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## A LOCAL BUDGET.

—St. Valentine's day.  
—Board of Trade meets tonight.  
—Mr. Reue Vos, of Sydney, N. S. W., is a guest at the Tecumseh House.

—Mr. Joseph Rogers and Mr. E. Fawcett, of Rogers Electric Company, Toronto, were in the city yesterday on business.

—Dr. T. Hobbs, of this city, addressed the Medical Association of Lambton county yesterday afternoon at Watford.

—Hamilton Times: Mr. Samuel Crockett, of London, reports he was robbed of a silver watch and \$11 last night on Stuart street.

—Mr. R. W. Jackson, of Ilderton, is acting county clerk, in the absence of Capt. T. E. Robson, M.P.P., who is in attendance at the legislature.

—Probate of the will of the late Mr. W. C. L. Gill, city registrar, has been granted to the London and Western Trusts Company, Limited, the executors appointed under the will.

—The earnings of the London Street Railway Company for the week ending Feb. 9, 1901, amount to \$2,004, being an increase of \$208, or 10 per cent over the same period of last year.

—Miss Elizabeth Tye, formerly lady superintendent of the London Training School for Nurses, has assumed her new duties as matron of the Amasa Wood Hospital, St. Thomas.

—About 25 priests of the London diocese met in conference at the chapel of St. Alphonsus' Church, Windsor, Monday afternoon. The time was taken up in a discussion of theological subjects.

—The Detroit United Railway has passed into the control of a new directorate, of which Mr. H. A. Everett, president, and Mr. E. W. Moore, director, of the London street railway, are members. Mr. Everett being president of the Detroit company.

—The Twentieth Century Girls' Basketball Club continue their practices every Friday afternoon at the gymnasium of the St. John's A. C. They expect to put on a tournament shortly between teams selected from the large membership of the club. The club's colors are khaki and pale blue.

—Mr. George C. Gunn, acting on behalf of Miss Laura Beaton, has issued a writ against the G. T. R., claiming unstated damages for alleged injuries sustained. Miss Beaton was a passenger on the Hamilton road street car which was struck by a G. T. R. engine at the Rectory street crossing on Dec. 13 last year.

—Assistant Fire Chief McMurchy

Food's Phospholine.

Great English Remedy.

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## Meteorological.

Toronto, Ont., Feb. 13, 3 p.m.—The center of the Atlantic storm seems to be nearer the east tonight than it was yesterday, and gales, with local snowfalls, continue in Quebec and the Maritime Provinces. Throughout the Western States and Canadian Northwest Territory the weather has become quite mild, and the temperature rose to 50 at Edmonton, 38 at Minnedosa and 32 at Winnipeg.

Minimum and maximum temperatures: Victoria, 44—48; Calgary, 34—46; Qu'Appelle, 16—32; Winnipeg, 14 below—32; Port Arthur, 4 below—18; Toronto, 1—12; Ottawa, 4 below—14; Montreal, zero—10; Quebec, zero—6; Halifax, 16—22.

Local temperature.—The highest and lowest readings of the thermometer at the observatory on Wednesday, Feb. 13, were 23 and zero.

Today (Thursday) the sun rose at 7:17 a.m. and sets at 5:46 p.m. The moon rose at 3:46 a.m. and sets at 1:15 p.m.

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## Jersey Cream Bread

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has been confined to the house since the fire at Cottam's seed warehouse on Saturday night last. He sustained a very serious cut over the eye and narrowly escaped having the sight destroyed. Fireman Dan McDonald returned to duty this week after an enforced holiday of several weeks, because of a badly cut hand.

—There were good congregations at both services in the Memorial Church yesterday. Mr. Murphy spoke last night upon sowing and reaping. He showed that nature, Scripture and history all unite in proving that whatever a man sows he shall reap. The subject at the afternoon service was "Zebedee's Children." Tonight his subject will be "The Trial."

—Berlin News: Town Clerk Alletier recently received a communication from a citizen of London, Ont., inquiring as to the cost of our police protection. The population of London is 30,000, and the expenditure for police protection in 1900 was \$32,000. Forty-two men and a patrol wagon constitute the force, and the taxpayers up there think the bill is large. Mr. Alletier replied that one policeman at a salary of \$625 makes here where our population is 9,636.

