been carried off to Ireland in a filibustering raid, herded sheep in the Antrim mountains for seven or eight years. At the end of this time he escaped, got back to Britain, was ordained and afterwards went to Gaul and then to Italy. But memory of the land of his captivity seems to have haunted his dreams and the children of Ireland to have appealed to him to come and help them in their misery and blindness. Accompanied by a few followers he first landed on the coast of Wicklow but, being badly received there, took boat again and finally landed at Strangford Lough.

Of his summons to Tara by King Laoghaire, whose wrath he had incurred by lighting a fire, on the hill of Slane before the King's beacon was lit, of the prodigies which took place as he drew near to Tara, there are many legends. But the one indisputable fact remains, wherever he went, Tara, Connaught, Antrim, and Armagh, he won over a multitude of converts and made a spiritual conquest even of the Bards.

The results of his work were by no means confined to Ireland. Writing in "Ireland," the Honorable Emily Lawless says:—"The best proof of the effect of the new revelation is to be found in that extraordinary burst of enthusiasm which marked the next few centuries. The passion of conversion, for missionary labor of all sorts, seems to have swept like a torrent over the island, arousing to its best and highest point that Celtic enthusiasm which has never, unhappily, found such noble exercise since. Irish missionaries flung themselves upon the dogged might of heathenism, and grappled with it in a death struggle. Amongst the Picts of the Highlands, amongst the fierce Frisians of the Northern seas, beside the Lake of Constance, where the church of St. Gall still preserves the name of another Irish saint, in the Black Forest, at Schaffhausen, at Wurzburg, throughout, in fact, all Germany and North Italy, they were ubiquitous. Wherever they went their own red-hot fervour seems to have melted every obstacle; wherever they went victory seems to have crowned their zeal."

Discounting as much as you choose everything that seems to partake of pious exaggeration, there can be no doubt that the period which followed the Christianizing of Ireland was one of those shining epochs of spiritual and also to a great degree intellectual enthusiasm rare indeed in the history of the world.

Men's hearts, full of newly-won fervour, burned to hand on the torch in their turn to others. They went out by thousands, and they beckoned in their converts by tens of thousands. Irish hospitality—a quality which has happily escaped the tooth of criticism—broke out then with a vengeance, and extended its hands to half a continent. From Gaul, from Britain, from Germany, from dozens of scattered places throughout the wide dominions of Charlemagne, the students came; were kept, as Bede expressly tells us, free of cost in the Irish monasteries, and drew their first inspirations in the Irish schools. Even now, after the lapse of all these centuries, many of the plans whence they came still reverberate faintly with the memory of that time.

Neither was this period by any means a short one. It was no more "flash in the pan"; no "small pot soon hot" enthusiasm, but a steady flame which burned undimmed for centuries, and part of the ninth," says Mr. Goldwin Smith, not certainly a prejudiced writer, "Ireland played a really great part in European history." "The new religious houses," says Mr. Green in his History, "looked for their ecclesiastical traditions, not of Rome, but to Ireland, and quoted for their guidance the instructions not of Gregory, but of Columba." "For a time," he adds, "it seemed as if the course of the world's history was to be changed, as if that older Celtic race which the Roman and German had swept before them, had turned to the moral conquest of their conquerors, as if Celtic and not Latin Christianity was to mould the destinies of the Church of the West."

That was a period which slipped away all too quickly, but it has never been forgotten. It was, says the historian, the golden time in Ireland to which men looked wistfully back when growing trouble and discord, attack from without and dissension within, had torn to pieces the unhappy island which had shone like a beacon through Europe only to become its byword, and it was St. Patrick who was the Pioneer of this era of peace and order, religion and literature. Small wonder, then, that the Irish should choose him for their patron saint and honor his memory with enthusiasm year after year.

Some idea of the vastness of the field there is in Canada for industrial research work and the necessity that exists for such research was given in the address delivered by Doctor Macallum of the University of Toronto before the Empire Club the other evening. The war has directed the attention of the nations to research, and Dr. Macallum's lecture brought out very clearly the importance of the action taken by Sir George Foster a few months ago when he secured the appointment of the Canadian Research Council for the purpose of assisting in the organization and co-ordination of the resources of the country.

Such research work for the purposes aimed at on a larger scale than has hitherto been attempted was a necessity of the future, war or no war. The war, with its upheaval of industrial and commercial conditions, has made the necessity more acute. And, by so doing, it has disclosed the breadth of opportunity that exists for improving conditions in which improvement, while not immediately imperative, would be of tremendous advantage.

As Dr. Macallum emphasized in his address, we had got into the habit in the ante-bellum days of prosperity and ease of letting well-enough alone. So long as what we had was satisfactory we did not worry about anything better. This was the slothful way of our life, national as well as individual. The war has made us buck-up in order to win it, and, when it is over, we will have to remain bucked-up and on our toes in order to carry the burden which it will leave and in order to keep pace with the other nations which will be striving to recover from the effects of the exhausting struggle.

The cessation of hostilities will cause a great dislocation of our industries. The readjustment will have to be most carefully directed. The task will require, and will no doubt receive, the assistance of whatever Government may be in power. The help and guidance of the head of the national life will also be required for the nation as a whole which will have to carry the war debt of hundreds of millions. One of the methods of dealing with this tremendous situation will be that of developing and utilizing the nation's resources as they have not hitherto been developed or utilized.

This opens up the work of re-

search. And Dr. Macallum was careful to explain that by advocating extensive research he was not proposing that the country be placed in charge of "experts." His conception of the busy times to come is that of a system of national life and government "freed wholly from laissez faire tendencies and willing to be guided but not directed on its executive side by experts."

The Research Council has commenced the work of guidance already, in the three brief months since its organization. Important work has been done in that time in connection with two of the greatest natural resources of the country. These two are the lignites of the western provinces and the Canadian forests. Of the first, little use is yet being made, but the need for it is coming and even should the normal need not be pressing, the assistance which the utilization of this resource would give in the task that is facing the country would be enormous.

The lignites of the west are not available to any extent for fuel in their natural form. Attempts have been made to make them utilizable by a process of extracting the moisture and gas which they contain. The Research Council, Dr. Macallum explained, has gone into the problem and has already made recommendations to the Committee of the Privy Council on Scientific and Industrial Research as to methods by which a solution may be found. Should the experiments which are to follow be successful—and continued research will eventually bring success—the western part of Canada, which now has to pay too much for hard coal, will have an unlimited fuel supply.

The second problem which engaged the attention of the Council was that of the preservation of the Canadian forests. In the old days of carelessness the necessity for doing something in this direction was dimly seen, but, in the face of the requirements of the immediate future, it must be dealt with at once. As a result of representations made to the Privy Council Dr. Macallum expects that action will be taken for the procuring of definite information and data upon which measures for the conservation of the forests may be based.—Ottawa Journal-Press.

PRESS COMMENT.

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COSTUMES made to order, all-wool Serge; Navy Blue, Black, Taupe, Grey, Serbian Blue, Dark Brown, Russian Green. Real value \$30.00. For... \$21.95

COSTUMES and MANTLES.—All the latest models and new colors, for Ladies, Misses and Children. Ask to see our special in All-wool Serge. At... **\$12.95**

SPRING OVERCOATS and SUITS, for Men and Boys. Special price... **\$14.95**

WHITE DUCK CORSETS, four suspenders. Value \$1.50. For... **\$1.24**

WHITE UNDERSHIRTS, for Ladies. Special... **49c**

COLORED SILK CREPE DE CHINE, 36 inches in width. \$1.75 per yard. For... **\$1.29**

COLORED SOISETTE, double width, for Dresses. Special price... **59c**

WHITE CASHMERE STOCKINGS, for Ladies. Special price... **59c**

PLAIN BLACK CASHMERE STOCKINGS, for Ladies. Special price... **39c**

ENGLISH MERINO UNDERSHIRTS and DRAWERS, for Men. For... **69c**

SCOTCH WOOLEN UNDERSHIRTS and DRAWERS, for Men. Special price... **69c**

AUSTRIAN PLUSH BOAS and NECKWEAR. A large variety in all colors. From... **\$3.00 up to \$20.00**

FANCY COLORED CREPONETTE, for Dresses and Kimonos. Offered at... **20c**

We Always Give Commercial At Everybody's Store

Blond & Pouliot

215 St. Joseph Street

Our Great Clearing Sale Still Going On

ENTIRE STOCK at Greatly Reduced Prices

SIMONS & MINGUY,
Tel. 338 20 Fabrique, Quebec

Protect **YOUR EYES** from the Glare of the Sun and the Snow.

Amber Colored SPECTACLES and EYEGLASSES 75c, \$1.00, \$1.50

Motor Glasses. Sun Glasses

G. SEIFERT & SONS,
Jewellers 16 Fabrique Street.

Electric Coffee Percolators in different styles and sizes, also—**TEA BALL TEAPOTS And SAMOVARA**

—CHAFFING DISHES,
—TOASTERS,
—DISC STOVES, (Four styles and sizes)

GRILLS—Square and Round. EGG COOKERS. All to be had at:

The **CHINIC** Company

SPORTING GOODS

For HOCKEY: Sticks, Pads, Pucks, Skates Straps, Etc., Etc.
For CURLING: Stones, Brooms, and all accessories needed for curling.

SLEIGHS, TOBOGGANS, SNOWSHOES and SKIS.

We carry one of the largest and best lines of athletic goods to be had anywhere for all branches of athletic sports.

S. J. SHAW & CO.
Hardware Merchants,
Phonet 573. 13 ST. JOHN ST.

Public Notice

Estate of the late Louis Bilodeau, in his lifetime of the City of Quebec, Merchant.

All persons having claims against the above estate are hereby notified to file the same, duly attested within thirty days, at the office of the undersigned notaries, and those indebted to the estate are notified to pay within the same delay: at Louis Bilodeau, Reg'd., Store, No. 45 Sous le Fort street.

GAUVREAU & MONTREUIL,
Notaries,
81 St. Peter Street.
By order of the Executors.
March 7th, 1917. Mf. 5x15

MINARD'S "KING OF PAIN" LINIMENT

The old reliable remedy for rheumatism, neuralgia, sore throat and sprains.

Best Liniment Made

Mr. A. H. LAMONTAGNE, FARMINGTON, writes: "I fell from a building and received what the doctor called a very bad sprained ankle, and told me I must not walk on it for three weeks. I got MINARD'S LINIMENT and in six days I was out to work again. I think it the best liniment made."

Minard's Liniment always gives satisfaction. For any ache or pain, it gives instant relief.

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited
Yarmouth, N.S.

BOOKS

"GETTING TOGETHER." By Ian Hay.
"FROM THE ST. LAWRENCE to the YSER." By Frederic C. Curry.
"THE BATTLES of the SOMME." By Philip Gibbs.
(Author of "The Soul of the War.")
"THE WHITE ROAD to VERDUN." By Kathleen Burke.
"A SOLDIER'S SKETCHES UNDER FIRE." By Harold Harvey.

P. J. EVOY,
Bookseller,
Phone 772. 141 ST. JOHN ST.

ESTEY FLOUR

WOLVERTON MILLING CO. PATENT WOLVERTON ONT.

THE BEST TRY IT AND BE CONVINCED

FOR SALE BY **J. B. RENAUD & CO.**
P. G. BUSSIERE & CO.
AND FIRST CLASS GROCERS.

LA CAISSE D'ECONOMIE DE NOTRE-DAME DE QUEBEC
 HEAD OFFICE AND SIX BRANCHES IN QUEBEC.
 TWO BRANCHES IN LEVIS.
 SAFETY DEPOSIT BOXES AT THE HEAD OFFICE AND ST. ROCH'S BRANCH.

The Newest Spring Millinery
 Our Formal Opening will occur next Monday.
 May we have the pleasure of serving you?
MISS A. CLARK
 123 St John Street

DIED.
 AMARON—On March 15th, 1917, at Montreal, the Rev. Dr. Calvin B. Amaron, of Quebec.
 Interment at Berthier (en haut), Quebec.
FRESH CUT FLOWERS
 RECEIVED DAILY.
 Specialty: Wreaths, Crosses, and Wedding Bouquets. Your order will be promptly attended to.
 MDE. LEFEBVRE,
 Tel. 472. 54 Palace Hill. F.M. 1444 stxly

AUDITORIUM
 THIS WEEK
 LADY ALICE'S PETS

EMPIRE THEATRE
 TODAY
 "HER LIFE and HIS," with Florence LaBadie; good music.

OLYMPIA THEATRE
 TODAY
 BILLIE BURKE, in "The SHADOW of SCANDAL."
 Admission 10 Cents.

VICTORIA THEATRE
 TODAY
 Pretty Popular, Piquant, Vivian Martin, in "The Wax Model."

Quebec Glee Club Concert
 MARCH 19TH
 COLUMBUS HALL
 IN AID OF THE NAVY LEAGUE
 Tickets 50 Cents
 Reserved plan at Lavigne & Hutchison's
 Mh 13,15,16,17,19x5

GRAND SALE in aid of RED CROSS
 Y.M.C.A. HALL,
 Friday, March Twenty-Third, 3:00 P.M. — RUMMAGE,
 7:30 P.M. Music, R.C.G.A. Band
 Booths, Refreshments,
 Novelties, Fruits, Vegetables,
 Auction Sale, Etc.
 Mrs. W. J. B. FRASER and Friends in Charge.
 DONATIONS SOLICITED.
 Mh 13,15,16,17,19x5

Basket Ball
 DOUBLE HEADER.
 Y. M. C. A. GYMNASIUM,
 SATURDAY, MARCH 17th.
 Admission 10 Cents.

W & G. Morton Massey
 GENERAL INSURANCE BROKERS
 111 Mountain Hill.

IN AND ABOUT TOWN

QUEBEC IRISHMEN HONOR ST. PATRICK

RELIGIOUS AND SOCIAL GATHERINGS — MESSAGES FROM PREMIER AND THE MAYOR.

Although no outward demonstration will mark the annual feast day of St. Patrick in Quebec this year, the memory of the patron saint of Ireland will nevertheless be honored by the Irish residents of the Ancient Capital today.
 As is customary a solemn Pontifical Mass will be celebrated in St. Patrick's Church at which His Eminence Cardinal Beign will officiate. The special sermon this year will be preached by the Rev. C. C. Miltner, C.S.C., Ph. D. Father Miltner made his course in theology at Notre Dame, Ind. He secured his degree, Doctor of Philosophy at Rome.

The customary St. Patrick's Day matinee and soiree will be held at the Auditorium Theatre this afternoon and tonight.
 Sir Lomer Gouin, Prime Minister of the Province sends the following message to the Irish people of this City:
 "As the Prime Minister of this Province, it gives me the greatest pleasure to greet my Irish fellow-citizens on their national anniversary and to congratulate them upon the ardor and constancy with which they uphold their national sentiment and pursue their national ideals in the face of every discouragement and every opposition. As a race, I admire the intensity of their love for their long oppressed Motherland."
 "In this Province, of whose population my Irish fellow-citizens form so important and worthy a element, besides winning so much distinction in every walk of life, different races and creeds live together in peace and harmony, working for the individual and general good and the general advancement of this great Dominion."

LOMER GOUIN.
 Mayor's Greetings.
 To the Irish Citizens of Quebec,
 March 17th, 1917.
 "As Mayor of Quebec I take this opportunity to congratulate all the Irish citizens of Quebec on this festive day wherein you celebrate the memory of your patron saint and the glories of the Motherland."
 "All over the world Irishmen, however far apart, send forth loyal cheers, and they feel strongly bound together by the powerful ties of mutual love for one another and of devotion to their beloved Erin, many of whose noble sons are now fighting with the Allies on the battlefields of Europe, their loyalty and courage evoking well merited praise."
 H. E. LAVIGNEUR.

SCALDED TO DEATH.
 Coroner Jolicœur held an inquest yesterday morning on the body of a young child named Gerald Jobin, 22 months old, child of Eugene Jobin, 28 St. Agnes street, St. Sauveur, who died from the effects of scalds received when a boiler of hot water tipped over on him. A verdict of death due to accidental scalding was returned.

COURT OF SESSIONS.
 Four soldiers appeared before Judge Langelier in the Court of Sessions yesterday on charges of desertion. Provost-Marshal Larocque prosecuted, and the case was taken en delibere. Judgment will be delivered on Monday.

HELP THE HORSES.
 S. P. C. A. Want Snow Left on the Streets to Facilitate Sleighing.
 A large deputation from the Women's Branch of the S.P.C.A. waited on His Worship the Mayor this week to find out if he could not order the snow to be put on the bare streets where it is so much needed instead of having it carted away. It was pointed out that sleighs will have to come in from the country for the next month and dragging about the city is very hard on the horses.

EXPLAINS LICENSE LAW.
 Mr. Oscar Morin Addressed Quebec Life Underwriters Association.
 A largely attended meeting of the Quebec Life Underwriters Association was held last evening in the Metropolitan Life Building under the presidency of Mr. Monast.

WANT \$20,000 FINE IMPOSED ON G. T. R.
 Rutland, Vt., March 16—Violation of the hours of service act is alleged in an information against the Grand Trunk Railway Company which has been filed in the District Court by United States Attorney Bullard. There are 58 counts in the information, which asks the imposition of \$20,000 in fines.

SPECIAL PRAYER DURING THE WAR

PROTESTANT COUNCIL OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION ADOPT SUPPLICATION FOR SCHOOLS

The Protestant Committee of the Council of Public Instruction met in the Parliament Buildings yesterday under the chairmanship of Sir Wm. Peterson. Other members present were Professor Kneeland, Rev. Dr. Love, Hon. Sydney Fisher, Dr. Rowat, Hon. Judge McCorkill, Professor Dale, Principal Parrock, Robert Bickerdike, M.P., Hon. W. G. Mitchell, Rev. Dr. Rexford, Principal McBurney, Dean Laird, Miss Brittain, Marcus Crombee and Dr. Parmelee, Secretary.
 Various reports from sub-committees were read among them was one from Inspector Parker regarding the application from the Protestant Board of School Commissioners, Quebec, that Victoria School should rank with the other schools of the Province. In accordance with the report the Committee decided to grant the application in respect to several subjects only.
 Interesting reports were received from the Inspectors regarding teaching generally. From the reports it was found that a number of subjects were being very well taught, but music drawing and French were not being taught as they should be in the majority of schools. This was due to the fact that many of the teachers had not availed themselves of the benefit of taking the summer course at Macdonald College. The latter, however, is prepared to assist in establishing a sound course in these subjects.
 At the last meeting of Committee Dr. Parrock and Rev. Dr. Love were asked to draw up a form of prayer to be used in the schools during the war. These gentlemen in addition to drawing up the prayer also added a verse to be sung by the children. The verse and prayer which were adopted are as follows:

Prayer.
 "O Lord of Hosts, Supreme Ruler and Governor of all things, unto Thee do we cry in the hour of our country's need; stretch forth, we pray Thee, Thine Almighty Arm to strengthen and protect the soldiers and sailors of our King in every peril of sea and land and air; support them in the anxious hours of waiting, shelter them in the day of battle, endue them ever with loyalty and courage, and grant that they may return in safety to enjoy the blessings of peace, with a thankful remembrance of Thy mercies, through Jesus Christ our Lord, Amen.
 Copies of the verse and prayer will be printed and distributed to the Protestant Schools throughout the Province.
 The following examiners were appointed for the June grading examinations. Chief Inspector Parker, Miss Lawlers, Messrs. McQuat, Honeyman, Gilman, McCutcheon, Walker, and Rev. Mr. Murray.
 Routine business concluded the session when the Committee adjourned to May next.

ALWAYS SOMETHING NEW.
 We receive new Costumes and Mantles every day. See them, they are absolutely exclusive models.
LE MODELE, REG'D.,
 J. C. Giguere, Prop.,
 252 St. John Street.

SENT TO PENITENTIARY.
 A man named Giroux, convicted in the Court of Sessions yesterday afternoon on a serious charge, was sent to penitentiary for three years.

