POOR DOCUMENT

MC 2033

SPECTION COMMITTEE STRONGLY CONDEMN WANT OF FIRE PROTECTION

ɔerdeen School Has Neither Escapes Nor Extinguishers---Centennial School in Same Condition---Victoria School Annex Described as a Regular Fire Trap---No Fire Drills and No Proper Way of Giving Signal.

The detailed report of the school inspection committee is concluded in this issue of The Telegraph. The buildings inspected disclose a number of defects which, in the opinion of the committee, call for immediate attention in order to ensure the safety of the children in the event of fire.

Aberdeen School, Erin Street.

Brick building, two story ond basement, heated by hot water; Principal McLean, pupils in attendance, 341; 201 of whom and smallest, are on the ground floor. Grade 1 and 2 are in the rear portion. Second floor has four class rooms and 140 pupils. Exhibition hall on 2nd floor has twenty-one school room desks and about 100 chairs. Fire drills are had regularly and fire signal can be given from basement, first and second floors.

The main entrance door on west side of Erin street opens outward, then you ascend a flight of steps in vestibule to the inside main entrance, doors of which open inward. This defect should be remedied at once. The walls and passage ways, ceilings, stairways and underneath the stairways are sheathed with tongued and grooved boards and are shellacked, rendering the whole building dangerous in case of fire. There are ample stairways, platform pattern, running north and south from main floor to second floor. All the class room doors open inward. This defect should be remedied at once. The doors leading from class room to cloak room open outward.

Basement, where boilers are situated, was found to be in good condition, two exits to outside; wide stairway from first floor on south side to basement where lavatories are. The rear exits to this school are too cramped. Instead of having a wide exit the present one is composed of two narrow doors opening outward from main hall after pupils descend a flight of eight or nine steps. This is considered objectionable.

We found neither fire escapes nor chemical extinguishers on or in this building. Both should be provided immediately; fire signal gong in good order and push button in basement, first and second floors. We did not test scholars in fire drill. Principal wished us to do so but we preferred to do so on some future occasion.

The Centennial School

Three story brick building; principal, Mr. Town; janitor, Mr. Hill; the janitor lives in front portion of basement, eastern side. School accommodates about 450 pupils; building heated by steam. The entrance to this building is on Brussels street. On each side of the door as you enter there are two rooms, one to the east, leading to the janitor's apartments and one to the west to a room used as a carpenter shop, which latter we think is objectionable and should not be allowed in a school building.

On entering this building the pupils ascend a broad flight of stairs of sixteen steps, and when you reach the main entrance doors, two in number, which are of swinging design six or seven feet wide. On entering these doors two class rooms are found, one on north and one on south.

Twenty-seven feet from this door there is a partition wall dividing the building into two parts, the front portion of which is used for male children and the rear for girls, a small three feet six inch door in here where the female scholars enter the rear portion of the building from first floor to their class rooms. A hall runs from this three feet six inch door to a light of platform stairs in rear leading to second floor portion of girls' class rooms.

There are also two platform stairs, one on each side and one on east for the boys to their class rooms on second floor. There are two rear exit double doors to play ground for boys and one girls. We found one of each was locked.

The second floor is divided same as third floor, the same, except the exhibition hall is in front over the male class room on second floor, two doors opening outward. There are only two class rooms on this floor, one for boys taught by Principal Clark and one for girls.

The fire signal can be given either from basement, first, second or third floor. There are no fire escapes and no fire fighting appliances. We recommend both of them. Janitor has 130 feet 3-4 garden hose attached to faucet in basement. Fire alarm boxes 14 and 28 are in close proximity to this school. The pupils are roomed as follows:

First floor front, small boys.

