

Berlin Society News

Mrs. W. Mahlon Davis has returned from Forest, where she was visiting Mr. and Mrs. Harold Taylor.

Mr. G. Herbert Bowly was a visitor in Toronto this week.

Mrs. Williams and Mrs. Davidson, of Belleville, are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Williams, Foundry Street.

The Rev. J. W. J. Andrew has been officiating at services in London this week.

Miss Edna Breithaupt will receive at her studio 36 King Street West, on Thursday afternoon April the twentieth from four to half past six o'clock.

Mrs. H. G. Lackner returned on Wednesday from St. Catharines, where she had been staying with Mr. and Mrs. John C. Falls, of Winnipeg. Mr. and Mrs. Falls have gone to New York for a visit.

Mr. and Mrs. George E. Avery and Mr. and Mrs. Carl Kraus were among the visitors in Toronto during this week.

The Bachelors of Galt will give a dance on Easter Monday evening.

Mr. William McCaig has returned from a business trip to Montreal.

Mr. William Perrin, of Toronto, is the guest of his friend, Mr. Louis Breithaupt, Jr.

Miss Nellie Hodgins is visiting Toronto friends.

Miss C. Macdonald, of Japan, who is visiting at her home in London, has been the guest of her sister, Mrs. Claude L. Laing.

Mr. J. R. Kirkpatrick, of the Molsons Bank, Montreal, is the guest of Mrs. H. C. Hillborn, Church Street.

Mr. and Mrs. George Davidson are spending a few days with Mr. and Mrs. Edward G. Davidson in Toronto.

Mr. Henry Krug, Mr. Reinhold Lang and Mr. Jerome Lang, who have been attending Notre Dame University, South Bend, Indiana, are spending their vacation with their parents.

Mrs. Alfred Oelschlaeger and Miss Chrissie McLaren, of Port Elgin, are the guests of Mayor and Mrs. W. H. Schmalz.

Dr. and Mrs. John R. Parry, of Hamilton, and their two children are spending the Easter holidays with Mr. and Mrs. L. J. Breithaupt.

Invitations have been issued by the members of the Liswood Golf Club, to an assembly to be held on Monday evening next.

A few weeks with her sister, Mrs. Thos. G. Forsyth.

Mr. Marshall Andrew, of Bishop Ridley College, St. Catharines, is spending his vacation at his home here.

Mrs. William H. Breithaupt has returned from Mount Clemens, where she has been for the benefit of her health.

Mr. Stanley, Mr. George and Mr. Laurence Wedd, of Toronto, are spending the week end with their parents, Mr. and Mrs. G. M. Wedd, College Street.

Mr. and Mrs. Ross Stewart, of Toronto, are visiting Mr. and Mrs. Harvey J. Sims.

Miss Jean Forsyth is visiting Mrs. Cameron Browne in Galt.

The Berlin friends of Miss Jean McIlwraith were sorry to learn of the death of her mother, who passed away at her home in Galt last Sunday morning. Judge Chisholm and Mr. J. M. Scully attended the funeral in Galt on Wednesday afternoon.

Mr. W. H. E. Schmalz, Gentleman Cadet of the Royal Military College, Kingston, is paying his parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Schmalz, a brief visit. He will return to that city on Tuesday next.

The closing meeting of the "Monday Club" was held at the home of the President last Monday afternoon. The study of "Browning" was resumed and was most interesting. A business meeting will be held on Monday afternoon April the twenty-fourth.

Mr. Arthur J. Reynolds, Accountant of the local branch of the Bank of Commerce, will leave here about the twentieth of this month for Blenheim, where he will relieve the Manager, who has a three months leave of absence. Mr. and Mrs. Reynolds will take up their residence in Blenheim during that time.

A number of Berlin people have received invitations to the Opening Ball to be given under the auspices of the Officers of the Guelph Garrison, and the patronage of Sir Frederick and Lady Borden, in the Guelph Armoury on Friday, April the twenty-eighth at half past eight o'clock in the evening. The patronesses are the ladies of the Garrison, and the Executive Committee are Lieut.-Colonel Petrie and other officers.

The gentlemen of Berlin and Waterloo will give an "At Home" at the Huehn Block on Thursday April the twenty-seventh at half past eight o'clock in the evening. There will be dancing and cards. The patronesses are—Mrs.