MAN ARRESTED
NOT EUG. P. SIOU
 Eug. Sioui recently arrested on the charge of having disturbed the peace on Monday last at Loretteville is not Mr. Eug. P. Sioui employed in the Quebec Post Office, who also lives at Loretteville.

REPERTOIR OF THE QUEBEC GLEE CLUB
 The repertoire of the Quebec Glee Club is one of impelling interest. Male voices only compose the personnel.

WANT \$20,000 FINE IMPOSED ON G. T. R.
 Rutland, Vt., March 16—Violation of the hours of service act is alleged in an information against the Grand Trunk Railway Company which has been filed in the District Court by United States Attorney Bullard. There are 58 counts in the information, which asks the imposition of \$20,000 in fines.

LEARNED LECTURE IN MORRIN COLLEGE

LARGE AUDIENCE HEARD INTERESTING DISCOURSE BY PROFESSOR W. CALDWELL.

There was a large attendance at last evening's lecture at Morrin College, given under the auspices of the Governors of Morrin College and the Literary and Historical Society of Quebec. Dr. G. W. Parmelee, president of the society, was chairman and introduced the lecturer, Professor W. Caldwell, Macdonald professor of philosophy at McGill University. The subject, "Is there anything we can learn from Germany?" was answered in the terms of thoughtful philosophy. The practical issues throughout were used simply as illustrative of the deeper and more lasting principles which are at issue for imitative example or the reverse. Professor Caldwell opened his remarks by saying that he simply wished to elucidate some pages from that book of the nations which we are all reading at the present time in the progress of the war. He had lived some time in Germany, years ago, as a student of philosophy, and he had gone there imbued with that reverence for the country which every young Scotchman who had studied Carlyle and Goethe naturally felt towards German philosophy and German literature. But even at that period, some twenty years ago, he had noted the contrast between the Germany of the idealistic period and that of modern times. There was freedom of research, but there was a low tone of philosophical life, of general life. The kindly German of the peace-loving days had passed away and was replaced by the German subordinate above all things to the State.
 The idea of learning anything from a country which has forfeited the respect of all the decent portion of mankind might seem to be contradictory but as Germany had been studying us with great assiduity in recent years (although she had missed discovering our soul) so we might hope to learn something from a study of the underlying principles of German action. Our enemy might be our best teacher although she had crucified herself and humanity on the altar of the Superman.
 Professor Caldwell then discussed what we could learn, either for imitation or avoidance, from German ideas of organization. Our own education, for one thing, in Great Britain as well as here was somewhat amateurish. It needed to be related more directly to national purpose. Next, we might learn from Germany that some sounder theory of the relation of the State to the individual life is needed. We would have been stronger at the beginning of the war if we had had more (say for 30 years) of that national service which has been put into operation during the last two years. These points were illustrated with concrete example, of much interest. Instead of the Superman idea which had dominated in Germany, the lecturer declared his belief that one result of the war would be a larger influence in the world from Woman, who was more and more extending her action in the world of political thought.
 The war should result in the death of a wrong individualism. We would

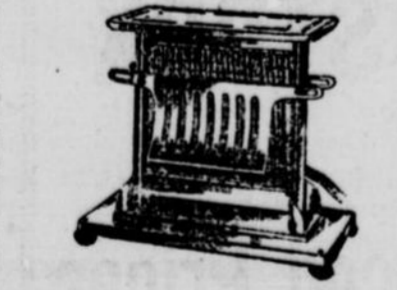
MAGIC BAKING POWDER
 Magic Baking Powder costs no more than the ordinary kinds. For economy, buy the one pound tins.
 E.W. GILLET COMPANY LIMITED
 WHOLESALE TORONTO, ONT. CANADA

FIRE CAUSED BY EXPLOSION OF LAMP
RESIDENCES ON ST. NAZAIRE STREET WERE DAMAGED LAST NIGHT.
 The explosion of a lamp in the home of Mrs. Charles McNamara, 24 1-2 St. Nazaire street, caused a serious fire shortly before 7 o'clock last evening. The lamp had been lighted by Mr. C. McNamara in order to renew a burnt fuse when it exploded burning Mr. McNamara's hand severely. The fire spread rapidly and when the firemen arrived it looked threatening. Mr. A. Pigeon occupying the third flat succeeded in getting all the members of his family to safety before his apartments were seriously menaced.
 The lower flat occupied by Mr. Jos. Malone was also damaged principally by water.
 Occupants of adjoining houses were alarmed unnecessarily by the continual shouts of the firemen the majority of whom seemed more anxious about screaming our orders than following out the instructions of the one man who was in charge.

AT THE MODELE REG'D.
 We have a large choice of new Dresses and Costumes in the very latest shades.
LE MODELE, REG'D.,
 J. C. Giguere, Prop.,
 252 St. John Street.
GRAND RED CROSS SALE, ETC.
 All patriotic citizens are earnestly requested not to forget the grand sale to take place on Friday, 23rd inst. in the Y.M.C.A. Hall. The Rummage sale will be held in the afternoon at 3 p.m. In the evening the R.C.G.A. Band under the capable leadership of Lieut. Chas. O'Neill will render a select programme. There will be several attractive booths with young ladies in appropriate costume in attendance. A large crowd is expected and a very enjoyable evening is assured. See Adgt.

AFTER THE FIRE
Crockery, Glassware, Silverware, Cut Glass, Etc.
 We are ready now to receive our customers and give them satisfaction as in the past.
 A VISIT IS SOLICITED.
We Have Some Jobs
RENAUD & COMPANY
 Incorporated
 72-74 St. Paul Street
 march 17x17.

Spring Opening
 Saturday and Following Days
 A special display of the highest novelties for Spring and Summer 1917, will be ready Saturday. We expect every lady in the city to come to visit Our Great Exhibit. The following goods to be displayed.
Spring Suits Newest Styles
Trimmed and Untrimmed Hats
Blouses, Costumes Goods, New Laces
Fancy Neckwear, Wash Goods, Etc.
 A visit will be appreciated.
Faguy, Lepinay & Freres
 St. John Street



Electric Shop
A Cool Kitchen All The Year
 Women who modernize their kitchen and table equipment with Electrical Appliances find they can do their work in half the time that was formerly necessary and enjoy coolness and comfort in the using.
 A few hours every day spent in other pursuits than the drudgery of housework is a duty every woman owes herself.
Public Service Corporation of Quebec
 146 St. John Street.
 Phone 6950
 AT YOUR SERVICE.

In The World of Sport

POOR SEASON FOR PROFESSIONAL HOCKEY

C. N. R. SORE AT PROTEST TALK

QUEBEC BASEBALL LEAGUE MAY OPERATE THIS SEASON WITH SIX-CLUB CIRCUIT

Seven Clubs Have Indicated Their Intentions of Continuing But One Will Have to be Suspended—Annual Meeting Will Be Held On Friday Evening Next.

The Quebec City Baseball League held a preliminary meeting last evening at the Victoria Hotel. President John Bruneau occupied the chair, while Secretary Lepine was on hand with different reports to present.

QUEBEC SOCCER MEN ORGANIZE

SIX CLUBS REPRESENTED AT PRELIMINARY MEETING HELD LAST EVENING.

The Quebec City Association football league held a most enthusiastic and well attended preliminary meeting in the Victoria Hotel last evening, under the presidency of Mr. Jas. McDonnell, vice-president of the league, who took the chair in the absence of President, Captain Bond, R.C.E., who owing to military duties found it necessary to tender his resignation.

AVERAGES OF THE CLASS B BOWLERS

"BILLY" AUBIN OF SILLERY WON THE CUP FOR BEST AVERAGE OF SEASON.

The Class "B" Independent League closed up business last evening at a meeting in the Victoria Hotel. Vice-President James McDonald was in the chair, and Secretary J. Aubin presented the different records for approval.

A vote of thanks was passed by the league to Mr. Henri Brochu for his treatment of the clubs playing on his alleys and also for the handsome cup Mr. Amedee Talbot was also thanked for his generous contribution of a line cup.

The league had a most successful season and some keen contests were played. A vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Fontaine for the use of the meeting room.

Table with columns: Clubs, Won, Lost, Pins. Lists St. Patrick's, Victoria II, Sillery, Pastimes, Discharge Depot.

Table for St. Patrick's with columns: G, Ttl, Avg. Lists J. Ledden, W. Walsh, H. O'Sullivan, F. Dunn, S. Walker, L. Ledden, R. Pitcher, J. McDonald, L. A. Marche, E. Kirkwood, Robitaille, T. Aubin.

Table for Victoria II with columns: G, Ttl, Avg. Lists J. Van Dolson, A. De Beaumont, J. Russell, A. Labrie, R. Kurth, J. E. Carrier, Geo. Acquin, E. Watters, C. Falardeau, J. A. Gagnon, L. Mace, R. Fortier.

Table for Sillery with columns: G, Ttl, Avg. Lists A. Gauthier, H. Davis, R. Frechette, T. Aubin, W. Aubin, L. Finet, J. Aubin, E. Demers, A. Chabot, E. Cote, Jacques, "Steve", Jean, McCauley, O. Hamel.

Table for Laval with columns: G, Ttl, Avg. Lists A. Duquet, Joseph Hamel, Lemay, F. Belanger, E. Savard, St. F. Hamel, A. Savard, G. Lavoie, Soucy, H. Lavoie, Jacques, Pouliot, A. Charron, Langlois, Masse, A. O'Dowd.

Table for Pastimes with columns: G, Ttl, Avg. Lists P. Fackney, Jef O'Brien, M. Mullally, Jas. Mullally, S. Murphy, R. Davis, J. Dooley, J. Doyle, O'Dowd, D. Doyle, H. O'Sullivan.

Table for Discharge Depot with columns: G, Ttl, Avg. Lists J. W. Cattell, G. Lamothie, W. T. Byrne, J. A. Gagnon, D. McCooey, W. E. Moulle, G. Grogan, J. Dumond, G. Gagnon, G. Giegan, D. Couture, E. S. Blair, Bud Dinan, R. Farnam, L. Cannon, Bates, Joynet, Brophy.

Table for Ross Rifle League with columns: G, Ttl, Avg. Lists Laberge, Robitaille, Miller, Perry, Johnny Caron, Totals, Lailent, Porter, Shannon, Roy, Farnam, Totals.

Sporting Notes

The Association football clubs are enthusiastic over prospects for the coming season. The league has received an application from Pte. E. L. Rawlings of the 8th R.R. as referee and would be pleased to receive the names of any other soccer men who would be willing to help out in this respect.

The D. & A. team, it is understood have entered a protest on the C.N.R. D. & A. match which was won by the Canadian Northern. Secretary Kelly of the C.N.R. treats the matter lightly and states that the president of the league and other officials cannot in justice, even consider the protest which is altogether ridiculous. However, Mr. Kelly says the C.N.R. will be able to show conclusively that no suspicion can be attached to the eligibility of their players.

The Quebec Curlers will tender a dinner to one of their popular members, Mr. Tom Delany, at the clubhouse this evening. If the ice is in any kind of shape for playing, the usual St. Patrick's day matches between Irish rinks and those of other nationalities will be played.

Johnny Bruneau emerged from his winter seclusion last evening and presided over the preliminary assembly of the baseball magistrates. He gave the delegates some timely hints as to procedure this coming season and no doubt they will be heeded.

"Billy" Aubin, "The man who forgot," won the prize for the best average in the Class B bowling league. Billy is fortunate this winter. He figured on the C.N.R. team which won the championship of the Commercial league and the deciding game was played on his birthday.

Seattle and Canadiens will fight it out for the first game in the world's series this evening. The Frenchmen will have a hard time after their long and tedious journey across Canada and if they win tonight, their final victory is assured.

The Sons of Ireland met their first defeat of the season in Pittsburg. The score was three to one in favor of the Smoky City team and was not unexpected here as the unusually large rink, seven-men hockey and the fact that the Sons were without Hughes and Laurie and just after finishing a strenuous Cup series were hard handicaps to the local players. The Pittsburg bunch are a fast skating crowd and lack of substitutes kept the Sons of Ireland from keeping pace with them.

The Sons will play the same team tonight, but whether they reverse the decision or not does not make much difference. The boys have given Quebec some great hockey here and despite reverses in exhibition games, their confidence in them remains unshaken.

The retirement of the Montmorency team from the soccer league will be regretted. Mr. Mills and his great aggregations were always on top and their disappearance as a team will be the source of much sorrow amongst local football followers.

The first step in what may develop into a legal action for alleged criminal libel by the Wanderer hockey club against E. J. Livingstone, owner of the Toronto club, was started yesterday. President Lichtenhein sent to his legal representatives in Toronto all the papers and documents in connection with the matter. "If my lawyers find that there is ground for criminal libel action, such action will be immediately instituted unless Livingstone withdraws every statement he made," declared President Lichtenhein.

The Canadiens of Gifford will meet St. Joachim and Lac des Bois of Chateau Picher will play against Rock City of Quebec at the Arena tonight. The Beauce Coast teams will give Quebecers a good exhibition.

George Acquin, the clever third-basemen of the Emmets, is said to be a free agent. St. Pats are looking longingly in George's direction and he certainly would be a welcome addition to their team.

In connection with tonight's soiree we are informed that a number of young sweets will sell sweets at the soiree.

Popula - Pastime, No. 733—Keeping the Shamrock "dry."

per string. High individual three strings: Jas. Van Dolson, Victoria II, 560. High single individual: Jos. Ledden, St. Pat's, 243. Highest average for 21 strings or more: W. Aubin, Sillery, 164.4. J. Ledden, St. Pat's, 153.2. Geo. Acquin, Victoria II, 162.5.

MISS LAPENSEE IS FIERY INDIVIDUAL

REPORT SAYS SHE MIXED IT UP WITH LUCIEN RIOPEL, OVER EXPENSES.

The Montreal Herald says: "Anyone entertaining doubts as to the aggressiveness of Miss Lepensee, the famous Cornwall lady hockeyist, had better talk the matter over with Lucien Riopel, manager of the Jubilee Rink.

Manager Riopel found it necessary to call for assistance last night in the course of a hot argument with the "Miracle Maid" and it is declared that Miss Lepensee attempted to inflict bodily damage upon the rink manager following a verbal dispute over her expense money. Miss Lepensee's team played the Westerns at the Jubilee Rink last night, the Cornwall team winning by a score of 1 to 0.

Miss Lepensee did not appear on the ice at the start, as a result of a difference of opinion over the expenses, but was finally prevailed upon to play. After the game, the main ruction took place, the argument becoming so heated between the fair star and Manager Riopel that the latter found it necessary to ask for assistance. Order was finally restored.

TO ASK DARCY TO ENLIST IN MONTREAL

GRANT HUGH BROWN, HIS MANAGER, ANXIOUS TO GET ANOTHER CHANCE FOR THE FIGHTER.

Montreal, March 16—Grant Hugh Brown, who is now managing Les Darcy, the Australian fighter, who was branded as a "slacker" by Governor Whitman, of New York, was in town yesterday on a business trip. In speaking of what Les Darcy intended doing, Mr. Brown said that he would make every effort possible to have Darcy come to Canada and enlist with one of the overseas battalions being recruited for overseas service. "This would give Darcy an opportunity to make good and improve the reputation he left his own country rather than as a slacker. There are numerous battalions being recruited in Montreal which would be glad to extend a hand of welcome to the fighter should he desire to become one of their number.

ROCK CITY PLAYERS BEAT JOS. COTE TEAM.

Playing in form which would have defeated Canadiens, Ottawa or Seattle, the Rock City Tobacco Company hockey players outswam the representatives of the Jos. Cote firm, the count being four to two.

The sensation of the evening was the appearance of Jimmy Walsh in the nets for the Rock City boys. He was encased in the goal-tends armor and stopped all sorts of difficult shots, any old way. The ice was very sympathetic and the winners can credit their victory to the fact that they possessed superior nautical knowledge and navigated the breakers cleverly.

Play was very clean and nobody was torpedooed without warning. Fred Demers refereed, and floated around gracefully.

Table with columns: Team, Goal, Points. Lists Rock City, Jos. Cote, J. Walsh, Demers, O. Drouin, Gingras, Payzant, Grondin.

BILL HAGUE'S HOUSE AT OTTAWA, ROBBED.

Ottawa, March 15—Billy Hague, of this city, who supplanted Bert Lindsay, in the Wanderers nets toward the end of the season, discovered on his return to Ottawa last week, that burglars had gone through his home during his absence, and made a veritable clean-up of all valuables in the household. Bill removed to Montreal last December and has no idea when the burglary took place.

STEAMER GEORGETOWN FOUNDERED AT SEA

New York, March 16—The arrival here today of the captain and fifteen members of the crew of the French freight steamship Georgetown disclosed that the vessel foundered at sea on Feb. 27, when about 700 miles east of New York on her voyage toward Havre, France. The entire crew of 24 officers and men were rescued, and those who did not reach here today on the French line freighter La Perouse from Havre, were taken into Halifax on the British tank steamship Strombus after being transferred on March 6 from La Perouse.

Advertisement for Holt Renfrew & Co. Limited featuring a hat illustration and text: "First 'peep' at the Spring Hats now ready in our Style Windows. Also Suits, Collars, Ties, Underwear of quality."

Advertisement for Windsor Walk-Over For Men featuring a shoe illustration and text: "The 'Winsor' is ideal for business wear. It is exceedingly fine in appearance, lending the foot those long, lean aristocratic lines so much desired. We have every man's size in the 'Winsor' in tan or black calf and in patent calf or kid. PRICED FROM \$6.00. WALK-OVER BOOT SHOP, 10 ST. JOHN STREET."

Advertisement for GRANDE ALLEE RINK Band and Skating Sunday Evening. Text: "POPULAR IRISH AIRS. On Saturday (St. Patrick's Day) the Rink will be closed."

Advertisement for TODAY is the Last Day for our SHIRT SALE. Text: "The balance of SHIRTS we have left will be sold for \$1.00 each. J. H. MULLIN Reg'd. Phone 1606 Quebec's Haberdasher 48 Fabrique St."

Advertisement for FIRE! FIRE! FIRE! featuring a fire alarm illustration and text: "JOS. COTE'S Sale of smokers' requisites, slightly damaged by water and smoke at a reduction, at our Branch, No. 179 St. Joseph street, opposite St. Roch's church. Opening on Saturday morning at 8:00 o'clock. Do not forget that this Sale is serious. Cigars, Cigarettes, Tobacco in packages and plugs leaf tobacco and Pipes are in the lot. As the quantity of each kind is limited, hasten to provide yourself."

BASKETBALL LEAGUE MATCHES TONIGHT

STRONG TEAMS SCHEDULED TO PLAY AT Y.M.C.A. THIS EVENING.

A great deal of interest is being shown in the coming series of basketball games.

The league opens tonight with a double-header. In the first match, the High School will be pitted against the Ross Rifle aggregation. On the High School team will be found the regular line-up and the additional services of Mr. McKeracher, the boys work secretary. He is a speedy player and is a great addition to the team. They also have the services of Norman Kennedy and George Bedford.

Ross Rifles team have a very assorted lot of players—Americans, Englishmen, Quebecers. They are a very scrappy bunch. On their line-up will be found Foster, McTier, Matthews, Hardy, Francis and Holt. This collection is expected to be heard from.

In the second match of the evening, Old Boys with all their cunningness and skillful play will be tried out against the newly organized Dominion Textile team. The Old Boys have the services of a number of players with an athletic reputation.

The Kennedy Brothers, have been in the game for many years. "Billy" Dall and Harold Jackson are two more of the old timers. McGrath and Jordan are the soldier boys of the team. McGrath is a southpaw, and has a great eye for the basket. Jordan captained the 8th Royal Rifles team in the early part of the winter. The Textile team, though lately brought together, is composed of stars—H. Mills, the captain of the team, is manager of the Textile Mills. He is the gentleman who captained the championship football team from the Falls for three years. Bobby Jack, who is considered one of the fastest forwards in the city, is on the forward line with Ariseta, another hard worker, recruited from the States. In the center, Munall, with lots of weight and reach, will be found. Other members of the team are McRae, Shea, M. Dugrae and H. Blair. The latter two being recruited from the Business Men's Gym Class.