First room, east	44
Room west	55
Girls, first floor, rear	102
Second floor, front	89
Girls	89
Third floor, boys	43
Girls	38
Total	460

Mr. Town requested us to witness a fire drill and we did so. The building was partially cleared of scholars in one minute and a few seconds. The female scholars had not all reached the ground floor when return signal was struck and they immediately returned to their class rooms. We desire to express the opinion that the rear stairways are too narrow, as could be seen by the crowding of the girls on the stairs while at fire drill.

The Manual Training School.

Three story wooden building, flat gravelled roof, approached from Waterloo street by flight of steps to first door, which we found locked, door opens inward; a passageway on eastern side of building leads you to the main entrance on east side of building by a double door or half doors, one half we found bolted, the other free. Both doors open outward. The doorway is immediately in front of stairs which lead to three rooms on second floor used as class work rooms. To the south of the entrance is the room or kitchen used for domestic science where we found a number of pupils being instructed in their duties.

This building is three stories in height in rear and directly under the domestic science room is the carpenter shop for repairing school furniture. We found everything about this building neat, but no fire escapes or fire fighting appliances, but portable hand fire extinguishers. There is an extensive playground in rear of this building and rear of Brussels street school. The janitor of Centennial school looks after the Manual School building.

St. Vincent's, Cliff Street.

The next school visited was that situated on Cliff street, adjoining the Roman Catholic Cathedral, known as St. Vincent's, and here we found that every room was carefully looked after under the supervision of Sister Francesca.

The school is entered from the northern side and is approached from the lane leading from Cliff street to the Thistle Curling club building; double swinging doors here but slightly out of order, will be repaired immediately. Building is heated by steam; janitor, Thomas McKay; boiler in basement; flooring, birch and asphalt. So far as could be seen everything was in good shape here. A flight of seventeen steps from basement door leads to first floor where there are three class rooms.—Grade 1, Sister Dominica in charge, forty-eight small pupils; Sister Constance in charge, fifty-two small pupils; Principal Sister Francesca, Grades 10 & 11, thirty-eight pupils.

On the second floor there are three class rooms.—Grade 9, under Sister Carmelita, forty pupils; young ladies from 14 to 16, Grades 4 & 5 Sister Paul, teacher; smaller children, ages ten to thirteen, number 44.

In the southern side of the building facing Cliff street is the school room occupied by the orphans under the charge of Sister Winifred, fifty pupils; two doors opening inward. Three corridors one on each side and one on north.

There are ample exits for all these pupils but we found there were no fire extinguishers and we recommend that at least three of approved pattern should be installed in this building, for the school portion. There is no regular fire drill. The sisters desire to have a loud sounding gong installed so that the signal when given can be heard by all the scholars. Teachers drill the scholars in fire drill so far as they can but there is no general alarm, or general fire drill.

On the top or third floor is the dormitory, which we found to be in splendid order, but have to recommend that a suitable fire escape be placed on this building for the better protection of life, and the importance of this we cannot too strongly urge. The fact that the children sleep there, we think, is a sufficient reason why every safety appliance should be afforded.

So far as the school rooms and pupils are concerned, we are of opinion that there are ample exits and better means of escape from the building by the pupils than any school yet visited. We afterwards called on the lady superior at the convent and consulted with her and she said she would see that our suggestions were attended to.

St. Malachi's, Sydney Street.

Here we found many very objectionable features. There are nearly 500 pupils housed in this building and no attempt seems to have ever been made by the trustees to look after the safety of the little pupils, excepting the erection of an unsuitable and unsafe fire escape, on a portion of the south side of the building. The building, in our opinion, is entirely unfit for a school house, as at present planned. The class rooms are crowded together or rather petitioned off by flimsy partitions. There are no fire extinguishers. The approaches to all exits are cramped and positively dangerous, and, in our opinion, the whole building on the second floor, if no other part, should be entirely remodelled and made safe. The fire escape on south side is, in our opinion, inadequate and unsafe. There are no less than six class rooms on the second floor. We respectfully suggest that the common council visit this school during school hours and make a personal inspection thereof and they would, we think, come to the conclusion that our report is none too severe.