J. Keppel Ball, Mrs. Chas. B. Clement, Mrs. Carl Kraus, Mrs. C. L. Laing, Mrs. W. M. O. Lockhart, Mrs. H. D. McKellar, Mrs. Vernon D. MacLeod, Mrs. A. J. Roos, Mrs. A. H. Snyder, Mrs. L. Shuh, Mrs. E. F. Seagram, Mrs. J. M. Scully, Mrs. H. J. Sims, Mrs. G. M. Wedd, and Mrs. J. J. Walters and the stewards are Mr. K. Bergman, Mr. P. H. Hilborn, Mr. F. S. Hodgins, Mr. Fred. Krug, Mr. R. W. Krug, Dr. H. M. Lackner, Mr. A. Lockhart, Mr. W. M. O. Lockhart, Dr. R. M. Macfarlane, Mr. H. A. Moyer, Mr. V. D. MacLeod, Mr. W. H. Somerville, Mr. T. Seagram, Mr. C. H. Snyder, Mr. F. W. Snyder, and Dr. W. T. Wallace. Mr. George D. Richmond is honorary-secretary.

The Womans Musical Club will meet at Mrs. L. J. Breithaupt's this afternoon. Miss Edna Breithaupt and Miss Lena Snyder, who are the conveners, have arranged a very good programme. There will be instrumental solos by Mrs. T. J. Mowat, Miss Emma Beam and Miss Daniels, and vocal solos by Mrs. J. R. Parry, Miss Ella Anthes and Miss Rosa Breithaupt. Miss Dora Forsyth will give a paper on Scandinavian and Bohemian composers. This will be the last regular meeting of this season. An open meeting will be held on Saturday the 29th, of this month in the Waterloo Library. The continued good attendance of the members at the forthright meetings is an indication that their interest in music has not flagged, and that they enjoy it.

The poet says: "We are never merry when we hear sweet music. The reason is our spirits are attentive."

The man that hath no music in himself, Nor is not moved with cords of sweet sounds, Is fit for treasons, stratagems, and spoils; The motions of his spirit are dull as night, And his affections dark as Erebus: Let no such man be trusted."

The following music will be rendered at the services in St. Johns (Anglican) Church to-morrow:

Matins.
Hymn—108—Come ye faithful raise the strain.
Christ our Passover—Humphreys Grand Chant.
Proper Psalms—2, 57, 111—Gloria—166—Loud.

Te Deum—Stevens.
Hymn—157—Jesus Christ is risen to-day.
Kyrie—185—B. Tours.
Gloria—196—Warren.
Hymn—166—The strife is o'er.
Anthem—Awake Thou that Sleepest—F. C. Maker.

Evangelist.
Hymn—164—Christ the Lord is risen to-day.
Proper Psalms—113, 114, 118—Gloria—166—Loud.
Magnificat—Roland Smart.
Nunc Dimittis—Roland Smart.
Hymn—158—Christ the Lord is risen, Alleluia.
Hymn—520—Jesus Lives.
Anthem—O Death, where is thy sting?—Turner.
Hymn—167—The day of Resurrection.

Mr. Jackson Hayward, of Colborne, and Mr. Paul Hayward, of Wallburg, are visiting their mother, Mrs. Hayward, Queen Street North.

Mrs. Baker and Mrs. Staebler are spending the Easter holidays with their parents, Prof. and Mrs. Theo. Zoellner.

To-morrow will be the festival of Easter Day observed throughout Christendom in remembrance of the glorious Resurrection of our Lord Jesus Christ.

Bishop Samuel Fallows, of Chicago, says:—"Easter means the ultimate triumph of truth over error, of good over evil, of justice over injustice, of love over hate."

It means that weeping may endure for a night, but joy cometh in the morning. "Easter is a joy unspeakable and full of glory, for

"Calvary and Easter day, Earth's saddest day and gladdest day, Were just one day apart."

It means the victory of life over death and a glorious immortality beyond the grave.

It means eternal youth and beauty and vigor and love and service through faith in Him who took our redeemed and glorified humanity to his native skies."

GEOGRAPHY GAME.

An amusing pastime is the geography game, which does not require any cards or other equipment. The players are asked to choose a leader, also an umpire, as this is considered the best way to avoid accusations of unfairness. After the leader is chosen of the players are all given pencil and paper and the game begins. The idea is to see who can think of the most geographical names beginning with a given letter in a certain time.

In the first place the leader announces the letter to be used. For instance, he says "A," whereupon all the players begin to write as fast as possible geographical names beginning with "A." At the end of two minutes, or whatever time has been decided upon as the time limit, the leader calls "time!" and the players must all stop writing and turn over their paper by making a fold which hides the list of names beginning with "A." Then the leader passes on to another initial, which he announces in the same manner, calling the time limit on this letter as he did for the first one.