F. Salter and Jack Wales will officiate.

Ed. Faille Says:

"There is only one Canadian Silent Knight, 'The Willies'—the others are silent nights, when they are not running."

Advertisement for JULIEN Overland SERVICE featuring a car illustration and text: "Phone 7036"

Doctors Stand Amazed at Power of Bon-Opto to Make Weak Eyes Strong---According to Dr. Lewis

Guaranteed to Strengthen Eyesight 50% In One Week's Time in Many Instances

A Free Prescription You Can Have Filled and Use at Home Philadelphia, Pa. Victims of eye strain and other eye weaknesses, and those who wear glasses, will be glad to know that according to Dr. Lewis there is real hope and help for them. Many whose eyes were failing say they have had their eyes restored by this remarkable prescription and many who once wore glasses say they have thrown them away. One man says, after using it: "I was almost blind. Could not see to read at all. Now I can read everything without my glasses and my eyes do not hurt any more. At night they would pain dreadfully. Now they feel fine all the time. It was like a miracle to me." A lady who used it says: "The atmosphere seemed hazy with or without glasses, but after using this prescription for 15 days everything seems clear. I can read even fine print without glasses." Another who used it says: "I was bothered with eye strain caused by overworked, tired eyes which induced severe headaches. I have worn glasses for several years both for distance and work, and without them I could not read my own name on an envelope or the type-writing on the machine before me. I can do both now and have discarded my long distance glasses altogether. I can count the fluttering leaves on the trees across the street now, which for several years have looked like a dim green blur to me. I cannot express my joy at what it has done for me. It is believed that thousands who wear glasses can now discard them in a reason-

CASUAL COMMENT

"ENGLAND, CANADA AND THE GREAT WAR."

A Review by Dr. Harper of Quebec.



Dr. J. M. Harper.

The above is the title of a book which has lately appeared from the pen of one who has been in the public eye for nearly half a century, not only as a Member of the House of Commons at Ottawa, and a Member of the Local Legislature of Quebec, but as Clerk of the latter body. Since Lieutenant-Colonel Desjardins retired from office he has been devoting himself more or less to literary pursuits; and there is certainly nothing but the warmest of welcomes to be given to the comprehensive volume of five hundred pages, which he has just seen through the press for the edification of us all on the most important topic of these times. The book is written in French; but it is more than likely that an edition of the work in English will be issued in the near future, its appearance being so opportune and pertinent to the times. In his preface, Colonel Desjardins places himself on record as a loyal adherent to the cause of British Imperialism. Nor is he in any way timid in placing his convictions before those whom he calls his "Compatriots of the Province of Quebec," who he believes would all be of one mind as to what is a best policy to pursue, in maturing the nationhood of Canada, were they only to take time to understand the conditions which the provinces and populations of Canada have to take into the most serious consideration, while loyally endeavouring to locate a common interest as a preliminary to the building up of a common nationhood in our vast commonwealth. The gifted author maintains that none of our provinces would be better off were they to become individually independent, and would certainly be very much worse off, were they to be brought under the Imperial auspices of any other first-rate power than Great Britain. And all through his interesting and engrossing volume, the idea of a solidifying multi in uno runs paramount, as it deals consecutively with the enervating theories too often being indul-

bloodshed, as well as since the Kaiser so unrighteously declared war. The necessity of the Entente Allies persevering in that war to the saving of our Christian civilization from the Teuton iconoclasts is staring every province of the Dominion of Canada, equally threateningly, in the face. And it surely ought to be safe for Colonel Desjardins or any one else to say that there is not a French-speaking Canadian or an English-speaking Canadian—if he really be a loyal Canadian—who will turn a deaf ear to the Desjardins plea in the chapter entitled "Notre Vraie Situation." There has been a movement set on foot during these later months to cement a nationalized Canadian comradeship between Quebec and Ontario. Much has been said and much has still to be done to bring us all to a communal understanding point. We are all pretty well convinced that the frictional is no game of prudence, when the State as a fœderacy is in danger, from a foe without as well as from a would be obstructionist within. To mobilize a full strength against the foe without the obstructionist within has to induce himself to bury his prejudices, so that he may give his native intelligence a freedom towards the discerning of what his duty to the State and the Empire really is, as an outcome from racial tolerance. Let all such inner obstructionists, therefore, make a careful study of Colonel Desjardins' opportune volume, and read from it the undisguised terms of the present situation, in its history and dangers, and swaying of events. A man is ever as ready to storm at one for calling him a craven, as at one who would rank him as an ignorant. A Christian Canada has no place today for the former; and the advice which has been streaming from our pulpits and platforms and press cannot but have reached the latter to the remotest parish. That advice, amplified and embodied in a readable historical volume as the one under review, cannot but tend to subdue the misunderstandings that make for national enervation rather than preservative consolidation. Let us therefore, as I have said again and again, get down to the historic facts, as to what Canada's status is in the British Empire, and what it would be under German autocratic rule, and the obstructionist within Canada's borders, not to speak of the race-ry fœderacy, can hardly escape an uneasy time of it, as he plays his game of provoking distrust and antagonism.



Lieut.-Col. Desjardins.

ged in by the illogical and self-seeking, concerning the conditions that might exist, between Great Britain and Canada, other than they have been and are at the present time to Canada's advantage. The participation of Canada in the South African War and in the momentous war of the last two years and more, Colonel Desjardins claims, is eliminated from the arena of what ought to have been or what ought not to have been as having anything remedial for us about it, considering how such participation was inaugurated by the loyalty and inclusive patriotism of the Canadians themselves. It was a spontaneous act from Canada as a whole, in spite of a certain minority of objectors. As every one knows, individualism has ever to give way, if rebellion is to be avoided, to the general consensus in any well-balanced and savingly knit together democracy. And throughout his book, the clear-visioned author spares no pains in showing what would have finally befallen, at the hands of the savage races of South Africa, the Boer settlements—their men women and children and homes—had the other divisions of the Empire kept aloof, or what would happen in Great Britain's Overseas Dominions, one and all of them, were our Christian civilization in the provinces of Canada or elsewhere ever to become unwilling to extend a helping hand, in sympathy or by force of arms, to stay at any time the diablerie of an over-ambitious militancy in its raids against that civilization in any part of the world.

As has been said, Colonel Desjardins' volume is openly dedicated to his "Compatriotes Canadien-Français," and it can hardly be supposed that any of these compatriots will think any the less of him, after they have conscientiously weighed his logical views as to what every confessed Canadian's duty is, in the momentous contest that is on, against the German menace to what we prize as a Christian civilization. In his earlier chapters, our author gives a thoughtful outline of the proven culpability of those who brought on the war, as also of the several roles which have been played by Great Britain and her Allies, during the diplomatic counsellings of Viscount Grey and others to obviate

face, when we tell ourselves that the war that is on is for the rescuing of our Christian civilization from the clutches of a rule that has never been other than a tyranny of the most freedomless kind. "A father, a husband, a brother has courageously separated himself," says our author, "from all that he held dearest in the world, to pass across to France to take part in what, is, to all intents and purposes, a world's war. In bidding farewell to his home, perchance for ever, he felt he had an irresistible impulse upon him to do his duty towards the Empire and his own homeland. Besides, he is by no means loathe to go to the aid of France, his forefathers' motherland, for which he never fails to retain the most affectionate and devoted feelings of patriotic respect." And that picture of the French-Canadian's brooding patriotism, amplified by what Colonel Desjardins says about it in his wholesome and interesting chapters, cannot but lead us all to share in the task we Canadians have at the present moment of aiding in the overcoming of the greatest enemy the world has ever known in its history.

HIS SPECIAL BRAND

"Speaking of zealots," said a college professor, "there was an eminent Scotch scientist whose especial delight—mania, in fact—was insects and bugs. There once visited this Scottish professor a young scientist. The visitor remained overnight, and in the morning his host said to him: "And how did ye sleep the night?" "Not very well," the visitor answered. "It was the strange bed, perhaps, but I must confess—"

"Ah," said the professor encouragingly, "ye were just bitten by something, eh?" "Well, to tell you the truth, professor, I was," the visitor admitted. "Just think of that!" cried the professor. "Bitten, war ye? Noo, man, can ye say it was anything at all noteworthy that bit ye?" "Fleas, I think," said the other. "But such fleas for biting I never met in my life before."

CHILD GETS SICK, CROSS, FEVERISH IF CONSTIPATED

Look at Tongue! Then Give Fruit Laxative for Stomach, Liver, Bowels.

"CALIFORNIA SYRUP OF FIGS" CAN'T HARM CHILDREN AND THEY LOVE IT.



Mother! Your child isn't naturally cross and peevish. See if tongue is coated; this is a sure sign the little stomach, liver and bowels need a cleansing at once. When listless, pale, feverish, full of cold, breath bad, throat sore, doesn't eat, sleep or act naturally, has stomach-ache, diarrhoea, remember, a gentle liver and bowel cleansing should always be the first treatment given.

Nothing equals "California Syrup of Figs" for children's ills; give a teaspoonful, and in a few hours all the foul waste, sour bile and fermenting food which is clogged in the bowels passes out of the system, and you have a well and playful child again. All children love this harmless, delicious "fruit laxative," and it never fails to effect a good "inside" cleansing. Directions for babies, children of all ages and grown-ups are plainly on the bottle. Keep it handy in your home. A little given today saves a sick child tomorrow, but get the genuine. Ask your druggist for a 50-cent bottle of "California Syrup of Figs," then see that it is made by the "California Fig Syrup Company."



I. O. O. F.

ATTENTION.

Members of City Lodges are requested to attend a DISTRICT MEETING, to be held on Saturday Evening, at 8:00 o'clock, in Masonic Hall. By order, W. SIMPSON, D.D.G.M.

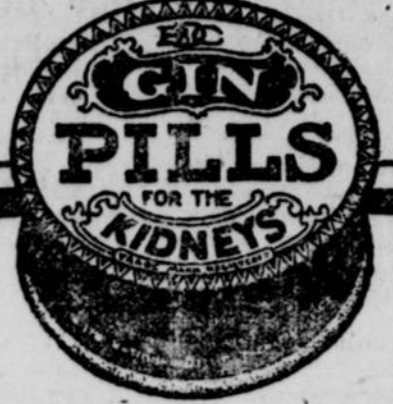
GERMAIN LEPINE, REG'D. The business carried on by the late Germain Lepine, funeral director, will be continued under the name of "Germain Lepine, Registered." By order, COUTURE & COUTURE, Notaries Public.

Gin Pills FOR THE KIDNEYS

Sooth and Heal Inflamed Kidneys

The great danger with Kidney trouble is that so many people try to cure the symptoms instead of getting at the root of the trouble. In back-ache, pains in the side, lumbago, swollen joints and ankles, and rheumatism, local applications are of little use—such as plasters, embrocations and liniments. Gin Pills go right to the Kidneys, healing and soothing these organs so that the functions are restored to normal and the pain stops.

So many thousands have been relieved of Kidney and Bladder trouble that you cannot afford to neglect the remedy for your trouble. All dealers sell Gin Pills, 50c. a box, or 6 boxes for \$2.50. Sample free upon request to National Drug & Chemical Co. of Canada, Limited, Toronto U. S. Address—No. 200-02, Inc. 202 Main St., Buffalo, N.Y.



Ask For Prices

Before placing your orders, phone 2777, and ask us for prices on GREY, MANILLA, FIBRE and KRAFT WRAPPING PAPER. PAPEP BAGS, CUTTERS, TWINES, Etc.

Building Papers, 1, 2 and 3 Ply

Sovereign Crown Brand, guaranteed for 5, 10 and 15 years. 2 and 3 ply Ready Roofing, Tared and Tared Sheathing Felts, Dry Sheathing and Carpet Felts, Coal Tar Pitch and Oakum.

YOUR REQUIREMENTS ARE SOLICITED AND WILL HAVE OUR MOST CAREFUL AND PROMPT ATTENTION

How About Your Sidewalk?

If you are thinking of replacing it by a permanent one, ask us for particulars, which will not cost you anything.

QUEBEC SCRAP METAL & PAPER CO. Limited

14 ST. ROCH STREET - - - - - QUEBEC

Queen Quality SHOES New Spring Styles Just Received Call and see them. No trouble to show goods WM. JACQUES & SONS, Tel. 427 Fabrique St.

For St. Patrick's Day SHAMROCKS and GREEN CARNATIONS Fancy Shamrock Baskets and Novelties. McHenna Phone 5585. 9 St. John Street

Three Beautiful Pianos Offered at Reduction We are offering at Great Reduction and easy payments, three beautiful Pianos, in perfect order. A Piano of the famous trade mark, Heintzman & Co., mounted with three cords, large shape, walnut case. Regular price \$450. We are offering it at... \$275.00 A beautiful Lansdowne Piano, having been very little used and in perfect order, possessing all modern improvements. Regular price \$325.00. Reduced to... \$175.00 Another beautiful Cottage Piano, mounted on three cords, iron frame, well repaired, as good as new. Offered at... \$125.00 We give easy payments for the convenience of buyers. We are the only representatives in the Province of Quebec for the famous Pianos, Heintzman & Co. (the favorite of artists), for the marvelous AUTO PIANO, of New York; it is the ONLY Automatic Piano. Our assortment of Grafonolas and Columbia Records is of the most complete. Come and pay us a visit before making the purchase of a musical instrument, or write for our catalogue. Lavigueur & Hutchison 81-83-85 ST. JOHN STREET. Branch Store: 54 St. Joseph Street.

DOMINION COAL COMPANY, LIMITED MINERS AND SHIPPERS OF THE CELEBRATED "DOMINION" STEAM and GAS COALS Screened, Run-of-Mine and Slack For Particulars, apply to SALES AGENT, 112 ST. JAMES ST., MONTREAL.

TUNGSTEN LAMPS! Stronger, Better Light at LESS COST! ALL KINDS - AT - J A GRAVEL Electrical Supplies Tele 6972. 280 ST. JOHN STREET

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE. The Most Valuable Medicine ever discovered. The best known Remedy for COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS. Acts like a charm in DIARRHOEA, DYSENTERY & CHOLERA. Effectually cures all attacks of SPASMS, Chills and arrests those too severe to be treated by other means. The only saltative in NEURALGIA, GOUT, RHEUMATISM. Chlorodyne is a liquid taken in drops, graduated according to the weight. It invariably relieves pain of whatever kind; creates a calm refreshing sleep; allays irritation of the nervous system when all other remedies fail; leaves no bad effects and can be taken when no other medicine can be tolerated. INSIST ON HAVING Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE. The immense success of this Remedy has given rise to many imitations. CONVINCING MEDICAL TESTIMONY WITH EACH BOTTLE. Sold by all Chemists. Prices in England: 1/6, 2/6, 4/6. Sole Manufacturers: J. T. DAVENPORT, LONDON, E.C. N.B.—Every bottle of Genuine Chlorodyne bears on the stamp the name of the inventor, Dr. J. Collis Browne.



YELLOWSTONE TOUR MARKS BIRTH OF NEW SCENIC ROUTE.

Eighty-Five Motorists, Returning From Twin-Cities to Yellowstone Trip, Claim Tour Most Enjoyable in America; New Roads Built for Tour.

Piloted by the Chalmers Six-30 which blazed the Twin-Cities to Yellowstone route a few months ago, eighty-five tourists in 27 motor cars checked in at Gardiner one evening recently and enrolled as enthusiastic boosters of the National Parks Highway.

Most remarkable among the features of the tour was the fact that many of the roads encountered had been laid down almost overnight. When the Chalmers Pathfinder blazed the trail detours for washouts were a matter of course. Yet six weeks later the big tour went through on schedule over 1,200 miles of roads closely akin to boulevards. The Chalmers Six-30 which piloted the tour the entire distance averaged over 23 miles an hour for the trip, although no attempt was made to register unusual speed.

That the Yellowstone tour opens a route of infinite variety to American motorists is conceded by all who made the run. From the time Minneapolis dropped behind on the horizon until Gardiner Gateway looms in view, the tourists ran the whole gamut of American topography. Lakes, plains, mountains and valleys came in turn, and the trip through the Bad Lands of North Dakota and Montana proved to be the most unusual and spectacular eye opener to the tourist.

Leaving Minneapolis on the morning, the tour quickly proved to be a de luxe event instead of a hardship. To boost the cause of the National Parks Highway, the Northern Pacific road had furnished a special train which met the tourist at the noon and night controls.

Noon control on the first day was at St. Cloud, Minnesota, and the tourists reached Staples late in the afternoon. Commencing at Staples and continuing throughout the tour, a series of entertainments had been arranged at every control and were thoroughly enjoyed by the motorists. Passing through Detroit, the tour was quartered at Fargo. Here President W. W. Smith of the National Parks Highway and Secretary J. P. Hardy of the Fargo Commercial Club joined the tour in President Smith's Chalmers Six.

The Chalmers pilot car led the way through the highest points in Yellowstone Park. Once within the gateway, the average altitude was over 6,500 feet and in crossing the continental divide a height of 8,267 feet was reached. Despite the greater tendency of water to boil at high altitudes, the Chalmers' cooling

was perfect, and it was possible to place a hand on the radiator without discomfort at all times.

Before passing through the Gardiner entrance to Yellowstone Park, the automobile tourist pays Uncle Sam a fee of \$7.50. Each tourist must register his name and address on entering and leaving the park. Once in the park he travels on an easy schedule which permits him to see all points of interest without undue haste. One glance at the jolting jurching coaches drawn by horses, which for years have controlled traffic through the park, convinces the visitor that their days are numbered. In the motor car the tourist travels more swiftly and comfortably and enjoys that privacy which is impossible under the old regime. Restrictions on motor cars in the park are a trifle irksome at the present time, but new rules will undoubtedly be made before another season. It is not too much to say that next season should see more tourists at Yellowstone than on the Ideal tour of other eastern routes. The trip through the park through the land of geysers and canyons must be seen to be appreciated.

LIGHT CARS LIKE OVERLAND 75-B HELP DEVELOP SUBURBAN PROPERTY

At a recent gathering of dealers in suburban homes property, it was unanimously agreed that the automobile has been one of the most important factors in the sensational development of that line of business during the last few years. No longer does the real estate salesman have to spend hours of argument in convincing the prospective purchaser that the trip from his downtown office to his future home in the suburbs will not occupy too much of his time. The long street car or train ride is an objection which is now almost obsolete, it was stated.

"In my city," said one of the dealers, "most of our suburban property is being taken up by those who have owned homes in the more congested portions of the town. A few years ago that type of buyer represented a most difficult problem. As the downtown property had increased in value, taxes and upkeep had eaten up practically all of his capital and in too many cases there was a mortgage attached to his home which kept him hustling to meet the interest charges. We would show him where he could buy a suburban home at much less than the cost of his city home and then would arise the objection about the longride back and forth from the office. At that time automobiles were so expensive that even the mention of them to a buyer with limited means was out of the question.

"Today, however, it is not a difficult task to show the future suburban home owner that by disposing of his downtown home and purchas-

ing on the outskirts of the city he will have at least six or seven hundred dollars balance which, if invested properly, will obtain for him an automobile fully equipped and capable of getting him down to his office in less time than when he lived in the city proper. Only the other day I was trying to sell to a client who made the remark that he would buy in a minute if he owned an automobile like the one which I drive. It happens to be a New Series Model 75-B Overland. I immediately explained to him that, if he bought the property I was trying to sell him, he would be clearing close to a thousand dollars and that if he chose to do so he could invest less than \$700 of it in a Model 75-B Overland absolutely fully equipped.

"I then pointed out to him the pleasant advantages of owning a car, from the standpoint of his wife and children, as well as its economical and time saving features. Of course, I sold him the lot.

"I'm strong for the automobile, especially the small light car like the New Series 75-B Overland. It's a real asset from the dealer's standpoint as well as from the owner's. If you want to get a buyer soon just get him on a street car and make him ride an hour or two before he reaches your subdivision. When he finally reaches his destination he is certainly in no frame of mind for buying. On the other hand, take him out in an easy riding car, over well paved streets, and you will find him so enthused over the exhilarating ride that he reaches your property in the most ideal frame of mind for buying."