In order to have a fire drill in this school as at present we do not see how the proper fire signal could be given simultaneously as in other schools. This school house is within short distance of fire alarm box at fire station No. 2.

An additional objection we have to make, and that is to the mode of heating the building, which is entirely by stoves. In one of the rooms just vacated by one class we found a large self feeder stove full of live coals with door thereof wide open, and nothing to prevent the fire from falling on the floor. We found all the teachers most courteous to us and answered all our questions readily, as did also Principal Harrington. Principal Harrington explained the difficulty in properly arranging the fire signal gong, but he was going to try what he could do in drilling his pupils in the fire drill.

Victoria Annex.

Situated on north side of Duke street, accommodating about 300 pupils; we found ninety-three in first section and 184 in annex, total 227; part of Victoria school building; brick building, heated by steam from basement of annexed portion of building, to the north of old building. The front portion of this school building was formerly used for a church by the Disciples of Christ. It has a pitched roof slated, while the annex built on the northern side has a flat graveled roof. Annex is two stories in height.

The portion of the building formerly a church and on ground floor is divided by hallway having an entrance from westward or play ground side, and on the eastern end from passage facing south by gateway from Duke street. Both of the entrances are planned so as to face the south. There is one large class room on the right or south side of the east and west entrances and one on the north, and the exit doors on south are directly opposite to the class room doors on the north, and they open inward on both sides, both objectionable features.

There are fifty-nine pupils, small boys grades 1 and 2, teacher, Miss McDougal, in the south section and forty-five were present. In Miss Gunn's room on the north side of hall, there are sixty-two small children enrolled in ages six to eight and forty-eight were present. There are two doors from Miss Gunn's class room opening inward, one on eastern and one on west to hallway before mentioned, and besides these there are two openings into the hall of the building annexed to the church and directly opposite to the doors of the class room; hallway between, with a platform stair to second floor on east and western ends. These class room doors open inward. In these two class rooms the pupils are divided as follows: In west section ground floor, Miss Turner, teacher, there are forty-four small pupils, and the eastern room, Miss Miles, Grades 3 and 4, fifty-one pupils.

On the second flat are two class rooms on the north side directly over those on ground floor, one entrance to each, presided over by Miss Wetmore and Miss Turner; Miss Wetmore, grades 2 and 3 boys, fifty-eight enrolled, forty-one present; Miss Cumings, forty-eight boys, grade 4, ages nine to eleven.

On the ground floor class rooms of the annex, there are seven or eight windows, but, we were informed, there was some trouble in readily hoisting or opening them and complaint made, but complaint remains unattended to. This should be remedied, and we have to call the trustees' attention thereto.

The ceilings and walls of all the class rooms in the northern section are sheathed. Under the hall stairs, which, as stated before, extend from east to west of building, we found a w. c. This should be removed immediately. A fire might start there and escape by stairs out off. In our opinion the building is so constructed in its finish as to be a regular fire trap. The walls, halls and ceilings are sheathed, and it seems to us unaccountable that after the lesson shown to the trustees of the danger of sheathing by the fire which took place in this building a few years ago and which the fire department were engaged nearly four hours in extinguishing, they repaired the damage and continued the use of sheathing. Alderman Maxwell, who was the chairman of the public safety board, we have been informed, strongly urged them to make the alteration; but nothing has been done towards making this building safe, and his efforts were fruitless.

There are no fire drills, no proper way of giving the signal. Signals have to be given by Principal Parlee from the Victoria school. There are no fire signal gongs and no sign of a fire extinguisher. This state of affairs is lamentable and should be remedied immediately and not allowed to any longer exist. The entrance doors also require to be looked after, though they open outward. Two entrance doors were found bolted, that is, one side of each, and one had a wooden bar thrust across it to keep it shut.