It is not a good plan to choose letters in alphabetical order, as this would

give the players too much of an advantage. Instead the leader jumps from place to place in the alphabet and thus confuses the players and throws them off the track. Usually it is enough to take 10 or 15 letters when one is playing this game, but if the players are particularly fond of exercising their minds, as some boys and girls are, then the whole alphabet may be taken.

It is announced at the beginning that there must be no going back on the list, but that when the paper is once turned on a letter and time is called, that letter is finished with and the player must not add any more names to the list which he has written under it.

At the close of this game a prize should be given to the player who has written the most names, as this adds tremendously to the interest of the game.

INDIA'S DURBAR TO BE A WONDERFUL SPECTACLE.

Crowning of King George and Queen Mary as Emperor and Empress of India Will Take Place in Huge Tent Near Delhi.

Bombay, April 3.—In the sheer magnitude of the occasion, though not in any striking departure from the historical ceremony, indications now being disclosed that the sumptuous splendor of the coming Royal Durbar beyond any ceremony India has ever held to greet an English King. It has not been definitely settled that at the Durbar of January 1, 1912, George V. will be crowned Emperor of all India on the same historic ground in ancient Delhi where similar ceremonies were held in honor of his father in 1903 and where "The Great White Queen" received her coronation in 1877.

For the enormous expenditure of the native princes, there will be an official outlay of fully five million dollars.

As usual, the whole proceeding of investiture and the Court banquets and receptions will take place in huge tents. The intimation that the ceremony will be performed in camp, conveys, however, a very small idea of the scale of luxury and magnificence, the which things are being constructed.

Although the season will be mid-winter and the ridge of Delhi is in the cold belt, guests of the Coronation will live in just as comfortable surroundings as if they were under the roof of a palace. In the central reception tent, erected on a multitude of poles by the pick of the famous tent makers of India, the luxurious equipment will include such details as gilt-framed mirrors, Turkey carpets, and electric chandeliers.

A Huge Banquet Hall.

A huge canvas room on the same order of magnificence will serve as a banquet hall, and the sleeping apartments, ranged round the main tents in the form of little Swiss chalets, will each have a shaded verandah, inner and outer rooms, and a bathroom attached.

Improved half-baked brick and clay fireplaces and chimney-stacks will provide heat and warmth for all. A special railway will surround the camp, the central station of which will be equipped with five platforms. Postal, telegraph, and other arrangements will be on the same scale as the camp.

There were a large town—which, in fact, for a short and brilliant time, it will be.

The gathering of native princes marks the limit in the way of national union possible to secure in India. Only at the Durbar is there anything like a congress of the picked men of the Indian people. And this occasion, like the other great Durbars, will be a milestone along the road to Indian unity.

Princes of all sects and creeds will there meet on a friendly footing, and the problem will confront the minds of all how England can best guide these representatives in working out the destiny of India.

But in many ways the Indians are achieving their destiny themselves, working out a national unity without any help from England. The banquet in Calcutta the other day to All India, the distinguished native councillor, was very significant of this new feeling toward nationality. At this banquet there sat at table Christian, Jew, Hindu, Parsee, and Mohammedan, and these "irreconcilable" sects and races breaking bread together and prejudicing themselves against their various followers in no way by their mutual disregard of the older bigotry and intolerance. They not only brought their social habits into a common alignment; they spoke a common language, English, which all of them commanded to the extent of a university education or its equivalent.

All sorts of enterprises, commercial and educational, point to the constant tightening up of these bonds of union. A movement for the common script is on foot, for example, to replace the 500 odd alphabets in use over India. Aeroplane mails are being established to bind the mail services closer together over the mountains, the most important project of this kind already being established at Allahabad, whence letters are now arriving in Bombay marked with the inscription "First Aerial Post."

Women's Condition.

The agitation for improvement of the condition of women is moving all India in sympathy with the awakening of the Western nations to the feminist revolt. Labor exploitation is also stirring the Indian mind to the need for concerted opinion and action, and official reforms of all sorts, particularly Lord Morley's Councils Bill, are giving responsibility into native hands that have so long been demanding it, and sowing the seeds of self-government.