SERVICE RECORDS REVOLUTIONIZED BY NEW DEVICE.

Wonderful Recording Instrument Registers Tire Mileage, Gas and Oil Consumption; Keeps 13 Distinct Records. \$

A new recording device indicating not only car speed, trip mileage and season mileage, but also giving mileage obtained from each tire used on the car, the total gasoline consumption and oil consumption, and flashing warning indications of necessary attention to the car at the end of the first 1,000 and first 2,000 miles running, is the development announced by the Hamilton Corporation of Lancaster, Pa., to be marketed under the trade name Hamilton Multimeter.

The claims made for this Multimeter are startling in nature, and conclusive service tests conducted both by the Hamilton Corporation by owners of the big automobile organizations throughout the country indicate that a new era has been brought about by the introduction of this Multimeter.

Up to now the only recording device outside of gasoline gauges, &c., utilized on automobiles has been the speedometer, and this records only car speed, trip mileage, season mileage.

The new Hamilton Multimeter adapts the season mileage and trip mileage to the very practical recording of mileage for each individual tire, the amount of gasoline consumed on the trip or during the season, and the amount of oil consumed on the trip or during the season, affording a check of absolute accuracy on three intensely important items of upkeep cost—namely, tire cost, fuel cost and cost of lubrication.

It is a check on the efficiency of the car itself and affords the car owner an opportunity to know exactly what it is costing him at the end of each season for running his automobile.

The utility of the Hamilton Multimeter is not confined to the pleasure car field alone, but extends into the field of commercial cars to a very marked degree. Operators of motor trucks have always wanted to have definite information on what it is costing for tires, fuel and oil, as the operation of a motor truck is a strictly commercial matter and the actual cost of operation per ton mile must be determined if the real expense of the delivery department is to be fixed.

Various separate devices, such as odometers on each of the four wheels, driver's book of gasoline and fuel taken on, &c., have been tried, but the Hamilton Multimeter avoids the possibility of error in these detached records and does it all on one instrument, which always is in direct view of the driver, which is mathematically correct and on which no records can be lost.

The method by which the indications are secured is unique, utilizing a movable dial ring which is marked in separate places for tires numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6, for total mileage, trip mileage, oil consumption, gasoline consumption, attention at 1,000 miles, attention at 2,000 miles.

When, for instance, the reading of Tire No. 3 is desired, the ring is moved around until the words "Tire No. 3" cut in the dial ring face are opposite the adjustment screw on the face of the instrument. The screw is then turned and the mileage that has been run by Tire No. 3 is flashed on the dial of the instrument. This applies to all other readings in the same manner.

The Hamilton Multimeter is built by the manufacturer of the famous Hamilton watch.

Willys-Overland Motor Cars

Permanence

When an institution, almost from its inception, takes the commanding position in its field—

And when that institution maintains that commanding position without interruption over a series of years—

Then you may be assured of that institution's integrity—both as to its product and its dealings with the public.

From an output of 465 cars eight years ago the Willys-Overland industry has grown steadily and this year our dealers throughout the world have contracted for more than 200,000 cars.

Willys-Overland net resources have grown in that time from a little more than fifty thousand dollars to more than sixty-eight million dollars.

This year we are building the most comprehensive line of motor cars ever produced by any one concern.

They include Fours, Sixes and an Eight.

If yours is a family of average size, you will be particularly interested in the comfortable, powerful, Big Four at \$1190 or Light Six at \$1380. They exemplify the remarkable values characteristic of the entire line.

When you buy any car in the Willys-Overland line you are assured by our commanding position in the industry, by our unequalled facilities and resources, of integrity of value in your car throughout the whole period of its performance in your service.

Light Fours
Touring . . . \$850
Roadster . . . \$910
Country Club . . \$950

Big Fours
Touring . . . \$1190
Roadster . . . \$1250
Coupe . . . \$1310
Sedan . . . \$1450

Light Sixes
Touring . . . \$1280
Roadster . . . \$1340
Coupe . . . \$1400
Sedan . . . \$1540

Willys Six
Touring . . . \$1850

Willys-Knights
Four Touring . . \$1700
Four Coupe . . \$1750
Four Sedan . . \$1810
Four Limousine . \$1870
Eight Touring . \$2750

All prices f.o.b. Toronto
Subject to change without notice

EUG. JULIEN & CO. LTD.

Distributors,

Big Four \$1190

1200 St. Valier St. Phone 6530. Quebec

Light Six \$1380



Willys-Overland, Limited
Head Office and Works, West Toronto, Canada

REPAIRED

In just the way that you would want them to be.

Our vast experience in this particular line enables us to give you entire satisfaction.

It is not unusual to obtain 10,000 miles of service from a Tire that has been taken care of and has been rereaded and repaired when needed, by the:

QUEBEC TIRE & VULCANIZING CO.
Cor. Church and Richardson Streets.

We repair and sell all makes of Automobile Tires

Free Air Station

Mh.3xtu.th.satx2m

Auto Vulcanizing Station

We can repair any kind of Tires and Tubes.

Every Job is Guaranteed

Our prices are low compared with the first-class work we are doing.

Give us a trial order and you will be a real customer.

Phone 2068

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279 St. Joseph Street

march 10xtu.th.satx1m.

McLAUGHLIN

The Challenge in 1917 Motor Car Values

An Undisputed Leader in its Price Class is the New McLaughlin D-Four 35

35 HORSE POWER
106 INCH WHEEL BASE
4 INCH TIRES
DELCO STARTING and LIGHTING

McLAUGHLIN-BUICK VALVE-IN-HEAD ENGINE
GENUINE LEATHER UPHOLSTERY
FULL "U" DOORS—EXTRA WIDE
TONNEAU SEAT—48 INCHES WIDE

Write for new catalogue describing new series of Roadsters, 5 and 7 passenger touring cars at prices from \$895 up.

The McLAUGHLIN MOTOR CAR CO., Limited
OSHAWA, ONTARIO
PIONEER BUILDERS OF VALVE-IN-HEAD MOTORS CARS IN CANADA
THE PRICE OF THIS MODEL WILL ADVANCE ON APRIL 1st, 1917.

McLAUGHLIN MODEL D-FOUR-35
\$910 f.o.b. OSHAWA

See the New Series at the nearest McLaughlin Show Rooms
BRANCHES IN LEADING CITIES DEALERS EVERYWHERE
LOCAL SHOW ROOMS:

JOS. de VARENNES, 270 Rue St. Joseph, Quebec.

Canada's Standard Car

WITH THE MOTORIST

TEN MAKERS DOMINATE MOTOR TRUCK INDUSTRY.

Huge Resources and Manufacturing Facilities Act as Business Bulwark.

R. F. Rosebery, of Wabash, Ind., says: "It is a definitely established fact that ten big manufacturers are responsible for the enormous develop-

ments in the motor truck industry, and these ten now dominate motor truck sales.

"The combined capitalization of these ten big manufacturers is over a quarter of a billion dollars. This capitalization is a guaranty to big corporations, to big business houses and to smaller users of motor trucks of satisfactory service, satisfactory constructional features and satisfactory operating costs."

The motor truck industry has been slow in coming to a full realization of its strength. Through the lean years of development it was the ten manufacturers who are now dominant who gave more than they received in every detail, not only in manufacturing and selling but in confidence and belief in the future of motor transportation as the only type of hauling and delivery that would ultimately be used.

Conditions which governed the sale of pleasure cars did not obtain in any degree in the selling of motor trucks.

Men are willing to buy pleasure cars, speculating on the amount of pleasure and satisfaction they would get out of them, but when men come

to buy motor trucks they are speculating on the future of their own business.

All through this process of evolution, this process of tryout, the motor truck manufacturers whose product now dominates were playing the wise, cautious business game of careful progress.

Each year a few new developments took place, each year construction became a little better, each year more advanced features showing economy, more definite proofs of real service became available.

Each year the scepticism of the potential motor truck user became less and less as the balance of the proof piled up in favor of the motor truck.

And as this balance grew, the sales of the ten big motor truck manufacturers who had gone into manufacturing seriously, intensely and with great determination advanced in proportion.—New York World.

FLANDERS PROMOTES FOUR IN MAXWELL CO.

Men Gained Advancement for the Results They Obtained in the Past Year.

Four important promotions within the organization of the Maxwell Motor Company, Inc., have been announced from the company's general offices at Detroit.

T. J. Toner, who has been with the company since its reorganization three years ago, has been appointed director of sales. Up to some time ago Mr. Toner was sales manager in the Pacific Coast territory. He comes to his new post splendidly equipped, having behind him twelve years experience in the automobile industry and a thorough knowledge of the selling end of the business.

Mr. Toner will have an able assistant in C. E. Stebbins, who steps up from the post of assistant sales manager to that of assistant director of sales. Mr. Stebbins has had a valuable experience extending over a number of years in the Maxwell organization as well as other automobile concerns. His new work will bring him in close touch with retail branches and distributors.

Charles Gould is made sales manager. Mr. Gould has been service manager and in his new position will direct the field organization. He will also retain charge of matters pertaining to Maxwell service.

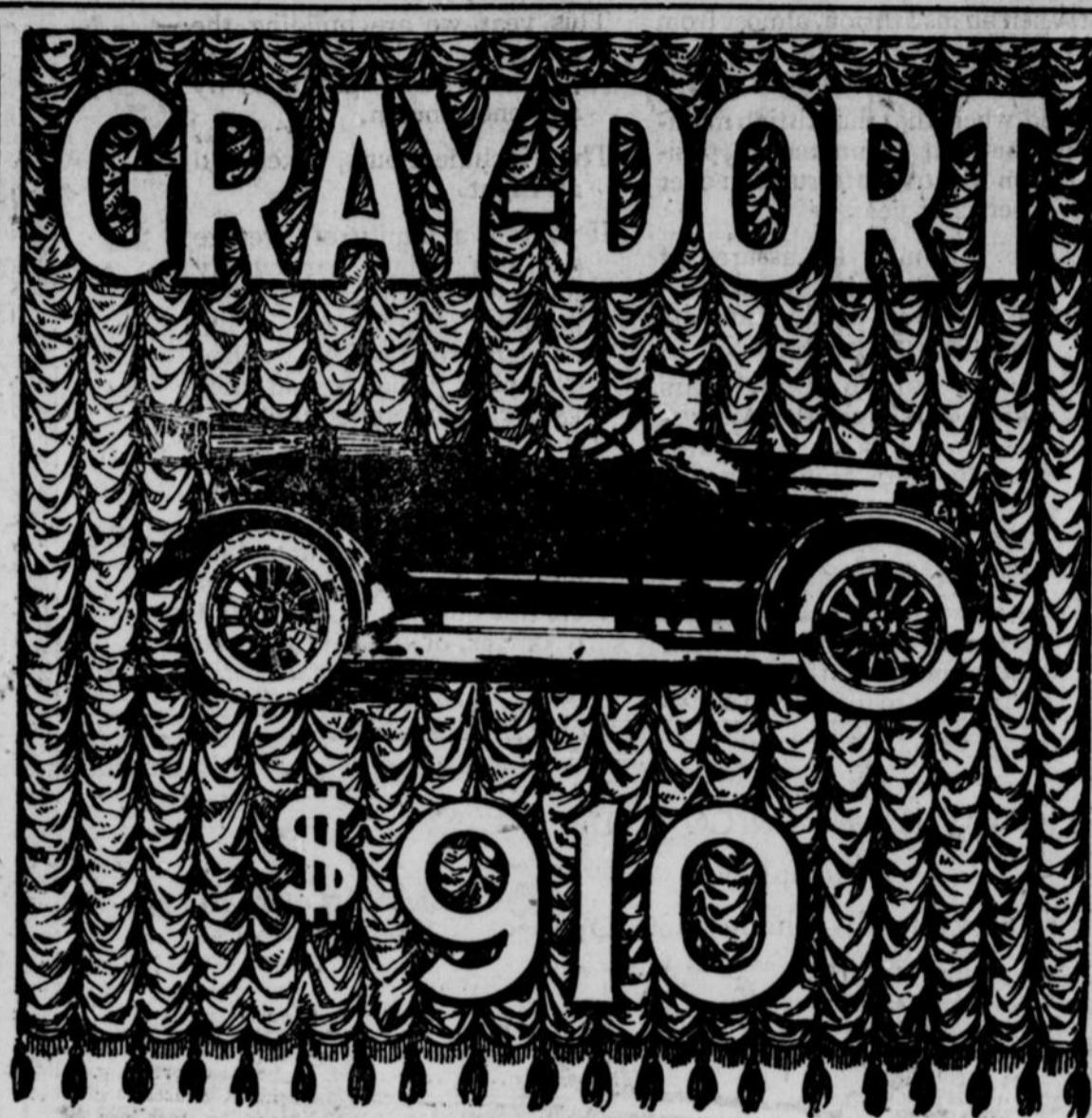
The post of assistant sales manager has been assigned to T. S. Gamble, who came to the Maxwell organization a year ago from Cleveland. Mr. Gamble will have charge of all matters pertaining to Maxwell advertising and sales promotion work. His experience in the advertising department the past year as assistant to Andrew E. Coburn fits him admirably for this task.

Announcement was made several weeks ago that Mr. Coburn had formed a connection with the Van Cleave Company of New York. While Mr. Coburn will continue his connection in New York, he will still have a definite interest in Maxwell affairs and will co-operate closely with Mr. Gamble in the work of the advertising department.

"These promotions are prompted by the increased activities of the company and by the excellent results obtained during the past year by the men affected," said Walter E. Flanders, president and general manager. "The rapid growth of the company makes it essential that we move up those men who have been most actively concerned in the company's affairs, and for that reason we are placing added responsibility on the men within our organization."

CITY DRIVING IS A SEVERE TEST OF A CAR.

"It is a mistake," says C. T. Silver, "to suppose that the real test of a car's merit is determined by country driving alone. The exigencies of city driving are quite as severe and as many, although they are different in character from those encountered in the country. Not only does the city driven car run up far greater mileage during the season, but it is subjected to a fearful strain in the sudden stops and starts that are necessarily a part of all city driving. This is minimized in country driving, where a car is driven for considerable stretches at a smooth, steady rate of speed, even though the roads are rough. There is no question that the performance of a motor car over rough country roads, through sand and mud, gives a good index of the worth of the springs and the power of the motor; but no country driving unless specially arranged, exactly du-



She's a Winner!

The new Gray-Dort has swept the country. After a winter in the hands of some of the most experienced of Canadian motorists, she has an enthusiastic army of followers. She's there—there with the speed, the power, the comfort. She's economical too.

"The Quality Goes Clear Through." She goes over hills like a bird—she pulls through sand and mud like a bull. She's as easy to ride in as a palace steamer. And her bills for gas and tires are easy on your mind. She's a winner from the drop of the hat.

SPECIFICATIONS

MOTOR—Gray-Dort, 4 cylinder, cast iron, L-head type, bore 3 1/2 in., stroke 5 in., speed 2,000 R.P.M., horsepower 24. Cast iron removable head. Timing gears—cast iron. Valve gear—cast iron. Compression ratio—12 to 1. Ignition—coil, 3 gallon tank and fuel injection. 4 quart oil pump and splash lubrication. Westinghouse two unit starting and lighting system. Constant battery ignition. 12 inch cone clutch with 6 compensating springs. Three speed and reverse motion transmission, with double row New Departure bearings. Universal joint. Gasoline tank under seat. 1 1/2 ton heavy duty front axle. 3 floating rear axle with forked tube torsion and Hyatt High Duty bearings. 10-inch internal expanding and external contracting brakes. Pressed steel frame. Springs—front 3/4 in. elliptic, rear 50 in. full cantilever. Left-hand drive. 1 1/2 in. irremovable worm and nut type steering wheel. Centre gear shift lever. Emergency brake, right pedal. Service brake, clutch pedal. Accelerator. Spark and throttle control on steering wheel. Artillery type wood wheels. Detroit demountable rims. 30x3 1/2 Dunlop tires. Nobby tread rear. Westinghouse electric lighting. Lincoln covered running board. Lock ignition switch. Dashlight, ammeter, rubberail, footrail, clear-vision windshield, one-man top, tools equipment complete.

5 passenger touring model \$910
3 passenger roadster model \$910

Every Requirement

Met Are you in a hurry? Right under your foot in the Gray-Dort is more speed than you'll care to use. Are you touring a thousand miles? The extra long springs and deep-cushioned upholstery will bring you through fresh as a daisy—without fatigue. And *power!* Etienne Planche built the Peugeot. Then he built the Gray-Dort. And Planche says the Gray-Dort is the greatest motor he ever saw.

We might mention in passing that there is an infinitesimal amount of looking after with the Gray-Dort. She's trouble-proof. And she is complete. Note her equipment—everything from Westinghouse starting and lighting system to the tools.

See the Car Now

P. L. LORTIE,
76 Rue Richardson,
QUEBEC.

Gray-Dort Motors, Limited
Chatham, Ontario
American Factory at Flint, Mich.

Maxwell

There can be no doubt of Maxwell Quality!

No factory in the world maintains more rigid standards of excellence than the manufacturers of the Maxwell Motor Car.

Every pound of steel must be tested carefully according to the most modern scientific methods before it is accepted. There can be no chance for doubt of the quality.

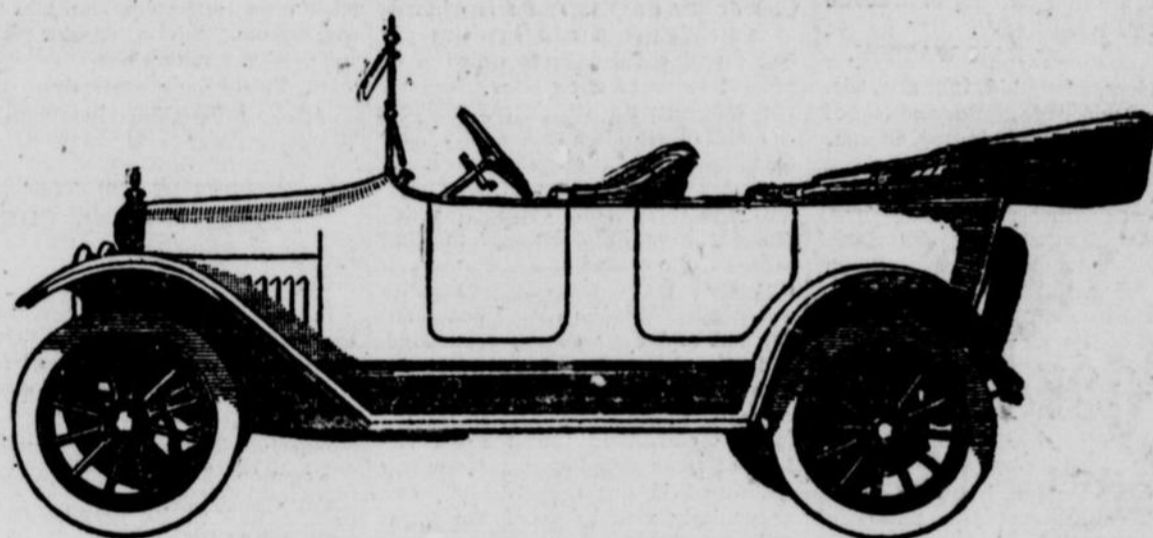
There are over one hundred different inspections and tests before the car is finally considered as finished. This means exact workmanship.

Then, in equipping the car there is absolutely nothing omitted which would mean convenience and general satisfaction. This means quality service.

From the raw materials clear through the chain of production, to your own garage the Maxwell Quality is never lost sight of. The car must satisfy you because it is built from the very start with that one idea predominant.

We will be glad to show you the Maxwell at any time.

Quebec Motor Sales Co., Ltd.,
Telephone 8071. . . . Palace Hill.



\$890 f.o.b. WINDSOR

plicates city conditions in demonstrating the flexibility of the motor or the efficient of the brakes.