We recommend proper fire signal system in this building to be installed immediately and fire extinguishers furnished as recommended by us for the other schools. We regret to report such a state of affairs but it is our duty to state the facts and endeavor to have the pupils properly guarded. A proper fire escape should be provided for pupils on second floor of the annex; at present there is none.

We found the basement where boilers are located in good condition and properly protected. There is a janitor for this building, Mr. Mercer, who has no connection with the Victoria school proper. In recommending the installation of the fire signals, we advise it should be separate from the Victoria school entirely and operated only by the teachers of the annex.

Fifty-six Japanese tourists will arrive in London, England, on May 1. This is the first time a large party of Japanese tourists have set out to tour countries other than their own.

The Story of the RESURRECTION

BY DELIA AUSTRALIAN

Transfiguration on Mount Tabor by Raphael

Angel with Easter Lillies by Dolci

Women at the Tomb by Bouguereau

Easter Day is commonly associated with the resurrection of Jesus Christ, but for one reason and another, it has been a holy day with most peoples. It is so ancient that its origin is shrouded in early antiquity.

With the Jewish race it was and is still celebrated as Passover. It was celebrated early on the fourteenth moon of the year in memory of their leaving Egypt. The second Passover was celebrated for travelers and those who could not come to Jerusalem because of sickness. The slaughter of a lamb was always an important part of the feast. By the order of Moses on the evening of the fourteenth day of the first moon of spring every family killed and ate a lamb, chosen some weeks before. It was roasted and eaten with unleaven bread. The blood was used to mark the house. This celebration was called in Hebrew, Pesahh; in English, Passover—that is, the passage referring to the crossing of the river. On the holy night men and women gathered in groups of 10 and 20, the laws of Moses were read, hymns were sung and the sacred lamb and bread were taken. The temple at Jerusalem was crowded with people, who came to enjoy the sacred songs and to participate in the sacrifice. This feast day lasted seven days, during which time only unleaven bread was used.

The spring festival meant as much to the Teutons as it did to the Hebrews. They rejoiced in the sunshine and the lengthening days, and in the early spring after they had prepared the earth and planted grain, they gathered in great numbers for days of feasting. They bound their heads with garlands of flowers, drank and sang songs. Not forgetting their gods they placed their finest animals and fruits on the altars.

This spring festival meant much to the peoples of the North, who looked upon the approach of winter with awe and dread. With the first crackling of ice, with the first gleam of sunshine, they whispered to one another: "Spring is here. Spring is here." In honor of Flora's approach they put flowers in their hair, gathered in the fields, threw flowers on their altars, danced and made merry for many days.

The Greeks had celebrated spring festivals before then, excepting they were gayer and more boisterous. Though they never believed in a resurrection. Aristotle tried to bridge over the chasm between the seen and the unseen world. His republic closes with a noble legend of Er, the son of Armenius, who saw in a trance the judgment of the dead and the hidden glories of the world. "Once a soul was allowed to return to the body without drinking of the waters of forgetfulness. And so this story was saved and and not lost, and it will save us should we listen to its teaching, and then we shall happily cross the River of Lethe and not defile our souls."

With the coming of Christianity this spring festival took on a more solemn note and was closely associated with the death of Christ. At His death His followers were not to be comforted in their grief until they received knowledge of His resurrection. With tear-stained eyes they said: "He is not dead; He has only risen. Christ is still in our midst; let us dry our tears, sing and rejoice and scatter flowers on our altars." At first there was a difference of opinion among the Apostles and with the other 500 to whom Christ appeared.

St. Paul was one of the first to say that His resurrection was an objective reality and not a subjected vision. It is in the Corinthians he gives his ideas on salvation and resurrection. He says: "I delivered unto you, first of all, that which also I received, how that Christ died for our sins, according to the scriptures; and that He was buried, and that He hath been raised on the third day, according to the scriptures; and that He appeared to Cephas, then to the 12; then He appeared to above 500 brethren at once, of whom the greater part remain until now, but some are fallen asleep; then He appeared to James; then to all the Apostles. And, last of all, as unto one born out of due time, He appeared to me also. Whether then it be I or they, so we preach and so ye believed."

