FARM CONDITIONS ARE GOOD

The April Crop Bulletin Shows Favorable Outlook in Ontario

Information furnished by the Ontario Department of Agriculture published in their April crop bulletin regarding agricultural conditions in the Province is to the effect that fall wheat is starting April in nearly the same condition in which it entered the winter, having received little injury from the low temperatures of the first quarter of the year. The present appearance is most encouraging. With regard to fruit trees, despite the cold weather, the present outlook is considered satisfactory. The San Jose scale and the tent caterpillar are more to be feared than sudden dips in temperature. The clover outlook is bright.

The wintering of live stock caused anxiety to many farmers owing to the severe cold, but many claim that the rather steady cold weather was much better carrying farm animals through than in the case of a so-called mild winter. Horses, with the exception of some cases of distemper, did well. Cattle have also done well and are remarkably free from disease. Fodder supplies have been ample to supply all needs.

BATTLEFIELD IS ENDANGERED

GROWTH OF BRUSSELS MENACES HISTORIC SCENE.

London Times Calls for a Rescue Committee to Conserve Famous Spot.

Next year is the centenary of the Battle of Waterloo, the greatest battle in which the British Army ever took part.

There is no need, for the moment, to recall the character and significance of that decisive event in the history of Europe. June 18, 1915, will doubtless have its fitting celebrations, and the field itself will be more than ever an object of pilgrimage.

The question is, What sort of field will those find who go there hoping to picture to themselves the historic incidents of that tremendous day? At present, quite apart from the larger political considerations, the field has a special attraction for the modern visitor.

In the first place, it is so small, as compared with the scenes of breech-loading battles, that it may be comprehended, in all its bearings, at a glance.

In the second place, the principal features of the ground are little changed from what they were 100 years ago.

Scene Is Little Changed.

The positions of the two confronting armies, only three-quarters of a mile apart, the ridge behind which Wellington screened his guards until the enemy were less than 100 yards away; the lane, still partly bordered by its bank, where Picton, with 3,000 men, flung into confusion the 13,000 bayonets of D'Erlon; the slopes down which thundered the "Union" and household cavalry brigades; La Haye Sainte farm, much in the same condition as when the king's German legion, only 400 strong, held it for hours against repeated attacks, until their ammunition failed; Hougomont, with its scarred and loop-holed wall, its orchard, its chapel, its gateway, rich in memories of the fight—all these remain, spots hallowed by great deeds of arms, undesecrated yet by the activities of the modern jerry-builder.

Brussels Overflow a Menace.

But for some time past the field has been threatened. Brussels is overflowing and a mushroom growth of little houses is springing up in the immediate neighborhood. A tramway line has been run to the foot of the Lion Mound, and already plots of land on historic sites are being offered for sale. Unless something is done at once there seems every chance that the whole ground may become dotted with shoddy villas and hotels.

Thanks to Belgian initiative, a committee has been formed under the presidency of Gen. Baron de Heusch, in order to consider what steps can be taken to preserve the field. The proposal most favored seems to be the acquisition of the building rights. This would meet the ends in view, and at present, in order to provide compensation for the proprietors, only a comparatively moderate sum would be required.

British Committee Wanted.

The Belgian Government is understood to be willing, if sufficient money is forthcoming from abroad, to give the scheme its assistance and support.

The first step to be taken is the formation of a British committee, to co-operate with the Belgian committee and to collect subscriptions. That it has not been formed already can only be attributed to failure to realize the urgency of the case.

The natural demand for land is already tending to put up prices, and the longer the matter is postponed the higher will be the ultimate cost.

"DEATH AGONY" IS A MYTH

FAMOUS LONDON PHYSICIANS THINK SO.

What Nurses of Well-Known Hospitals Say—Has Caused Untold Suffering.

Another popular superstition which has been the cause of untold suffering to humanity is exploded by statements made by medical authorities that there is no such thing as the "death agony."

The question was raised by Mr. J. Cook-Wilson, who, in a letter to the London Times, describes how he stood by the bedside of his dying father.