Another official departure has just been made in the shape of a subsidized press; the first paper to be taken up

being the "Indian Mirror" of Calcutta, a paper of no particular force, but whose editor, Norendro Nath Sen, was lately decorated by Lord Minto. In spite of the protests of Labor and Liberal members, the British Government is paying \$21,000 a year to this paper for three years, and will influence public opinion with it very powerfully, as it is proposed to distribute it to libraries, schools, official offices, and parliaments all over Bengal. The "Mirror" is printed in the Bengali vernacular.

There is no precedent for this departure save Bismarck's overtures in the same direction in Germany, when he created from State funds what became known as the "reptile press." Still, however unrepresented, the move is a very judicious one for the British Government, for practically all the incitements to sedition in India spring from and irresponsible native press, which, in spite of a flaming disregard for the sober truth, receives absolute veneration among the natives.

DON'T SCOLD HIM.

Booth's Kidney Pills will Relieve that Bladder Weakness.

Mrs. J. Tait, of Denmark St., Meaford, Ont., says: "On nine year old boy has suffered severely with kidney weakness or bed wetting for over two years. Several remedies have been used to cure him, but none gave any relief until he used Booth's Kidney Pills. This medicine went right to the cause of the trouble, removed same and today the boy is practically devoid of all kidney complaint. I wish all mothers knew of this excellent curative remedy and I am glad that Booth's Kidney Pills are brought to my notice."

Booth's Kidney Pills are guaranteed and sold by all druggists 50c. or paid from The R. T. Footh Co. Ltd., For. Erie, Ont. Trial has sent to any anxious mother. There's a reason for your child's weakness and we think you will find that it is due to weak kidneys.

BADEN.

The Wilmet Agricultural Society Horse Show was held on Wednesday April 12th. There was a good attendance, considering the inclemency of the weather. The following were awarded prizes:

For Heavy Draught Horses.
1. Roy Britton, Jacob Hoffman, New Hamburg.

2. Gorbies, S. E. Brubacher, Berlin, Percheron Horses.

1. Illinois: Jacob Steinman, New Hamburg.

2. Castino: Jacob Steinman, New Hamburg.

3. Gorbies, S. E. Brubacher, Berlin, Hackney Horses.

1. Corando: W. & H. Lingelbach, New Hamburg.

Coccol or Carriage Horses.

1. L. Leffer, Roadster Horses in Harness.

1. Highland Chief: Jacob Hoffman, New Hamburg.

2. Sky Pilot: J. R. Chamberlain, Agriculture Teams.

1. John E. Shaefer, Berlin.

2. A. Fred, Reseville.

3. David, Gimbel, Breslau.

1. John E. Shaefer.

2. John Shaefer.

3. D. Gimbel.

Year Old Heavy Draught.

1. A. Fried.

Span of Double Drivers.

2. Wm. Mantz, New Hamburg. (no first).

Single Driver.

1. J. H. Zimmermann, New Hamburg.

2. J. Schultz, New Dundee.

3. John Decher, Baden.

Judge, John Wilkinson, of Harriston.

GOLD GRAM SOLVES MONEY PROBLEMS SAYS OSTWALD.

Nobel Prize-Winner Has Scheme for Internationalization of Money System—Declares "Gold Gram" Can Be Adopted as Monetary Unit Without Immediately Disturbing Existing Coinage.

Berlin, April 9.—Professor Wm. Ostwald, of Leipzig, the Nobel Prize winner of 1909, aspires to be the modern Francis Bacon. He is not content with his worldwide reputation as the first living German scientist, but has made incursions into every field of intellectual activity—exact science, philosophy, politics, and sociology.

His newest propaganda is the internationalization of the money system. The ever-narrowing world, says Ostwald, cannot manage much longer without a universal unit of values, and there is an easy way to attain it, if only Governments will get wise to the fact.

Ostwald claims that his proposal for a world money is no, only scientific, but also practicable. It can be introduced without destroying the existing raise as the beginning the difficult problem of world-coinage. It is the confusion between money and coinage which has hitherto baffled all would-be-innovators in this line.

Must Express Weight of Gold.

The world-money which is to be a success must avoid the arbitrary standards upon which existing coinages are based. It must have a real foundation. It must express a weight of gold. The weight chosen must be one which all the world accepts. Ostwald declares for the gram. The gram is already the only official weight in all the Latin countries, and in Germany; while in the United States, England, and Russia it is universally recognized for scientific purposes. Its value is unchangeable. A gram of pure gold is worth 664 cents, 344 French francs, 2.79 German marks, and 2.94 Austro-kroner.