Peter, another of the disciples, who fervently believed in Christ's resurrection, says that he was the first to whom the Saviour showed Himself and as "foreordained before the foundation of the world, but made manifest in these last times for those who by Him do believe in God, that raised Him up from the dead and gave Him glory, that their faith and hope might be in God."

The apostles expressed their faith in these words: "The Lord rose from the grave, and those who had known Him before knew that He was the same and yet changed." This is the sum of the apostolic testimony given to the new gospel. It satisfied their aspiration, illuminated their doubts, confirmed and defined their faith. It was also a great comfort later, when the martyrs were tortured by the Romans. They often suffered without a murmur on their lips, for they had the consolation in their heart that His body had been crucified, but His soul had risen from the dead.

Whatever man's religious interpretation of this spring festival is, it has a beautiful message for us all. It means the awakening of spring with flowers and songs. It means new life, fresh hope and the resurrection of everything that is dear to us. It whispers of life eternal, making of death a symbol of eternal life. And, best of all, it sings the chant "Rejoice, for we are all brothers, kissed by the love of God." It is this love, that calls spring, with her flowers and songs. It is this love that makes mankind one and brings this feeling of rejoicing on Easter morning.

The greatest painters and poets of all countries and times have found the subject of the resurrection beautiful and suggestive. Corregio, one of the Italian masters, was more successful in depicting the resurrection than the birth of Christ. In the ascent there is a majesty and triumph—anything more glorious would be hard to imagine. Paul Veronese and Titian, two of the great masters, gave years to depicting this lofty theme with their boldest drawing and most brilliant colors.

The Last Supper by Aubert

Carlo Dolci gave a beautiful expression to his Cecelia. She holds a lily in her hand and the expression of her face tells that she is made happy by the Easter lily, the symbol of purity and eternal life. Many of the Dutch masters, including Rembrandt and Van Dyke, found much that was poetical and beautiful in the resurrection. It has offered inspiration to many a modern painter. The best known, perhaps, is Bouguereau's "Women Waiting at the Tomb."

Jean Paul in one of his most splendid dreams has made a word picture of his own spirit, wafted through space. He says: "In the sight of God there is no vacancy. Even now, O child of man, let thy quickened eye behold and thy dreaming heart embrace the depths of being which are around thee." Then his eyes were opened and he saw suns and moons move through space. But in this glorious splendor his guide had vanished; he was alone and longed for companionship; "but soon there came sailing onward from the depths, through the galaxies of stars, a dark globe along the sea of light, and a human form, as of a child, stood upon it, which neither grew nor changed nor yet grew greater as it drew near. At last I recognized our earth before me, and on it tht Child Jesus, and He looked upon me with a look so bright and gentle and loving that I awoke for love and joy."

EVOLUTION---BY LANGDON SMITH

WHEN you were a tadpole and I was a fish
In the Paleozoic time,
And side by side on the ebbing tide
We sprawled through the ooze and slime,
Or skittered with many a caudal flip
Through the depths of the Cambrian fen,
My heart was rife with the joy of life,
For I loved you, even then.

MINDLESS we lived and mindless we loved;
And mindless at last we died;
And deep in a rift of the Caradoc drift
We slumbered side by side.
The world turned on in the lathe of time,
The hot lands heaved amain,
Till we caught our breath from the womb of death,
And crept into light again.

WE were Amphibians, scaled and tailed,
And drab as a dead man's hand;
We coiled at ease 'neath the dripping trees,
Or trailed through the mud and sand,
Croaking and blind, with our three-clawed feet,
Writing a language dumb,
With never a spark in the empty dark
To hint at a life to come.

YET happy we lived, and happy we loved,
And happy we died once more;
Our forms were rolled in the clinging mold
Of a Neocomian shore.
The eons came, and the eons fled,
And the sleep that wrapped us fast
Was riven away in a newer day,
And the night of death was past.