"In the last stages," said Mr. Wilson, "there began the rapid labored breathing which is a familiar feature of such cases. It was most distressing to hear and watch, but the physician assured me that the patient knew nothing of it. One did not doubt that there was some ground for the medical opinion, but one could not help reflecting that it was at best a probable interference, and that the only decisive proof could be an experience which, in the nature of the case, it seemed impossible to have.

"However, my father being exceptionally strong, survived the dreadful night. In the morning his breathing became much quieter, he recovered consciousness and became able to speak a little. Knowing a physician was coming, he managed to say quite clearly, "Tell the doctor I have had a very comfortable night."

Unconsciousness Supervenes.

"Somewhat grewsome as the subject may seem at first sight," said an eminent London physician, whose opinion was asked on the matter, "it is well to have it ventilated. The sufferings of persons about to die are apparent rather than real, unconsciousness mercifully supervening in the vast majority of cases. All surgeons are aware of the manner in which a certain type of patient about to be anaesthetized struggles and screams, only to announce on recovering consciousness that he has no remembrance of any suffering."

The matron and senior sister of two of the leading London hospitals agreed that death agony might well be described as a popular myth.

The question is discussed in Sir Arthur Conan Doyle's famous book, "The Stark Munro Letters."

"All the physical evils of life," says Dr. Stark Munro in one of his letters, "seem to culminate in death, and yet death, as I have seen it, has not been

A Painful or Terrible Process.

"In many cases a man dies without having incurred nearly as much pain during the whole of his fatal illness as would have arisen from a whitlow or an abcess of the jaw. And it is often those deaths which seem most terrible to the onlooker which are least to the sufferer.

"When a man is overtaken by an express and shivered into fragments, or when he drops from a fourth floor window and is smashed into a bag of splinters, the unfortunate spectators are convulsed with horror. . . . Yet it is very doubtful whether the deceased, could his tongue be loosened, would remember anything at all about the matter. . . I am well convinced that if the newly-born infant and the man who had just died could compare their experiences, the former would have proved to be the sufferer."

The Number "Ketched."

A gentleman was walking along the side of a canal one evening and saw a little boy intent on fishing.

He asked, "My little man, how many fish have you caught?"

"Well, sir," he said, looking up brightly, "when I've ketched another, I'll have one."

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PRICES OF FARM PRODUCTS

REPORTS FROM THE LEADING TRADE CENTRES OF AMERICA

Prices of Cattle, Grain, Cheese and Other Produce at Home and Abroad

Breadstuffs.

Toronto, April 14.—Flour—Ontario wheat flours, 90 per cent., $3.85, seaboard, and at $3.95 to $4, Toronto. Manitobas—First patents, in jute bags, $5.60; do., seconds, $5.10; strong bakers', in jute bags, $4.90.

Manitoba wheat—Bay ports—No. 1 Northern, 97c, and No. 2, 95½c; Goderich, ¼c more.

Ontario wheat—No. 2 at 98c to $1, outside, according to freight, and $1 on track, Toronto.

Oats—No. 2 Ontario oats, 39 to 39½c, outside, and at 41 to 42c, on track, Toronto. Western Canada oats, 41½c for No. 2, and at 40½c for No. 3, Bay ports.

Peas—About 95c, outside.

Barley—Good malting barley, 57 to 58c, outside, according to quality.

Rye—No. 2 at 63 to 64c, outside.

Buckwheat—75 to 76c, outside.

Corn—New No. 9 American, 73½c, all rail, Toronto. Canadian at 69 to 70c.

Bran—Manitoba bran, $24 to $25 a ton, in bags, Toronto freight. Shorts, $26 to $27.

Country Produce.

Butter—Choice dairy, 22 to 23c; inferior, 18 to 19c; farmers' separator prints, 23 to 25c; creamery prints, fresh, 30 to 32c; do., storage prints, 27 to 28c; solids, storage, 25 to 26c.

Eggs—20c per dozen, in case lots.

Cheese—New cheese, 15½ to 15¾c for large, and 16 to 16½c for twins.

Beans—Hand-picked, $2.20 to $2.25 per bushel; primes, $2.15 to $2.20.

Honey—Extracted, in tins, 11 to 12c per lb. for No. 1; combs, $3 to $3.25 per dozen for No. 1, and $2.40 to $2.50 for No. 2.

