LESSON IX.-JUNE 2, 1912.

Hypocrisy and Sincerity .- Matt. 6:

1.4.) 1. Take heed—Even in so solemn a matter as alms-giving and other reli-gious exercises, there is danger of per-forming them with a wrong spirit. Alms—The Greek word which is translated

alms in this verse is a more general term than the one rendered alms in v. 2. Mere it means righteousness as in R. V. It includes almsgiving, prayer and fast-ing, the ordinary religious acts of that time. Before men—The motive in per-forming these acts must not be to win the applause of others. No reward of your Father—The motive was "to be seen of men," and that end was gained, but there was no reward from God. 2. When thou doest thine alms—Jesus re-

the silfish and sordid, or to those who seek the applause of men.

II. How to pray (vs. 5-15.) 5. When thou prayest—It is taken for granted that God's people pray. Jesus approaches a very vital part of the religious life. Prayer implies the existence of a being the prayer and compassion.

heaven." While God is everywhere, yet we speak of his abode. hallowed be thy name—Thy name be held sacred, revered. This prayer points heavenward. 10. thy kingdom come—This petition

comes from God. 12. forgive us our debts—Sin is represented as which God alone can forgive. says, "Sin is an old debt, a just debt, a great and growing debt." We are utterly unable to discharge the debt, and can do nothing but throw ourselves up-on the divine mercy. as we forgive— This petition is a plea for forgiveness with the measure of forgiveness expresstation-Trials await God's children, and this petition asks that we be not permitted to enter those tests that will try us beyond our power to endure. deliver us from evil—The deliverance asked for is from all evil, temporal and spiritual.

their attempts to express penittence of heart the Pharisees either veiled their faces or left them unwashed in token of grief. Their reward—Simply to be seen of men. 17. Anoint...wash—This was the customary, daily course of the Jews, hence Jesus told them to follow it when fasting. 18. Not unto men—Religious acts performed to be observed by others are hollow mockery. The sincere in heart perform their duties with God's glory in view.

Questions.—What religious duties are treated in this lesson? What does the word "alms" in the first lesson mean! What is the meaning in the second verse? What reward has the hyprocite for his alms and prayers? What are the directions for true almsgiving? What was wrong about the praying of the hyprocites? What is the method of true prayer? Name the petitions in the Lord's prayer. What are the conditions of our being forgiven? What directions are given as to fasting?

PRACTICAL SURVEY.

Topic.—Genuine and spurious piety.

I. Defined in the practice of religion
II. Defined in the heart devotions.
III. Defined in the personal life.

When thou doest thine alms—Jesus recognized the fact that the Pharisees practised charity. It was a part of their religion and commendable in itself, and inemabent upone every child of (od. Alms includes all acts of kindness to the poor, as providing food, clothing, shelter and whatever is necessary to prevent suffering. Almsgiving does not make one a Christian, but a true Christian does not neglect this duty, not sound a trumpet—It may be that the Pharisees were accustomed to call the attention of the people to the gifts they were bestowing by sounding trumpets, but it is more probable that the expression which the Saviour here uses wards against ostentation in the act of almsgiving.

3. Let not thy left hand know—A symbol of secrecy in striking contrast to the display made by hypocrites. 4. Thine alms may be in secret—Thy great Jowish teachers taught secreey in giving, but the Pharisees in practice of almsering, but the Pharisees in practice of religions. III. Defined in the pearcice of religion. Hit is more proposed to do. Alms in the practice of religion. Hit is deviced in the pearcice of religion. Hit is deviced in the pearcice of religion. Hit is deviced in the pearcice of religion. Hit is more proposed to too. Alms includes all acts of kindness to the poor, as providing food, clothing, shelter and whatever is necessary to prevent suffering. Almsgiving does not make one a Christian, but a true contrast between the false and by reproof to enable his hearers to see the contrast between the false and by reproof to enable his hearers to see the contrast between the false and by reproof to enable his hearers to see the contrast between the false and by reproof to enable his hearers to see the contrast between the false and by reproof to enable his hearers to see the contrast between the false and true in matters of religions, and by reproof to enable his hearers to see the contrast between the false and true in matters of religions life, set forthere, on ferting for on ferting for on ferting from one prevision

segic the applause of men.