To say that almost any car will give good service on the smooth pavements of a city is to exhibit a lack of motoring knowledge. The car that cannot 'pick up' quickly, for instance, is at a marked disadvantage in city driving; so is the one that does not shift easily or in which the brakes are not extra efficient. In all my experience I have never seen a

light car, like the Dort, for quick getaway."—New York World.

PRESENTATION TO THE AMERICAN LEGION

Mr. Dort Donates New Automobile.

The 213th. Battalion, the American Legion were the recipients of a very useful gift at the hands of Mr. Dort of Flint, Mich.

Mr. Dort is an ardent supporter of

the Allies' cause and as evidence of his feeling he gave the American Legion a new, powerful Dort Car absolutely free. The Car is now in Toronto and when it is fitted with the special body which the Robert Elder Carriage Co., are building for it, they will have a car of which they may be justly proud.

The Gray-Dort car made in Canada by Gray-Dort Motors Limited, is the same as the car which Mr. Dort has given to the American Legion.

AUTOMOBILE SHOW OPENING

MONDAY, MARCH 26th,

AND THE FOLLOWING DAYS

This yearly event is eagerly looked forward to this year by all Quebecers who desire to see our wonderful automobiles in their new show rooms. Let us assure you that our exhibition will more than exceed your expectations. Everything will be ready by this time with the most attractive garage, and on all sides one marks the exclusive tang which is ever an outstanding feature at Legare's.

We ask you to regard this announcement as an invitation to attend the Opening or all the Special Fete Evenings.

P.T. LEGARE LIMITED.

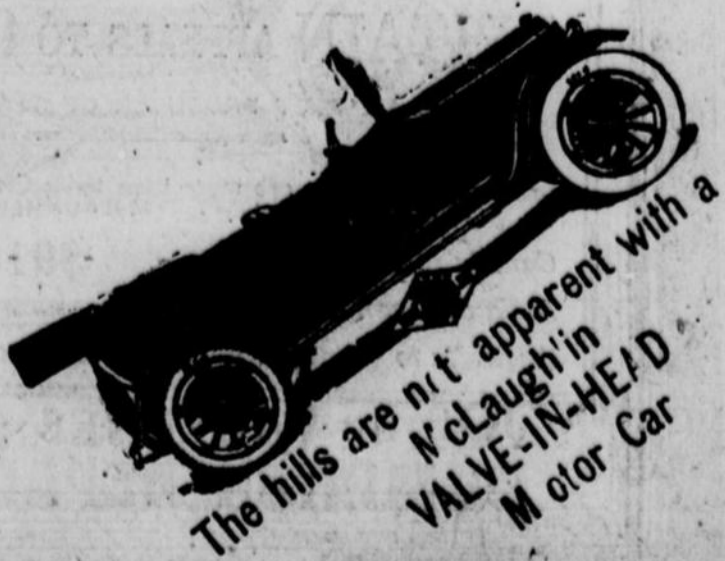
61-78 ST. VALIER STREET.

McLAUGHLIN

The Latest 1917
"D-68" Sensible Six

Is the ideal Automobile for Canada. With Valve-in-Head motor it is 50% more powerful and more economical than other types of motors of the same bore of cylinders. No Hills too high in Quebec for McLaughlin Cars.

JOS. de VARENNE,
Quebec, Que.



THE CHIEF CHARM OF LOVELY WOMAN

Soft, Clear, Smooth Skin Comes With The Use Of "FRUIT-A-TIVES".



NORAH WATTON
86 Drayton Ave., Toronto,
Nov. 10th, 1915.

A beautiful complexion is a handsome woman's chief glory and the envy of her less fortunate rivals. Yet a soft, clear skin—glowing with health—is only the natural result of pure blood.

"I was troubled for a considerable time with a very unpleasant, disfiguring rash, which covered my face and for which I used applications and remedies without relief. After using 'Fruit-a-tives' for one week, the rash is completely gone. I am deeply thankful for the relief and in the future, I will not be without 'Fruit-a-tives'."

NORAH WATTON.

50c. a box, 6 for \$2.50, trial size, 25c. At Dealers or sent postpaid on receipt of price by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

YOUR Poor Eyes Call for Help And Yet—

You let them suffer and refuse to wear glasses that would speedily set things right and do away entirely with those headaches and kindred ailments caused by perverted vision.

It's Your Fault and Nobody's Else

If you rebel against nature that only needs and should have assistance.

Our modern facilities—backed up by scientific research and know-how experience—assure our patrons of correct diagnosis and positive accuracy in our profession of saving sight.

J. A. McCURE, O.D.

Coptometrist and Optician,
100 ST. JOHN STREET.

Re: H. M. PRICE & Co., of Quebec, Insolvent.
PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that on

APRIL 10TH 1917,
At 11:00 o'clock, a.m.,

will be sold by public auction at the office of LaRue, Trudel & Picher, Liquidators, 126 St. Peter street, Quebec, the following assets of this estate:

- A—10 shares Quebec Warehouse Company... \$ 1,000.00
- B—25 shares Quebec Carriage & Transfer Co., pfd. 2,500.00
- C—25 shares Quebec Carriage & Transfer Co. com. 2,500.00
- D—42 shares British Columbia Timbers, Ltd., 4,200.00
- E—105 1-10 shares Upper Fraser River Lumber Company... 10,510.00
- F—16 2-3 shares Stadacona Hydraulic Co., 1,666.66
- G—4 shares National Telephone Co. pfd., 400.00
- H—1 share National Telephone Co. com., 100.00
- I—2 shares Savoie Guay Company, 200.00
- J—2 shares Kensington Brandon Dev. Co., 200.00
- K—Insurance Policy Aetna, on life of Anselme Desrochers, issued in 1911, 1,000.00
- L—Insurance Policy Canada Life, on life of Anselme Desrochers, issued 1903, 3,000.00
- M—2 shares Cement Products Co. com., 200.00
- N—3 shares Bishops College School Association, 300.00
- O—Book debts, 20,760.47
- P—The rights of the insolvent in the three following lots: A-1-8, St. Ignace Island, District of Thunder Bay, Ont., as per documents in possession of the Curators. Conditions of sale: CASH. For particulars apply to the Curators.

A. F. C. Ross & Eugene Trudel, Chartered Accountants, Joint Curators.
Office of P. S. Ross & Sons, Montreal.

Office of LaRue, Trudel & Picher, Quebec.
L. S. DESCHENES, Auctioneer.
Mh. 17, 20, 22, 24, 27, 29, 31A, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11

Correspondence

CHURCH UNION AND A GREATER CANADA.

To the Editor of The Chronicle, Sir,

To the enemy and to ourselves the war has revealed a united Canada. In the trenches across the ocean men from all parts of every province of our Dominion stand side by side, while here at home loving hearts and busy brains and hands are joined to keep them there and to send them reinforcements. A cross section of our national life from sea to sea would show that underneath the particular differences which emerge like the peaks of a mountain range there lies a solid substructure of conviction and purpose that gives unity to it all. Undoubtedly there is a real Canadian consciousness, a distinct national spirit, an indivisible union of British subjects within our borders. To meet the problems which are fast approaching us from out the mysterious future we go forward as a Canadian commonwealth, which in its constituent parts may be separate as the fingers, but in its totality is one as the hand.

Something even more important is now clearly recognized by the thoughtful observer. The war has demonstrated the existence throughout Canada of vast reserve powers of righteousness and love and has proved that they can be summoned and marshalled on behalf of an enterprise that kindles the imagination, grips the heart, and rouses the determination of the people. There is evidently an enlightened and sensitive public moral consciousness which is of greater value to our country than all the wealth with which the Creator has stored its land and water. Only to numerous and scandalous, it is true, are the instances of unscrupulous and treasonable conduct which recently have been brought to light through our courts and commissions. But the very thoroughness with which all proceedings have been condemned and their agents repudiated, and the universal and insistent demand for radical action in other cases of a like nature, gives ground for the conviction that the old virtues of truth and honor are securely enthroned in our midst. And more particularly may be noted the extraordinary display during the war of that mutual kindness which underlies all higher phases of social evolution, and is essential to national fitness. The shock of combat with our cruel and mighty foe has released a flood of sympathy and goodwill that has cleansed and fertilized our land and prepared the soil for rich harvests in the days to come.

Naturally, therefore, we are looking for a greater Canada henceforth: not as regards territory, nor primarily in growth of population, nor increase of material development, but greater in quality of spirit and expression of life. And we are sure that such a hope will be abundantly realized, provided that these ethical powers and this moral passion be conserved and augmented, and enlisted for national progress after the war. Especially must this "fusing kindness" now so much in evidence become even more general and active; for the strain and irritation of the readjusting process when normal times return will be severe and dangerous. Many of the forces now working together for the winning of the war will afterward become again antagonistic and divisive, and there will be an imperative need for that kindness and forbearance which are indispensable to national unification in thought and action. Our genuine social upbuilders will be those who strive with energy to bring Canadians together in larger bodies of mutual appreciation and goodwill, and so extend the reach and increase the effectiveness of kindly feeling. And any proposal merits our cordial support which will promote closer fusion of minds and more mingling of emotions, with fellowship, aiding in the welding of an entire people into a moral unity.

Flattering to the Original

But Imitations Only Disappoint
There are many imitations of this great treatment for coughs, colds, croup, bronchitis and whooping cough. They usually have some sale on the merits of the original, but it should be remembered that they are like it in name only.



it easier for other union movements to come to maturity. The tendency to-day is toward greater simplicity and flexibility of structure in every province of life, and toward united emphasis upon the essentials held in common in every department of thought and belief. Let this trend of sentiment and conviction find expression in the calling into existence of one great Church to take the place of three lesser bodies, and it will be seen that sometimes the whole is greater than the sum of all its parts.

Should these hundreds of thousands of our church members take this step, they would in so doing lay upon the altar of true patriotism the sacrifice of inherited customs, tender associations, deep-rooted preferences and cherished opinions. Such a sacrifice would be costly and hard to make; but the reaction upon those who offered it would be most wholesome. In losing their denominational life for the sake of others they would find a larger and more worthy life of usefulness and power. They would give to the nation also a manifestation of good-will in action that would greatly facilitate the increase of friendliness and the growth of kindness. The scientific discoveries of last century have made the world a neighborhood; the religious spirit of this century must make it a brotherhood. One of the first requisites is the subordination of organization to life, and willingness to give up what is not essential so that the institution may render the largest possible service to the people for whom it exists. This is what Church Union would involve; and Christian spirit and religious life of Canada would be purified and energized by this display of genuine magnanimity and downright moral earnestness. For a greater Canada we need a greater Church.

Yours very sincerely,
(Rev.) Charles G. Paterson, D.D.
Winnipeg, March 14, 1917.

CONSTITUTION OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

Editor of Chronicle, Sir,

In my last letter, I showed from the records of the Presbyterian Church in Canada that it was founded on the Westminster Confession of Faith and Form of Church Government. By this it was distinguished; and there was no other thought in the minds of its founders than that it was to be permanent. And why should they not be of that mind? The second instruction given by the Parliament of England when summoning the Assembly to Westminster Abbey was: "What aforesaid undertakes to prove as a necessary truth in religious he shall make good from the Holy Scriptures." The Presbyterian Church in Canada, accepting that principle and assuming and believing that the Westminster divines had made good all their propositions from the Bible, was shut up to the course it took in not making any provision in its constitution for a revision of the "Subordinate Standard" and in stipulating that every Minister, Elder and Deacon should take the pledge to maintain and defend said standard. Being Scriptural, they held, that it could not be changed.

This is the answer to those who object to the idea that the findings of the Westminster Assembly should be binding on the Church for all time. If they are founded on and agreeable to the Word of God, why should they not? Besides it is not a candid issue to raise. No man is bound to the "Subordinate Standard" forever. He is free at any time to decline longer to adhere to it; but so long as he desires to belong to the "Presbyterian Church in Canada" he must adhere to that standard, since the existence of that Church is bound up in the "Confession of Faith" and "Form of Church Government". But when any man or any number of men resolve to accept a different system of doctrine and government, which they are free to do, they do not take the "Presbyterian Church in Canada" with them. It remains with those who remain faithful to its doctrine and polity. No argument is needed to maintain that position.

It is a special matter of grief to survivors who were parties to the solemn covenant entered into June 15th, 1875, and who sincerely adhere to its terms, that a few of those who in person signified their adhesion to that covenant were guilty of the last breach of faith by voting at the last General Assembly for a motion which was to have the effect of dissolving the Union of 1875 with all the possible legal complications involved; for it is to be remembered that the Acts of the Legislatures, obtained prior to the Union of 1875, stipulated that they should become of effect only after the Moderators of the four Churches signed the 'Basis' on which that Union was founded. It is a nice question for lawyers, whether the validity of those Acts is not affected, if the terms of the Union be dissolved, the signing of which was the condition on which the Acts became law.

But it is urged that a Church has an inherent right to change its creed and government. This is denied, since it is the creed and government that define it. Change its creed and government, and it will not be the same Church. The claim rests on a misconception, as to the composition of a Church. It is not made up of a collection of persons, irrespective of their religious views; but of persons who are agreed as to their views. This is the conception of a Church the world over. The personnel of the Church is a constantly changing factor but the principles for which it stands remain. Herein is the ground on which the minority of the last General Assembly contended that they constituted the "Presbyterian Church in Canada," they adhered to the

terms on which that Church rests, while the majority voted for a new constitution.

Besides, while a majority of the last Assembly resolved to enter the United Church on the new constitution proposed, they had no right to insist that the minority should fall in with the changed constitution, since religious views belong to the domain of conscience, and no man has the right to insist that because he has made a change anyone else should change with him. It is a matter for every individual to determine for himself; and is not to be under the control of others, be they many or be they few.

The constitution of 1875 cites the practice of Presbyterian Churches generally as that by which it was to be guided in working out the "Form of Church Government". Our rules rest on precedents. Now there is no precedent in the past history of the Christian Church, let alone Presbyterian Churches, for the union of three bodies like the Congregationalists, Methodists and Presbyterians. Reference is sometimes made to the positions taken by the Erskines and the Free Church of Scotland, as showing that they claimed as an inherent right, the power to change their creed and constitution. Those who assert that show a want of accurate knowledge of the facts in the case. Instead of desiring to cut anything out of the "Subordinate Standard" they claimed that they alone rightly interpreted the matters on which they differed from others.

"The Presbyterian Church in Canada" put in its constitution an explanatory note on Chapter XXIII of the "Confession," but left the text intact. The same is true of the liberty afterwards given regarding the marriage of a deceased wife's sister: there was no alteration of the text. The fact of the notes on these two points shows how fully the Confession has up till now met the approval of the Church; all the rest of it was fully concurred in.

Finally, as regards the claim that the Church should be free to change its doctrine and polity, the question arises, how often should it change them, granting the assumption? Every forty years? What that period? If it has the right to change them at all it can exercise that right every year; which position resolves itself into this,—that there shall be no attempt for believers to organize on the basis of a permanent creed and Form of Church Government. Fundamentally, that is the idea in the system now proposed, since no man is pledged to adhere to it. Are the people prepared for that,—that there be no certain teaching from the pulpit, but that every preacher shall teach what seems good in his own eyes?

Robert Campbell,
Montreal, March 15th, 1917.

New York, March 16—The Cunard Line steamer Ausonia, from New York, Feb. 28 for London, has arrived safely, according to cable advices received here today.

THE WHISKY A GENTLEMAN IS PROUD TO SERVE

Dewar's Whisky

Owing to large stocks of fine old Whiskies held in reserve, DEWAR'S Scotch today costs LESS than others.

J. M. DOUGLAS & CO., Canadian Agents, Montreal.

Strictly Fresh Eggs 45c Per Doz.

Swan Brand Pure Food	2 cans Tomatoes...	35c
Biscuit Flour, pkg...	2 cans Peas...	25c
Buckwheat Flour, pkg...	2 cans Corn...	27c
Pancake Flour, pkg...	10-lbs Granulated Sugar...	78c
Wheat Kernel's, pkg...	Domestic Shortening, 3 lbs...	60c
Wheat Flakes, pkg...	Puritas Cleanser, 3 cans...	25c
Potatoe Flour, pkg...	Fresh Tomatoes, per lb...	25c
Fresh Ground Coffee...		30c

FRESH CELERY, LETTUCE, GRAPE FRUIT.

CHARLES MARTEL

No. 49 Artillery Street. Phone 1615.

DOMINION COAL COMPANY, LIMITED

MINERS AND SHIPPERS OF THE CELEBRATED

"DOMINION" STEAM AND GAS COALS

Screens, Run-of-Mine and Slack

For Particulars, apply to

SALES AGENT, 112 ST. JAMES ST., MONTREAL.

Tel. Office 2307

ADRIEN FALARDEAU, LL.B.

ADVOCATE, BARRISTER and SOLICITOR.

QUEBEC RAILWAY BUILDING

BRITAIN— CALLS TO CANADA—

THE FACTORY

THE FARM

She must have Food—

for her Armies in the Field—for her Workers in the Factory—in the Munition plant—in the Shipyard—in the Mine.

THERE'S DANGER IN SIGHT—BUT YOU CAN HELP

DO YOU KNOW—

that the rapidly rising price of food stuffs means that the World's reserve supply is getting small?

DO YOU KNOW—

that a world-wide famine can only be averted by increasing this supply?

DO YOU KNOW—

that a "food famine" would be a worse disaster to the Empire and her Allies than reverses in the Field?

YOU CAN—

help thwart Germany's desperate submarine thrust on the high seas.

YOU CAN—

do this by helping to make every bit of land in Canada produce—the very last pound of food stuffs of which it is capable.

AND REMEMBER—

that no man can say that he has fully done his part—who having land—be it garden patch, or farm, or ranch—fails to make it produce food to its utmost capacity.

BRITAIN APPEALS TO CANADA

THE NEAREST PRODUCER OF STAPLE FOODS

India and Argentina are more than twice the distance away and Australia more than four times.

Canada to Britain	2628 MILES
India & Argentina to Britain	6000 MILES
Australia to Britain	11800 MILES

INFORMATION BUREAU

DOMINION DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OTTAWA

THESE FARM PRODUCTS ARE NEEDED FOR EXPORT

- WHEAT,
- OATS,
- BEEF,
- BACON,
- CHEESE,
- EGGS,
- BUTTER,
- POULTRY,
- BEANS & PEAS,
- WOOL,
- FLAX AND FLAX FIBRE,
- DRIED VEGETABLES

"No matter what difficulties may face us, the supreme duty of every man on the land is to use every thought and every energy in the direction of producing more—and still more."

Marth Burrell—Minister of Agriculture.

The Department invites every one desiring information on any subject relative to Farm and Garden, to write—



Endorsed by Fire Underwriters

ON a Neponset Twin Shingle roof burning brands and sparks die out without harm—real protection in case of contagious fires. The Board of Fire Underwriters approves

NEPONSET TWIN SHINGLES

The home owner appreciates not only the fire protection, but the most attractive appearance of Neponset Twin Shingles. The carpenter and roofer appreciate the double size, saving time in laying. Made of the same materials as Paroid, the roll roofing that for service, economy and durability, has been unchallenged for over 19 years.

Ask your dealer to show you the Red or Green Finish (Crushed slate surface) Neponset Twin Shingles, or write us for prices, etc.

BIRD & SON,
Dept. Q. P. Hamilton, Ont.
The Largest Manufacturers of Roofing, Wall Board and Roofing Felt in Canada.
Windsor, Vancouver, Ed.monton, Calgary, Winnipeg, Montreal, St. John.

Neponset Dealer, Quebec—**RICHARD FRERES**

GERMAN WRITER ADMITS DEFEAT

ARTICLES SLIP INTO PRESS WHICH SHED TRUE LIGHT ON SITUATION.