Poultry—Fowl, 15 to 18c per lb; chickens, 19 to 20c; ducks, 17 to 18c; geese, 15 to 16c; turkeys, 20 to 23c.

Potatoes—Ontarios, 80 to 85c a bag, on track, and Delawares at 90 to 95c, on track, car lots.

Provisions.

Bacon—Long, clear, 15 to 16c per lb., in case lots. Hams—Medium, 18 to 18½c; do., heavy, 17 to 18c; rolls, 15 to 15½c; breakfast bacon, 18 to 19c; backs, 22 to 24c.

Lard—Tierces, 13½c; tubs, 13¾c; pails, 14c.

Seeds.

Wholesale seed merchants are selling re-cleaned seeds to the trade, on the 100-lb. basis:—Red clover, No. 1, $19 to $21; do., No. 2, $17.50 to $18.50; alsike, No. 1, $20 to $21; do., No. 2, $17 to $18; Timothy, No. 1, $8.50 to $9.50; do., No. 2, $7.25 to $7.50; alfalfa, No. 1, $14 to $15; do., No. 2, $13 to $13.50.

Winnipeg Grain.

Winnipeg, April 14.—Cash prices—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, 88⅝c; No. 2 Northern, 87c; No. 3 Northern, 85¼c; No. 4, 82c; No. 5, 79c; No. 6, 74c; feed, 69c; No. 1 rejected seeds, 84⅞c; No. 2 rejected seeds, 83c; No. 1 smutty, 84⅝c; No. 2 smutty, 83¾c; No. 1 red Winter, 88⅝c; No. 2 red Winter, 87c; No. 3 red Winter, 85¼c. Oats—No. 2 C.W., 34½c; No 3 C.W., 33½c; No. 2 feed, 33c. Barley—No. 3, 44½c; No. 4, 42½c; rejected, 41½c; feed, 41½c. Flax—No. 1 N.W.C., $1.36⅞; No. 2 C.W., $1.33⅞; No. 3 C.W., $1.25⅞.

Montreal Markets.

Montreal, April 14.—American No. 2 yellow, 77½ to 78c. Oats—Canadian Western, No. 2, 43½ to 44c; do., No. 3, 43 to 43½c. Barley—Manitoba feed, 50 to 51c; malting, 68 to 70c. Flour—Manitoba Spring wheat patents, firsts, $5.60; do., seconds, $5.10; strong bakers', $4.90; Winter patents, choice, $5.25 to $5.50; straight rollers, $4.70 to $4.90; do., in bags, $2.20 to $2.35. Rolled oats—Barrels, $4.55; bag of 90 lbs., $2.15. Millfeed—Bran, $23; shorts, $25; middlings, $28; mouille, $28 to $32. Hay—No. 2, per ton, car lots, $13 to $14. Cheese—Finest westerns, 14½ to 15c; do., easterns, 14 to 14½c. Butter—Choicest creamery, 28 to 28½c; seconds, 27 to 27½c. Eggs—Fresh, 21 to 22c; selected, 25c. Potatoes—Per bag, car lots, 72½ to 80c.

United States Markets.

Minneapolis, April 14.—Wheat—May, 87⅞ to 87⅞c; July, 89⅝c; No. 1 hard, 91⅛ to 91⅞c; No. 1 Northern, 88⅞ to 90⅞c; No. 2, do., 85⅞ to 87⅞c. Corn—No. 3 yellow, 65 to 65½c. Oats—No. 3 white, 36½ to 37c. Flour and bran—Unchanged.

Duluth, April 14.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, 89½c; No. 1 Northern, 88½c; No. 2 Northern, 86½c; Montana No. 2 hard, 87½c; May, 88⅞ to 89c; July, 90⅛ to 90⅛c. Linseed—Cash, $1.56⅞; May, $1.57⅞; July, $1.59⅞; September, $1.59⅞; October, $1.58⅞.

Live Stock Markets.