A "gold-gram" should, therefore, be the monetary unit adopted in all civilized states. This could be affected without at all raising the difficult question of an international coinage. An international coinage, however, offers no insuperable ultimate difficulties. France, Belgium, Switzerland, Greece, and other minor European states have already a unitary coinage;

and the money of each (except small change coins) is recognized in the dominions of all the rest. But the money of the future, the "gold-gram," need not be coined at first. It can be used merely for purposes of international trade.

Recognize the Gram.

All that is necessary is for the Governments and Chambers of Commerce to recognize the "gold-gram," as usable in the form of checks and bills of exchange on international accounts. By far the greater part of international trade does not require any corresponding transfer of money from one state to the other. Accounts are merely booked, and squared off against one another. The "gold-gram," would, therefore, merely appear in account-books, checks, and bills, and would have at first no concrete existence as a coin.

Where money actually had to be transmitted, or where any individual person required payment in money of a debt booked in "gold-grams," the ordinary coinage of the country in question would be used. In Canada a debt of 100 gold-grams would be paid over in the shape of \$66.50 in Canadian money, in France in the shape of 344 francs, and so on. At the same time, a real gold-coinage with, say, units of 5, 10, and 20 "gold-grams" could be minted and used by hotels visited by foreigners, and other international institutions. It would not interfere with the ordinary coinage of the country where used; nor would its acceptance at first be compulsory to anyone. People would, however, begin to use it, merely because of its superior simplicity.

"Gold-gram" Certificates.

The next step would be taken by State Treasuries and by banks which have the right to issue notes. These would issue "gold-gram" certificates which would replace ordinary coinage and notes in international affairs. Customs duties would be so paid; international railways would accept the notes, and so forth. In newly-developed countries and colonies the international money system could be introduced from the first. The new money soon would be preferred to the old for international purposes; and as the volume of international trade grows enormously, and continually increases its proportion to the whole, in a relatively short time the new money and coinage would have edged out the old. The civilized world then would possess a real unitary currency, recognized everywhere, and intelligible to all.

Many Went Out of Town But Even a Large Number Came Here.

Good Friday passed off very quietly in Berlin. Nothing of a special nature was off the program, and consequently the town presented more of a Sunday appearance.

The weather early in the morning was anything but cheerful, the sky being overcast with a rather chilly wind. About eleven o'clock, however, the sun came out, and conditions became much more pleasant.

The religious nature of the day was not forgotten, services being held in practically all the churches, and these were largely attended.

A great many spent the day in surrounding towns and cities. Many visitors came to town, however. In fact the influx was much greater than the migration. The streets during the afternoon and evening were crowded with young people and the display of spring costumes was quite creditable.

The G. P. & H. carried a large number of passengers and reciprocity in visitors between the various towns was quite pronounced.

A number of the disciples of Isaak Walton, spent the day on the banks of the river and some good catches have been reported.

Mr. G. O. Philip Authority For Statement That J. Small will Build One.

Mr. Geo. O. Philip, is authority for the statement that Mr. A. J. Small, of the Grand Opera House, Toronto, will build a theatre in Berlin this year.

"We have secured," says Mr. Philip, "a property on King street with a frontage of 45 feet and a depth of 168 feet." "Pop" would not say where.

He continued: "An Opera house to seat 1600 persons with the requisite accommodation, will be erected this year. Berlin will get a fine play house and it follows the best class of attractions that can be booked by the Small circuit."

Mr. Geo. O. Philip will be manager of the new house. He has tried for years to obtain a good theatre for the Twin-City. The news of his success will be well-received.

Members of the Waterloo Gun Club Had Splendid Shoot Yesterday.

The members of the Waterloo Gun Club had a splendid afternoon sport on their stamping grounds on Friday afternoon. The high wind made conditions rather unsuitable for trap shooting, but nevertheless some good scores were made.

The prize for high gun was won by Geo. E. Avery with a score of 42 of a possible 50. The first sweep was won by L. Bowman, second by Albert Herget, and third by E. F. Seagram.

The winners were presented with handsome engraved gold lockets.

The scores in the different events were as follows—

	At	At	At
	10	15	25 High
Birds, Birds, Birds, G.			
Bowman	8	11	22
Bruce	7	12	16
Seagram	7	11	22
Avery	7	15	20
Hartmann	5	10	20
Dumart	4	6	15
Hergott	4	13	13
Scully	3	7	18
Witt	3	9	16
Kuntz	3	7	17
Marshall	2	10	21

Born — On Saturday, April 13, to Mr. and Mrs. E. Frank Seagram, a son.