The vigilant censor, like Homer, sometimes nods, and then articles slip into the press which make us gasp when we read them. Such is a brilliant essay in The Frankfurter Zeitung from the pen of no less a personage than Geheimrat Hof-Rat Prof. Dr. Friedrich Meinecke, of Freiburg University, one of the German historians of the first rank. The professor tells us that the entire German war-plan "collapsed at the gates of Paris in the Battle of the Marne." This idea has long been current in the Allied press, but up till now no Teutonic publicist of any standing has endorsed the view that the "strategic retreat" at the Marne and the failure to take Verdun must be counted as German defeats. Professor Meinecke has a new theory as regards the commencement of the conflict, for he tells us that "only in a political sense did Germany begin the war as a defensive war," while "in a military sense," it has been distinctly a "knock-out war." The professor writes:

"Our first object was to overthrow France rapidly, and to compel her to make peace. As it was our interest rapidly to reduce the number of our enemies, this peace would probably have been very lenient for France. If we succeeded, we could then turn quickly, carrying out the same military idea against Russia also, with the best prospect of success, and then, under favorable conditions, conclude the final peace with England, who would have been disarmed on the continent. This peace, also, like the first peace concluded with France, would have had to assume in high degree the character of a compromise, since we could not hope to overthrow England's naval supremacy.

"This whole program, brilliantly begun, collapsed at the gates of Paris in the Battle of the Marne. This battle was not a tactical victory but it was a great strategic success for the French. Perhaps our program would not have collapsed if we had carried through our original strategic idea with perfect strictness, keeping our main forces firmly together, and, for the time, abandoning East Prussia."

Dr. Meinecke goes on to sketch subsequent developments, and says substantially: We took to trench-warfare, the enemy did likewise; we tried, and failed, to break through both on the Yser and on the Zura and Rawlun; the French tried, and failed, to break through in Champagne. People at home began to argue that the war had finally developed into one of attrition. Then in May, 1915, German troops succeeded in breaking through in Galicia, but ultimately had to settle down again in defensive positions. The French and the English tried again, and failed again, to break through in the West—in the battles of Loos and Champagne. The professor then passes to Verdun and the Somme, and his comments run:

"The argument used among us a year ago was that the decision must be sought not in the intangible distant East, but in the concentrated West, the nerve-center of the enemy's force. The decision, however, must not be a decision in the old

sense, aiming at a break-through and rolling-up of the enemy resistance—for such a decision was regarded as no longer possible here in the West—but a decision better adapted to the experiences of the war of position and to psychological calculations. We should, in fact, break in at a particularly critical position destroy one of the most important French fortresses, and so prove to the French that they could no longer win, and that they would do better to end a war which had lost all prospects for them. That was the origin of our undertaking against Verdun. But this time the new politico-military idea led only to a heroic episode.

"If our original successes could have been pursued at the same pace to their goal, our political purpose would perhaps, have been attained. But meanwhile our enemies pulled themselves together for still more gigantic achievements. England learned from us universal military service and the conversion of industry for the production of a mighty supply of arms and ammunition. At the same time she leaned upon the industrial strength of America, and so, while Japan helped also, she was able to equip the new Russian formations with the apparatus which we had smashed the year before. Thus in June and July, 1916, it came to the great double offensive of our enemies in East and West. The result was that we had to interrupt our operations against Verdun, and the enemy offensive also achieved partial successes, especially in the East, although the real object—to break through and roll up our lines—could not be achieved, in spite of an intensity of attack and superiority in technical resources far greater than in our break-through in Galicia. This was due to the fact that we, in the interval, had still further developed the possibilities of trench-warfare."

Professor Meinecke says that the Battle of the Somme has led to the conviction in Germany that it is no longer possible for either side to arrive at a military decision "in the full peace-compelling sense?"

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A REMARKABLE WOMAN.

Mme Roland and Her Tragic Role in the French Revolution.

Mme. Roland was one of the noblest examples of womankind of her age. A child of poverty, she gradually grew to distinction, until she wielded for a time the mighty scepter which afterward led her captive to the dungeon and finally to the guillotine. In the cause of reform she was the center of all influence around which clustered those mighty spirits which seemed for a time, to control the destinies of France.

In early youth she showed signs of possessing great talent. "Plutarch's Lives" gave her an almost passionate longing for the fame of the great men of past ages, and at the age of fourteen she is said to have wept because she was not a Roman or a Spartan woman.

At length the outburst came—the French struggle for liberty in 1789—so soon to degenerate into ruthless anarchy. Mme. Roland and her husband joined the Girondist party. M. Roland became minister of the interior. Mme. Roland assisted him in drawing up official papers, and to her pen is attributed the celebrated warning letter to the king, published in May, 1792, which occasioned his dismissal.

Roland denounced the more fiery revolutionists, and Robespierre, Murat, Danton and the rest became very bitter, particularly toward Mme. Roland. The lives of herself and her husband were not considered safe, and arrangements were made for them to sleep away from their regular home. Mme. Roland objected. "I am ashamed of the part I am made to play," she said. "I will neither disguise myself or leave the house. If they wish to assassinate me, it shall be at my own house."

The crisis came. On May 31, 1793, she was arrested and cast into prison, her husband being at the time away from Paris. She never obtained her liberty or saw her husband. All her jailers she converted into friends by her fascinating manner and general amiability. She devoted all her leisure hours in prison to the composition of her memoirs.

On Oct. 16 Marie Antoinette was guillotined. Later in the same month twenty of the leading Girondists, all personal friends of the Rolands, shared the same fate. And then came the turn of Mme. Roland.

At the trial Mme. Roland appeared dressed carefully in white, with her beautiful black hair descending to her waist. Unmoved by the insults to which she was subjected by her brutal judges, she maintained unflinching a dignified demeanor which might have suited a Roman matron of old, but her death was predetermined, and she was remorselessly condemned.

On the fatal day and at the same hour and place with herself a man was to be guillotined. To die first on such an occasion had become a sort of privilege among the wretched victims as a means of avoiding the agony of seeing others die. Mme. Roland waived this privilege in favor of her less courageous companion. "The executioner had orders to guillotine her before the man, but she entreated him not to show the impoliteness of refusing a woman's last request.

As she passed to the scaffold she gazed on a gigantic statue of Liberty erected near it and exclaimed, "O Liberty, how many crimes are committed in thy name!" The guillotining then took the life of one who was perhaps the most remarkable woman of the French revolution.—St. Louis Republic.

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But Nervous System Failed to Respond to Treatment Prescribed.

Nervous disorders frequently result from injury to the nerves in accidents or because of the shock to the system.

The writer of this letter was injured in a mixup with some coils remained unconscious for three weeks, and in spite of continued treatment in hospital could not obtain restoration of the internal nerves which control the action of the digestive and other vital organs. He travelled to Europe and consulted England's greatest nerve specialist. Relief was only temporary, in spite of many treatments used.

His letter gives the facts briefly and tells how he was finally cured by using Dr. Chase's Nerve Food. Can you imagine any more severe test of this great nerve restorative?

Mr. Henry E. Venn, Cefu Ranch, Malakwa, B.C., writes: "Dr. Chase's Nerve Food has restored my nervous system and given me new health."

Having met with a severe accident seven years ago, from which I was unconscious and which left my nerves in a very sore plight. I was treated by doctors galore and consulted one of the greatest nerve specialists in England, but nothing seemed to do me much good. Hypophosphites and, in fact, all and every kind of nerve mixture in almost every form was used, but never with more than a temporary benefit.

"But Dr. Chase's Nerve Food has acted very differently. For it has built up my nervous system until I feel like my old self again. If this medicine will do for others what it has done for me, I shall not regret having written this letter. I have recommended the Nerve Food personally to many, and shall always esteem its great restorative value."

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, 50 cents a box, all dealers, or Edmondson, Bates & Co., Ltd., Toronto.

FRENCH WOMEN AT MUNITION WORKS

Three Hundred and Fifty Thousand Engaged in France.

Paris, March 16.—(Correspondence of The Associated Press) — Three hundred and fifty thousand women are now working in the government controlled munition works in France, Albert Thomas, the Minister of Munitions, in talking of their work to The Associated Press said:

"They are more skilful than men in things requiring delicacy of touch, quickness of hand, such as the mounting of rifle parts or the rolling of fuses. They are particularly good at laminating work."

"Then on the heavier labor! Look at the women on cranes lifting five tons! I have in mind a scene in heavy mechanical management in a copper-working mill. An active girl of nineteen on a traveling crane is so attentive to her work that she anticipates the slowing down and stopping signals of the men who guide the load to its place. Leaning over the railing, without taking her feet from the machine thirty or forty feet below. The people underneath working in cooperation with her know that she will slow down at the necessary instant. It is a fine example of intelligent and trained teamwork."

"This woman sewed ready-made clothing before the war. Her physical labor was spent on the pedal of a sewing-machine. Now she has only to move a lever. Passing from feminine employment to some of the heaviest work of men, she has said that she never worked at so profitable a trade and with less fatigue. Instead of peddling twelve hours a day she prefers managing a traveling crane for eight. The same qualities suffice. Instead of following the way of the needle, she surveys the descent of the load. They

see from below the stern attention of her eyes."

M. Thomas has noticed that women have brought into iron-working trade a personal consideration of working-people for one another.

"Women from dressmaking and millinery shops for example," said he, "coming into ruler workshops insist upon courtesy. They will not tolerate coarseness and roughness of bearing. They bring into the metal-working mills their own standards of deportment and the men adopt them. The change where large numbers of women are employed has been remarkable."

M. Thomas was elected as an extreme socialist, one of the 103 members of the United Socialist group in parliament. He knows the feelings of workmen in France more thoroughly, perhaps, than any other member of the cabinet.

"I have an impression," said M. Thomas, "that an idea has spread in America that the workingmen's parties in France are growing indifferent toward the war. I would like to correct that view if it exists. The French working men are Frenchmen. Therefore they are penetrated profoundly by the French national spirit, exalted in this period of war so powerfully that private and personal interests have been merged in the national interest. The individual soul, as it were, has been absorbed for the time being into the collective soul. The personal habits of men, the things dear to them in their daily round, the motives which inspired their lives, their very opinions concerning social and political arrangements, have for the time become so absolutely secondary that they seem not to exist. The national aspiration to win the war and to do everything that can contribute to that result is supreme in individual life throughout France, regardless of what a man's occupation is or what his individual ambitions were. The French working man, therefore, whether he is serving in the trenches or whether he is serving in the workshop, has a supreme aim, that is to contribute to the saving of France, to do something toward the hunting from French territory of the invader and to do something for Belgium for Europe."

ONE FAMOUS LEAK.

The Greatest "Scoop" in the History of Newspapers.

"Leaks" are an old story. A secret is as good as the people who keep it, and when one is spread around among twenty or thirty secretaries, clerks, underclerks, and largecard janitors who have lived most of their lives in the atmosphere of a national capital—any national capital—it is pretty sure to prove a bad one. Generally, too, a "leak" gets in its biggest effect on the stock market. It was so in 1873 when somebody whispered in the ears of a few of the already pretty wise ones that Jay Cooks & Co. could not recover on its Northern Pacific bonds, and Tom Lawson's leak was a thousand times better. But there was one historic leak at least, which, although not imparting any such shiver to the stock market, nevertheless, so far as spectacular qualities are concerned, leads all the rest.

In 1878 Henri Georges Stephan Adolphe de Blowitz, the greatest newspaper correspondent of his time, as the representative of The London Times, Diplomatic representative of every power in Europe sat at its council board. Europe was making over its map at the end of the Russo-Turkish war. It was the time when a free Serbia, a free Roumania and Bulgaria and Montenegro were recognized by the powers. But the thing which the world waited to know was "what were they going to recognize?"

"At Paris the fishes talk. At Berlin the parrots are dumb." M. de Blowitz had thus defined his distinctive hopes of "landing" anything in an epigrammatic statement before leaving the French capital. But he did land something. Through a "leak" M. de Blowitz "scooped" the world.

In the "Memoirs of M. de Blowitz" he tells how it was accomplished. The congress convened on June 13, 1878, had favored him. Before he left Paris a young man of noble family slightly acquainted with him had called at his apartments. "I am ruined," he had told the correspondent in effect. "My brother's debts have wrecked my fortune. I must get money to make a fresh start in the colonies."

The great journalist schemed for a few hours. "All right," he answered him at length. "Take this letter of introduction and get employment at the congress." The letter was from a third party to the private secretary of one of the most distinguished European diplomats.

On the day of the opening of the congress de Blowitz met his young friend, secretly, of course, in Berlin. They plotted all night means of exchanging instructions and information. Finally, at 4 in the morning, they arrived at the not very satisfactory expedient by which de Blowitz was to hire a carriage for a month, leave it standing every night at a certain place, where the real "reporter" could toss the account of each day's meetings through an open window. The young man left.

"But," says M. de Blowitz, "he returned almost immediately. 'Excuse me,' he said. 'I have taken your hat.'"

"An idea struck me. The method was one of childish simplicity."

"I was staying at the Kaiserhof. Every day he came there for his lunch and dinner. There was a rack where hats were hung. He placed his communications in the lining of his hat, and we exchanged hats on leaving the table." The modern check-room would have killed it.

Article by article, as the sections

of the treaty were made up, the document was transmitted verbatim to The Times correspondent, together with tips of the proceedings, aided by which he managed to glean from his conversations with the diplomats, oyster-dumb as they were under Bismarck's shadow, fairly full accounts of each day's discussions. The treaty itself, by agreement with his "scout," was not to be published until the congress had agreed upon the full text.

There were some tense moments, though. "One of my English colleagues," de Blowitz wrote, "on leaving the dining room, made a mistake and took my friend's hat. Without looking at each other, we felt, as he wrote me next day, that we both turned pale. If the colleague in question had kept the hat, he might have discovered the third article of the treaty which had been adopted at the previous day's sitting."

Early in July de Blowitz obtained what the German newspaper men had been chafing for during many months—namely, an interview with Bismarck. It served the purpose of making him strong with the chancellor, but on the other hand it had the very unfortunate effect of so puffing up his young assistant that he began to "put on airs." He did not betray de Blowitz. But he directed suspicion at himself, and his services from then on were practically useless.

More than half of the articles in the treaty had come in by the hat route, but the remainder was yet to get. Craft won the day this time. Looking downcast from his worrying, de Blowitz met one day in a hotel corridor a diplomatic friend with whom he was in confidential relations. The friend asked him what was the matter.

To de Blowitz came a sudden inspiration.

"I have got to forestall the publication of this treaty," he told him in substance—that is, get it into his newspaper before the terms were officially announced. "I have just had an assurance that Prince Bismarck is highly satisfied with what I wrote on our interview. I am going to ask him to regard me by communicating the treaty to me."

The friend hesitated a minute—then "bit." "Don't ask him until you have seen me again," he advised. "Meet me at such and such a place to-morrow."

"Next day," writes de Blowitz, "he came up to me in the street and hurriedly said: 'Come for the treaty the day before the end of the Congress and I promise you that you

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THE MINISTER OF FINANCE offers herewith, on behalf of the Government, the above-named Bonds for Subscription at 96, payable as follows:—

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30 " " 15th May, 1917;
30 " " 15th June, 1917.

The total allotment of bonds of this issue will be limited to one hundred and fifty million dollars, exclusive of the amount (if any) paid for by the surrender of bonds as the equivalent of cash under the terms of the War Loan prospectus of 22nd November, 1915.

The instalments may be paid in full on the 16th day of April, 1917, or on any instalment due date thereafter, under discount at the rate of four per cent per annum. All payments are to be made to a chartered bank for the credit of the Minister of Finance. Failure to pay any instalment when due will render previous payments liable for forfeiture and the allotment to cancellation.

Subscriptions, accompanied by a deposit of ten per cent of the amount subscribed, must be forwarded through the medium of a chartered bank. Any branch in Canada of any chartered bank will receive subscriptions and issue provisional receipts.

This loan is authorized under Act of the Parliament of Canada, and both principal and interest will be a charge upon the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

Forms of application may be obtained from any branch in Canada of any chartered bank and at the office of any Assistant Receiver General in Canada.

Subscriptions must be for even hundreds of dollars.

In case of partial allotments the surplus deposit will be applied towards payment of the amount due on the April instalment.

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SUBSCRIPTION LISTS WILL CLOSE ON OR BEFORE THE 23rd OF MARCH, 1917.
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, OTTAWA, March 12th, 1917.

Delivery of scrip certificates and of bonds will be made through the chartered banks.

The issue will be exempt from taxes—including any income tax—imposed in pursuance of legislation enacted by the Parliament of Canada.

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Subject to the payment of twenty-five cents for each new bond issued, holders of fully registered bonds without coupons will have the right to convert into bonds of the denomination of \$1,000 with coupons, and holders of bonds with coupons will have the right to convert into fully registered bonds of authorized denominations without coupons at any time on application to the Minister of Finance.

The books of the loan will be kept at the Department of Finance, Ottawa.

Application will be made in due course for the listing of the issue on the Montreal and Toronto Stock Exchanges.

Recognized bond and stock brokers having offices and carrying on business in Canada will be allowed a commission of three-eighths of one per cent on allotments made in respect of applications bearing their stamp, provided, however, that no commission will be allowed in respect of the amount of any allotment paid for by the surrender of bonds issued under the War Loan prospectus of 22nd November, 1915, or in respect of the amount of any allotment paid for by surrender of five per cent debenture stock maturing 1st October, 1919. No commission will be allowed in respect of applications on forms which have not been printed by the King's Printer.

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shall have it."

Sure of his treaty, de Blowitz was now confronted with the problem of writing it. Censorship had not reached its present degree of perfection, but there was no chance of getting such a message through a German operator. Paris was too far away. The treaty would be in his hands Friday, July 12th. He could not reach Paris in time to catch his paper in London on Saturday, and there were no Sunday editions in the London of 1878. By Monday morning the treaty would have been officially announced by Bismarck. The

chance for a scoop would be over.

De Blowitz remembered Brussels. Through the Belgian minister at Berlin he arranged for permission to get a wire into London, ostensibly to "test the speed of the service."

Then he went ahead with his petition to Bismarck as if nothing else had happened. He knew almost for a certainty, that Bismarck would turn him down. He knew that this would give him his chance to leave Berlin, apparently in a rage against German secretiveness, but with the treaty safely stowed away in his clothing.

The plan worked perfectly. De Blowitz meanwhile called around at his friend's house, and got the treaty. Another friend, to fill things out, even provided him with the preamble.

NORWEGIAN STEAMER HAS BEEN SUNK.
New York, March 16.—The Norwegian steamship Davanger, of 3,876 tons, which left here Jan. 8 for Rotterdam, has been sunk according to reports received in Marine circles here today. The crew is said to have been saved.



CITY OF QUEBEC. DISTRICT OF QUEBEC. To wit: CITY OF QUEBEC. City Hall. BY-LAW NO. 30.

By-Law Concerning the Census of the Population of the City of Quebec.

(Drawn up in the French Language)

At a meeting of the Municipal Council of the City of Quebec, held at the City Hall, in the said City of Quebec, on the twenty-third day of February, one thousand nine hundred and seventeen, (1917), in conformity to law, and in virtue of a by-law passed by this Council, pursuant thereto, and after the due observance of all the formalities prescribed by the statute in such case made and provided, at which meeting were present the absolute majority of the members composing the Council of the City of Quebec, that is to say: His Worship the Mayor, Aldermen Bedard, Bertrand, Bois, Bouchard, Bourret, Dinan, Dussault (St. Louis), Dussault (Belvedere), Fiset, Galibois, Gauvin, Lantier, Madden, Martin, Mercier, Paquet (Jacques Cartier), Paquet (St. Sauveur), Pettigrew, Plamondon, Verret.

It is ordained and enacted by By-law of this Council, and this Council ordains and enacts as follows:

1.—A census of the population of the City of Quebec shall be made by the Assessors, at the same time as the assessment roll is made for the year 1917-18.

2.—Whoever shall refuse to answer the questions that shall be put by any Assessor, with the object of obtaining information to take said census or that, willfully, false declarations are given, such persons shall incur, for every such offence, a fine not exceeding forty dollars, which shall be collected according to law in the Recorder's Court of the City of Quebec.

It is ordained and enacted by By-law of this Council, and this Council ordains and enacts as follows:

1.—Any bread manufactured by the bakers of this City, to be sold, shall be baked with good and wholesome flour, and of one pound, two pounds and three pounds weight. But, it will be permitted to bake fancy loaves of less than a pound.