Toronto, April 14.—Cattle—Choice butchers', $8 to $8.40; good, $7.35 to $7.60; medium, $6.40 to $7.35; common, $5.10 to $5.70; choice cows, $6.75 to $7.40; good, $5.75 to $6.35; common, $4.50 to $5.60; cutters and canners, $3.20 to $3.50; choice bulls, $6.75 to $8.25; good, $5.65 to $6.50; common, $4 to $5.40. Stockers and feeders—Steers—Choice, $7.15 to $8.50; good, $6.60 to $6.40; light, $3.60 to $4.75; springers, to $90; milkers, to $95. Calves—Good veals, $8.65 to $10.75; medium, $7 to $9. Sheep and lambs—Light ewes, $5.50 to $7; heavy, $3 to $3.50; Spring lambs, $9 to $9.50. Hogs—$9.25 to $9.35, fed and watered; $9.50 to $9.60, off cars; $8.90 to $9, f.o.b.

Montreal, April 14.—Prime beeves, 8 to 8½; with a few choice at 8¾; medium, 5½ to 7¾; common, 4½ to 5½; milch cows, $40 to $80 each. Calves—3½ to 8; sheep, 6 to 6½; lambs, 8½ to 9; hogs about 10 cents.

BOY LOSES HIS SIGHT.

Youngster Kicked Apparently Empty Can While Playing.

A despatch from Toronto says: Peter John Bolahood, aged 12, living at 123 York Street, kicked what he thought was an empty can lying on the ground in his back yard. The can immediately blew up with a loud report, and the boy was so injured by the explosion that he will lose the sight of one eye. He is in the General Hospital in a critical condition.

The police have been unable to find any trace of the exploded can, which seems to have been blown to atoms, and so are somewhat at a loss for a theory of the accident. They think it likely, however, that it had contained dynamite, and had been left there unthinkingly by some of the foreign workmen living in the neighborhood who are employed on construction in the city.

DIVORCE BY WIRELESS.

In Response to Frantic Appeal By Hawaiian Heiress.

A despatch from San Francisco says: Probably the first woman who ever got a decree of divorce by wireless is Mrs. Marie K. King, a beautiful Hawaiian heiress, now in Honolulu. Mrs. King, rich in her own right and a member of the well-known Piiloi family of Hawaii, separated from her husband, a local oil man, in 1909. In April, 1913, she was granted an interlocutory decree of divorce by Judge Waste in Oakland and returned to her island estate. In Honolulu she met a wealthy man, whose name is withheld by her attorneys. They decided to wed, but at the last minute Mrs. King remembered that the final decree of divorce from King had never been granted. She sent wireless messsages to her attorneys here, and as a result Judge Donahue, of Oakland, signed the final decree, which was at once wirelessed to Honolulu.

Comment on Events

Annexing Canada.

The United States Congress seems vexed over Canadian advertising among American farmers. The Senate's lobby committee discovered that Canada has been spending about $60,000 a year for advertising—and has drawn some 800,000 Americans over her borders in the last ten years. Senator Nelson in examining Mr. Alfred Washington, an advertising manager, spoke as follows: "You were hired by a foreign government to do an act of disloyalty to your own country. Are you not ashamed?" Mr. Washington replied that he did not think it unpatriotic or disloyal to circulate such matter as that in question. The New York World agrees and adds that "if the lobby committee has swept the lobbies clear of every nuisance but this it might as well report and get a new job." "Canada," remarks the New York Telegraph, "is not a bad country . . . some day the United States will annex Canada, and it is not a bad idea to have a few hundred thousand of your own people already in the section." The Telegraph as befits its name looks a long way ahead. Canada will welcome several more hundred thousand of the Telegraph's "own people" without worrying about "some day." It is time enough to cry out when we are hurt and at present we are getting along nicely.

True Economy.

The suggestion that macadam roads be not constructed anywhere and that brick paved highways be made the rule has much to commend it. The cost of making a brick paved road is twice as much per mile as that of macadam, but the cost of repairs to the latter is figured at twenty times as much a year as the upkeep of a brick road.

Macadam roads did well enough when nothing better was in sight, but the character of the vehicular traffic has greatly changed. Automobiles wear out macadam roads faster than wagons did, and brick pavement for automobile traffic is so much better. The increased cost of the brick roads in the end is true economy.

Toleration in China.