Il How to pray (vs. 5-15.) 5. When thou prayest—It is taken for gradet that God's people pray. Jesus approaches a very vital part of the religious life. Prayer implies the existence of a being who has wisdom, power and compossion, and it implies dependence and faith on the part of the one praying. As the hypotites—Issus gives directions regarding prayer first negatively. The motive must not be for show. Standing—This was the usual posture of the Jews in prayer. "The carly Christians followed a more uniform practise of kneeling. See Acts 9: 40: 20: 36. The posture is not essential. So far as the act is significant, kneeling is assuredly the more reverential."—Whedon In the synagoues—This was a proper place for prayer, but no place to vaunt one's own prayer is intended to reach only the ear of God, which is in secret—He is the labeling of the light of the lart. He knows our needs and the sincerity of God, but we can realize his presence, seeth in secret—He is the looks into the depeat recesses of the heart. He knows our needs and the sincerity of God, which is in secret—He is the looks into the depeat request made or by withholding what we ask and giving something that is better for us. 7. vain respectations, as the heathen—This forbids the practise of repeating set forms of prayer over and over in a mechanical way, much spaking—The Jews had assying, "Every one that multiplies prayer is included." He was a proportion of prayer over and over in a mechanical way, much spaking t

sonal need, and conscious dependence. Earthly interests have an appropriate place in our prayer. God's providence is our surest estate, his bounty our best treasure, and his fatherly care our most trea

words, "which are in heaven," mean, who art of such a nature as to be in heaven." While God is everywhere, yet charges man so to conduct himself in

# WHITE MOURNING

That is What Astor's Young Widow Will Wear.

New York, May 27.—Mrs. John Jacob Astor, who at nineteen was widowed by the Titanic disaster, will wear white—not black—as mourning for her husband.

Mrs. Astor wished—indeed, felt it obligatory on her—to wear the deepest mourning. But Mrs Force, her mother, helieves she is too young to drape herself with black cloth and black crepe. Such funeral trappings might depress spirits, even affect her health, at this the most important time of her life.

So Mrs. Force has overruled her

daughter's wish, and has ordered wid-ow's weeds of white for her. The gowns are cut on the simplest lines and,

is from evil—The deliverance asked for is from all evil, temporal and spiritual. We can pray this prayer in faith that God will hear the answer. 14. if ye forgive—If you have a forgiving spirit towards us. trespasses—Offences. your... Father will also forgive. This emphasizes and explains the petition in the prayer for firgiveness. 15. neither will your Father forgive—Much is involved in praying the Lord's prayer in silneerity. We shall be unforgiven unless we forgive.

111. How to fast (vs. 16-18). 16. When ye fast—The Jews fasted twice each week. Disfigure their faces—In volved in prayer their faces—In volved to the purities spirit of the departed. Violet or purple is the Turk's mourning to him symbolizes hope on the one side and sorrow on the other. Vellow is worn as mourning by many orientals.



MONEY IN RAISING COLTS.

I will contribute a little of my experience with brood mares. The first team I ever owned, nine years ago, was mules. At the suggestion of my landlord I exchanged the mules for a pair of good mares and began to raise colts. In the last eight years I have raised thirteen colts, some fillies, some horses, but most of them mules, writes W. R. Cockrell, in Farm and Ranch.

I sold some of these colts at weaning I sold some of these colts at weaning time, but have kept most of them until old enough to work. I have sold eleven for which I received \$1,050, and have two fillies yet, two and three years old, that are well worth \$250. More than this, in the last six years I have raised and sold six good cows. I never sell a heifer, and if the calf happens to be a bull, I sell it and buy a heifer, raise it, breed it, and when it comes in sell it for \$50.

breed it, and when it comes in sell it for \$50.

One can scarcely mise the expense. Five years ago (at the suggestion of this same landlord) I bought 53 scree of land, paying \$65 per aere, and only paying down \$6.25. While this land is not entirely paid out, yet I am proud to say I see the end. We have been improving our nome little by little all the while and anjoy it more each year.

I am thankful for the suggestions of a good landlord and the help of good brood mares. Let us all remember that life is just what we make it.

MORE INTEREST IN HOGS.

MORE INTEREST IN HOGS.