THEN light and swift through the jungle trees
We swung in our airy flights,
Or breathed in the balms of the fronded palms,
In the hush of the moonless nights.
And oh! what beautiful years were these,
When our hearts clung each to each;
When life was filled, and our senses thrilled
In the first faint dawn of speech.

THUS life by life, and love by love,
We passed through the cycles strange,
And breath by breath and death by death,
We followed the chain of change,
Till there came a time in the law of life
When over the nursing sod
The shadows broke and the soul awoke
In a strange, dim dream of God.

I WAS thewed like an Auroch bull,
And tusked like the great Cave Bear;
And you, my sweet, from head to feet,
Were gowned in your glorious hair,
Deep in the gloom of a fireless cave,
When the night fell o'er the plain,
And the moon hung red o'er the river bed,
We mumbled the bones of the slain.

I FLAKED a flint to a cutting edge,
And shaped it with brutish craft;
I broke a shank from the woodland dank,
And fitted it, head and haft.
Then I hid me close to the reedy tarn,
Where the Mammoth came to drink;—
Through brawn and bone I drave the stone,
And slew him upon the brink.

LOUD I howled through the moonlit wastes,
Loud answered our kith and kin;
From west and east to the crimson feast
The clan came trooping in.
O'er joint and gristle and padded hoof
We fought and clawed and tore,
And cheek by jowl, with many a growl,
We talked the marvel o'er.

I CARVED that fight on a reindeer bone
With rude and hairy hand,
I pictured his fall on the cavern wall
That men might understand.
For we lived by blood, and the right of might,
Ere human laws were drawn,
And the Age of Sin did not begin
Till our brutal tusks were gone.

AND that was a million years ago,
In a time that no man knows;
Yet here tonight in the mellow light
We sit at Delmonico's.
Your eyes are deep as the Devon springs,
Your hair is as dark as jet;
Your years are few, your life is new,
Your soul untried, and yet——

OUR trail is on the Kimmeridge clay,
And the scarp of the Purbeck flags,
We have left our bones in the Bagshot stones,
And deep in the Coraline crags;
Our love is old, our lives are old,
And death shall come amain;
Should it come today, what man may say
We shall not live again?

GOD wrought our souls from the Tremadoc beds
And furnished them wings to fly;
He sowed our spawn in the world's dim dawn,
And I know that it shall not die.
Though cities have sprung above the graves
Where the crook-boned men made war,
And the ox-wain creaks o'er the buried caves
Where the mummied mammoths are.

THEN as we linger at luncheon here,
O'er many a dainty dish,
Let us drink anew to the time when you
Were a Tadpole and I was a Fish.

Langdon Smith.

Every reader of this newspaper has suffered a personal loss in the death of Langdon Smith. It was his gift to see the great and the little things, of life with understanding and appreciative eyes, and to make other men see them as he saw them.

His words were as simple and as straightforward as his life, and he made both count. The pathos of misfortune, the humor or melodrama or tragedy in what we call human nature, or the sheer brutality of the harder side of life he put into language that could be understood.

He had no mannerisms, no affectations, no sentimentalities. Keenly enjoying life, whether of the plains or the city, he invested it with enjoyment for those who knew him and for those who read what he wrote.

His sympathy was for every one less fortunate than himself. Of envy he had no trace.

The poem, "Evolution," printed on this page, this newspaper published originally a number of years ago. It was lately reprinted in the Scrap Book magazine, and has found its way into the columns of nearly every newspaper in the country.

Mr. Smith wrote and rewrote it many times before he was satisfied with it. You who read it will agree that his labor was well bestowed.—N. Y. American, April 10.

INHUMAN FARMER LEFT MORTGAGED ANIMALS TO STARVE

Emaciated Bodies of Cattle and Horses Found in Barn of Deserted Homestead.