President Yuan Shi Kai has issued a mandate explaining that in prescribing the worship of Confucius he does not establish Confucianism as the official form of worship for the people of other religions. "The choice of religions is still left to the people," and diversities of faith from whatever cause will be respected.

But the President intends to see to it that the sages of old shall have due honor and that political changes shall not deprive them of their worship. The President steps into the place of the Emperor upon the highest terrace of the Altar of Heaven, formerly reputed to be the centre of the universe, that he may there intercede with the Deity in behalf of the toiling millions whose lot is little changed by the passing of the old order and the humiliation of the Manchus.

It was a Manchu edict of seven years ago that required formal veneration of Confucius in the schools and put this worship on a parity with that of heaven and earth. Yuan Shi Kai's edict enhances the standing of this worship but couples it with the enunciation of a broad system of toleration unknown to bigoted Manchus. It is in line with his conciliatory attitude toward adherents of the Christian faith, with which Confucianism has many points of resemblance. His action in order that "the sacrifice offering to heaven shall be a universal ceremony" will be a half-way measure between Buddhism on one side and agnosticism on the other, which may open the way to a wide acceptance of Christianity.

Turkey's Constitution.

Even Turkey is suffering constitutional pains. The general election which took place recently resulted in an overwhelming majority for the Young Turks. The mechanism of the election is, unfortunately, less satisfactory than its electoral ground-work. At the last general election the registers were those used for its remote predecessor, established under Midhat Pasha in 1876, and "suspended" from 1877 until the revolution of 1908, and they can hardly have been revised extensively during the war or since. There is one member to every 60,000 inhabitants, and every 600 voters are entitled to elect a delegate; these delegates then meet at the chief town of the constituency, and elect the actual members. Thus the second stage of the election is liable to be influenced by the local authorities, and there have been bitter complaints that the Christian population have been under-estimated and under-represented, especially in Armenia. No doubt the question of recognizing the Young Turks will under the circumstances come up for the decision of the powers. Constitutionalism must be upheld at all costs even in Turkey.

Mortality From Pneumonia.

Croupous or labor pneumonia, so-called because of its affecting an entire lobe of the lung at once, is one of the most fatal forms of that disease, and the discovery of a serum for it is a distinct advance in medical science. This is another triumph for the Rockefeller Institute of Medical Research, which is doing such good service in the war against disease, and as in the case of the typhoid serum and the diphtheria antitoxin the new remedy had a long and painstaking test before it was offered to the public as a cure. Three years of experiment at the institute warrants the gratifying announcement that mortality from pneumonia will now be greatly reduced. Mr. Rockefeller has recently added a million dollars to the endowment fund for the establishment of a department for the study of animal diseases.

BRITISH AVIATOR KILLED.

Attempted Spiral Descent Against Advice of Instructor.

A despatch from London says: Sergeant Deane, of the British Army Flying Corps, was instantly killed at the Brooklands Aerodrome while making his final flight as a pupil before receiving his pilot's certificate. Deane, acting against the advice of his instructor, ascended to a height of 1,200 feet. He then attempted a sharp spiral descent, during which he lost control of the aeroplane, which turned over and fell with him to the ground.

KILLING CHRISTIANS.

Mussulman Albanians Are Assassinated by the Gendarmes.

Athens, April 8.—An official communication says that Mussulman Albanians yesterday entered Koritsa, in the vilayet of Monastir, and, with the aid of the gendarmerie, who had previously disarmed the inhabitants, began a massacre of the Christians.

Substitute for Meat.

In Europe where the problem of securing sufficient food is more pressing than in this country, long strides are being made by the chemists in their efforts to produce food by artificial means. A Belgian chemist named Effront has devised a means of transforming spent yeast and other waste food products into what is declared to be a satisfactory substitute for meat. He has named this artificial meat "Viandine," and it is described as very similar to flesh, but much less expensive.

Neatly Turned.

The bad boy wrote on the blackboard: "Our teacher is a donkey." The other boys anticipated ructions when the schoolmaster arrived; but there were none. He merely wrote the word "driver" after "donkey," and opened school as usual.

CAPTAIN HUGH RODMAN.

Ships Passing Through Panama Canal to Be Under His Control.