It is very clear that the interest in hog breeding in this country is on the increase. A gentleman who attended a prominent state fair in the west says there was always a crowd among the live stock, but there was a throng of interested people, mostly farmers and their wives, where the hogs were on exhibition. One farmer told him that he had always raised hogs, more or less, but he had done so with the idea that a hog is a hog. He looked at it differently now, and was at the fair determinted to learn what a good hog is. That, he says, was the general sentiment, and similar sentiments come to us from other directions—from everywhere, in fact. We are glad of it, for it is just as easy to raise good stock as bad, and the good stock brings most money—we sincerely believe great profits. If you can do nothing else, breed only to good males.

GRAPES ON THE FARM.

GRAPES ON THE FARM.

Every farmer in the grape-growing section may have a profitable bit of ground to grapes—a small vineyard. Not only the local but the shipping demand is growing and prices are remunerative. Besides, grapes are a very useful fruit in the family. No fruit is more healthful, and it may be put up in many easy and cheap ways.

Grape vines require very little attention. They must be staked in a way to keep them off the ground, and in the very early spring should be cut back and pruned closely. That is about all there is to it. The grapes are borne on entirely new growth and close pruning increases their growth, and admits the needed sunshine.

ALFALFA TRUTHS.

Alfalfa may be successfully raised on almost any type of soil, provided that it is well drained, sweet, free of weeds and well supplied with organic matter and mineral plant food.

Good drainage must be provided.
The ground must be free of weed seeds.
If the soil is sour, it must be limed before alfalfa can do well.
Soils lacking in fertility should be well

tons of hay per acre per season, according to the fertility of the soil.

FARM FURROWS.

All good bolts and nuts should be removed from old machinery that is to be disposed of as serap iron. It often happens that a single nut or bolt is worth more to a busy farmer than the whole amount received from the sale of an old binder.

We quite often hear some farmers say that when a gas tractor is made that will successfully handle all farm machinery they will sell their horses and buy one. Their theory is sound, but who are they going to sell their horses to when gas tractors are made as perfect as that.

It is a pleasure to sit by and watch the work horses pick up the frist green grass that appears in the spring. No doubt it tastes about the same to them as the first "garden sass" does to the human being.

Our friends, the song birds, are with us again for another long season, and the man who would kill or injure a single one intentionally is but little better than a brute. What could be more desolate than a summer without song birds?

The diameter of the silo should be The diameter of the sile anoual be regulated according to the size of the herd, as to the material to be used in its construction much will depend or where a man lives and the size of his bank account. The hollow brick sile having two air spaces is, perhaps, the best that can be built, but the first cost in the size of the others.

is greater than most of the others.

It is not a wise farmer who snakes a disc over a muddy field just because

he has a disc that will not clog and horses that are able to pull it. The work done by the horses is hard enough but the work done to the field is worse than worthless.

A very good seed bed may be made in the stalk field by going over it twice with a charp disc. The second discing is the one that does the finest work, the first one merely breaks down the stalks and scratches the earth.

Hen manure is an excellent fertilizer, but it is not the thing for potato round. Well-rotted cow manure is better and does the best service if applied after the potatoes are planted. If it starts the weeds, so much the letter. Kill the weeds by frequent cultivation.

Flax used to be more extensively grown than it is now. The linseed mills have been conducting campaigns to get more farmers to try flax growing, since they are finding their raw material shorter every year. Flax is now high in price, and all flax products are consequently high accordingly.

### In the Poultry World

"You bet," said the man, "I've certainly got some dandy chickens. They are all pedigreed but three, and I couldn't catch them."

Both parties are evidently sincere in

their belief that it is the legband that makes the fowl a show bird. Neither of them will make a successful poultryman until he elarns that the band merely carries the name of the individual fowl, and cuts no more lee than the name Smith, Robinson or Snodgress has to do with the real worth of the man who bears it.

ANCESTRAL QUALITY FIRST. ANCESTRAL QUALITY FIRST.

In selecting a bird for the breeding pen the first thing to consider is the quality of the bird's ancestors. This comes before the real merit of the individual specimen, since the high scoring bird might be worth almost any price for exhibition purposes, but not be worth a dollar as a breeder. When we can trace a bird's lineage back through several generations and find that in each one the same desirable points come out good and strong, we can be reasonably sure that these same good points will continue to appear if the other haif of the pen does not counteract them, and the longer these features have been bred in line the surer the bird will be to transmit them to his progeny.