## THE WHIST LEAGUE.

Last evening's play secured first place to the Manhattans, they having beaten the Oregons by 46 points. There still remains a tie for second position, the Oregons and No. 6 Ward Liberals winning or losing game for game every week. The Oregons are making good race for tail-enders, having lost the postponed game with the Belvideres on Monday night, besides losing to the Manhattans last evening. No. 6 Ward Liberals and the Belvideres had the most interesting game of the series, the No. 6 Club winning by only 4 plus. The East Ends went down another point, the Oregons scoring 18 against them. There are now only two games to play. Standing:

Manhattans ..... 10 3

Oregons ..... 7 6

No. 6 Ward Liberals ..... 7 6

Belvideres ..... 5 7

East Ends ..... 5 8

Oregons ..... 4 9

## PRAISE FOR LONDONERS.

At the meeting on Monday night of the Woodstock Music Club, held at the home of its president, Mrs. Alfred Scott, the programme was furnished by Misses Steele and Regan, of this city. The Express says: "The artist for the evening was Miss Steele, of London, a pianist who has on two former occasions, given recitals for the club. By her exquisite playing she has long since established herself as a prime favorite, and her appearance last evening won for her a renewal of the applause and admiration which since her first appearance here have always been hers. Miss Steele was assisted by a vocalist from London, Miss Regan, who gave several numbers with much taste and sweetness. Miss Regan came at the last moment as a substitute for Mr. Payne, of Hamilton, and her delightfully rendered solos won for her the praise she so well deserved. Should good fortune bring Miss Regan to Woodstock again her welcome is assured."

## White Kid Gloves

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RESERVE FUND, 535,000.

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## PLANTS, SHRUBS AND TREES

The Subject of an Interesting Address by Dr. Wm. Saunders,

Director of the Dominion Experimental Farm at Ottawa.

Given Under the Auspices of the London Horticulture Society—A Large Audience at Normal School.

A very large audience assembled in the auditorium of the Normal School last night to hear Dr. William Saunders, director of the Dominion Experimental Farm, Ottawa, lecture on the subject of "Plants, Shrubs and Trees."

The lecture was given under the auspices of the London Horticultural Society, which was started about a year ago. Several lectures have been already given, and also two very successful flower shows. The society, which is at present in a very flourishing condition, has every indication that it will be instrumental in accomplishing the hopes of even its most sanguine promoters. The worthy object of the Horticultural Society, as it has already shown during the short period of its existence, is to aid in beautifying the city, and thus make London the paragon of Canadian cities, in so far at least as nature can aid in bringing about such desired results.

Owing to the unavoidable absence of the mayor, Dr. Bethune occupied the

chair, and introduced the speaker of the evening, who, in an interesting lecture, discussed the subject of "Plants, Shrubs and Trees."

Dr. Saunders spoke as follows: The subject chosen for our talk tonight covers a very wide range. The plants, shrubs and trees which may be used with advantage for the decoration of homes embrace a large number of species and varieties, varying greatly in form from the stately tree, which furnishes agreeable shade, during the summer, to the tiny and delicate snowdrop, the first harbinger of spring. In a field so vast, the limited time at our disposal tonight will only permit of our touching here and there for a few moments on some of the species and varieties which furnish the most useful and easily accessible material for the purpose.

It has been said with much force and truth that our most

REFINED PERCEPTIONS OF BEAUTY

are associated with plants, shrubs and trees, and from the contemplation of the results of combining and grouping these beautiful objects we may draw the highest intellectual enjoyment.

By the judicious employment of plants, vines, shrubs and trees in the embellishment of the grounds about a residence, great improvement may be effected and buildings, which are comparatively plain in appearance, may thus be made ornamental and attractive. These beautiful objects of nature may be used by the landscape artist, much as the painter utilizes his pigments, and by judicious grouping, pleasing effects may be produced in shades of color, delicateness of outline and general texture of material, enabling him to realize the ideal he has formed in his mind.

In the gratification of taste in architecture the production of a finished and complete condition, and when their newness is worn off their beauty sometimes loses some portion of its charm; but in embellishing our homes with suitable plants, shrubs and trees, we have the satisfaction of watching these grow and prosper under our care and attention, and in their progress they reveal to us new beauties from year to year. This development suggests

PLEASING MODIFICATIONS

and additions, and thus the interest we feel in the work is never lost. It is not necessary that a home should have a large piece of ground in order that its surroundings may be made beautiful. By choosing some of the best of the many charming perennial plants obtainable, with some of the smaller growing shrubs and trees, and arranging them to advantage, the same harmony of effect and pleasing character, although less varied in character, may be produced on a small city lot as on a place with ten times the area.