Capt. Hugh Rodman, U.S.N., will be the real boss of the big Panama sluiceway, when it is open for commercial shipping next July, and will have entire charge of all the details of putting ships through.

All vessels entering the canal will have a canal pilot who will take the ship to an anchorage, from which she may not move without permission of Capt. Rodman or one of the port captains, conveyed through the pilot.

All the officials who visit ships must report to Capt. Rodman as head of the Department of Canal

Captain Rodman.

Operation. As soon as a ship moves toward the canal, its wireless and all signal arrangements will be under the immediate control of the canal authorities. The engines of a ship will be immediately locked by the canal officials by means of a steel chain and sealing device. This lock will be under the constant watch of a canal guard and an engineer of the ship, until after leaving the locks when its removal will be ordered by the canal pilot aboard.

The pilots have been selected by Capt. Rodman, and for three months he has been instructing and training them.

BOTTOMLESS LAKE.

Discovered in the Rocky Mountains by Foresters.

In the heart of the snow-clad Rockies, hundreds of miles west of Edmonton, lies a lake whose waters are always troubled, into which a large river flows but out of which there is no visible exit. The leader of a forest survey party sent out by the Dominion Forestry Branch to examine the forests in this wild region states that the Indians shun this lake as the abode of evil spirits, and, to give credence to this superstition, from time to time deep rumblings may be heard where far below the surface the water swirls through the hidden outlet. The river that enters the lake rushed from a subterranean cave many miles down the valley, the portal of which no man has ever yet passed.

This summer the Dominion Forestry Branch sent eight survey-parties into the forests of the far West, and the story of their experiences reads like fiction. One party spent the summer in the wild region of northern Manitoba; three parties were in the hill country of Saskatchewan north of Prince Albert; one party was in the Rockies all summer; another was cut off from civilization for several months in the low-lying muskeg region of northern Alberta near Lesser Slave Lake, and two parties explored the remote upland plateaus of the Railway Belt in B.C. As one of the party chiefs writes: "A forester needs to be here, besides all other professional titles, a real bushman, an ax-man and a jumper."

The total area examined last summer was 11,000,000 acres, yet this is but one branch of the Dominion Forestry Branch's work of segregating and securing, for the proper use of the present generation and posterity, the vast areas of mature timber, young reproduction and fire-scarred brule lying between the prairies and the barren lands in the great North-West.

C.P.R. CAPITALIZATION.

It is not without interest to note that the gross capitalization of the C.P.R. per mile is greatly below the average which other big systems show in the United States. The fixed charges of the C.P.R. are under $18,000 per mile, as against an average of $38,000 per mile. The lines compared are the Atchison, Topeka, Great Northern, Northern Pacific and Union Pacific. As to the balance-sheet value of the railway and equipment per mile the average for the lines indicated for 1913 was $72,000 per mile, while for the C.P.R. it was only $35,000 per mile. If the equipment of the C.P.R. be taken as of equal value with the average of the lines named, there would be assets representing the ordinary of $300, per ordinary $100 share without allowing anything at all for land.

How Could He.

The Girl—Do you enjoy music with meals?

The Man—Rather!

The Girl—What do you prefer—a waltz?

The Man—No, a chew-step!

If you want anything advertised without cost, tell it to a gossip.

700 SPANIARDS ARE EXILED

Villa Strips Northern Mexico of Its Entire Population of Subjects of King Alfonso

A despatch from El Paso says: Seven hundred Spanish exiles from Torreon have entered Texas. With their removal, Northern Mexico is practically stripped of its entire population, which a few years ago numbered thousands. The exile of the Spaniards is the result of one of the first acts of Pancho Villa after he had captured Torreon. The work of clearing the streets of corpses and searching for the last Federal stragglers had not yet been completed before the order expelling Spaniards from Torreon was given. So important did he consider the work of ridding the Laguna district of Spaniards, that but 24 hours was given to the unfortunates to secure meagre personal belongings and go to the station, where, under heavy guard, they entrained and were hurried to the border. It was early morning when the refugee train arrived. In the coaches the women and children had been riding, while the men were given quarters in box cars and cabooses. In the chill morning the train arrived at the Juarez railway station and remained there until dawn, the refugees huddled in the cars and in the yards, afraid to leave the train in the rebel border town.