"BLOOD WILL TELL."

To iliustrate, a few years ago we paid

"BLOOD WILL TELL."

To illustrate, a few years ago we paid what was then considered a high price for a sitting of Rose Comb Red eggs. Only one cockerer was hatched from the lot, and he was no more than a fair specimen of what a Red should be. His sire, grandsire and great-grandsire were among the best of their day in both shape and solor, and for this reason we mated him to a pen of choice pullets. The result was highly satisfactory, as he gave us better stock than we secured from birds that were his superior in general appearance, but his inferiors in breeding. The strong points of his sire and grandsire and great-grandsire came out strong in this mating. When he was one year old he was better than when he was a cockerel, and when two years old he had improved so much more that we considered him good enough to show. We won third prize the first place going to one of his sons. Birds of poorer breeding that outshone him as cockerels deteriorated with each succeeding year.

of poorer breeding that outshone him as cockerels deteriorated with each succeeding year.

We have at the present time a cock bird who won second as cock in two of Michigan's best shows. He is a good bird, but we do not use him in our special matings as we know nothing about his pedigree. It may be of the best, while on the other hand perhaps he was the only good bird in an ordinary scrub flock. As we do not care to run the risk incurred in using a bird of unknown arcestry in our breeding pens we have put him in one of our range flocks. A few years ago a man started in with some good stock, good enough so that he won more than his nhare of ribbons at the local shows where the competition was pretty strong. Every year since then he has "swapped roosters," consequence of which he has not advanced a step, while his competitors have shut him out of the field entirely BREEDING AND INDIVIDUALITY BREEDING AND INDIVIDUALITY

REQUIRED.

In an article in one of the poultry journals a month or two ago I spoke of "putting as much importance in the breeding behind the bird as in the bird himself." Shortly afterward I received a letter from a fancier who asked: Do you mean that breeders will pay well for good stock, even if the birds 'hemselves are not as perfect as those of unknown pedigree? I do not understand you, and you know you are writing for a few people, at least, who know as little about the poultry business as I do."

That is just what I do mean, and what I have tried to make clear in this article. The first question asked by the fancier of experience when buying a bird for his breeding pens is, "What is his score?" Of course there are other questims which must be answered to his satisfaction before he will close the deal, but a careful breeder will not risk destroying the results of years of sclentific mating by the introduction among his breeders of a bird without pride of ancestro. Green bone, when properly ground, is absolutely the best food for fowls. It provides all the elements for producing the segund some to spare for the maintenance of the bird. Green bone contains meat, blood and a large amount of phosphate of lime, together with other nutritious mineral substances in partial solution.

hutritious mineral substances in partial solution.

As a matter of fact, the word "strain" doesn't mean very much these days in most cases.

While those old hens are doing the incubator act so faithfully do not forget that they must have some grit and charcoal. These two articles are very important items in keeping the bowels in order, and if she does her work properly she has no dime to run all over the place to pick up those necessities of nature and it is not likely they can be found it chickens have been kept long on the same ground.

If you want to raise chicks to maturity, make them work hard for their food, but be sure that they get enough. It will be noticed that hens on the farm range in spring are very active in securing green grass and worms. In like manner, if the hens can be kept actively engaged in winter in securing more.

Do not leave a pail of water standing

more.

Do not leave a pail of water standing in the yard, or the chicks may fall into it to drink.

YOUNG LADY SUICIDED.

North Battleford, Sask., May 27 .- Miss North Battleford, Sask., May 27.—Miss Devins, North Battleford, daughter of one of the most prominent families in the Northwest, committed suicide last night by taking poison. Her action was prompted, it is thought, by her engage-ment being broken off on Sunday with the man with whom she was to be mar-

Says one of Georgia's philosophers:
"So long as I'm a-livin' and have groceries and firewood, and warm clothes, and tax money, and good health, any weather the Lord sends is the right weather for me!"—Atlanta Constitution.



FARMERS' MARKET. SUGAR MARKET

are quoted in Toronto, in as follows: THE FRUIT MARKET.

THE SEED MARKET.

The following are the prices at which e-cleaned seeds are being sold to the No. 1, bushel... Do., No. 2, bushel. 14 50

Red clover, No. 1, bushel. 15 00

Do., No. 2, bushel. 14 00

Timothy, No. 1, bushel 9 00

Do., No. 2, bushel. 8 50

Alfalfa, No. 1, bushel 12 00

Do., No. 2, bushel. 10 50

LIVE STOCK.