Where the grounds are large enough to admit of the planting of shrubs and trees in clumps and groups, we should try to arrange them so as to present an easy flowing outline, with openings and hollows, some specimens prominent, others in the background, avoiding the placing of them in any regular or artificial manner. At first thought, it appears to be a simple and easy matter to arrange a few shrubs or trees in a natural and beautiful group. The novice, however, will often crowd them into a formal clump in an artificial manner, such as one at each corner of a triangle, square, octagon or other figure.

ALL STIFFNESS

of this sort should be avoided. The work of grouping is easier where the ground is naturally undulating, and pleasing effects may be produced with less labor under such circumstances.

In the arrangement of my subject on this occasion, I shall not touch on annual plants, but confine myself to some of the choicest forms of perennials and also speak about some of the most beautiful and hardy forms of shrubs and trees such as may be used to advantage in the embellishment of the home.

Dr. Saunders then described in detail a number of the different species of trees and shrubs that are specially suitable for lawns. A large number of views, taken from photographs of specimens produced at the Dominion Experimental Farms, Ottawa, were thrown on the wall, the effect of which was very pleasing. The views of decorative plants, satisfactory as they were, indicated in small degree only the pleasure that is to be derived from their prototypes, nature's handiwork. Continuing, the speaker said: Nothing adds so much to the

BEAUTY OF A TOWN

or city, as handsome and well-formed trees lining those streets which are devoted to residences. Streets, as a rule, look better when planted with one particular kind of tree, or with such trees as are similar in habit of growth, rather than with a mixture of trees with dissimilar habits. In the former case there is a harmony and breadth in the planting which is pleasing to the eye, and gratifying to the mind, which is not possible in the latter.

The sudden breaks which occur in height and character, when a tall and elegant elm pushes its head above the lower growing and sturdy horse-chestnut, are not pleasing. Worse still, when the break in the continuity of such a line of beauty is made by the pillar-like protuberance of a tall Lombardy poplar.

In selecting trees for street planting, we want them to be hardy and vigorous in growth, and durable when grown; not specially subject to insect enemies or diseases, and they should have the power of accommodating themselves to varying conditions of soil and treatment. They must also be of such varieties as will assume these forms of symmetry and beauty when mature, as will be pleasing to contemplate.

The

TIME FOR PLANTING

trees is the spring. In choosing specimens for planting, those grown in a nursery are much to be preferred to young trees dug from the woods, for the reason that they are better furnished with fibrous roots, and hence grow more promptly and vigorously. Care should be taken in digging the trees, to lift them with as large a proportion of the fibrous roots as possible, especially so if taken from the woods; and when taken up they should be replanted as soon as practicable, and the roots kept covered and moist while the tree is out of the ground. Trees not planted in the spring should be planted, as closely as possible, forty feet apart, is none too much for an avenue of elms, maples or horse-chestnut, if the individual beauty of the form of the tree is to be preserved. A too closely planted avenue is a constant

source of vexation and worry. The trees interfere with each other and produce long, bare branches below, which are unsightly, and the usually unskillful manner, leaving unsightly protuberances, which furnish conditions very favorable for the rotting of the wood of the tree which is thus pruned up, and until it loses all resemblance to its natural self, gradually becoming gaunt and deformed, and deprived of all its natural beauty.

It is a great pity that more care is not taken of the beautiful trees which now adorn our cities, to prevent the

BARBAROUS MUTILATION

now too frequent, of these charming productions of nature. In every city there are men who are lovers of trees, and who have the judgment necessary to direct such work, and who would be willing to give some time to it. Why should not every city have a small committee of citizens empowered to supervise this work, and see that it is properly done? Where trees are too close to admit natural growth it is far better to thin them out and remove the poorer specimens, than to endeavor to retain these at the sacrifice of the beauty of the whole.

I think that the horticultural societies of Ontario might with advantage take this matter in hand, and that they would find here a legitimate sphere for the exercise of their influence. United effort would no doubt do much towards bringing about a much needed reform.

Concluding, he said: If I have succeeded in awakening in any of your minds a more ardent desire to observe and study the wonderful variety of form and color, and the many expressions of grace and beauty manifested by the lovely plants, shrubs and trees which I have brought under your notice, my effort will not have been in vain. For I shall have opened up to you a new avenue of pleasure, a perennial source of quiet delight.

A hearty vote of thanks, moved by Mr. James Bowman, and seconded by Mr. G. A. Somerville, was tendered Dr. Saunders for his interesting

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