Brockville, Ont., April 16—The emaciated bodies of eleven cows, two heifers, two horses, a colt, and a pig were found in a stable on a farm in Elmsley township. It is said there was a mortgage on the stock, and the farmer went to Dakota, allowing the animals to starve to death.

A whale between 40 and 45 feet in length was killed by shells during target practice by the battleship fleet at Magdalena Bay, Cal.

ONTARIO MAN, THOUGHT EATEN BY WOLVES, SAFE IN JAIL

Windsor, April 16—A telegram received by Provincial Detective Campau here today effectually sets at rest the story from Port Arthur that Archibald Drouillard had been devoured by wolves in the Canadian wilds. Young Drouillard left here last fall to work in the northern lumber woods with an uncle about eighty miles back of Port Arthur. About the middle of January Drouillard deserted the camp and started to walk to civilization, but the uncle heard nothing further of the young man and declared it probable he had lost his way and had been devoured by wolves. The telegram received today states that Douillard is serving four months in jail at Fort William for theft.

A petition in favor of woman suffrage is being prepared for presentation in the local legislature.

PRAIRIE FIRE BELIEVED TO HAVE WIPED OUT FAMILY OF SEVEN

Forman, N.D., April 16.—Louis Orian, wife and five children, farmers, whose buildings were yesterday afternoon destroyed by a prairie fire, are missing and are believed to have perished in the flames. The fire burned out several square miles, twelve miles west of Cogswell.

Mr. C. A. Brown of Lincoln Center, Me, who is a great lover of plants, has a wax ivory which at the present time has over 100 blossoms that perfume the whole house. On each blossom is a dew as sweet as honey.

DUN AND BRADSTREET'S ON TRADE CONDITIONS

New York, April 17—R. G. Dun & Company's weekly review of trade tomorrow will say:

Easter trade and generally favorable weather accelerated retail distribution of merchandise, but there is no evidence of increased activity in preparation for future business, nor are manufacturers disposed to operate more extensively. In fact, some net curtailment of output is noted, and most reductions in wages have occurred, particularly at textile plants. Prices of commodities are lower at the leading exchanges dealing in farm staples in response to encouraging crop reports, and transactions were reduced by the holidays. Primary markets for textiles are in better financial condition because more bills are being discounted, but jobbers are doing a limited business and reports from roadmen are not gratifying. The chief drawback in the cotton goods situation is the question of quotations concessions being granted so readily that purchases are naturally confined to immediate needs. These methods are reducing stocks in some positions while curtailment of production prevents accumulation at the mills. Negotiations for cotton goods that were nearing consummation have been dropped because of the further severe fall in prices to anticipate still better terms while manufacturers expect that maintenance of prices will soon bring out many orders for spot goods. Demands are most urgent for brown and tan fancy worsteds, in light weight spring goods.

Footwear markets at the east are quiet, the jobbing demand from all sections being backward. Salesmen at the west and south report a poor business in samples for the next season and duplicate orders for spring and summer goods are limited. Factories at the west, especially St. Louis, are cutting on a relatively larger scale than New England. Tan shoes are in great demand, but staple lines are dull and tending downward in price.

Manufacturers of brogans in Pennsylvania report some improvement in trade, and purchase heavy upper and sole leather more freely. Although there is a better demand for nearly all kinds of leather, tanners generally make concessions. Failures this week numbered 262 in the United States against 186 last year, and 26 in Canada, compared with 21 a year ago.

Bradstreet's state of trade will say tomorrow of the Canadian trade:

Country roads are drying, and collections show some improvement as a result of better country trade, due to Easter demand, but wholesale and jobbing trade is quiet, especially in the eastern provinces.

Applicants for seed grain out west are not as numerous as was expected, and advances may now be made to settlers who are now putting in their first crop.

She—"I'm told you believe in nothing." He—"I never said so. I said I believed only in what I understood."—Punch.