And if any baker, exposes or offers for sale, in the City, any bread of less weight than that for which said bread has been baked, or shall contain adulterated matter, so as to fraud the public, and shall not be well and perfectly baked, every such baker, defaulting shall incur and shall pay a fine, not exceeding forty dollars and shall be liable to an imprisonment not exceeding three months, or shall be liable to the above fine and imprisonment for each offence, and shall moreover suffer also the forfeiture and the confiscation of all such bread which shall be found not having the required weight; or of being of an inferior quality, and not being marked as aforesaid.

Provided always that the bread inspector appointed by said Council shall be convinced of such shortage in the weight of the bread, by weighing it or having it weighed in his presence, within eight hours after being baked, sold or exposed for sale, and further provided that every time that an allowance in the weight of bread shall be asked on the ground that no bread had been baked, sold or exposed for sale for more than eight hours as aforesaid, the weight of the evidence, as to the time said bread had been baked, sold or exposed for sale, shall be borne by the defendant or the baker of said bread.

2.—It shall be lawful for the City Council, now and then, when found advisable, to appoint one or more qualified persons, to be bread inspectors; it shall be the duty of said inspectors, and they are hereby authorized and requested from time to time, not less than four times a month, and every time they shall be ordered by the Mayor of the said City, at any convenient hour, to enter in any baker's shop, store or other building where bread is or shall be baked, stored or deposited or offered for sale, and to inspect said shops, stores or other buildings, and in the presence of at least one witness, to inspect, weigh and examine all the bread found therein, and also arrest, detain and examine, in any part of said City, any person or persons, or any wagon or other vehicle transporting any bread for sale, and in the presence, as above stated, of at least one witness, weigh said bread and to decide if it is not contrary to the intention and significance of the present By-law; and if said inspector, or one or more of said inspectors find any loaf not having the required weight, or not being in conformity with the directions contained in said By-law, or to any part thereof, he or they shall seize and immediately confiscate such bread to be distributed to the poor.

3.—If any baker or other person hinders or prevents any bread inspector or inspectors to execute the authorized inspection, or requested from him or them, by this By-law or put any obstacles in the way or hinders or prevents any of the above specified inspector or inspectors, or any other person who shall aid or assist them, to stop any wagon, or any other vehicle for the cartage of bread, or to seize, take and remove any bread found in said City, which shall not be in conformity to the present By-law; any person thus contravening shall incur and pay a fine or penalty not exceeding \$40, currency, or shall be liable to an imprisonment not exceeding three months, or shall be liable to the above mentioned fine and imprisonment, for each and every offence.

4.—The By-law passed by this Council on the 19th. of March 1886 is hereby repealed.

The present By-law shall be enforced on the first of April next.

H. E. LAVIGUEUR, Mayor.

Attested (L.S.) H. J. J. B. CHOUINARD, City Clerk.

MARGINS ARE SHRINKING.

Old High-Cost-of-Living creeps up on the man who is standing still; only the man who moves forward can keep even or ahead. The plain truth is that each year business is being done upon a constantly diminishing margin, and success depends upon increasing the volume of sales rather than upon trying by artificial means to increase the percentage of profit.—Electrical Merchandising.

Attested (L.S.) H. J. J. B. CHOUINARD, City Clerk.

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ARMY DIFFICULTIES IN MESOPOTAMIA

Mud Has Caused Much Hardship In Recent Operations.

Basrah, Mesopotamia, March, 15. (British Eyewitness).—Correspondence of The Associated Press.—An army in Mesopotamia may be immobilized in the rainy season by the mud, in the Spring by floods, in the summer and early autumn by heat. With the exception of October and November there is no month in which an army may move with any certainty of a clear week's uninterrupted operations.

For the last ten days the mud has been holding up carts and pack animals. It has not been safe for a camel to start on a day's journey lest he split and die. Nevertheless, the army transport, taxed to its limit before, has risen to the new demand. By lightening loads, some sort of mobility has been evoked under conditions in which the elements conspire to clog all movement. Early regulation, save the unwritten one to use one's common sense, is swept aside for the exigencies of the hour.

But even while the transport department is combatting one difficulty it must be anticipating others of a different kind. While everything is sodden and mud-logged, it must look ahead to the season of floods and to the burning months of May, June, July, August and September.

Things will go better during the hot season this year. The climate of Mesopotamia is no worse than that of the Punjab, and troops would be as fit on the Tigris as on the Indus if they had the same protection from the heat and a fair proportion of the comforts available in India. Last summer, on account of the inadequate river transport, these compensations were not to be had, but now with increased facilities the position is changed.

This year there will be a great improvement in tentage, with the substitution of the large European pattern, 18 feet by 16 feet, for the small single fly expeditionary tents of last year. Preparations are in hand for the provision of ice-plants at all the big stations on the lines of communication, soda-water factories calculated to turn out so much per head per day, frozen meat storehouses and barges, vegetable gardens of 3,000 acres each, grass farms to save transport chicken farms, dairy farms provision for sterilized milk, a more systematized arrangement for the purchase of fresh meat and local produce, and various labor and transport saving apparatus.

More hut shelters with matt roofing will be provided. All these things should help in maintaining the health and comfort of the troops, although of course no possible transport arrangements can bring in material to eliminate the toll of the sun, or to make the men as comfortable here as in cantonments. The shade of trees and strong shelter of walls and roofs to keep out heat must always be wanting in a country which produced neither wood nor stone, and has no building material except sun-dried bricks, and that in unsatisfactory quantities and qualities. Through all the cycles of its civilizations the country can never have possessed a paved road.

The British army now holds over three hundred miles of this inhospitable country. The army is dependent mainly on river transport. The number of steamers available has been increased, but the difficulties are still great. The vessel which can be adapted to all the vagaries of the Tigris is hard to find. Different types of craft are serviceable at different seasons and in different sections of the river. From the end of March to the beginning of July there is flood water, and a steamer has to make head against a fivefoot current. In the autumn the channel is only five feet deep, and no craft drawing more than four feet six inches is of use. The channel is constantly changing and its sharp twists and turns complicate navigation.

At first, the use of the Tigris as a line of communication was limited to the number of vessels which could be got through the Narrows, where for forty miles there is no way of vessels passing each other in the low water season. The congestion here has been removed by the completion of the railway.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

The occasion today demands that every Irishman should wear a green tie. J. H. Mullin Regd. has a complete assortment of green Irish poplin ties, also evening dress, wear for the soiree.

FRED A. WENCK REMOVED FROM OFFICE.

Albany, N.Y., March 16.—Fred A. Wenck, chairman of the State Athletic Commission, was removed from office by Governor Whitman today. The governor dismissed the charges of attempted extortion preferred against Wenck by three boxing bout promoters, but held that his character and previous associations with others made him unfit to hold.

MILNER'S RECENT MISSION TO RUSSIA

WAS EFFORT TO ARRANGE COMPROMISE BETWEEN EMPEROR AND DUMA.

London, Mar. 16.—Viscount Milner's recent mission to Russia, according to the Manchester Guardian, was undertaken principally in an effort to bring about a compromise between Emperor Nicholas and the Duma and thus avert a revolution. Lord Milner is a member of the British War Council.

Internal conditions in Russia have long been known here, the newspaper adds, and it is said the Emperor informed the British royal family that he anticipated some such happening but was confident he could suppress it. The Manchester Guardian continues:

"Sir George Buchanan, the British Ambassador at Petrograd, has kept his government well informed and has been throughout a staunch supporter of the Duma and the Liberal element. It is said Lord Milner urged the Emperor to appoint a ministry responsible to parliament, although this was more than the Duma had asked for. The Emperor rejected the proposal on the ground that it did not harmonize with Russian institutions and could not be worked by so politically unripe a people.

"Viscount Milner then proposed that the Emperor appoint a ministry acceptable to the Duma suggesting Sergius (now Ambassador at London) for Premier and Foreign Secretary. This proposal also was rejected. Lord Milner made other suggestions and also held conferences with various leaders of Russian opinion in the hope of working out some scheme that would avert a revolutionary outbreak. Every effort was shattered by the obduracy of the Emperor.

"It is notable that the outbreak promptly followed Lord Milner's return from Russia. His failure was generally understood to mean that nothing could be hoped from the Emperor and that the people must work out their own salvation."

ANCIENT BUILDERS OF TOWER OF BABEL

Great Difficulties Were Experienced With Language Problem.

Basrah, Mesopotamia, March, 16. (Correspondence of The Associated Press).—The difficulties which the ancient builders of the Tower of Babel experienced with the language difficulty may be easily understood by anyone who has spent a little time in Basrah. Not the least of the many problems presented for solution to the British authorities in their operations against the Turks has been this same problem which the contractors for the old Tower wrestled with many centuries ago.

The dialects in common use at Basrah are said to be over forty in number. The most popular is Arabic, but it is not the Arabic of Egypt or Morocco, it is a distinct tongue, with which the Egyptian or Moroccan experiences the greatest difficulty. Then there is Persian, with variations known as Bagdad-Persian, Nejd-Persian, and Basrah-Persian. Turkish is frequently heard, while Armenian and Chaldean are the languages of the native Christian population. Kurdish is used by another section of the inhabitants, while Hindustani is the language of the Indian troops forming part of the British forces.

It is obvious that in such a situation hundreds of interpreters are needed. A small squad of them is attached to every office and almost every officer. Some of them were obtained in Egypt, some from India, others from Aden, and the remainder were recruited locally. Those from India have in most cases acquired their knowledge of Arabic and Persian from classical works with the result that their high-flown, archaic conversations sounds amusing when applied to everyday affairs.

The interpreters drawn from Basrah are undoubtedly the most generally useful, although not always entirely trustworthy. Most of them are natives of Iraq and familiar with numerous local dialects too numerous to even have a name. These native interpreters, too, are less susceptible to the weather than men from outside, and therefore the proportion of their time spent in illness or semi-illness is small.

But the native Mesopotamian has many of the failings of the American negro. He is inclined to prolonged spells of laziness; when he has earned a few shillings, he is disinclined to continue his labors; at times he is overcome with a longing for the delights of his own fazeed, and at such times he simply drops tools and goes home. The fact that he has contracted to give his services for a fixed period he regards as quite unimportant. Such an event as the date-picking season, is as irresistible an attraction for him as the odor of cooking chicken or cat-fish for the Mississippi negro.

The pay of the interpreter varies according to his ability and reliability, but the appointment is always a lucrative one. A first-class native can earn as much as \$75 a month, which is a fair-sized fortune to the native in Mesopotamia.

Advertisement for Goodrich Black Safety Tread Tires. Includes text: 'Fair List Prices', 'Fair Treatment', 'GOODRICH BLACK SAFETY TREAD TIRES Must Make Good', 'WHEN a Goodrich Black Safety Tread Tire is sent from the factory of the B. F. Goodrich Company, it carries Goodrich's avowal that it is free from imperfection of material and workmanship.', 'The B. F. GOODRICH COMPANY, Akron, O.', 'Montreal Store: 855 St. Catherine Street, W.', 'TEXTAN is a fibre sole—NOT rubber. It is water-proof, stub-proof, flexible, matches your shoes perfectly and outwears any leather sole you ever wore. Ask your dealer.', 'the GOODRICH Sole', 'Manufactured by The B. F. Goodrich Company Akron, Ohio', 'Sole and Dealers Everywhere', 'Best in The Long Run'.

Advertisement for Pfeiffer's Modern Dye Works & Laundry. Includes text: 'Have Your Clothing Or Draperies Look Like New THIS SPRING', 'Undoubtedly this is just what you want, when you entrust them to the care of a Laundry.', 'Our Modern Plant, combined with our experience and close attention to business, ensures you satisfaction; in other words, you have the Clothing, Portiers, Blankets, etc., cleaned or dyed just the way you want them.', 'Here Are a Few Hints Which Will Interest You', 'Dry Cleaning—We are equipped with most modern machinery for washing with Water Free chemicals, gasoline, naphtha, benzine, which do not shrink or injure goods.', 'This is modern Dry Cleaning.', 'Ladies' Dresses and Spring Coats—Soiled and crushed look better if cleaned and pressed.', 'Gentlemen's Spring Suits Dry cleaned and pressed, look like new.', 'Curtains—Of Silk or Lace, carefully handled.', 'QUICK SERVICE—Our auto delivery insures collection and prompt delivery of carpets. Six wagons at your service.', 'Pfeiffer's Modern Dye Works & Laundry', '2 1-2, 4 and 6 McMahon St. Established 1863. Phones 523-524.', 'march 17, 1917.

Advertisement for coughs and colds. Includes text: 'is a reliable old English home remedy for COUGHS, COLDS, Asthma, Bronchitis, all Lung & Throat Troubles.'

ANCHOR-LINE DONALDSON

PASSENGER SERVICE. Glasgow to Portland, Me., also Glasgow to St. John, N.B. Portland to Glasgow. Halifax to Glasgow. For information as to rates and sailings: Apply Local Agents, or The Robt. Reford Co., Limited, General Agents, 108 St. Peter St., Quebec.

CUNARD LINE

CANADIAN SERVICE. LONDON TO HALIFAX, (Via Plymouth.) HALIFAX TO LONDON. Calling Falmouth to land passengers. For particulars of sailings and rates, apply to: Local Agents, or to, The Robert Reford Co., Limited, General Agents, 108 St. Peter street, Quebec.

FRENCH LINE

COMPAGNIE GÉNÉRALE TRANSATLANTIQUE Express Postal Service NEW YORK—BORDEAUX—PARIS Direct Route to the Continent. WEEKLY DEPARTURES. For all Particulars, Inquire: Wm. M. Macpherson, 81 Dalhousie st. F. S. Stocking, 28 St. Louis street.

Dr. C. C. Warren Surgeon-Dentist. LINDSAY BUILDING. No. 208 ST. JOHN STREET.

CUNARD Regular Passenger and Cargo Services

NEW YORK-LIVERPOOL. NEW YORK-PALMOUTE-LONDON. NEW YORK-BRISTOL. CUNARD DRAFTS. Convenient-Reliable. Payable in Great Britain & Ireland Good Rates. For further information apply 21 STATE STREET, NEW YORK. F. S. Stocking, 28 St. Louis Street. The Robt. Reford Co., Limited, 108 St. Peter St., Quebec.

R.M.S.P. SAILINGS TO THE WEST INDIES

Fortnightly Sailings by Twin Screw Mail Steamers, from ST. JOHN, N. B. and HALIFAX, N. S. Special Facilities for Tourists. For booklets, rates, sailing dates and other information: Apply to THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET CO. 27-29 Granville Street, Halifax, N. S. or to the Local Ticket Agents.

ST. LAWRENCE HALL MONTREAL

Magnificent new entrance on St. James Street. 200 Rooms (many with baths attached). European rate from \$1.00 per day. American Plan from \$2.50 per day. A. J. HIGGINS, LTD.

FINANCIAL - COMMERCIAL

Closing Letters By the Can. Press

(Canadian Press.) New York, March 16—The calmness amounting almost to indifference, with which Wall street today accepted the strike order of the railway brotherhoods and the upheaval in the Russian Empire was regarded by impartial observers as strong proof of the market's sold-out condition and inherent strength. At no time was the market heavy or weak, although it experienced frequent periods of irregularity. Rails were sluggish for the greater part of the day, but developed the strength in the final hour, Reading, Union Pacific and New York Central gaining from 1 to almost 2 points.

Foreign conditions in the local market were not materially altered, rates on Petrograd holding at or slightly above recent levels. Marks were lower and sterling and francs were steady, lire, however, hanging around the minimum quotation of the previous day.

Shares of the companies known to be operating on large contracts for the Russian government were at no time adversely affected. Quite the contrary, some issues of that group were unusually active and strong. Bethlehem Steel new stock making a gross gain of 4 3/4 points at 129 3/4. United States Steel and kindred industrials made steady progress, towards higher prices, Steel showing an extreme gain of 1 3/8 at 111 7/8. Lackawanna Steel was somewhat erratic, but Virginia Coal and Iron rose 5 points to 64.

Activity in coppers was restricted to Utah and Kennecott, although American Smelting was in occasional demand. Motors and accessories figured to a fair degree in the activity of the late session, General Motors gaining 3 1/8 points at 125.

Shipings, except Marine Pfd. which rose almost 3 points to 80, were uneven with minor equipments, sugars, Industrial Alcohol and Central Leather. Ogio Gas featured the utilities at a gross gain of 3 1/4 to 1 1/4 1/2. Sales amounted to 390,000 shares.

Bonds were barely steady on narrow dealings, internationals again being subjected to pressure. Total sales, par value, \$3,125,000.

NEW YORK MARKET

Table with columns for stock names and prices. Includes Am Beet Sug, Am Can, Am Car Fdy, A Woolend, Am Loco, Am S & R, Am Sug Ref, Ana Mining, A T & S Fe, Bid'wn Loco, Balt & Ohio, B R T, C P R, Cent Leather, Ches & Ohio, C M & St P, Chile Cop Co, Colo F & L, Crucible Stl, Distillers, Erie, Gt Nor pfd, G N Ore cts, Ins Cop, In Cou Corp, do pfd, In M Marine, do pfd, Kenn Cop Co, Lehigh Val, Maxwell, Mex Petrolm, Miami Cop, Nat'l Lead, Nevada Cons, N Y Central, NY NH & H, Norf & West, North Pac, Penna, Pittsburg Coal, Press Stl Car, Ray Con Cop, Reading, Rep I & S, South Ry, Studebaker, Union Pac, U S Rubber, U S Steel, do pfd, Utah Cop, Butte, Westinghouse.

COTTON MARKETS

New York, March 16—Cotton futures closed steady. Closing bid: March, 17.80c; May, 17.85c; July, 17.40c; October, 16.92c; December, 16.92c. Spot closed quiet. Middling uplands, 18.00c. Sales, 200 bales.

Liverpool—Cotton, spot in limited request. Prices easier. American middling, fair, 12.61d; good middling, 12.18d; middling, 12.09d; low middling, 11.90d; good ordinary, 11.64d. The sales of the day were 5,000 bales, of which 800 were for speculation and export, and included 4,000 American. Receipts were 20,000 bales, including 12,000 American. Futures opened quiet and steady.

Closing Letters By Local Brokers

(By Breen & Gourdeau) Chicago, March 16—Wheat—The selling of wheat was easy to trace and apparently quite general throughout the morning. Shortly after mid-day an over-sold condition developed and prices rallied sharply to better than last night's for the active deliveries. The uncertainty regarding the threatened railroad strike and consequent issuance of embargo orders by various railroads encouraged the crowd to press the selling side. There was a good deal of selling of the deferred deliveries on account of the effort of the British Government to fix the low price for the new crop Canada wheat. While it is too early to estimate closely the growing wheat prospects the crop, undoubtedly has a bad start.

Corn—Was depressed early by the withdrawal of some of the largest cash buyers and by the fear of a strike.

Oats—There was considerable liquidation by commission and cash houses, it was well absorbed with houses usually having orders from seaboard.

(By L. G. Beaubien & Co.) Montreal, March 16—About the only feature of today's trading on the local stock market has been Steel Co. of Canada common, which was rather easier following the announcement of the declaration of a quarterly dividend of 1 p.c. and 1-2 of 1 p.c. bonus payable April 1st, which proved to be rather disappointing to most holders of the stock, offerings were well taken care off, however, after opening at 66 it gradually went off to 85 1/4 and recovered to 66 1/4 during the last few minutes trading.

Dominion Steel was steady and unchanged, Nova Scotia Steel was somewhat softer at 100.

Ontario Steel which has been very quiet of late, was traded in at 20, and then dropped to 18 on light trading. Steamship was quiet but strong at 88 1/4. Quebec Railway, irregular between 24 1/2 and 25.

While there is no authentic news of the strike situation, the general feeling is that it will be, at least, averted temporarily. Should this prove to be true, the American market undoubtedly will quickly respond and better prices should follow here.

The stock market today has been a great disappointment to the bears, was very irregular at the opening with some stocks off a point and others up 1-2 a point.