Toronto despatch: Trade is very sic at the city cattle market this mornin Cattle are pientiful, but buyers at scarce. Price changes are unimportant Sheep and lambs are steady.
Receipts, 53 cars of 700 cattle, 233 sheet and 500 hogs and 113 calves.
W. Dunn bought 40 sheep at 6c, 200 calve at 6 2-4 cents, and 75 spring laminate 5.75 each.
Expert cattle.

#### OTHER MARKETS.

DULUTH GRAIN MARKET. Duluth-Wheat-No. 1 hard, \$1.17; No. 1 northern, \$1.16; No. 2 do., \$1.14; May, \$1.15 1-2 nominal; July, \$1.15 1-2; September, \$1.06 1-4 bid. WINNIPEG GRAIN MARKETS.

Open. High. Low. Close. Close. 104 104 104 104 104 104 103 105 105 105 105 105 To-day. Yest.

4516b 46%b 4416s MINNEAPOLIS GRAIN

MINNEAPOLIS GRAIN.

Minneapolis, Minn.—Close — Wheat —
May, \$1.14 1-8; July, \$1.14 2-8; September,
\$1.65; No. 1 hard, \$1.16 5-8; No. 1 northern, \$1.15 7-8 to \$1.16 1-8; No. 2 northern,
\$1.13 7-8 to \$1.14 1-8; No. 3 wheat, \$1.12 to
\$1.12 1-4 Corn—No. 3 yellow, 75c to 77c
Oats—No. 3 white, 50c to 52c. Rye—No.
2, \$6 1-2c. Bran\_\$22.50 to \$24. Flour

First patents, \$5.90 to \$4.75; second patents, \$5.30 to \$4.56; first clears, \$3.90 to
\$4.15; second clears, \$2.20 to \$3.10.

MONTREAL LIVE STOCK MONTREAL LIVE STOCK.

MONTREAL LIVE STOCK.

Montreal—At the Canadian Pacific stock market the receipts of live st

for the week amounted to eighty cattle, 350 sheep and lambs 1,000 hogs and 1,500 calves. The offerings on the market this morning consisted of 950 cat 11e, 300 sheep and lambs, 1,600 hogs and

ile, 200 sheep and lambs, 1,000 hogs and 1,500 calves.

An active trade was done in cattle, there being a good demand from both butchers and packers, as they were all short of supplies, and the market in consequence was cleaned up early at firm prices. Top quality steers sold at \$5.00 to \$7.75, and the lower gredes from that down to \$5 to \$5.50 per 100 lbs. There was a brisk demand for butchers' cows and sales were made reely at from \$4 to \$6.75, and the bulls offered brought from \$4.50 to \$5.55 per 100 pounds.

oriered brought from \$3.00 to \$3.50 per 100 pounds.

The demand for sleep and lambs was brisk, and prices ruled firm, with sales of sheep at from \$3 to \$6 each, and spring lambs at from \$4 to \$6 each, while calves sold freely at from \$3 to \$8 each. The tone of the market for hogs was strong, and prices were firmly maintained with an active trade in selected lots, at \$2.75 per 100 pounds, weighed off cars.

CHEESE MARKETS.

Weedstock—Offering was \$90; highest

CHEESE MARKETS.

Weedstock-Offering was 900; highest bid, 13 1-2c; no sales. Selling on street at same price.

Madoc - Four hundred and fifty-five boxes of cheese were boarded. Sold at 13 1-2c. 3 1-2c. Campbellford, Ont.—705 boarded white; 270 sold at 13 1-2c; balance at 13 7-16c, all

Sold. Stirling. Ont.—At to-day's Cheese Board 606 boxes were boarded. All sold at 13 3-8c.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE.

Wreat—Spot, steady.
No. 2 red western winter—8s 3 1-2d.
No. 3 Manitoba—is 11d.
Fritures—Firm; May, 7s 10 3-4d; July, 7s 3-8d; Oct. 7s 5 1-2d.
Corn—Spot, quiet; American mixed, new, 6s 11 1-2d; new, 6s 11d; futures, easy; July, 5s 4 3-8d;
Flour—Winter patents, 30s.
Flour—Winter patents, 30s.
Hops in London (Pacific Coast)—file to the start of the

fit. Beef-Extra India mess-120s

R. M. WHITE

Long clear middles, heavy, 25 to 40 lbs., 6s 6d.