In spite of the fact that their property has been confiscated, those who were the wealthiest have assisted the poorer ones in such ways as they could, and none of the refugees are destitute.

Our London Letter

Cigarettes Enjoyed by Women.

English women have no desire to be cured of the cigarette habit. Clinics, such as have been opened in America for the treatment of feminine tobacco victims, are not needed in this country.

"I rarely encounter cases of women who smoke excessively," said a prominent London doctor. "Women smoke quite moderately as a rule. There is no doubt, however, that the cigarette habit is growing."

Five years ago the women who smoked were associated with Shavianism and suffragism; she was called "unwomanly" and "not quite nice." To-day the most respectable feminine suburbanites smoke as a matter of course.

One used to see the warning, "Ladies are requested not to smoke" in most western restaurants. To-day the legend is antiquated. Only in one or two places does the restriction linger.

Inquiries at West End tobacconists elicited the fact that the women have long since passed the stage when they demanded "ladies' cigarettes." A well known tobacconist said that his lady customers smoked much the same brands as men. A hospital nurse told me that almost every member of her profession smoked—usually in their bedrooms—and that it required some ingenuity to evade the vigilance of the matron.

Latest British Submarines.

In the new submarines the admiralty is building, and about which a great deal of secrecy is maintained, a departure has been made, for the first time in this country, from the Holland type.

The S 1, now building at Greenock, is of the Laurenti type. Enormous precautions were taken to screen it from the view of unauthorized persons, but it is known it is built under license from an Italian company design which is favorably regarded by the admiralty.

The chief features are the provision of water tight compartments, which find no place in the design of previous British submarines, and a detachable keel, weighing twelve tons, which can be released by those on board should all reserve buoyancy be exhausted.

Two other vessels of the same design are now on order, and will be known as S 2 and S 3.

New Anaesthetic Successful.

Some interesting experiments with the new anaesthetic urethane are being conducted on animals in a Cambridge laboratory. This drug is obtained by combining urea with alcohol and is administered hypodermically, like morphia, with a syringe.

The great advantage of urethane is said to be the fact that heart failure never occurs when it is properly used. Should the drug be given in an overdose death will, of course, take place, but that is due primarily to failure of breathing. The importance of this is not clear until one realizes that the majority of deaths under chloroform occur as the result of heart failure. When breathing stops, as it frequently does during the administration of an inhaled anaesthetic it can usually be started again by artificial respiration, always provided that the heart is still beating. The assurance that in all cases of overdose the breathing would be affected before the heart—and not after it—would be an immense comfort to the patient.

Seventy-five Is Young in London.

Once it used to be said and believed that the true Londoner, the "Cockney," died out in three generations. This may have been true once, but it is not the case now. Indeed, a report of the London County Council proves that Londoners are living longer, while statistics of old folks indicate that the capital is rivalling Brighton in the longevity of many of its inhabitants.

Last year, for example, there were 7,500 deaths of Londoners who had lived for over seventy-five years. A mean future life table based on modern statistics shows that the Londoner who is 75 is due to live for another five or six years and that those who have reached 85 can rely on an average of another three years of life.

The man of 35 has an average future of twenty-six years, but the woman of the same age will live for another twenty-nine years; for in all the age groups the women hold to existence with a greater tenacity. But the notable point is that Londoners do not in these days automatically die off at the third generation.

The Queen as a Conversationalist.

Queen Mary is a poor conversationalist, according to her most recent critics.

On some one being brought up to her, it is said she will begin to talk with remarkable felicity, setting the other at ease and delighting him. Then all of a sudden, she suddenly ceases, an acute silence supervenes, and the other does not know whether to break the pause or slip away. The fact is the Queen talks well by dint of concentration; this does not always last until the end of the conversation, and once the thread is broken she grows abstracted, thinking of something else.

Helps Burglars in Work.

The microphone is now used by burglars for picking combination locks. On turning the lock a slight sound is made when the proper number comes opposite the working point, and this can even be heard by a sensitive ear. However, it is imperceptible to most persons, but by using a microphone it is an easy matter to hear the sounds. A suitable form of flat telephone receiver is employed, and it is applied against the safe nest to the lock. A pair of rubber ear-tubes are used with the telephone. In this way the sounds are heard which allow of opening the lock.