This irregularity continued during the morning but there was no further weakness during the afternoon, rails active and advanced half to two points.

Marine Preferred was strong from the start and closed 3 points up for the day. No attention was paid to the strike news. The market closed strong.

(By McDougall & Cowans.)

Montreal, March 16—Trading on both the Montreal and New York exchanges has been very dull. There are so many important world happenings not adjusted, such as the railroad strike in the States the revolution in Russia, and the United States foreign policy, that until the outcome of these is seen we will have erratic markets of a professional nature with public participation small. To some, the action of Steel Co. of Canada after declaring a dividend 1 p.c. and bonus of 1-2 p.c. may be disappointing, but, at present prices, the stock is cheap and they will show over 30 p.c., after depreciation on the common stock. The fluctuations which took place in the balance of list were as a rule only fractional with weaker tendency.

(By Bruneau & Dupuis)

New York, March 16—Despite the sensational developments in Russia and the imminence of the threatened railway trouble, the stock market has been steady all day and in the afternoon gained strength all along the line. The general belief is that the position of Russia, as far as the war is concerned, will be unified and strengthened by the change that has taken place and that it also holds out the prospect of improved trade relations with this country after the war on account of the elimination of the German influence.

As for the railways strike, nothing has occurred to indicate that it will be averted but most people feel that a strike at this time would be such a piece of criminal folly that it could not be permitted and that even the men themselves would shrink from it. This however, remains to be seen.

Otherwise there is little of interest in the market as trading has been dull and the only thing that can be

said of it is that it shows decided underlying strength. Total Sales, stocks, 380,500.

MONTREAL EXCHANGE

(By Breen & Gourdeau) Bell 'Phone: 25 at 147. Canada Steamships: 50 at 33 1/4. Civic Investments: 40 at 8 1/2, 32 at 8 1/2. Detroit: 154 at 11 3/4. Quebec Railway: 25 at 2 1/4, 3 at 25, 10 at 24 1/2. Shawinigan: 75 at 124. Canada Car: 25 at 28 1/2. Canada Cement: 5 at 4 1/2. Cons. Smelting: 10 at 3 1/2. Dom. Steel: 10 at 67, 10 at 66 1/2, 175 at 67, 1 at 66. Ontario Steel: 125 at 20, 100 at 18. Scotia: 20 at 190. Steel of Canada: 25 at 65 1/2, 510 at 60, 25 at 66 1/2, 20 at 66 1/2, 25 at 66. Commerce: 5 at 185. Merchants Bank: 3 at 170. Royal Bank: 9 at 213. C. P. R. Notes: \$1,000 at 102 1/2. Tramway-Power closed 38 to 39.

GRAIN MARKET

(By Breen & Gourdeau) Close. High. Low. Wheat: May ... 183 183 178. July ... 165 165 159. Sept ... 14 1/2 143 152 1/2. Corn: May ... 109 109 107 1/2. July ... 107 107 106. Sept ... 106 106 105. Oats: May ... 58 1/2 58 1/2 56 1/2. July ... 56 1/2 56 1/2 55 1/2.

OILS

London, March 16—Calcutta linseed, March-April, 107s. Linsed oil, 51s. 6d. Sperm oil, 52. Petroleum, American refined, 1s. 2d; spirits, 1s. 3d. Turpentine, spirits, 53s. 3d. Rosin, American strained, 32s. 6d; type "G" 33s.

Savannah, March 16—Turpentine quiet, 44; sales, none; receipts, 8; shipments, 159; stocks, 12,734. Rosin, firm; sales, 503; receipts, 100; shipments, 975; stocks, 80,035.

To Prevent the Grip

Colds cause Grip—Laxative Bromo Quinine removes cause. There is only one "Bromo Quinine." E. W. GROVE'S signature on box, 25c.

THE TORONTO PRODUCE MARKET

Wheat—Ontario, No. 2 winter \$1.82 to \$1.84 outside, according to location. Wheat—Manitoba, No. 1 north, \$2.03; No. 2 north \$2.00 1/4; No. 3 north \$1.94 1/4. Oats—Canada western, No. 2 73 1/2; No. 3 Canada western 71 1/2 at lake ports for immediate shipment. Ontario No. 2 white 64 to 66c outside; No. 3 white 63 to 65c outside. Corn—No. 2 yellow \$1.22 subject embargo. Peas—No. 2 \$2.55. Barley—\$1.21 to 1.22 outside for malting. Buckwheat—\$1.28 nominal shipping points. Flour—Manitoba, listed quotations at Toronto are: First patents, \$9.70; second patents, \$9.20; strong bakers, \$8.80. Flour—Ontario—Winter flour, 90 per cent patents \$7.50 Toronto. Millfeed—Manitoba, bran \$38.00 per ton; shorts \$40.00 per ton on track, Montreal freight.

DRUNKENNESS CAN BE CURED

ALCURA W.I.L. DO IT. ALCURA, the widely known treatment for Alcoholism, can now be obtained at our store. It is guaranteed to cure or benefit, or money refunded. Remedy that has been tried by thousands and found to do just as it claims. Drunkenness is a disease. Those who are afflicted with the craving for liquor have to be helped to throw it off. Alcura No. 1 can be given secretly in Coffee or food. Alcura No. 2 is the voluntary treatment. Help your loved ones to restore themselves to lives of sobriety and usefulness and to regain the respect of the community in which you live. Only \$1.00 per box. Ask for Free Booklet. Dr. Ed. Morin & Co., Druggists, 113 Mountain Hill, Quebec.

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CHANGE OF TIME 15th FEBRUARY. Northbound—Leaving Quebec for Chicoutimi and intermediate stations on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 8:00 a.m. Southbound—Leaving Chicoutimi for Quebec and intermediate stations on Monday, Wednesdays and Fridays.

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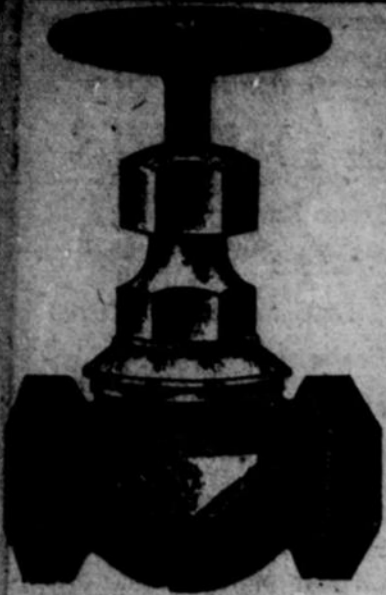
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DAKEY'S WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH EMERY CLOTH METAL POLISHES SILVERSMITHS SOAP FURNITURE POLISH

BEWARE BEWARE of certain dealers and hotels that pawn on you Soda Water and Ginger Ale that they say is superior to others, and sold at very high prices, they push them simply because they have more profit than on domestic kind. Lately we had occasion to sample some from outside of this city, and we are certain if we bottled such stuff, we would not get sale for it. Yet it was high priced, and that sells it. TIMMONS' Soda Water is made with our celebrated CLAIRE FONTAINE spring water. It drinks with a delightful "crispy grip," and a sense of "palate pleasure" only found in Soda Water made with CLAIRE FONTAINE spring water. It sparkles like crystal. It retains its effervesence longer. It keeps better than so-called Soda Water. It is unrivalled for drinking "plain" or mixed with whiskey, brandy, gin, milk, etc. It's subtle, clean and exhilarating flavor is a continual delight to connoisseurs. OUR No. 2 Ginger Ale is better than the best made here. Our No. 1 grade is superior to the so-called high-class Ginger Ale, that is brought here and sold at high prices. And, our DRY Ginger Ale (gold foiled), is superior to many imported, and second to none in the world. When you ask for Soda Water or Ginger Ale, don't fail to say "TIMMONS'" and insist that you get it. M. TIMMONS & SON, Phone 685 Quebec, P.Q.

A Good Opportunity We are offering for a few days only 12 dozen English Wool Taffeta Shirts for Spring and Summer Wear Sizes 14 to 18 \$3.95 for \$2.50 See our Du Fort Street Window Display John Darlington Reg'd. Opposite Post Office

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY Accumulated Funds... \$67,000,000 Revenue for the Year... 7,875,000 Assets in Canada... 17,000,000 Over \$10,000 paid daily in Claims, Endowments, etc. The Reversionary Bonus of Policyholders for period of 1906 to 1910, amounted to \$5,877,920.00, being at the rate of \$15 per \$1,000 per annum on all with profit policies. W. & G. MORTON MASSEY, Chief Agents, 111 Mountain Hill, Quebec.



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At the Theatres

FLORENCE LABADIE AT EMPIRE TODAY.

"Out You Bum," Says He; "Thanks for the Compliment," Says She.

Florence LaBadie wears pants and everything as a tough guy in the early part of "Her Life and His," the Thanhouser drama of prison reform and political intrigue released as a Pathe Gold Rooster play shown at the Empire Theatre today. Miss LaBadie was lounging furtively near the entrance to the lunch room at the Thanhouser studio where an assistant stage manager saw the "tramp" for the first time.

"Out of here, you bum!" he shouted. "Thanks for the compliment to my makeup," responded Miss LaBadie, smiling her prettiest and raising the beak of her cap.

"The Weakness of Man." Holbrook Blinn and Alma Hanlon will be featured in "The Weakness of Man" a Brady made picture at the Empire on Monday and Tuesday.

THE WAX MODEL.

Attracting Large Crowds at the Victoria Theatre.

Will be shown for the last time today also the Christie Comedy. Special programme of music today.

Monday and Tuesday. The Charming and Gifted.



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THE WINNING OF SALLY TEMPLE

Based upon Rupert Sargent Holland's celebrated novel, Wednesday and Thursday Geraldine Farrar in "Temptation" by special request. You are always sure of seeing the best Photoplays and hearing the best music in town for the same price.

"THE REGENERATION."

Will be Offered at the Olympia Monday.

This is one of the greatest productions seen in Quebec, and has been booked for a return engagement at the request of numerous patrons.

"The Scarlet Letter."

On Wednesday and Thursday Hawthorne's immortal classic "The Scarlet Letter" will be presented, featuring Stuart Holmes as Dimmesdale.

NERVOUS CHILDREN

The Trouble is Often Really St. Vitus Dance—Do Not Neglect It.

Many a child has been called awkward, has been punished in school for not keeping still or for dropping things when the trouble was really St. Vitus Dance. This disease may appear at any age, but is most common between the ages of six and fourteen years. It is caused by thin blood which fails to carry sufficient nourishment to the nerves, and the child becomes restless and twitching of the muscles and jerking of the limbs and body follow. In severe cases the child is unable to hold anything or feed itself. St. Vitus Dance is cured by building up the blood. The most successful treatment is to remove the child from all mental excitement, stop school work and give Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. These pills renew the blood supply, strengthen the nerves, and restore the child to perfect health. Here is proof of their power to cure. Mrs. S. Sharpe, Oakville, Ont., says:—"When my daughter was nine years old she was attacked with St. Vitus Dance. She was sent to a sanatorium where she remained for nine weeks, without any benefit. Indeed when we brought her home she was as helpless as a baby. I got a supply of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and continued giving her half a pill after each meal for several months, when she had fully recovered and has never had a symptom of the trouble since."

You can get Dr. Williams' Pink Pills through any dealer in medicine or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

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Anyone desiring to rent splendid rooms, with or without board, at satisfactory conditions, may apply to the office of the King Edward Boarding House. We also give reduced rates for meals by the month.

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 Pleasant, bright rooms; magnificent view overlooking St. Lawrence river; all modern conveniences; electric table board; inviting resort for tourists. Phone 5227.
 MRS. M. WHELAN, Proprietress.

ASKS IN BOOK WILL HOLLAND JOIN IN?

PROPAGANDA IN HOLLAND AGAINST GREAT BRITAIN—BAUMSTETTEN THE AUTHOR.

Worth attention is a brochure published at Leipzig, and written by Bernhard Baumstetten, a well-known publicist. The title of the booklet is "Will Holland Join In?" It is a propaganda effort, pure and simple, and is being circulated widely in Holland.

The author, after a lengthy argument, comes to the conclusion that Holland will remain outside the struggle. His leading idea is that Germany and Holland understand one another so well that interfering on lines which could provoke hostilities is impossible on either side. There are, of course, the incidents of the Blomersdyk and the Tubantia, but these are deeply regretted in Germany, and a satisfactory settlement of these and other cases is assured.

But there is one dark shadow which Baumstetten sees, and the purpose of his brochure is to show the shadow to the Dutch nation. According to the author it is a shadow cast by events which are just as likely to happen as not. The shadow lies heavy on the Dutch colonies. Baumstetten has nothing but praise for the Dutch administration of their Far East possessions. No maritime nation in the history of the world has ever been more successful with its colonies. There has been no exploitation, no arbitrariness. These colonies, says Baumstetten, are Holland's riches and her very life. And it is over these fair domains that the dark shadow, is rising.

Frightening the Dutch.
 Since the war broke out, says the author, there have been disturbances which have called for repressive measures. "There is something suspicious here something to cause anxiety. Only the most unsophisticated can think that this is all a matter of accident. The role one in his hand from the beginning, and seeks his ends with the most brutal unscrupulousness."

"The day may come when England will turn to its weaker neighbour Holland, and calmly say: 'If you do not become my brother I shall smash in your skull.' Or this protector of small nations may say: 'Look there, dear neighbour the Yellow Man is looking malignantly at your colonies, eager for their riches. I am ready to conure away this threatening danger. Show your gratitude by entering the war on my side, and fighting the cursed Germans.'"

It is conceivable, says Baumstetten, that this fear may not only occupy the anxious brain of the Dutch but also of the Netherlands Government. It may have been the subject of their thoughts for a long time. But in Holland, we are told, it is not pale terror which holds the helm, but cool circumspection and firm determination.

In conclusion, the author reminds the Dutch of the terrible example of Rumania. The fate of this country, he says, has vastly contributed to steel the resolve of the Dutch not to join in. "We shall not," he adds, "see the Dutch on our side. Should they be drawn in it will be to defend themselves against an invasion by England. Holland will join in when necessity demands, not, however, on the Rhenish-Westphalian frontier, but on the Scheldt estuary and the threatened coast of the North Sea."

Sardines in Hungary.
 The Hungarian capital is in a state of intense excitement owing to the illegal manipulations of a number of firms who have secretly secured enormous stores of goods which should have been placed on the market.

One case is that of several traders who have made a corner in sardines. They employed agents who travelled through the entire kingdom and gathered into their net every sardine they could find. The traders hired warehouses in Budapest, where they stored away 5,300 large cases of the coveted delicacies. Being unable to finance their scoop they applied to the banks which made the necessary advance secretly, and on the security of the sardines. But the police got wind of the business, confiscated the sardines for the municipal markets, and summoned the traders and their bank accomplices to appear before a court of justice.

Another case is on a still larger scale, involving over three millions sterling. Two or three houses had the happy thought of buying up all the cotton, cotton goods, stuffs and linen. Rage in Budapest is at a white heat, as these goods were for smuggling into Austria. Messrs. Bosel and Rosenbaum, who are chiefly responsible for this gigantic piece of smuggling, packed their goods in huge furniture vans. The vans blocked up the Danube quay and choked the steamers to Vienna which should have been carrying Rumanian grain. But for a sudden incursion of the police Bosel and Rosenbaum would have succeeded in a splendid "getchaf" at the cost of their Fatherland.

The "Prince of Peace"
 In the "Zreuz Zeitung," the mouthpiece of the Prussian military caste, Professor Willibald Klatt writes five columns about the "Peace Kaiser." Wilhelm II. is meant. The article is a torrent of turgid nonsense, and adopts an attitude towards the Emperor which could not

"TIZ" FOR TIRED PUFFED-UP FEET

INSTANT RELIEF FOR SORE ACHING, TENDER, CALLOUSED FEET AND CORNS.



You're footsick! Your feet feel tired, puffed-up, chafed, aching, sweaty, and they need "Tiz". "Tiz" makes feet remarkably fresh and sore-proof. "Tiz" takes the pain and burn right out of corns, calluses and bunions. "Tiz" is the grandest foot-gladdener the world has ever known.
 Get a 25-cent box of "Tiz" at any drug store and end foot torture for a whole year. Never have tired, aching, sweaty, smelly feet; your shoes will fit fine and you'll only wish you had tried "Tiz" sooner. Accept no substitute.

Have been surpassed by the most vernal scribe of ancient Byzantium. We are told that this man has laboured from his earliest days on the throne in the cause of peace, that he is the bright and shining example of a German Prince of Peace, that his passion for peace often brought him into conflict, with his wisest advisers.

The Kaiser's most vulnerable point, says Klatt, is his honour, knightliness, trust in humanity. It is here that he has been wounded by evil men who have no honour, no chivalry, no trust. Listen to the professor! "Hast thou deserved to be thus treated, thou great and noble Prince, thou who with passionate energy and enthusiastic religious fervour didst desire to go down to history as the Prince of Peace? Hast thou deserved to be called by thine enemies an impudent juggler, and adroit hypocrite, a wolf in sheep clothing? No. Our Kaiser has always regarded himself as an instrument in the Divine hand. The task on which he is now engaged he regards as appointed by God, the task of leading Germany out of this war greater and stronger than ever."

CONSTIPATED CHILDREN

Constipation is one of the most common ailments of childhood and the child suffering from it cannot thrive. To keep the little one well the bowels must be kept regular and the stomach sweet. To do this nothing can equal Baby's Own Tablets. Concerning them Mrs. Romain Poirier, Mizonette, N. B., Says:—"My baby suffered from constipation but thanks to Baby's Own Tablets he is perfectly well again." The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

CANADIAN TROOPS ARRIVE IN ENGLAND.

Ottawa, March 16—It is officially announced through the Chief Press Censor's office, that the following troops have arrived safely in England:

Balance of the 230th. Forestry Battalion No. 1 section, skilled railway employees, Montreal, drafts for heavy and garrison and field artillery, Medical Corps.
 Draft, infantry, French-Canadians, Railway Construction personnel.

Took Friend's Advice And Got Results

HOW M. C. LINDOS FOUND A CURE IN DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS.

One of the Reasons Why Dodd's Kidney Pills Have Had a Phenomenal Growth of Popularity in the West.

Ellscoff, Alta, March, 16th. (Special.)—The growth of popularity of Dodd's Kidney Pills in this section of the Great West has been phenomenal. They cure kidney disease. That much has been proved again and again. One of the latest proofs comes from M. C. Lindos, well known and highly respected here. "Thanking Dodd's Kidney Pills seems a small way of expressing my gratitude." M. C. Lindos states. "I suffered from headaches and dizziness and was unable to find anything that would do me any good. I tried several medicines that were advertised to cure my trouble, but they did not."

"Dodd's Kidney Pills were recommended to me by a friend and I sent for a box and gave them a trial. The result is that I am feeling fine now. I shall always keep a box of Dodd's Kidney Pills handy."

Dodd's Kidney Pills cured M. C. Lindos because the trouble came from the kidneys. Lumbago, rheumatism, droopy, heart disease, diabetes and Bright's Disease are other troubles that come from sick kidneys. To cure them cure the kidneys with Dodd's Kidney Pills.

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WOMEN'S SPRING COATS

WOMEN'S SPRING COATS. made from new, smart mixed tweeds—belted models, and full flare effects. Priced at... \$13.50

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SPRING BLOUSES—Sheer White and Colored Voile Blouses, in the new shades of Mails, Oeillet, Pale Pink, Pale Blue, also White. Full range of sizes. Specially, each. Priced at... \$1.95

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 4 yards by 3 yards— 40.00, for... 25.00
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Shamrocks, per pot, 25c to 75c per pan Shamrock Sprays, ready to wear, 10c Daffodils, per dozen, 50c. Carnations, per dozen, 60c. Tulips, 40c. Hyacinths, in pots and pans, from 25c Cinerarias, in pots, 40c and 50c. Genistra Yellow, pots, \$1.50 to \$2.50. Begonias, Primroses and Cowslips, each, from, 40c. Deliveries anywhere in the city. Designs from \$2.00 up. Phone 885.

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