Sz.
Tallow, prime city, 32s 9d.
Turpentine spirits, 36s sd.
Resin, common, 16s 9d.
ePtroleum, refined, 9 3-8d.
Linseed oil, 46s 2d. CHICAGO LIVE STOCK Cattle-Receipts estimated at 17,000. Market-Steady to 10c lower. Pigs
Bulk of sales
Sheep-Receipts estimated at
Market-Weak, and 10c lower.
Native
3
Western
Yearlings
Lumbs, native

BUFFALO LIVE STOCK Buffalo report: Cattle—Receipts, 590 head; slow and steady.
Veals—Receipts 400 head; active and 250 lower, 44.50 to \$9.25.
Hogs Receipts 3,590 head; fairly active and steady to 5c higher.
Heavy and mixed, \$7.95 to \$8; yorkers, \$7.40 to \$8; pigs, \$7.15 to \$7.25; roughs, \$6.90 to \$7; stags, \$6 to \$6; dairies, \$7.50 to \$7.90.
Sheep and lambs—Receipts, \$6.90 head; slow; sheep, steady; lambs, 15c lower; lambs, \$4 to \$5.55; a few at \$9.10.

## WANT PASTORS

2,000 Presbyterian U. S. Churches Without Them.

#### Old Ministers Dismissed for Younger Ministers.

Louisville, Ky., May 27. - After the surprising declaration that there are 2,000 churches in the United States "pastorless and shepherdless" had been made in a General Assembly of the Northern Presbyterian Church to-day, resolutions were adopted urging that all Presbyterian Commissioners (lay-men) keep in close touch with young men who might be candidates for the

ministry.

Rev. Joseph W. Cochrane, of Philadelphia, discussing "A Minister's Living Cuances" declared: "We hear advices to the effect that a man, to be a min-ister, must starve. I never knew that to

ister, must starve. I never knew that to be true. I'll admit that the salaries are not princely, but it can't be remedied except by this very assembly."

Immediately Rev. Dr. Henry J. Becker, of Dayton, Ohio, interrupted: "Hundreds of grey-haired men of the ministry annually are dismissed or cast aside," he declared. "Men of brains, edu cation and good records are eliminated for no other reason than that they are "too old"."

To this Dr. Becker attributed the gradual decline of successful candidates for the ministry.

### **BOATS NO USE**

Board of Trade Attacked in Parliament.

London, May 27.-The attack of Sydney Buxton, president of the Board of Trade, in connection with the Titanic disaster, was renewed in the House of Commons this afternoon, when the slackness of the Board of Trade was very severely handled.

Major Martin Archer Shee, a London

Unionist member, started the ball by moving the reduction of the salary of Mr. Buxton, who, he declared, had been Mr. Ruxton, who, he declared, had been convicted by the "damning fact that he had not carried out the recommendations of his own committee."

Charges of absolute neglect and unconcern were hurled at the Board of Trade by various speakers.

Lord Charles Beresford bitterly complained that the Board of Trade had not the strength of the

attempted to carry out its own regula-tions till after the Titanic tragedy. He demanded the appointment of a new ad-visory committee to the Board of Trade, visory committee to the Board of Trade, whose object should be to render ships able to float after they had received a wound. Lord Charles Beresford intimated that water-tight compartments with smaller doors in the bulkheads which would be more easily closed were a more important question than life boats as there were many days at see

to material things at all, though some good folks seem to think it dies, and act accordingly.—Manchester Union.

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Price Bros. & Company have been in business in Quebec over Ioo years. It is the largest industry in Quebec Province. Their holdings of pulp and timber lands are 6,000 miles in extent, and have been valued by experts at over \$13,000,000. The net earnings in 1910 were \$448,000,000. The new pulp mill now under construction will double these earnings. Timber limits are insured with Lloyds of England against fire.

¶ Price Bros. & Company First Mortgage Bonds pay 6 per cent. interest on their present price. They will assuredly appreciate in value. Considering interest return, security, and future increase in value, they are an unusually attractive investment.

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