At Outs With Webster.

Professor X, one of the old school, always objected to the pronunciation of "wound" as though it were spelled "woond." One day he stopped a student in the middle of a reading with: "How do you pronounce that word, sir?"

"Woond," replied the student.

The professor gave him a sharp look and said: "I have never foond any groond for giving it that second soond, sir."

Ethel—"How did Jack happen to propose a second time?" Kitty—"Because I refused him the first time, of course."

FROM ERIN'S GREEN ISLE

NEWS BY MAIL FROM IRELAND'S SHORES.

Happenings in the Emerald Isle of Interest to Irishmen.

Alderman Thomas Fitzgibbon has been unanimously re-elected Mayor of Clonmel.

Mr. H. Moore, Relief Clerk, Newry, has been appointed stationmaster at Dundalk Station.

George Lawrence Young, of Culdaff, has been sworn as high sheriff of the County of Donegal.

Kilternan Abbey, a large building at Golden Ball, county Dublin, has been totally destroyed by fire.

The sudden death took place at his residence, Scotch Street, of George McFerran, sub-postmaster of Dungannon.

The Local Government Board have sanctioned a loan of $12,500 for the erection of a new court house at Limavady.

The Department of Agriculture has announced a serious outbreak of foot and mouth disease in Naas, county Kildare.

Lady MacPherson-Grant, wife of Sir John MacPherson, Bart., of Ballindalloch, died as the result of her clothing catching fire.

A very largely attended meeting was held in Sligo for the purpose of forming a corps of the Irish Volunteers for Sligo.

The Ardee Town Commissioners have decided to invite tenders for the electric lighting of the town in substitution for gas.

Six acres of land at Salthill, Galway, have been purchased by the Urban authorities of Galway, to be converted into a public park.

The English Board of Agriculture have decided to allow no shipment of animals from Dublin to Great Britain until further notice.

At a meeting of the Athlone Town Council it was decided to apply to the Local Government Board for a loan to steam roll the streets.

For the fifth year in succession, Councillor R. J. McMordie, M.P., has been unanimously selected to fill the office of Lord Mayor of Belfast.

The scutch mill owned by Samuel Nesbitt on the Dowry Road, near Ballymena, has been destroyed by fire, entailing a loss of nearly $7,500.

Joseph Flanagan, aged twelve, after attending a funeral of another boy at Skerries, county Dublin, was killed through a tombstone falling on him.

At a meeting of the Enniscorthy District Council, outbreaks of scarlatina were reported in Rathmure, Rathduff, Courtnacuddy, Ternfarney and Ballybuckley.

Mr. Peter Kerr, the newly-elected Labor member, has given notice to the Ardee Town Commissioners of a scheme for the erection of artisans' dwellings.

For some weeks past an epidemic of scarlatina has been prevalent in Gilford and district, and a number of cases have been treated in Banbridge Hospital.

The death has occurred at Mullaghran, county Sligo, of Catherine Horan, who had attained the great age of 110 years. Mrs. Horan was a fluent Irish speaker.

The Kinsale Rural Council have decided to refuse to enter into any negotiations with the military authorities with reference to supplying Fort Camden with water from Crosshaven water works.

The Belfast Corporation has given its final approval to a motion for the promotion of a bill in Parliament authorizing the raising of $75,000 of additional capital in connection with Bellevue Gardens.

The County of Longford boasts of having the oldest husband and wife living in Ireland. They are Mr. Dan Sheridan of Cormagh, Ballinamuck, who is 110 years old, and his wife, Mrs. Sheridan, who is 101.

While in the act of grooming a stallion at Ballagh, Monasterevan, Joseph Byrne, a young farmer, was savagely attacked by the animal and severely mauled about the head and chest before he could be rescued.

An alarming train accident occurred in Dublin when a large double-decked tramcar left the rails and overturned. Fifteen passengers were seriously injured and were removed to the hospital. The car was completely wrecked.

But it is impossible to patch up a reputation so that the patches won't show.

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