French Canadians Knew of Cobalt Hundreds of Years ago

Interesting Facts Given by Prof. Amyot of Toronto, who Addressed the Canadian Club on Thursday Evening

"The French-Canadian was the subject of an interesting and educative address delivered before the Canadian Club on Thursday evening at the Walpole House by Prof. Amyot, of Toronto University, and who is also Provincial Analyst. Owing to the fact that the stores were open, many of the members found it impossible to attend. A large number were present, however, and these were amply repaid, since Prof. Amyot supplied a great deal of information regarding the pioneers of Canada and threw many new side lights on the character and traits of the habitant.

Prof. Amyot designed Berlin's sewage system, and in introducing him on Thursday evening, Dr. Housberger took occasion to remark upon the successful manner in which his plans had been carried out and the satisfactory results obtained.

The speaker in his introductory remarks referred briefly to the sewage system the success of which was due largely to the efforts of W. Mahlon Davis. The plant was one of the best of its kind in North America, and it would give satisfaction until the city got too large and tried to make it do too much work. He believed that in a very short time it would be necessary to enlarge the plant, in order to provide for the rapidly increasing population.

While he was a French-Canadian the speaker had been away for some time, but he believed that this being the case he had been in a good position to judge the French-Canadian from both inside and outside. To understand these people it was necessary to get into their mode of living and their mode of thought. They did not think as we did, and did not see things as we did. Their customs, language, houses and farms were different from ours, they buy in a different manner. It was necessary to go among them in order to see and appreciate their qualities. Drummond had accomplished much along the line of a better understanding of the natives of Quebec and the breaking down of prejudice. This could be further accomplished by an exchange of students between the universities of the two provinces.

The French-Canadian was here because France wanted to have a colony in North America. The first prominent colony was founded in 1608 by Jacques Cartier and Champlain. For years this little colony struggled and increased under great difficulties. Scarcely, smallpox and Indians were all deadly enemies. Nevertheless they fought valiantly and continued to increase. Nearly the whole population of Quebec was descended from these pioneers. They in those early days had explored the entire country. They had been first in the Klondike, they went down the Mississippi river to Louisiana; records showed that the Indians had told the Jesuits of the presence of silver in the Cobalt.

The French-Canadian had been loyal to Britain. The latter country after the Treaty of Paris had lived up to its promises, and the French-Canadians had never forgotten this. The speaker believed that under no circumstances would the French-Canadians go back to join hands with France. There were other reasons besides loyalty.

One of these was the religious attitude of the French government which as being carried out today meant the destruction of Christianity in that country.

The French-Canadians had fought hard for Britain and for Canada—this was their country.

At the time of the conquest there were 63,000 French Canadians in Canada. There had been practically no French immigration since that time, yet today they number nearly 2,500,000 all descended from the original 63,000. This was another characteristic of the French-Canadian. He was the only white man which had multiplied in this remarkable manner.

The birth rate in the north of France was 45, in the South of France 19, and in Ontario 19, and in the Province of Quebec 47.

The French-Canadians had clung to their language. It was written extensively in Quebec and much poetry and fiction had originated in that province. The French of the French-Canadian was good French. The language should not be judged by that heard on the border and in the lumber camps. Their French was equally as good French as our English was good English. To make them give up this language would be difficult since they prized it very highly.

The French-Canadian was probably not so progressive commercially as in the other provinces for the reason that he did not desire great riches. When he obtained a reasonable amount of money he was willing to retire.

Higher education had not been neglected, there being in Quebec province, 27 resident colleges for boys and nearly as many for girls.

The religious prejudice in Quebec was not so strong as it was in Ontario. The French-Canadian did not get into debt. He never bought anything until he had the money to pay for it.

As the French-Canadian was better understood by the rest of Canada they were going to be brothers more and more. But the mistake should not be made of looking down upon them. He had his peculiarities, but he lived his life along his own lines, was God-fearing and loyal to his country.

Prof. Amyot touched upon many other interesting characteristics of the French-Canadian and the hearty manner in which the vote of thanks was received was an evidence of the appreciation of his hearers.

The vote of thanks was moved by Messrs. C. K. Hagelorn and W. M. Roade.

Mr. Thos. Hepburn, of Preston, was proposed for membership in the Club. The closing luncheon of the season will be held on Thursday, April 27th, when the speaker will be Mr.